

THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 18TH, 1899.

NUMBER 29

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São Paulo:

Through express trains leave the Central station daily at 6 a. m. and 8.30 p. m. (dormitório); returning leaves S. Paulo at 5 a. m. and 5 p. m. (dormitório). Numerous steamers weekly for Santos, connecting with the São Paulo Railway.

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Bello Horizonte:

Trains leave station of General Carneiro, on main line of Central railway, at 2.21 p. m. and 11.40 a. m.—the latter a mixed train.

Corcovado:

Regular trains, week days, leave 51, Rua Cosme Velho, Laranjeiras, at 8 and 11 a. m. and 2 and 5.30 p. m., returning leave the summit at 7.30 and 9.30 a. m. and 1.43 and 7 p. m. On Sundays and holidays, the hours are: ascending 6.30, 8.30 and 11 a. m., 12.30, 2.30, 5.15 and 8 p. m.; descending, 8.35, 10.05, 11.35 a. m., 1.05, 2.35, 4.05, 6.7 and 9 p. m. Each train gives the excursionist half an hour on the summit.

Official Directory

U. S. LEGATION.—Petropolis, CHARLES PAGE BRYAN, Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraí (opposite Custom House), Petropolis EDWARD C. H. PHIPPS, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 99, Rua 1º de Março, EUGENE SECKER, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraí (opposite Custom House), WILLIAM G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

Church Directory

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Service is held every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. There is a Celebration of the Holy Communion on the first and third Sundays in the month at 11 a. m., also on Saints' Days according to announcements. Baptisms and marriages at times to be arranged with the Chaplain, for whom communications may be sent to Crashley & Co. 26 Rua do Ouvidor.

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JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor. METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Catete. English services at 12 a. m. Sundays. Prayer meeting service Thursdays, 7.30 p. m. Portuguese services at 10 a. m. Sundays; 7 p. m. Wednesdays.—JAS. L. KENNEDY, Pastor. Sunday school 11 a. m. at Fabrica Carioca, at 11 a. m. and 4 p. m. Rev. FRANC WIEDERHEKER.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15, Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., and at 7 p. m. Thursdays.

ALVARO E. DOS REIS, Pastor.

Residence: On the Church premises.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—No. 25, Rua de Sant' Anna. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., and every Wednesday at 7 p. m.

W. B. BAGBY, D. D., Pastor.

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IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIACHUELO.—No. 234, Rua D. Anna Nery, Estação do Riachuelo. Services, Sundays 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.; Wednesdays 7 p. m. FRANKLIN H. NASCIMENTO, Pastor.

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PETROPOLIS METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Avenida Marechal Deodoro, No. 9. English service at 4 p. m. Sundays. Portuguese services at 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sundays; 7.30 p. m. Wednesdays. Sunday school at 10 a. m.

EDMUND A. TILLY, Pastor.

Professional Directory

Dr. William Friedrick Eisenhart, German Physician, Office: 78, Rua General Camara. Consulting hours from 12 to 2 p. m.

Dr. Brissay, Surgeon, graduate of the Faculty of Paris, specialist in diseases of females, urinary passages. Radical cure of hernias, hemorrhoids, tumors, surgical diseases of the bones, and surgical operations. Consultations from 1 to 3 p. m., Rua da Quitanda, No. 42.

Enéas M. Ferraz, lawyer, specialist in commercial and civil cases, after long stay in London, is pleading in S. Paulo. Office: Rua de Santa Theresza n. 20 A—S. Paulo.

Dr. Carlos Feldhagen; Offices: No. 20, Rua 1º de Março, 2 to 4 p. m.; residence: No 57, Rua Marquez de Abrantes.

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 20 Rua d' Ajuda.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro, No. 71.—On sale, the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages.

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RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.—Rest and Reading Room 10, Rua Carneiro (formerly Imperatriz), 3rd floor; M. J. LEVINY, Missioner. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc., also of left-off clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission, or at No. 27, Cantagalo.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—No. 30, Rua da Quitanda, 2nd floor. Rooms open from 8 a. m. to 10 o'clock p. m. Secretary's office hours from noon to 1 o'clock p. m. Nicolas A. Rodrigues, President; Myron A. Clark, General Secretary, R. A. W. Sloan, Hon. Treasurer.

WEST COAST ITEMS.

—The Peruvian national congress reopened on the 13th inst.

—Recruiting for the Iquitos campaign is said to be proceeding actively in Peru.

—It is said that the government of Costa Rica has succeeded in borrowing a million sterling in Europe. It will, in all probability, ultimately go to swell the annual reports of the council of foreign bondholders.

—The military tribunal at Lima proposes to cite General Caceres to appear before it and answer to charges of conspiracy. But Caceres was exiled! How can he be cited to appear in Lima until the decree of exile is annulled?

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The grasshoppers are reported to have appeared in the province of Cordoba.

—The Santa Fé flour syndicate has appointed Sr. José Joaquim Gonçalves as its representative in Brazil.

—The June customs receipts at Montevideo were \$52,884.84 which shows a decrease on June 1898, and an increase on June, 1897.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 16th says that the Rufino colony has been destroyed by a cyclone, leaving 2,000 families without shelter.

—The Chilean minister at Buenos Aires, Sr. Deputron, died in that city on the 16th inst. from an attack of pneumonia after an illness of only three days.

—President Roca has notified the Uruguayan government that he can stop in Montevideo only forty eight hours, as he wishes to arrive in Rio on August 4th.

—A London and Brazilian Bank clerk at Montevideo had the good fortune to win two-fifths (\$20,000) of the sirlé grande drawn in the lottery there on the 4th inst.

—Reports are current at Buenos Aires that President Campos Salles will come to that city later on to return President Roca's visit. And Montevideo cries "me too!"—fearing that it may be overlooked.

—The Argentine finance minister declines to remove the additional 10 per cent on customs duties, because it forms a part of his calculations and the treasury wants the money. But will the tax furnish it?

—Arrangements are being made in Buenos Aires to hold an international medical congress there next year. Let us hope that it will have sufficient effect on the average Argentine sanitarian doctor's mind to enable him to discriminate between an attack of yellow fever and a big drunk.

—A gang of counterfeiters has been unearthed in Buenos Aires, of which the following men have been arrested: Onsejo, Lupke, Fernando Telson and Perez. The last two are said to have been prosecuted for counterfeiting in Brazil. Among the counterfeiters, some well-executed £ 5 notes of the Bank of England were found. It would seem full time to shut these rascals up for a season!

—The Buenos Aires Herald of the 7th inst. says that the reports about payments offered to Minister Buchanan for his services in the Puna de Atacama arbitration, are pure fabrications. No agreement has been made between Argentina and Chili about it, consequently no offer whatever has been made. It is only one more proof of the absolute unreliability of the telegraphic news now received.

—The mayor of Buenos Aires has fined the editor of a sheet called the Alegre the sum of \$ 100 for certain articles in a recent issue and ordered it destroyed. We are glad to hear that steps have at last been taken to suppress the indecencies of many of the publications of that city. We have seen illustrations in some of them that would disgust a hog, and which no reflecting government would permit for one moment. But not only were they sold, but were openly exhibited in shop windows.

—The members of the sugar ring in Tucuman have now agreed on their future proceedings with regard to the sale of sugar. All factory owners and refineries have signed an agreement which comes into force on May 21st of next year by which all their sugar is to be sold through the medium of a commission consisting of five sugar factory proprietors and three sapientes, these latter to be appointed at the sugar fabricantes meeting to be held in this city. It has also been agreed that should next year's yield give over a hundred thousand tons, any excess over this shall be exported.—Times, Buenos Aires.

—Twelve large cases were sent by General Roca, President of the Argentine republic, for the Argentine stall in the Claring Cross Hospital Bazaar at the Albert Hall, London on Wednesday and Thursday. The cases contained nearly 700 articles of native produce, chiefly for rugs and furs in great variety (chinchilla, vicuña, guanaco, zorrino, lynx, leopard, alpaca, etc.), ostrich, penguin, and swan feather rugs, native fine lace (clothes, fans, handkerchiefs, and collars), ponchos in real vicuña and other tissues, hammocks, silver-mounted whips, bridles and bits, lassos, photographs, etc. The stall was presided over by Mme. V. de Dominguez, assisted by Mme. Roca and Mlle. Roca, Lady Grey-Egerton, Comtesse Le Gonidec, Mrs. Marshall, and Miss D'Arcy.—Textile Mercury, June 24.

—A Paris telegram of the 12th inst. says that the bankers entrusted with the task of floating a new Argentine loan, have advised Mr. Pellegrini that it is impossible to effect this until the government of that country realises a financial reorganization and makes large economies in its budgets.

—The Paiz correspondent says that President Roca's suite will consist of two ministers, three secretaries, one vice-admiral, one colonel, two majors, two naval lieutenants, one physician, one priest, three senators, five deputies and eleven other gentlemen—or 32 persons in all. The expense of the trip is estimated at \$80,000, which will probably be much under the reality.

—Within the next few weeks we are likely to hear a great many complimentary things said in Brazil about President Roca. But it is not likely that any of the papers or speakers in Rio will reproduce or mention the fact that he is openly charged in Buenos Aires with providing pleasure trips to Europe for his political chums at the expense of the state. The plea alleged against him is that he has given several of them commissions for which there was not the slightest necessity, and so wasted the revenues of the country.

—The treasury has published a table showing the state of the public debt of the republic on July 1st, the beginning of the new financial year. On January 1st, the amount of debt in circulation was \$127,280,242. Since then there has been issued of new debt, \$1,400,000 of the extraordinary loan 3rd series (not yet actually in circulation) and there has been amortised \$656,780 bringing the total amount of debt on July 1st up to \$128,023,462, or say \$27,239,035. The service of this debt demands for annual interest \$5,295,668 and for amortisation \$1,678,668, making a total annual service of \$7,074,336. As we have frequently commented on the great burden such a debt is to a country of about 800,000 inhabitants and with a budget of \$16,000,000 we say no more on the present occasion.—Montevideo Times July 5.

—At last it would appear that something is going to be done to rehabilitate the good name that Argentine flour once bore in the Brazilian market. The National Association of Millers, which is formed of all the leading millers in the city of Buenos Aires and the province of Buenos Aires, have appointed Messrs. Ashworth and Co. their sole representatives in the Brazilian market, and as it has been resolved to manufacture only standard brands of flour it is to be hoped that the bad name at present possessed by Argentine flour in that market will be changed. In the meantime the Santa Fé and Entre Rios millers have not been idle and they have formed a somewhat similar society, appointing a leading firm in Brazil to represent them. At first glance it seems somewhat foolish that we should have two societies formed for one and the same object, but it only comes from the jealousy that has always existed in the upper provinces against any lead taken by Buenos Aires. If the two societies can carry out their programme as it has been laid down, some good may be done; but for our part we are afraid that the Brazilian market will never be as profitable to us as it was in years gone by, principally on account of the mills which have been established and which are now taking much more wheat from us than in previous years.—Review, Buenos Aires, July 8.

SANTOS ATHLETIC CLUB.

Tenth annual sports meeting is to be held on the Clubground at José Menino on the 15th August next. The events are:

- Throwing the cricket ball, open.
100 yards flat race, open.
Long jump, open.
Putting the weight, open.
(120 yards flat race (challenge cup) open to members of Santos Athletic Club only).
High jump, open.
Bicycle race, 1 mile, members only.
220 yards flat race, handicap, open.
120 yards hurdle race, 10 flights, open.
Girls race.
1/4 mile flat race, handicap, open.
Thread-the-needle race, open.
Three-legged race, open.
Married mens' race, 120 yards, handicap, members only.
Sack race, open.
Walking race, one mile, handicap, open.
Jerusalem donkey race, 100 yards, open.
Tug-of-war, married versus single.
Consolation race, open.

The secretary informs us that the entrance fee for each event for members is 2500 and for non-members \$800. All desiring to enter for the events must address themselves to Mr. F. J. Colbourne, Caixa 56, Santos, before the 2nd August.

The challenge cup has just arrived from England, and is a present from one of the best friends of the club, Mrs. E. O. Broad. It is silver and has been made by the firm of Mappin and Webb.

For those who find difficulty in articulating English, the following exercise will be found invaluable. Please repeat it rapidly twice or three times:

"A tutor who tooted the flute,
Tried to tutor two tutors to toot;
Said the two to the tutor 'Is it harder to toot,
Or to tutor two tutors to toot?'"

Banks.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

Capital £ 1,500,000
Capital paid up " 750,000
Reserve fund " 600,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO
10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

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Established in Hamburg on 16th December, 1887 by the "Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft" in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg," Hamburg.

Capital 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO. (Caixa 108.)

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos (Caixa 520.) (Caixa 185.)

