

THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 25TH, 1899.

NUMBER 30

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Travellers' Directory.

São Paulo: Through express trains leave the Central station daily at 6 a. m. and 6.30 p. m. (dormitorio), returning leaves S. Paulo at 5 a. m. and 5 p. m. (dormitorio). Change of cars both ways at Taubaté. Numerous steamers weekly for Santos, connecting with the São Paulo Railway. Cachambú and Lambarý: Central Railway (São Paulo express) to Cruzeiro, thence by Minas and Rio Railway to destination. Juiz de Fora, Barbacena, Ouro Preto, etc. Through express trains leave Central station daily at 5 a. m. and 7 p. m. Connects with all branches along the main line (LINHA DO CENTRO) of that railway. Intermediate trains leave at 7 a. m. and 4 p. m.—the first running through to Barbacena, and the second to Entre Rios. Belo 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. Corovado: Regular trains, week days, leave 51, Rua Cosme Velho, Laranjeiras, at 8 a. m. and 5.30 p. m., returning leave the summit at 7.50 and 9.30 a. m. and 1.40 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, 10.95, 11.35 a. m.; 1.25, 2.55, 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 Itaboraity (opposite Custom House), Petropolis EDMUND C. H. PHIPPS, Minister. AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 99, Rua 1º de Março, LARANJEIRAS, Consul General. BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraity (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. and on the second and fourth Sundays at 6 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 Crashey & Co. 36 Rua do Ouvidor. Irvine Crawshaw, M. A., British Chaplain. 74 Rua Mendô de Sá, Itarhay.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Largo de S. Joaquin, No. 17.—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays. Prayer meeting at 10 a. m. Worship at 11 a. m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 5 p. m. Gospel preaching at 6.1/2 p. m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study and preaching at 7 p. m. JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor. METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Catete. English services at 12 a. m. Sundays. Prayer meeting service Thursday, 7.30 p. m. Portuguese services at 10 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sundays: 7 p. m. Wednesdays.—JAS. L. KREIDY, Pastor. Sunday School 11 a. m. at Fabrica Carioca, Sundays, 11 a. m. and 4 p. m. Rev. FRANK WIDREKREK. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15, Travessa da Barbacena. 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. Caixa 352. IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIACHELLO.—No. 334, Rua d' Anna Nery, Estação de Riachuelo. Services, Sundays 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.; Wednesdays 7 p. m. FRANKLIN H. NASCIMENTO, Pastor. Primary school in the church building. 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 Frederick Eisenlohr, German Physician. Office: 78, Rua General Camara. Consulting hours from 12 to 3 p. m. Dr. Brissey, 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 residing 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. JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent. BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.—31, Rua Gonçalves Dias.—Open from noon to 6 p. m.—For terms, apply to Librarian. RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.—Read and Reading Room 16, Rua Camerino (formerly Imperatriz) 3rd floor; W. J. LUMBY, Missioner. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc., also of left-off clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission, or at No. 27, Canclaria. YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—No. 39, 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. Nicolau A. Rodrigues, President; Myron A. Clark, General Secretary, R. A. W. Sloan, Hon. Treasurer.

WEST COAST ITEMS. —According to recent telegrams the revolution in Peru appears to be spreading and gaining strength. —A Lima telegram of the 23rd says that several Cacerista planters have united with the revolting Indians and have captured the city of Azangaro, where they burned the public edifices. —The Chilean government estimates its loss in revenue from the inundations in southern Chili at three millions of dollars. What then are the losses which the people have suffered, or is that of no consequence? —A Santiago telegram of the 23rd estimates that the public exchequer will lose ten millions of dollars by the recent inundations. It is significant how small a part the people occupy in these calculations. They seem to be measured only by their revenues.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS. —The recent trial on appeal of Arredondo, the assassin of President Iriarte Borda, has resulted in acquittal, for the second time. —The first section of the new electric tramway in Buenos Aires which runs to Flores and Belgrano, was formally inaugurated on the 20th inst. —Yesterday the Argentine congress went through the formality of granting permission to President Roca to absent himself from the country for a limited period. —A telegram from Rome says that Ricciotti Garibaldi's scheme is to colonize Patagonia with Italians, who will become Argentine citizens. We can readily understand the wish of sensible Italians to go even to Patagonia, rather than remain in tax-ridden Italy. —The Brazilian government is sending us a very nice little legacy in the shape of ninety photographs of dangerous criminals who are at large and some of whom are supposed to be in this country. They will form an interesting part of the gallery at the Argentine Scotland Yard. —Times, Buenos Aires.

—The new commercial treaty between the United States and Argentina, which Mr. Buchanan is taking home for ratification provides for a reduction of 20 per cent in American customs duties on all sugar, wool and hides from the Argentine republic. Our exchanges do not say what concessions Argentina is making. —A Buenos Aires telegram of the 23rd inst. announces the final suspension of all quarantine restrictions on Brazilian arrivals. For very shame, the Argentine board of health had to do it, for it would have taken a very hard cheek for President Roca to accept Rio's hospitality while such an imposition is in force.

—President Roca completed 56 years of existence on the 17th inst., and received many congratulations on the occasion from ministers and others. If we are to credit the Jornal do Commercio, its correspondent in Buenos Aires was the most distinguished amongst the "others," and the President spoke in the most affectionate terms of that paper. We wonder if he has ever seen a copy of the print. —Telegrams of the 16th inst. state that the Nequene extension of the Southern Railway of Buenos Aires has again been flooded by the overflowing rivers, and over 700 people have been obliged to abandon their homes on account of the inundation. General Roca was prevented from going over the whole line on the inauguration day in June on account of similar floods. The district has not experienced such inundations for many years.

—Contradictory reports are flying about as to the date of General Roca's visit, and as to whether he will call here before or after his visit to Rio Janeiro. We presume they will soon be solved by an official intimation. Meanwhile preparations continue for his reception. Amongst other things, the custom-house and moles are being "done up" for the great occasion. They did want a new coat of paint rather badly.—Montevideo Times, July 15. —Another Rosario judge has a wonderful sentence in a case of a fire that occurred at Las Rosas. He says that the man did not set fire to his place, but condemns him to six months imprisonment for false declaration, and his two employees who set fire to the place acting on his orders, are condemned to a year-and-a-half and a year's imprisonment respectively. The insurance companies are absolved from payment of the insurance.—Review, Buenos Aires.

—We are glad to note that Minister Magnasco, of President Roca's cabinet, refuses to follow the pernicious custom of pardoning a certain number of criminals on the Argentine political anniversaries of 25th May and 9th July. He very rightly says that pardon should be granted on the merits of each case, and not because of the day. And he is right. A more senseless practice could not be conceived than that of turning certain criminals loose on the public in commemoration of some national anniversary. —A league against tuberculosis has been formed in this city. One of its objects is to have special railway carriages for tubercular patients. That is good, but not going far enough. There should be a special district for them, as for lepers in other lands, and all mixing with other persons, intermarriage, etc., should be prohibited. Any day tubercular persons can be seen spitting on the side walks of our streets, and ladies with their absurd dresses carry the germs to their houses and children.—Buenos Aires Herald.

—Telegrams from Montevideo state that the reports of an impending revolution in Rio Grande do Sul are false. The federalist leaders are now devoting themselves to rural pursuits. —The river steamer companies are making a substantial but long called for reduction in the fares between the port of Buenos Aires. By the "Venus" and "Eolo," Messrs. Mitrovich have established the following tariff: 1st class, \$4 single, \$7 return; 2nd class, \$3 single, \$5 return; 3rd class, \$1 single, \$2 return. "Triton" and "Helios" of the Mensagerias Fluviales line the fare will be \$4 single, \$7 return, and by the "Montevideo" only \$8 single, 1st class. The reduction was wanted as the former fares were undoubtedly excessive.—Montevideo Times.

—An investigation was recently made in Montevideo in regard to alleged cruelties in the police service, when it was found that the men were subjected to barbarous treatment at the hands of their superiors. They are treated with great brutality, being beaten with swords for the most trifling offences. They are kept on duty for excessive periods, often from 5 a. m. to midnight, and then roused up the next morning at 5 a. m. again. It was alleged that all this was done in the interests of "military discipline," although the police corps is a civilian organization. Several officers have been dismissed and steps have been taken to draft regulations for the corps.

—We recently attended a concert for the aid of some good cause. One of the items was a song from a young man of some pretensions in the amateur line. We endured the duty, having some experience of neuralgia, and can bear any pain with some resignation. Next morning we read a criticism on the affair which was highly complimentary, but the Herald preserved a merciful silence on the subject. Silence, however, did not suit the ambition of our aspiring songster, and through a friend he wishes to have our candid opinion. We comply with his wishes, and advise that young man to go out near the ground where they burn bassura and find a deserted, isolated house or ranch; he should then take his rifle and sand-paper it to make it smoother, comb it well out, fumigate it, wash it with the Monkey Brand soap, hang it on the fence to dry, and go away and try to forget all about it. If it should turn up again he should never take it out without a muzzle, and never give it freedom except in a chorus of three hundred voices. We strongly advise the owner to try and will it to a graphophone factory in some foreign country, if he can possibly get the chance.—Buenos Aires Herald.

—A barbarous piece of work perpetrated by the police of Corboba is reported from that city. It seems that a robbery was committed and the police arrested a man named Monsalvo on suspicion and crossed examined him as to his supposed accomplices might be. The prisoner stated that he knew nothing about the business. The chief of police, like a brute, then had the man triced up spread eagle position between two trees and kept in that state of tension all night. The next day the man would not confess, simply because he knew nothing about the crime, whereupon he took him to a quebrada and tying him up there thrashed him in a most brutal manner. The prisoner could do nothing and then the comisario threatened the man with his revolver, telling him that he would blow his brains out if he did not reveal. The man in terror now uttered the first name that came to his tongue, of course an innocent person. He was then taken down and under threats of instant death was commissioned to hold his tongue as to what had passed. Monsalvo however managed to escape from his prison two days later and going into the local newspaper office gave a full account of the barbarous treatment which he had received, more barbarous still when it is remembered that he had had absolutely no connection with the robbery.—Times, Buenos Aires.

—The Times of Argentina of the 10th inst. says: "The gold market weakened during the earlier part of the week owing to pressure of metal on the market and to higher rates of international exchange which decrease the probability of a further influx of gold. A reaction, however, set in during the latter part of the week, when the market became convinced that the promises made in favor of retrenchment in public expenditure was all moonshine. The decree raising in rank no less than close upon 700 military officers, which determines a heavy increase in the estimated outlay at a time when it has become absolutely necessary to place them on the retired list, appears to have convinced public opinion that there is absolutely no real economy in the composition of the President, while the fact that the reduction of the additional 10 per cent. import duty will not be brought about by means of any economy, is the last straw that breaks the camel's back. The financial doctor (Pellegrini) is coming out from Europe with the determination of opening an energetic campaign in favor of a 25 per cent. reduction in public expenditure, and there may be a chance in favor of a reaction if he does lead in that sense, but we pin no faith in such work. He may promise as General Roca has promised, but the promises are generally cast to the winds. The coming crisis is financial one on the part of the nation, and the serious character of which is likely to seriously affect the economic condition of the country by virtue of unbearable burdens on trade. Great uneasiness commence to prevail in the market, while the President is fully taken up in making costly preparations for his visit to Rio and which threatens to assume the proportions of a regular invasion of Argentine politicians."

Banks.

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 Capital paid up..... " 750,000
 Reserve fund..... " 600,000

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

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 Idem paid up..... " 500,000
 Reserve fund..... " 320,000

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31 A, Rua 1° de Março

Branches at:

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BANCO DA REPUBLICA DO BRAZIL.

Realized Capital. . Rs. 103,616,400\$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. 16,787,304\$006

Profits in suspense . Rs. 10,384,820\$735

on 30th June 1899.

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KRUGER'S CREED.

TO THE TUNE OF "HOCH DER KAISER."

[In his recent speech, President Kruger stated that in all he did, God had always stood by him.—Daily Papers.]

Der Kaiser say, "Der world's our plot,
 Und Gott und me, ve till der lot,"
 Ach, hies!—he haf no Gott, for Gott
 Belongs to ME!

Dis landt of mein, so free from voe,
 Iss like von leedle heavens below;
 Und all zeir bliss mein leobles owe
 To ME und Gott.

Dhose English fools dot make zuch stir
 In all der hopes dey madly err—
 Dey dinks Gott iss von Utlander,
 But Gott iss Dutch!

I gif mein Gott his due, und He
 Haf gif ME mein, und you zhall zee
 Zo long ass Gott will standt by ME,
 I standt by Gott.

He zuberindend der zun und rain,
 Der Utlander batt I tap und drain,
 Und all der glory und der gain
 Are MEIN und Gott's.

To ease mein Boers, in many ways
 I squeeze der alien till he pays;
 I keep der cash—but all der braise
 I gif to Gott!

Dot Utlandt ass, he sweats und sighs;
 "Der burden is too moch," he cries.
 "Oh, Gott will lift it—Gott is wise!"
 But Gott iss Dutch!

