

THE RIO NEWS.

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NUMBER 10

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Capital paid up..... 505,000
Reserve fund..... 500,000

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(Caixa 108.)

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(Caixa 520.) (Caixa 18.)

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England..... N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Company Limited, London Union Bank of London, Limited, London Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London.
France..... Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches. Heine & Co., Paris Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Paris Lazard Freres & Co., Paris. De Seuffize & Co., Paris.
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PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 20, Rua da Alfandega.

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

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

BRANCHES:

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Without notice..... 2%
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The people come
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And I'm the happiest of men;
And this the reason I relate—
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Where ne'er is heard a human tread—
Where trade is paralyzed and dead—
With ne'er a customer a day,
The people come
The people go
But never there—
They do not know
There's such a shop beneath the skies
Because he does not advertise;
While I with pleasure contemplate
That I'm an advertiser great!

The secret of my fortune lies
In one small fact, which, I may state,
Too many tradesmen learn too late—
If I have goods, I advertise!
Then people come
And people go
In constant streams,
For people know
That he who has good wares to sell
Will surely advertise them well;
And proudly I reiterate
I am an advertiser great!

EGENE FIELD.

From The Southern Cross, Buenos Aires, Jan. 28.

STEAMING FOR PLEASURE.

A CRUISE IN THE DELTA OF THE PARANA.

For two years I had a standing invitation to go on a cruise amongst the islands of the Paraná, but it was only last Saturday that I could get away. My good friend, Mr. D. W. Lowe, editor of the Herald, who has always been more than kind to me and to whom, ever since I first began to scribble here in Buenos Aires, I owe many acts of warm friendship, repeated at an opportune moment his oft-given invitation, and I at last took advantage of it. I gladly joined the party which he had made up for a pleasure trip and started on last Saturday with the very pleasant anticipations. We had a glorious time; but let us not tell any tales out of school. Let us drop the personal element and talk of what I met on the voyage.

We started from the Tigre brave and early on a fine steam-launch, with its genial skipper, Mr. Alex. MacNally at the wheel, with a good stock of poisons on board, with the summer's sunshine on the waters, and the fresh sweet breeze of the river in our faces. We passed the Tigre navy yard where hundreds of men, under the guidance of conscientious and efficient Argentine officials, were already busy on slip and platform, cleaning, repairing and refitting Argentine war material. We passed the boat club where a skiff was being launched for some early bird, like ourselves, on pleasure bent. We passed the fruit wharf from whence Buenos Aires receives its peaches. We left the torpedo boats and private yachts riding calmly at anchor, and then, under a liberal steam pressure, our saucy launch put her nose into the stream and walked up the river in gallant style, slipping through the willow-laden shores and the peach tree groves fly astern by the mile.

Water and bull-rushes, and willows, with peach woods and poplars, by way of variation; water and water weeds, and fruit plantations; water and watermen in dug-outs and flat-bottom boats; water and trees—nothing more! That is what many folks had often told me of the Paraná delta. I had made minute inquiries about it, but with the poorest results. A friend from whom I once demanded a description on pain of death said that there was a great deal of water there—muddy, treacherous water that would drown you as soon as not, water swarming with alligators, frogs, toads, snakes, and voracious fish of all sizes. Was that all? No there was more. There were mosquitos—many races and breeds and crosses of mosquitos. There were black mosquitos and brown mosquitos. There were

tenor mosquitos. There were mosquitos that sang in treble, in baritone, in soprano, and in double bass. There were diurnal and nocturnal mosquitos. He had studied them all and found that the only resemblance or bond of unity between them was a thirst for human blood. And then after the mosquitos came the horse-flies, also bloody; and after the horse-flies came the bicho colorado; and after that came other items such as dead fish, unwashed islanders, etc., and trees, together with some sky and an odd «pulperia» of an amphibious character, where amphibious foreigners sold adulterated liquor and charged you fine prices for the same. I had my doubts about all this word painting, and I was right. There is, I find, nothing like getting your information at the fountain head. Never accept hearsay from a man who has been bitten by mosquitos. He is a prejudiced witness. The delta of the Paraná is a paradise. As far as I know, it is unique. It is a mazy net work of loveliness. It is scenic beauty multiplied to infinity. But let us not go too far.

There is no knowing how many streams there are in the delta. Half of them do not figure on ordinary maps, and to explore even the principal ones it would take you weeks steaming at the rate of ten knots an hour. Where the main streams join the Plate they must be on an average a league in width, and then branching away from these are other streams, some winding like a corkscrew, some straight, some with swift currents, and all of them navigable. The depth of water varies and so do the currents. Fifty miles up from Buenos Aires you meet with stretches of river where the biggest warships could ride in safety without touching bottom, and then again, lower down, a thirty-foot steam launch will bump on the tosa if the waves are high.

As for the currents you can never be sure of them. You may go up the river having the current with you, and in coming down to Buenos Aires you may have it against you. The wind has charge of this arrangement and works it at its own sweet will. For miles inward from the Plate the currents are thus uncertain, and it takes some experience, observation and calculation to out-manoeuvre them.

The depth of water varies, too, in the different streams due to the vagaries of the wind. A lively breeze from the north blowing from early morning will cause a fall of several feet in some of the streams by the afternoon. The fall may continue for twenty-four hours and more, and then suddenly begins the «repente.» The wind changes or falls, and then back roll the waters again. If a breeze sets in from the South now and goes to work steadily the streams swell until they overlap the banks, and the current runs backward at the rate of four or five knots an hour. On Saturday when we disembarked from the launch at Mr. Lowe's island, we had to climb up a stairs for about six feet in order to reach the wharf which is flush with the shore. On leaving the same wharf on Monday morning the gunwale of the launch was more than two feet over the head of the landing stairs. That is to say, during the three days the depth of the water had varied to the extent of over five feet.

The scenery of the delta is unrivalled in its own way. The scheme of coloring is emerald and silver, with the blue of the sky to give it additional softness. The streams twist and coil round each other, and every bend, every perspective, is a new picture. You may sail or steam for hundreds of miles and find some fresh charm every ten minutes.

Here is a wide reach of water rippling and gleaming in the sunlight, with the shadow of some passing cloud skimming rapidly over the wavelets and flinging itself into the green silence of the bordering woods. In the distance is some crawling sailing boat lazily sliding down

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THE VICE-PRESIDENT'S MANIFESTO.

A manifesto of Vice-President Manoel Victorino was published in the *Pais* of the 28th ult. and 1st and 2nd inst., occupying over five pages of that journal.

In view of the barbarous crimes committed during the first presidential term under martial law, says the vice-president, lawyers had asserted that the military men who held office during that term were responsible for those crimes which would not be repeated under the government of a civilian. The recent period of martial law has demonstrated, he states, that the assertion is erroneous and that martial law annuls the rights of citizens as thoroughly under the rule of a civilian as under that of a soldier.

The crime committed on November 5, he continues, was merely a pretext for martial law, whose real object was to weaken, disperse and silence the opposition, thus relieving the government of the annoyance of seeing its action watched and criticised.

Even before martial law was proclaimed, the government had begun to overawe congress. For this reason he ceased to preside over the senate, which, under the influence of terror, voted important measures almost without discussion.

The vice-president enumerates some of the abuses committed under the cover of martial law. Private correspondence was seized and violated at the post-office. Dwellings were entered by the minions of the police and the tenants brutally insulted. An attempt was made to frighten him into running away. There was circulated a report of an intention to arrest him and Gens. Argollo and Costallat. He and his friends were vilified and slandered and the press was not permitted to publish their defence. At his house, his friends were asked in the presence of his wife whether he had committed suicide.

