NEWS. THE R

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RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 28TH, 1899.

NUMBER 9

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worship at 11 a.m., anothera class to saidly the Holy Scirptures, at 5 afternoon. Gospel peraching at 6 pm. on Wednesdays. Biblical study and preaching at 7 pm. JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Fastor.

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WEST COAST ITEMS

-The general elections in Perú are to be held on March 25th.

—A Lina telegram of the 25th says that the Moquega river has overflowed its banks and caused great losses in life and property.

—A Santiago telegram of the 24th gives a report that Presidents Errazuriz and Roca have resolved upon intervention in the civil war in Bolivia.

—A Guayaquil telegram of the 25th notes another destructive fire in that city, which destroyed the quarter occupied by working neonly

people.

—The bakers' employés at Santiago went out on a strike a few days ago, and contrary to their expectation their places were at once filled by others.

—Santiago telegrams of the 26th announce the return of President Errazuriz, escorted by the Argentine cruiser Sarmiento, which received a cordial welcome.

ceived a cordial welcome.

The revolution in Bolivia seems to be lacking in dash. President Alonso continues at Oruro, while the revolutionist General Pando has likewise gone into camp. It promises to be a waiting game.

The Lima police have destroyed the printing offices of the two journals. Germinal and Luz Electrica. This shows how carefully the Lima policeman protects property and personal rights.

A Sautiago telegram of the 22rd reports a

—A Sautiago telegram of the 23rd reports a great fire at Chillan, during which there were destroyed the quartel, the forum and eleven private edifices. The loss is estimated at a million pesos.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The Peruvian minister at Buenos Aires, D. Francisco Rozas, has left for Europe on a leave of absence.

—A Montevideo telegram of the 22nd says that another attempt to inaugurate a revolu-tion has failed, the government having been advised in time.

—Statistical returns show that the primary schools in Argentina were frequented last year by 404,000 pupils, or 38,600 more than in the preceding year.

—The Nacion of Buenos Aires says that General Roca will soon make a visit to San-tiago, Chili, and that President Errazuriz will return the visit by coming to Buenos Aires.

The President of Argentina arrived at Buenos Aires on the 22nd inst. on his return from Punta Arenas. He was accompanied by three members of the Chilian commission charged with the settlement of the Atacama boundary question.

—There were 12 patients under treatment in the British Hospital at Montevideo on De-cember 31st, 24 were admitted during the month of January, 18 were discharged, and 18 remained under treatment on January 31st, And the British colony at Montevideo is much smaller than ours here in Rio!

—It is stated that the interviews at Punta Arenas between the Argentina and Chilian presidents were of a very cordial character, and will undoubtedly lead to a peaceful solution of the pending disputes between the two countries. The Chilian ironclad "Zenteno" escorted President Roca on his return to Buenos Aires.

—Owing to the increase of yellow fever in Brazil, as generally happens at this time of the year, the sanitary authorities have imposed the usual 48 hours <code>sobservations</code> on vessels thence, passengers to be lauded at Flores Island for quarantine and disinfection. The lazaret concessionaires are now happy their season has begun. — Montevideo Times, Feb. 18.

The protests of native River Plate papers against foreign criticisms of River Plate justice are vain and useless. Foreign residents and foreign journalists will continue to judge these matters from the European—that is to say, the civilised—standard, and of this standard, the said justice falls lamentably short. Nor are the foreign residents likely to cease their clamour so long as they are sufferers. They demand proper and civilized protection for life and property, and they have the right to make that demand heard, whether in the press or by diplomatic means. It is useless for the native papers to get angry over this, for all their anger, will/not, prevent it. They had far better keep their tempers and enquire calmly into the causes that have given such criticisms birth. The question is not one of theoretical superiority of laws or of modes of procedure, it is one of their practical application and effect, and from this point of view hardly any criticism is too severe, for they are bad in the extreme.—Montevideo Times.

—Our Buenos Aires exchanges tell us of the

bad in the extreme.— Montevideo Times.

— Our Buenos Aires exchanges tell us of the death of Mr. Ronald Bridgett by drowning at Martinez on the 16th inst., and we are profoundly sorry. Within two years, as the Southern Cross reminds us, two of the most popular consuls in Buenos Aires have met sudden deaths. Some two years ago Mr. Baker, the American consul, fell between the Itarian and the platform on the Northern line and was so mangled that death ensued quickly. Now Mr. Bridgett, the British consul who resigned only a few months back on full pay, has met his death by drowning. It seems that Mr. Bridgett was in the habit of going to bathe in the river every morning in the vicinity of his quinta, and on the 16th he went as usual

[February 28th, 1899.]

for that purpose, accompanied by his dogs. As he did not return within a reasonable time, some alarm was felt at his prolonged absence; and the barking of his dogs and the discovery of his clothes on the sinore indicated the gravity of the situation. Search was made which resulted in the recovery of the corpse. The unfortunate gentleman who was a veteran swimmer, may have suffered some cerebral attack while in the water. The numicipal doctor of the locality gave a verdict of death from asphysation. His friends took charge of the body which was buried in the Chacarita cemetery on the 17th. The late ex-consult was an Irishman, and a brother of his is a distinguished Jesuit priest. The deceased was acting consul in Buenos Aires from July 1873 till November 1874. being nominated vice-consul on 13 March 1875. He passed his examination for the post in the following March 1876. The Was again acting consul from May 1875 to September 1876, from January 1879 to January 1880, and from May to December 1881. He was promoted to be consul for the state of Texas, to reside at Galveston, in July 1882 and was appointed consul for the Argentine republic, with residence in Buenos Aires in May 1884. He was in charge of the archives of the legation, as acting consul general here, from May 9 to June 4, 1895. Only a few months ago he returned to Buenos Aires after a long visit to Chile and England and shortly afterwards he presented his resignation and retired upon a full-pay pension, and he was selling off his properties and otherwise liquidating his interests in order to retire to England when he met with his accidental death. We neat him personally in Salta, shortly after his famous capture of Jabes Spencer Balfour, and found him a perfect type of a genial, jovial Irishnuan, a perfect gentleman and a keen lover of sport. His loss will be keenly felt in Buenos Aires where he was one of the most prominent social figures.

BOLIVIA.

BOLIVIA.

The following letter, dated Sucre, December 3, appeared in the Buenos Aires Standard: It is now some time since I have ventured to trouble you with a letter from this one-horse republic. You have had stirring news from the States and Spain, immense excitement between Argentina and Chile, and then a le succés facheux de Fashoda, " while Bolivia has been waiting on events to see what was going to become of her. Congress has met and dispersed with no result but oceans of useless talk. We were threatened with new imposts to make up for the frauds on the customs, which go on as merrily as ever to the great profit of some mercantile houses, but congress was too busy in determining over again that Sucre is to be the capital of the republic (which one supposed, had been settled years ago) that even the new imposts have not been decreed, except that it has endeavoured to kill the cooper industry just commencing again, by imposing a heavy import duty.

La Paz is still uneasy at not being the capital,

commencing again, by imposing a heavy import duty.

La Pazi still uneasy at not being the capital, and a movement has been set on foot to turn this unitarian republic into a federal one. Although it is decided in the teeth of the Paceños that the government is not to go to La Paz, even on a visit, I believe the President with the war minister and a detachment of troops is about to proceed thither, the President to persuade and the troops to bully, I imagine.

President to persuade and the troops to bully, I imagine.
Meanwhile the finances of the country are going from bad to worse; but the building of a great national palace here, which is to cost a million and a half of "Bolivinnos" (coins, not men), is being pushed on, to the neglect of roads, and a hundred other more essential requisites for a civilized ommunity. This capital of a republic has no baths, no library, no bolsa, nor even a bookseller's slop, except that goody books can be bought in two or three "tiendicitas," where also stockings and pocket handkerchiefs are for sale.

stockings and pocket nanokeremens are re-sale.

All the time the country is drying up. All the fine forests that used to adorn the hills age cut down or burned in their wantonness; the shrubs that succeeded the forest trees have also been burnt, and now the llama grass that began to grow in place of the shrubs is being burned off. The next thing will be to put a coat of varnish on the bare hills to prevent the faintest trace of life from showing itself. Of course the natural results are following. Bread is five times, dearer in Bolivia than in London, and all the necessaries of life are scarce and dear.

dear.

If one needs milk one must buy a cow and a plot of ground to feed it withal..., Butter can be bought in tins and Chilian fruits also. In a short time no neighbouring republic need covet Bolivia, for she will not be worth having.

need covet Bolivia, for sine will not be worth having.

The one comforting item in the financial outlook is the rise in tin, which is giving a great impulse to the mining industry. The indiarubber industry is of little or no benefit to the more civilized portion of the country, as it is collected in the savage districts and shipned via Pará.

it is collected in the savage districts and ship-ped via Pará.

By the way, we have had a ministerial crisis, and with one exception, a brand-new cabinet. But no one seems to anticipate any improve-ment in the conduct of affairs from the new

THERE is a charitable society in New York, called the St. Andrew's, which maintains five coffee stands in different parts of the city and furnishes a cup of good hot coffee and a roll of bread to the poor for one cent.

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SONG OF THE RIVER.

Clear and cool, clear and cool,
By laughing shallow and dreaming pool;
Cool and clear, cool and clear,
By shining shingle and foaming weir;
Under the crag where the ouzel sings.
And the ivied wall where the church-bell rings.
Undefiled for the undefiled;
Play by me, bathe in me, mother and child.

Dank and foul, dank and foul, Dank and foul, dank and foul, By the smoky town in its murky cowl; Foul and dank, foul and dank, by wharf, and sewer, and simy bank; Darker and darker the further I go, Baser and baser the richer I grow; Who dare sport with the sin-defiled? Shrink from me, turn from me, mother and [child.

Strong and free, strong and free,
The flood gates are open, away to sea:
Free and strong, free and strong,
Cleansing my streams as I hurry along
To the golden sands and the leaping bar,
And the taintless tide that awaits me afar,
As I lose myself in the infinite main,
Like a soul that has sinn'd and is pardon'd
[again,

Undefiled for the undefiled; Play by me, bathe in me, mother and child.