Dhough Edgar's was von ugly case,
 Und I haf shown his murderer grace,
 Id madders not—Gott knows hiss place
 Und standts by ME!

Dhough I should crush der weak mit might
 Und zlay der helpless in hiss sight,
 Gott know not which iss wrong or right,
 But standts by ME.

Der wise must rule mit fraud und guile;
 Gott haf not learn der proper style,
 Und so I do it for him while
 He standts by ME.

Hiss name is goot in business, dot
 Is why I still support him—what?
 Ach, me! I do not standt by Gott,
 He standts by ME!

—The Critic.

UNCLE ABNER'S RECOLLECTIONS.

EARLY IMPRESSIONS.

My first years in Rio de Janeiro, continued Uncle Abner, were full of novel and pleasant impressions, and for that reason I presume they will be more lasting than the impressions which came later on and were based on a better knowledge of the country and its people. It is always like this, and that is perhaps the secret of Bayard Taylor's charm as a writer of travel sketches. Humboldt said of him that he had travelled more and seen less than any other man in the world, but all the same his descriptions are charming. He worked on first impressions almost exclusively, and he saw of places only the charm of their scenery, the novelty of their customs, the picturesqueness of their life. Had he dwelt in them long

enough to see realities, he would not have written such attractive sketches.

For some years my Sundays and holidays were given up to sight-seeing; I went to the church *festas*, I made excursions out into the country, I climbed the Sugar Loaf, and Corcovado, and the peak of Tijuca, I explored the shores of the bay and the few roads leading out into the country, and I saw more of the city and its suburbs than I have since had the energy to revisit. There were not so many railways and tramways in those days. A trip to Petropolis meant a jolly and interesting drive up the *serra*, in a diligence, over the old "União e Industria" turpikie, which was infinitely more inspiring and enjoyable than the ride up in a stuffy, jerky passenger coach. Going up the Corcovado meant a steady climb on foot from the Bico da Rainha in Laranjeiras right up to the top, and a very pleasant walk it was. And as for Theresopolis, which was a resort for health and pleasure seekers before Petropolis was known, it was a journey to be thought of and prayed over days before the starting. The boat ride to Piedade, the diligence journey across the level to Barreira, over back-breaking roads, and then the ride up the *serra* on horse-back or in sedan chairs, it was as full of fatigue and pain, as it was full of novelty and pleasure. But it is the latter we remember best, and they are interesting chapters to turn over again in recollection long after the sprains, and blisters, and bad dinners, and hard beds are forgotten.

I suppose the new comers still do much the same as I did—but the conditions are different. When they wish to see the view from the Corcovado, all they are required to do is to look up a time-table of the Corcovado railway and then go to the station by tramway. They are required to pay two milreis for an excursion ticket to a company which very considerably refuses to sell tickets for one direction alone, perhaps to prevent economical people from starting for heaven over that line. Then they ride up the mountain-side in a hot, smoky coach, with a cinder in an eye every time they reach some good view, and are joggled into a headache by the wheezy engine's acrobatic feat of climbing a steeply-inclined cogged rail by means of a cogged wheel. But, of course, it means a great saving in time and muscle. Half an hour is given them on top to see what a man can not exhaust in a life time, and then they are jiggled down to the hotel, a little below, where an hour and more are given them to patronize a restaurant maintained by the railway company at this appetite-inspiring altitude. There is more business in it than sentiment—and so there is in the average excursionist. I am inclined to believe that the average man shows more enthusiasm and appreciation over a drink at the top than over the magnificent panorama spread out below him. Heaven will surely be a desert to him if there's nothing but water in the place.

Well, in the old days, things were decidedly different. I am not referring to the average man, but to the means of going up. The a. m. carried his drinks with him, and his milestones occurred at shorter and still shorter intervals as he neared the top. But what a magnificent scramble it was! From Laranjeiras one could take a "short-cut" directly up the Morro Ingles to the Aqueduct road, which was barely a quarter of the height to be overcome. There it was customary to visit the collecting tanks of the Carioca water supply, which was and still is as pretty a nook as one could wish to see. This was a good resting place, and equally good for a snack of something before assaulting the mountain itself. And then came the real struggle of the day. When I first went up there were two roads in existence, the old road going almost straight up, steep, gullied by the rains, full of loose pebbles and without a touch of sentiment in it; and the new road which zig-zagged backward and forward up the face of the mountain.

The latter was well kept, and was entrancingly picturesque in places. And it helped the climber to accomplish his task by easy stages. It took longer, of course, but few cared for that. For the majority, climbing the Corcovado meant a full day's picnic, and as there were no restaurants on the road they had to carry their entables and drinkables along with them.

Sometimes it was hot work, especially the last two hundred feet where there was no shelter from the sun, but for the greater part of the way the walking was as cool and easy as along the Aqueduct road. And with the day before him, one had no need to hurry. There were maiden-hair ferns and silver ferns in the cool recesses of the forest, there were strange flowers on the banks, and curious moss-like plants. And at many turns in the road unexpected glimpses were to be had of the distant bay and islands, and of the straggling city below.

There was no hurry about a trip up the Corcovado in those days, and when the summit was reached and one had spread out before him that incomparable panoramic combination of ocean and mountains, of harbor and islands and hills, and of that indescribable grouping and straggling of red-tiled buildings which go to make up the two cities of Rio de Janeiro and Niteroy, there was no need to swallow it all in a half hour's gulp. I knew one old man, a sailor's missionary, who struggled up to the summit as well as the burden of sixty odd years would permit, and there he remained to the end of the day, lost in admiration of this wonderful exhibition of God's handiwork. And so completely was he absorbed in the scenery and in his reflections that darkness caught him before he left the summit. In feeling his way down he lost the path and was compelled to pass the night on the mountain. And it was well he did, for when daylight came, he discovered that he was on the edge of a very dangerous precipice. Our modern arrangement of course would have preserved him from such a risk, for the engine's whistle would have dissipated his pious meditations and reminded him of the restaurant below.

(To be continued.)

CRICKET AT SANTOS.

S. VICENTE AND JOSE' MENINO VS. WORLD. This match was played in Santos on July 16th and resulted in a decided win for 'Sao Vicente' by 51 runs. The winners showed the better form, both in batting and bowling. Hunter, who put in an appearance for the first time this season, showed that he could still make runs.

WORLD.	
A. L. Tweedie, b. Kealman.....	0
F. Tracey, b. Tomlinson.....	1
R. C. Lloyd, ct. Born, b. Kealman.....	2
C. G. Vieira, b. Kealman.....	3
A. Richards, st. Carré, b. Kealman.....	22
J. A. Cross, run out.....	1
C. L. Stock, b. Tomlinson.....	3
M. S. Edwards, ct. Tomlinson, b. Burgos	3
A. T. Smith, ct. H. P. Smith, b. do.....	10
F. J. Colbourne, ct. and b. Burgos.....	10
M. Harding, b. Kealman.....	17
W. C. Preece, not out.....	2
Total.....	69

S. VICENTE AND JOSE' MENINO	
A. Lewis, b. Richards.....	2
A. Kealman, l. b. w., b. Richards.....	16
H. P. Smith, b. Richards.....	3
A. M. Burgos, ct. Vieira, b. Edwards.....	27
H. Born, b. Richards.....	0
G. Tomlinson, b. Tracey.....	14
T. H. Evans, b. do.....	0
E. A. Carré, b. do.....	0
J. Hunter, run out.....	33
H. L. Wright, b. Tracey.....	0
H. Symons, b. Edwards.....	0
J. Cadzow, b. Stock.....	10
C. S. Smith, not out.....	1
Extras.....	14
Total.....	120

PERNAMBUCO CRICKET.

Owing to the absence of so many men (on leave) the Telegraph men could not meet the 'World' on the 16th, according to the list of fixtures, and a substitute was arranged, the 'Young Stagers' and the 'Old Stagers,' the scores of which are appended. The recent floods here have also interfered with two matches.

The Pernambuco club greatly deplores the death at Bahia of Mr. W. R. Phillips, who was one of the foremost in its organization, and was ever a strong and willing worker for sport. He will be keenly missed. The prominence which *The Rio News* has given to

Pernambuco cricket and tennis items is greatly appreciated.

The match of the 16th, as will be seen by the scores, resulted in a win for the newcomers.

OLD STAGERS (over 5 years) vs. YOUNG STAGERS.

YOUNG STAGERS.	
J. Riley, b. Williams.....	25
C. H. Howe, b. Foy.....	7
H. S. Fellows, c. Blackburn, b. R. Conolly.....	28
G. Paton, l. b. w., b. Foy.....	5
C. C. Deere, b. do.....	1
G. F. Fellows, b. do.....	1
E. Wright, b. R. Conolly.....	1
L. Latham, b. do.....	0
H. Harding, not out.....	16
J. E. Davey, b. Williams.....	6
W. J. McArthur, c. and b. R. Conolly.....	0
Extras.....	9
Total.....	100

OLD STAGERS.

C. Williams, c. Harding, b. Deere.....	2
A. Bell, c. Davey, b. do.....	14
R. Conolly, retired hurt.....	30
F. R. Foy, not out.....	21
H. Fletcher, do.....	31
W. E. G. Boxwell, c. Harding, b. Deere	3
R. C. Thom, did not bat.....	0
W. M. Webster, did not bat.....	0
T. M. Hood, did not bat.....	0
J. Swift, did not bat.....	0
F. Blackburn, did not bat.....	10
Extras.....	10
Total.....	83

S. PAULO CRICKET.

NIGGERS VS. WHITES. Losing the two games played last season by the narrow margins of 1 and 2 runs, the 'Niggers' made up their minds to retrieve their laurels in the match played on the 16th inst. Unfortunately the 'Whites' were exceedingly weak, especially on bowling. The result was an overwhelming defeat by 135 runs on the 1st innings, as shown by the following scores:

NIGGERS	
Thomson, J., b. Fiorde.....	9
Tomkins, C. P., b. Fiorde.....	0
Normanton, R., b. Blomeley.....	17
Miller, C. W., c. and b. Fiorde.....	70
Webster, J., b. Glencross.....	26
Jeffrey, W., b. Goodier.....	21
Rule, W. F., c. Fiorde, b. Howe.....	5
Wright, Edmundo, b. Goodier.....	0
Oelhafen, H., b. Fiorde.....	5
Cookson, H., b. Howe.....	19
Davison, F. H., b. Blomeley.....	3
Holland, W., not out.....	0
Buggott, J. C., c. Turnley, b. Howe.....	0
Extras.....	16
Total.....	197

WHITES.

1st innings.	
Pudney, c. Normanton, b. Webster.....	0
Knight, E. G., b. Holland.....	2
Fiorde, F., c. Tomkins, b. Webster.....	2
Glencross, S. J., b. Holland.....	1
Johns, H., b. Webster.....	1
Blomeley, J., b. do.....	0
Crewe, P. W., c. Normanton, b. Holland	7
Howe, L. M., c. Davison, b. Rule.....	33
Turnley, C. F., c. Normanton, b. Webster	3
Christy, T. H., b. Holland.....	1
Fiorde Jr., R., b. do.....	2
Goodier, F., not out.....	7
Extras.....	3
Total.....	62

WHITES.

2nd innings.	
Blomeley, J., c. and b. Thomson.....	11
Knight, E. G., b. Rule.....	0
Fiorde, F., c. Holland, b. Miller.....	9
Crewe, P. W., not out.....	0
Pudney, not out.....	17
Glencross, S. J.....	4
Johns, H.....	0
Howe, L. M.....	0
Christy, T. H., did not bat.....	0
Fiorde Jr., R.....	0
Turnley, C. F.....	0
Goodier, F.....	0
Extras.....	3
Total for 3 wickets.....	44

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

PRICE'S ENGLISH PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE.

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

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Nice rooms at No. 45, Rua Barão de Guaratuba, with shower baths, and all comforts and cleanliness. Entrance through the Rua do Russell, Ladeira da Gloria, in 5 minutes. For particulars apply to No. 45, Rua Sete de Setembro 2-4

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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 Caixa do Correio No. 55, São Paulo.

Hotels.

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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 beautifully laid out pleasure garden, particularly suitable for ladies and children, and well-mounted 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.

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Alma Street, Coventry, England.

TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

United States.

JULY 16.—General Alger has gone West on an inspection trip, and his duties as minister of war are being carried on meanwhile by General Miles.

JULY 17.—In consequence of a strike on the Brooklyn street railways, 10,000 men are out of employment.

The news published from Manila is of a very discouraging nature, as 2,000 of the American troops are reported as being suffering from fever.

The government has issued orders expressly prohibiting the sending of arms and ammunition to the revolutionists of Central America.

The commercial treaty between the United States and France is expected to be signed to-day.

JULY 19.—Telegrams from Manila say that the people in the provinces of Albay and Camarines have risen against the insurgents and profess their preference for the Americans.

The government has signified its approval of all the acts of General Otis in the Philippine campaign.

The men on strike from the Brooklyn street railway have blown up a portion of the line by dynamite.

Four vessels are expected laden with gold from Klondike to the value of eight million dollars.

JULY 20.—The Brooklyn strikers have stoned the passing trams causing injuries to many passengers.