Draws on:
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Portugal: Banco Lisboa e Açores and correspondents and any other countries.
Opens accounts current.
Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.
Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every description of banking business.
Peterzen-Theil, Directors.

THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 21, Rua da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 17th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital £ 1,500,000
Realized do " 900,000
Reserve fund " 1,000,000

BRANCHES:

Paris, 16, rue Halévy, Pernambuco, Pará, Santos, S. Paulo, Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Rosario, Mendoza and Paysandú.

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And on all the chief cities of Europe.
Also on:
Brown Brothers & Co.—NEW YORK.
First National Bank of Chicago.—CHICAGO.

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORGATE ST. London E. C.

Capital £ 1,000,000
Idem paid up " 800,000
Reserve fund " 320,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1° de Março

Branches at:

S. PAULO, SANTOS, BAHIA, PARA, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AIRES AND ROSARIO.

Agencies at Pernambuco, Ceará, Maranhão and Rio Grande do Sul.

Draws on its Head Office in London:

The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited, LONDON.
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The Bank of New York, N. B. A., NEW YORK.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and transacts every description of banking business.

BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU BRÉSIL, AUTHORIZED BY

Decree No. 2,432 of 2nd January, 1897.

CAPITAL: Frs. 10,000,000 (Ten million Francs.)

HEAD OFFICE:

9, RUE LAFFITTE, Paris.

Branch Office in Rio de Janeiro: 78, Rua da Quitanda

P. O. B. 58.

Branches at S. Paulo and Santos.

Draws on:

Head Office, Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, and agencies.

Société Générale pour favoriser le développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France, and agencies Heine & Co., Paris.

Lazard Frères & Co., Paris. Périer Mercet & Co., Paris.

Union Bank of London, Limited, London. Joint Stock Bank, Limited, London. Farr's Bank, Limited, London.

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Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Deutsche Bank, Berlin, and branches Dresdner Bank, Dresden, and branches.

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Manager.

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These wonderful pills, so useful and beneficial in all affections of the stomach and intestines, are obtainable in all places where a post-office exists; the manufacturer will forward by registered mail and to any given address, if accompanied by money: 1 box for 2\$300, 1/2 dozen boxes for 12\$600 and One dozen boxes for 20\$000.

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BANCO DA REPUBLICA DO BRAZIL

Realized Capital . . . Rs. 110,150,200\$000

N. B. This capital to be reduced to Rs. 100,000,000\$ in accordance with the Government's Decree of 8th May 1897.

Reserve Fund Rs. 19,537,044\$811

Profits in suspense . . . Rs. 9,075,823\$568 on 30th June 1898.

OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

9, Rua da Alfandega.

Agencies at Pará, Maranhão, Ceará, Pernambuco Bahia, Victoria, Santos, S. Paulo, Desterro Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Pelotas.

Draws on: Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London & County Banking Co. Ltd. Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co Ltd. LONDON.

Messrs. Hottinguer & Co. Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris. PARIS.

Commerz und Diskonto Bank in Hamburg. HAMBURG.

Banco de Portugal LISBON.

Opens accounts current;

Pays Interest on Deposits for fixed periods.

Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every description of banking business.

BRITISH BANK, PAST & PRESENT

r. R. C. A. A.

This match was played on the 14th inst., and resulted in a win by the association. We were glad to see the British Bank captain, Roberts, return to some of his old form, playing two fine innings of 21 and 31. Elworthy's bowling for the Bank was the most noticeable feature, taking 5 wickets for 34 runs.

The score was as follows:

BRITISH BANK 1st innings

A. C. Wilson, b. Stevens	8
R. Willes, ct. P. Morrissy, b. Stevens	8
J. W. Elworthy, b. Stevens	7
A. M. Benn, b. do	2
E. A. Roberts, b. W. Morrissy	21
J. J. Lowndes, run out	3
H. Evers, b. W. Morrissy	1
C. Robinson, b. Allen	0
A. H. Davison, b. W. Morrissy	0
E. J. Gibbon, b. Allen	0
Sub., not out	4
Extras	4
Total	55

2nd innings

R. Willes, ct. Stevens, b. Allen	10
J. J. Lowndes, ct. and b. Ginnis	7
J. W. Elworthy, ct. Allen, b. Ginnis	1
E. A. Roberts, ct. W. Morrissy, b. P. Morrissy	31
A. M. Benn, b. Stevens	4
A. C. Wilson, b. do	1
C. Robinson, not out	6
H. Evers	0
E. J. Gibbon did not bat	0
Sub.	0
A. H. Davison	5
Extras	5
Total	65

R. C. & A. A.

W. Morrissy, ct. Gibbon, b. Roberts	19
W. Ginnis, ct. Sub, b. Wilson	23
P. C. Morrissy, b. Roberts	2
H. Hargreaves, ct. Benn, b. Roberts	24
G. Nicolls, b. Elworthy	10
G. Lomas, ct. Willes, b. Roberts	8
C. Allen, b. Elworthy	0
A. Breach, b. do	0
E. Matheson, not out	12
A. G. C. Blake, b. Elworthy	0
A. Stevens, ct. Evers, b. Elworthy	13
Extras	14
Total	122

CRICKET AT ICARAHY.

R. C. A. A. vs. LEOPOLDINA RAILWAY.

This match took place at the association ground on the 16th inst. and after a pleasant game resulted in a win for the R. C. A. A. by 27 runs. For the winners Roberts, Lomas, Ginnis and Allen all did well, whilst Mawson and Morony were useful for the losers whose fielding was, taking it all round, smart and decidedly superior to that of the home side. This is the first occasion that the Leopoldina team has appeared here and they have undoubtedly plenty of cricket talent available, and with practice will be able to put a very creditable eleven into the field.

The scores were as follows:—

R. C. A. A.

E. Morrissy, b. Morony	2
J. B. Mawson, b. do	0
W. Ginnis, b. do	9
E. Roberts, ct. Cobby, b. Mawson	15
H. Hargreaves, ct. Dickson, b. Mawson	11
C. Allen, ct. Mawson, b. Follet Holt	0
J. Elworthy, run out	4
S. Francis, b. Follet Holt	0
A. Breach, not out	2
F. S. Youle, did not bat	0
Extras	4
Innings declared closed	68

LEOPOLDINA RAILWAY.

1st innings.

A. B. Dickson, b. Allen	1
H. C. Bocquet, ct. Youle, b. Ginnis	8
H. R. Latham, b. Ginnis	5
J. A. Mawson, b. Allen	10
G. E. Kennedy, ct. Mawson, b. Allen	0
F. E. Cobby, ct. Elworthy, b. Ginnis	0
F. Morony, b. Ginnis	7
Follet Holt, ct. Lomas, b. Ginnis	1
C. J. Thornton, ct. and b. Allen	1
L. W. Makin, l. b. w. b. Allen	0
Etchegary, not out	3
Extras	5

2nd innings.

H. R. Latham, ct. Allen, b. Mawson	6
A. B. Dickson, ct. Roberts, b. Ginnis	5
Follet Holt, ct. Hargreaves, b. do	8
J. A. Mawson, ct. Morrissy, b. Mawson	0
F. Morony, b. Ginnis	0
G. E. Kennedy, not out	6
F. E. Cobby, ct. Lomas, b. Ginnis	9
C. J. Thornton, not out	2
Etchegary	0
L. W. Makin did not bat	0
H. C. Bocquet	0
Extras	4

Total for 6 wickets 40

S. A. C. vs. S. PAULO RAILWAY C. C.

The second contest this season between the above clubs took place on the 9th inst. at the S. A. C. club ground and resulted in a win for the home team by 107 runs.

The visitors won the toss and elected to bat. The first wicket fell for 18 runs, then Stewart was caught at the wicket from an unlucky snick off Kealman before scoring and then the bowlers met with little opposition up to the 9th wicket which added 27 runs.

The S. P. R. C. C. captain, Mr. F. Ffiorde played a very plucky uphill game, and his innings of 33, though not faultless, obtained for him well earned applause on his retiring to the pavilion.

The S. A. C. began badly and with three wickets down for 28, it looked as if the railway team would have an easy time in the field, but Stock, though not playing his usual game, came to the rescue and helped Kealman to put on 41 runs for the next wicket, practically placing the result beyond doubt. Kealman played well for his 47 runs, which we believe is his record score for any match, and though he gave several chances, it was pleasing to all good wishers of the Club to see the man who has done so much for it coming back to his old form, if not something better.

Webster bowled well for the visitors, taking 7 wickets for 68 runs; and Tomlinson did the best work for the home team, his 3 wickets costing 14 runs. The bowlers, with a few exceptions, did not get much help from the fielding which was anything but brilliant.

The scores were:

S. PAULO RAILWAY C. C.

A. N. Crompton, b. Tracey	9
T. Pudney, run out	10
R. Stewart, ct. Cross, b. Kealman	0
J. Hart, run out	7
F. Ffiorde, st. Cross, b. Kealman	33
J. Webster, b. Tomlinson	0
L. M. Howe, l. b. w. b. Tomlinson	0
W. Holland, b. Tomlinson	2
J. Macintyre, ct. Stock, b. Kealman	4
R. Strange, b. Wheatley	7
E. G. Knight, not out	0
Byes	4
Total	76

SANTOS ATHLETIC CLUB.

A. Kealman, b. Holland	45
A. M. Burgess, ct. Webster, b. Stewart	4
H. L. Wheatley, b. Webster	8
A. Richards, b. Webster	0
C. L. Stock, l. b. w. b. Webster	19
J. A. Cross, ct. Holland, b. Ffiorde	43
H. P. Smith ct. Howe, b. Webster	18
G. Tomlinson, b. Webster	2
F. Tracey, ct. Howe, b. Webster	13
A. T. Smith, not out	19
E. A. Carré, b. Webster	6
Extras	6
Total	183

BASEBALL IN S. PAULO.

The game between the American Dentists and the São Paulo Athletic Club was played on the 9th inst. in which the "Professors" (Dentists) won by the score of 18 to 12. The weather was fine, and the teams put up the best baseball ever seen in S. Paulo. President Walker captained the "Athletics" (Club), and had his field and bases excellently protected, with Dunlop in the box and Miller catching. Baumgardner, representing the "Professors", won the toss, choosing the field, and the opposing team sent Dunlop to open at the bat. Umpire Guerin called the game promptly at 2 o'clock, and tossed the ball to Voris, who sent the spheres spinning over the plate, and Dunlop hit safely. Miller followed with a fly ball to left field, and Dunlop and Miller both scored on Lock's hot liner. Brown opened for the "Professors", but did not reach first base, and Baumgardner followed with no better success. Rendall hit safely to left field, Voris succeeding with a two-bagger, and both scoring on Prettymann's heavy drive out centre. Harvey made the fourth run for

the "Professors" in their half of the 1st innings. In the 2nd, the "Athletics" were held down to one run, and their opponents fared no better, but the former scored 4 in the 3rd innings, and the latter 2 runs. In the first half of the 4th, Voris' arm became "glassy" and he was substituted in pitching by Harvey, whose curves had a very mystifying effect, and the whole side was out without scoring. The "Professors" in their turn made two runs, but in the 5th were retired before any man reached the home plate, the "Athletics" having scored two. The feature of this innings was King's sensational running one handed catch in left field. In the 6th, the "Athletics" filled all the bases, when Dunlop struck a fly ball which was caught by Baumgardner, who, touching 2nd base and throwing to 1st, put two more men out who were running bases, making a triple play. The "Professors" again failed to count in the second half of the 6th, but being one ahead on the total score up to that time. In the 7th and 8th innings, the "Professors" managed to put on 3 and 6 runs to their opponents' one, and the latter having only compiled 3 in their 9th inning, there was no necessity for the former to go in again, as their score stood at 18 to the 12 of the "Athletics".

For the "Athletics", King is deserving of special mention for his protection of left field, while Goodier, Turnley and Lock were faithful to their posts. Kearney was reliable at 2nd base and made a fine batting record. Dunlop and Miller performed excellent battery work, striking several out, and giving few, if any, bases on balls.

For the "Professors", Harvey's curved pitching was a matter of comment, the hits off his delivery being few and straggling. Rendall and Brown both made home runs, and Voris and Harvey three-base hits, many other plays of interest on both sides not being chronicled.

Mr. Guerin, as umpire, was very severe in his decisions, but possesses the admirable and very desirable quality of seeing them carried out, both teams feeling that his umpiring was impartial in every way. The game lasted 2 hours and 20 minutes. Dr. Ramsdell took care of the scoring, and a large crowd of enthusiastic spectators witnessed the match.

