

THE RIO NEWS.

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NUMBER 35

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

Residence: On the Church premises.

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

IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIACHUELO.—No. 234, Rua de Anna Nery, Estação do 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 10 a. 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.
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Professional Directory

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Miscellaneous.

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

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WEST COAST ITEMS.

—The French cruiser Prolet has arrived at Valparaiso.

—A ministerial crisis has appeared in the Chilean government.

—A Lima telegram of the 24th inst. says that Colonel Durand has revolted at Cerro Pasco.

—A Lima telegram of the 27th states that President Romazo had assumed office and selected his cabinet.

—According to Lima telegrams the revolutionary colonels are having a bad time of it. Col. Durand has been defeated. Col. Niczana has fled to Nigrete, and Col. Ore has been captured.

—President Errazuriz, of Chili, is making an effort to conciliate the warring political factions so that public affairs may be carried on decently and in order. But he will probably not succeed. The personal element is too strong in these republics for anything like orderly impersonal administration.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—Swarms of locusts have appeared in the Argentine province of Corrientes.

—E. Minister Paravicini has arrived at Sucre, Bolivia, and promises to publish a brochure on the Acre question shortly.

—The Argentine squadron arrived at Flores island on the night of the 21st inst., where President Roca was transferred to the «Patria» and proceeded at once to Buenos Aires, arriving there the following evening.

—The Argentine minister at Madrid says the first cases of bubonic pest appeared at Oporto on July 17th, and the facts were concealed until the present month. We can have but little sympathy with Portugal for such a trick.

—It is said that the Montevideo health authorities have approved the base of a sanitary convention between Argentina and Uruguay. A later telegram says that both governments have approved the proposed sanitary convention.

—The Uruguayan Devil's island, better known as Flores, is to be reformed at last. Instead of being left in the hands of an unscrupulous waster, the lazareto is to be put under the management of the Montevideo charity commission.—B. A. Herald.

—There was a fight in Sucre on the 26th inst. because of an order of the government for the removal to La Paz of the cannon deposited in the arsenal there. The citizens tried to prevent the removal, and a fight ensued, during which 16 persons were killed and wounded.

—The B. A. Herald says that the new child-catchers used on some of the electric tramways have shown their utility. On Tuesday one of them picked up a dog which was carried some distance without being hurt. Streeturchins will probably stand on the line to be picked up when they want a free ride!

—A firm of sack-makers has offered to pay \$20,000 to a hospital if any one proves that the farmers pay over \$12,000,000 for sacks, etc. The price of sacks for wheat and of sheets for wool is simply exorbitant. Sr. Rafael Hernandez has taken up the challenge and undertakes to prove that \$20,000,000 is paid for sacks, string, etc.—Buenos Aires Herald.

—We are not of those who believe that the President's visits to Brazil and the straits of Magellan are the outcome of personal vanity, which is entirely foreign to the character of General Roca. We do not pretend to know what is his ulterior object, although we are not without conjectures. There are with him some whose sole motives are a pleasant trip, and much jollification at the public expense, and the President may not be averse to having it thought that he has no other motives himself, but we are pretty sure that he has.—Buenos Aires Herald.

General Roca is expected back here on the 23rd of this month from Rio and if the quarantine regulations are carried out he will have to remain in quarantine for twenty days owing to the fact that he went on board the French mail Bresil whilst that steamer was in Rio where he met some of his relatives on the way out from Europe. If the law is to be fulfilled the President of the republic will have to remain in quarantine, as also all his party. However, all know in this country that there is one law for one man and another for the one without influence.—Times, Buenos Aires.

The political part of the programme regulating President Roca's trip to Rio has at last come before the public and confirms previous reports to the effect that an international scheme between Brazil, Chili, Argentina, Uruguay and Paraguay was on the tapis. A conference has been held in Rio between the two presidents (Roca and Salles) and Minister General Alcora but the principal aim of the affair has been postponed until October next when it is expected that the Brazilian and Chilean presidents will visit this city. It is stated that a general disarmament scheme was broached in the conference as also a project for the construction of international railways between the republics mentioned, and commercial treaties. When a subject is only «broached» no great disappointment can be expected if it be not carried out. Disappointment only makes its appearance here when reforms are promised and then rejected or forgotten. The people are, however, beginning to get accustomed to such matters and apparently only applaud the idea in the same spirit as the promise is given.—Times, Buenos Aires, Aug. 17.

—Most of the national guards serving with the regulars for the last six months were liberated from their military duties yesterday. This business has been a farce for if we are to believe what one recruit tells us, the boys have been kept in the barracks doing nothing but the simplest of drills whilst he says that he has paid one visit to the targets in the whole six months and fired two bullets.—Times, Buenos Aires, Aug. 16.

—The crisis has already begun for the working classes. It is calculated that there are 40,000 unemployed. The tanneries and tallow works at the Corrales have dismissed 2,500 men recently. In the Rivera de Barracas there is work for 1,500 men and 6,500 apply for it. Meanwhile there is the most fertile land in the world lying idle because rotten governments have given it to mere speculators for a rise, who consider putting a mud hovel and a few scabby sheep under charge of a slave to be «farming.» The commercial classes complain of the taxation, which is light compared to the profits they make out of the farmer. The colonist is forced by circumstances to buy all his needs from one shop. The shop advances him money at the usurious rate of 20 % to 36 % a year, and is often the only place where he can sell his produce. People in Santa Pé are just waking up to the necessity of an agricultural bank. Many people inform us that Paraguay is too small a state to govern itself, though it is ten times as densely populated as Argentina. It can teach us a great deal too. Paraguay had an agricultural bank which lends the farmer money and supplies him with the best tools at cost price. He can get all his needs, from shirts to windmills, at the bank and sell his produce to it. This may be socialistic, but it is better than the tyrannical and agricultural anarchy of Argentina.—Buenos Aires Herald.

The Montevideo Times of August 17 gives the following particulars of the death of Mr. H. S. Bowles and the injury of several others who were caught in the terrible storm which passed over Montevideo on the 15th inst.—«The chief fury of the storm seemed to be felt at Punta Carretas. Beguiled by the apparent clearing of the weather, about a dozen members of the Golf club, all belonging to the English community, had gone out to the links for a game. A few had already made their way home before the storm arrived. Most of the others found refuge in the deep bunker, where they escaped with nothing worse than a thorough drenching. Unfortunately Mr. H. Stanley Bowles, of the London and Brazilian Bank, Mr. T. F. Lane, manager of the Montevideo Gas Company, and Mr. T. W. Thomas, sub-manager of the gas factory, together with the care-taker and two boys (caddies) had taken refuge in the club house. This was a wooden structure of no very lofty foundation and elevated about two feet from the ground. The wind caught this with its full force, lifted it bodily up from its foundation, rolled it over two or three times, and finally deposited it some thirty to forty yards away stretched out as flat as a pack of cards. Owing to the driving rain, the members sheltered in the bunker did not see what was passing, but as soon as the rain abated a little they made for the club house only to find the site vacant. Here they found Mr. Thomas lying in a pool of water, with his leg broken and other severe injuries. A little further off and when he recovered it was found that one of his ribs was broken. A search was then instituted for Mr. Bowles, and eventually his body was found terribly crushed and mangled under the roof of what once had been the club house. His skull was broken, and there were other injuries of a complicated description. It is imagined and hoped that in his case death had been practically instantaneous. The care-taker had his arm broken and was severely bruised, and the two lads escaped with minor contusions.»

On the following day the Times contained the following correction: «In relation to the tragic catastrophe on the golf links, we have to make a correction. Mr. T. F. Lane was not found senseless on the ground, but, despite his injuries, managed to make his way to a ranch some 300 yards distant, where he was able to ask for help for Mr. Thomas, whom he had left lying on the ground. He was found there in great pain, but sitting up, the injury to his rib rendering it painful for him to lie down.»

The Standard, referring to a pamphlet which Edward Atkinson sent out from the Anti-imperial Association of the United States, says that in it he advised the soldiers to disobey their officers and refuse to fight the Filipinos. This is entirely false. Mr. Atkinson issued a pamphlet of which he addressed several copies to the principal military and civil officers at Manila, taking exception to the principle of imperialism, but there was not a word suggestive of disobedience to military or other authority. These pamphlets were refused the mail, thus creating no little discussion in the eyes of the United States, but there was no thought of sedition. Mr. Atkinson is a man who could not do such a thing, although, like millions of his countrymen, he is opposed to the expansion policy of the government. It is just as well to correct the error of the statement quoted, for it might not be understood here that no American ever advises soldiers to refuse to obey orders.—Buenos Aires Herald.

The Herald is right. Edward Atkinson is an eminent business man and writer, a man utterly incapable of intrigue. He is not an agitator, nor even a politician. But like the great majority of scholarly, conservative men in the United States, he is opposed to imperialism, and has not been afraid to say so.

Banks.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

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

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

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Rio de Janeiro: No. 21, Rua da Alfandega.

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

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THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

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

Capital £ 1,000,000
Idem paid up " 500,000
Reserve fund " 320,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

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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.

OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

9, Rua da Alfandega.

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

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LOCAL CRICKET EVENTS.

RIO v. NITHEROY.

For the fourth time this season the Rio v. Nitheroy match at Icarahy on the 27th inst., has ended in a draw.

Jackson won the toss for Rio and put the other side into the field. The first two wickets went down for 25, when the Rio captain and Mawson got together, and hit about with the greatest freedom, compiling nearly a century before the partnership was dissolved. The other seven wickets were not so hard to take although Latham and Bocquet made a good stand the latter especially shewing excellent style. Roberts took 4 wickets for 16 runs but the fielders on the whole were not to be congratulated. W. and E. V. Morrissy went in first for Nitheroy and knocked up 42 before they were separated. R. Morrissy and Willes played steadily, and the former had the bad luck to get bowled just on the call of time, leaving four men still to bat. It was Pierce's first appearance and his wicket-keeping was decidedly promising. Ginns as usual bowled very carefully and out of his 26 overs, twelve were "maidens", and he took 3 wickets for 25 runs.

The scores are appended:

RIO

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Includes H. J. Reeves, C. L. Robinson, N. W. Jackson, J. B. Mawson, G. H. Lomas, H. R. Latham, H. C. Bocquet, W. T. Ginns, H. G. Pierce, V. Tatam, A. E. Ridgway, Extras.

NITHEROY

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Includes W. Morrissy, E. V. Morrissy, G. H. Lomas, E. A. Tootal, C. A. Conolly, R. Willes, R. Morrissy, E. A. H. Roberts, A. C. Wilson, O. W. Rolls, A. L. Stutfield, Extras.

RIO v. STATE OF S. PAULO

The sub-committee of five gentlemen elected by the committees of the Rio Cricket & Athletic Association and of the Paysandu Cricket Club to choose the team to represent Rio on the 7th and 8th Sept. met on Monday the 28th inst. and chose the following: N. W. Jackson (captain), R. Morrissy, E. V. Morrissy, J. B. Mawson, W. T. Ginns, H. G. Pierce, H. J. Reeves, W. Morrissy, C. L. Robinson, R. H. Robinson and E. A. Tootal.

CRICKET AT SANTOS.

S. A. C. vs. H. B. M. FLEET.

An interesting match was played at Santos on 17th August between an eleven from H. B. M's. Fleet and the Club, resulting in a victory for the Fleet on the 1st innings. The scores were:

H. B. M. FLEET (1st innings)

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Includes Dr. Miller, Lt. Leggatt, Lt. Loftie, Lt. Hallowes, Earle, Lt. Smythe, Com. Keary, Lt. Seagrave, Lt. Cherry, Mr. Dalziel, Mr. Manning, Byes.

Total 84

S. A. C. (1st innings.)

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Includes F. Tracey, H. P. Smith, H. Tross, A. M. Burgos, C. L. Stock, J. A. Cross, H. L. Wheatley, A. Richards, A. T. Smith, W. C. Preece, Byes.

Total 62

H. B. M. FLEET (2nd innings)

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Includes Mr. Manning, Mr. Dalziel, Lt. Cherry, Lt. Seagrave, Com. Keary, Lt. Smythe, Lt. Hallowes, Lt. Loftie, Lt. Leggatt, Dr. Miller, Byes.

Total for 8 wickets 69

MR. TROSS' XI vs. CAPTAIN'S XI.

This match was played August 20th and resulted in an easy win for Mr. Tross's eleven. It will be noticed that Burgos scored 104 not out, an exceptionally creditable feat for Santos. The scores were:

MR. TROSS' XI.

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Includes R. C. Lloyd, W. C. Preece, A. M. Burgos, H. L. Wheatley, Com. Keary, C. G. Vieira, H. Born, E. Greene, B. Standen, A. L. Tweedie, C. Wucherer, Byes.

Innings declared closed. (Total for 4 wickets) 168

CAPTAIN'S XI.

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Includes A. Kealman, A. Richards, C. L. Stock, E. A. Barham, H. P. Smith, J. A. Cross, A. Lewis, F. Tracey, J. Cadzow, A. T. Smith, A. D. Watson, Byes.

CRICKET IN S. PAULO.

A well-contested match between "Banks, past and present" and the "Worlds" was played in S. Paulo on the 20th inst. and resulted in a win for "Worlds" by 10 runs on the 1st innings, or morally by 10 wickets." The scores were:

WORLD.

1st innings.

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Includes J. Webster, F. C. Florde, H. E. Barber, H. W. Stacey, L. M. Howe, R. J. Florde, H. Johns, L. Haselden, T. Pudney, T. H. Christy, Extras.

Total 56

2nd innings.

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Includes J. Webster, F. Florde, Extras.

Total 70

BANKS, PAST AND PRESENT.

1st innings.

P. W. Crewe, b. Barber	9
M. S. Edwards, b. Barber	0
S. J. Glencross, b. Webster	0
J. Blomeley, b. Barber	2
E. G. Knight, b. Barber	2
C. Turnley, run out	1
W. F. Rule, ct. Howe, b. Barber	6
H. Cookson, ct. Blomeley, b. Webster	13
H. Davison, ct. Haselden, b. Barber	2
E. Wright, l. b. w., b. Webster	3
J. Sollom, not out	2
Extras	6
Total	46

2nd innings.

P. W. Crewe, b. Fforde	11
J. Sollom, b. Fforde	2
H. Cookson, ct. Haselden, b. Webster	2
M. S. Edwards, ct. Johns, b. "	25
W. F. Rule, ct. Stacey, b. "	5
E. G. Knight, b. Fforde	19
S. J. Glencross, b. Webster	3
C. Turnley, ct. Stacey, b. Fforde	5
E. Wright, ct. and b. Webster	0
H. Davison, not out	6
J. Blomeley, absent	0
Extras	5
Total	84

PERNAMBUCO CRICKET—1899.

On August 13th, elevens representing "Over 29" and "Under 29" was played in Pernambuco. There is nothing special to mention about the play.

Four of those on the Senior's side played here a quarter of a century since, and it is to their credit and the spectators enjoyment to see them yet lively as crickets.

The scores were:

OVER 29.

W. M. Webster, * ct. T. A. Comber, b. Deere	2
F. R. Foy, run out	2
F. Clemenston, ct. Davey, b. Deere	0
W. Boxwell, ct. Matthews, b. R. Conolly	10
E. Brotherhood, * ct. and b. Deere	11
W. Morgan, b. R. Conolly	3
N. Hartery, * b. R. Conolly	1
H. Fletcher, b. Deere	1
W. Marshall, ct. Bell, b. Deere	1
J. Meadows, not out	3
J. Swift, b. G. Williams	0
N. Harding, * b. Deere	0
Extras	4
Total	39

UNDER 29.

M. Williams, b. Davey	3
W. J. McMurtrie, ct. Swift, b. Clemenston	2
H. Conolly, ct. Hartery, b. Clemenston	2
H. C. Howe, b. Foy	2
R. Conolly, b. Foy	11
T. A. Comber, not out	13
A. L. Bell, not out	5
G. Williams	0
W. Matthews, C. Deere	0
H. F. Comber, J. Davey	0
Extras	4
Total	40

* veterans.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK 25 LONDON AND R. P. BANK.

Played on August 15th.

As usual this inter-Bank match put many on the sque vives both XI's being certain of a good time.

Mr. Estill provided a recherché lunch and if anything the play after somewhat improved—then several showers fell and upset the bowlers, bringing up the scoring in both 2nd innings, which of course does not count.

The L. and R. P. Bank have won the rubber of their games and before the departure of their manager hope to play another.

The scores were as follows:

L. AND R. P. BANK.

1st innings.

E. G. Paton, b. Deere	5
W. Pendleton, played on, b. Deere	0
H. S. Fellows, b. G. F. Fellows	4
L. F. Latham, ct. Jennings, b. G. F. Fellows	14
J. Meadows, b. G. F. Fellows	17
T. A. Comber, b. G. F. Fellows	13
G. D. Estill, b. G. F. Fellows	7
A. Monteiro, ct. Ogden, b. G. F. Fellows	5
J. Laguin, not out	2
J. Carr, b. G. F. Fellows	0
H. Bussmeyer, b. Deere	0
Extras	3
Total	73

L. AND R. P. BANK.

2nd innings.

A. Ogden, ct. Laguin, b. H. S. Fellows	14
G. F. Fellows, ct. Comber	7
H. Shorto, b. Comber	2
J. Finnie, ct. Comber, b. Paton	8
C. Deere, b. H. S. Fellows	0
H. Conolly, l. b. w., b. H. S. Fellows	0
W. J. McMurtrie, ct. Comber, b. H. S. Fellows	15
Extras	1
Total	57

L. AND R. P. BANK.

2nd innings.

E. G. Paton, b. Deere	0
W. Pendleton, b. G. F. Fellows	1
T. A. Comber, b. Deere	39
L. F. Latham, not out	45
H. S. Fellows, not out	7
Extras	9
Total	101

L. AND R. P. BANK.

2nd innings.