To ward off the attacks of the police the barricaded streets of New York have been made, and 7,000 men of the civic militia have been called out to repress further disturbances.

The number of pensions the government has granted to invalids and to widows and children of soldiers in the war with Spain amounts to 18,000.

In an attack on a gunboat manned by Tagalos in Laguna Bay, an American officer was killed and several men wounded.

JULY 21.—Admiral Dewey has arrived at Trieste and intends to visit Venice and Naples. He has very little faith in any tangible result accruing from the disarmament conference.

He intends to ask the government for the grant of 750,000 dollars to his men as an acknowledgment of their services.

The Brooklyn strike is now over, the men having returned to work, and the trams are running as usual.

JULY 22.—Mr. Elliott Root, the well known lawyer, has accepted the offer of the portfolio, of war which has been resigned by General Russell Alger.

Seven Italians have been lynched in Tallulah, Louisiana, for having stabbed a local doctor to death.

In an engagement between the Americans and Tagalos in Negros island, the latter were defeated with a loss of 150 men.

Spain.

JULY 16.—The French fleet reached Barcelona to-day and were accorded an enthusiastic reception. The town was gay with hunting, the municipal authorities met the fleet outside the harbor, the quays were thronged with the people, and when the ships anchored, the most distinguished ladies of the place presented bouquets to the sailors.

The admirals on landing were received with marked honor by the authorities of the city.

The supreme military court is going to try the officials concerned in the disasters at Cavite and Santiago at the end of the month. (Admiral Cervera and his officers have already been acquitted by court-martial).

JULY 18.—The Queen-regent and court are to leave for San Sebastian to-morrow.

It has been decided to have the name of Emilio Castelar engraved on the wall of the senate chamber, and a bust of him erected in the parliament building.

Sr. Silvela said officially to-day that he did not deem it prudent to state what measures were being taken for the release of the Spanish prisoners held by the Tagalos.

JULY 19.—The foundrymen in Bilbao are still on strike and the feared that riots will take place. The foundry itself has been occupied by the military to prevent attack.

JULY 22.—Sr. Silvela has gone to San Sebastian to procure the signature of the Queen-regent to the decree for the prorogation of the Cortes.

Great Britain.

JULY 16.—The Philippine revolutionary committee which had its seat in Hong Kong up to the present has removed its headquarters to the island of Labuan off the north coast of Borneo.

The arrests of suspected accomplices in the attempted murder of King Milan in Belgrade still continue. One of latest arrested is Blaso Purovick, ex-minister.

JULY 17.—The Morning Post says that a great meeting is being arranged in Wales in favor of the Welsh colony in Chubut in the Argentine republic.

Telegrams from Hong Kong say that the Chinese have attacked the English missions at Pagan. No details are given.

Some 38 people have been arrested in Belgrade in connection with the attempt against ex-King Milan.

The inhabitants of Winsburg, in the Orange Free State, have obliged their protestant min-

ister to resign owing to an address made by him in favor of the British.

Dr. Kolbe, editor of the Catholic Magazine of Capetown, has published an energetic protest against the doubtful character of the British policy, which has created a lively sensation amongst the uitlanders.

JULY 18.—The Holbein picked up at sea in a very exhausted condition the foolhardy Andrews who tried to cross the Atlantic in a twelve-foot boat.

The Times says that in its opinion the prolongation of the struggle in the Philippines is due to party strife in the United States.

Mr. Balfour promised to-day that the debate on the whole Transvaal question shall take place in the house of commons prior to the prorogation of parliament.

Mr. George Wyndham explained that the last three batteries of artillery sent to the Cape were to replace three already there of older pattern.

JULY 19.—The Times this morning says that in view of the vote of the Volksraad to give full franchise to all uitlanders at once who have been seven years or more in the Transvaal has completely satisfied the British government, and that the threatened crisis may be considered to have passed.

The second reading of the bill to buy out the Royal Niger Company has passed the house of commons.

The house of commons passed a vote of £3,000,000 for ships and buildings in the navy department.

JULY 20.—The Daily Mail says that there have been nine deaths in Oporto from what is suspected to be bubonic pest. All the victims were Spaniards.

Baroness Nathaniel de Rothschild died in Paris to-day of heart disease.

The war correspondents of the English press who went to Capetown in anticipation of the war are dissatisfied at finding their occupation gone. (Better so. Better a hundred disappointed correspondents than a fearful loss of blood and public treasure.)

JULY 21.—Cecil Rhodes, speaking at the Cape said that all fears of the war which threatened South Africa have now passed away.

Telegrams received from the Hague say that the conference has adopted an article agreeing to abolish the use of explosive bullets in warfare. Another telegram said that the British and American representatives did not vote on the question of the dum-dum bullets.

JULY 22.—The London papers say that Czar Nicholas has sent a telegram to Prince Louis Napoleon congratulating him on his birthday, and that the news has created great annoyance amongst the French republicans.

The government has given orders to modify the question of the dum-dum bullets now on order in conformity with new instructions.

Seven yachts have been accidentally burnt at Cowes.

The bubonic pest has spread alarmingly in the Mauritius.

France.

JULY 16.—The African members of the Marchand mission have returned to Toulon. (There is a story going the round of the press that these men were taught to shout «Vive Loubet» for the military manoeuvres at Longchamps on the 14th inst., but when they found that Loubet had never crossed Africa and was superior to Marchand, they refused to shout.)

The Sidle says that a further enquiry will be held into the attitude of General Pellieux in the Esterhazy trial.

M. Paul Déroulède has delivered a violent address against the actual government and its system, and in favor of a plebiscite being taken.

In a railway disaster at Lille seven people were seriously injured.

JULY 17.—Mme. Dreyfus, on leaving the prison at Rennes to-day, was the recipient of a touching manifestation given by sixty ladies of the leading families of the town. (This is the feather that shows how the wind blows.

Three weeks ago she could find no hotel or private house to take her in. Mme. Godard, a protestant lady, who only knew of her by report alone had the courage to invite her to stay in her villa.)

M. Quesnay de Beaurepaire announces in the Echo de Paris that he has written a declaration from an exalted personage proving that Dreyfus betrayed France before his apprehension and trial. (This ex-judge of the court of cassation evidently has a bee in his bonnet. At one moment he is fearful of arrest, and at another he is qualifying himself for a lunatic asylum.)

The government has denied permission to Commandant Marchand to visit the military school at Saint Maxent, where he was formerly a student.

President Loubet has gone to Rambouillet to spend the hot season until the end of August with his family.

JULY 18.—Commandant Marchand has been sent to Toulon to take command of the garrison there.

Several of the Paris papers, including the Siecle, Soleil, and Journal des Debats, take the side of Great Britain in the Transvaal question, and counsel Kruger to give in.

Esterhazy in an interview with a London correspondent of the Matin confirmed his previous statement that he wrote the bordereau with his own hand at the command of the late Col. Sandherr, as it was thought to be essential to prove the guilt of Dreyfus. He asked to be re-tried himself or that generals Mercier, Boisdoffre and Gouze be tried as they approved all his actions in the Dreyfus case.

JULY 19.—General Gallifet, the minister of war, has decided to make public all the secret

documents in the Dreyfus case. (This is as it should be, in face of the monumental scandal that has shocked the world. France cannot be injured by what could have been well guarded against in five years, and the publication may bring purity into a staff sadly in need of it. At any rate, France has for once an excellent minister of war.)

A special corridor is being constructed from Dreyfus' cell to the chamber in which he is to be tried by the council of war.

As a precautionary measure against the invasion of Spain, the French government has ordered the Marquis de Ceralbo, the representative of Don Carlos, to leave his house in the Bas-Pyrennees near the Spanish frontier, and reside on the north side of the Loire under penalty of being expelled from France.

JULY 21.—The first sitting of the Dreyfus court-martial at Rennes has been fixed for the 11th August. In the course of the enquiry there are 154 witnesses to be examined.

General Gouze has formally denied the statement of Esterhazy that he had any official knowledge of the forgery of the bordereau, and has expressed his disbelief that any of the other two generals mentioned, had any knowledge of the forgery.

The government denies having had the intention of interfering with the Carlist Ceralbo who is living near Bayonne.

JULY 22.—M. Damage, the solicitor for Dreyfus, has addressed a letter to General Gallifet, asking permission for all desiring to do so to be allowed to give evidence in the Dreyfus trial.

Esterhazy reiterates all his charges against Generals Gouze and Boisdoffre.

M. Quesnay de Beaurepaire has arrived at Rennes, but it is not known whether he has been summoned as a witness or gone of his own accord.

From The Financial News, June 28.

BRAZIL TO SPEND MORE MONEY.

It is now reported that the Brazilian government has definitely resolved upon an increase of the navy, and that all the economies realized thus far will be invested in ships and guns rather than in a sinking fund to meet the charges on the foreign debt when the present funding contract expires.

Brazil needs no more navy than she has. The country is enjoying profound peace, and has no disputes abroad which are likely to lead to trouble. She has a very respectable navy already; but the vessels, it is alleged, lie at anchor nearly the whole year round. If the money which it is proposed to spend on an increase of the navy were applied in preparing for the resumption of full payment (now only two years distant) there would be some ground for supposing that Brazilian statesmen had the roof of their heads. Unfortunately, that is not the way the matter is regarded in Brazil.

The general body of Brazilian bondholders will probably watch the development of the new policy with a melancholy interest, and it may not be unworthy of a passing glance from those people who never tired of telling us that default was impossible until it became a fact, and since then have never ceased to prate of the honor and the credit of Brazil, and the determination of her statesmen to turn over a new leaf. Up to the present it looks as if the new leaf had stuck down, or else that so many new leaves have been turned over that the ledger is exhausted.

CRICKET AT MORRO VELHO.

Our friends at Morro Velho send us the scores of a very interesting match on the 16th inst. (we presume «16th inst.» is meant) between teams chosen by the «Captain» and «Secretary». The Secretary's team won a brilliant victory, due chiefly to the good batting of E. J. Jones and R. Holman batted in capital style. The scores are:

CAPTAIN'S TEAM.

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Includes J. Stephens, E. J. Jones, R. Holman, etc.

SECRETARY'S TEAM.

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Includes A. M. Jones, R. J. Hinton, H. Gent, etc.

EXTRAS.

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Includes Mrs. Rolls, Craufurd, etc.

EXTRAS.

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Includes Mrs. De Lisle, Miss Whyte, etc.

EXTRAS.

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Includes Mrs. De Lisle, Miss Whyte, etc.

For Rio, J. B. Mawson and Tatum made a fine start, 58 runs being scored before the first wicket fell. Jackson gave no chance for his 24, and a special word of praise should be awarded to C. R. Murray who was very smart in the field, and has a pretty style with his bat.

As regards the Nictheroy team, time only allowed five men to go in but E. V. Morrissy, in spite of an injury to his knee which forced him to get some one to run for him, carried his bat out for a well played 21, having been ably assisted by his cousins, W. and R. Morrissy, with their 14 and 26 respectively. The analysis also shows that R. Morrissy took 4 wickets for 13 runs. The following is the score:

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Includes I. B. Mawson, C. Barry, B. R. Morrissy, etc.

NICHTEROY.

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Includes W. Morrissy, B. Jackson, E. V. Morrissy, etc.

EXTRAS.

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Includes Mrs. De Lisle, Miss Whyte, etc.

CRICKET AND ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

The preliminary and first rounds of the Lawn Tennis tournament resulted as follows:

GENTLEMEN'S SINGLES.

Preliminary.

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Includes O. W. Rolls, H. Lloyd, etc.

1st Round.

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Includes O. W. Rolls, A. Tootal, etc.

2nd Round.

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Includes P. Barry, S. Key, etc.

3rd Round.

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Includes H. Lynch, C. Colby, etc.

4th Round.

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Includes E. A. H. Roberts, A. C. Blake, etc.

5th Round.

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Includes N. W. Jackson, H. J. Reeves, etc.

6th Round.

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Includes P. Barry, C. Henderson, etc.

7th Round.

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Includes J. B. Mawson, O. W. Rolls, etc.

8th Round.

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Includes Mrs. Rolls, Craufurd, etc.

9th Round.

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Includes Mrs. De Lisle, Miss Whyte, etc.

10th Round.

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Includes Mrs. De Lisle, Miss Whyte, etc.

TENNIS.

There was an error in our last report of the tennis match between the R. C. A. A. and United Banks, which our readers who are keeping records of the scores will like to correct. The 5th set should read: H. Evers and R. Wiles lost to (not beat) A. Weigall and W. J. Greentre, 6-3, 5-7, 5-7.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOREUX, Editor and Proprietor

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 25th, 1899.