The vice-president gives an account of his political career. He attacks President Prudente de Moraes and defends Marshal Floriano Peixoto, who, he says, was not responsible for the crimes committed under his government.

He alludes to the part which he took in political events during and after the naval revolution and in the pacification of Rio Grande do Sul. He asserts that as long as the President treated him properly, he supported the government with devotion and loyalty.

Describing the state of the treasury when he took office during the President's illness in November, 1896, he says that he found there only 1,200,000 in currency and 14,000,000 in bonds, with liabilities in Brazil amounting up to the end of the year to 30,000,000, while the foreign liabilities up to the same date amounted to £1,500,000. At the treasury agency in London there was £87,000 and in the hands of the government's banker £500,000. A few days before he took office the government had clandestinely issued 20,000,000 in paper money and had sent to England 47,000 bags of coffee to be sold there for the purpose of furnishing resources for meeting its engagements. In trying to prevent the fall of exchange the government had spent 4,000,000.

The present financial situation he describes in another part of his manifesto as exceedingly gloomy. It is reported, he says, that the government contemplates the illegal issue of 50,000,000 more in paper money. If this is done, he predicts that exchange will fall to 40 per mil reis. This will increase the deficit to 200,000,000.

The political situation is, he asserts, a proof of the utter degradation of national character. In the time of the monarchy there were undoubtedly many unprincipled persons who were not ashamed to change their party for the sake of personal considerations; but now servilism has become universal and politicians do not hesitate to desert their party *en masse* for the sake of enjoying the favor of the government, so that the existence of an opposition party has become practically impossible.

The charge of complicity in the murder of Marshal Bittencourt and in the attempt to murder the President he treats as preposterous. This charge, he says, rests entirely on the evidence of a degraded creature like Doeceliano Martyr, with whom he had always refused to come into contact. He quotes from a speech in which he had declared that he would never take office if it came to him through violence. Besides, the whole of his career proves that he is incapable of committing or encouraging crimes.

He closes by defying the President to join him in saying:

"I swear that I have never dishonored my country."

TELEGRAPH IMBROGLIO IN ARGENTINA.

The postmaster-general has acquired the knowledge that the Argentine government has the right to fix the proportion of the tariff on international messages which is apportionable to Argentine lines. Having come to that conclusion, he fixes that proportion at 8 cents gold per word, claiming, besides, the right of forcing all international traffic by state lines, to which he adjudges 3 1/5 cents per word.

In thus acting he overrides a rule of the Berne convention, of which Argentina forms part, to the effect that the telegrams must be transmitted by the lines stipulated by the sender of telegrams. No nation nor telegraph company can divert a message from the course indicated, but our postmaster-general scoffs at international conventions. His contention is, however, destroyed by Argentine concessions, to which, we presume, he may be more amenable. The Pacific and European Telegraph Company is the latest addition to the so-called Argentine lines. The company acquired Argentine rights to establish a line from this city to our bordering line with Chile for the sole purpose of transmitting international messages. The company is debarred from doing local work, in order to avoid competition with the state lines, also established between this city and the Andes. The Pacific and European is, consequently, an essentially transit line. The postmaster-general proposes that the international traffic by that company shall be transferred to the state lines at Mendoza for transmission to and from Buenos Aires, in order that the state lines may draw 3 1/5 cents gold per word. By that simple process the postmaster-general annuls the use of the portion of the European and Pacific company's wires from this city to Mendoza, thereby cancelling the rights acquired by the company when the government conceded the right to establish those lines. There is absolutely no reason why the postmaster-general may not, with equal right, elect that the transfer shall be made in the Andes and thus compel the European and Pacific company to shut up their stations.

The same argument applies to the lines of the Central and South American companies. Both companies are, therefore, liable to be compelled to close their offices at any time that it may suit the postmaster-general, should his extraordinary contention be upheld and should the companies yield to his demands. The other telegraph companies whose lines and cables are directed to Montevideo for Atlantic traffic possess very short wires in Argentine territory. The postmaster-general is in a predicament in deciding how to tap the traffic of those lines on Argentine territory, in order to draw the 3 1/5 cents gold per word. He is, nevertheless, equal to the occasion. He proposes to establish a controlling station at Quilmes through which all international traffic must pass. He can thus control the number of words and collect his tribute accordingly. In that case, the proportion of the European traffic which belongs to the so-called Argentine cables is only 5 cents gold per word whereas the postmaster-general will have his 3 1/5 cents. He is bent upon a uniform tariff independently of distance run or arrangements made for division by cable companies. He recognizes no arrangements beyond those which he is willing to make in favor or disfavor of third parties. The "bloated autocrat" comes conspicuously to the fore, expecting that non-officials will meekly bow to his dangerous "little knowledge." His last step has been to exact from each of the companies an account of the number of words transmitted during the year. His next step will be to claim his 3 1/5 cents gold per word. The claim will thus be flatly refused and the legal incident will thus be established. We shall be surprised if that legal incident should not be the last straw that will break the postmaster-general's back, when he will be requested to withdraw into private life in a damaged condition.—Times, Buenos Aires.

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A CONTRACT was closed in New York in January for the shipment of 10,000 bicycles to Europe during the current year. This looks well for the popularity of American wheels. Brazilian wheelmen should make a note of this.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOURÉUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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

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RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 8th, 1898.

NOTICE.

In view of the continued fall in exchange, the local currency subscription rate has been increased to 40,000, or 800 réis per copy. Since March 1st all subscriptions should be paid at that rate.

THE manifesto of Vice-President Manoel Victorino, it must be confessed, is far from satisfactory. He is charged with complicity in a very serious crime, and it is due to himself as well as to his official position that he should meet that charge squarely and without equivocation. He denies the accusation, of course; but his denial is simply an assumption that his well-known character and record are in themselves a refutation. This, but few will admit. What everyone desires is concise and explicit proof that he had no part in nor knowledge of the conspiracy. We do not believe for a moment that he took part in this conspiracy, nor that he plotted for the President's death. But did he know that others were plotting, and if so why did he protect them by keeping silent? Deocleciano expressly states that he talked with the Vice-President about it, but the latter sneers at the idea that he could have had any intercourse with such a man as Deocleciano. This is not enough. Is it true that Deocleciano conferred with the Vice-President about the plot, and if so, why did not the latter expose the conspiracy? In failing to do so he has clearly made himself an accomplice. Deputy Glycerio has confessed that he knew of the plot, and asserts that he sent an anonymous letter to one of the President's friends to give him warning. But he failed somehow to mention in that letter the names of the conspirators. Such a warning might have been designed to frighten the President and thus force him to resign. And, if Deputy Glycerio, the chief of the party, was informed of the plot, in which Senator João Cordeiro, Deputy Barbosa Lima, ex-Deputy Alcindo Guanabara and others were also concerned, why may we not conclude that the Vice-President also knew of it? His letter to a friend in London shows that he expected soon to assume the presidency, and his relationship with the President at that time was far from friendly. In his manifesto, he devotes his attention chiefly to a denunciation of the President and his advisers, to an exposé of the blunders and weaknesses of the government. This may all be true, but it proves more than he intends; it shows his animus against his chief and his resentment on account of the reversal of some of the projects initiated during his temporary occupancy of the presidency. In our opinion, this is a fatal mistake. The differences between the President and Vice-President over administrative measures are, perhaps, legitimate subjects for public discussion, but they can hardly be brought forward now to prove

that the latter had no knowledge of the conspiracy against the President's life. If Vice-President Manoel Victorino wishes to clear himself of a very grave charge and to justify the confidence which his many friends are placing in him, he will at once resign his high office, with all its immunities, and then present himself in court to demand a thorough investigation of his conduct. Clearing himself in this way, he will stand immeasurably higher in the estimation of his countrymen than he ever can by pursuing his present policy.