H. Shorto, b. Comber	12
H. Conolly, b. Pendleton	21
W. J. McMurtrie, not out	11
Extras	5
Total	49

PERNAMBUCO AMATEUR RACES.

These are to take place on 8th September next.

Mr. Thos. Comber is again President, with a good Committee, lots of horses, and riders in galore. We hope for a repetition of our previous jolly meetings.

GRD. S. FELLOWS.
Mem. of Com.

Hotels.

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SITUATED AT THE ALTO DO THERESOPOLIS
CLIMATE VERY HEALTHY

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

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

References may be obtained at:

- Messa. Netto, Bastos & C., No. 12, Rua de S. Bento.
- Monteiro Jr. & C., "35," Vis. Inhamda.
- Souza & Niemeyer, "5," da Alameda.
- Mr. Bernapinto da S. Carvalho, No. 1, Rua Fresca.

Telegr. Address:—Georges, Theresopolis.

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This hotel, which has been completely restored, is situated in the best part of the city, receiving air and light from all four sides, close to the cleanest beach of the city, surrounded by a large garden, has large comfortable rooms newly and well furnished, good shower and warm baths, disinfectants in the water-closets, drinking water filtered by the Pasteur system, Mr. Bernapinto da S. Carvalho, No. 1, Rua Fresca.

Possesses also a sumptuous saloon and splendid table-service for banquets.

Its restaurant and service cannot be excelled.

Grande Hotel Metropole

181, RUA DAS LARANJEIRAS, 181

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

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

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

FREITAS HOTEL

120, Rua do Riachuelo

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

The new establishment is situated in one of the most attractive and healthy localities in the city, on a broad and quiet street, with tram for all central points of the city passing the door. It has a large and 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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A few of these inimitable handkerchiefs for sale cheap. Very suitable for presents. Apply Crashey & Co., Ovidor 36.

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

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This old established house has comfortable accommodation for families and single gentlemen on moderate terms. Excellent baths. The position is a healthy one and is situated in attractive gardens.

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Please apply to HENRY COTTAM, c/o John Willmot, Esq., Fazenda Vista Alegre, Colonia, São Paulo. (st.)

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TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

United States.

Aug. 20.—Telegrams received from Cape Haitien say that the government troops have been defeated in Santo Domingo, and that various places have declared themselves in favor of the candidature of Jimenez for the presidency.

Aug. 21.—Telegrams from Leghorn say that in an affray there between the sailors of the Olympia and the townspeople, two of the sailors were stabbed to death.

Jimenez, who was arrested yesterday, was released to-day on condition that he would do nothing to violate the neutrality of the United States.

The commission appointed to study the serum against yellow fever, discovered by Dr. Sanarelli, have given a favorable opinion, and it is probable that its use will be officially adopted by the government. (This is contingent, we believe, on the use of a better and more carefully prepared serum than the Montevideo article.)

Aug. 22.—The official report of the results of the terrible hurricane in the Antilles, which was especially disastrous in Porto Rico, has been received in New York. It states that 2,500 victims were buried, that over 1,000 were more or less severely injured, and that 2,000 people are missing. The subscription which has been opened in the United States for the relief of the survivors has already reached a large amount.

Aug. 24.—Telegrams from Manila say that the law prohibiting Chinese immigration is being put into force in the Philippines.

Aug. 25.—Various journals announce that the Sultan of the Sulu (?) archipelago, on the 20th inst. signed a treaty recognising the suzerainty of the United States over his islands.

The government has ordered the despatch of 20 other regiments to the Philippines.

The U. S. consul in Canton has been suspended, as it is alleged that he has been in close communication with the Tagalos and has been assisting them.

In Cueritas, Cuba, the negroes have killed 20 Cuban soldiers.

A great trust has been formed in Washington with a capital of \$104,000,000 to buy up steam coal.

Spain.

Aug. 20.—The authorities are receiving large quantities of serum against the bubonic pest, and all communication with Lisbon and Oporto has been cut off. In that place the government has drawn a military cordon around the city.

Sr. Silveira has decided that all press offences at the present time will be tried by court-martial.

Aug. 21.—The press considers the measures taken by Brazil against vessels from Vigo to be excessive. At the same time, the government has resolved to maintain all the precautions in the Spanish ports which have already been taken against infection from Portugal for the next three months.

Aug. 22.—Telegrams from Oporto published in Madrid report four new cases of bubonic plague, two of them being hopeless.

A tremendous fire has destroyed the railway goods station at Xeres, and the damages have been assessed at over two millions of pesetas.

Aug. 23.—Sr. Silveira, the prime minister, has been confined to his bed by a slight illness for the past few days, but is rapidly becoming convalescent.

The ambassadors of the powers have sent a collective note to the Spanish government asking for a cordon to be drawn along its frontiers with Portugal to prevent the spread of the bubonic plague.

The driver and fireman of a train from Oporto to Lisbon were attacked by the plague, and are now in the hospital of the latter place.

Aug. 25.—The distant effects of an earthquake were felt in the provinces of Leon, which on enquiries being made was found to have had its centre in Oporto, where a great landslide had occurred. No great damage was done, and no personal injuries are reported.

Thousands of Spaniards, who were spending the summer in Portugal, have been caught by the quarantine, and are unable to return. They are making vigorous protests. The plague is reported as being on the decrease in Oporto.

The agitation being got up against the economies which the government is endeavoring to make. (Only a short while ago, the people were rioting against the newly imposed taxes).

Great Britain.

Aug. 20.—The People says that Mr. Chamberlain yesterday despatched an ultimatum to the Transvaal, based on Sir A. Milner's proposition.

General Walker has left for the Cape. Telegrams from Cienfuegos say that Jimenez, the revolutionary chief of Santo Domingo, was arrested there as he was about to leave for Santiago.

In all the churches in Pretoria on Sunday prayers were offered up that war might be avoided.

An American named Blackburn has arrived in London after having crossed the Atlantic in an open boat.

Aug. 21.—The published telegrams from Oporto are not reassuring. The mortality is increasing and so are the number of cases.

The reply of President Krugerto Mr. Chamberlain's ultimatum was received to-day, and

was a decided refusal to attend another conference. From Capetown telegrams were received which announced that President Kruger while refusing the proposed commission of enquiry, proposed another means of solving the situation. The Pretoria telegrams were to the effect that the President had not accepted Mr. Chamberlain's propositions in toto.

Aug. 22.—The press announces two more fatal cases of plague in Oporto. The inhabitants of the place tried to assault the house of Dr. Jorge, who was the first to give intimation of the presence of the pest.

The governor of Jamaica telegraphs that there are 24 cases of bubonic plague in the island. (This is evidently a blunder on the part of some rews-gatherer; probably a confusion in names.)

The Daily Mail asserts that there are cases of the epidemic in Naples and Palermo. Ten cases of arms destined to the Transvaal have been seized in Delagoa.

M. Blowitz of the Times, who is present at all the sittings of the Dreyfus court-martial, states that no actual proof of the guilt of the prisoner has yet been brought forward.

Aug. 23.—The Morning Post says the bubonic plague has broken out in the village of Zarizin in Russia, and the district has been isolated.

The Royal Mail steamers are not to call at the northern ports of Spain. (The R. M. S. Thames, which left Rio on Wednesday last, was supposed to call at Lisbon, and we saw baggage of passengers labelled for that port. Her captain will doubtless receive orders not to call there, either at Bahia or Pernambuco.)

The blue book on the Transvaal just published states that Great Britain will maintain her sovereignty in South Africa at all costs.

It is stated that the Emperor of China has asked the representatives of foreign powers to give their views on the subject of an alliance between China and Japan, as Russia has already done.

Aug. 24.—Esterhazy being recognised in Oxford Street, London, was the object of a hostile manifestation.

Many Frenchmen suspected of complicity in the conspiracy against the republic have sought refuge in London.

In a conciliatory spirit, the government of the Transvaal offer electoral rights to all the outlanders who have been five years in the country, a fifth of the seats in the Volksraad, and the debates to be in English. It is said that in exchange the Transvaal will require Great Britain to renounce her titular suzerainty over the country.

Telegrams from Shanghai say that the bubonic plague has broken out in the district of Neu-Chang.

Aug. 25.—Great heat is prevailing in London. There has been no rain for several days.

Two regiments of soldiers have been sent to South Africa, one from London and one from Gibraltar.

France.

Aug. 20.—Col. Panizzardi, ex Italian military attaché in Paris, has declared that the celebrated document containing the words «Ce canaille de D.....» referred to Capt. Dubois and not to Dreyfus.

The state of siege in the anti-semitic club still continues, and great crowds of people watched the proceedings during the day in the hope of being in at the surrender of M. Guerin and his companions.

The anarchists attempted to hold a public meeting in Paris to-day but were dispersed by the police. Reforming in another place, a conflict took place in which a commissary of police and three of his men were wounded by revolvers, and some twenty rioters were apprehended.