CHARLES KINGSLEY.

UNCLE ABNER'S RECOLLEC-TIONS.

FIRST IMPRESSIONS OF RIO.

No one needs to be told of the various points of interest along the Botanical points of interest along the Botanical Garden tramway, for everyone knows what they are. Of course they were all new to me when I first arrived, even though I had read Mr. Fletcher's descriptions, but I have no intention of taking them up one by one as you would in a guide book. Of some of the principal attractions, however, something must be said, and one of these is the must be said, and one of these is the asseio Publico.

After passing the Ajuda convent where was told three or four nuns still resid-

I ed, we came to a garden which has always had a peculiar fascination for me. Possibly its age and historic associations, for it was laid out away back in colonial times, may have something to do with this, or its situation on the shore of the bay with a pretty terrace looking out to the harbor entrance. But I have always liked its narrow, winding paths, which are cool and shady at all hours of the day, its large trees and miniature the day, its large trees and miniature lawn, and above all its breezy terrace overlooking the water. It is a very small garden, but somehow it gives you the idea that it is a larger place when you are once inside. A peep across that open space in the centre makes you think it twice the size it really is, and the middle perfect the property and the property of the the winding paths keep you from redu-cing the ground to fixed boundaries. The next turn in the path may bring you to the fence, but the eye is not aware of it. There was exceptional

art in the design of the Passeio Publico, and though I may not understand just what it is, I have fully appreciated its influence.

what it is, I have fully appreciated its influence.

At the time when I came to Rio de Janeiro, the Passeio Publico was much more frequented, and by a better class of people, than is now the case. There were ladies, nurse-maids and children about the place during the day, and during the evening crowds of respectable people filled its walks and terrace. I used to thoroughly enjoy the promenade on the terrace, for it was not only gratefully cool in the evening, but it brought me into contact with people I could hardly hope to meet elsewhere in considerable numbers. They came out in families, and while the elders conversed, the children romped all over the place and the young girls walked arm in arm together up and down the terrace, laughing and chatting as girls are wont to do all the world over. These were not the people who displayed themselves at the opera, nor were they accustomed to frequent the theatres. They belonged to what one might call a middle class, though such classes can not be said to really exist,—the shopkeepers, small proprietors, public officials, the professions, and people generally who esteem comfort and sociability at their true worth. It did me good, after a hot day's work, to watch the unconventional enjoyment of these good people—the gossip of the elders about the doings of their sons and daughters, people—the gossip of the elders about the doings of their sons and daughters, and the pranks and laughter of the youngsters promenading up and down the terrace.

I do not remember that I ever saw a policeman about the place, nor do I recall any real disorder. One evening I saw some young men, apparently students, «roasting» a priest, who was walking with a lady, but I did not try to learn the cause. I was puzzled with the affair, for I had understood that the people were somewhat priest-ridden. the affair, for I had understood that the people were somewhat priest-ridden, and that the church exercised a very minute control over the lives and destinies of the people. I had also been accustomed to see a certain amount of respect shown to the cloth, even where its teaching were not accepted without cuestion. It seemed inexplicably strange. its teaching were not accepted without question. It seemed inexplicably strange, therefore, to see a group of well-dressed young men following a priest up and down the terrace, jeering at his appearance, calling him offensive names, ridiculing his sacred vocation, sneering at his pretensions, and all that. As a heretic, I of course had no special sympathy for the priest, but at the same time I did not like to see such a spectacle. It was a very bad exhibition for the young men, for it showed that they had no real respect for the cloth, and no sense of the gross impropriety and no sense of the gross impropriety of creating such a scandal in a public I have never seen a repetition of this scene but once, and that was in a side street where some students were calling out from the windows of their rooms at a priest passing below. Of course in both these cases the priests may have been unpopular teachers and were rebeen unpopular teachers and were re-ceiving repayment for acts which were not agreeable to the youngsters. But that is another question, about which I shall have something to say at another time. I refer to it now simply to show that in those good old days, it was not thought necessary to block up the paths of the Passeio Publico with policemen, and that no disorders resulted because of their absence. of their absence.

There was beer to be had in those days, and a brass band occasionally held forth in the vicinity of the tap, a custom which has been continued down custom which has been continued down to the present moment. But I have never quite understood why the thirst of a large crowd should be an object of greater solicitude than their morals. The beer then furnished us was too thin and bitter to do any harm, and could scarcely be accused of provoking disorder. But as the years have passed the character of the drinks have changed, a restaurant was added to the rustice. ed, a restaurant was added to the rustic attractions of the place, policemen, pro-fligate women, idlers and vagabonds have invaded the garden—and with the result that the old-time family assemblages have disappeared, moonlight promenades on the terrace have gone out of fashion, and the Passeio Publico has passed into the hands of quite a different class of people. I have often wondered what became of the people who used to spend their evenings there. Crowds of people go to the Jardim d'Acclamação on the evenings when the band plays, but they are not those I first knew. They sit near the band-stand and listen to the music as though they were at-They sit her the bands they were attending a concert at the opera-house, and there is nothing of the freedom and jollity one used to see on the terrace.

I am inclined to think that the

am inclined to timis that the custom has changed, not altogether because of the changing tastes and habits of the people, but because of the different conditions under which they are rent conditions under which they are now living. Of course, when the vicious classes begin to frequent a place and nothing is done to restrain them, respectable people are compelled to go elsewhere. I do not wish to say that the Passeio Publico has been given over to these classes, for this is not the case; but there are more of them there than the the time. I speak of the crowd is at the time I speak of, the crowd is not so orderly, and it is composed of a very different class of people. In former times the business section of the city was also a residence section. Most of the business houses were built so that the was also a residence section. Most of the business houses were built so that the merchant and shopkeeper could reside on the upper floor. Many of the old merchants not only lived over their warehouses, but their clerks were boarded and lodged on the premises. I think that a very few old houses still continue to furnish board and lodging to their employés, but of this I am not certain. When I came here many families were were little living in the business streets, and When I came here many families were still living in the business streets, and at night the Ouvidor, Ourives, Quitanda, and other central streets did not wear the deserted look they now do. For such people the Passeio Publico was a great boon, for it gave them an opportunity to get the fresh air and a little exercise. Then, too, something of the exercise. Then, too, something of the old-time aristocratic exclusiveness still hung about the vicinity of the garden, where were to be found the residences of many of Rio's best citizens. The Rua of many of Rio's best citizens. The Rua do Passcio was pre-eminently exclusive in those days, the Rua das Marrecas which led up to the old *fonte* with its semi-circular balustrade and seats for the gossips, was but a shade down the scale, and the neighboring Riachuelo and Lavradio were equally esteemed by those who wished to dwell in the vicinity of those who rule what we call society. society.

The railway and tramways have changed all this during the last thirty years; the old-fashioned upper-floor residences in the city have been turned into offices, in the city have been turned into omces, the aristocratic streets of by-gone times have been turned over to lodging-houses, theatres, saloons, shops and third-rate residences, and the capitalists, merchants, shopkeepers, etc., have moved out into the suburbs. They have derived benefit from the change, I am sure, but the Passeio Publico has evidently set by it ost by it.

(To be continued.)

THE useful beetle known as Novius cardinalis, and employed in California to eat up the 'white or fluted scale' insects of the orange groves, has been exported to Portugal for the same purpose. The beetles' were packed in moss with a quantity of scale insects to eat, and sent by mail to Lisbon. Only a few reached their destination alive, but they are prolific, and in a few months thousands were available for work on the scale insects which infest the orange groves of the Tagus.

WHEN you ask little children questions they cannot understand, you miny expect something like this: Marian is a little four-year-old attending the Mt. Verson-Sunday-school. Not long since the golden text of the week chanced to be the verse from Matthew commencing. *Let your light so skine.* When Sanday came the little maid trotted off to Sunday-school with her older brothers and sisters, and when the teacher asked her for the sgolden text, she promptly alid from her seat and convulsed the class by repeating gravely: *Keep your gas burnin'.*

"Mamma, if I had a hat before I had this one it's all right to say that's the hat I had had, isn't it?" "Certainly, Johnny." "And if that hat once had a hole in it, and I had it mended, I could say it had had a hole in it, couldn't P "Yes, there would be nothing incorrect in that." "Then it'd be good English to say that the hat I had had had had, a hole in it, wouldn't it?"—Trained Motherhood.

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One of 2 horse-power and the other of 6-horse power, both used, and both of the Korting system, will be sold cheap tor cash. Inquire at this office.

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SEA SICKNESS

ADMIRABLE RESULTS.

We are constantly receiving communications and testimonials similar to those given below, which fully discount of the state of the state of the pallista remedy. Nectandra Amaria against the distressing Bea-asichness and all the other nauseas and complaints of the stomach and intestines so frequent during voyas atge sea or on land. So well known are the results vengiby this new and wonderful remove the state of the sta

On the 9th ulto., a merchant in S. Paulo wrote us as follows: «My late partner W., to whom I recommended the Nectandra for sea sickness, informs me that his sister has written to him from London saying that she was astonished at the results she obtained from it on

sister has written to him from London saving that she was astonished at the results she obtained from it on board ship.

Dear him to be a second of the ship of the applications and observations he had made on board the main steamer Olinda: "Cases of the sapitications and observations he had made on board the main steamer Olinda: "Cases of the sapitications treated with the Tincture of Nectandra Amara, 26. Iterations treated with the same remedy, 3. Amongs these may be mentioned the case of the Federal Senator A. A. attacked with exceedingly violent color pains; the case of Sr. E. C. fift case of the Federal Senator A. A. attacked with exceedingly violent color pains; the case of Sr. F. B., also a first class passenger from Pará to Mandos, who was suffering from excruciating color and violent vomiting. In these was complete and rapid." In these of these results we have still another proof of the fact that for sea sickness and gastro-intestina troublest the preparations of Nectandra Amara can be easily employed with sure effect.

of the 1th October, 1895, the surgeon of the Army Medical Corps, Dr. Henrique Mangcon, wrote us as 100 ms. 1 certify that when on board ships of war, hand occasion to use the Tincture of Nectandra area of Antero Leivas against cases of sickness, and always with excellent results. The foregoing is true on the faith of my rank.