AMERICAN DENTISTS

Innings.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Brown, 3 B.....		1							1
Baumgardner S.S.....			1						1
Rendall, C.....				1					1
Voris, F.....					1				1
Prettyman, 2 B.....						1			1
Harvey, R F.....							1		1
Jeffries, R F.....								1	1
Davis, C F.....									1
Lane, L F.....									1
Total runs....	4	1	2	0	0	3	6		18

S. PAULO ATHLETIC CLUB

Innings.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Dunlop, P.....			1						
Miller, C.....				1					
Lock, C F.....					1				1
Walker, I B.....						1			1
Kearney, 2 B.....							1		1
Goodier, 3 B.....								1	1
Fairchild, S.S.....									1
King, J F.....								1	
Turnley, C F.....									1
Total runs....	2	1	4	0	1	0	1	0	3-12

PERNAMBUCO CRICKET CLUB.

The Secretary's XIII played the Treasurer's XIII on the 2nd inst., which resulted in an easy victory for the former. The interesting feature of the game was that the secretary, Mr. G. S. Fellows, had announced the event as his last appearance as a practical cricketer, but the wickets of the treasurer's (Mr. W. J. McMurtrie) side went down so easily for 52, that it has deferred the "last appearance", and, as in the case of Mr. Sims Reeves, the famous tenor, we hope Mr. Fellows' "last appearance" will be announced for several years to come, to see him bat and bowl on the same side as his two sons. It was a surprise to everybody to find Mr. McMurtrie's team go down with so small a score; and rain coming on made it difficult for the bowlers in the secretary's innings. Seven changes were made in the bowling by Mr. McMurtrie, but the state of the ground was in favor of the batsmen, and Jardine and H. S. Fellows were able to top the score of their opponents, not out.

The scores were as follows:—

TREASURER'S XIII.

C. C. Deere, c. Chivers, b. Pendleton.....	5
A. Bell, b. H. F. Comber.....	1
H. Fletcher, b. Pendleton.....	1
G. Paton, c. H. S. Fellows, b. H. F. Comber.....	0
L. F. Latham, c. H. S. Fellows, b. Pendleton.....	10
H. Harding, c. Webster, b. H. S. Fellows.....	8
W. J. McMurtrie, l.b.w., b. G. F. Fellows.....	15
E. Wright, l.b.w., b. H. S. Fellows.....	4
J. A. Lorimer, b. G. F. Fellows.....	1
J. E. Davey, b. H. S. Fellows.....	0
W. Strange, b. G. F. Fellows.....	0
F. Blackburn, not out.....	5
J. Swift, b. G. F. Fellows.....	0
Extras.....	2
Total.....	52

SECRETARY'S XIII.

W. Jardine, not out.....	30
H. F. Comber, c. Strange, b. Davey.....	4
H. S. Fellows, not out.....	36
J. Meadows.....	0
G. F. Fellows.....	0
W. W. Pendleton.....	0
W. M. Webster.....	0
E. J. Lloyd.....	0
G. S. Fellows.....	0
J. Guimarães Jr.....	0
H. C. Pollok.....	0
E. F. Chivers.....	0
J. Amorim Jr.....	0
Extras.....	3
Total for 1 wicket.....	73

PERNAMBUCO AMATEUR ACTING CLUB.

On Thursday, 29th ult., the Club gave a dramatic performance at the Theatro Club Dramatico Familiar in aid of the fund for the new organ in the British consular chapel. The programme was well chosen, and the casts included the best amateur talent of Pernambuco. The theatre was prettily decorated and brightly illuminated. Mr. E. A. M. Fenton made an efficient stage manager, and Miss Iris Fenton carried off most of the acting honors of the evening by her charming impersonations of *Minnie* in "Grandad's Darling", and *Dulcie* in "Vice-Versa". The same young lady showed she was a good dancer as well as a good actress by filling up one of the intervals with a new and original skirt dance. Excellent acting was also shown by Messrs. T. A. Comber and H. Blackburn, who were at their best in the exquisitely funny second act of "Vice-Versa", when Mr. Bultitude and his son Dick change bodies.

The programme was as follows:—

GRANDAD'S DARLING.

Lovell (old and blind).....	Mr. T. A. Comber.
Pattifaf (a retired pork butcher).....	Mr. C. Deere.
Minnie (Grandad's darling).....	Miss Iris Fenton.

PYGMALION AND GALATEA.

Pygmalion (an Athenian sculptor).....	Mr. T. A. Comber.
Galatea (an animated statue).....	Miss M. Brander.

VICE-VERSA.

Mr. Bultitude's Body.....	Mr. H. Blackburn.
Dick Bultitude's Body.....	Mr. T. A. Comber.
Dr. Grinestone (school-master).....	Mr. Thos. Comber.
Mr. Shellack (a Canton merchant).....	Mr. J. W. Hayes.
Clugg (a cabman).....	Mr. G. Fellows, Jr.
Tipting.....	Mr. L. Latham.
Chawner.....	Mr. G. Fellows.
Giffu.....	Mr. H. Harding.
Coggs.....	Mr. H. C. Fellows.
Coker.....	Mr. C. Fellows.
Eliza.....	Mr. H. F. Comber.
Dulcie (Dr. Grinestone's daughter).....	Miss Iris Fenton.

THE GREAT DEMONSTRATION.

Vernon Howard (amateur socialist).....	Mr. T. A. Comber.
Bill Boggles (professional working man).....	Mr. H. Blackburn.
Mary (unprofessional parlormaid).....	Miss Brander.

We would like to add a word of praise for the neatness, correctness and artistic appearance of the programme, a copy of which has been kindly forwarded to us.

ROOMS TO LET

Two pleasant rooms with board at No. 2 Rua Dona Vigeny, S. Domingos, only five minutes from the baron station.

TO LET

Nice rooms at No. 93, Rua Barão de Guaratyba, with or without pension; near to the sea shore, possesses shower baths, and all comforts and cleanliness. Entrance through the Rua do Russell, Ladeira da Gloria, in 5 minutes. For particulars apply to No. 40, Rua Sete de Setembro.

PLANTATION

For Sale, at one hour's journey from the station of S. Francisco Xavier, on the left bank of the Rio Iguaçu (within sight of the railroad bridge).

a large landed property,

which was once composed of five plantations, (Dica, Cambaoba, Nazareth, Galeão and Cantagallo), comprising many square kilometres of lands, level and all of which can be worked with the plow. It is very suitable for cow pastures, being now in condition to feed 200, and with the cleaning of the pasture, 500. It is likewise very suitable for the cultivation of rice, sugarcane, tobacco, cacao, maize, beans, mandioc, rubber, of which it already possesses plants. The advertiser purchased these lands for planting and rearing a forest of Eucalyptus, comprising one to two millions of these valuable trees which in a few years would increase to many times this number. Unfortunately the capital upon which he counted, the product from sales of other properties, failed him, and he has been obliged to stop with the planting of fifteen thousand plants, of which a great part already measure 24 feet and more in height, and sell. The plantation has low-level water, but with height and quantity enough for running any machinery.

The property can be seen and examined at pleasure by applying to the proprietor, FERREIRA DE SOUSA, at No. 64, Rua Torres Homem, Villa Isabel.

Collegio Americano Fluminense.

Persons desiring to matriculate their children with please communicate with the Directress,

Miss LAYONA GLENN,
No. 118, Praia de Botafogo,
Botafogo.

SHORTHAND.

Wanted, a good short hand clerk. Apply by letter, stating experience and salary required, to "MATERIAL," at this office.

STENOGRAPHER.

Wanted a Stenographer, one who can take notes in English, translate into Portuguese, and use Typewriting Machine. Apply giving particulars of previous employment and salary expected to Catixa do Correo No. 80, São Paulo.

CLOS ST. CHARLES

This mark of Messrs. Hanappier & Co's Bordeaux wine which is the best table claret on the market, can be obtained at moderate prices at Messrs. CRASHLEY & Co., 36 Rua do Ovidor, and Mr. C. N. Lefebvre 23 Rua da Candelaria.

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ENGLISH PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE.

This old established house has comfortable accommodation for families and single gentlemen on moderate terms. Excellent baths. The position is a healthy one and is situated in attractive gardens. Rua Livramento, No. 143.

Hotels.

THERESOPOLIS

GRANDE HOTEL THERESOPOLIS

SITUATED AT THE ALTO DO THERESOPOLIS CLIMATE VERY HEALTHY GEORGES SCHNEIDER has the honor of advising his friends and patrons that he has taken charge of the management of the Hotel Theresopolis, where he expects to merit the continuation of the kind patronage heretofore extended to him, and offering all possible comforts to convalescents and Summer guests.

The Hotel furnishes transportation to the foot of the *serta* and vice-versa.

References may be obtained at:
Messrs. Netto, Bastos & C., No. 12, Rua de S. Bento.
" Monteiro Jr. & C., " 58, " Visc. Inhaúma.
" Soares & Niemeyer, " 6, " do Alfanega.
Mr. Bernardino da S. Carvalho, No. 1, Rua Fresca.
Telegr. Address:—Georges, Theresopolis.

VILLA HUMAYTÁ.

(FORMERLY ALLEN'S HOTEL.)

No. 8, RUA HUMAYTÁ

Furnished or unfurnished apartments with or without board. In this well known establishment, which has been thoroughly improved under new management. Shower and swimming baths; good attendance and cooking; wines of the best quality price moderate.

Hotel dos Estrangeiros

PRAGA FERREIRA VIANNA
(Cattete)
Telephone No. 5,008

This hotel, which has been completely restored, is situated in the best part of the city, receiving air and light from all four sides, close to the cleanest beach of the city, surrounded by a large garden, has large, comfortable rooms newly and well furnished, good shower and warm baths, disinfectants in the water-closets, drinking water filtered by the Pasteur system, good table-service, and is, therefore, to be considered the first hotel of this capital. Possesses also a sumptuous saloon and splendid table-service for banquets. Its restaurant and service cannot be excelled.

FREITAS HOTEL

120, Rua do Riachuelo

Mr. J. F. FREITAS, proprietor of the old and well known Freitas Hotel, desires to advise his friends and former customers that he has reopened that hotel at No. 120 RUA DO RIACHUELO in a large and most attractive edifice acquired for this special purpose.

The new establishment is situated in one of the most attractive and healthy localities in the city, on a broad and quiet street, with tram for all central points of the city passing the door. It has a large and beautiful fully laid out pleasure garden, particularly suitable for ladies and children, and well-appointed bath-rooms provided with hot and cold water.

The Hotel is specially adapted for families, for whose comfort and convenience nothing will be found lacking. It contains a large drawing-room, and its dining-room opens on verandahs overlooking the garden. Special attention will be given to orders by mail and telegraph.

ALPINE HOUSE HOTEL

RUA DO AQUEDUCTO, 65

On the line of Sylvestre tramway, Santa Theresa, to be reached in 20 minutes from town.

This house is highly recommended for its excellent position and most beautiful view of the far ocean, city and islands, being situated on the very summit of Santa Theresa hill, and entirely out of reach of fever and malaria. It is therefore, a most safe place for foreigners, tourists and new arrivals.

The hotel is surrounded by beautiful parks, walks, and a large forest.

The restaurant and kitchen are first class.

THE PROPRIETOR,

VIUVA SUZANA MENTGES

Grande Hotel Metropole

181, RUA DAS LARANJEIRAS, 181

This popular Hotel has been completely and thoroughly restored and has been provided with sanitary improvements of every description, including a hygienic system of sewerage, flushing tanks, and ventilating pipes.

The apartments have been repainted and repaired throughout and are luxuriously furnished. The dining-room has also been refurnished, and no expense has been spared to make this

The most comfortable Hotel

in the city. The baths have likewise been improved. As before, particular pains will be taken to provide the guests of this Hotel with a first-class table, and with the best of service and attention. The electric tram passes the door every few minutes, making it the most convenient as well as the pleasantest Hotel in Rio de Janeiro.

As supplied to
Her Majesty the
Queen of England.

CEREBOS TABLE SALT

Adds Strength to the Food.
Renews Nerve and Energy.
Makes Children Thrive.

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TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

United States.

JULY 9.—The New York Sun published a highly sensational article on South American affairs. It declares that if the decision is favorable to Great Britain in the Venezuelan boundary question, Brazil will be bordered and menaced by three European nations. In this case, adds the journal quoted, it is probable that the United States will object to arbitration in the Franco-Brazilian question, fearing that France will be closing up to Amazonas.

It is considered probable that President McKinley will invite Col. Roosevelt to take over the portfolio of war.

Telegrams from Santiago de Cuba announce another outbreak of yellow fever there, with a large number of deaths daily.

JULY 10.—The despatches received in New York say that a revolution is imminent in Guatemala. Two deputies there, Srs. Ubizar and Santa-Cruz, who protested against the decree condemning to death all those who refused to accept paper money, were immediately shot by order of the government.