We reproduce in another column an article from the *Financial News*, of June 28th, relative to the proposed increase in the Brazilian navy. On the 22nd inst. the *Gazeta de Notícias* reproduced the same with introductory comments to the effect that "there was not wanting someone, however, who would transmit the unfounded news to London," and that the sender "is either an enemy of this land or a bolsa speculator." This editorial was reproduced on the following day in the paid columns of various journals. Whether someone—enemy, or speculator—cabled the information, we do not know, nor do we care, but if the *Gazeta* will take the trouble to look back over the files of the *Jornal do Commercio*, it will be found that not only was the report of the government's intentions published, but also a vigorous denunciation of the reported purpose. Still further, in his message to congress, the President recommended that the navy should be strengthened, and the minister of marine also advocated the same policy. Moreover the latter was credited with the intention of spending the money realized from the suppression of northern arsenals, the sale of the arsenal property in Rio, and other economies in his department, on the new arsenal here and on additions to the navy. Still further, some of the admirals were publicly credited with similar views. All this did not occur yesterday, but weeks ago—long enough, in fact, for the Brazilian papers publishing the reports to reach London and their comments to come back to us. But it has become a mania with many Brazilians to attribute all these items of news to "enemies" and "speculators," to shift the blame for their own blunders and shortcomings to the shoulders of persons who have nothing whatever to do with the matter. It is a cowardly subterfuge, and it reflects credit neither on the country nor on its press. Granted that the government has denied that it ever had any such intention (which, by the way, led to a report that the minister of marine proposed to resign because his programme had been dropped), it was possible that the first reports should reach London and attract attention before the contradiction arrived, and it was perfectly natural that the London papers should criticise the policy severely, just as the *Jornal do Commercio* did here. Every man and every newspaper interested in Brazilian affairs has a perfect right to criticise, and it would be better for the country were they to criticise even more fully and freely than they are now doing. But perhaps the point of attack is in some other direction. The trouble taken to reproduce the rejoinder in other journals leads us to believe that the government wishes to discredit all criticism, and to frighten off correspondents and others by arousing public hostility to them. But the game is hardly worth the candle. As long as the national press publish such items of news and comments on them, foreign journals and financiers will continue to be fully advised of the progress of

events in this country. And as long as foreign banks and business houses remain here, their correspondence will carry home a faithful record of the happenings and prospects in politics as well as in finance and commerce. And the attempt to muzzle press reports will only serve to excite suspicion, and will in the end do far more harm than even false reports might do.

In consequence of the neglect of tax-payers to defend their interests the burdensome provisions in the bill for redemption and guarantee funds were allowed to pass in congress almost without debate. The new burdens will of course increase the cost of living, hamper trade and retard the development of the resources of the country.

As we expected the deputies have approved a substitute bill which fixes the pay of senators and deputies of the next congress at 75000 a day, without any restriction whatever. They can attend to their own private and professional affairs, loaf in the streets, go off electioneering, or do anything they like, but their subsidies will continue to be 75000 a day. And they can add on as many extensions as they like, for the treasury will pay the cost. It is a bad outlook for economy and reform.

The cable announces the resignation of General Russell Alger as secretary of war, and we are glad to record it. In the first place, he never should have been appointed to this office, because of his tarnished military record; and, in the second place, he should never have been retained in it when it became apparent that he was using it for political purposes. The record of this department during the recent war is far from creditable, and it will not add to President McKinley's reputation that he persisted in retaining such a man in so responsible an office.

The absurdity of selecting the 14th July to commemorate «the republic, the liberty and the independence of the American peoples» has been effectively shown up by Urbano Duarte in the *Diário Popular*, of São Paulo. The 4th of July should have been chosen for the commemoration, for it actually dealt with the liberty and independence of the American colonies, and that, too, thirteen years before the fall of the Bastille. But the positivists who founded the Brazilian republic were apparently as muddled in their ideas of history as they are in their ideas of religion, so they selected an event for commemoration in connection with the liberty and independence of American peoples which had nothing whatever to do with them.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

JULY 17.—*Senate*.—Senator Antonio Azeredo read a telegram from Matto Grosso saying that anarchy continues to prevail in that state, that bands of armed men parade the streets of the capital, that houses are searched for arms and that friends of Senator Generoso Ponce are still persecuted. The latter, adds the telegram, has reached S. Luiz de Cáceres in safety. The bill for redemption and guarantee funds was voted in 2nd discussion.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—There was received a petition from discharged operatives of the Bahia navy-yard asking for means of subsistence. Deputy Bueno de Andrada presented a petition of employés of the Santos custom-house asking for an increase in their pay. Deputies Coelho Cintra and Barbosa Lima spoke on affairs in Pernambuco.

JULY 18.—*Senate*.—There was read a protest of employés of the Bahia navy-yard against being dismissed after twenty years' service. Senator Antonio Azeredo spoke on affairs in Matto Grosso. The bill for redemption and guarantee funds was voted in 3rd discussion.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputies Cornello da Fonseca and Julio de Mello spoke on affairs in Pernambuco. Deputy Neiva presented a petition of the Associação de Montepio dos Servidores do Estado asking for an increase of 200,000 per annum in the amount which it receives from the national treasury.

JULY 19.—*Senate*.—The senate discussed the Matto-Grosso question and the army bill. Senator Otílica, in a speech on the latter, offered an amendment reducing the number of enlisted men to 16,000.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Anyio de Abreu spoke on political affairs in Piahy. The chamber voted in various stages several bills, among which were the following:—deficiency appropriation of 843,175,055 for the war department; special appropriation of 25,810 for payment of the claims of Philip Maxwell, bill for the pay of the next congress; bill for disposing of the product of the sale of old metal, unserviceable ordnance and unnecessary government buildings; bill exempting national banks from the obligation of making a deposit for exchange transactions.

JULY 20.—*Senate*.—The army bill was voted with amendments in 3rd discussion. Senator Vires Ferreira spoke on affairs in Matto Grosso. The senate discussed the bill for discriminating state and federal stamp taxes.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—A heated discussion of political affairs in Piahy led to a suspension of the sitting. Two of the Piahy deputies addressed each other in insulting language and were about to come to blows when other deputies intervened.

JULY 21.—*Senate*.—Senator Rodrigues Alves spoke on the Matto Grosso question and defended the President. It must not be supposed, he asserted, that what has occurred in Matto Grosso will lead to disturbances in other states. He was answered by Senator Antonio Azeredo. The stamp tax discrimination bill was voted in 2nd discussion.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—The chamber discussed the bill for the pay of the next congress. Several amendments were offered.

JULY 22.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—The chamber voted several bills in various stages. Among them was the bill for the pay of the next congress. The bill voted by the chamber maintains the present system without alterations. The chamber voted in 2nd discussion the bill cancelling debts to the national treasury incurred by officers and soldiers killed during the war in Bahia.

COFFEE NOTES

—The *Diário Popular* of São Paulo of the 22nd inst. says:—It is affirmed that the next crop, if it meets with no mishap, ought to reach six millions of bags in the state of São Paulo. This confirms the predictions of the exporters.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The annual conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Brazil opens in Petropolis on the 27th inst.

—It is said that ex-Minister Dionysio Cerqueira will be a candidate for the governorship of Bahia in the next election.

—The senatorial contest in Rio Grande do Norte is becoming very bitter. Both parties claim the election by large majorities.

—The São Paulo state assembly has a bill under consideration which provides for a reform in the immigration service.

—On the 17th inst. Drs. Alberto Maranhão and João Filgueiras were sworn in as governor and vice-governor of the state of Rio Grande do Norte.

—Three passers of counterfeit money were recently arrested at Piumby, Minas Geraes. One of them carried 19,800 in counterfeit and 127,500 in good money.

—A German botanist, Herr Kubla, recently passed through Pará on his way up the Amazon. He is commissioned by various societies to procure specimens for them.

—Trouble is again brewing in Ceará. The public prosecutor has asked permission of the assembly to prosecute Deputy Carlos de Miranda, 1st vice-governor of the state, for alleged conspiracy.

—There has been an encounter at Santo Antonio da Gloria, Bahia, between outlaws and police authorities, resulting in the death of the commissary and sub-commissary of police and three outlaws.

—The *Tribuna do Povo*, of Santos, has been purchased by Col. Aloujardin, formerly of the *Clube do Rio*, for the sum of 65,000. It is said that the paper will be published in the interests of the prudentists.

—The governor of Pará has ordered the immediate construction of a barrack-hospital in the city of Pará for the reception of small-pox cases. The buildings should be finished in five months and will cost 170,000.

—A Rio telegram to the *Diário Popular* says that in well informed political circles, the deposition of the governors of two important states is spoken of. The federal troops will remain neutral—presumably as in Matto Grosso.

—A Porto Alegre telegram of the 22nd says that the beneficial effects of the new customs arrangement are already apparent, several smugglers at Quarahy having fled into Uruguay, abandoning some 600,000 worth of contraband goods.

—There is a row in Paralyha between the parish priest and his flock over a public celebration in honor of their patron saint. The priest forbids the «outside festa» and the committees insist on celebrating it. Why not compromise on some other saint?

—The demonstrations at Bahia in honor of Gov. Luiz Vianna on the occasion of his departure for Rio de Janeiro are described in telegrams from that city as very imposing and significant. Possibly Gov. Luiz Vianna is not one of the governors condemned to deposition.

—The *Diário* of Natal, Rio Grande do Norte, says that a «jacobin club» has been secretly organized there by Dr. Alberto Maranhão, the oath being administered over masonic insignia and in front of a bust of Marshal Buzard. It is said that the governor of the state belongs to the club.

—On Sunday the partisans of the governor of the state of Rio de Janeiro held a meeting at Petropolis. It was decided to organize the party and the draft of a manifesto was adopted. An executive committee of five members was appointed and there was voted a resolution endorsing the governor and President Campos Salles.

—Near the village of Mariana, São Paulo, on the 18th inst., several blackguards, armed with revolvers, assaulted a poor old man who had left his house in company with a daughter of 18 years. They took the unfortunate girl away from him, outraged her, and then left her on the public road. In the United States, the neighbors would have hunted down the criminals and hung them, which in the eyes of the *Jornal* and its sucking protégé is a more heinous offence than the original crime itself. But, will they go far enough to demand that the courts shall punish these abominable crimes, so common in every part of the country?

—It is reported that Governor Alberto Torres will retire to the Petropolitan suburb of Itaipava for the purpose of writing, in the quiet seclusion of that picturesque mountain village, his message to the next state assembly, which opens in September next. And the governor is right. Petropolis is too giddy a place for calm reflection.

—São Paulo is now having an object lesson in immigration. According to the *Diário Popular* there have taken their departure from Santos within the last few days 3,200 Italian colonists, while the arrivals have numbered only 500. Let it be computed what the state paid to import these colonists, and then we should like to know what Brazil has gained in the transaction.

—A sanitary statistical return for the city of Bahia for the year 1898 says that the reports are incomplete, some districts sending in partial reports, and others none at all. The report gives the following summary for the year: births 1,016 (of which 444 illegitimate), marriages 324, stillbirths 60, and deaths 2,408. There were, during the year, 780 deaths from small-pox and 93 from yellow fever.

—Telegrams to the *Jornal do Commercio* from Natal on the 22nd inst. state that the final count in 28 municipalities, in the senatorial election, gives 7,419 votes to Dr. Marcos Cavalcanti, and 3,628 to Sr. Fagundes. The last telegrams to the *Priz*, however, state that Fagundes obtained 9,639 votes, and Marcos Cavalcanti 1,509 votes. In all probability the controversy will be settled impartially, in favor of the federal administration of course.

—A Desterro telegram of the 19th announces the arrival there of the Italian consul-general, Prince Pio de Saboya, who, on landing, received a telegram advising his transference to Pernambuco. But, are the royal family, or—shall we say—the nobility—no, really; there must be some mistake! The cable is again playing tricks with us. It is something like the *Jornal's* «Lord Cecil Rhodes».

—A commission was appointed some time ago to study the question regarding Cabral's landing place, which is usually thought to be Porto Seguro. The commission, however, have decided that Cabral landed at Bahia, and the river has been found where he obtained water for his ships. And if you do not believe it, the commission is prepared to show the river. At any rate, next year's festivities ought to be held in Bahia, and not in Porto Seguro.

—The long-standing controversy in Rio Grande do Sul between Judge Manoel Telles de Queiroz and the castilhist administration of the state, has recently resulted in a sentence by the castilhist «superior tribunal» on two counts, each one of nine months imprisonment, and fines of 400 on one and 300 on the other. This judge attempted to resist the special legislation of the castilhistas on matters of judicial procedure, which he considered unconstitutional.

—A couple of impostors recently settled down in Juiz de Fora and after a time the woman who had an attractive face, began operating as a kind of «faith-healer.» A few days ago one of her victims denounced her, and his story, which reflects no credit on his intelligence, is to the effect that she was called in to cure his wife. The first requirement was that all his wife's jewellery must be deposited in the hands of the «healer» and then that 4,000 should be placed under the mattress—all of which was done. The woman then went away, taking money and jewels with her, and never returned.

PORTO ALEGRE HAPPENINGS.

To the Editor.

Dear Sir,—Perhaps the accompanying news may prove of interest to some of your readers:

The small English community of Porto Alegre seem «very much alive.» Last month there were some very successful amateur theatricals given at the London and Brazilian Bank house, in which Mr. H. Benn, Mrs. Hill, Miss Velho, and Mr. A. Mills all distinguished themselves.