Capital Federal, Oct. 9th. 1895.—Dr. Henrique Mangens.

On the 17th August, 1895, Sr. Lacand wrote as fol-

loom in the control of the control o on the recommendation of well-known persons without any hope of obtaining a good result, because she had never been relieved by any of the remedies she had employed against that malady, from which she had suffered every time she will out our owner than the had suffered every time she will out of the power of the had suffered every time she will be powered servant,—R. America Lacands.

**Miss Richardson's letter runs: [sing to the merit of a law much pleasure in restlying to the merit of Rectandra Amaria as a remed of the recently and a copyage and found it most effications.—I. Richardson.

It recently on a yoyage and round it most emeations.

E. Richardon.

On the 15th October, 1895. Dr. Paes Leme wrote to us as follows:

On the 15th October, 1895.—My good friend Miranda, 1895.—My family and with the greatest advantage I have used it on the employed of our estate, who did not know the efficacy of the Tincture for the names arising from the brusque and shaking movement 1 tried its powers on a gentlemate of the miranda of the miranda friend from Straria station to Juiz de Fors; and later on. travelling to Italian do Campo, I had occasion to observe the same effects on some friends of mine. The Nectandra Amara is already well recommended, but I have pleasure in confirming its utility by facts that I have pleasure in confirming the which prove Mroo G. free Lime.

N. B.—The proprietors of the Paulista remedy Nac.

N. B.—The proprietors of the Paulita remedy Nec-TANDRA AMARA. Excluse AND PRINCE—I facilitate the use amongst natives and foreigners. Sold by all chemists and druggings and at the De-posit in Eus de S. Pedro, No 74, (1st foor) kie de Janeiro, Brasil.

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The Hotel is specially according will be found thing. It contains a face well-grown grown and its diagreem of the contains a face of the

Special attention will be given to orders by mail and telegraph.

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

The apartments have been repainted and repapered throughout and are luxiriously furnished. The dining-room has also been refloored, and no expense has been sparred to make this

The most comfortable Hotel in the city. The baths have likewise been improved.

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.

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TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

United States

United States

FEB. 19.— There was a skirmish between the Americans and Tagalos in Castello d'Agua near Mauilla on the 17th inst. The Tagalos were beaten off with the loss of 50 men. The Americans lost one killed and nine wounded. The main force of the Tagalos is now concentrated on the south side of the Passig river.

river.

A Greek named Seguraz assassinated another Greek named Ferrantes who was concerned in the murderous attack on King George of Greece last year.

FEB. 22.— The Washington government is making great efforts to induce the Cuban radical leaders to accept the \$3,000,000 voted for the payment of the Cuban revolutionary troops.

troops.

Telegrams from Manilla report that the
American troops have dislodged a force of
Tagalos from one of their positions near that

city.

General Otis reports that the Philippine revolutionary committee issued a proclamation to the people of Manilla resquesting them to rise simultaneously on the night of the 15th inst, and massacre all the Americans civil and military. The American troops were ready for an attack, but no rising took place. General Otis was prepared to make short work of any of the leaders who might have been caught.

any of the leaders who might have been caught.

FEB. 23.—The Americans attacked a body of Tagalos numbering 300 near the Pasig river and dispersed them after inflicting/terrible loss.

—The New York papers announce that the government has decided to send two more gunboats and two extra batteries of artillery to the Philippines in order to hurry up the pacification of the islands.

FEB. 24.—Telegrams from Manilla say that the Tagalos tried to set fire to several villages in the hope of setting fire to the town, but the sharp firing of the American troops aided by shells from the monitor Monadnack drove them away with heavy loss, and the American troops put out the flames. A few prisoners were taken and promptly shot by order of General Olis.

were taken and promptly shot by order of General Otis. General Otis has issued an order prohibiting any native to be out of his house after 7 o'clock

at night.

Mr. Rudyard Kipling is reported to be seriously ill in New York.

There are fears that the question of limits between Alaska and British Columbia will arouse bad feeling between Canadians and Americans. Americans.

Spain.

Spain.

FEB. 19. — Sr. Robledo has made a speech in which he accuses the ultramontanes of being the cause of all the revolutionary movements just now.

The ministers have approved the terms in which the approval of the cession of the Philidpines will be submitted to the Cortes.

Many Spanish families in the Philippines have asked to be sent back to Spain at the cost of the government.

have asked to be sent back to Spain at the cost of the government.

FEB. 20.— The republicans are making violent attacks on the ministry in the Cortes, and Sr. Garcia Alix has made a motion accusing the Sagasta cabinet of being the only men responsible for all the disasters that Spain has suffered. The debate continues.

A series of large fires in Barcelona has destroyed four great factories in that city. The fires broke out almost simultanously and arson is suspected.

is suspected.

is suspected.
FEB. 22.— Rumors are again prevalent of
the fall of the Sagasta ministry. The republicans are endeavouring to unite with the
dissident liberals against the ratification of the
treaty of peace in the hope of overthrowing
the ministry. The sittings of the Cortes are of
a violent character.

a violent character.

To-day a decree liberating all the Philippine prisoners in the power of the Spaniards is to be presented to the Queen-regent for sig-

nature.

The senate nominated a commission to-day to consider the action of the government in ceding the Philippine islands. The commission is composed of four ministerial and three opposition members. It is noted that the latter obtained larger votes than the ministerialists

opposition members. It is noted that the latter obtained larger votes than the ministerialists.

F.F.B. 23.—General Linares who commanded in Santiago before his wounds forced him to pass the command over to General Toral has been the subject of violent attacks and insults in the senate for the past two days. He has sent a challenge to the Duke de Almenas, his chief accuser.

F.F.B. 24.—The Duke de Almenas has refused to accept the challenge of General Linares. General Pando. who commanded an army corps in Cuba, has announced his intention to make a speech in the senate to-day in which he will protest against peace having been declared while Spain had means to carry on the war with advantage even after the fall of Santiago. Immediately after making this speech, he intends to resign his positions as senator and general. General Pando was the commander who was engaged in innumerable akirmiskes with small bodies of half-starved and badly armed Cubans in Pifar del Rio in which there were small losses. He never saw a real fight against the Americans in Caba. He failed to reach Santiago in relief of Toral, and therefore feels at liberty to criticise him. He has not made his speech yet, but has given, the gist of it to the press. Feather bed officers are always the severest critics on veteran generals).

Admiral Cervera will not be recognised as a senator until after the court-martial which

tries him for the loss of his ships off Santiago.

The debates in the Spanish parliament continue to be of the heated order. Sr. Lopez Puigcerver replying to a speech of Sr. Silvela characterised the leader of the conservatives as more of an American than a Spaniard. He also declared that Spain would keep her engagements as regards the Cuban debt. The fall of the Sagasta ministry is confidently expected, when a coalition ministry under the presidency of Sr. Montero Rios is likely to be formed, the other ministers to include Martinez Campos, Silvela, Texan and Gamazo.

to include and Gamazo.

Great Britain

FEB. 19. — The Archduchess Maria Valeria, widow of Archduke Franz Salvator of Austria Tuscany and second daughter of the Emperor of Austria, died in Vienna to-day at the age of 31.

Tuscany and second daughter of the Emperor of Austria, died in Vienna to-day at the age of 31 Telegrams from Pekin say that in a conflict between Russians and Chinese in Ta-lien-hwan over 100 Chinese were killed. The cause of the conflict it not given.

F.B. 20. — The news is published in London that the Brazilian government is trying to negotiate in Paristhe sale of the state railways, and that the firm of Rothschild has been consulted by telegraph as as to the possibility of the scheme.

In reply to a question in the house of commons, Mr. Brodrick admitted that after the taking of Omdurman, the British threw the body of the Mahdi into the Nile with a view to destroying the credulity of the fanatical followers of that chief.

The London press congratulates France on the election of M. Loubet to the presidency, as he is likely to preserve the republican form of government there.

Telegrams from Manilla say that the American vessels are bembarding the Tagalo encampments outside Manilla.

Diplomatic relations have been broken off between Servia and Montenegro.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies, is confined to bed with a slight attack of influenza.

F.B. 22. — The Marquis of Salisbury received the delegation from Chubut who came to protest against the compulsory military service in the National guard, and after hearing them said that the Welsh colony in Chubut would do well to accept the Argentine constitution.

The news of the cordial interview between Presidents Roca and Errazuriz in the strait of

Childle would do well to accept the Argentine constitution.

The news of the cordial interview between Presidents Roca and Errazuriz in the strait of Magellan has caused a good impression in London.

No date has yet been fixed for the first sitting the Chili-Argentine boundary arbitration

No date has yet been fixed for the first sitting of the Chill-Argentine boundary arbitration committee.

Baron Reuter, the founder of the great Reuter's Agency, is dying.

The English press praises the terms of the first message of President Loubet.

The Philippine delegate Agoncillo left Halfax, Nova Scotia, to-day for Liverpool.

FEB. 24.— Telegrams from Cairo say that the Khalifa after a series of victories over tribes friendly to the British has arrived at El Duem on his march to Khartoum.

In the house of commons, Mr. John Morley attacked the policy of the government in the Soudan as unduly increasing the responsibilities of the empire and predicted the near fall of the colonial power. He was replied to by Messrs Brodrick and Balfour on the ground that the conquest of the Soudan was the natural consequence of the position of Great Britain in Egypt.

General Kitchener is advancing rapidly on Omdurman wherea decisive battle is likely to take place.

In view of the cordial relations between

General Salva General Salva Dealers and Salva Sa

Chili and Argentina it is generally the work of the limits commission will be stopped.

The Scotch miners have determined to go out on strike if their wages are not increased by 10 %, before the 1st March.

The steamship Bulgarria which was supposed to have been lost between New York and Hamburg during the recent gales has arrived at the Azores in a crippled condition but with passengers and crew intact.