The Pasteur institute is preparing a large quantity of serum for use against the bubonic pest in Oporto, where the ravages of the plague are daily increasing.

Aug. 21.—Telegrams from Rome state that Col. Panizzardi has also said that he heard from his German colleague, Col. Swartzkopen, that Esterhazy had offered to betray the military secrets of France. Col. Panizzardi has been authorised by his government to give evidence before the court-martial at Rennes.

M. Labori reappeared to-day for the first time in the court at Rennes, after his attempted assassination, and was the recipient of general congratulations on his speedy recovery. (So said one correspondent. The Havas agency said he did not appear at all.)

The evidence given in the Dreyfus case during the day (so far as the telegraphic reports went) was of an insignificant nature.

The anarchist riots on Sunday were of a more serious nature than was at first reported. Several churches were attacked, and in the conflict 60 police were injured and 320 of the crowd. Some 150 arrests were made, but only 70 were detained.

The Figaro publishes a telegram from the Soudan giving particulars of the assassination of Col. Kléber and Lieut. Meunier. They had gone to relieve Captains Voulet and Chanoine in a French mission in Central Africa, and the latter officers refused to be relieved. They ordered their troops to fire on their superiors, and both were killed. The natives attending the murdered officers escaped to the Guinea coast, and told the story. The French war office has confirmed the news.

Aug. 22.—The police are obliged to guard the churches in Paris to prevent a repetition of Sunday's attacks.

Several papers say that the Austrian Col. Schneider is expected to arrive in Paris shortly to take legal proceedings in connection with

the publication of a forged letter attributed to him in the Dreyfus case.

The siege of the anti-semitic league is still continued by a large force of police.

Col. Jonast, president of the court-martial at Rennes, commenced the sitting to-day by expressing his profound indignation at the attempt to assassinate M. Labori, and heartily congratulated the eminent advocate on his escape. In the course of the day, M. Labori wished to cross-examine General Mercier as to how certain documents used as proofs of the culpability of Dreyfus fell into his hands, but the general maintained an obstinate silence amidst the greatest surprise of the audience. Several other witnesses gave evidence, but the summaries telegraphed gave no reliable information as to the nature or value of the depositions.

The newspapers say that M. Labori has received two small parcels, which were so suspicious that they were sent to an analyst for examination.

Aug. 23.—The prefect of police in Paris, M. Lepine, has given medals to 39 of his men for gallantry displayed on the previous Sunday in preventing the anarchists from damaging churches and public buildings and from injuring peaceful citizens.

Col. Schneider had addressed a letter to the Figaro asserting that the document attributed to him in the Dreyfus dossier is a forgery, as he never wrote it.

The Matin says that Esterhazy has written a letter to the president of the court-martial at Rennes, couched in his peculiar style, denying the statements made against him by M. Guerin and Judge Bertulus.

The proceedings of the court-martial at Rennes during the day had no exciting incident. Evidence was given as to the moral character of Dreyfus, but nothing of importance was elicited. The commandant of the superior military school said Dreyfus had a bad character while with him and was always complaining. The prisoner remarked that was due to the injustice of his comrades.

The two parcels sent to M. Labori, on being tested in the municipal laboratory, were found to contain only balsam to cure wounds which had been sent to him by some anonymous philanthropist.

Aug. 24.—There is no truth in the report that an attempt to assassinate President Loubet was made at Rambouillet. The President received the district council there to-day and expressed his conviction that an end would soon be put to all the disorders and unrest now prevailing. He also hoped that the decision of the independent court at Rennes would be received loyally by all.

The Matin publishes an interview with Esterhazy in which he indignantly denied that he was an accomplice of Dreyfus in treason, and declared that those who attempted to prove him so should die by his own hand.

M. Guerin and his friends in the anti-semitic league are still besieged. The police are arresting all who attempt to supply them with food.

Before the court-martial at Rennes, the first witness was Col. Maurel, who was the president of the court that condemned Dreyfus in 1894.

The witness said he only read the first document in the secret dossier, and was convinced of the guilt of the prisoner. Whereat M. Labori wondered. The advocate then began a cross-examination of General Mercier, who declined to answer many of the questions.

The ex-minister of war said he had not given the formal order to Col. Maurel to show the secret dossier to his fellow judges in 1894, but that the moral order was sufficiently clear that the moral order was sufficiently clear that the lawyer pointed out that the only document of which Dreyfus was accused of having written at the time was the bordereau, and Mercier admitted that he had only produced the others after the condemnation. The cross-examination was a close and severe one, the general being proved to have destroyed several documents relating to the case, and reminded the advocate that he was not on his trial. Other witnesses were examined, who mostly denied their belief that Esterhazy was the principal culprit. The session closed without any other incident.

Aug. 25.—The women of the Central market in Paris made an attempt to supply food to the besieged men in the anti-semitic league hall, but were repulsed by the police. After they were driven back, the district remained perfectly calm. It is thought that Guerin and his friends will have to surrender quickly or die of hunger and thirst.

On the opening of the court at Rennes, a medical certificate was put in to prove that Dr. Patty de Clam was unable to attend to give evidence. Mr. Strong, of the London Observer, related the circumstances under which Esterhazy came to confess to him about a year ago that he was the author of the bordereau. M. Weill, an ex-officer of the French army, could not be present, but his deposition was read, in which he recognised the handwriting of the bordereau as Esterhazy's and not Dreyfus'.

M. Gobert, an expert, corroborated, and he was interrupted by General Gouze, who accused him of having made mistakes in the past. Then came M. Bertillon, another expert, who created much hilarity by bringing as many portfolios into court as four men could carry. He contended that Dreyfus had written the bordereau by tracing letters and spent so many hours in explaining that he tired out judges and auditors, and the president ordered an interval for rest. He had not finished when the court rose.

The judges have ordered the attendance of several other witnesses, which include M. Freycinet, M. Brisson, and the Chief Rabbi in Paris, M. J. H. Dreyfus.

MORRO VELHO CRICKET.

To the Editor.

Sir.—Enclosed please find the scores of one of our most interesting matches, Barracks vs. The World, (return), which was played on Sunday the 20th inst.

Unlike the first match, where the Barracks punished the World rather severely, this time the World had their revenge and, as the scores will show, completely wiped out their former defeat. E. J. Jones for the World played an excellent innings, as also did J. Stephens, the captain. There was some good fielding on both sides.

The company's band played, and a large number of spectators of all nationalities were present. Lunch was served on the field.

The scores were as follows:

Table with columns for BARRACKS and THE WORLD, listing players and their scores in 1st and 2nd innings.

Table with columns for THE WORLD, listing players and their scores in 1st and 2nd innings.

—We are indebted to the secretary of the Morro Velho Athletic Club for their fixture card for the season which shows a specially good list of events for a place which is so distant from outside competition. We see that shooting competitions figure among the events, and that «Broomsticks vs Bats» is down for two trials of skill and strength. It is needless to say that the Broomsticks will be the popular side.

COFFEE NOTES

—The planters of S. José do Rio Pardo are making a serious mistake. The planters' club in that municipality has resolved not to pay more than 18000 an alqueire for clearing the ground on coffee plantations, to reduce the daily wage of laborers by 500 reis, and to reduce the monthly wage by 20 per cent. The hard times are weighing upon laborers as well as upon proprietors, and as wages are not high, this reduction will surely lead to a further exodus of colonists from the country.

—Among the amendments offered to the general revenue bill is that of Deputy Ampliphio and others authorizing the general government to arrive at an agreement with the state government, for fixing a maximum rate for the export duty on coffee. The idea is a good one, but is incomplete. The state government should in turn demand that the relief thus granted to coffee planters shall not be neutralized by new import duties, consumption taxes and other burdens that increase the cost of production.

—A correspondent of the Jornal do Commercio. Sr. Cunha Villeça, states that the cost of clearing the ground, planting coffee's weeding, etc. of 4 alqueires (16 acres) of land for a period of 4 years, is 4,200\$, while the receipts are 6,000\$, leaving a profit of only 1,800\$. He says, however, that 5 alqueires (20 acres) of land planted with manihoba (a species of rubber plant) will yield in the same period 18,000\$, while the expenses will not exceed 7,480\$, showing a profit of 10,520\$. He favors manihoba cultivation in place of coffee, which certainly appears to be advantageous. The planter should not have all his eggs in one basket.

THE RIO NEWS PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor

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

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RIO DE JANEIRO, August 29th, 1899.