On the 7th July was held the second general meeting of the «Victoria Jubilee Library.» Everything passed off in a highly satisfactory manner and the retiring Committee—Mrs. Hill, Messrs. A. H. Edwards, Fitzgerald, Archer, Hill, Tweedie, Mills and Hardcastle—were unanimously re-elected.

Porto Alegre, 8th July, 1899.

RAILROAD NOTES

—According to its new contract, the Villa Isabel company is permitted to charge passengers 100 reis for every 3 1/2 kilometers first class, and for every 7 kilometers second class.

—The S. Paulo state government has conceded an extension of eighteen months to the Paulista company for the completion of its line from Banharão to S. Paulo dos Agudos.

—The payment of the interest guarantee on the Santo Eduardo ao Cachoero de Itapemirim railway for the second half of the past year, amounting to 54,430,282, has been authorized. The payment is made to the Leopoldina company, which owns the road.

—On the 17th inst. an accord was presented to the court for the reorganization of the Sapucahy railway company, whose bases have been accepted by the required number of creditors and debenture-holders. It is said that the holders of the loan issued in Europe, for the purpose of assisting the reorganization of the company, have made some important concessions, such as a reduction in the rate of interest and a suspension of redemption for at least four years.

—We see by the *Montevideo Times* that a telegram from Mr. G. Colladon, in London, advises the sale of the Baring group of Montevideo tramways (Este, Pocitos, Buceo, Union and Reducto) to an English company. No particulars had been received, but our colleague presumes that it implies a rearrangement of capital in connection with the proposed adoption of electric traction.

—The Goyaz state assembly has authorized the governor to contract with the Belgians, or any other company, for an extension of the Araguari to Catalão railway into that state, granting the same the usual favors and also a guarantee of 6 per cent interest on a capital not exceeding 20,000 per kilometre. The offer, however, is not likely to captivate many capitalists, though some one will probably take it to London to sell.

—The traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway for the week ended 15th inst. will be pleasant reading for the shareholders both here and abroad. They amounted to 471,797,000 against 334,141,000 in the corresponding week of last year. Exchange this year at 8/64 d. makes the sterling conversion into £16,003, and gives the receipts per mile at £14. 2s. Last year's exchange at 7/116 d. was less favorable and the receipts worked out to £9,838 or £7. 11s. 5d. per mile or £6. 10s. 7d. per mile less than this year. Our last London exchange says that the Leopoldina stock had fallen, but with such increases as the one we now record both shares and stock are likely to go up by leaps and bounds. The total receipts for the year from January 1st to July 15th, were £247,204 against £272,672 for the same period of 1898, but this year appears likely to eclipse the previous one in total receipts.

SHIPPING NOTES

—A Montevideo telegram of the 19th says the British str. «Niagara» has gone aground on the Pipas rocks. Subsequent telegrams say that the steamer can not be saved.

—The long expected U. S. cruiser «Wilmington» entered port from Rio Janeiro yesterday morning, firing the usual salute. She will now remain on station here, and also complete her repairs which were only partially executed in Rio.—*Montevideo Times*, July 12.

—It is probable that we shall have an opportunity of examining the steamer *Argente*, which made the expedition to the south under Lieut. Gerlach, as she is being done up and painted in La Plata, and is expected to leave there shortly, proceeding to Europe by easy stages.

—Rear-Admiral Palliser, who was here last week in the *Imperieuse*, has been placed on the retired list, his period of active service having expired. He reached post rank in 1878, and became rear-admiral in 1893. His retirement will date from the paying off of H. M. S. *Imperieuse* on arrival home.

—H. M. S. *Hyge* which is expected here soon with stores and supernumeraries for the squadron on this station, and whose coming will regulate the time of the visit of the squadron to Rio, was placed in the hands of the dockyard authorities at Sheerness, on the 13th ult., to be refitted for her voyage.

—The passengers who arrived in Rio on the 19th inst. by the P. S. N. Co.'s steamer «Liguria» from Europe, were the following: Miss M. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. F. da Costa, Messrs. F. H. Perrans, W. Pascoe, P. Tremim, W. Gerrans, D. Ate, M. de Secco Carvalho, A. Lopes Corrêa, José de Souza Mattos, A. Leite and F. V. Baulbreun.

—The departures for the River Plate by the same steamer, were as follows: Mrs. Helena do Prado, Messrs. M. Hait, Paul Herbst and R. M. Beutrik.

—The same Co.'s steamer «Oravia», which arrived here on the 20th inst. from the River Plate, brought the following passengers: Hon. W. I. Buchanan, Messrs. Brumeau, Carmo and J. Kirby and Miss Mackackell.

—The passengers who left Rio by the same steamer, on the same day, were the following: For Liverpool: Miss H. McDonald, Master A. Snaape, Mr. and Mrs. J. Schofield and family, Mrs. Bagby, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. Boyes and daughter, Mrs. E. de Azeiteiro, child and nurse, Mrs. Gotto, a child and a nurse, Mr. and Mrs. A. Howard Frère, Mr. and Mrs. E. Picard, 5 children and nurse; Mr. and Mrs. L. V. Robichez, Bishop E. R. Hendrix, Messrs. S. W. Cartwright, C. A. Conolly, R. M. Dalziel, P. T. Barnes Martin, E. F. T. Browne, H. Pierce, D. A. Santos, H. Brighouse and Wm. Goinshaw.—From Cherbourg: Mr. and Mrs. Werner Meyer, Messrs. Francisco C. Bueno, C. Cerruti and J. Holland.—From Lisbon: Messrs. Manoel A. Ribeiro and wife, Antonio R. Soares and J. F. da Silva Menezes.—From Pernambuco: Messrs. M. Marcos, A. Velhote and A. F. Faria.—From Bahia: Conselheiro Luiz Vianna and servant, Dr. Hermogeno Vianna, and 25 others. The steamer also brought 42 third-class passengers, and 39 passengers in transit to the River Plate.

—The British cruiser «Imperieuse» left for England on the 20th inst., after a delay of only one day in this port.

—The Argentine government is calling for tenders for a line of steamers to the south coast. The government apparently does not want to lose any more transports in that service.

LOCAL NOTES

—A Rome telegram of the 19th says that the emigration to Brazil of Sicilians is increasing. —The President is entertaining the foreign ministers and their wives at a banquet to-day. —The new Bolivian minister to Brazil, Sr. Salmias Vega, will probably arrive here during the present week.

—It is officially announced in Buenos Aires that President Roca will embark on the 31st for Rio de Janeiro. —Smith wishes to know whether the repairs on the pavement of Rua do Ouvidor will last until President Roca arrives.

—Among the arrivals here yesterday, on the R. M. S. «Dunbar», was Bishop Hendrix, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. —An embezzlement of 5,000\$ has been discovered in the caixa economica. The clerk accused of the crime has disappeared.

—Why does the *Journal* persist in saying «utlanders»? The word is «utlanders», as every well-informed person knows. —Admiral Brochetti and the officers of the Italian cruiser *Fieramosca* were officially received by President Campos Salles yesterday.

—It is to be feared that if Delmiro Gouvêa keeps up writing letters to the papers, the public will be compelled to sympathize with «João Sabe Tudo.» There's a limit to our endurance. —We are requested to state that Bishop E. R. Hendrix will preach in English at the Methodist Episcopal church, No. 9 Rua Maciel Deodoro, in Petropolis, on Sunday next, at 3:30 p. m.

—The new chief of police does not seem to be making much progress in checking crime. Robberies continue to be very common. Evidently the police service requires thorough reorganization. —It is asserted that 40 pickpockets have recently arrived from the River Plate for the purpose of taking part in the festivities in honor of President Roca. Of course they come in an unofficial capacity.

—Another party of ex-military arsenal operatives left for Pará on Saturday last, many of them accompanied by their families. This party increases the number to 150, who have accepted the Pará governor's offer of land. —It is said that Succi is coming to Rio to exhibit his fasting powers. But it will be a serious mistake, for at the present moment we are all fasters. Excessive taxes leave us no choice, and we can't charge entrance fees either.

—On last Wednesday President Campos Salles signed the navy bill and the bill for selling on credit stamps for merchandise subject to the consumption tax. On Thursday he signed the bill for the redemption and guarantee funds. —It is stated that the owners of some of the factories have decided to take part in the festivities in honor of President Roca and that one of the features of the festivities will be a procession of 10,000 operatives employed in those factories.

—As a precaution against pickpockets the *Journal* advises people to leave their valuables at home during the festivities in honor of President Roca. But one might as well be robbed by pickpockets as by burglars—and tax-collectors. —Those interested in particulars of famous cricket families whose members have distinguished themselves with bat and ball in first-class cricket will do well to read the illustrated article in the June number of *Hamswoorth's Magazine*.

—The *Journal do Commercio* of yesterday says: «It would seem that the government is cogitating upon the creation of a tax upon persons who absent themselves from the national territory.» The *Journal* does us usually joke, but this looks like it. —The *Journal do Commercio* advocates the planting of more shade trees in the streets of this city. Smith says that it is a good idea, for if the process of cutting down trees continues and no more are planted, there will soon be none to cut down.

—The *Journal* is evidently determined to impress its readers with the enormity of the lynchings in the United States, for it has repeated an item giving the statistics. Will the *Journal* give us the statistics of the crimes committed in these latitudes? —There has been a noticeable fatality among the vagrant dogs for some days past, owing to orders from the prefect for their extermination. The owners of good dogs will be wise to keep them out of the street until the prefect turns his attention to something else.

—In preparing Campo de S. Christovão for the reception of President Roca 583 laborers under the direction of 37 foremen were employed and 1,157 cartloads of rubbish were removed. If President Roca will only come every year, perhaps we can get rid of yellow fever.

—The timely suggestion of the *Journal do Commercio* that more shade trees should be planted in the streets of this city, induces us to inquire whether that influential journal ventured to condemn the cutting of those splendid old trees in the Campo de S. Christovão a few days ago.

—The *Paiz* is very properly advising the public of the alarming increase of small-pox in this city and of the need of being vaccinated. It is strange that we can not get rid of these wretched epidemics, but as we do not, the wise course to follow is to use all needful precautions against infection, and to see to it that vaccination has been attended to.

—If it decreases our national wealth to cut away forests for locomotive firewood, will we not say the same thing of cutting down forests for railway ties, and building timbers, and for coffee planting? Why would it not be well, for the same reason, to advise tree planting, especially on worn out plantations? And why not stop cutting down shade trees in this city!

—Why should consumers in times like these pay extra on merchandise because they are sold on pretentious streets, or in pretentious business houses? We have found a very considerable difference in the prices of articles when bought in some back street. For instance, 1,000 to 1,500 on a tin of Huntley & Palmer's biscuits. In these times, the consumer must consult economies.

—There was considerable surprise here a few days ago to find that Gen. Ricciotti Garibaldi had arrived here on the Italian steamer «Washington», had landed, breakfasted at the Globo and then made an excursion out to Botafogo, without anyone knowing it. There was no demonstration, for he was away before the professional demonstration organizer had time to collect his scattered wits.

—We see that our Buenos Aires exchanges that the authoress, Mrs. Dickens, whose death was mentioned in a recent telegram, was the wife of Capt. Dickens, U. S. N., who was on this station some years ago in command of the «Ventic.» Mrs. Dickens was accustomed to visit the ports where her husband had been sent, and had published her notes of the life and customs of the people whom she met.

—The secretary of the Larangeiras Club, Mr. R. C. Brooke, very kindly sends us the following notice of the smoking concert held on Saturday evening last.—«The first smoking concert of the season was held at the Club last Saturday evening and a very charming programme was provided. Mr. E. Hime, in the absence of the president, Mr. Hargreaves, kindly took the chair and added considerably to the enjoyment of all present by bringing his son with him, who gave two really fine piano-forte solos. Mr. Swile with his usual good nature, presided at the piano, and the evening was a very pleasant one. The next Club dance will be held on the 14th prox.»

—A quarrel in the Portuguese colony has arisen over the disposition of the money subscribed in this country for presenting a warship to the government of Portugal. About 200,000\$ fortes (say, gold) were raised, and as the central commission here in Rio think it insufficient to buy much of a ship, they propose to use it for building a hospital for consumptives in Lisbon and for erecting a statue to Vasco da Gama. Naturally many subscribers object to this disposal of their money, and they are going for the commission in fine style. It may be doubted if the commission has the power to use the money for any other purpose than the one specified.

BIRTH.

At São Paulo, on the 20th inst., the wife of T. B. Muir, of a son.

BRITISH CHURCH.

BUILDING FUND.

Donations received:

Already published.....	Rs. 96,296\$720
R. Whitehell, Esq.....	100\$000
B. Wachmield, a.....	50\$000
Cost of restoration... ..	Rs. 96,146\$720
.....	109,146\$920
Deficit.....	Rs. 12,700\$200

F. S. PRYOR,
Treasurer.

Rio, 24 July, 1899.

ATHLETIC SPORTS.

The Committee of the R. C. A. A. asks us to announce that they have decided to extend the time for receiving entries until the 31st inst. In addition to the events already published (see *Rio News* of June 27th) there will be the popular event of «Putting the Weight.» We hope to hear of full entries for all the events on the programme. The occasion is one of exceptional popularity and enjoyment, and it would be a pity to have it drag for lack of interest. No one need have any fear of contesting because he has no time to train, because no one will go into training very thoroughly. Besides all this, the R. C. A. A. now have a very pretty field, and it should be used to its fullest capacity.