The English papers highly eulogise the manner in which the funeral of M. Faure was conducted and commend the French people for their dignified behaviour on the occasion. The death is announced of Abdurrhaman Khan, Ameer of Afghanistan. (He was a grandson of the famous Dost Mohammed, and after a stormy life was acknowledged Ameer by the British government in July 1880. He was born in 1830).

France.

Feb. 19. — President Loubet continues to

was born in 1830.

France.

Feb. 19. — President Loubet continues to receive congratulations on his election. Manifestations are being made by the anti-Jewish Patriotic Leagué, but these are being suppressed by the police.

The portion of the French press in favor of Dreyfus is jubilant over the selection of the new President. The anti-Dreyfus papers are attacking him.

The body of M. Faure has been embalmed and placed in a coffin. The lying-in-state has been arranged, and a numerous concourse of people has passed around the coffin in the course of the day.

Feb. 20. — The new patriotic league, Ligue de la Patric recently organised under the presidency of M. Francois Coppée the poet, is said to be in a disorganised condition and will shortly be dissolved.

President Loubet in an interview stated that he had full confidence in the French people and their desire to preserve order and peace, while he intended to be guided by the con-

agitation.

FeB. 24.— The chamber of deputies has decided that M. Paul Déroulède and Marcel Habert are to be tried. The precise form of their trial depends on the result of the preliminary enquiry. If they are found to have tried to change the form of government, they will be tried before the senate, but if only charged with attempting to corrupt soldiers from their duty they will be sent to be tried by the assize court of the Seine. Meanwhile they are prisoners in L. Santé. Some 200 other prisoners were taken yesterday, but 120 other prisoners were taken yesterday, but 120 they are prisoners in L₁ Santé. Some 200 other prisoners were taken yesterday, but 130 were set free for want of proof. (M. Paul Déroulède is the stormy petrel of politics in France. He is a brilliant man of letters, a fiery politician and an expert swordsman. In 1882, he organised was ligne des patrioless and backed up Boulanger. He has been a deputy since 1889. Any French government that wants to succeed should have Déroulède in opposition).

From The Chemi n The Chemist and Druggist, London, Feb'y.
BALLADS OF THE BROKERS.

THE COMING OF THE BALE.
[On Wednesday, during the inspection of drugs at Cratched Friars warehouse, a solitary bale of Rio ippeace, marked K. eff., and of direct import, was delivered. This was the total shipment.]

There was fever heat in Mincing Lane,
And rage in Crutched Friars,
The brokers sulked, and to sell were fain,
But broadly smiled the buyers,
For the news had spread that the longed-for
[ship

From Rio had come back h an orange-pip and a farthing dip, And one bale of Ipecac.

And one bale of Ipecac.

The Great Man swore, and the Small Man [laughed, And the Wise Man chirped with glee;
The Bears they growled, and the Bulls they [scowled, And jumped at thirteen three;
And some held firm, with a sidelong squirm, And tried another tack,
But gave in quite at the thrilling sight Of that bale of Ipecac.

Or that date of specae.

The fatal day and the baleful bale
Came soon, and the rafters rang
With the frenzied shouts of the buyers pale
With dread of the hammer-clang.
They fell on the man who had bought the lot,
And stretched him on the rack —
Then strewed his grave with benzoin tears
And sprays of Ipecae.

S. PAULO FACTS AND FANCIES. CONTO DO VIGARIO.

We've no good manners, tho' we be Lieutenants all, We thank you heartily for gifts however small; Come show your charity kind lads and lasses, Let each bestow a trifle as he parses: Come show your charity unto the poor,—Carnival's passing away! Carnovale.

Those briosos moços, the-self styled «lieutenants» of a Personage who, it is my belief, were he consulted, would decline to own them, thought fit to dig up the musty remains of their rotten Carnival show, and in the name of Charity (1) march them through the streets of São Palo again on Sunday last, to the disgust of the religious world, and the annoyance of those endeavouring to pass along the obstructed thoroughfares in peace and quietness. Their excuse for pestering us once more with their sallegoricals rag doll rubbish was in the first instance the pressing necessity for collecting funds for the support of that undoubtedly meritorious institution, the Orphanato Christovam Colombo. Their kind intention to do this was trumpeted forth in the São Paulo newspapers, which, for some inscrutable reason appear to treat these sponging 'bluffing' carnivalistic cadgers with consideration and even deference. Who they may be, I neither know nor care. What they are, is seen by their actions.

The Orphanato in question brusquely declined their proffered assistance. Its religious directors made it abundantly plain that they could do without funds to be be collected by «Devil's Lieutenants» on the First Sanday in Lent.

But the Empreza Funeraria— whose rôle in Carnival time appears to be that of a fat, stodgy and elderly Mephistopheles in a very yulgar e lition of Faust,— had graciously con-

stitution in his government. He also said that he regretted that now his tranquil days were ended.

The disorderly manifestations made by the auti-Dreyfus party on account of the election of President Loubet have been suppressed by the police who arrested a great number of people. Many were set at liberty, but the number still detained amount to 210.

The vote for the state funeral of M. Faure was passed by 463 votes to 42. The socialists wanted a private funeral without a religious Scremony.

Fig. 22.— A correspondent Nene Freie Presse has been expelled from France for having insulted the French nation in one of his telegrams. The correspondent denies having said anything insulting to France, and the Figaro and Siècle justify his contention. Then thousand medals bearing the effigy of the Duke of Orleans were seized by the police in Paris to-day.

The police have taken precautions against the expulsion.

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The police have taken precautions against the expulsion and prevent of the late of the particle of the peace on the oground that the league is a centre of anti-constitucional agitation.

Fig. 24.— The chamber of deputies has decided that M. Paul Déroulède and Marcel The genial and humourous writer of the articles signed 'Urbano Duarte' in the Diario Popular of S. Paulo, once gave us his opinion as to the merits of these bandos precalorios, in terms which left on some of us the impression that "dandos was probably a misprint for another word of three syllables which resembles it. Doubtless the Devil's Lieutenants, in taking the trouble to organise a bando precatorio were animated by the very best intentions. They were actuated by Faith (in the guilibility of the public). Hope of a substantial collection), and Charity (of the kind which begins at home). And the greatest of these is Charity (of the sort which looks after N°.1). Do youremember the story of the sailors, who, afloat on a small raft in mid ocean, and in sore straits for want of provisions, wished to "do something religiouss". As none of them knew how either to preach or to pray, they resolved to smake a collections. The Devil's Lieutenants, perhaps in similarly desperate circumstances, determined to do the saine. Their strong point is "collectings be it remembered—though their talent for distributing is indisputable, too.

In view of the contemptuous refusal of the Orphanato Christonam Colombo to profit by their vicarious generosity, its proceeds, according to advertisement, were to be devoted to the assistance of various (unnamed) charities, through the agency of certain (unspecified) S. Paulo newspapers. The Diario Popular of the 20th instant states that the bando preadorio succeeded in "secoping in" the sum of RS, 508000, but so far I have not seen any statement as to which were the fortunate charties among whom this munificient amount was divided, nor which the newspapers which acted as intermediaries. From this I conclude that the Devil's Lieutenants modestly prefer to conceal their good works in this matter, for the same reason which caused them to avoid letting their light shine before men on the third night of Carnival. I give them, I say, all credit for their good intentions; but Hell, we know, is paved with good intentions. If therefore they have applied their good intentions regarding the alleged Rs, 508000 to the work of paving the place they profess to hail from or be bound to, there may be many residents in some parts of S. Paulo—the Rua Dona Maria Antonia for example—with with the paving of Hell is not a recognised

who will be disposed to excuse them.

But the paving of Hell is not a recognised S, Paulo charity. Mettre le diable à l'enfer may possibly be as good and meritorions a work as Boccacio's padre stated it to be; but neither of the above is the service for which the money subscribed by the commercio in S. Paulo was entrusted to the Clubs Carnavalescos. If, as rumour loudly asserts, and every one believes, and has good apparent reason to believe, the S. Paulo Carnivial Clubs apply in unauthorised ways the monies advanced to them for a specific purpose, then the biosos Clubs Carnavalescos de S. Paulo have been obtaining money by false pretences, and merit a description which will readily suggest itself to every intelligent reader. If this be not so, then let them go to the press with explanations, balance sheets, and a general account of their stewardship.

Meantime one thing is certain: that it would be a relief to everybody if the Devil's Lieutenants would betake themselves, either with or without the assistance of the Emprea Funeraria, to the HEADQUARTERS of their regiment. S. Paulo has had enough of both them and their companheiros the Fenianos. It is to be hoped that Carnival next year will be run without their assistance; and I suggest as an allegoria for next year's procession, the figure of a dead jackass with an urubú sitting on it, typifying the passamento of the S. Paulo Carnival clubs, either or both, and the Empreza Funeraria waiting to gobble up their remains.

remains.

Jam satis! No more Carnival at present; I turn to persons and events more pleasant. On Thursday evening last, under the experienced management of Mr. Penington, the first of another series of Cinderella dances took place at the Roastbeefery. Among those present were the following: Mr. Mark, H. B. M's Consul, Mr. and Mrs. Harty Broad, Santos, Mr. and Mrs. Ingolby, Serra, Mr. and Mrs. Fussell. Messrs. Phill Hommond and Alan Kerr, both Hielandmen from Ribeirão Preto; Mr. and Mrs. Wysard, Mrs. Demarest, Mrs. and Miss Madeley, Mr. and Mrs. C. Krug, Mr. and Mrs. Walker, Dr. Baumgardner and Mrs. Baumgardner, Mr. and Mrs. C. Mitchell, Mr. and Miss Walker, Dr. Baumgardner and Mrs. G. A. Smith and the Misses Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. Lundin, Mr. and Mrs. Kirkman, Messrs. Crummack, Penington, T. Johnson, Unwin, Comber, Weigall, Howe, Malcolm King, Wills, Hume, Davison, Frank Speers, Hobbs, T. Wilson, Turnley, H. White, L'ane, and others. Dancing was kept up till about 3.30 a.m. up till about 3.30 a.m.

NICODEMUS DEWDROP

S. Paulo, 26th February, 1899.

THE RIO NEWS PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor

Contains a summary of news and a review of Braziliau affair List of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessel, 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 Braziliau

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RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 28th, 1899.