General Alger denies that he has any intention of resigning his portfolio. He adds that the resistance of Aguinaldo is due to the disloyalty of other nations which are supplying him with money and arms. (It is curious in this connection to read a telegram from Berlin on the same date, which says that the United States have destroyed the commerce of the Philippines, and that no faith is to be placed in the American telegrams from there reporting great victories).

The Polish residents in Chicago have held a large meeting to protest against an Anglo-American alliance.

JULY 11.—A house in Monroe street, New York, was completely destroyed by fire, and 20 persons were seriously injured.

Havana telegrams say that General Brooke has decreed that all treaties relating to Cuba during the Spanish dominion are now null and void.

The Canadian government having sent troops to the Alaskan frontier to maintain order, the Washington government has resolved to send others in their territory for the same purpose.

Aguinaldo refuses to liberate the military prisoners in his power, but has authorized the liberation of all the civilian prisoners held by the Tagalos.

JULY 12.—The New York evening papers say that the government has decided to send 6 batteries of artillery and two regiments of volunteers to the Philippines immediately.

Orders have been given to arm the transports taking troops to Manila in order that they may attack the armed vessels of the Tagalos. (There is evidently something hazy about this telegram, as the United States has a powerful fleet of warships on the station capable of dealing with the Tagalo flotilla. We presume it is merely a confusion with the telegram immediately preceding).

JULY 14.—The organization of a battalion of rough-riders for service in the Philippines is being actively pushed forward.

Reinforcements for the Philippines left San Francisco to-day.

Manilla telegrams say that the Tagalos have been driven from their trenches at Mantilupa.

Spain.

JULY 9.—General Rios, the last governor-general of the Philippines, arrived in Madrid last night from Manila.

The rumor that Sr. Villaverde, the minister of finance, intended to resign his portfolio has been officially denied.

JULY 10.—Several of the Madrid papers say that the government has sent orders to the military authorities in the north of Spain to redouble their vigilance to prevent a Carlist invasion.

There was a popular manifestation against the new taxes in Oviedo, which degenerated into riots and conflicts with the police. The disturbances were quickly quelled.

JULY 11.—The chamber of deputies by 176 to 100 votes adopted the reply of the cortes to the speech from the throne.

A collision of trains at Matas Verdes in Alicante caused severe injuries to eleven persons.

JULY 12.—New disorders have broken out in Barcelona on account of the fresh taxes imposed by the budget.

The chamber of deputies yesterday began the discussion on the budget for 1899-1900, and dealt chiefly with the proposed unification of debts.

The Queen-regent with her son and court are expected to leave Madrid next week for San Sebastian, where they will pass the remainder of the summer.

The state of siege in Valencia has been raised, as order is now completely reestablished there.

JULY 13.—The discussion on the unification of debts still goes on in the chamber of deputies, where the liberal minority has proposed an amendment.

El Imparcial says that the Queen-regent has offered to surrender to the state 2,000,000 pesetas from her civil list, and that the government has decided to accept her offer. The same journal says that the Queen has asked Srs. Silveira and Villaverde to come to some arrangement with the liberal party so as to bring the discussion on the budget to a speedy close.

The municipality of Barcelona voted to-day 20,000 pesetas for the festivities in honor of

the French squadron that is shortly to arrive at that port. The inhabitants are preparing a brilliant reception.

JULY 14.—The Emperor of Germany has conferred the grand-cross of the Red-Eagle on Sr. Silveira.

Four thousand miners in Bilbao have gone out on strike for higher wages.

The cabinet has thanked the Queen for her donation of one million pesetas. (The fact now appears that the Queen-regent, in view of the existing crisis, has only given a million pesetas for one year, instead of surrendering two millions from her civil list permanently).

Sr. Villaverde, minister of finance and all the leaders of the minority have had a conference to arrange if possible a basis on which the discussion on the budget can be closed and parliament prorogued without danger to the public service until next August.

Great Britain.

JULY 9.—The parliamentary commission on the subject has decided in favor of making gold the only monetary standard in India.

A great democratic meeting was held in Trafalgar Square to-day to protest against the interference of the government with the Boers in the Transvaal.

JULY 10.—Kzvenitch, the attempted assassin of ex King Milan, has stated that he was paid by the radical party to commit the crime, but he refuses to say who were his accomplices. Several priests, including the archbishop Melic, have been arrested on suspicion of being concerned.

Telegrams received from St. Petersburg announce the death of the Czarwitsch George Alexandrovitch, heir to the throne. (The Grand-Duke George was born April 27, 1871, and has always been a delicate invalid, mostly residing abroad in search of health. He was heir apparent in default of male issue of his brother, the reigning czar).

Sir Julian Pauncefote has returned to London from the peace conference at the Hague.

From Alexandria the figures are sent stating that since the bubonic plague broke out there, 67 cases have been noted, of which 26 have died. The natives are incensed against the sanitary regulations made by the health authorities, and there are frequent disturbances.

Replying to the liberal leader, Mr. Chamberlain informed the house of commons that the negotiations for a solution of the difficulties with the Transvaal were still in a state of confusion.

JULY 11.—The government has given orders for the immediate despatch of 2,000 tons of war material to South Africa. In the house of commons, Mr. Wyndham, alluding to the fact, said that the bullets to be sent were identical with the dum dums, which provoked the Irish members to cries of: "Shame!" To-day, 120 ships of war were mobilized for manœuvres and evolutions drill.

Rear-Admiral Harris arrived yesterday in Delagoa bay on board the 2nd-class cruiser Doris.

JULY 12.—There is great activity in Aldershot preparing for the despatch of infantry and cavalry to South Africa. The staff has orders to have all troops under orders ready for immediate embarkation.

The government has thanked Lord Lamington, the governor of Queensland, for his offer of troops to serve in a Transvaal campaign, but has not accepted in the hope that it will not be necessary to employ force to obtain satisfaction from President Kruger.

All the British officers in Egypt, who had obtained leave of absence to go home, have been ordered to remain at their posts until further orders.

JULY 13.—The heat in London is suffocating, and there are fears of a serious drought.

The destroyer Lee had an explosion of one of her boilers to-day.

Telegrams from Suez announce the arrival there of Admiral Dewey.

Lady Salisbury had a slight attack of paralysis to-day, but her condition is satisfactory under the circumstances.

Commander Bethell, M.P., the conservative member for Holderness, addressed a largely attended meeting and spoke against the idea of a war between Great Britain and the Transvaal. (The Bethell family was much mixed up in the question some years ago, as the reports of the law courts will prove).

The rumor runs in Capetown that Sir Alfred Milner is planning a coup d'etat by which Sir J. Gordon Sprigg will again be prime minister.

A meeting which was intended to be held in Worcester, Cape Colony, in favor of British policy in South Africa, proved a complete failure.

The electoral franchise question is now being discussed by the Volksraad.

JULY 14.—Telegrams from Johannesburg say that the British government has telegraphed to its representative in the Transvaal, accepting, with small modifications, the last concessions made by President Kruger. English opinion in Capetown is that the franchise bill presented by the President to the Volksraad is absolutely unacceptable. (We doubt the first sentence in toto, and the second is open).

The Cape Colony parliament was opened to-day with the customary solemnity. In the course of his opening speech Sir Alfred Milner laid stress on the amicable relations that exist between the Cape and all the South African states.

France.

JULY 9.—M. Louis Havet, an intimate friend of Dreyfus, to-day published in the Figaro

an account of the cruelties inflicted on the prisoner in Cayenne. According to his story, Dreyfus, during an illness which lasted two months, was kept in irons and only allowed a diet of bread and water, even while the court of cassation was discussing his case.

The government has transferred M. Demic, commander of the Devil's island, to another post.

The great printing office of Messrs. Demachy, Pech & Co. of Bordeaux were completely destroyed by fire. The losses are said to amount to two million francs.

It is stated in Paris that the German Emperor has decided to call at St. Malo on his return from Bergen. This news has made all the chauvinists furious.

The Italian minister to France, Sr. Constantino Rusman, died in Paris to-day.

JULY 10.—The Sanarelli serum is beginning to again attract the attention of French scientists, owing to recent telegrams from New York relating numerous cures effected by its applications.

President Loubet has pardoned two of those condemned for the attack made upon him at the races at Auteuil.

The Paris papers to-day publish the report of the enquiry made by the prefect of police in March last, in which he inclines to the belief that the royalist party furnished money to the nationalist and anti-jewish sections to disturb order.

The notice is confirmed that the French government intend to release the Italian General Giletta de Saint-Joseph, who was recently condemned to five years imprisonment for espionage at Nice. The release will probably take place on the 14th inst.

JULY 11.—The Figaro says that the Italian government will severely punish General Giletta, who was recently convicted of espionage.

General Pellieux has challenged Senator Delpech to a duel for having accused him of protecting the cause of Esterhazy.

M. Paul Déroulède denies as ridiculous the statement that as president of the patriotic league he received royalist money to foment disturbances in Paris at the time of the death of M. Faure.

M. Albert Grévy died in Paris to-day at the age of 75 years. (The deceased who was a brother of M. Jules Grévy ex President of the republic was a member of the national assembly in 1871, and has since served as vice president of the chamber of deputies, governor-general of Algiers and senator).

The friar Flamindin, who was charged with having caused the death of a scholar in the christian schools at Lille in February last, has been set at liberty as his perfect innocence has been established.

JULY 12.—Mme Du Paty de Clam has confessed that her husband was an accomplice in the forgeries of Col. Henry.

Emile Zola, being asked for an interview on the Dreyfus case, replied that he would only speak on the subject after the verdict of the court-martial at Rennes had been delivered. He added that the rumor that he was about to publish a romance based on the Dreyfus case was absolutely false.

M. Quesnay de Beaurepaire, ex-judge of the civil section of the court of cassation, has addressed a letter to General Gallifet, the minister of war, in which he asks permission to prove the treason of Dreyfus before the military court at Rennes.

General Duchesne, who was appointed to enquire into the charges made against General Pellieux of having protected Esterhazy in the course of the enquiry into his conduct, has presented his report to the minister of war, but his conclusions are kept secret.

There have been anti-clerical demonstrations in Lille on account of the release of Brother Flamindin, announced above. The police have had to take special precautions against an attack on the convent of the Christian Brothers.

The Senegalese members of the Marchand mission left Toulon to-day to take part in the military review at Longchamps on the 14th inst, at which Marchand and his officers will be present.

General Giletta, who has been released, proceeded to Piacenza, where he was arrested by the Italian authorities and placed in close confinement.

JULY 13.—It is announced in Paris that the Czar Nicholas will visit Paris, Vienna and Berlin in August next. (In view of the mourning for his brother, this is highly improbable).

A man named Pinchon was arrested to-day in Nancy and charged with being a spy.

The Senegalese sharpshooters of the Marchand mission have received a splendid reception at Combevoisic.

The anti-clerical riots in Lille were renewed to-day, and most of the windows of the churches and convents were broken. Some well-known catholics were assaulted in the streets. The police made over thirty prisoners.

—An application for "packet privileges" at Montevideo costs about \$21, and is good for the life of the steamer. On the plea that steamers are cutting out sailing vessels and that the grant of these privileges are prejudicial to the port, certain papers and officials at Montevideo are advocating their repeal and abolition. Should this idea be carried out, the ocean mail steamers and river steamers will certainly suspend the Montevideo call and that port will return to the primitive condition of a hundred years ago.

PAYSANDU CRICKET CLUB LAWN TENNIS TOURNAMENT 1899

The committee has sent us the following programme and regulations:

1. Gentleman's Singles, Members only.
2. Gentleman's Doubles, Members only.
3. Ladies' Singles } If sufficient entries received
4. Mixed Doubles, } Handicap.

Entrance fees, Singles 10\$000 Doubles 10\$000 per pair. All entries must be advised to the Hon. Treasurer (H. J. Reeves, 56, Rua Quitanda) on or before 21th inst.

The Handicap will be announced on or before 1st August and the 1st round must be completed on or before 31st August.

The 2nd round must be completed on or before 17th Sept.

Semi-finals and finals on or before 12th October.

Semi-finals and finals will be played on the Paysandu ground.

Other rounds may be played on any ground, but all players have the right to prefer the Club ground.

The regulations are subject to alteration at discretion of the Tournament Committee.

A. J. REEVES } Tennis Tournament and C. HENDERSON } Handicap Committee Rio, 11 July, 1899.

R. C. A. A. v UNITED BANKS.

This tennis match took place on the Association ground on Sunday last, and resulted in a win for the United Banks by 6 matches to 3, 13 sets to 9, 127 games to 118.