THE MOGYANA QUESTION.

LONDON & BRAZILIAN BANK LIMITED.

Rio de Janeiro, 2nd March 1898.
To the Editor of the Rio News.

Sir,—In your issue of 1st instant, no doubt many of your readers as well as myself were surprised at the adoption by you in a leading article, of the extraordinary opinions of the *Financial News* of London, as to the sacred nature of English capital when threatened with competition, and the astounding assurance of a merely Brazilian company in projecting a line of railway outside the privileged zone of an English line.

It is for the Mogyana Company and not for me, to make the apology of the projected extension, according to the showing of the São Paulo Railway Co., however, it is evident the Mogyana Co. have the right to make it if they wish to, and if they can. Therefore, because they are a Brazilian company, the *Financial News* and you think they should be prevented.

Although, unfortunately, many of those who have most profited by their connexion with Brazil, are not at the present moment friendly to Brazilian enterprises, some may be left who are not only grateful for the past but hopeful for the future, and who have knowledge enough to entrust their interests to Brazilian directors, as readily as to some English.

Finally, and this is the object of my addressing you, I may say that it is not the habit of the London and Brazilian Bank to lend itself to operations destined to rob the company or to rob the English line, or even to infringe or evasion of contracts, and I ask you to withdraw these expressions.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. MACKENZIE,
Manager.

We must confess ourselves more than surprised at the contents of the foregoing letter. Our readers will easily recall the circumstance that we held exactly the same opinions in 1892, when the Santos extension of the Mogyana line first came up for discussion, that were expressed in our last issue. Then the prime object was to get a second line through in the shortest time possible in order to relieve the blockade on the São Paulo line. We believed then that the best plan was to assist the English company to duplicate its line, and this could only be done by giving good security for the safety and profitableness of the investment. To promote competition would be to defeat the duplication of the line, and this would greatly prejudice the interests of the whole state.

As for the assertion that we have adopted the « extraordinary opinions of the *Financial News*, » it won't bear discussion. We reproduced the articles appearing in that paper, which included the correspondence on both sides, and we did it simply to give our readers all the information at our disposal. In doing this we no more adopt the opinions of the *Financial News* than we do those of Messrs. Fry, Miers & Co. Our opinions were frankly stated in an editorial on the subject, and there is not one word in that editorial which warrants the conclusion that we are actuated by hostility to the Mogyana as a Brazilian company, nor that we are unfriendly to Brazilian enterprises. We might expect such charges from the *Paiz*, but surely not from the manager of the London and Brazilian Bank. The fact is, we should take exactly the same position were the Mogyana owned by Englishmen, or Frenchmen, or Germans. We consider that the São Paulo company is spending a very large sum of money on the duplication of its lines, and this on certain guarantees. The state of São Paulo will be greatly benefited by this expenditure, and its duty, in our humble opinion, is to protect that investment to the fullest extent, not only according to the letter of the contract, but also in its spirit.

And now, with reference to the personal feature of our correspondent's letter, nothing could be further from our intention than that of charging the London and Brazilian Bank with improper motives in promoting the Mogyana loan in London. We have made no accusations of that character, and we have, therefore, nothing to retract. We are convinced that the directors of the bank were fully satisfied as to the legality of the transaction, for it was duly authorized by a federal concession, and also that it was a sound business. As for the phrases used by us to characterize the Mogyana scheme, not the financial negotiation in London, we are not particular as to what words are used as long as they express our meaning. We used the word « rob » in the commonly expressed sense of « deprive » take from, and not in the sense of criminal theft. We did not mean that the Mogyana people would forcibly enter a São Paulo railway warehouse and carry off its goods, but we did mean that they were seeking to take away from that company a part of the traffic which it now enjoys.

As for the matter in dispute between the two companies, on which the public is sure to have two opinions, we will now invite attention to the following communications.

A CORRECTION.

Yesterday afternoon we were favored with a telegram from Mr. William Speers, superintendent of the São Paulo railway, correcting a statement in our last issue to the effect that the projected Mogyana line to Santos avoided the privileged zone of the São Paulo line by curving outward far enough to pass around it. We have not seen the Mogyana surveys, but there was some assertion to the effect that this would be the route when the question was up for discussion in 1892. As the Mogyana party asserts that the privileged zone of the São Paulo line is respected, we accepted the statement, and then adopted the only possible alternative—that of an outward curve to avoid the privileged zone. It now appears, according to Mr. Speers' telegram, that the Mogyana Company has not even tried to keep outside the São Paulo zone. The telegram, however, will best explain this fact:

S. Paulo, 7th March.

Lamouréux, Rio.
My attention has been called to that part of your leader on Mogyana projected extension Resaca to Santos where it is stated, Mogyana company proposes to construct competing line to Santos curving outward far enough to avoid our privileged zone. This is not correct. The route laid out for the proposed Mogyana extension, commencing at the Jundiá end, runs for fifteen kilometres through our zone. Then it leaves it for a distance of about twenty kilometres, and re-entering continues within the São Paulo railway privileged zone the remaining distance of about one hundred and four kilometres to Santos. May I ask you to kindly have correction made in your next issue.—Speers.

THE MOGYANA CO. AND THE S. PAULO RAILWAY.

To the Editor of the Rio News:

Dear Sir,—I have perused with much attention the able leading article in your last number on the subject of the proposed extension of the Mogyana line to Santos.

Will you allow me, as one who happens to be interested in the matter, to correct a mistaken impression which you seem to be under on an important point?

After some preliminary observations, with which all foreign investors of capital in this country must cordially agree, you go on to say: « Now what is the Mogyana Company proposing to do? It is to start from one of its stations a short distance from its junction with the Paulista, and beyond the terminal point of the English line, and to build a competing line to Santos curving outward far enough to avoid the privileged zone ».

Now it is just this very point of the « curving outward » that is the turning point of the whole dispute. To « curve outward » far enough to avoid the privileged zone is just what the Mogyana does not intend to do.

The Mogyana company is undoubtedly entitled by the concession granted it under decree 977, August 5th, 1892, to extend its line from Resaca to Santos, but is bound by the same to respect the rights of other existing railways.

The zone rights of the São Paulo Railway Company are clearly defined in the concession granted them under date April 26th, 1856, and

still more precisely by clause VI of the renewed contract of 17th July, 1895, in which it is plainly laid down that other railways may be constructed to Santos, so long as they do not run within the zone in the same direction as the S. Paulo Railway's existing line; (*desde que não percorram a zona da S. Paulo Railway na mesma direcção de sua linha actual.*)

The Mogyana projected line starts, it is true—as stated with a great flourish of trumpets by their agents—at a point « far outside the S. Paulo Company's zone »; but that is because the point of departure referred to is beyond the S. Paulo Railway Company's terminal station of Jundiá.