THERE is no contesting the fact that we are now passing through one of the most difficult crises ever experienced in Brazil. What we had to endure two and three years ago, was nothing compared to what we now have, and for the simple reason that the country is poorer, business more embarrassed, and money scarcer. Outside of the small trades which serve our daily necessities and our vices, there are very few business establishments in this city that are now paying expenses. And, we are informed, the same state of affairs exists in S. Paulo and other commercial centres. That there are not more failures reported is due to the fact that liquidation is no longer a remedy, as no one is certain of securing enough from it even to pay a small fraction of debts. On every side complaints can be heard of the absolute stagnation of business. A banker says: 'We might just as well close up, for we are doing no business.' An importer says: 'We are not selling enough to pay expenses, nor have we done so for a long time.' And every one says: 'We can't get in anything; collections are absolutely impossible!' And the common testimony is that Rio has never before known so difficult a time. It may be confidently assumed that not ten per cent. of the business houses of this city, always excluding vendas, cigar shops, bars, restaurants, etc., are to-day able to meet their obligations in cash. There are of course many reputable houses carrying large stocks worth their obligations many times over, but they have very little ready money and could not possibly raise it to meet an urgent demand without an immense sacrifice. And yet, notwithstanding all this, congress is idling away its time and is now proposing to extend its sessions another month, as usual, at 75\$000 a day per capita. The government, likewise, is indifferent and is devoting its attention to increased taxation on homeopathic principles—that is, by levying stamp taxes on everything we consume. Many things are taxed two and three times, and every time an additional rate is imposed the unfortunate consumer is compelled to make a fresh reduction in his expenses. One industrious citizen said the other day: 'I can no longer afford to have wine on the table, so we are drinking water. I can't afford butter, nor sweets, except what we make ourselves, and I can't afford fresh meat and potatoes every day. We are making our old clothes last us longer, and we think twice before taking a bond ride for pleasure.' And there are thousands of these unfortunate people in this city, people who have families to support, who are honest and laborious, and who are unable to make their earnings meet the present costs of living. Just now we are a community of debtors, and we can not help it. To-morrow, if prices go still higher, we shall be a community of beggars, staring hungrily into the bakers' windows. The government has yet to learn what a bread riot means,

and it has also to learn what want and suffering can do to nurse an epidemic. Should some such calamity come upon us, which God forbid, the responsibility will rest very largely with these political marionettes whose only remedy for hard times is more taxes. They are driving capital and labor out of the country, they are discrediting its finances, they are crushing its industries, and they are making recovery well nigh impossible.

THE government has recommenced publishing its probable economies in certain departments, based on the appropriations for the year and the payments that what is paid out month. The assumption that nothing is said of deferred payments, nor have we any assurance that the apparent economies of the first six months will not be more than paid out in the second. The government must be in a desperate strait when it resorts to such questionable methods.

THE Provincia of Pará has published the proclamation of the independent state of Acre, which is said to be a farce. Let us hope that this Provincia has been more scrupulous in this, than it was in the alleged accord between the American and Bolivian ministers. The chief of state, it is said, is a Spaniard, a Sr. Luiz Galvez Rodriguez de Azevedo, who has published various decrees for the organization of his government. The occurrence has created no little ridicule, but it has interfered with the all the same, and by and by it may interfere with lives. Ridiculous governments are generally very unsafe governments to deal with.

THE recent conflicts between soldiers and employes of one of our tramway companies furnish still another proof of the danger of maintaining a garrison of badly disciplined troops in a city like this. Garrisons are bad enough even when kept under strict discipline, but in cases where the streets at all hours are allowed to loaf about the streets at all hours of the day and night, drinking, gambling and quarreling, they are a source of positive danger. In the case referred to, travel has been interrupted and great alarm caused by the fear of an attack by soldiers on the employes of a company engaged in a necessary public service. It is to be feared that the government can not always be trusted to repress these manifestations of insubordination, and would be wise therefore to remove the barracks from the city altogether. A military camp, say at Realejo, would be much better for the men, and far better and safer for the residents of this city.

WITH regard to the many estimates of the public expenditures on the reception and entertainment of President Roca, which vary from 2,000,000\$ to 5,000,000\$, the Journal do Commercio of yesterday says, with becoming modesty, that they really will not exceed a thousand contos of réis. This the Journal thinks an insignificant sum, in view of the brilliancy and variety of the entertainments. And so do we. In fact, it appears so small that we refuse to believe it until we see the account. If the furnishing of the Educadora palacete is any criterion of the general expenditures, then 1,000,000\$ will most assuredly not cover them. We most certainly hope that the Journal's evidently inspired statement is true, for the country is in no position to pay even a tenth of the sum mentioned. And we are suffering the worst crisis ever experienced here; there is no business, no money, almost no hope. And at the same time we are threatened with heavier burdens of taxation by a government which has no sympathy for us and shows us no mercy. Not one vintem ought to be foolishly spent at such a time, and the people have a right to know that it is not spent.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

Aug. 21.—Senate.—Senator Coelho e Campos defended the bill for the repression of crime.—Chamber of Deputies.—The chamber discussed the Matto Grosso question. There was voted a bill for revising the list of retired public functionaries and for annulling the retirements that are found to be illegal.

Aug. 22.—Senate.—Senators Antonio de Azeredo and Gomes de Castro spoke against the bill for the repression of crime. The latter senator admitted that there are complaints against the jury; but there are also complaints, he said, against every other part of the different branches of government. And of all the complaints against none are better founded than those against congress. There is unfortunately a general lack of the proper sense of responsibility. The jury is more sinned against than sinning. If it leaves crimes unpunished, this is principally on account of the blunders and carelessness of those who have charge of the respective cases before they reach the jury. Senator Vicente Machado defended the bill.—Chamber of Deputies.—The chamber discussed an electoral reform bill. There was introduced a bill for restoring to the municipal government of Juiz de Fora the sum of 70,416\$50, amount of the import duties which it paid on machinery and other supplies for the municipal water works.

Aug. 23.—Senate.—The Senate voted in 3rd discussion the bill for the repression of crime. A motion to strike out art. 6 was rejected by a vote of 33 to 13. The amendments of the committee on legislation were adopted.

Aug. 24.—Chamber of Deputies.—The chair informed the chamber that 77 amendments had been offered to the general revenue bill and had been referred to the budget committee. Deputy Joao Mariano spoke on the electoral reform bill.

Aug. 25.—Senate.—The senate having voted pension bills in opposition to the recommendation of the committee on finance, members of that committee tendered their resignation.—Chamber of Deputies.—A message was received from the President asking for a definitive appropriation of 2,974,428\$112 for arrears of expenditure. The bill authorizing an appropriation for the cost of receiving and entertaining the President of Argentina and his suite was voted in 3rd discussion. The chamber discussed the electoral reform bill.

Aug. 26.—Senate.—The committee on the constitution was instructed to frame a bill regulating the number of congressmen to be elected in conformity with the census of the population of the country taken in 1890.—Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Leoncio Corrêa introduced a bill for the revision of the electoral cancelling military honors. The electoral reform bill was recommitted and the discussion postponed for 8 days.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—Small-pox has appeared at various places in the interior of the state of Pará.

—In Ceará a telegraph line has been inaugurated between Fortaleza and Crato, a distance of 100 kilometers.

—The authorities of the state of São Paulo have suspended immigration from Spain and Portugal until further notice.

—The São Paulo state assembly has resolved to prolong its sessions to September 15th. This is all in the line of economy, of course.

—During the month of June the emigration from Ceará numbered 1,531 persons, which made a total of 17,045 since the 1st of January.

—In addition to primers, the fort at Santos is to have some new Krupp guns and two steel towers. These will keep the pest away from the fort.

—Torrential rains, accompanied by hail, were experienced in Rio Grande on the 21st inst. Considerable damage was done in the custom-house by rain-water.

—The firemen of Santos are to have a brass band. What in the world will they do with it? And what business has the municipality to incur so useless an expense?

—The Journal do Commercio of Juiz de Fora says that it is certain that the governor of Minas Geraes, Dr. Sylviano Brandão, will go to Caxambu to visit Gov. Luiz Vianna.

—The bubonic pest is to be kept out of Pará and the Amazon by means of forts at Belem, Amaná and Obidos, which are to be put in order and armed with Krupp 7 1/2 guns.

—At Bahia, the authorities want to re-open the Bom Sucesso lazaretto, where they can impose extra quarantine on persons discharged from Ilha Grande. Travellers will do well to avoid Bahia for the present.

—The governor of São Paulo, Sr. Fernando Prestes, has been granted a leave of absence for such a length of time as his health may require.

—It is said that he is obtaining much benefit from his residence at Santos.

—Advices from the interior of Bahia show that the sufferings from the long-continued drouth are less severe than they were. The situation is improving and it is hoped that the recovery will have no interruptions.

—The state of São Paulo is maintaining two immigration agents in Naples at 1,700 francs each a month, while the immigrants are leaving the country as fast as the come in and the planters are begging for help. Is there not something out of gear in all this?

—We are glad to note that justice has been meted out to at least one brutal criminal in the state of São Paulo. Some time ago a little girl, named Julieta Chaves, disappeared from her home in Sorocaba, and her body was found a day or two later where it had been concealed, after she had first been ravished and then murdered to conceal the first crime. A school teacher named Joao Vieira Pinto disappeared during the excitement and suspicion was turned against him. He was captured and evidence was found to show that he was guilty of the crime, and on the 22nd inst. a trial of the accused resulted in a sentence of 24 years imprisonment.