- P. Barry and E. A. Tootal beat C. Henderson and H. Estill. 6-3. 10-8
- P. Barry and E. A. Tootal beat N. W. Jackson and C. Block. 6-4. 6-4
- P. Barry and E. A. Tootal beat A. Weigall and D. J. Greentree. 6-4. 6-0
- H. Evers and R. Willes beat N. W. Jackson and C. Block. 7-5. 6-8. 8-6
- H. Evers and R. Willes beat A. Weigall and D. J. Greentree. 6-3. 5-7. 5-7
- H. Evers and R. Willes beat C. Henderson and H. Estill. 7-5. 5-7. 6-3
- O. W. Rolls and H. Weigall lost to A. Weigall and W. J. Greentree. 3-6. 3-6
- O. W. Rolls and H. Weigall lost to C. Henderson and H. Estill. 2-6. 2-6
- O. W. Rolls and H. Weigall beat N. W. Jackson and C. Block. 14-12. 2-6. 6-2

COFFEE NOTES

—The export of coffee from Victoria during the last half year was 133,222 bags.

—It was announced on June 7th that the official quotation for spot Brazilian coffee would be discontinued. Hereafter the price will be fixed by private dealers.

—According to the secretary of finance of the state of S. Paulo, there are in that state 15,075 coffee plantations, which he classifies, according to the number of trees, as follows:

Not over 50,000 trees each.....	11,234
From 50,000 to 100,000 trees.....	1,844
" 100,000 " 200,000 ".....	999
" 200,000 " 500,000 ".....	597
Over 500,000 trees each.....	64
Not classified.....	337

Total ... 15,075

The motive power used in the machinery for preparing the coffee for market is in 1,243 cases steam and in 460 cases water. The amount of the mortgages reported is 209,250,080\$970, a sum which, in the opinion of the secretary, the mortgages not reported will increase to about 210,000,000\$. The debt not secured by mortgage, says the secretary, is estimated by competent persons at about 180,000,000\$. The secretary says that on account of the fall in prices the crop of 1898 was worth 239,534,068\$ less than that of 1895

—The following statement shows the quantity of coffee exported from the state of Espirito Santo in the last seven years together with the official value and the amount of the export duties paid thereon:

Year	Kilos	Official value	Duties
1892	16,673,372	15,271,510\$700	1,679,866\$177
1893	21,763,169	27,418,367\$284	2,864,638\$579
1894	23,217,161	28,562,625\$116	3,419,034\$930
1895	24,644,177	31,527,477\$189	3,742,806\$113
1896	25,291,568	24,845,217\$813	2,968,410\$195
1897	34,791,491	28,594,962\$985	3,584,026\$723
1898	33,449,091	24,858,370\$644	2,935,016\$155

The average official value per kilo and the extreme rates of sterling exchange per 1000 in those years are as follows:

Year	Average official value per kilo	Lowest Ex-change rates	Highest Ex-change rates
1892....	915 reis	10 1/2 d.	16 1/2 d.
1893....	12259 "	10 3/16 "	13 1/4 "
1894....	12324 "	9 1/16 "	13 "
1895....	12280 "	9 "	11 1/4 "
1896....	982 "	7 7/8 "	10 7/16 "
1897....	821 "	6 7/8 "	9 1/8 "
1898....	74 "	5 21/32 "	8 15/16 "

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOURÉUX, Editor and Proprietor

contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian Affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a summary of the daily coffee reports and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 18th, 1899.

THERE can be no doubt of the fact that the government is in need of more revenue, and it is equally true that the people would be glad to supply it if they could, providing of course that it is used for the public benefit. But all the recent increases in taxation have been fruitless; every increase has led to nothing but negative results. The logical conclusion must be that the people can not meet these increased demands, and if perchance a new tax wrings something from them in one direction, they are compelled by their necessities to curtail expenditures in another. The results of recent budget legislation point clearly in one direction—every increase in the rate of taxation obstructs business and reduces the revenue. This being the case, plain common-sense teaches that the policy of increasing taxes should be abandoned, and that a trial of reduced rates should be made. In other countries, a reduction in the rates of taxation when they had reached a restrictive point, has frequently resulted in an increased revenue. Possibly it may be that the general poverty of consumers at the present time would prevent the realization of good results from a decrease in taxation, but it is certain that if they can not pay the smaller tax, they will not pay the larger one either. It will be good policy, however, to give the experiment a fair trial. We are confident that the revenues will suffer no prejudice from a decrease in import duties, for instance, while the chances are that they will be increased. If business men would take up these questions and discuss them in the public press, they would have no difficulty in pointing out articles of merchandise whose consumption would be greatly augmented by lower prices. Why not do it?

THE 1868 GOLD LOAN.

To the Editor of *The Rio News*.

Sir,—I have been a holder of bonds, *Empréstimo Nacional de 1868*, for many years, having always looked upon them as specially secured, each *título* being endorsed with a full specification of the conditions of issue, and bearing a solemn obligation under the sign manual of the late lamented Visconde de Itaboraí, to pay the interest half-yearly in gold and amortization over the space of 30 years—so much so that it should be possible to sue the Treasury under any one of the *títulos*.

But, to my surprise and indignation, I find the present finance minister has seen fit to pass the dividend due on 1st April last, without having given any previous intimation of his intention to do so, and apparently without any scheme or proposal to present to the unfortunate bondholders, or any attempt at justification. Had these bonds been on the London market, no doubt they would have been included within the Rothschild arrangement lately effected here, tho' I believe these bonds are largely held by Europeans.

I write to you in the hope that in your much, and very justly, feared paper you might see fit to bring the subject into more public notice, and the government into remedying this most scandalous

BREACH OF FAITH.

London, June 22, 1899.

We very much fear that either denunciation or protestation is 'crying in the wilderness.' Harsh as it may sound, it must be said that the true

value of a contract is very rarely understood or appreciated in Brazilian official circles. Whether we take such an agreement as that of the S. Pedro lands where Minister Buarque de Macedo had a dispute referred to arbitration and then refused to abide by the decision, or whether we take these bond contracts which have been so cynically broken during the last year or two, the case is the same. There is an absolute want of respect for the pledges of the government.

Possibly the reason for this is that officials are unable to feel responsibility for purely official engagements, and possibly, too, they have drawn a false deduction from the prevalent official belief that the state is sovereign and is therefore irresponsible. A man may be ever so honest and straightforward in his private affairs, but the moment he is placed in charge of a responsible government position, he is sure to think and act arbitrarily.

Last year, when the funding loan scheme was made public, we were compelled to condemn the procedure, though we believed the scheme the only practicable one available. The arbitrary means employed to devise and enforce it, were certainly censurable and constituted an undeniable breach of faith. So too with the recent conversion of the 1889 loan, or the re-conversion of the converted 1895 loan. And now we must add the suspension of interest payments on the 1868 loan, which was only last week covered by titles of a funding loan.

Perhaps the present minister of finance has gone further and acted more arbitrarily than his predecessors, but he is not the only one who thinks that the government has the right, as well as the power, to modify or break a contract at pleasure. There is unfortunately a lack both of sound moral principles as well as sound business principles in political life, and the evil will go on ever increasing, until the people themselves wake up and compel reform.

As for these breaches of faith, they will in time work their own cure. If a loan has binding force no longer on the government, no one will care to trust his money in such hands and the day will come when loans will be curiously refused, except on humiliating terms, as happens to be the case to-day with Argentina. That country has played fast and loose with its creditors, and now it is told that it can not have any more money on any terms until after it has reformed its financial methods and reduced its expenditures.

And this is exactly the experience that Brazil will have unless she mends her ways. She can not scale down the interest charges on her borrowings at pleasure, and at the same time go on spending enormous sums on ironclads, pretentious military organizations, parasitical subsidies, unproductive railways, and an excessive army of office-holders. The creditor will want to know why the sacrifices are not first made at home, and he will have a right to know. He is not to blame for the misgovernment which causes deficits and compels borrowing; he did not ask the government to come to him for money; he simply loaned a certain sum in cash on a formal promise to pay a certain rate of interest and to redeem the principal within a stated number of years. He believed the investment to be secure, and he believed in the good faith of the borrower. In private life, were a borrower to refuse to pay the rate of interest agreed upon, or to meet the conditions of redemption, legal proceedings would be in order to compel him to comply with his agreement. But when the borrower is a government, some think the obligation and recourse are inherently different. We do not.

The *Puiz* of yesterday complains that houses of ill fame are being extended into streets occupied by respectable families and calls the attention of the chief of police to the evil. But what good will it do? The root of the evil is not so much with the occupants of these houses as with their patrons. The vice is in the people themselves, and as long as they indulge openly in immoralities just so

long will such houses exist. The cure will not be found in closing these houses, but in a thoroughly reformed home and social life, a sound education and the promotion of industrious habits among young men. An idle man is very apt to be a vicious man. If a man is employed, if he cultivates habits of study and reflection, if he shuns cafés and theatre lobbies, the chances are that he will lead a clean and useful life. And it is to the promotion of such habits among young men that the press should address itself, rather than to complaints about vices which spring from idleness and corrupting associations.

ONE of our local exchanges of the 13th notes that Sr. José Brazilliano Leite de Menezes has submitted to the chamber of deputies a scheme for relieving the financial crisis, and, as our readers will already have surmised, it is nothing less than an increase of taxation. He proposes a tax of 2 1/2 per cent. on the net profits of commercial houses in this capital, the same to be determined on the closing of commercial books for the year. He calculates that the tax will yield 6,250,000\$ a year, and he only asks 1,500,000\$ for the suggestion. Why the tax should be limited to Rio de Janeiro we can not imagine, for a very large share of responsibility for our financial troubles rests upon the shoulders of provincial representatives. And how he can imagine that the net profits on commercial transactions in this city are as much as 200,000\$ a year, when many firms are not even able to meet expenses, is more than we dare speculate upon. It really invades the realm of the supernatural.

THE *Provincia do Pará* has exposed its monumental simplicity by sending down various photographic copies of the so-called «accord» between Bolivia and the United States. The absurdity of the accensations is so manifest that discussion is no longer possible. The reputed record is nothing but a copy of an unsigned memorandum said to exist in the archives at Puerto Alonso. There is no proof that such a document exists, and if it did exist, its want of signature divests it of any value whatever. It might have been composed by some stripling in the Puerto Alonso custom-house who is dreaming of a diplomatic career. The copy is not authenticated in any manner whatever, and for aught we know might have been invented at Manaus, or Pará. As a sort of guarantee of respectability, this bastard memorandum is accompanied by an official order signed by a Lieut. Col. Uthoff, military commander of the frontier, which is designed to show that his handwriting is the same as the accompanying copy. But Uthoff's signature is different from the body of the order, and we are again in doubt. The whole business is a ridiculous intrigue, in which the *Provincia* appears in a very discreditable light.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

JULY 11.—*Senate*.—The senate discussed the Matto Grosso question and voted a bill for regulating the administration of the Asylo de Venerandos de Patria.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Doutor Serzedelo complained that the post office is tampering with his correspondence. The chamber rejected by a vote of 98 to 18 the bill for changing the date for the opening of congress. There was received a message from the President asking for a special appropriation of 17,164\$517 for salaries of professors reinstated at the Collegio Militar. The following special and deficiency appropriations were voted in 3rd discussion:—7,500\$ for the widow of Matthew Lowrie; 39,352\$500 for the war department; 60,000\$ for commemorating the fourth centennial of the discovery of Brazil.

JULY 11.—*Senate*.—Senator Gomes de Castro spoke on the army bill. He opposed fixing the number of enlisted men at 28,160 when it is known that there are only 15,000 actually in the service and that the appropriations that congress is expected to vote are for the latter number. In the course of his remarks he took occasion to say that the constitution is constantly violated and it would be well to revise it if the government is unable to observe its provisions and enforce respect therefor. Senators Ramiro Barcellos and Aquilino do Amaral discussed the Matto Grosso question.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—The bill on the ineffectiveness of officers and soldiers killed in the war in Bolivia was voted in 1st discussion.

JULY 12.—*Senate*.—Senator Aquilino do Amaral spoke on affairs in Matto Grosso. Senator Pires Ferreira in a speech on the army bill said that there are regiments that have more commissioned officers than enlisted men. For instance the 14th regiment of cavalry has only 40 enlisted men, the 39th battalion of infantry 39 and another regiment of cavalry only 25.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Cassiano spoke on affairs in Matto Grosso. He asserted that he was authorized to say that ex-President Prudente de Moraes, Vice-President Rosa e Silva and Gov. Luiz Vianna all approve of the action of President Campos Salles in regard to the state.

JULY 13.—*Senate*.—Senators Pires Ferreira and Antonio Azeredo discussed affairs in Matto Grosso. The senate voted in 2nd discussion the bill on the new tax regulations. Senators Almeida Barreto and Gomes de Castro discussed the army bill.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Luiz Adolpho spoke on affairs in Matto Grosso. In regard to affairs in Pernambuco there was a warm discussion in which the sitting was twice suspended.