As soon as it is physically possible, namely, as soon as the new Mogyana line arrives abreast of Jundiá, it enters the S. Paulo Railway's privileged zone, and, once in it, never leaves it, or forsakes it, till it gets to Santos, except once for a few kilometres, when forced out by the difficulties of the ground, and the necessity for turning to engineering account the valley of the Atibaia; and it runs, and continues to run, draining the same district, in the same direction, and as nearly parallel to the S. Paulo Railway line—always within the S. Paulo Railway's privileged zone—as the character of the physical obstacles to be overcome will permit.

The project, in short, amounts to a duplication of the S. Paulo Company's entire line from the interior to Santos, within their zone, and carried out by an opposition company, and I trust the S. Paulo Railway Company will oppose it as a man opposes the entry of a burglar into his house.

The project is just what you describe it as being, namely, one designed to rob the S. Paulo Railway of as much of its traffic as possible; and it seems to me an indication of considerable « nerve » on the part of the Mogyana directors that they should venture into the London market, and invite English capitalists to subscribe the sum of one and a half millions of pounds—of which they cannot find a penny at home—to be used as funds to enable them to make war on an English enterprise in which some six million pounds of English capital are already engaged.

Another point. Have shareholders in the Paulista company considered what will be the effect on their profits of the projected enterprise? There are, I think, signs that they have! Perhaps I should rather ask whether the gentlemen who represent them in London in the negotiation understood to be now going on for the transfer of their line to English investors, have made it plain to those interested, or about to become interested, that the revenue returns of past years can furnish no reliable basis for calculating the probable revenue of the future, unless a large margin be allowed for the diminution of traffic which will be caused by the completion of this Mogyana scheme, and the reduction of income which will undoubtedly follow.

Let me also call your attention to the fact that the Mogyana projected line, starting from Resaca, at once enters the Paulista company's privileged zone; and continues in it up to the point at which it invades the S. Paulo Railway zone. When the line is completed its first effect will be to take from the Paulista company the whole of the traffic of the Mogyana system, which now passes on to the Paulista Railway at Campinas.

The foregoing statements cannot be candidly disputed, as the route to be taken by the new line is perfectly well known, and the zone question is one of fact and not of opinion.

I am, dear Sir,
Your obedient servant,
ANGLO-PAULISTA.

5th March, 1898.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—There were 227 deaths in the city of Pará during the month of January.

—There were 4,185 immigrant arrivals at Santos during the past month.

—It is now reported that Julio de Castilhos will not go away from Rio Grande do Sul.

—On the 12th ult. an American squadron from Montevideo via Bahia arrived at Pará.

—The opposition party in Maranhão resolved not to go to the polls, and accused the government with violence.

—In Pernambuco on the 3rd inst., anniversary of the murder of Dr. José Maria, a large number of persons visited his grave.

—On the 1st inst., a son of Dr. Paulino Werneck, two years of age, was killed by a fall from the window of his house at Petropolis.

—An Italian at Bagé, Rio Grande do Sul, is said to have found hidden in a kettle in the house in which he was residing the sum of 165,000\$ in gold.

—It is announced that Dr. James M. Ayers, who was United States consul at Pará during President Harrison's administration, has been appointed to the consular post at Rosario, Argentina.

—It is stated that the 28th battalion of infantry, stationed at S. João d'El Rei, has not received pay for over two months. What is the use of having soldiers if you can't pay them?

—There were three murderous assaults in São Paulo on the 27th ult., all committed by Italians, and all with grave consequences. One man was shot dead for seducing his cousin, the father being the avenging party, and the other two were fatally stabbed on account of petty quarrels.

Gov. Borges de Medeiros has sent 100 soldiers to a place called Quatro Leguas...

On the evening of the 28th ult., a well-known planter from S. Sinão was robbed of 30,000 while standing at the door of the Apollo theatre, São Paulo.

On the 26th ult. a boy of 14 years, who was employed in a São Paulo butcher-shop, fell into a rage because a young man of 22 years told him to hurry up...

Letters of the 21st ult. published in the São Paulo papers, confess that yellow fever has broken out at S. Carlos do Píñhal. Many residents were panic-stricken and were moving away.

São Paulo is getting a very unsavory reputation for criminal practices. On the evening (p.m.) of the 27th ult., the residence of Mr. Joseph W. Mee, in Rua Itambé, was broken into by four Italians during his absence...

S. PAULO FACTS AND FANCIES.

Know ye the land where the cypress and myrtle Are emblems of deeds that are done in their clime; Where the rage of the vulture, the love of the turtle, Now melt into sorrow, now madden to crime?

Comparisons are odious—international comparisons especially so; but, like many other odious things, international comparisons insist on intruding themselves on our notice.

Looking at the subject in this way, and taking each section, or segment, as a separate whole, I would venture, greatly daring, to give it as my impression that: The Syrians are the laziest, The British the dullest, The Germans the fittest, The Americans the most chauvinistic, The Portuguese the least civilized, The Brazilians the most conceited.

The Italians the best looking, and most numerous, of the clans which compose the population of this progressive and law-despising city.

I remember hearing an old man say, speaking of life in the British isles: 'If ever you read in the papers of a row characterised by more than ordinary brutality, and originating in a trifle not worth the trouble of even the mildest discussion, be sure that one of the combatants will be named Haggerty and the other Fogarty.'

Do you remember my writing you a few weeks back on the crying necessity for the addition of a gallows and a whip to the machinery of justice in this country? Let me now show you, by recalling something of what has happened in the meantime, how murder is brought to our own doors in this city, admittedly the most prosperous and future of the Union.

I mean to make a few more remarks on this sanguinary subject next week, when I confidently expect to have a new and attractive assortment of murders to offer you.

agreeable, if momentary excitement. To proceed a day or two after the murder of the young German, and only a very few yards from the spot where he fell, an Italian, on being asked for payment of an account, settled it in full with a revolver shot in the mouth of his creditor, who staggered a yard or two, and fell dead.

Such is S. Paulo of to-day. I am not aware that, in proportion to its size, it is any worse than many other places in the republic; but there are those who remember the time, not very many years ago, when murder and robbery were unknown in it.

But all the blame is not to be laid on the Italians. The history of their land supplies some excuse, though no justification, for their well-known views on knifing. The bulk of the Italians we have among us are decent, respectful, hard-working fellows, builders of houses, road-makers, lusty wielders of pick and shovel, keen traders, and fair dealers according to their lights.

Nor can the police be fairly saddled with the responsibility. They show all proper pluck in seizing the stabbers and shooters after the event, and halting them off to a quod.

Under its influence things are plainly going from bad to worse. The slightest quarrel serves an excuse for murder; and it is evident the smell of blood in the air is exciting a class of human tigers who kill for killing's sake.

As for the remedies, they are simple, were there the will to apply them. First, prevention by rigid and universal disarmament, beginning with the class which supplies the greatest number of these bad citizens.

Some friend, some day, calls him a son of a gun. Agonised by the insult, he whips out his razor, and cuts the friend's jugular. Allowance is made for his outraged feelings, for the fact that his family is distinguished, for half a dozen things which an English judge would consider had 'nothing to do with the case,' and if brought to trial at all, he is absolved, if not congratulated, by a sympathising jury.

It is stated that the decisions on the proposals for leasing various northern roads will be announced this week.

RAILROAD NOTES

It is stated that on Saturday the Villa Isabel tramway was transferred to Messrs. Wille Schmilinsky & Co. The price mentioned is £90,000.

A telegram of the 4th inst. from S. Paulo says that there has been a fall in the shares of the railway.