WE have abstained from recording the crimes which daily occur in this city, the crimes which daily occur in this city, because such a record would not only fill space which can be used to better advantage, but also because the task of following up the detached and often contradictory evidence given from day to day would require more time than we can give to it. But it is necessary to say, in this connection, that crimes of the worst description are of daily occurrence, and that they deserve the serious attention of the country. How far they are due to the introduction of rar they are due to the introduction of criminals from Europe, we are not in a position to discuss, but that much of it is due to foreign elements, can not be doubted. This is specially true of the crimes of murder and counterfeiting, and it is specially noticeable in the state of S. Paulo. But these explain only a part of the record, and they excuse nothing. The worst of crimes are terribly frequent, and they demand vigorous ribly frequent, and they demand vigorous repression. Here as in Argentina and Uruguay, too much leniency is shown to the criminal. The law permits too many delays, the courts permit too many purely technical obstacles to trial, and the public is too indifferent to the outcome in such matters. We have long since become accustomed to the speccome in such matters. We have long since become accustomed to the spectacle of immunities from punishment given to criminals who can command influence, or who have occupied a good position in society. To send such a criminal to prison for a term of years seems to shock the sensibilities of many good people. They could see a street vagabond over-punished without a word of protest for stealing a chicken, but when it comes to punishing a man for a heavy defalcation, or for dealing in counterfeit money, who has moved in high social circles and who is related to persons of importance, their sense of propriety seems to override their sense of justice, and punishment is withheld. For this reason we have defaulters and criminals of every description escaping punishment, and we even have men who should have expiated serious offences, seeking to direct our affairs, and even to teach us morals. But this is not just what we had in mind when we began this comment. Our purpose was to call attention to the steadily increasing since become accustomed to the specteach us morals. But this is not just what we had in mind when we began this comment. Our purpose was to call attention to the steadily increasing record of crimes about us. Much of this, in our opinion, is due to the hardships and difficulties of life which the people of this country are now enduring. A proof that this is true may be found in the increased number of suicides, which have now reached a truly alarming figure. Lack of employment and the costs of living are driving the people to desperation, and if they do not end their miseries by suicide, they are only too often compelled to beg or steal. It is a very serious problem to solve—how to meet the commonest requirements of a people whose industries are stagnant, whose commerce is declining whose burden of taxation is requirements of a people whose industries are stagnant, whose commerce is declining, whose burden of taxation is excessive, who have no recourses and who are unaccustomed to strike out for themselves in new channels. The government is under obligations not only

to extract a certain revenue from these people, but it is under equal if not greater obligations to provide them with the recourses which will enable them to pay the tax. A wise administrator will pay the tax. A wise auministration mover permit his tax to destroy the source from which it is derived. On the contrary, he will seek to make such a source of revenue still more profitable, so that his tax will be less heavily felt. A prosperous people pay freely, for they pay from profits and not from capital.

capital.

The belief is growing that Brazil has turned the corner, and that we are about to see a gradual improvement. The funding arrangement, which has been in force now since the beginning of July, and will continue in operation for nearly two and a half years more, enables the government to economise in all directions, and to make an effort to put its finances in order. The President is an honourable, far-seeing, and energetic man, and his administration is giving the greatest satisfaction at home and abroad. He is devoting himself to the task of reorganising the finances. One of the chief difficulties, of course, is the low price of coffee. As has been often explained in this journal, the price of coffee kept up so wonderfully well, while almost all other prices were falling, that the planting of new coffee plantations was carried too far, and the result is a break in the price. It is, no doubt, mainly due to the low price of coffee that the exchange continues so unsatisfactory. It rose immediately after the funding arrangement was entered into, but it has gone back again. Still, the opinion is gaining ground that the worst is over. And the same opinion is held in respect to Chili.—The Statist, February 4.

We are very sorry to say that the

We are very sorry to say that the good wishes and optimism of our London contemporary must still wait awhile for the realization of those plans which barely six months ago gave us so much hope for the future. If good wishes could do the needful, Brazil would soon be out of her difficulties, stronger and wiser for the distressing experiences through which she has just passed. But through which she has just passed. But, unhappily, good wishes are as powerless as promises in such cases. And until we get something more effective the situation will not improve. We have waited patiently to see what the President proposes to do, and we have waited with equal patience to see the improvement come. But we have waited in vain! We see and feel that taxes have been increased, that commerce is falling off, that creased, that commerce is falling off, that the bare costs of life are increasing, that industry is blocked, that capital is frightened and will not come to our rescue. We see that the government rescue. We see that the government is using arbitrary means to reduce its interest liabilities and is avoiding its obligations. But we can not see that it is preparing for the resumption of interest payments abroad at the end of the present moratorium, we can not see that any large perment economies are the present industrial, we can not see that any large permanent economies are being adopted, and we can not see that the material condition of the people, on which the country's true prosperity on which the country's true prosperity depends, is being improved. Some economies have been realised, it is true, but their results are uncertain and insufficient. The retort that the President has as yet had no time to effect changes, is insufficient, for it requires very little time to make a beginning. And the constantly reiterated statement that our situation is due to the low prices of coffee, has served its ated statement that our situation is due to the low prices of coffee, has served its deceptive and palliative purpose. Let us face the bare, ugly facts, and let us seek relief in a straitforward, honest manner. Our present critical position is due to misgovernment—and noth-ing else. Coffee is an article of private export and has nothing whatever to do with the present state of the treasury. If the government had not been expend-ing more than it was receiving, if it had not complicated matters by a large over not complicated matters by a large over-issue of currency, if it had not crippled commerce and industry by heavy duties and vexatious restrictions, and if con-fidence had not been unsettled by revolutions and arbitrary exactions, no one would have heard anything about these low coffee prices being the cause of our financial difficulties.

mentioned in these columns. A hitch having occurred in the negotiation, the buying came to an end and the bonds at once began to fall. They had risen to something over 63, and are now down to 59, which represents a very considerable change in value. It is regrettable that so much secreey is maintained in these matters, for it adds nothing to the success of such an operation. On the contrary, it gives rise to all sorts of speculations and leads to mischief both in business and finance. If the minister of finance has not changed his mind, he is strongly in favor of the alienation of the Central railway. Very well. He has full permission to dispose of it. It would be the better policy, in our opinion, were he to invite tenders for the property, without attaching any other condition than that of rejecting every one which is not considered satisfactory. This will afford a wider range of tenders and will open the door to discussion. And it will have the further advantage of bringing to an end these secret and prejudicial negotiations.

Traductore, traditore. As some of our readers may possibly not understand Italian, we shall perhaps be doing them a favor when we explain that the foregoing means that the Jornal do Commercio should turn off its translator and hire him again at higher wages, so as to teach him not to alter people's statements as he did in his translation of Mr. Beaumont's report on Brazilian finance. For instance, Mr. Beaumont stated that the treasury had daken over from the Banco da Republica 80,000,000\$ in bonns, but the translator makes him say that the government had received that sum from the Bank, which is of course an entirely different matter, since by taking over the bonns the government became solely responsible for their redemption, receiving in compensation nothing but the exceedingly doubtful possibility of being repaid by the persons to whom the bank had issued the bonns as a loan, some of whom, we believe, have already failed. In speaking of the Central railway Mr. Beaumont said that road under Dr. Passos' administration should again become a source of revenue. This is, certainly, not an unfavorable opinion, but the translator seem to have wished something more positive and accordingly readers of the Jonna are led to suppose that Mr. Beaumont said that the road will become (Ionnarse-ha) once more a source of revenue. Well, we all hope it will, but we are by no means sure of it.

MISLEADING STATEMENTS.

In the interesting report on Brazilian finance, prepared by Mr. Beaumont, secretary of H. B. M.'s legation, we find amongst much valuable information several statements that will be misleading if they are not supplemented with the requisite explanations. For instance, Mr. Beaumont presents figures showing that public expenditure, after having risen to 34.489.3,485 in 1895 and to 373.894,0265 in 1896, was reduced in 1897 to 312.823,8385, and that the expenses of the war department were reduced from 80.431.2025 in 1895 to 59.907,0215 in 1896 and 1897 are incomplete and that, when full returns are made public, the showing will probably be altogether different. In this connection it is not inappropriate to quote the following paragraph from the last report of the minister of finance:—« Although the -budget for 1897 showed a balance of about 30,000.0005 in 1897 showed a balance of about 30,000.0005 in the operation, that in reality there was a deficit of 120,000,0005, the expenditure must have exceeded 312,000,0005, the expenditure must stave exceeded 312,000,0005, the expenditure must states to have been 364,550,2648, but from the report of Minister Rodrigues Alves we learn that it was 370,668,3415.

The expenditure for 1894, Mr. Beaumont states to have been 364,550,2648, but from the report of Minister Rodrigues Alves we learn that it was 370,668,3415.

In examining Mr. Beaumont's statement of the revenue derived from import duties, one is very much impressed with the great apparent difference between the sum appertaining to 1895 and that appertaining to 1896. The impression thus caused results from Mr. Beaumont's statement of the revenue derived from import duties, one is very much impressed with the great apparent difference between the sum appertaining to 1895 and that appertaining to 1896. The impression thus caused results from Mr. Beaumont says that 4the total in sterling—the currency liabilities being calculated at 7d, the rate of exchange on that days [Jan. 1, 1898].

—Is £ 103,728,574, of which added to t

11111

In treating of the new capital of the state of Minas Geraes Mr. Beaumont estimates its population at 30,000. This is the highest estimate we have seen. None of the others exceed 25,000 and some are considerably below that figure.

"The transfer of the seat of government," he says, shad up to the end of 1897 cost 25,004,548 (£ 833,484), a capital expenditure which has already furnished a revenue of 806,086 (£ 26,686) or a little over 3.710.00 We fear that those who read this statement will suppose that the investment is yielding a return at the rate of 3.710 per annum, whereas what Mr. Beaumont probably meant is that 3.710, of the principal has been repaid without any interest at all. In a table annexed to his report Mr. Beaumont states that the revenue of the state of Minas Geraes for 1897 was 63,973,618. In a foot note he explains that the ordinary revenue was only 21,016,673.85; but what he fails to say is that the greater part of the so-called extraordinary revenue was merely the product of a loan.