—A sensational elopement case is reported from São Paulo where a 17 year-old daughter of the poet Theophilus Dias, deceased, had abandoned her mother's house on the 19th inst. and fled with an Italian anarchist named Armando, who had been permitted to visit the house on a pretext. It seems that the girl became a convert to anarchism, and the mother also, as she knew of plots for blowing up five houses in São Paulo and did not reveal them until her daughter had disappeared. In her statement before the police she named several persons as accomplices in the disappearance of her daughter, among them being Sr. Benjamin Motta. A letter from the daughter a few days later was written from Rio, and the ambitious young thing told her mother not to worry because her leaving São Paulo could only result in good to humanity.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The great tunnel on the Sul do Espirito Santo, near Juiz, was inaugurated on the 27th inst.

—We hear that the sale of the S. Christovão tramway lines to a foreign company is an accomplished fact.

—It is stated that the receipts of the Central railway for July amounted to 2,997,763\$68, which added to the sum of 10,500,000\$ reported for the five months from January to May inclusive makes 13,497,763\$68 with June still unreported.

—The Viçosa Paulista tramway company is embarking the laying of the Electric company's lines in São Paulo, even in streets not used by the former company. This looks like a claim to the whole city. Does its privilege cover as much as that? —There was an official excursion from Victoria over 36 kilometres of the Sul do Espirito Santo railway on the 27th inst., the visitors being greatly pleased with the appearance of the road, especially with the Jacú viaduct, at kilometre 33, which was finished some 15 days ago.

—Late mail advices from Pará state that negotiations were nearly concluded for the purchase of the tramway lines of the Companhia Urbana by a German syndicate, which will also undertake to contract for the public illumination of the city. This, we presume, refers to the electric light.

—During the 11 days from the 8th to the 18th inst., inclusive, the Botanical Garden tram carried a total of 777,379 passengers, of which 727,809 paid fares and 49,570 were carried gratuitously. At the minimum fare of 200 réis these gratuitous passages represent a loss of Rs. 9,914\$, or an average of Rs. 901\$200 a day.

—An objection lesson in railway management has been given on the Central railway, where a reduction in passages in the suburban traffic has given an increased revenue. The July receipts, under lower rates, yielded 2,997,763\$68, while in July, 1898, they were 2,841,792\$89—if the Journal do Commercio gives the figures correctly (which we doubt).

—In our last issue we mentioned the report of an intended attack by soldiers on the central station of the Villa Isabel tramway. The fear of an attack continues to prevail and on the night of the 21st inst. quite a panic was excited among employes of the tramway by soldiers who were causing disturbances at a neighboring café. Some of the conductors and drivers abandoned their trams and traffic was interrupted for about two hours.

—The reported sale of the Viçosa Paulista tramway lines seems to have been based on an offer of the new electric tramway company to buy the same for eight thousand contos, which was accepted. The latter then withdrew the offer. On the 25th, however, the Diario Popular hears that the negotiation had been resumed, the president of the Viçosa Paulista stating that he did not wish to impede the entrance of foreign capital into the country. At the price stated, certainly not!

—The estimated traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway for the week ended 19th inst. amounted to 439,373\$000 which compared with the 452,681\$000 in the corresponding week of last year shows a decrease of 13,308\$000. Thanks, however, to the high rate of exchange this year, the decrease becomes an increase of £ 1,037 when the weekly receipts are converted into sterling. The aggregate receipts this year so far amount to £ 235,727, or £ 10,434 less than in the corresponding period in 1898, the difference, however, being lessened week by week.

—A revised and corrected statement of the number of passengers carried by trams and on the suburban trains of the Central railway during the festivities in honor of President Roca (from the 8th to the 17th inst. inclusive) is as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Name of service and Passengers. Carris Urbanos tramway: 907,879; Botanical Garden: 726,303; S. Christovão: 610,997; Villa Isabel: 462,445; Carioca: 28,651; Central railway: 275,887.

Total: 3,012,162. It is to be regretted that there are no available figures in relation to the average number of passengers per diem under ordinary circumstances, so that by comparison it might be ascertained what part of the traffic during the ten days was due to the festivities.

LOCAL NOTES

—The furniture and fittings bought for the entertainment of our Argentine visitors are to be sold at auction.

—The jacobins are again attacking the commander of the military school, and the Paiz is helping on the intrigue.

—A Santiago telegram of yesterday says that an anarchist plot for the assassination of President Arrazuriz had been discovered.

—The frankness with which Deputy Glycério, in his speech on Saturday, exposed the abuses committed at elections, is exciting much comment.

—The fogs of the past week have made the ferry service across the bay somewhat risky because of the number of naval vessels anchored in the fairway. If there should be an accident, the minister of marine will know where the fault lies.

—In his circular to his colleagues of neighboring states, in regard to the demoralizing influence of 'bicho' gambling, the chief of police of this city, Dr. Brazil Silveira, refers to the article on 'The Bicho Game' which recently appeared in the columns of this paper.

—According to the Journal do Commercio, the minister of war had a conference with Gen. Carlos Eugenio on the 23rd in regard to the bubonic pest. Begging their pardon, what in the world have they to do with the matter. 'Too many cooks spoil the broth,' and the army cook should keep out of it.

August 29th, 1899.]

The police has arrested two employes of the Villa Isabel tramway accused of the murder of a corporal of the 1st regiment of cavalry.

Among the arrivals from New York per "Hevelius," on the 25th inst., is Dr. Salvador de Mendonça, formerly Brazilian minister at Washington. He is accompanied by his family.

Hot sultry weather continued all through the past week, though the violent storms south of us gave hopes of an early change of weather here. There is something decidedly republican in the arbitrary character of the weather. On Sunday, however, the change came, and it is now cool and rainy.

The Journal do Commercio of yesterday republishes a comment on the 4th inst., on the objection of President Roca's visit to Rio, in which various acts of foreign visit to Rio, in which various acts of foreign governments hostile to South American interests are quoted. Most of the alleged acts of hostility are purely imaginary, but the Journal does not say so.

Evidently the chamber of deputies does not propose to take cognizance of the behavior of Deputy Augusto Clementino on the "Anti-rute Barroso." And his conduct is even approved by a refusal to accept his resignation. Well, no from the naval and war committee. The chamber had one will be surprised if that score.

The ladies charged with the distribution among the poor of the 50,000\$ generously donated by President Roca, have resolved to distribute 35,000\$ through 13 charitable associations and 15,000\$ by means of individual effort. We are all poor at the present moment, and are patiently waiting for our share, which we trust will be enough to pay our taxes.

The municipal aldermen have been proposing to change the name of Rua do Cattedo to that of Campos Sales, but the President has wisely advised them to retain that traditional name. But what does the average ablerman care for history or tradition? He is a time-server and prefers to render homage to the man of the hour who can return the compliment.

When the regular term of congress ends next month, the President should send its members home and decree the budget for next year. It will be just as effective as any law. A very large sum of money. Legislators who purposely delay passing the budget in order to wring more money out of an overtaxed people, should be treated with very little consideration.

The correspondent of the Buenos Aires Herald, who accompanied President Roca to this capital, telegraphed that paper on the 15th inst.:—"Some members of the press were entertained by the São Paulo Germans at Santa Theresa. There were many speeches. Great support was given to the proposed South American triple alliance. The enthusiasm increases day by day."

In the month of July the pharmacy of the Asylo S. Francisco de Assis made 13,200 strychnine lozenges for killing vagrant dogs, which was for account of the municipality. The price is 400 reis each, but there is a condition about private persons taking an equivalent for personal consumption but for number—not for personal consumption but for dogs. What we now want to know is—how many lozenges does it take to kill a dog?

The Commercio de São Paulo, in noting the gift to General Roca of a casket of native gold containing specimens of Brazilian gold worth 20\$ coins, says—"Happily the general was not taken to the Mint, where the spiders are spinning their webs in the idle machines, and the unemployed presses. Instead, the engravers, the artists, under the republican direction of Sr. Eudes de Souza, are planting potatoes and vegetables."

We are truly sorry for our brazen contemporary's plight. He would assuredly be a happier and a wiser man were he able to understand the contents of this paper, but as we can not understand it, it is to be feared that he must continue in his present state of uneasy ignorance. If he could only see the absurdity of posing as a critic, however, perhaps his ignorance would excite pity rather than contempt.

It may be none of the public's business, but there are not a few who would like to know what the expenditures were on the President Roca festivities. The blank authorization has just passed the chamber of deputies, but there is still time to insert the amount in the bill during its passage in the senate. To pass a blank appropriation when the event is over and all the expenses made, is a confession of fear to have the public know what was really expended.

The quidnuncs are telling us a wonderful piece of news that Councillor Silveira Martins is in accord with ex-President Prudente de Moraes and Councillor Luiz Vianna. There is, however, nothing new in this, since Silveira Martins said long ago that he is in favor of any party that opposes robbery and murder. What is new is the report that Luiz Vianna wishes to elect Silveira Martins senator for Bahia; but this report, though by no means improbable, has not yet been confirmed.