It is expected that all the electric trams of the Jardim Botânico line will soon be running, the machinery being nearly ready.

There are 14,000 miles of electric tramway in the United States, as against a poor 80 miles in the United Kingdom. That is a comparison which gives a bad impression of British enterprise.

SHIPPING NOTES

The American cruiser Wilmington is expected here.

The Journal do Brazil says that the steamer Comandante Freitas, formerly the Itapeva, recently purchased by the government, is already undergoing repairs whose cost is estimated at 70,000.

H. M. S. Flora the new flagship on this station, entered port yesterday, firing and receiving the usual salute. We have previously given a description of her.

LOCAL NOTES

The mass on Friday for Col. Moreira Cesar was attended chiefly by military men.

It is stated that the fort of Santa Cruz, which requires water for 1,000 persons, receives barely enough for 300.

Vice-President Manoel Victorino's manifesto is attracting much attention and some severe criticisms have been published.

It is now said that Dr. Campos Salles will take a trip to Europe. If he wishes to escape the schemes of the Jacobins, he should go at once.

The Spanish minister, D. José Labrera left for Madrid on the 2nd inst., leaving his 2nd secretary D. Luis Pastor y Mora in charge of the legation.

On last Wednesday the supreme court decided unfavorably to the Duke of Saxe the suit brought by his attorney to recover possession of Leopoldina palace.

Quite a number of applications have been made for habeas corpus for the six exiles at Fernando Noronha. Among the lawyers who have filed such applications is Senator Ruy Barbosa.

The supreme court at its sitting on Saturday decided that the Fernando de Noronha exiles, in whose behalf application had been made for a writ of habeas corpus, must be brought before it on the 26th of this month.

The increase in fever mortality and the malignant character of the disease this year, should be a warning to our readers, especially recent arrivals, to be on their guard.

Judge Raja Gabaglia has ordered the release of Joaquim Freire and Fortunato de Medeiros; but, as the order has not been executed, application has been made to the supreme council of the court of appeals, which will take action on the case to-morrow.

The Belgian minister, Count van den Steen, expects to leave for Europe this month, and will leave Count d'Ursel in charge. The new charge is a grandson of Count d'Ursel who was minister to Brazil many years ago and wrote an interesting book on the country.

On Thursday evening last, Mr. James Smith, commercial traveller for Chisholm & Law, of Glasgow, died at the Strangers' Hospital of yellow fever.

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The assertion that the government under the cover of martial law, had caused private correspondence to be seized at the post-office proves to be true.

The Journal do Commercio closed its subscription on the 28th ult. for the purchase of a residence for the family of Marshal Bittencourt. The total subscribed was 31,498\$840, to which the subscriptions promoted by the Debate and the Estado de S. Paulo are to be added, making a grand total of 73,603\$840.

It was understood when the old exhibition building in Largo da Lapa was sold that the buyer would remove it at once. He has taken off the corrugated iron roof, and has removed the windows and some other material, but the principal part of the skeleton is still there.

Travellers sometimes find the pavements of this city in very good condition, and not a few of our blindest residents believe it. But the truth is that while the Ovidor, Gonçalves Dias, Cattete, and a few other streets are kept in good condition, the back and side streets are wretchedly out of repair and are a disgrace to the city.

Parents who desire to send their children to a good day school will do well to visit the Methodist school at No. 2, Rua Barão d'Itambé, Botafogo, and inquire what Miss Glenn can do for them.

On Friday another Itapeva subscriber tried 'pretence hand on the Veas, after having expressed his mature opinion on the state of affairs between the United States and Spain.

It has been thought necessary to explain that Senator Ruy Barbosa, in applying for habeas corpus for the Fernando de Noronha exiles, was not actuated by a spirit of opposition to the government.

The abuses recently committed under martial law are apparently having the salutary effect of serving as an object lesson for the Florianistas, who may now perhaps be able to understand, though they have not suffered a tenth part of what they caused their adversaries to suffer, that humane and liberal principles are better for all classes of people than barbarity and despotism.

It is with regret that we note the death in the Santa Casa da Misericórdia, Sunday last, of Mr. Charles W. McCarty. The latter came here from the United States about six weeks ago and on the 28th ult. was removed to the hospital suffering from intermittent fever which caused his death.

The South American Journal says: 'We much regret to record the death of Mr. Alfred Walker, who arrived in this country only a short time ago as representative of the Review of the River Plate. This event was caused by an attack of pleurisy, which ended fatally on Monday last. Mr. Walker was an Australian by birth, but had resided for some years in various parts of South America, and we understand had property in Paraguay. He seemed to be an intelligent and energetic young man, and was confident of doing good work for the paper he represented. It is very sad to hear of his dying in the midst of his hopes, and alone in this great city.'

DEATH.

HAMPSHIRE.—On the 26th ult., at Villa Jacaribe, Campos do Jordão, of consumption, in his 22nd year, WILLIAM HENRY (Willie), eldest son of Harold Joseph and Wilhelmine Elise Marie Hampshire.

MISS ELLEN THOMPSON.

In recording the death of Miss Ellen Thompson, one of the nursing staff at the Strangers' Hospital, on the morning of the 4th inst., we can but faintly express the surprise and profound regret which it has caused in our small community.

On Monday, the 28th ult., beyond a slight feeling of fatigue, she was well and was on duty. The next morning she felt ill, but thought it nothing more than an attack of influenza.

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Miss Thompson received her training at St. Thomas' Hospital, in London, where she was charge nurse for a time. She then went to the Paddington Infirmary, and then was for some years matron of a boys' school at Brighton. She then went to the British Hospital at Buenos Aires for three years, after which she joined the staff of the Strangers' Hospital.

She was devoted to her profession, and was universally beloved by her patients. She was a gentle and careful nurse, and her long experience, some six teen years, made her an invaluable attendant upon the sick.

CRICKET.

The «Morro Velho Athletic Club» whose secretary invited a team of the «Club Brasileiro de Cricket» to visit them at the end of last season (which fixture was unavoidably put off on account of sickness), has again sent a cordial invitation for a visit to be made to them early this season.

The challenge has been accepted and several have already promised their names.

A team will leave hence by the night train on Wednesday, 6th April; the match will be played on Friday and Saturday, and the players can be back at their offices on Monday morning, 11th April, so that they will only be absent one business day—Saturday.

The team has not yet been completed and any who may wish to join on the tour should send their names, not later than the 15th inst. to Mr. A. Amaral, care of Brazilian Coal Co., who is ready to give any further information desired as regards the trip.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

The Journal of the Board of Agriculture; London, December, 1897. Published for the Board of Agriculture by Laughton & Co., 1 Essex St., Strand. The publication is one of great interest and utility to agriculturists.

The Brazilian Review, the first number of which was published the past week, is an important addition to the periodicals of this city. It is edited and published by Mr. J. P. Williamson, whose long residence in Brazil and whose ability insure exceptionally good work. The paper is modelled after the London financial papers, and will deal mainly with financial and commercial matters.

BUSINESS NOTES

—A recent letter from Pará says that manufacturing industry is now making wonderful progress in that state without any official assistance.

—The best way to promote prosperity is to leave trade and industry pretty much to themselves. Over taxation and minute regulation, even when accompanied by officially directed assistance, are sure to prejudice the best industries in the world.

—Strangers who are unfamiliar with the beneficial properties of herba matle, or Paraguayan tea, should try the Larangeira brand, which is highly recommended for its purity. It is cooling to the blood, and is considered a beneficial drink for the hot season. Try it!