Mr. Beaumont considers the falling off of imports from Argentina a sign that Brazil is beginning to produce corn and cattle at home. He probably meant that Brazil is increasing its production of corn and cattle; but this is by no means certain. At Rio de Janeiro there were imported last year from the River Plate 19,230 beeves, against 12,191 in 1897 and 72.643 tonsof wheat, against 57,180 in the previous year. The decrease in imports from the River Plate was principally in Indian corn and carticle is concerned, is far from being as Mr. Beaumont supposes, a good sign, since a considerable part of that decrease resulted from a decrease of 5,740 tons in consumption, evidently due to the inability of the people to pay for so large a quantity as that consumed in 1897.

BRITISH FOREIGN TRADE

To the Editor of The Rio News.

To the Editor of The Rio News.

Sir.—At the particular request of a gentleman residing in Manchester who has for years had continuous and intimate commercial relations with various cities of Brazil from north to south, and who is of opinion that the constant reiteration in British Gov. Blue Books, Consular reports, etc., of what he considers to be to a great extent erroneous niews, cunnot fail to have an undeserved prejudicial influence on British export trade, I beg to enclose herewith a letter taken from the columns of the Manchester City News of 31 Dec. last, which he has forwarded to me, and to request you kindly to give to it in your widely-read columns the full publicity he desires.

As he endeavors to show in said letter, he

widely-read columns the full publicity he desires.

As he endeavors to show in said letter, he maintains that a Consular opinions are frequently not only entirely misrepresentative of the work which is being carried on sitently to very surely by the level-headed manufacturers and highly organised concerns of Lancashire, Yorkshire, the Midlands, Glasgow, etc., but they are absolutely injurious to our trade. South American and other native writers, unable to discriminate, accept every adverse remark and naturally argue that 'if the government admits the decadence of the British merchant, it must be a very decided fact indeed—ergo, «why continue to purchase from so deteriorated a country?"

With apologies for thus trespassing so considerably on your valuable space and kindness,

I am, etc., etc.,

Rio, 20-2-99.

CONSULAR CRITICS AND BRITISH MERCHANTS.

To the Editor of the Manchester City News.

MRRCHANTS.

To the Editor of the Manchester City News.

Sir,—The Blue-book on British trade methods, which contains extracts from numerous consular reports, is chiefly a repetition of advice and complaints which have been exhaustively answered time after time by men with practical knowledge of our trade. Principally its aim would appear to be the maintaining of a sweeping charge of gross ignorance and supineness against our exporters. Mr. Bateman' introduction sums up the consular opinions of our shortcomings as follows:

— Disincilization of British traders and manufacturers to supply cheap goods, to accept small orders, to give long credits, and to be responsible for loss in exchange; lack of commercial travellers; the want of a metric system of weights and measures and excessive freights.

1. Cheap goods.—The Consular belief that our productions are only of the best would be rudely shaken by a visit to the industrial centres of Laucashire, Yorkshire, the Black Country, Glasgow, and Dundee, where rubbish is turned out in immense quantities sto suit the consumer's pocket and task, a vastly inferior in quality to anything our foreign rivals attempt. It cannot be sold to the poorest class in the home trade. Witness the great production in Lancashire of "sized" and a filled" octton goods for India, Asia generality, Africa, and South America—goods practically devoid of wearing properties, yet of striking and effective design, or grey, bleached, or dyed, as the customer may wish. No country in the world has been able to suppleat us to the extent of one yard, in this cheap trade. Again, the important production of shoddy-textures in certain districts of Yorkshire, to which there is nothing inferior, is ever increasing. Consular reports are peculiarly alike in quoting as support for their

arguments about cheap goods the instance of ploughs and certain few lines of hardware, ment, and upon this foundation is built a general condemnation of all branches of British in
Germans send their young men to our mer-

and upon this foundation is built a general condemnation of all branches of British in dustry.

2. Small orders, —That small business is eagerly sought after is evident from the fact of the constant visits paid by travellers to a market of so purely retail a character as the Canary, Islands. Did our representative at Buenos Ayres know anything of the stremuns activity of our traders in his market he could have quoted instances of some of the wealthiest and largest manufacturers of Lancashire, who self direct, through their own agents and travellers, to shopkeepers, whom the etiquette of business would not allow them to approach in the home trade. Evidently he calculates the efforts to secure and develop business by the number of British merchants resident in Buenos Ayres, otherwise he ought to know that the a pushing Germans a there established are a pushing a our manufactures quite as eagerly as the traders of British nationality. He omits altogether to instance the Italians, who are more numerous and more apushing, and whose competition is keenly felt.

3. Studying the customer's wishes. —The first elementary principle of any business, and yet seriously and officially we are indicted for not practising it! How, then, has the kingdom's luge trading interest been built up and maintained? As a matter of fact, every market is specialized by our merchants (shippers) in a most thorough and scientific manner. In Manchester cotton has been treated in a special nud distinct way for each customer, not alone for a given market, but exactly to individual buyers' ideas. For example, several varieties must be produced in a given article for, say, Iudia, which again must be different from goods intended for Egypt; Brazil busy goods totally at variance in quality, style, and taste from those sold to her neighbour, the Argentine Republic; and Uruguay has, to a certain extent, taste differing from both. The goods shipped to any of these markets would, generally speaking, be unsaleable in the other.

4. The metric system,—Our h

generally speaking, be unsaleable in the other.

4. The metric system,—Our homely English measurements may seem "absurd" to our consul at Naples, but he ought to address reproaches on that score to his superiors, instead of the merchant, who is not responsible for the legal standards of his country. All the same, this does not prevent the shipper from marking goods when so required in metres and kilogrammes, with the corresponding conversion in the invoice, as will be demonstrated by a visit to the office of any merchant having transactions with South America and the Continent. It is the daily task of mere office boys in such concerns.

merciant may transactions with solutions and the Continent. It is the daily task of mere office boys in such concerns.

5. Currency quotations.—Selling c.i.f. is a very ancient custom of exporters, and still obtains, but a duty-paid quotations for countries of fluctuating exchange, which cannot be acovered in South America as wit' India, have been costly experiments to those nuwise enough to undertake the inherent risks. Nor is the practice followed by any continental firm of repute. It must also be borne in mind that evasion of the full duty (fistelf a matter of fifty to a hundred per cent on the article's cost) by falses, declaration or by downright smuggling is very common, and since our exporters will not lend themselves to this, their duty-paid quotations would naturally have no chance, against the competitor who has no sich scruples.

6. Credit facilities.—Few words are needed to disprove the charge that "Englishmen as a rule only give one, two, or, at most, three months' ergelit, and frequently insist upon payingent on delivery. "To South America, by no means the soundest of markets, we are compelled by the struggle of our own British competition to grant nominally six months' credit to small as well as large buyers, and it is generally nine months before one to two years. There is so much capital seeking employment, and competition is so fierce amongst the merchants, that they are obliged, and can afford, to take greater risks than continental shippers.

7. The British commercial traveller.—On

amongst the merchants, that they are obliged, and can afford, to take greater risks than continental shippers.

7. The British commercial traveller. — On the one hand we hear consuls sighing for the vara axis; on the other, those who meet the genus, abuse him as a monument of ignorance. The explanation is simple. A traveller competent for his position has neither leisure nor necessity for looking up the consul. Hence, only the stupid and ignorant exceptions will invoke the aid of Her Majesty's representatives. Many travellers working exclusively in British interests bear German. Portuguese, and other foreign names, and these, no doubt, if heard of at all, are credited by the consul to our rivals.

8. Inferiority in packing.—As a matter of fact, we excel in this particular. Our consulgeneral at Bogota would learn on inquiry that trained travellers annually visit his district to study this matter, in conjunction with other duties, and he can see in every store around his consulate Lancashire-packed goods which have undergone the test of journeying three to six months by steamer, river-boat, and mule-back, and yet are as fresh and presentable on the customer's counter as when made up into bales here.

9. Sea freight.—Combinations are, of course, responsible for excessive rates charged on British (as against preferential *through**) freight, but the merchant is helpless to remedy inquitious distinctions. Government subsidies are largely responsible for the cheaper rates of continental lines, of which our traders take full advantage, as is shown by the enormous

Finally, the consular warnings that the Germans send their young men to our merchants' offices to study our commercial methods brings forth the natural question. "If the intelligent foreigner is sent here to learn, where, then, are the superior German methods which we are to copy?"

Victoria Park.

COFFEE NOTES

—In the biographical sketch of President Campos Salles, published in the December number of the Bulletin of the Bureau of American Republics it is asserted that the largest coffee crop in Brazil during the empire was about 4,000,000 bags. How the writer could have made such a mistake as this it is difficult to explain. The largest coffee crop during that period was 6,735,000 bags and there were two other crops nearly as large. In the last five years of the monarchy the aggregate crops amounted in round numbers to 27,600,000 bugs, against 27,400,000 in the first five years of the republic. The exceptionally high prices that began to prevail in 1886 and continued for ten years naturally stimulated production and consequently the crops for the last few years have been very large. With the present low prices it is, we think, certain that the increase in production will cease until a new rise in prices shall again stimulate it.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The S. Paulo representative at the juridical congress of next year will be Dr. Bernardino de Campos.

—At Cachoeira, Rio Grande do Sul, re was destroyed on the 21st inst. b caused by lightning.

— The existence of elevers of a bad charac-re is reported from Campos. Negligence of still worse character is apparently the cause

—New gold and diamond mines are reported to have been discovered in Bahia. Many persons are said to be flocking to them and disturbances are apprehended.

—The government of the state of Rio de Janeiro has issued regulations for the sale of lands to clerks and laborers who, for the sake of retrenchment, are dismissed from govern-ment employment.

—On the 23rd inst, 600 refugees who had arrived in the city of Bahia from the drouth-stricken districts left for the southern part of the state, where, it is expected, employment will be found for them.