Great surprise was created in this city on Tuesday last, 22nd August, by the announcement of the sudden death of Dr. Domingos Freire at his residence in the suburb of Encantado. He was born in this city on November 5th, 1849, and was therefore nearly 50 years of age, and was considered to be in the prime of life. For many years he has devoted his attention principally to bacteriological studies of yellow fever, and claimed to have discovered its characteristic bacillus, and a means for combatting that dreaded disease by inoculation.

—On the 24th inst. the senate approved the treaties celebrated with Chili, viz.:—that of 4th May 1897 and the arbitration treaty of 18th May, 1899. The convention for the free exercise of liberal professions signed 14th November 1896 between Brazil and Bolivia was also passed.

—A telegram from this city to Buenos Aires on the 15th inst. says that when the Argentine congress visited the Brazilian minister, Dr. Balestra delivered a speech, in which he invited all present to toast the independence of Latin America, adding that his fervent desires were that the mantle of liberty, peace and union should extend from the shores of Chili to the summit of the Corcovado. We are very sorry that Botofofo and Copacabana were left out in the cold, but perhaps the orator can be induced to include them later on.

—The Rio correspondent of the Commercio de São Paulo says that on the eve of President Roca's arrival here, President Campos Sales asked the minister of marine (Admiral Baltazar da Silveira) if he had provided for landing President Roca's baggage. He replied that he had not. Being then asked why he had not done so, he responded:—"Because I am minister of marine, and not minister of baggage." This of course made our domestic relations somewhat strained for a time, and compelled the admiral's resignation as soon as our visitors were gone. It reads like a comic opera.

—We are in receipt of a communication on "The Mother-in-law," which would afford entertainment to many of our readers, but as the afflicted young man, whom we assume to be a suffering son-in-law, forgot to send us his card, we can not use it without violating a very necessary rule in every newspaper office. We have no prejudice against the mother-in-law, for without her there would be no wife, and at the same time we sometimes feel not a little sympathy for the sorely distressed son-in-law. But, at the same time, it must be admitted that the latter very frequently deserves all he gets and much more, especially when he wants his mother-in-law to support him in idleness.

—On July 18th an assassination occurred on the coasting steamer "Itanema," a second engineer named Casanova killing his chief William Broadbent, an Englishman. All the press notices were curiously in favor of the assassin, who was described in favorable terms, while his victim was described as quarrelsome, while the assassin was described as self-taught. Of course the plea was soon set at defiance, and a writ of habeas corpus. It has since transpired that the police officer in charge of the inquiry was a relative of the assassin, and that the reports given out were designed to create sympathy for him. The Journal do Commercio denounced the deception, but a thorough investigation could not then be made because of the steamer's departure. She has now returned to port, and the case has been reopened.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

We take much pleasure in welcoming the reappearance of Don Quixote, which shows that the pencil of our old friend Angelo Agostini has lost none of its cunning. We wish it unbounded prosperity, for a more genial and humorous caricaturist never lived than Angelo, and his pencil is always preaching sermons that every citizen should not fail to study.

SHIPPING NOTES

—The British gunboat "Eagle" joined the squadron at anchor in this port on the 29th.

—The corvette "Primeiro de Março" is to be sent to Victoria to enforce quarantine regulations at that port.

—The North German Lloyd Bremen company has suspended calls at Spanish and Portuguese ports, and will reach Brazilian ports free from suspicion.

—We understand that the Royal Mail company has suspended its call at Portuguese ports. The "Niles" called at Lisbon, however, and will be subjected to quarantine.

—A telegram from Parahyba do Norte announces the wreck of the national steamer "Alice," belonging to Sr. Lothario & Pinho, on the coast of that state. Fortunately no lives were lost.

—The steamship lines are announcing their non-liability for damages resulting from quarantines and disinfection, and some of them are calling upon consignees to receive their merchandise at Ilha Grande.

It is said that the necessary armament and munitions will be sent to the fort at the entrance to Santos river, to enforce quarantine regulations. Probably the fort will now become celebrated for using its primers just a little too liberally.

—On Saturday last the United States cruiser "Chicago," carrying the pennant of Admiral Howson, entered port and saluted the Brazilian forts and squadron. The "Chicago" came from Cape Town, and after a brief visit will return to the United States.

A telegram from Montevideo of the 23rd inst. announces the return of the "Wilmington" to that port with a broken shaft, the accident occurring during the storm raging along the coast. We presume this will prevent the "Wilmington" from coming to Rio for some time.

—A fairly large parcel business has been done for the Brazilian coast since our last issue, from Rosario to Santos having advanced to 22. No steamer has been taken up for that coast while sailers for hay are wanting but they are unobtainable.—Times, Buenos Aires, Aug. 14.

—Both of the steamers from the south are late this week, the "Liguria" being expected on the 31st and the "Brésil" on 1st Sept.

—Three vessels of the British squadron on this coast—the "Pegasus" and "Swallow"—left this port on the 24th inst., to former carrying the pennant of Commodore Robert Groume. The customary salutes were exchanged between the squadron and Fort Villegaignon.

—Among the passengers by the "Magdalena" who have been enjoying life at the seaside resort of Ilha Grande for the past week, we note the name of Mr. P. C. Lupton, of São Paulo, who has been home on a short visit. Mr. Lupton is H. B. M.'s consular representative at São Paulo and is one of the best known business men of that city.

The minister of justice has approved the proposal of the director of public health, that the Tamandaré quarantine station at Pernambuco shall be at once occupied, and shall serve for disinfection and observation purposes. Rigorous quarantines, however, must be made at Ilha Grande. Clearance at Tamandaré is to be considered as valid as at Ilha Grande.

The Portuguese steamer "Rei de Portugal" which arrived here from Santos yesterday, encountered bad weather outside that morning and suffered considerable damage. The hatches were torn off by the waves which swept the decks and the water entered the hold, damaging 3-500 bags of coffee shipped to various Havre importers. The cargo is insured in French companies.

—On the 23rd, the date when certain naval vessels were to leave port on sanitary service, the commander of the torpedo-cruiser "Tupy" advised the government that the machinery of that vessel is out of order and the vessel therefore unfit for service. This created great surprise, as the "Tupy" is a new vessel, and has lately been to sea. There is a suspicion that someone on board objects to going to Bahia.

—The Br. steamer "Nettleton" which went on the rocks near the Ilhas Martias, was successfully floated and brought into port on the 23rd, the damage being less serious than at first supposed. Messrs. Lage Brothers promptly removed two of the cargo of coal, which prevented the floating of the vessel. The repairs will be made by Messrs. Wilson Sons & Co. Ld.

—It is stated that the "Almirante Tamandaré," which was launched ten years ago and is not yet finished, has cost the Brazilian treasury the enormous sum of 40,000,000\$, or 40,000,000\$. The ship is already antiquated, and no one is yet able to state positively whether she is good for anything. And yet she has already cost over three times what it has already cost under American battleship "Oregon" cost. If Brazil comes under foreign control, as Egypt has done, whose fault will it be?

—During a heavy fog on Friday night last the "barca" "Segunda" lost her course and made the shore at the rocky point just above Boa Viagem island. The hill was discovered just in time to avoid the rocks. Backing out and making his way slowly up the shore, the pilot tried again and found himself running into Gragoatá fort. The next trial was more successful and the "Segunda" was safely taken into the S. Domingos slip. The "Noticia," by the way, published the absurd statement that the "barca" first made land at Santa Cruz fortress.

The passengers which arrived in Rio on the 29th inst. by the Royal Mail steamer "Magdalena," were as follows:—From Southampton: Master C. Chapman, Master C. Pullen, Master C. Hanington, Messrs. P. C. Lupton, I. McKinley, J. W. Sherriff, P. C. Lupton, and Dario Novas. —From Cherbourg: Mr. J. Camargo and wife. —From Lisbon: Mr. and Mrs. Joaquim Carralho, Dr. Eduardo D. Silva, Bishop of Coiava, Rev. Santa Cruz and 4 companions, Mr. B. Pampeiro and wife, Mr. Luiz S. Guimarães, wife, child and cousin and Mr. Antonio D. Pinto.

The passengers who left Rio on the 23rd inst. by the Royal Mail steamer "Thames," were the following:—For Southampton: Messrs. E. S. Eugenio Dahne, Pompilio d'Oliveira, A. R. M. Simkins, A. Lecocq, F. W. Gepp and Leon Drugman. —For Cherbourg: Dr. Carlos Sampaio, Dr. João N. Baptista and M. Lipman. —For Lisbon: Mrs. Maria da Gloria, daughter, cousin, and governess. —For Pernambuco: Mr. Sidney Dance and Mr. Antonio G. Justa. —For Bahia: Dr. João R. S. Vianna, Dr. J. Villas Boas, wife and servant, Miss Julieta Campos, Messrs. A. H. Ant, Miss Julieta Campos, Messrs. J. Oliveira, Spitzer, A. S. Barradas, Ovidio J. Oliveira, A. Beck and J. M. S. Saraiva, wife and infant.