—It appears that the government has decided to send a commissioner to Macaeo to investigate the charges made against the inspector of customs by the merchants of that city. The matter seems to be quite serious for the merchants have closed their establishments and have resolved not to withdraw merchandise from the customhouse until their grievances are redressed. They have appointed Senator Bernardo de Mendonça to represent them in the defence of their interests.

—With reference to the Amazonian Syndicate, we learn that the «private and confidential» document that has come into our hands is not intended to serve as a prospectus, but merely as a memorandum for the firms and individuals who are concerned in the formation of the company. A full prospectus will be issued in due course to the public, and the announcement of the names of those connected with the enterprise will, we believe, afford ample evidence of its serious character.—Financial News, Feb. 7.

—In journals of this city it was reported last week that, in consequence of the danger of a war between United States and Spain, a prominent broker had received instructions from importers in New York not to ship coffee on American vessels, that insurance companies had refused to insure cargoes on American vessels bound for American ports, and that no American vessel would leave this port without an express order from the United States consul-general. We know that the last of these statements is untrue, and we cannot learn that there is any foundation for the others.

—The fluctuating and complicated character of the currency in South America is causing importers much trouble in New York. The abominable fiscal laws of the United States provide, among other things, for the imposition of fines for undervaluations. This gives the customs officials a good chance which they are not slow to improve. The importer dispatches his merchandise at one rate, and the official adopts another of course. A fine then follows. It is very strange that officialdom should consider itself authorized to obstruct and harass commerce in every part of the world!

—The period for paying the «industries e profissões» tax closed on the last day of February, but as the treasury was unable to attend to the large number of people present the last day, the period was extended another five days.

—On the 28th ult. a commission representing the workmen of the marine arsenal called on the President to protest against the proposed dismissal of 800 men as a measure of economy. The President promised to do all he could for them. It would be interesting to know how they expect to be paid from an empty treasury.

—We are authorised to state that in view of possible litigation between the Mogyana Railway Company in Brazil and the San Paulo Railway Company, over the contention of the latter that the extension of the Mogyana line to Santos would be an infringement of the rights and privileges it enjoys under its concession from the Brazilian government, the London and Brazilian Bank, Limited, has decided not to proceed for the present with the issue of mortgage debentures of the Mogyana company for the purpose of such extension. Less than a week has elapsed since The Financial News first called attention to the «private and confidential» prospectus of the proposed issue and its meaning for the San Paulo company. The withdrawal of the scheme leaves a clear field and wider opportunities for the San Paulo line, of which, with due regard both to the interests of its shareholders and of the vast country which it serves, it may be hoped the directors will take full advantage.—Financial News, Feb. 9.

—The following São Paulo banks and companies have announced dividends:— Banco Commercial e Industria 125000 per share (25 per cent per annum) for half year; Banco de S. Paulo, 75000 per share for half year, or 15 per cent per annum; Banco União de S. Carlos, 25000 per fully paid share and 100 per partly paid share, or 25 p. c. per annum; Banco de Credito Real de S. Paulo, 100 per fully paid share and 25 per partly paid share, or 10 p. c. per annum; Banco União de S. Paulo, at the rate of 6 p. c. per annum; Banco dos Lavradores, 85 per share, or 8 p. c. per annum; Banco do Ribeirão Preto, 125 per share, or 12 p. c. per annum; Cia. Mechanica e Importadora, at the rate of 55000 per share; Cia. Agua e Luz, debenture interest at the rate of 25250 per coupon; Cia. Fabril Paulista, 125 per share for half year, or 12 p. c. per annum; Cia. Commercial Paulista, at rate of 12 p. c. per annum; Cia. Frontão Paulista, at rate of 10 p. c. per annum; Cia. Viçação Paulista, debenture interest; Cia. Mogyana, 145 per fully paid share and 5600 per partly paid share for half year.

—According to a letter received from Rio Janeiro the project of an international industrial and commercial congress to be held in Brazil, from May to October, 1899, is under discussion there. The letter is from J. Cordeiro da Graça, a prominent electrical engineer of Rio Janeiro and formerly an officer in the Brazilian army. Senhor da Graça was a member of the Pan-American party which toured the industrial centres of the United States last summer under the auspices of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum, and at the end of the trip he remained for several months in this country, continuing his studies of its industrial condition. He writes that he intends to deliver lectures relative to his visit to the United States, and that the proposition to hold the congress, first suggested by him, has been well received by press and public. Delegates will visit the different states of Brazil to study the resources of the country, and among the matters discussed, will be tariff, banking facilities, methods of transportation and the other questions considered during the American tour.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce, Feb'y 3.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—The Brazilian 1889 loan was quoted at 60 in London yesterday.

—The municipal revenue of Porto Alegre for 1898 is estimated at 2,029,422\$750.

—The value represented by the stamped wrappers furnished last year by the national printing office was 1,664,275\$166 for the tobacco tax and 2,395,109\$150 for the tax on beverages.

—The tribunal of accounts has registered an order for the payment of 777\$850 to the London & River Plate Bank for the cost of telegrams sent by order of the minister of finance.

—The Santos customs receipts last month were 3,002,159\$819, against 2,921,390\$849 in the same month of last year. This shows a slight improvement. The recbedoria receipts (state revenues) in the same month were 2,352,336\$601, which is almost wholly made up of the export duty levied on coffee.

—The following returns of customs receipts for the month of February have been made public:

Table with 3 columns: Location, 1898, 1897. Rows include Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Pará, and Porto Alegre with their respective values.

COMMERCIAL.

Table of exchange rates for various currencies including Brazilian milreis, gold, and sterling.

EXCHANGE.

March 1.—Presidential election. Business suspended. The banks were rather uncertain in their appreciation of the market, for some raised, and others reduced the rates at which they opened, but the official value of the milreis was 636-6 2/3 during the day. At first the market appeared fairly steady with the foreign banks drawing at 6 1/2, but the latter apparently found too much money and retired, the bank then declining from 6 2/3 for other than bank sterling to 6 1/16. In the afternoon rates further declined, and at the close only small sums for good money could be had at the banks at 6 1/2. There was not much doing at the above extremes. Sovereigns sold at 37500 at the Bolsa, which closed without offers of bills.

March 2.—The London & Brazilian Bank posted 6 1/16; the Banque Française 6 1/32, and the other foreign banks 6 1/2, but in the course of the morning 6 1/16 was official value of the milreis, and for a time the banks were cautious drawers at this rate. The demand for bills appeared to be sharp, but was certainly not general, and at 6% for bank and 6 2/32 for other paper the business done must have been small. Then the banks did something at 6 1/32 for good money, and business was done in other sterling at 6 1/2 during the day. At first the market appeared fairly steady with the foreign banks drawing at 6 1/2, but the latter apparently found too much money and retired, the bank then declining from 6 2/32 for other than bank sterling to 6 1/16. In the afternoon rates further declined, and at the close only small sums for good money could be had at the banks at 6 1/2. There was not much doing at the above extremes. Sovereigns sold at 37500 at the Bolsa, which closed without offers of bills.