JULY 15.—*Senate*.—The bill on the new tax regulations was voted in 3rd discussion and the army bill in 2nd discussion. Senator

Oiticica spoke against some of the provisions of the bill for redemption and guarantee funds.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—During a stormy debate on affairs in Pernambuco the sitting was suspended.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The Amazonas state assembly was formally installed on the 10th inst.

—The Pará papers state that U. S. Consul Kennedy is about to return home on leave of absence.

—The municipal council of Ribeirão Preto, São Paulo, is distributing seed wheat, oats and alfalfa gratuitously.

—Rains have fallen recently in the interior of Bahia, but still the reports of the drought are most unfavorable.

—An Italian named Corisso was arrested in Santos on the 13th on his arrival from S. Sebastião. He had in his possession 9,000\$ in counterfeit notes of 500\$.

—In Sergipe Col. Valadão's partisans seem to be attempting to make use of the 26th battalion of infantry for the purpose of regaining control over the state.

—Heavy rains were reported from Pernambuco on the 14th inst. The Recife and Limoeiro railway was damaged at various points, and traffic was interrupted.

—An Italian employer (*industrial*) named Anaratone, says a Rome telegram of the 12th, is advising his countrymen not to emigrate to Pará, whose climate is of the worst description.

—The governor of the state of Rio de Janeiro has not yet executed the law for reinstating the Gavinho municipal chamber at Campos. And we presume he does not intend to.

—On the 15th inst. Councillor Silveira Martins arrived at Rio Grande do Sul, where he was visited by a large number of friends. It is stated that he will go to Bagé and afterwards come to Rio de Janeiro.

—Deaths from yellow fever continue to be reported from Bahia. A telegram of the 14th announces the death of Mr. W. Phillips, manager of Messrs. Wilson Sons & Co., Ltd., at Bahia and Pernambuco.

—A telegram of the 14th inst from Santos says that for want of friction tubes the fort at that port failed to respond to the salute of the Italian cruiser *Vicomessa* which had arrived there on the previous day.

—According to the public force bill now before the Minas state assembly the police force for next year will consist of 1,820 men, including a squadron of cavalry. The expense is estimated at 2,428,195\$000.

—Two counterfeiters arrested at Jahu, São Paulo, were lodged in the São Paulo prison on the 13th inst. They were caught passing counterfeit 50\$ notes. Would it not be good policy to punish some of these criminals?

—A political banquet is to be given to Deputy Glycerio at Rio Claro, São Paulo, some time this month. He is spoken of as one of the chiefs of the «concentração republicana», the alliance created to defend President Campos Salles.

—The building occupied by the Teresopolis municipal council and the state revenue collector was burned on the 11th inst., and with it the papers and values existing in the archives. It is to be feared that the collector will now be unable to render an account.

—A Desterro telegram of the 11th notes the discovery there of a large burial urn containing a gigantic human skeleton, some articles of glass and a stone knife. It is reported that the skeleton was sold to a German physician who will remove it to the Munich museum.

—During the last calendar year 2,228 immigrants were imported by the state of Minas Geraes, of which 2,111 were Italians. The expenditure of the state for the year was 518,644\$389, or nearly 235\$ per capita. And when the immigrants get dissatisfied, they pull up and move into some other state.

—The superior court of Porto Alegre has condemned Judge Manoel Telles de Queiroz for the crime of prevarication. We presume the offence is the innocent pastime sometimes brutally called «lying», but as the prosecution is only one step in a long political struggle between the judge and the castillians, we may presume that it is only a freak of the imagination.

—Col. Serra Martins has been appointed commander of the Pernambuco police force and Col. Teixeira de Carvalho has been relieved of the command the 1st battalion. «It is stated», says a telegram of the 11th inst., «that the state government's action in this respect was influenced by the fear of events in Pernambuco similar to those that have occurred in Matto Grosso.»

—The Rio correspondent of S. Paulo *Diário Popular* seems to be able to see danger and intrigue on every side. Rio is convulsed with «sensation» over the idle report that the «Wilmington» is taking soundings along the coast, and also over those photographic copies of worthless documents from Pará. We have not seen the «sensation», it must be confessed, but the correspondent says it exists, all the same.

RAILROAD NOTES

—A project has been presented to the state assembly of Minas Geraes for the concession of a railway from Juiz de Fora to Poços de Caldas.

—It is stated that the director of the Central has been looking into the accounts of his ticket-sellers at the Rio station, and has discovered reasons for dismissing three of them.

The Viação Paulista tramway company of São Paulo is now hurrying forward preparations for electric traction.

On the 15th inst. the president of the tribunal of accounts ordered the registration of the payment of 195,859,883 for coal furnished to the Central railway by the Empresa Industrial Brasileira.

The traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway for the week ended 8th inst. amounted to 379,956,000 against 371,622,000 for the corresponding period in 1898, which is an improvement of 26,264,000 for the week.

The judicial sale of the Sapucahy property is announced to take place to-day. An anonymous communication to one of the morning papers says that a scheme for reorganization is nearly ready for submission to shareholders and debenture-holders.

A recent London telegram says that negotiations for the sale of the Sorocabana lines are progressing satisfactorily. The business is in the hands of Mr. E. A. Benn, manager of the London and Brazilian Bank of this city, who is acting in his private capacity in the matter.

Reports are again current in São Paulo of the sale of the Paulista railway to an English syndicate, and the quotations of that company's stock is correspondingly high. One would think that this speculative dodge had been repeated just a little too frequently.

The Prize of the 14th says the minister of finance is busily studying the conditions of the sale of a São Paulo railway, which is said to be the Sorocabana. But what has the minister of finance to do with it? The sale would be a blessing to São Paulo, for the property is now wretchedly managed.

Mr. H. G. Bennett has been appointed to the position of assistant storekeeper of the Leopoldina railway in Rio, and we understand that he arrived here by the R. M. S. Nile last week to take up his new duties. Mr. Bennett has been in the employ of the Madero port works in Buenos Aires for the past eleven years.

The Journal do Commercio of the 16th calls the attention of the government to the circumstance that the Mogyana, Paulista and Sorocabana railways of S. Paulo and the Leopoldina railway of Rio de Janeiro, have been substituting firewood for coal in their locomotives. The Journal says this will devastate our forests and decrease our national wealth, and calls upon the government to prohibit the practice.

The approximate traffic returns of the São Paulo railway during the month of June show that there were 41,345 tons of imported cargo carried against 35,919 tons in the same month of last year. The exported cargo showed 20,344 tons last month against 10,436 tons in June 1898. There was, however, a falling off in the interstation traffic as only 13,952 tons were carried last June as compared with 18,244 tons in June 1898. The passenger traffic, 100,411, showed a satisfactory increase of 1,650 over that of the corresponding period of last year. The railway is doing well, and we are not surprised to see by the London papers that its stock is at a premium.

SHIPPING NOTES

At last advices the U. S. cruiser "Chicago" was at Cape Town, and expects to arrive at Rio about the middle of August.

The "Beagle" was in Rosario on the 7th inst. and the officers were preparing to give an entertainment to their friends on shore.

The American gunboat "Wilmington" left Santos on the 11th inst. and proceeded to Desterro, Santa Catharina, where she remained until the 14th, proceeding thence to Rio Grande.

The Italian cruiser "Fieramosca," carrying the pavilion of Vice-Admiral Brocchetti, commanding the South Atlantic squadron, entered this port from Santos on the 15th inst. The customary salutes were exchanged.

A fair business has been done, since our last issue, with Brazil at same rates as previously quoted, 16s. from below bar and 18s. from up-river ports being the current figures both for Santos and Rio. A large quantity of flour and a fair one of corn having gone forward while a good enquiry prevails on the part of shippers. Times, Buenos Aires, July 3.

The United States coast and geodetic survey boat "Pathfinder," Capt. F. W. Perkins commanding, arrived in port on Sunday. She comes from Norfolk and is bound to San Francisco. We regret to say that the "Pathfinder" is remaining here only three days, though in the present state of feeling toward the United States we could not guarantee her officers as hospitable a reception as they might expect. The officers are obtaining copies of tidal observations in this port, which might possibly be looked upon with a jealous eye.

The mystery about the "Newark" which was reported overdue at Valparaiso, and then in distress at some unknown port in southern Chili, is at last explained by the following item taken from the Buenos Aires Standard.—The U. S. cruiser "Newark," 4,100 tons, Capt. C. F. Goodrich commanding, is reported to have run out of coal at Leon on the Chilean coast, which port was reached after buffeting with a series of tremendous storms. The "Newark's" steam launches were sent to communicate by telegraph with the authorities and without waiting for the request for assistance to be confirmed by the U. S. Minister the Chileans started two steamtugs loaded with coal and provisions to the assistance of the distressed warship. This act is said to have made a great impression on all Americans in Chili.

A London telegram of the 12th says that the Amazon steamer "Paris," which went on the Manacle rocks on May 21st, has been floated. The ship had been abandoned by the owners, and turned over to the underwriters. The floating of the steamer after so long a time on the rocks, in so dangerous a place, and with enormous holes torn through her bottom, is a remarkable performance. Captain Watkins, of the "Paris," has been suspended for two years.

This morning H. M. S. "Impervise," the flagship of Rear-Admiral Henry St. Ledger Bury Palliser on the Pacific station, entered this harbor homeward bound and saluted the shore and the Italian warship "Fieramosca." She is a first-class armored cruiser, and larger than any of the British ships on this station. Her tonnage is 8,400 with an indicated horse power of 8,000, which can be increased to 10,000 under forced draught. The "Impervise," which has been relieved on the Pacific station by the "Warspite," only stays here sufficiently long to coal ship, and leaves to-morrow morning. We regret we were unable to visit her.

LOCAL NOTES

The eminent composer Saint-Saens left for Europe on the 12th inst.

There will be a smokers at the Laranjeiras Club on Saturday evening, 22nd inst.

The sum which the government contributes to the horse-race in honor of Gen. Roca is said to be 20,000,000.

It is well to be on your guard against small-pox. There are a hundred cases in the hospital and the disease is increasing.

The Brazilian painter Victor Meirelles is raising money by subscription to enable him to paint a panorama celebrating the discovery of Brazil.

A letter published in Saturday's Journal do Commercio complains of the rudeness with which the public is treated at the caixa de amortisção.

The Journal hears that a defalcation of 60,000 has been discovered in the administration of a charitable society for the protection of children.

It is stated that a treaty of permanent arbitration between Brazil and Argentina will be signed during the visit of President Roca to this capital.

The residents along the Villa Isabel tramway lines are protesting against the increased fares authorized by the recent contract, which went into effect yesterday.

A Buenos Aires telegram says that President Roca will be accompanied by a staff of 25 persons, not including the officers of the squadron and the newspaper reporters.

Among the passenger arrivals by the "Clyde" last week we note the name of Mr. John Gordon, local managing partner in the well known house of Messrs. E. Johnston & Co.

On the 15th inst., the new Japanese minister, Mr. Naniro Okoshi, presented his credentials to President Campos Sales and exchanged the customary good wishes for both countries.

There was another fire at the old market on the night of the 10th inst., which destroyed what was left of the north chalet, on the Cnes das Marinhas. An inquiry is being made into the cause of the fire.

Some days ago police authorities raided a gambling saloon and some of the gamblers seized the clerk of a police court who accompanied the raiders, and immersed him in a tub of water. The chief of police is very indignant.

It is stated that Gov. Luiz Vianna's friends are preparing to give him an imposing reception on his arrival in this city. In São Paulo there are said to be similar preparations. The governor, we understand, is expected to arrive next Sunday or Monday.

The chief of police has very wisely taken up the question of providing a proper asylum for the vagrant children found in the streets of this city. The President has promised government assistance and the S. Bento monks have offered money to aid the scheme.

If in order we would suggest that President Roca should be served with a feijoadinha some time during his visit to Rio. It would be a great mistake to let him go away without giving our national dish a fair trial. And then—"Depois feijão, vinho lóstia!"

As we go to press another fire is in progress at the old market, in the main building, but happily it is under control. A pleasing incident is said to have been the arrival of a boat, with a small fire-engine, from the Italian cruiser "Fieramosca," which was greeted with cheers.

Some one hundred operatives, dismissed from the marine arsenal sometime ago, have been sent to the state of Pará, where lands have been offered them. It is a good scheme to give these workmen lands, and the example of Pará might well be followed by Rio de Janeiro and Espírito Santo.

Col. Valladão has obtained a leave of absence and has asked for permission to spend in Sergipe the period for which it is granted. The colonel is evidently desirous of repeating the coup d'etat by which in 1894 he seized the government of that state. Why should the government grant leaves of absence for such purposes?

The exceptional number of reports of cricket, baseball and tennis matches received, again compels us to suspend the publication of our articles under the heading of "Cricket and other articles already in type." "Uncle Abner," however, is enjoying the vacation, and urges us to let the ball go on. He says he can stand it as long as the cricketers can.