— Senator Pinheiro Machado has apparently been making a triumphal tour through the southern states. At last accounts he had reached his headquarters at Porto Alegre What mischief is brewing now, we wonder?

— The governor of Rio Grande do Sul has nominated Deputy Pinto da Rocha to represent that state in the juridical congress called for next year. The appointment is about what one might expect from the castillista government of that state.

— A burglar was shot in Bahia a few days since by a man who caught him in his residence. Two shots were first fired to frighten the burglar away, but the latter concluded to attack rather than run, and then a third shot was fired directly at him, with fatal results.

— The director of the bureau of public lands and colonisation of the state of Minas Geraes reports the survey of 229,904,378 square metres of public lands in 1897. The revenue is calculated at 243,000 (what were the actual receipts?) and the expenditure 114,000. In that year 17,378 immigrants were received, of which 13,568 were localized on agricultural properties.

— The situation in Campos, because of the political rivalries and quarrels existing there, is becoming very serious. The city is not properly policed, nor cleaned, nor governed. Violences are of almost daily occurrence, and nothing is done to restrain them. Anarchy is seen everywhere, and unless something is done to protect the citizens, a ruined city will be the result.

** The Campinas planters had a meeting on the 26th to discuss the situation. The general opinion is that they should organize to protect their own interests and to secure legislation designed to promote agriculture. They need cheaper transportation, lower export duties, and facilities for raising money on growing crops, and it was the opinion that all the agricultural societies of the state should combine to secure these objects.

combine to secure these objects.

— The police authorities of S. Paulo have published a list of foreign physicians, midwives and dentists who are accused of practising their professions there without having passed their examinations here, and have ordered their prosecution. The accused have employed lawyers and will defend themselves before the courts. It would be interesting to have that article of the constitution, guaranteeing liberty to professions, thoroughly discussed and interpreted.

RAILROAD NOTES

— The Central railway is calling for tenders for the supply and placing of iron rails in the centre of one of their warehouses in the central station.

— The Villa Isabel tram line has reorganized its services so that only two lines or sections now remain on which the fare is 100 reis. All the other lines and sections require 200

— Some of our local morning papers state that the Jardim Botanico company is being fined almost every day for infractions of its contract. Possibly the prefect wants all the increased earnings for the municipality.

—The traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway for the week ended 18th inst. amounded to 305,4918,140 as against 434,0358791 for the corresponding week in 1898. The weekly returns in the beginning of 1898 were not exact, and comparisons will be more correctly made after 5th March next.

—Mr. Gunning states that the trains of the Minas and Rio railway carry foodstuffs at 30 reis per ton and kilometre for distances not exceeding 100 kilometres and at the rate of 20 reis when the distance is greater. The rates of the Central railway are of the Central railway are, he says, from

The writer of a communicated article in the Jornal do Commercio thinks that under good management the operating expenses of the Central railway, which in 1897 amounted to 31,750,247\$341, can be easily reduced to the maximum of 25,000,005 and that the traffic receipts can be largely increased.

— Two local engineers, Srs. Paula Pessoa and Pereira de Campos, have asked the municipal council for a concession to construct an electric tram line from the Caes Pharoux to Rua Guanabara, (Larangeiras), thence to Botafogo. Copacabana and the Botanical Garden. They offer to carry passengers for 100 reis on each section.

— Complaints continue in regard to the manner in which the Botanical Garden line is executing its new contract. The issue of return tickets at certain hours of the day, valid only at certain other hours, is considered to be a means of avoiding the agreement to maintain old fares at certain hours. Besides that, the complicated arrangement is a source of daily controversy.

—The government has given its assent to the petition of the Great Western of Brazil Railway Co. to be permitted to retain during the continuance of the sfunding schemes the balances, if any, between receipts and operat-ing expenses, the government paying the difference between such surplus and the total amount of guarantee interest, according to the practice before 1892.

CONDE D'EU RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

CONDE DEU RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

The general meeting of shareholders was held on Jan. 23 at Winchester House.

Mr. Gerard P. Torrens, who presided, stated that the receipts from both passenger and goods traffic showed an improvement for the vear 1897-98, the total increase being Rs. 78, 600. The expenses of working the line amounted to Rs. 653,490, or Rs. 30,000 more than in the preceding 12 months. They had, however, run an additional 11,000 train kilometres, lesides which they had had to pay inuch higher prices for coal, owing to the Welsh strike. It was satisfactory to find that the railway had been worked during the period under review at a smaller loss than in any preceding year. For 1897-98 the loss amounted to £2,974, as compared with £5,682 in 1897-97. They had all along been trying to make the line pay its way, and it was very disappointing, now that they seemed to be on the point of accomplishing their object, to find that their revenue was suddenly reduced by the funding scheme of the government. The board had had to accept the payment of the guaranteed interest due to the company in bonds. They had no alternative, as the bonds were really thrown at them on the stake it or leave its principle. The bonds which they received last June in payment of the guaranteed interest were sold at 76 ½ per cent., but he was pleased to say that for those which they had had this month the selling price had been 87½ per cent. That showed that the bonds were well held, and he trusted that, at the end of the three years, they would again obtain payment from the government in cash. The net revenue account exhibited a balance of £2,057 out of which the directors proposed to declare a dividend of 3 per cent. for the year. It was also intended to set aside £1,501 to cover the debit balance on exchange suspense account, to write off £6,856 towards the cost of the workshops at Cabelello, and to carry forward the remaining sum of £9,543. The directors had eyery confidence in the bona-fides of the Fazilian government, but,

Mr. E. W. Ruck seconded the motion.
Mr. E. Clarke thought that the policy of the board should be to conserve the company's property as much as possible, and not to spend large sums on it in present circumstances. He was pleased to see the conservative way in which they were dealing with the accounts. As to the projected line from Mulungh to Alagoa Grande, it was obvious that they could not look for any subsidy from the government, and, that being so, they must take care not to swaters what little revenue they were getting from the existing railway.
Mr. Ballin also thought that they should refrain from completing any extension of their line unless there was ample security that they would get a proper return on the money expended.
The Chairman, in reply, said that the policy of the board was to work the line as cheaply as possible, and this they were doing. So far they had only made suggestions to the government in regard to the Mulungh-Alagoa Grande extension, and anything that was done would be, of course, subject to the approval of the shareholders.

The report was eventually adopted unanimously.

SHIPPING NOTES

— The Royal Mail steamer "Clyde," left Rio on the 20th inst. with the following passengers: For Montevideo: Mr. Antonio Toffani. For Buenos Aires: Drs. João M. Carvalho Mourão and Alfredo A. Russell, Mrs. Bertha Lenger and Mr. J. J. Hobbs.

—The Lamport & Holl liner Hevelius arrived in Rio on the 23rd inst, with the following passengers: Messrs. Affonso Segreto, I. J. Cerqueira and Tancredo Fontes and 1 third-class passenger. The Hevelius brought also 3 first-class and 10 third-class passengers in transit for the River Plate.

—The Lamport & Holt liner Coleridge, left Rio on the 18th inst. with the following passengers:—To New York: Mr. C. L. Dunbar, Rev. Solomon L. Ginsburg and Mr. C. J. Wagner.—To Pernambuco: Mr. Carlos Thieme.—To Bahia: Miss Lvdia Fraga, Mr. Augusto Araujo and wife. Messrs. J. B. Mawson, L. Duarte and Claudionor Macieira and 2 third class passengers for New York. Also one first-class passenger in transit from Santos and 7 third-class passengers in transit from Santos and River Plate.

River Plate.

The passengers in tansit from the River Plate.

The passengers who left Rio on the 23rd inst. by the Royal Mail steamer "Nile." were the following: For Southampton: Mr. John Charles Mace and Mr. H. Richworths. For Cherbourg: Mr. J. F. Perry. For Vigo: Mr. Domingos E. Alvares. For Lisbon: Visconde de Proença, Mr. Augusto José Gonçalves, Mr. Alfredo de Carvalho and wife, Mr. Antonio M. Lopes and wife, Mr. Celestino Soares de Almeida, Mrs. Joanna D. Sanches, Mr. Julio M. de Freitas and family, Mr. Francisco Antones Cabral and wife, Mr. João Antonio Cabral and child. Mrs. Belmira R. de Carvalho and child. Mrs. Belmira R. de Carvalho and child. Mrs. Belmira R. de Carvalho and child. And Mr. Manoel M. B. Sobrinho. For Pernambuco: Dr. Cicero Tercio and Mr. Francisco A. Fonseca. For Bahia: Drs. Dias de Barros and Manoel José de Pinho, Mrs. Rosa Matzinger, Mr. Augusto do Frado and wife, Messrs. Luiz Baptista Lopes, J. A. de Castro Menezes. Celestino Paiva, José Fernandes Leite, Wm. Hughes and Eduardo De-Vecchis.

— The passengers who arrived in Rio on the

Fernandes Leite, Win. Hughes and Eduardo De-Vecchis.

— The passengers who arrived in Rio on the 23re inst. by the Royal Mail liner Nile, were the following:—From Buenos Aires: Messrs. Aug. Heiland, T. H. de Mello e Alvim. Percy Stantforth, H. W. Sloper, Francisco R. Paz, Luiz Frias and son, Candido Torales de Gimpenez, J. P. Wileman. Constantino C. de Quintana, Mrs. Amalia Quintana, Mrs. Amalia Quintana, Mrs. Pedro R. Leibas, wife, and 2 children.—From Montevideo: Mr. T. Nielson and Mr. Alfredo Fernandes Mesquita.—From Santos: Dr. João Xavier, Messrs Manoel Froncose, S. A. Benwell, Arthur G. Davison, Ossimbo Maia, F. S. Martins, R. Addison, R. Creagh, Wm. Wrige, C. Strauge and Mrs. Thereza Bieler and child. There were also 4 third closs passengers for England from Santos. Amongst the passengers in transit where Mr. and Mrs. Cooper Coles and family from Benos Aires to Sonthampton. Mr. Cooper-Coles is, we believe, a son of Admiral Cooper Coles the designer of the unfortunate British turret-ship «Captain,» who was drowned with that ill fated war-ship in 1870. Another of the passengers was Mr. P. H. Chevallier Boutell, the manager of the River Plate Trust and Loan Co. and one of the most popular Britishers in the River Plate. He is going home with part of his family for a well-earned rest in England and Scotland. Perhaps there is no man in the whole of the River Plate who has his finger in so many pies as Mr. Boutell, and no man so generally esteemed.