March 4.—There was a better feeling in the market, and the bank with 6 1/16 posted, and 6 1/32, which the Banque Française finally posted. There was decidedly more desire to sell than to buy exchange, and raised paper was not readily placed at 6 1/2, but at the same time some of the banks were buying their own paper at this rate, and real commercial sterling nearly always found money, while anything at 6 2/32 was readily placed, even with an option attached. The banks showed some desire to draw during the morning at 6 1/16, probably because the late rather fitful demand was not so apparent, and the afternoon was quiet, the closing rates being 6 1/16 for bank, and 6 1/32 for other paper, and 6 1/2 for other sterling. A considerable business was said to have been done in repaid bank at 6 1/2. The street extremes were 6 1/16-6 1/32 for bank and 6 1/32-6 2/32 for other sterling. The Bolsa closed without buyers or sellers of sovereigns, which were quoted on the street at 36875.

March 5.—All the banks posted 6 1/16, which was official all day, but only nominal during the afternoon. All opening some trifling sums were obtained from 6 1/16 for bank, and 6 1/32 for other paper were reported. Apparently to try the market some sellers appeared at 6 1/32, but did nothing, and the close was 6 1/16 for bank, with conditions, and 6 1/32-6 1/2 for other sterling. There was said to have been some legitimate demand during the day from buyers who have waited too long, and the business reported was in bank sterling at 6 1/32-6 1/16, and in other bills at 6 1/16-6 1/8. At the Bolsa there were neither buyers or seller of sovereigns on the street; 37500 was quoted.

March 7.—The market was irregular and weak, with the official rates changed twice, and even four times, in the course of the day. At first some trifling amounts were reported in bank at 6 1/16, but there was plenty of money at this rate, and then 6 1/2 was freely offered for a number of minutes. The official rates at the English banks were finally fixed at 6 1/16, at which the market closed, with money for other sterling at 6 1/2, and some bills at 6 1/32. It was not claimed that the demand was for remittances, but it certainly alarmed the banks, who may, however, be counting upon the repurchase of their drafts sold during the day. A very good business, such as it was, was reported at 6 1/16-6 1/32 for bank and 6 1/32-6 1/16 for other sterling. Sovereigns were quoted on the street at 37500, and the Bolsa closed with buyers at 37800, no sellers.

Sales of Stocks and Shares.

Table of stock and share sales for March 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, and 8, listing various companies and their values.

Table of bank balances for various banks including Lavoura e Commercio, Republica, and others.

Table of bank balances for March 4, listing Apolices, Commercial, and other banks.

Table of bank balances for March 5, listing Apolices, Commercial, and other banks.

Table of bank balances for March 7, listing Apolices, Commercial, and other banks.

Table of bank balances for March 8, listing Apolices, Commercial, and other banks.

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Declared capital of this branch, 1,500,000\$000. Deposits, fixed maturity and with notice 1,308,363,940. Do without interest, 15,847,205,680. Sundry accounts, 2,487,890,870. Bills payable, 14,256,837,450. Head office, agencies and branches, 1,628,327,690. Securities for loans guaranteed accounts, 13,076,104,260. Cash, 11,199,459,840. 53,668,624\$820.

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

Financial statement for The British Bank of South America, Limited, including Capital, Reserve Fund, Assets, and Liabilities.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

Financial statement for London and Brazilian Bank, Limited, including Capital, Reserve Fund, Assets, and Liabilities.

BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU BRÉSIL.

Financial statement for Banque Française du Brésil, including Capital, Reserve Fund, Assets, and Liabilities.

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

Financial statement for Brasilianische Bank für Deutschland, including Capital, Reserve Fund, Assets, and Liabilities.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 7th March, 1898.

Exports.

Coffee.—During the five working days of the week the demand has been somewhat irregular, but the sales declared amount to about 65,000 bags, realized between the extremes of 18500—18500 per arroba, No. 7, although some of the brokers refuse to quote at the lowest price. Shipments have been very free, and although receipts are some 12,000 bags more than in the preceding week, the stocks have been reduced by over 30,000 bags.

crop estimates reached, while the moderate consumption in Europe looks as if holds there were unwilling to lower prices, lest stocks might not be replenished on the same basis of cost.

On the 28th ulto, the reported sales were 15,000 bags, with brokers quoting No. 7 at 18500—18500 per arroba, and on the 29th, without change in quotations, the business done was about 8,000 bags, with the market dealer brokers quoted on the 31st at 18500—18500, with sales of 20,000 bags, and on the following day 14,000 bags of changed hands. Saturday was quiet, with about 8,000 bags sold, but the market did not seem very active, and this morning factors are said to be steady. As exchange has opened very weak, if dealers do not alter their ideas business with exporters seems probable in the course of the day.

The shipments since our last report have been:

Table showing shipments since last report, categorized by destination: United States, Europe, Cape, River Plate, etc., and Coastwise.

The vessels sailed with coffee are:

Table listing vessels sailed with coffee, including ship names, destinations, and dates.

The coffee sailed in February was divided as follows:

Table showing the division of coffee shipped in February by destination.

Receipts for the past week were 75,000 bags, against 65,000 bags for the preceding week and 68,500 bags for the week before. In transit the receipts were 15,000 bags coastwise.

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

Table showing brokers' quotations for coffee per arroba for various dates.

Stocks in all hands were this morning estimated to be 455,457 bags.

The sales reported in Santos for the week were 15,000 bags for the United States and 50,000 bags for Europe. Good averages was quoted at \$500 per ton kilos, until the 4th inst, when \$400 was wired and at this price the market closed, on Saturday quiet. Receipts for the week, six days, were 70,000 bags, against 62,128 bags for the preceding four days, shipments 12,000 bags for the United States and 157,000 bags for Europe and the stocks on Saturday evening were estimated to be about 700,000 bags.

The shipments from Santos in February were divided as follows:

Table showing the division of shipments from Santos in February by destination.

and for eight months of the crop year:

Table showing eight months of the crop year by destination.

Daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro

Large table showing daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro from Feb. 28 to Mar. 7, 1898, including columns for Receipts, Shipments, and Total.

Imports.

Receipts of most articles have been fair, and prices generally are slightly higher, or unchanged, with howling for the market animal, under considerable supplies. Flour has been firm, but without much movement with the only receipts from the River Plate and this market is neglected, while American is rather dearer. The supply of codfish has been very heavy and the market has declined. Lard and rice are unchanged, and pork rather dearer. Three cargoes of Pitch pine and a fair quantity of White have supplied the markets, and quotations are somewhat nominal. Receipts of kerosene are large and dealers have reduced their prices, turpentine and rosin are unchanged, and cement is higher. A trifling quantity of Indian corn from the River Plate, some bran and hay have arrived, but the greater part of each seems to have been direct importations by the train companies. Exchange has been under a cloud throughout the week, and on Saturday bank sterling was done at 6 1/2, the result it was said of some good money arrivals. The banks are evidently very undecided, and the last balance sheets show that all must have remitted funds abroad during February. If those remittances are against bills sold and not yet paid for the present position may suddenly change, when the banks require to replenish their cash balances.

Flour.—Receipts during the week have been: Oropesa, from Liverpool, 500 bags; 250 brls; Satellite, from the River Plate, 10,500 bags; 5,250 = 5,500 brls.

The deliveries for the week do not appear to have exceeded 4,000 brls, but the market is reported to be firm and prices are advanced by 500 rs. per brl, for American and 15 for local mills, with River Plate unchanged and quite neglected. Stocks are no longer in excess of about 20,000 brls of foreign flour, of which 5,000 American and 5,000 River Plate in first hands, and brokers quote as follows, viz:

Table showing flour prices for various types: Richmond 1st, Baltimore 1st, Western and Interior, River Plate, Local Mills.