BENEFIT CONCERT.

Our local readers will be glad to hear that arrangements are being made for a Concert in aid of the Restoration Fund of the British Church. It is proposed to give it at the S. Pedro de Alcantara theatre on the 31st inst. or 1st prox. The date when decided will be published in the daily papers, as our next issue will not be early enough for service in this matter. A number of professionals have already consented to take part, among whom will be Sr. Nepomuceno and Noronha. The best of our musical talent will also take part, among whom we may mention Mrs. Landsberg, Miss R. King, Mr. Frank Hime and others. The sale of boxes and chairs has already begun, and they may be secured at the moment

from Messrs. De Lisle and Pryor. Later on, they will be on sale at Messrs. Crasley & Co. We are informed that the prices are: boxes 1.º ordem, 100\$, 2.º ordem, 50\$; front chairs 20\$; back chairs 10\$.

While it may be assumed that the entertainment will be attractive and enjoyable in every respect, it may be added that it has a strong claim to upon public sympathy by virtue of the object to which the proceeds are to be applied. The church has a debt of over twelve cents to meet, and besides this efforts are being made to have the organ properly repaired. We should like, for these reasons, to see the S. Pedro packed to overflowing, as we feel sure it will be.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Relatório da Directoria da Companhia Paulista. The annual report of the Paulista railway for the calendar year 1898. We shall refer to the report at another time.

Culture, Preparation et Commerce du Café de Liberia; by F. W. Morren. Amsterdam: J. H. de Bussy, 1899. An interesting and carefully written monograph on the cultivation of Liberia coffee, giving the results at various points in the East. The discussion has a special interest for coffee planters.

Política Futura do Brazil; an editorial article of the *South American Journal* translated into Portuguese for distribution in Brazil. It is dedicated to the «Nobíssima Nação Brasileira» and is designed to signalize the «fel adhesion» (loyal adhesion) of that paper to the interests of this country.

Trade of Rio de Janeiro for the year 1898. We are indebted to Mr. C. B. Rhind, H. B. M.'s vice-consul at this port, for a copy of his valuable report, as acting consul-general, on the trade of this port for the past year. The report covers a wide variety of subjects and contains many valuable statistical tables of which we shall be glad to make use as circum stances permit.

A Carteira d'un Diplomata; by J. Marques de Carvalho, Rio de Janeiro—Pará, 1899. The author, who was secretary of legation at Asuncion, Montevideo and Buenos Aires during the years 1895 to 1896—a period of diplomatic activity and interest in those countries because of troubles in Brazil. He was secretary to Victorino Monteiro and Fernando Abbott in the last two capitals and was of course familiar with all the intrigues going on there. His descriptions of these and his relations of the doings of his chiefs, can not fail to provide sensational reading, particularly some of his charges against men prominent in political life.

Commission of H. M. S. BASILISK, 1895-1899. Griffin & Co., Portsmouth.—This little brochure of 32 pages is a sort of rough log kept by Lieut. C. W. C. Strickland throughout the commission of the south-east coast of America. It is simply and unpretentiously written, and is more of a memory jogger for officers and men than of interest to outsiders. For instance the writer says: «Brazil may be dismissed in a few words as being an uninteresting country.» The one item of local interest it contains is in reference to the silver bowl presented by the lords of the Admiralty to our friend Mr. J. C. V. Mendes in recognition of his many acts of kindness to British sailors in Rio.

BUSINESS NOTES

—On Saturday the national treasury paid the sum of 1,217,278\$500 to the City Improvements Co.

—At the Bagagem *invereadas* there are at present about 3,000 head of fat cattle, but there are no buyers.

—The exports of jerked beef from Argentina for the second half of June comprised 3,205 tons to Brazil and 105 bales to Spain.

—It is stated that the war department has ordered an electric light plant from the Schuckert factory at Nuremberg for the fort of Santa Cruz.

—The cash balances on June 30th at 16 banks in the city of Rio de Janeiro aggregated 120,359,000\$ against 130,267,000\$ on the 31st of last December.

—Last year there were exported from Ceará 1,098,315 kilos of mangabeira rubber, valued at 5,000,000\$, on which export duties were paid to an aggregate of 404,000\$.

—The only proposal for the steamship service between Pará and Buenos Aires for the purpose of importing Argentine beef cattle, was that of Sr. Pedro Graice.

—Guinea fowls are said to be admirable agents in the destruction of the ants which cause so much injury on plantations. It would be worth while giving them a trial.

—Statistics published in the *Paris Matin*, of the 17th inst., give the wheat crop of Europe and America during the past year as 100 million hectolitres less than in 1897.

—The imports of flour into Brazil during 1898 amounted to 273,137 barrels, of which the United States supplied 212,837, the River Plate 44,268, Liverpool 8,630 and Chili 5,000.

—An exchange says that Barão de Maciel has mounted a butter factory at Pocos de Caldas, in the state of Minas Geraes. It is a good sign to see the inauguration of industries of this character.

—Judge Godofredo Cunha has decided that the patent granted to Joaquim Sanchez y de Lavagote, the founder of the Sul America life insurance company, for a policy subject to annual drawings in which the lucky ones are declared fully paid up, which is justly called a «policy with periodic amortizations» is null and void because the alleged invention has no practical utility.

The Central railway delivered to Messrs. P. S. Nicolson & Co., on the 22nd inst., five boxes of gold, in bars, valued at 250,000, on which the charges, including export duty, were 15,420.200.

The Prefect has signed the resolution voted by the municipal council for calling for tenders for a contract for street cleaning and removal of garbage. These tenders will be received for the period of six months at Rio de Janeiro, Paris, London, Berlin and New York.

The department of industry has published a notice asking Mr. Chas. H. Ward to appear at that department within 30 days to comment on the 22nd inst. for the purpose of stating whether he has anything to allege against the cancellation of the grant made to him by Decree No. 719 of Sept. 5, 1890.

The governor of Amazonas, through his secretary, announces the opening of the state assembly and the principal points of his message, in a telegram of about 700 words. But, as the state treasury has a balance of over six thousand contos, perhaps he can afford it. The greater part of the telegram, however, was a fulsome eulogy of President Campos Sales.

The Diario Official of the 20th inst. publishes the decree by which the President authorizes Messrs. F. S. Hampshire & Company, Limited, of Santos, to transact business in Brazil. This company succeeds the old and well known firm of F. S. Hampshire & Co., and was organized in London by Messrs. F. S. Hampshire, H. K. Brodie, M. G. Megaw, Robert Norton, Matthew Patteson, A. J. Betts, F. D. Bawtree and F. R. La Fargue. The capital is £30,000 divided into 6,000 shares.

The republication of editorial articles from government organs in the paid columns of other papers is so constant, that it can not fail to be noticeable. It is evident that it is not done at the expense of the newspapers in question. We have never seen anything approaching it before, but as we are told that the one great anxiety of the government is to reduce expenditures and improve the financial situation, we are compelled to let the question of "Who pays the bills?" pass without further inquiry.

It is to be feared that the state of Goyaz is starting out on a very dangerous road. The state assembly has recently adopted a bill which concedes a premium of 1,000\$ to the agriculturist in that state who produces 100 arrobas of wheat per annum, or 400 arrobas of tobacco. This means a wheat premium (taking 6000 as the equivalent of one dollar and the arroba at 32 pounds), and discarding fractions) of about three dollars and thirteen cents a bushel—or over three times the market price in the United States. Surely, there must be some mistake in the telegram? We can not believe that the legislators of Goyaz are such monumental fools.

At a time when foreign competition is so keen, and the talk is all of finding new markets, the apparent lack of interest in any efforts made by the board of trade to disseminate fuller knowledge as to trade conditions abroad certainly explains, Mr. Worthington, who made an expedition to South America on behalf of the board of trade, brought home many samples of goods made by our rivals, on sale out there. These have been on exhibition at Whitehall, and scarcely anyone troubled to go and look at them. The Birmingham chamber had the collection of samples from Chili and Argentina on show in Birmingham last month, and from that great centre of industry fifteen persons took the trouble to visit the display. What is the explanation? Is it conceit, stupidly, conscious superiority, insularism, or a feeling encouraging the board of trade to make another effort? It seems from the report of the meeting of the Birmingham chamber, that it is none of these things. The Birmingham manufacturers did not consider the collection worth seeing, and it was frankly declared that Mr. Worthington knew nothing about hardware, though it is only fair to state that the feeling of the meeting was by no means unanimous, and, anyhow, there could not have been more than fifteen members qualified to give an opinion.—Commercial Intelligence, London, June 24.

A little while ago it used to be said that taxation pressed more heavily upon Uruguay than upon Argentina, in spite of all that has happened in the latter country during the past 10 or 14 years. Now the assertion is boldly made that taxation is so much more heavy in Argentina that many far-seeing people are predicting that there will be a very considerable migration of capital and enterprise from Argentina into Uruguay. It is to be hoped that President Roca will be able to bring about a better state of things. He has established good relations with Chili, and therefore he is able to put an end to wasteful naval and military expenditure. He is giving great attention to the recovery of the credit of the nation. And to his honour it should be added that he is using his influence with the provincial governments to induce them to deal fairly with their creditors and justly with all who carry on business under their jurisdiction. All the questions, however, to which he is devoting himself evidently depend in the last resort upon the prosperity of the country. And the prosperity of the country cannot be really satisfactory if the whole judicial code of laws is bad, if the administration of the law is suspicious, if the expenditure—national, provincial, and local—is too heavy, and if, in addition to all this, there are cramping tariff regulations and there is excessive taxation.—The Statist, July 1.

The business men of Brazil will do well to imitate those of Argentina, who, it is stated, have decided to present candidates for congress and for municipal offices. As long as business men are unrepresented in congress and in the state legislatures and municipal governments their interests will continue to suffer.

At the annual general meeting of the St. John del Rey Mining Co. held in London on the 22nd inst. the chairman announced that the results of the past year had been financially favorable. He had expected a yield of 5 1/2 tons, but the mine had given 6 3/4 tons. The quantity of crushed since the opening of the mine was 362,700 tons, and the yield aggregated £871,600—an average of 48 s. a ton. The reports from the mine are most satisfactory. The dividend declared was 15 1/2d a share, making with the 15 paid last December 25 1/2d a year. By motion of the chairman the company voted the sum of 1,000 guineas to their engineer at the mines, Mr. George Chalmers, "as showing their good feeling and trust in him."

Mr. Chalmers on this well-deserved recognition of his management of the Morro Velho mine.

The new arrangements for the exportation of Argentine flour to this market have been made apparently upon very favorable terms. Some thirteen mills have formed a syndicate in Buenos Aires for the purpose of manufacturing a better and more uniform grade of flour and for placing it upon the Brazilian market on uniform terms in order to protect themselves from injurious competition. Two other combinations and one mill are still working separately, but it is anticipated that some of these at least will finally join the Buenos Aires syndicate. To place the new grades on the Brazilian market, the syndicate has entered into a contract with Messrs. Ashworth & Co. of Buenos Aires, and Messrs. Edward Ashworth & Co. of Rio de Janeiro for a specified period, the last mentioned house to have the sole agency here for the sale of the article. Two grades have been selected, the quality of which will be higher than anything before placed on this market. And the millers agree to maintain these grades unchanged. The bags will be specially made and specially marked, and every needful arrangement has been made for the quick handling of the flour in this city. It is expected that much better prices will be secured by these precautions, and also that larger sales will be realized. The arrangements for this end of the line were made by Mr. T. C. Jackson of Messrs. Edward Ashworth & Co., who recently visited Buenos Aires for that purpose.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The minister of finance has approved the bases for the creation here of a Belgian bank, provided with foreign capital.

The revenue derived from public lands by the state government of Paraná is said to have amounted last year to 273,000\$.

The budget committee of the chamber of deputies estimates the revenue of next year at 310,199,667\$000, of which 28,347,667\$ represent the gold quota.

The minister of finance has consulted the president of the tribunal of accounts in regard to opening a supplementary credit for the payment of various accounts in "exercicios finidos."

According to the message of the governor of Amazonas, the treasury of that state had a surplus on hand on June 30 of 6,605,681\$942. The export tax on rubber is certainly better than a gold mine.

Congress has now been sitting two months and twenty two days and in less than six weeks the constitutional period for the session will terminate. But the discussion of the budget has not yet commenced.

It is stated that the municipal authorities of Fortaleza, Ceará, have secured a loan from the Equitativa life insurance company, giving as security a mortgage on 35 buildings in that city. The loan is for ten years.

The Jornal do Brasil says that the government contemplates taxing travellers from Brazil to foreign countries. It is strange our colleague does not know that this is done already. To our personal knowledge a tax is collected on the tickets sold at the steamship agencies.

According to the last report of the governor of Goyaz, the finances of that state are in a good condition. The estimated receipts for 1899 were 523,120\$600 and the expenditures 631,025\$815. The actual receipts, however, were 762,337\$607, and the expenditures paid 578,670\$080.