The story is told (in a telegram to São Paulo) that on the 12th the chief of police arranged with his delegates, with every precaution against publicity, to raid various gambling houses. At night the raid came off, but only five gamblers were caught, all the rest having been advised of the danger. The chief of police is greatly disgusted with the disloyalty of his subordinates.

We regret to learn that in the preparations that are made for the reception of Gen. Roca some of the trees on Campo S. Christovão, These acts of vandalism, for they are nothing else, ought to be unsparingly denounced. It ought to be made criminal to cut down a shade tree in this city, where they are so necessary for health and comfort.

We have had the pleasure of a call this week from Rev. G. W. Chamberlain for many years resident in São Paulo and now in charge of the Presbyterian mission in Bahia. Mr. Chamberlain has been making a hurried visit to the presbyteries of São Paulo and Rio, preparatory to his departure for the United States to attend a general synod. Our best wishes for a pleasant trip go with him.

A public school teacher gave a boy a whipping a few days ago, and the prefect has accordingly suspended him for the savagery, and has reported him to the police. The Brazilian school-boy must not be whipped; if the teacher can not stand a boy's insolence and insubordination, it is better to close the school. Whipping hurts the boy's dignity, and the law does not permit that.

Some days ago the police arrested a man named Loureiro on suspicion of stealing two silver salvers. The accused confessed the crime and said he had sold the articles at a shop on Rua da Carioca. He was sent there with a detective, but on arriving there he said he had left them at a house in Rua das Laranjeiras. On his way there, he suddenly threw himself under an electric tram and was killed.

It will be remembered that the state of Amazonas paid out the sum of 2,708,000 as an indemnization for the suspension of a certain contract. The parties interested have gone to law about the money, the man who received it, Dr. João Martins da Silva, claiming that he had spent 1,500,000 in order to get it. The virtuous and patriotic authorities of Amazonas appear to put a fairly good price on their services!

Among the departures this week by the Pacific str. "Oravia" are Rev. John L. Kyle, L. D., for many years connected with the Presbyterian mission in Brazil and more recently a professor in the theological seminary established here by that church. Mr. Kyle has also been in charge of the Presbyterian church at Nova Friburgo. He is accompanied by his wife and daughter and expects to make a brief visit to friends in England and Scotland on his voyage to the United States. Our best wishes for a pleasant voyage and an enjoyable vacation go with them.

Rua Sete de Setembro was "up" all last week laying a return current for the telephone service of the city. We have no complaint against the people who were doing the work in the narrow street, for it was promptly and expeditiously done as far as they were concerned, and the street is now better paved on one side than before. But we do complain of the interest of the crowds who had to use the street in the want of capacity shown by the municipal authorities who did not block the street to heavy cart traffic, which caused continual danger to life and limb, and made it necessary for passengers to run into doorways to prevent being crushed.

Among the passengers arriving here to-day on the Pacific Mail steamer "Oravia" is Mr. William I. Buchanan, United States minister at Buenos Aires. Mr. Buchanan enjoys the exceptional distinction of having been retained at his post by an administration to which he is opposed in politics. He is therefore filling a second term at Buenos Aires, where he enjoys great popularity. He has won great praise from his own countrymen and exceptional consideration from Argentines for his conscientious and thorough attention to matters affecting commercial relations between Argentina and the United States, and for the sound judgment displayed by him at all times and on all occasions.

BIRTH.

At Rio de Janeiro, on the 16th inst., the wife of Edward Haynes, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

BARHAM—ELLIS.—On the 17th inst. at the British Consulate in Santos, by the Rev. Irvine Crawshaw, English Chaplain at Rio de Janeiro, Mr. E. A. BARHAM to MISS FLORENCE, second daughter of Mr. David Ellis of Santos.

DEATHS.

HENTZ.—On the 15th inst., of typhoid fever, after an illness of ten days, ELEANOR LESLIE HENTZ, wife of William Booth Hentz, of this city.

TOLSON.—At Votorantim, Sorocaba, on June 28th, of yellow fever contracted in Rio while seeing his family off to England, our esteemed workmate and companion JAMES TOLSON.

ELEANOR LESLIE HENTZ.

The death of this estimable and talented lady has fallen upon us like a bolt from a clear sky. Young and in the enjoyment of all that health, a pleasant home and a multitude of friends could give, she had the right to look forward to a long and happy life.

Some years ago, just as she was passing from girlhood into the more serious affairs of life, she opened a girls' school at Palmeiras, in which she was assisted by a younger sister. Later on they came back to this city and opened the Collegio Progresso, first on Santa Theresa, and then in more commodious quarters in Rua Haddock Lobo. The success of the school was phenomenal, and Miss Leslie soon found herself at the head of her profession in this capital. She was a teacher and directress of rare talent and tact, as her success and popularity amply testify. And to-day, the grief manifested by her old pupils is eloquent of the influence she exerted and of the love which they felt for her. And among the many friends who gathered about her grave on Sunday last to render a last tribute of respect and affection, there were many Brazilians present who felt her loss even more keenly than her own American countrymen, because she had educated their daughters and had given them so good an example of a noble womanhood.

She was married a few years ago to Mr. W. B. Hentz, a prominent dentist of this city, and they withdrew from the school to which she had dedicated so much of her life, but she still continued to take a warm interest in educational matters. She will be missed by a wide circle of friends, and most of all by those nearest and dearest to her, to whom we offer our sincere condolences.

BRITISH CHURCH. BUILDING FUND.

Table with columns for 'Amounts received' and 'Cost of restoration'. Includes entries for London & River Plate Bank, London Office, Messrs. Knowles & Foster, etc.

Rio, 17th July, 1899.

F. S. PRYOR, Treasurer.

BUSINESS NOTES

Advices from São Paulo state that Padre Landell de Moura gave a public exhibition of wireless telephony on Sunday last.

A telegram of the 12th says the cable ship "Vikings" has completed the repairs on the Amazon cable between Mandos and Itocatiara.

A planter named Castro Vieira claims to have discovered a mine of plumbago on his plantation, near S. Fidelis, state of Rio de Janeiro.

On the 15th a state stamp tax went into operation at Bahia. It should have been borne in mind that Bahia is carrying burdens enough without this iniquitous stamp tax.

It is stated that the creditors of Messrs. Soares & Niemeyer, printers and stationers, have refused to accept the 20 per cent offered, considering that the firm can pay more.

A commercial firm at Jaguarão, Rio Grande do Sul, has been condemned to pay 23,000 for the loss of 78 volumes of contraband goods deposited with them for safe keeping.

During the six months ending June 30th last the Mogyana railway brought down to Campinas 701,701 kilos of mangabeira rubber, or 45,910 kilos more than in the corresponding period of 1898.

At the closing of the state of Rio de Janeiro the deposits in the first half of the present year amounted to 1,307,648\$ and the withdrawals to 1,111,432\$545.

The Nova Fabrica Rink is furnishing cloth to the navy at the following prices:—garance, 95600 per metre; azul ferrete, 88700; flannel, 48500. The width of the flannel and garance is 1m.40 and that of the blue cloth (azul ferrete) 1m.30.

The Diario Popular hears that Srs. A. Guimaraes & Iruão are thinking of establishing a large weaving factory at Rio Claro, using the water power of the Rio Corumbatahy. They have commissioned a firm of electrical engineers to report upon the project.

The Gazeta de Uberaba is informed that there are now about 30,000 head of cattle on various fazendas, as the pastures are called where cattle are deposited and fed up on their way to market. This is considered a large stock and is said to be due to decreased consumption caused by hard times.

The transfer deeds of the S. Lazaro and S. Christovão properties, acquired by the government for a new arsenal and intendency of war, were drawn up on the 14th, and the Banco da Republica is to pay over 1,500,000\$ at once to cover the costs of adapting the buildings to official requirements.

It is said that maize has been produced in such quantities in the municipality of Carmo da Franca, São Paulo, that it is sold for only 10000 the cartload, which last year brought 50000. If transportation were cheaper, prices would be more uniform, the abundance of one locality supplying the scarcity of another.

It is said that the insurance companies are rescinding their insurances at the public market, over which so bitter a polemic is raging and where two fires have already occurred.

There was a public meeting in Pernambuco on the 12th inst. to protest against the illegal taxes lately decreed in that state. An association to defend commercial interests was organized.

The "trust" organizations in the United States sometimes narrowly escape being ridiculous. For instance, the chewing gum companies (and it certainly can not require much capital to manufacture chewing gum) have consolidated. There are only six of them, but they call their combination the "American Chicle Company" and have endowed it with a capital of \$9,000,000.

The minister of finance is said to be studying the documents in which the proprietors of the federalist organ, A Republica ask for 1,000,000 indemnity for the suspension of that paper in 1897, just after the assault on the President's life. If indemnification is granted, for what seemed to be a voluntary suspension, that forcible suspension should have a fair chance of receiving just consideration.

The dry-goods trade of Pernambuco is largely in the hands of three Swiss firms, and the remainder in those of Portuguese and native houses. Formerly British firms had the entire dry-goods trade, and when they ceased to exist, native retailers dealers ordered direct from Manchester. Mr. Consul A. F. Howard writes that, if British manufacturers wish to retain their hold of Brazilian markets, they should furnish their would-be customers with the necessary information and details in the Portuguese language, and that they should adopt the metric system in their calculation of weights and measures, etc. It is quite useless to send catalogues and price-lists printed in English, and quoting English weights and measures. -Textile Mercury, June 24.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Another 2,000,000\$ in currency were burned by the minister of finance on Saturday last.

The Comercio de S. Paulo says that the exchange transactions in S. Paulo during the past month aggregated £ 1,600,000.

The prefect of this city, Dr. Cesario Alvim, has petitioned congress for authority to borrow £6,000,000 for sanitary improvements in this city.

In the month of June the receipts of the municipal government of Rio de Janeiro amounted to 767,424,996\$ and the disbursements to 1,006,058,510.

The decrease in the receipts of the custom-houses and the Central railway will absorb no considerable part of the product of the new taxes and the gold duties.

A telegram from Victoria says that the treasury of the state of Espirito Santo is in a critical situation. It is said that ex-Gov. Muniz Freire will come to this city to see if he can arrange a loan.

The state government of Pernambuco will make a great mistake if it continues to be deaf to the complaints of taxpayers against their burdens. And of this mistake its adversaries will certainly not fail to take advantage.

The customs receipts at Manaos amounted last month to 1,059,374,070 (including 68,425,218 in gold), against 639,295,916 in June, 1898.

For the first half year they amounted in 1899 to 4,010,962,255 and in 1898 to 2,236,058,095.

For the month of June the customs receipts at Para amounted to 2,050,270,850, against 1,627,405,840 in June, 1898.

For the six months ended June 30 they amounted to 12,203,920,135, against 10,097,451,659 in the first half of the previous year.

When a government that claims to have adopted a thorough retrenchment policy pays full sets of officers for skeleton regiments numbering from 25 to 40 enlisted men each, no one can have the slightest confidence in the sincerity of its professions.

Telegrams from Pernambuco representing the situation there as very difficult owing to the financial errors of the state government. But it is another mistake to lay all the blame on the state, for the federal government can not shirk responsibility for what has occurred.

It was stated on the 15th that the national treasury had £200,000 in exchange values, of which £120,000 would be sent to the Rothschilds by the first packet, and on the 15th £85,416, interest and redemption charges, were paid to the London and River Plate Bank on account of the unfunded loan of £2,000,000 of 1897.

In a recent message to the state assembly the governor of Rio Grande do Norte says that the revenue of that state last year aggregated 1,282,403,617, and the expenditures to 1,144,497,966, leaving a surplus of 137,905,650.8. The surplus on the treasury at present, he says, is barely 80,347,721, but we hardly know what he refers to.

Brazilian bonds, which are largely held in Paris, participated in the general fall, the four per cents, of 1899, which a fortnight ago were at 60 1/2, falling to 60 1/2. They have recovered from the lowest. The Brazilian government is undoubtedly making efforts to curtail its expenditure, to reduce its redundant note circulation, and to balance its budget. But it is experiencing great difficulties, and it is still very doubtful if, at the end of the stipulated three years, it will be able to resume the full payment of the interest upon its debt. Hence there is still little inducement to purchase Brazilian securities. -The Statist, June 24.

COMMERCIAL.

Rio de Janeiro, July 18th, 1899.

Table with exchange rates for Rio de Janeiro, July 18th, 1899. Columns include Par value of the Brazilian milreis (\$1000), gold, do of the Brazilian milreis (1000) in U. S. coin, 1 stg., do \$1.00 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold, do of £ 1 stg. in Brazilian gold, Bank rate of exchange, official, on London to-day, Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (gold), Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (paper), Present value of the Brazilian mil reis in U. S. coin, 1 stg., Value of \$1.00 (\$1.50 per £ 1. str. in Brazilian currency (paper)), Value of £ 1 sterling.