Codfish.—The receipts have been 1,678 tubs, 311 cases per Baltic Max from Halifax, 4,350 tubs per Flora from Cuba, 5,162 tubs per John Robert from Hamburg, and 1,021 cases Norwegian per Amazonas from Hamburg. The supply has been rather too considerable, and is moreover a good deal divided among dealers, the market falling off, with stocks increased to some 25,000 packages. Dealers quote Gaspe tubs at 505 and Norwegian cases at 55500—60500, but prices are said to be rather nominal.

Lard.—The Rosales brought 250 cases of New York. No changes are made in last retail quotations of 8500—8500 for American and 14500—15500 per kilogramme for native.

Pork.—Receipts nil, and dealers have advanced prices to 1500—1600 per kilogramme for American and 1800—1900 for native.

Rice.—Receipts nil, but three steamers are now bound here from Rangoon. Last retail quotations are unchanged at 275—285000 per bag for Indian and 25000—260000 for native rice.

Pitch Pine.—The receipts are 1,137,928 feet per Mouronia, 25,152 feet per Australa and 209,138 feet per Prita, all from Brazil, from Pernambuco. The market is fairly supplied now, and last quotations of \$4500—55500 are somewhat nominal.

White Pine.—Receipts have been 22,290 feet per New York, 135,325 feet per J. C. Hamilton Jr., from New York. Last quotation of 250 rs. per foot may be continued.

Spruce Pine.—The only news is the chattering of ants which is said to load at Portland.

Swedish Pine.—Receipts nil and nominal quotations are 95500 per doz. for red, and 915 for white per doz.

Kerosene.—Receipts are 11,554 cases per J. C. Hamilton and N. B. Morris from New York. Dealers have reduced prices for American to 8500—8500 per case for lots and 8500—8500 in small parcels.

Turpentine.—The N. B. Morris brought 50 cases from New York, and retailers are now quoting at 1850—1850 per kilogramme.

Rosin.—Receipts are 25 brls. per Rosalinet from New York, and 100 brls. have arrived from German. Dealers are now quoting British 16500—16500, Belgian and German 15500—17500 and French 30500—31500 per brl.

Indian Corn.—The Vina brought 1,800 bags from Buenos Aires, receipts nil. River Plate is nominal and the local mills quote at \$500 per bag.

Hay.—The Vina brought 5,000 bales from Buenos Aires. Alfafa is now quoted at 185—190 rs. per kilogramme.

Coal.—Receipts since our last report are: 2,400 tons per Atova, from Cardiff; 3,250 " " Glasgow, do; 2,455 " " Revolution, do; 2,115 " " Zanzibar, do; 2,115 " " New City, do; 2,504 " " Penarth, do; 4,755 " " Chandevor, from Newport; 4,755 " " Magdalena, do.

Rum.—The receipts coastwise have been 1,063 pipes, prices are unchanged, or in some cases higher, and last quotations were: Pernambuco and Maceio, 245000—255000; Bahia and Aracaju, 230000—240000; Campos, 230000—240000; Angra and Paraty, 250000—260000; Paratyba, 250000—255000.

Pernambuco.

We copy the following from Arthur B. Dallas' Freight and Shipping List for the month of January last: Sugar.—Since date of my last very little rain has fallen in the sugar districts, and the young canes, looking forward to the season, are beginning to feel the drought somewhat, with a continuance of rain the coming crop will exceed the past. The young canes, in consequence of the United States ports have been very moderate, and the demand for Liverpool has fallen off considerably. For the Southern Brazilian markets a large quantity of sugar has been shipped. For unbagged sugar, per 15 kilos, 1 quote: Usinas, 6500 @ 7300; 3rd regular, 6800 @ 7500; Somenos regular, 4500 @ 7500; Demerara, 4500; Mascavado, 3500 @ 3700; Bruto secco, 3500 @ 3500; Retame, 3500.

Cotton.—Supplies continue to come forward freely and 27 1/2 brs. have come to market since my last, and there is a good deal of cotton still to come forward from the interior. Nothing worth mentioning has lately gone to Liverpool, but shipments to Rio de Janeiro continue on a very liberal scale, and some small lots to Portugal

have been shipped. I quote today's Berms at 14500 per 15 kilos as of shore.

Entries of Sugar from 1st Sept. 97 to 31st Jan. 1898, 97,054 BL. Entries of Sugar from 1st Sept. 97 to 31st Jan. 1898, 99,488 BL. Cotton during same period, 77,643 BL.

Shipments from Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Rio Grande do Sul and Porto Alegre in January 1898.

Table showing shipments from Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Rio Grande do Sul and Porto Alegre in January 1898, categorized by destination.

Total shipments from Pernambuco from 1st September 1897 to 31st January 1898.

Table showing total shipments from Pernambuco from 1st September 1897 to 31st January 1898, categorized by destination.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table listing arrivals of foreign vessels, including ship names, companies, and arrival dates.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table listing departures of foreign vessels, including ship names, companies, and departure dates.

Vessels Afloat & Chartered for Rio

Table listing vessels afloat and chartered for Rio, including ship names, companies, and destinations.

Table listing shipping arrivals from various ports including Portland, Cardiff, Antwerp, Leith, Pernambuco, Blyth, Hamburg, at Barbados, Baltimore, Liverpool, New York, and Ship Island.

Arrivals of foreign steamers.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, FROM, CONSIGNED TO. Lists arrivals of foreign steamers such as Nagy Lajos Aust, Maskaelyne Blg, and various others.

Departures of foreign steamers.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, FOR, CARGO. Lists departures of foreign steamers such as Olbers Blg, Iberia Fr, and various others.

* Calling at intermediate ports.

Foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro.

March 6th, 1898.

Large table listing foreign sailing vessels with columns: NAME, TONS, ARRIVED, FROM, CONSIGNEES. Categorized by American, Argentine, British, German, Italian, Norwegian, Portuguese, and Russian.

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RIO DE JANEIRO TRIUMPHATOR-BRAU AND LOGOS'S STOUT Beer in barrels & bottled

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Last Quotations of Stocks and Bonds --- March 7th

Large table with multiple columns: Circulation, Public Funds, Banks, Railways, Tramways, Mills. Lists various financial instruments and their market values.

ARP & Co.

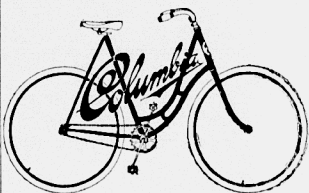
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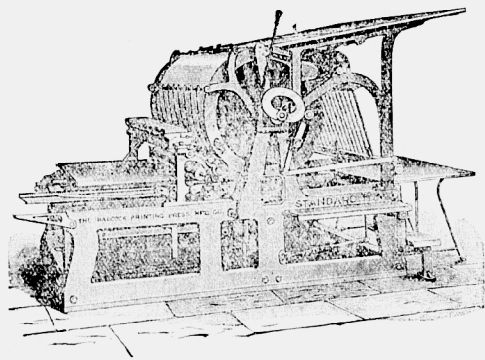
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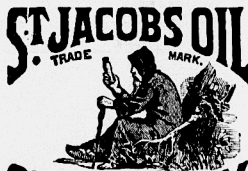
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THE RIO NEWS.

This paper is now in its 25th year, having originally been published as *The South American Mail* and *The British and American Mail*. It assumed its present title at the beginning of APRIL 1873, when it was published three times a month. From a tri-monthly it has been changed to a weekly publication, and from four pages it has been increased to twelve.

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