According to the Review, economy in the Argentine department of war is understood to mean a general promotion of officers. Since June 13th 657 officers have been promoted. All this means an increase of half a million dollars in salaries and about five million dollars in general expenses.

It seems that we were not mistaken in supposing that taxpayers would soon be threatened with new burdens. The Jornal do Commercio has been informed, it states, that the minister of finance is going to propose to congress a consumption tax on dry goods manufactured in Brazil.

A telegram to the Diario Popular on the 22nd inst. says that a disagreement has appeared in the cabinet, various ministers objecting to the reductions in expenditures in their departments proposed by the minister of finance. And if the President does not back him up, Minister Murinho threatens to resign.

The optimism of the federal government in relation to the present condition of Brazilian business interests, says a telegram of the 22nd inst. from S. Paulo to the Jornal do Brasil, is not shared by conservative republican leaders in this state, by whom apprehension is displayed in regard to the financial situation of the country.

In the last five years the public revenue of the state of Ceará has been as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Year (1894-1898) and Revenue (2,226,565\$883 to 3,032,162\$533)

The expenditure last year is said to have amounted to 2,949,512\$736.

Another 2,000,000\$ in currency were burned at the custom-house on Saturday last. We are glad to see the wretched stuff go, but where does it come from? We can conceive of such a withdrawal of currency, only through surplus receipts, or through borrowings for that purpose, which means an increase of debt. We assume, of course, that all the obligations of the government are paid or provided for (we know they are not) and therefore the money used for this purpose is free to be disposed of in this manner. From what source then is it derived?

The following is a statement of the receipts collected at three custom-houses for the first half of each of the years 1898 and 1899:

Table with 3 columns: Year (1898, 1899) and Receipts (Pará, Maranhão, Ceará, Total)

Adding these receipts to those of four custom-houses published in our issue of the 11th inst. we have for seven custom-houses 97,272,710\$533 in the first half of 1898 and 87,840,545\$273 in the corresponding period of 1899. The decrease in the latter year was consequently 9,432,165\$260.

The Diario Popular of São Paulo seems to be somewhat disaffected over the present system of making economies, which seems to consist in suppressing the observatory, various chairs in the fine arts academy and certain arsenals, licensing various technical employes and destroying various services particularly in the navy department—so necessary for the country's defence. And then, in compensation, to spend without limit on festivities in honor of resident Roca, and to give twenty contos as a premium for a horse race, in honor of the same visitor. These, it should be said, are the Diario's opinions, and should they be repeated in London we trust the government will not accuse some unfortunate correspondent with spreading it because of his acrimony to the country.

COMMERCIAL.

Table with 2 columns: Rio de Janeiro, July 25th, 1899. Par value of the Brazilian milreis (18000) and Bank rate of exchange, official, on London today.

EXCHANGE.

July 17.—The British and National Banks opened with 8 1/2 d. on London, but quickly adopted 8 1/4 d. which ruled in all places secured a loan from the Equitativa life insurance company, giving as security a mortgage on 35 buildings in that city. The loan is for ten years.

July 18.—The general official rate on London in all the banks throughout the day was 8 1/4 d. The first transactions of the day were in bank bills on condition at 8 1/2 d., the banks refusing to buy private bills drawing at 8 1/4 d., and unwilling to buy private paper at 8 1/2 d. There were no sellers. The market became firmer, and bank bills were freely drawn almost continuously throughout the rest of the day at 8 1/2 d. against private paper at 8 1/4 d. The only exception was when the banks drew for a short while at 8 1/4 d. but that rate was not sustained. The movement of the day was by no means marked. The official value of the paper milreis was 301 reís gold all day.

July 19.—The official banks rate of the day was again general in all the banks at 8 1/4 d. on London. The first transactions of the day were in bank bills on condition at 8 1/2 d., but the holders of private paper refusing to sell at any higher rate than 8 1/4 d., the drawing rate fell and against that price, and these were practically the base rates of the day. There were fluctuations during the afternoon in bank bills from 8 1/2 to 8 3/4 d., and in private paper from 8 1/2 to 8 3/4 d., and the quotations at the end of the day were bank bills at 8 1/2 d. with buyers of private paper at 8 1/4 d. and sellers only at 8 1/4 d. for time. The business done during the day was of average quality, and the paper milreis was again worth 301 reís gold.

July 20.—The official rate of the day was again 8 1/4 d. on London. The first transactions of the day were in bank bills on condition at 8 1/2 d., and at night the closing prices were bank bills at 8 1/4 d. and private paper at 8 1/4 d. for prompt, and at 8 1/4 d. for time. The business of the day oscillated in bank bills

from 8 1/6 to 8 3/4 d. against private paper from 8 1/2 to 8 3/4 d. There was little business done during the day. The official rate of the day was 301 reís gold, but a catty 301 reís gold.

July 21.—The general official rate in all the banks was 8 1/4 d. on London. The opening of the market saw bank bills at 8 1/2 d. and private paper at 8 1/4 d. but the demand for bills caused the banks to lower their drawing rates to 8 1/6 d., when private paper found ready buyers at 8 1/4 d. The drawing rates were practically the rates of the whole day and continued up to closing time. There was an attempt on the part of the holders of the banks during the afternoon to raise their drawing rates to 8 1/2 d. again, but the market did not respond. There was an attempt on the part of the holders of the banks to raise the average. The official value of the paper milreis was 299 reís gold.

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

Table with 2 columns: London, per milreis (1898, 1899) and Hamburg, per mark (1898, 1899)

July 22.—The bank rate for 8 1/4 d. on London. The first transactions of the day were in bank bills freely drawn at 8 1/4 d. against private paper at 8 1/4 d., although the latter found buyers outside of the banks at 8 1/2 d. The morning passed away with little business doing and without any variation in prices. At 11 o'clock the Hambanische Bank drew at 8 1/4 d. and the other foreign banks followed its lead, but after a few transactions at that rate, it was withdrawn, and bills were quoted at 8 1/2 d. against private paper at 8 1/4 d., and these were the closing rates of the day. The business of the whole day was unimportant in its nature. The paper milreis was again worth 299 reís gold.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 25th July, 1899. Exports.

Coffee.—The declared sales of the week ended July 15 were 72,000 bags against entries of 68,760 bags and shipments of 23,608 bags. The sales in the foreign markets were: New York 61,000 bags, Havre 27,000, Hamburg 52,000 and London 32,000, making up a total of 177,000 bags against 122,000 in the preceding week. There was little business done in the Rio market on Monday between the banks and the foreign buyers. The ruling price between them was 10,800 per arroba for No. 7 type. The exporters having completed their pending orders offered to sell at 10,800 per arroba, and the 12,000 bags sold during the day were distributed from 9800 to 10800 per arroba of No. 7, and at the close of the day there were sellers at 9800 per arroba. Santos the ruling rate of the day was 6500 per 100 kilos of good average. All the foreign markets reported slight falls. The Rio packers showed more animation on Tuesday in their dealings with the factors and bought in largely at prices ranging from 9800 to 10800 for No. 7 type per arroba. The exporters also displayed activity, and the market was lively, ranging from 9800 to 9800, finally bought in over 18,000 bags from 9800 to 9800, especially during the afternoon. The market could not hold to be firm at 9800 for No. 7. The Rio market was dull and reported a further fall. New York market was dull and reported a further fall. It reported the stock in American hands at 10,800 per arroba, and the visible supply as 1,141,000 bags of 2000 bags more than in the previous week. The market was quiet on Wednesday was decidedly firmer and more animated than on previous days, and the factors were able to dispose of their stocks in the market at 10,800 per arroba of No. 7. The packers in their turn offered better offers from the exporters who bought in freely during the morning at prices which ranged from 9800 to 10800 per arroba, but towards evening the fall of exchange brought prices down to 10,700 per arroba. During the day some 18,000 bags were sold. In Santos there was a further decline in the average selling at 6500 per 100 kilos. There was no news of interest from the foreign markets. On Thursday, the local market was not so firm, and the business done between factors and packers was done on bases which ran from 9800 to 9800 with fair quotations bought in. The exporters did not show the animation as on the previous days, but still did an average business in view of the weakness of the market. They bought in some 1,000 bags on bases from 9800 to 9800 per arroba for No. 7 type, but it was not until the afternoon that the packers obtained higher rates for some of the more select grades. The decline in price was noticeable in all the markets. In Santos the average was at 6500 per 100 kilos, and all the foreign markets experienced small falls. There was a better tone here on Friday between the factors and packers, and the market was arranged on bases from 9800 to 9800 for No. 7 type. The shippers did not show any falling off in their demand from the previous day, and bought in 12,000 bags on bases from 9800 to 9800 per arroba. The market closing somewhat undecided. In Santos the market was sustained, with good average still at 6500 per 100 kilos. The market was quiet in the foreign markets were small and insignificant. On Saturday the Rio market opened firmer. In spite of the comparatively large quantity of coffee already on a small quantity on the market, which they disposed of to the factors at 9800 per arroba for No. 7 type. There was a big demand on the part of the exporters, but their offers did not meet with success, and the packers, and the total sales of the day did not exceed 12,000 bags. The prices of the lots sold were based on rates that ranged from 9800 to 9800, but the general rate of the day for No. 7. The Santos market was unaltered with good average selling at 6500 per 100 kilos. The total sales of the week were 100,000 bags for the United States and 120,000 bags for Europe. New York reported another fall of no great significance, and the European markets were unchanged.

Table with 2 columns: Shipments since our last report have been: Santos, Europe, Cape of Good Hope, River Plate, etc., Coastwise.

The following ships sailed with coffee last week:

Table with 3 columns: Date, Ship Name, Destination (United States, Europe)

July 9 Montevideo Fr. str. Portugal. 200
Buenos Aires do 891
Valparaiso Br. str. Liverpool 220

The receipts for the past week were 105,560 bags, against 66,676 for the previous week and 46,119 bags for the week before.

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

Table with 3 columns: Date (July 22, 23, 24, 25) and Prices (10800, 9400, 9100, 9000)

The stock in all hands was estimated this morning at 229,835 bags, against 220,280 bags a week ago. The Santos market reported at 513,300 reís gold.

Daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro

Table with columns for Receipts, Shipments, and Stock at Santos. Includes sub-sections for Coffee, Sugar, and other goods.

Imports.

Flour.—The arrivals last week were 19,555 bags from the River Plate ex Eltona, and 3,500 barrels from Baltimore ex Good News. The Eltona brought flour also from the River Plate on Saturday, but we have not yet seen her manifest. The market is very weak with small demand for all brands, owing to the large entries of River Plate flour, and although prices have gone down appreciably since last week, still lower rates are expected. The following table shows the ruling prices on Saturday last.

Coffee.—The S. S. Dabara brought 1,800 cases from Hamburg last week. The stock in first hands consists of 2,200 Gaspé tubs, 3,000 Halifax tubs and 1,000 Norwegian cases. Importers quote Gaspé 6800 to 6850, Halifax 6800 to 6850, and Norwegian 6800 to 6850. Brokers quote Gaspé 6800, Halifax 6800, St. Johns 3800, and Norwegian 2800.

Lard.—There were no arrivals. The demand continues to be good, but the market is slightly weaker than in the previous week. American lard is now quoted from 70 to 740 reis per pound wholesale. Native lard is still quoted nominal.

Pork.—Arrivals at the stock on hand is large, but in view of the strong demand the brokers have become firmer. The wholesale prices of American pork are from 1850 to 1850 per pound, but native pork continues to sell from 1850 to 1850 per kilo.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

JULY 18. RANGON.—Swed. bk. P. Widstrom Jr.; 685 tons; Lovengren; 109 ds; rice to order.
JULY 21. BALTIMORE.—Amer. bk. Good News; 677 tons; Myrick; 62 ds; sundries to J. L. Bisset.
PORTLAND.—Br. bk. Eudora; 1,110 tons; Lewis; 51 ds; lumber to A. Fiorita & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

JULY 18. Iquique.—Germ. sp. Altair; 2,419 tons; Spille; stone ballast.
JULY 19. PENSACOLA.—Br. sp. Marabout; 1,454 tons; Koss; stone ballast.
APPALACHICOLA.—Amer. lug. J. B. Rebel; 389 tons; Mitchell; stone ballast.

FREIGHTS.

NEW YORK.—35 cents and 5% primage per bag of coffee.
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 5% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.
LONDON, BRIMEN.—30 shillings and 5% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.
LIVERPOOL.—35 shillings and 5% primage per ton, weight or measure.
HAVRE.—17 francs, 50 centimes and 10% primage per ton of 900 kilos.
ANTWERP.—25 shillings and 5% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.
BORDEAUX.—40 francs and 10% primage per ton of 900 kilos.
P. ARENAS.—60 shillings and 5% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.
VALPARAISO.—45 shillings and 5% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.
TALCAHUANO.—50 shillings and 5% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.
MONTEVIDEO.—3500 per bag of coffee.
BUENOS AIRES.

ENGAGEMENTS.