EXCHANGE.

July 10.-The general opening rate was 8 1/2 d. on London, but in the course of the day the London-Brazilian Bank put out 8 3/4 d. and the British Bank 8 1/2 d. The market was firm at opening time with the banks drawing freely at 8 1/2 d. and buying private paper at 8 1/2 d. The highest point reached during the day was with bank bills at 8 3/4 d. against private paper at 8 1/2 d. The closing prices were bank bills at 8 1/2 and 8 3/4 d. against private paper quoted at 8 1/2 d. and finding purchasers at 8 1/2 d. The official value of the paper milreis was from 290 to 301 reis gold.

July 11.-The official rate of the day was 8 1/2 d. in all the banks. The tendency of the day was an upward one, bank bills during the day fluctuated from 8 1/2 to 8 3/4 d., and private paper from 8 1/2 d. to 8 3/4 d. The business done was important, and the day closed with bank bills at 8 1/2 d. and buying private paper at 8 1/2 d. for time. The paper milreis was worth from 301 to 303 reis gold during the day.

July 12.-The official rate in all the banks throughout the day was 8 1/2 d. On the first transactions were in bank bills at 8 1/2 d. with conditions. The banks sought to buy private paper at 8 1/2 d., but the holders refused to sell above 8 1/2 d., whereupon the drawing rate fell to 8 1/2 d., business was quiet until noon, when the banks became firmer and drew freely at 8 1/2 d. and at 8 1/2 d. with conditions against private paper at 8 1/2 d. These were the rates that obtained until the end of the day. An average day's business was done. The paper milreis was worth 301 reis gold.

July 13.-The same rate of 8 1/2 d. on London was observed by all the banks as on the previous day. Very little business was done, and bank bills only varied from 8 1/2 to 8 3/4 d., and private paper from 8 1/2 to 8 3/4 d. The higher private paper, at the closing quotations. The paper milreis was again worth 301 reis gold.

July 14.-National holiday.

July 15.-The London & River Plate Bank opened with an official rate of 8 1/2 d. on London, and all the other banks at 8 1/2 d., but in the course of the day the higher rate became general, with the exception of the Banque Francaise which preserved its opening rate. The first business of the day was in bank bills at 8 1/2 d. and private paper at 8 1/2 d., and with an average amount of business done, the day closed with bank bills at 8 1/2 d. on conditions against private paper at 8 1/2 d. The official value of the paper milreis was from 301 to 303 reis gold during the day.

The official rates of the day as compared with those of the corresponding day of last year were as follows: -

Table comparing exchange rates for London, Paris, Hamburg, and New York for 1899 and 1898.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 18th July, 1899.

Exports.

Coffee.-The declared sales with conditions were amounted to about 26,000 bags against entries of 44,062 bags and shipments of 35,172 bags. The sales in the foreign markets were returned as 23,000 bags in New York, 5,000 bags in Havre, 27,000 bags in London, making in Hamburg and 4,000 bags in London, making

Coffee Shipments from Rio in 1898-99.

The names of all exporters shipping 100 bags and more, revised and corrected to correspond with the quantities reported by the exporters themselves. The 8,173 bags represented by "All others" have not been revised. The total here given shows an excess of 129,894 bags over the reports published in the daily press.

Table of coffee shipments from Rio in 1898-99, listing names of exporters and quantities shipped in various months from July to June.

Total of 122,000 bags against 132,000 bags in the preceding year. In Rio market on Monday the exporters had only small lots for sale, and these were disposed of to the packers on bases which ranged from 10,850 to 10,800 per arroba for No. 7 type. The shipment of 10,800 per arroba for No. 7 type, these were not accepted by the packers, and the 12,000 bags sold during the day were from 10,750 to 10,700 per arroba for No. 7. In Santos the market was calm and goods were sold at 6800 per arroba. The foreign markets were steady. On Tuesday the Rio market was even less active. Factors were weak and the packers made their purchases at 10,800 per arroba of No. 7. The exporters showed a disposition to buy but their offers were too low to suit the ideas of the packers as a general rule. There were some small lots sold at 10,750, but the majority of the 5,000 bags sold during the day was disposed of at 10,800. Santos reported a similar dullness with goods average selling at 6500 per arroba. The European markets were undisturbed but New York reported a slight fall. The entries into the ports of the United States in the previous week were given as 175,000 bags against deliveries of 1,400 bags, and the visible supply as 1,120,000 bags. The week was little business done by the factors in spite of their readiness to accept prices from 10,800 to 10,700 per arroba for No. 7. The shipments were, however, more anxious to buy, and in the course of the day about 15,000 bags at prices which ranged from 10,800 to 10,700, but at the close of the day there were sellers at 10,800 freely. Santos was unchanged from the previous day and the foreign markets had nothing of interest to report. The Rio market was a bad one on Thursday for the factors who had little business at the rates of the previous day. The packers on the contrary had a good day as far as quantity went, as they were able to dispose of 25,000 bags at the prices offered for the day. Part reserved. Those known during the day were from 10,800 to 10,800 per arroba for No. 7. When the market closed there were several negotiations in treaty, the difference between the shippers' offers and the packers' limit being 200 reis per arroba. In Santos goods were quoted at 6800 per arroba and the market for No. 7. The packers were firm at 10,800 per arroba for No. 7, and at that price disposed of 10,000 bags. The American shippers having completed most of their orders on Thursday remained out of the market, and the sales effected were for Europe. Santos reported good average selling at 6500 per arroba, and the sales for the week as 65,000 bags for the United States and 37,000 bags for Europe. The news from abroad was devoid of interest.

The shipments since our last report have been: -

Table of shipments since last report, listing destinations like United States, Europe, and Coastwise with quantities.

The following ships sailed with coffee last week:

Table of coffee shipments for last week, listing ship names, destinations, and dates.

Total Shipments of Coffee from Brazil.

The Journal do Commercio of 17th July publishes the following table of Coffee Shipments for the last Three Years from the three ports mentioned: -

Table of coffee shipments for the last three years (1896-97, 1897-98, 1898-99) for Rio, Santos, and Victoria, listing quantities for United States and Europe.

Table of coffee receipts for the week, listing sources like Southampton Br. str. Nile, Hamburg Germ. str. Thuanman, Cape, Port Elisabeth Dan. Ing. Sophie, etc., with quantities.

The receipts for the past week were 60,676 bags, against 49,139 bags for the previous week and 35,075 bags for the week before.

Brokers' quotations, according to New York types were the following:

Table of brokers' quotations for New York types, listing various grades and prices.

The Santos stock in all hands was estimated this morning at 230,780 bags, against 138,640 bags a week ago. The Santos stock is reported at 373,230 bags.

SANTOS.

The receipts of coffee during the month of June amounted to 310,113 bags, against 177,766 bags last year, and 185,000 bags in 1897. During the crop-year the receipts aggregated 5,569,696 bags, against 6,152,594 bags in the preceding year and 5,040,000 bags in 1896-97. The clearances during June were 287,422 bags, with the following destination: -

Table of coffee clearances during June, listing destinations like New York, Havre, Rotterdam, Trieste, Antwerp, etc., with quantities.

The exporters were as follows:

Table of coffee exporters, listing names like Goetz Hayn & Co., Theodor Wille & Co., Auguste Leimb & Co., etc., with quantities.

Daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro

Table with columns for Receipts, Shipments, and Stock at Santos. Includes sub-sections for Imports and various coffee grades like Flours, Coffee, Lard, Pork, Rice, Pitch Pine, White Pine, Spruce Pine, Swedish Pine, Kerosene, Rosin, Turpentine, Cement, Indian Corn, Bran, Hay, and Coal.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

VALÊNCIA.—Port. bk. Maria Emilia; 1,351 tons; Rubin; 42 ds; sundries to M. Ferreira & Co.
LIVERPOOL.—Dan. lug. Amel; 290 tons; Nielsen; 63 ds; sundries to W. Block & Co.
RANGOON.—Br. bk. Peshwa Castle; 1,140 tons; Evans; 122 ds; rice to N. Megaw & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

BARBADOS.—Swed. bk. Magellan; 1,148 tons; Müller; stone ballast.
HONG-KONG.—Amer. sp. Wm. H. Conner; 1,124 tons; Erskine; in transit.
BARBADOS.—Br. pot. Alina; 341 tons; Heanny; ballast.

Table listing arrivals of foreign steamers with columns for Date, Name, From, and Consigned to.

Table listing departures of foreign steamers with columns for Date, Name, For, and Cargo.

Table listing foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, July 16th 1899, with columns for Name, Tons, Arrival, and Consigners.

Table listing Republica and Loterias Nacionaes.

Table listing various bank and commercial entries under the heading 'Bank'.

Table listing 'Miscellaneous' items.

Table listing 'Departures of foreign steamers'.

Table listing 'Arrivals of foreign steamers'.

Table listing 'Departures of foreign steamers'.

Table listing 'Arrivals of foreign steamers'.

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Table listing 'Departures of foreign steamers'.

Table listing 'Arrivals of foreign steamers'.

Table listing 'Departures of foreign steamers'.

FREIGHTS.

NEW YORK.—35 cents and 5% primage per bag.
GENOA.—30 francs and 10% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.
MARSEILLES.—30 francs and 10% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.
SOUTHAMPTON.—25 shillings and 4% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

ENGAGEMENTS.

GENOA.—It. str. Nord America; 2,675 bags of coffee.
BUENOS AIRES.—It. str. Venezuela; 644 do do.
HAVRE.—Fr. str. Colonia; 653 do do.

Vessels Afloat & Chartered for Rio

Table listing vessels afloat and chartered for Rio with columns for Name, Destination, and Date.

STOCKS AND SHARES

Table listing sales of stocks and shares with columns for Name, Quantity, and Price.

SATURDAY'S QUOTATIONS—S. PAULO.

Table listing Saturday's quotations in S. Paulo with columns for Name, Quantity, and Price.

Stocks and Bonds and Joint Stock Companies --- July 17th.

Table with columns: Emission, Circulation, Public Funds, Nominal Value, Last Quotation. Lists various bonds and stocks with their respective values and market prices.

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Banks, Paid, Reserve Fund, Last Dividend, Last quotation. Lists various banks and their financial details.

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Railways, Paid, Reserve fund, Last Dividend, Last quotation. Lists various railway companies and their financial details.

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Tramways, Paid, Reserve fund, Last Dividend, Last quotation. Lists various tramway companies and their financial details.

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Steamships, Paid, Reserve fund, Last Dividend, Last quotation. Lists various steamship companies and their financial details.

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Cotton Mills, etc., Paid, Reserve fund, Last Dividend, Last quotation. Lists various cotton mills and other textile companies.

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Insurance, Paid, Reserve fund, Last Dividend, Last Quotation. Lists various insurance companies.

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Miscellaneous, Paid, Reserve fund, Last Dividend, Last Quotation. Lists various miscellaneous companies.

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S. Paulo

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S. Paulo, 30th June, 1899. C. W. ARMSTRONG, Principal.

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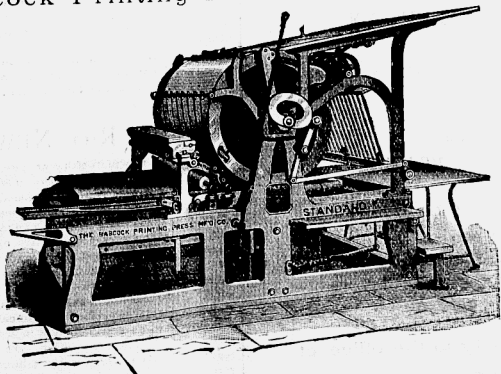
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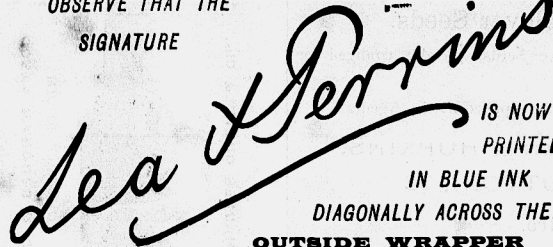
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THE RIO NEWS.
 This paper is now in its 26th year, having originally been published as *The South American Mail and The British and American Mail*. It assumed its present title at the beginning of April, 1879, when it was published three times a month. From a tri-monthly it has been changed to a weekly publication, and from four pages it has been increased to twelve.
 As an advertising medium THE NEWS occupies an exceptionally advantageous position. It circulates widely throughout Brazil, and also in Europe and the United States. Its subscribers are principally business men interested in Brazilian trade, industries and investments. No other periodical, even with much larger circulation, can offer better inducements to advertisers who seek the attention of these classes.
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