BUSINESS NOTES

—There is to be established at Pará a new ice factory with a warehouse for cold air storage.

—In Pará there has been circulated a report of the sale of the Lloyd Brasileiro to a German syndicate for 36,000,000\$.

—According to a telegram of the 26th inst. from Bahia business transactions are effected there with much difficulty on account of the stringency in the money market.

—Importers of potatoes have doubtless suffered considerable loss in consequence of the bubonic precautionary measures against the bubonic plague. The "Magdalena" alone is said to have brought 400 tons.

—The municipal council of S. Simão, São Paulo, has resolved to accept the proposal of Dr. M. Tapajoz for water and drainage, conditional upon certain modifications in the clause relative to payments.

—Yesterday the minister of finance had a talk with the manufacturers of hats about his proposed consumption tax on that article.

—The Banco da Republica announces that the period will soon expire for the redemption of the notes of the Banco do Brazil, and invites holders to present them for exchange.

—A telegram to the Estado de São Paulo says that Dr. José Black has thoroughly explored the municipality of Caconde, S. Paulo, and is favorably impressed with the prospects of developing good coal mines there.

—The delays in distributing the mails seem to be growing worse, for we are now getting our foreign newspapers in a very straggling manner, and at times some of them only five or six days after the steamer's arrival.

—A Rio Grande telegram of the 21st says that the custom-house dispatcher Julio Carabena de Abreu has been dismissed because of shortages and absence. He is said to have swindled his employers out of 100,000\$.

—As a means of protecting the new wine-producing industry in the state, the Minas Gerais legislative assembly has passed a bill prohibiting the sale of artificial and falsified wines in that state, imposing heavy fines on infractions of the law.

—Even Dr. Aarão Reis, a director of the Banco da Republica, and the proprietor of a match factory in Mendes, is compelled to ask the minister of finance to let him have revenue stamps on credit! Who says we are not passing through hard times?

—There was a meeting of textile manufacturers on Saturday last, when it was determined that they are not in accord with the minister's scheme for imposing a tax on their products. They hold that the tax should be according to the quality of the goods.

—It is stated that the consumption of gas in this city during the festivities in honor of President Roca amounted to 13,000 cubic meters. This we understand to mean the extra consumption. Of course this had nothing to do with the speeches, etc.

—We hear it said that the bala boys will soon be summoned to the treasury to discuss the advisability of imposing a stamp tax on their merchandise. The minister thinks that the vintem bala's might be wrapped in 5 reis stamps, thus saving producers the expense of colored papers.

—It is stated that sewerage works at Mandos have been contracted with Dr. Lauro Bittencourt for 7,500,000\$ without legislative authorization, without any plan, or any call for tenders. Did n't that picture of Ramalho go to the South American Journal by mistake? Will some one please ascertain whether it was not addressed to Dr. Brazil Silveiro?

—The minister of finance has a conference with various directors of national textile factories on the 24th inst., for the purpose of arranging for the imposition of a consumption tax on their products. He proposes to collect the tax in stamps according to the quality and quantity of the goods. Such a tax will be extremely vexatious, for it will introduce petty inspection and classification into every factory in the country.

—An old-established and highly respectable drug-house of this city has gone into liquidation, and offers 15 per cent to its creditors. The difficulty appears to lie in the impossibility of realizing anything on outstanding accounts, which are very largely with up-country dealers. The troubles of this house, whose business is of an exceptionally safe character, is a clear proof of the critical condition of business in this capital.

—A correspondent of the Journal do Commercio very justly calls attention to the injustice of heavily taxing medicines and chemical preparations, and letting tobacco off with a very light tax. He says that if Brazil were to tax tobacco as is done in many countries of Europe, it would yield a revenue of 210,000,000\$ a year, instead of the beggarly 6,000,000\$ credited to it. We make the poor and the sick pay heavily, but we don't want our vices burdened.

—Times are hard and worse are coming. Consequently, if we fail to make any provision for the future, we shall soon not have enough money to pay taxes. This is evidently the opinion of a youthful African of 123 summers residing at the station of Encantado. With laudable foresight he has begun to prepare for the future by depositing 15\$ in the caixa economica. Life is short and, if we do not lay up money in the days of our youth, there is danger of disappointing the tax collector.

—Although the "Magdalena" arrived here and was sent to Ilha Grande Tuesday morning, her mails were not sent up until Thursday afternoon. The fumigating could not have taken all that time surely. The health authorities should bear in mind that business must go on, even if there is a plague in Portugal, and that delays in the deliveries of the mails not infrequently cause considerable loss.

We are all willing to submit to every necessary burden and restraint in such a time, but not to pure negligence and incapacity. —Representing an English syndicate, called "The Foreign Industrial Corporation Limited," of London, which is negotiating with the Empraza Industrial de Melhoramentos no Brazil for its concession for improvements in this port. Mr. David Gibson has been visiting the custom house and dependencies during the past week, and also the islands and shore line which fall within the all-embracing scope of that company. Mr. Gibson is a sworn expert in such matters and will, we feel sure, see how idle it will be to spend money in this port before securing legislation to protect the interests of investors. To build costly piers and quays and then see loading and unloading go on by means of lighters, would be a sore disappointment.

Daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro

Table with columns for Receipts, Shipments, and various coffee grades (No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, No. 4, No. 5, No. 6, No. 7, No. 8) with corresponding prices and quantities.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

AUGUST 21. OPORTO. — Port. bk. Adeline; 524 tons; Soares; 46 ds; sundries to José A. Gonçalves Santos.

AUGUST 22. OPORTO. — Port. bk. Triumpho; 460 tons; Reis; 46 ds; sundries to order.

AUGUST 23. SAIGON. — Fr. bk. Alice; 1,193 tons; Durand; 120 ds; rice to Norton Megaw & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

AUGUST 21. CAPE-TOWN. — Dan. sc. Amelie; 230 tons; Nielsen; coffee.

AUGUST 22. TALTAL. — (Chile). — Br. sp. Scottish Isles; 1,926 tons; Stone; stone ballast.

AUGUST 22. PASPEBIAC. — Br. sc. Dawn; 154 tons; Le Scelleur; ballast.

AUGUST 21. SIDNEY. — Br. sp. Lindisfarne; 1,669 tons; Davies; ballast.

AUGUST 21. TYBERE ROADS. — Germ. bk. India; 1,085 tons; Luders; ballast.

AUGUST 25. LOUQUE. — Germ. sp. Edmund; 2,923 tons; Gerdan; ballast.

AUGUST 26. LOUQUE. — Br. sp. Mozambique; 2,315 tons; Croné; ballast.

FOUR ELISABETH. — Swed. bk. Sign; 336 Hglund; coffee.

FREIGHTS.

Table listing freight rates for various ports: New York, GENOA, MARSEILLES, SOUTHAMPTON, HAMBURG, ANTWERP, LONDON, BREMEN, HAVRE, BORDEAUX, VALPARAISO, TALCAHUANO, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AIRES.

ENGAGEMENTS.

Table listing ship engagements with columns for ship name, origin, destination, and date.

Arrivals of foreign steamers.

Table listing arrivals of foreign steamers with columns for date, name, from, and consigned to.

Departures of foreign steamers.

Table listing departures of foreign steamers with columns for date, name, for, and cargo.

Vessels Afloat & Chartered for Rio

Table listing vessels afloat and chartered for Rio with columns for ship name, origin, arrival date, and agent.

Foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, August 27th 1899.

Table listing foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro with columns for name, tonnage, arrival date, from, and consignees.

Miscellaneous.

Table listing miscellaneous items with columns for item name and price.

Table listing bank-related items with columns for bank name and amount.

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STOCKS AND SHARES

Sales of Stocks and Shares.

Table listing sales of stocks and shares with columns for item name, price, and quantity.

SAURDAY'S QUOTATIONS—S. PAULO.

Table listing Saturday's quotations for S. Paulo with columns for item name, seller, and buyer prices.

Flour.—The receipts for the week from the River Plate were 2,000 bags ex Dorset, and 2,300 bags ex Thames. The market is firm. The stock is small, but only a small demand took place during the week.

Pork.—There were no arrivals in the past week. The strong demand continues, and prices are American quoted at 14.80 per pound wholesale for American quoted at 14.80 per pound wholesale for American quoted at 14.80 per pound wholesale for American.

Call.—The following vessel arrived with coal last week: From Cardiff, ex Morlake; tons. From Cardiff, ex Morlake; tons. From Cardiff, ex Morlake; tons.

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 STEAM PACKET COMPANY.
 Under contracts with the British and Brazilian
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TABLE OF DEPARTURES.
1899

Date	Steamer	Destination
1899		
Sept. 4	Nile	Montevideo & Buenos-Ayres
" 6	Magda- lena	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Cherbourg and Southampton.

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 England three times a month.
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 the very best you
 can get. "D.C.L."
 Scotch is the
 best. One glass
 at meals, diluted
 either with
 aerated or plain
 water, assists di-
 gestion, and is
 thus medically
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 lished three times a month. From a tri-monthly it has
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