GENOA.—H. str. Nord America; 5,084 bags of coffee do do Venezuela; 4,875 do do
RIVER PLATE.—Br. str. Danub; 900 do do
LONDON.—Br. str. Cuba; 250 do do
SMYRNA.—H. str. Washington; 1,250 do do
DARDANELLES.—do 125 do do
CALANQUE.—do 600 do do
GENOA.—do 500 do do
GENOA and option do 500 do do
ANTWERP.—Germ. str. Tria; 500 do do
BRIMEN.—do 125 do do
HAVRE.—Fr. str. Colonia; 953 do do
MARSEILLES.—Fr. str. Aquitaine; 8,000 do do
BORDEAUX.—Fr. str. Adon; 2,850 do do

Arrivals of foreign steamers.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, FROM, CONSIGNED TO. Lists arrivals for July 17-25.

Departures of foreign steamers.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, FOR, CARGO. Lists departures for July 17-25.

* Calling at intermediate ports.

Vessels Afloat & Chartered for Rio

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

Table with columns: Name, Destination, Date. Lists various vessels and their routes.

Foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, July 23rd 1899.

Table with columns: NAME, TONS, ARRIVED, FROM, CONSIGNEES. Lists foreign sailing vessels in the port.

Stocks and Shares.

Table with columns: Name, Price. Lists various stocks and shares.

SATURDAY'S QUOTATIONS—S. PAULO.

Table with columns: Name, Price. Lists Saturday's quotations in S. Paulo.

Miscellaneous

Table with columns: Name, Price. Lists miscellaneous items and prices.

Banks.

Table with columns: Name, Price. Lists bank-related items and prices.

Miscellaneous.

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Miscellaneous.

Table with columns: Name, Price. Lists miscellaneous items and prices.

Stocks and Bonds and Joint Stock Companies --- July 24th.

Emission		Circulation		Public Funds			Nominal Value		Last Quotation	
								buyers	sellers	
993,438,800	261,137,500			Stock 5% currency (aplicates).....	1,000,000	800,000	200	870,000	871,000	
14,997,000	194,538,000			Bonds of 1895	1,000,000	1,000,000	200	880,000	885,000	
119,600	124,655,000			do 1897, 6%	1,000,000	1,000,000	200	950,000	950,000	
50,000,000	119,600			Stock 4% (gold), converted 1899.....	1,000,000	800,000	200	—	—	
51,885,000	11,884,500			Bonds 4%	1,000,000	1,000,000	200	—	—	
189,594,000	24,079,000			Gold Loan, 1868, 6%	1,000,000	500,000	200	—	—	
17,500,000	18,350,000			Do do 1889, 4 1/2%	1,000,000	1,000,000	200	—	—	
11,700,000	17,500,000			State of Espirito Santo.....	1,000,000	500,000	200	650,000	700,000	
5,000,000	11,700,000			do do do	1,000,000	500,000	200	—	—	
65,000,000	4,283,200			do do do	1,000,000	500,000	200	—	—	
600,000	65,000,000			do do do	1,000,000	500,000	200	—	—	
10,000,000	4,000,000			do do do	1,000,000	500,000	200	—	—	
25,000,000	25,613,200			do do do	1,000,000	500,000	200	—	—	
2,500,000	25,613,200			Municipal Loan, City of Rio de Janeiro, 6%	1,000,000	1,000,000	200	165,000	167,000	
500,000	400,000			do do do São Paulo, 7%	1,000,000	1,000,000	200	75,000	—	
400,000	400,000			do do do Petropolis, 7%	1,000,000	1,000,000	200	—	190,000	
				do do do Alem Parahyba, 7%	1,000,000	1,000,000	200	—	—	

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Banks	Paid	Reserve Fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
20,000,000	100,000	94,090	200	Commercial do Rio de Janeiro.....	200	4,000,000	8,000, Jan. 1899	— 225 000
16,000,000	80,000	60,000	200	Comercio	200	3,470,000	8,000, ditto 1899	— 225 000
24,000,000	120,000	100,000	200	Constructor do Brazil.....	200	1,645,000	4,000, Aug. 1892	— 225 000
16,000,000	80,000	77,255 1/2	200	Credito Mobil.....	200	7,742,000	2,000, Jan. 1895	— 225 000
8,000,000	40,000	40,000	200	Credito Real do Brazil.....	200	823,070	12 1/2, ditto 1892	— 14 000
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Depositos e Descontos.....	200	800,000	4,000, Jan. 1899	75 000— 82 000
750,000	15,000	all	50	Funcionarios Publicos.....	50	95,481	2,500, Jan. 1899	35 000— 50 000
8,000,000	40,000	all	200	Hypothecario do Brazil.....	200	212,860	4,000, Jan. 1899	105 000— 190 000
10,452,000	50,000	all	200	Lavoura e Commercio.....	200	985,200	4,000, Jan. 1899	183 000— 183 500
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Nacional Brasileiro.....	200	86,000	8,000, Jan. 1899	95 000— 20 000
103,626,000	518,132	all	200	Republica do Brazil.....	200	16,126,869	6,000, Jan. 1899	270 000— 140 000
20,000,000	100,000	50,000	200	Rio e Matto Grosso.....	40	346,700	15,000, Jan. 1899	— 140 000
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	Rural e Hypothecario.....	200	8,118,847	9,800, ditto 1899	— 140 000
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	do do 2nd series.....	200	—	11 1/2, July 1895	— 150 000
10,000,000	50,000	all	200	Commercial da Bahia.....	100	2,185,325	12 500, Jan. 1899	— 150 000
10,000,000	50,000	all	200	Com. e Industria de S. Paulo.....	100	6,000,000	12 500, Jan. 1899	— 150 000
7,000,000	35,000	all	200	Credito Real de Minas Geraes.....	100	249,299	8 1/2, ditto 1899	— 140 000
7,500,000	37,500	14,075	200	Credito Real de S. Paulo.....	100	1,087,793	8 1/2, ditto 1899	— 140 000
25,000,000	125,000	10,925	200	do do 2nd series.....	200	—	11 1/2, July 1895	— 150 000
5,000,000	25,000	12,500	200	do do commercial section.....	200	—	11 1/2, July 1895	— 150 000
10,000,000	50,000	all	200	Lavradores S. Paulo.....	80	400,000	12 1/2, July 1895	— 150 000
40,000,000	200,000	12,500	200	Mercantil de Santos.....	200	800,000	12 500, Jan. 1899	— 150 000
—	—	162	200	S. Paulo.....	200	629,855	6 1/2, Jan. 1899	— 150 000
—	—	7,867	200	União de S. Paulo.....	120	—	do do do	— 150 000
—	—	80,000	200	do do do	140	—	do do do	— 150 000
—	—	—	200	do do do	80	—	do do do	— 150 000

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Railways	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
110,000,000	550,000	all	200	Leopoldina.....	200	26,693	—	6,000— 25,000
20,000,000	200,000	183,353	100	Minas de S. Jeronymo.....	25	—	—	25 000— 275 000
12,000,000	60,000	46,747	100	Macahe e Campos.....	100	65,000	—	—
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	Muzambinho.....	100	—	—	—
32,500,000	310,000	all	200	Oeste de Minas.....	200	2,901,490	int. Sept. 93	15 000— 7 000
10,000,000	100,000	266,475	100	do do 2nd series.....	75	—	—	—
70,000,000	350,000	all	200	Quilombo.....	80	—	—	—
1,600,000	8,000	5,400	200	União Valenciana.....	200	45,710	6 1/2, June, 92	31 000— 36 000
47,000,000	210,000	all	200	Sapucahy.....	200	583,378	int. Jan. 92	6 000— 8 000
12,500,000	62,500	all	200	Tocantins e Araguaya.....	50	—	—	2 500— 3 000
—	—	—	200	do do do	50	—	—	4 250—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Tramways	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
2,500,000	25,000	all	100	Carrioca.....	100	—	—	80,000
6,000,000	60,000	all	200	Carris Urubum.....	200	165,687	—	—
7,000,000	70,000	all	200	Corcovado (and Hotel).....	100	6,974	15,000, July 91	—
14,000,000	70,000	all	200	Jardim Botânico.....	200	599,174	1 700, Apr. 99	160 000—
12,000,000	60,000	59,330	200	S. Christovão.....	200	—	5 000, Jan. 99	175 000— 180 000
3,000,000	15,000	all	200	Villa Isabel.....	200	108,899	8 000, July 91	—
800,000	8,000	all	100	Pernambuco.....	100	30,999	5 000, Aug. 98	— 130 000

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Steamships	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
1,000,000	5,000	all	200	Esperança Maritima.....	200	250,000	8 000, Jan. 99	100,000—
25,000,000	140,000	all	200	Lloyd Brazileiro.....	200	—	—	3 000—
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Navegação Costeira.....	200	—	—	300,000
673,400	3,397	all	200	S. João da Barra e Campos.....	200	59,598	10 000, Feb. 99	—
1,000,000	5,000	2,750	200	Sul Paulista.....	80	—	—	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Cotton Mills, etc.	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
10,000,000	50,000	all	200	Alliança.....	200	83,538	10,000— Feb. 99	— 182,000
2,400,000	12,000	all	200	America Fabril.....	200	104,654	7 000, Aug. 98	60 000— 250 000
500,000	2,500	all	200	Botafogo (airline).....	200	100,000	10 000— Jan. 99	— 170 000
6,000,000	30,000	all	200	Brazil Industrial.....	200	24,294	10 000— Feb. 99	— 200 000
3,600,000	18,000	all	200	Carrioca.....	200	24,139	10 000— Jan. 99	142 000— 150 000
6,000,000	30,000	all	200	Corcovado.....	200	25,294	8 000— Feb. 99	150 000—
4,500,000	22,500	all	200	do do 2nd series.....	170	—	—	—
500,000	2,500	all	200	D. Isabel.....	200	169,973	40 000— Jan. 99	—
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	Fabril Paulistana.....	200	200,000	12 000— July 98	—
1,200,000	6,000	all	200	Industrial Mineira.....	200	83,356	— Feb. 99	— 165 000
800,000	4,000	all	200	Itaboraite.....	200	16,297	10 000— Jan. 99	180 000— 185 000
1,500,000	7,500	all	200	Manufatura Fluminense.....	200	115,995	8 000— Feb. 99	— 170 000
4,000,000	20,000	all	200	Petropolisana.....	200	7,824	5 000— Mar. 96	50 000—
6,000,000	30,000	all	200	Progresso Industrial.....	200	639,889	8 000— Mar. 99	165 000—
1,200,000	6,000	all	200	Rink (Woolens).....	200	—	—	—
450,000	4,500	all	100	S. Felix.....	100	—	4 000— May 99	35 000—
200,000	1,000	all	200	Santa Luzia.....	200	36,318	10 000— Jan. 99	— 150 000
2,000,000	12,000	all	200	S. João.....	200	—	—	—
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	S. Pedro de Alcantara.....	200	58,656	— Jan. 99	160 000—
3,500,000	17,500	all	200	União Fabril.....	200	1,227,282	19 1/2— Aug. 98	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Insurance	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation.
3,000,000	15,000	all	200	Alliança.....	200	43,678	15,000, July 97	— 58,000
3,000,000	15,000	all	200	Argos Fluminense.....	200	308,000	15 000, Jan. 99	300 000— 12,000
2,000,000	10,000	9,735	200	Bonanga.....	30	15,584	1 500, Jan. 99	— 250 000
4,000,000	20,000	10,000	200	Comhangã.....	200	200,000	3 000, Jan. 99	— 50 000
4,000,000	20,000	8,000	200	Fidelidade.....	500	338,752	7 000, Jan. 98	— 25 000
2,500,000	12,500	all	1,000	Garantia.....	100	200,000	10 000, Jan. 99	145 000—
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	Geral.....	200	400,000	2 000, Jan. 99	— 35 000
1,000,000	5,000	all	100	Indenizadora.....	20	20,000	1 000, Jan. 99	20 000—
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	Providente.....	200	370,000	5 000, Jan. 99	50 000— 18 000
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	Prosperidade.....	20	131,833	1 500, Jan. 99	— 18 000

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Miscellaneous	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation
7,000,000	35,000	all	200	Cantareira e Viação Fluminense.....	200	—	4 000, July 91	— 12,000
500,000	2,500	all	100	Carros Interall Moreux.....	50	42,378	6 000, Jan. 99	100 000—
1,200,000	6,000	5,821	200	Carruagens Fluminense.....	200	33,600	— Mar. 95	295 000— 200,000
3,000,000	15,000	all	200	Cruzeiro (match factory).....	200	—	—	—
60,000,000	300,000	all	200	Docas de Santos.....	200			

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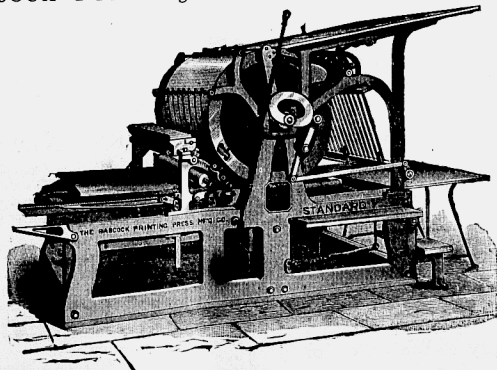
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