LOCAL NOTES

About 200 employés have been dismissed from the marine arsenal, in addition to those already sent away.

— The Illustration Sul-Americana published in Buenos Aires had a portrait and biografical sketch of the Brazilian writer Odorico Mendes in its issue of last week.

— The minister of marine is said to have been advised officially that the boilers of the torpedo-cruiser «Tamoyo,» now under con-struction at Kiel, are defective.

Two ruffians less in Rio. One with the fancy name of Manoel de Jesus and the nickname of Tres Tempos was shot by his chum José Freire, alias Fernambuco. One is dead and the other is in prison.

— On Sunday the telegraph editor of the Jornal do Commercio—if that paper possesses one—gave us another taste of his quality by calling Rudyard Kipling a waaiter." The Pariz came nearer the mark by calling him

The army is a cause of expenditure, but the national guard seems to be a source of revenue. On the commission of a colonel in the national guard the government collects 456. Then why not defend the country with the national guard?

—We are informed that fourteen new cases of yellow fever entered the S. Sebastião hospital on Friday last, the largest number received in any one day this summer. The total number of yellow fever cases there were forty seven under treatment.

— The minister of industry has authorized an engineer attached to his department to initiate the necessary work for the preservation of the old S. Christovão palace, now occupied by the national museum. It is said that the cost of these works is estimated at 24.678600.

—To Admiral Manhães Barreto, Chief of Police Sampaio Ferraz has addressed a long rambling letter, whose purport is that, as we had supposed, there is no foundation for the report of a plot against the government. The chief of police bitterly complains of persons who circulate such reports. In this instance, if we are correctly informed, the persons who circulated the report were jacobins.

—The Tarde complains of the absence of some of the ministers from their departments. At half past 12 on Saturday, it says, there were at the departments of justice, finance and foreign affairs many documents awaiting the action of the respective ministers, none of whom had made their appearance. This neglect of duty, it adds, causes serious annoyance and loss of time and money to persons who have business with the public departments.

ments.

— Representative Adams, formerly United States minister at this capital, is seeking to induce the congress of the United States to adopt a measure reforming the consular service. He proposes to make the service permanent, providing for regular promotion from lower to higher grades, and also to have consular officials better paid. His short term as United States minister at Rio de Janeiro, is supposed to have afforded him special opportunities for studying the subject. And yet, the suggested reform was advocated by the editor of The News long before Mr. Adams ever thought of coming to Rio de Janeiro.

— The Paix of the 26th asserts that the

thought of coming to Rio de Janeiro.

— The Paiz of the 26th asserts that the minister of war expects to realize 60,00,000 from the economies already effected in his department, from his project for the concentration of forces, the removal of military headquarters and the sale of unnecessary quartels. Let us hope his expectations may be realized, but it is a pretty large sum! If so much can be saved and realized from these sources, we must naturally conclude that there has been an enormous waste of money in the past. Unfortunately, however, it is said that the minister proposes to use a part of the money in the construction of a smokeless powder factory.

— In taking over the public street-cleaning

smokeless powder factory.

— In taking over the public street-cleaning service, the nunnicipality has assumed an unforeseen responsibility, which is now causing some trouble. The Companhia Industrial, which had secured the monopoly, was not particularly scrupulous in its treatment of its employés, and when the collapse came and the company gave up its concession, it was owing its employés over two months' wages, amounting to more than 250,000\$. Of course they want their pay, and they insist that the municipality shall pay them. Last week they threatened to strike, but were induced to wait a little longer for the prefect to decide. It seems to us the men have a sound claim on the extinct company's property.

Business Notes

-The minister of finance is said to have received several proposals for the coinage of nickel.

—A telegram of the 23rd inst. reports a forgery by which a S. Paulo bank is said to have lost 40,000\$.

The state government of Pará will, it is stated, again call for tenders for establishing a line of steamers between that state and the River Plate. None of the tenders received at the former call were considered acceptable.

—Engineers B. Reymkiewiez and C. F. Hargreaves have offered the government £500,000 for the navy-yard at Rio de Joneiro. The Gazeta de Noticias says that there is also an offer of 50,000,000 and it is reported that the government is going to call for tenders.

The government has issued regulations for collecting the tax on tobacco. These regulations, which are dated the 21st inst. contain 8 chapters and 07 articles, filling nearly six pages of the Diario Official. To be obliged to read and try to understand them is a very severe penalty for being a tobacconist.

— It is reported that the collector of one of our local breweries has disappeared with about 40,000. The report seems incredible, not because the individual would not commit the crime, but because of the improbability of his being able to collect so much money in these times.

– Some days ago an African named Cyriaco — Some days ago an African named Cyriaco Antonio Ramos, a shopkeeper, complained to the police that his son Maximiano had robbed him of 190,000\$ and had taken refuge in Nictheroy. The police took steps to arrest the young man, who had so successfully imitated his white neighbors, and found that he had already used a considerable part of the money in new clothes, jewellery, etc.

-Under Cesario Alvim our municipal res ponsibilities and services seem likely to be greatly increased. The Companhia Industrial greatly increased. The Companhia Industrial having failed to carry out its contract for the removal of garbage, he has taken over the service for account of the municipality. And now, the contractors for the construction of a furnace for the burning of garbage, located on the Manguinhos plantation in Inhafma, having failed to meet the provisions of their contract, the prefect has declared the period closed and has ordered them to turn over the works to the municipal engineers. The contractors demurred, whereupon a time was fixed for the delivery, under legal penalties for noncompliance.

There are several ways of accounting for the fall in exchange and in government bonds. This fall may be merely the natural reaction from the previous bulling of the market, or it from the previous bulling of the market, or it may be caused by the discredit resulting from the manner in which the government is treating its creditors. Some time ago the government forced its creditors to accept a conversion by which, according to Mr. Beaumont's estimate, they lose £301,250 per annum, and now it is either unable or unwilling to pay interest that was due on the 31st of December. We even hear (but for the correctness of this report we are not prepared to vouch) that there has been an unaccountable delay in paying freight to the vessels that have arrived consigned to the Central railway. Under these circumstances the government has no right to be surprised if its credit suffers.

—At a meeting in São Paulo on the 26th

-At a meeting in São Paulo on the 26th inst., of the commission charged with the inst., of the commission charged with the organization of an exhibit for the Paris exposition of next year, a telegram from President Campos Salles was read saying that he had been able to secure floor space of only 8 by 10 metres and that the exposition commission requires immediate advice of the products to be exhibited. After some discussion it was resolved that the floor space being absolutely inadequate for the exposition of coffee machinery and the products of that state, the project of sending an exhibit should be abandoned and the commission dissolved. We are inclined to believe that this is a very fortunate thing. Now let a few planters and merchants combine to open a Brazilian Café near the exposition, roasting and grinding the coffee on the permises, and they will secure better results than from an exhibit.

FINANCIAL NOTES

— From 1st February to 31st December, of last year, there were expended 473,409\$\$82 on the salaries of police delegados, notaries, district inspectors and agents, in this city.

—By executive decree there has been made an appropriation of 280,000\$ for the payment of the percentages due to personnel employed last year in the collection of public revenue.

—The Tarde says that the minister of finance disapproves of President Campos Salles' extravagance (at the treasury's expense) in using a steam yacht for his trips to and from Petropolis.

— A Victoria telegram of the 25th says that the Espirito Santo legislature has voted in 1st reading an authorization for the governor of the state to borrow funds for the purpose of improving the financial situation there.

On Saturday the treasury sent to the sectional solicitor 110 accounts of unpaid fines amounting to 22,5096. There fines were imposed in 1897 on dealers in tobacco, beverages and matches, and the solicitor has been instructed to proceed to judicial action for their collection.

-According to the Noticia the government —according to the Notice the government, in conformity with one of the provisions of the funding scheme, will shortly deposit in banks of this city over 10,000,000f. The deposit, it is stated, was not made sooner because the government had not been informed of the exact number of the funding bonds that have been issued in payment of interest.

- It must be something of a disappointment to mose whose optimism led them to think our finances improving, to see exchange and Brazilian funds both falling. The Paiz as usual denounces the «torpid speculation,» and wants somebody punished as an enemy of the country. It does not occur to any one, apparently, that «bulling» does not mean an improved situation, and that a reaction is sure to follow. to those whose optimism led them to think our

— Complaints are made from Victoria in regard to the failure of the treasury agency there to convert the 4 per cent, gold bonds into 5 per cent, currency bonds, and pay the interest on them. It is said that the conversion is not made because the necessary credit has not been opened.

nas not been opened.

—If we were disposed to imitate the Jornal do Commercio, we should ask why it is trying to ruin the government's credit by quoting from the Bahia a criticism just as severe as those for which it attacks the Impressa and The Rio News. Having no desire, however, to imitate that journal, we do not nesitate to say that we are pleased to see that it seems inclined to change its policy and to assist the Imprensa and The Rio News in saving the credit of the country by warning the people of the consequences of the government's blunders.

—In organizing the calculate of the country.

ders.

— In organizing the schedule of official values of exports for the month of March the state government of Minas Geraes makes alterations that reduce the export duties on certain articles. Among the exports on which duties are thus reduced are the following:—Cattle, from 4500 to 4500 a head; toucinho (salt pork) from 60 to 40 reis per kilo; butter, from 120 to 100 reis per kilo; cheese from 60 to 50 reis per kilo; beans, from 12 to 8 reis per kilo; Indian corn, from 5 to 3 reis per kilo; farinha, from 160 to 4 reis per kilo; unanganese, from 2\$ to 1\$ per ton; tiles from 3\$ to 2\$ per ton.

—The minister of from 3\$ to 2\$ per form the form of the schedules of the schedules.

ton.

— The minister of finance had long conferences on Saturday last with treasury officials and the managers of the foreign banks charged with the receipt on deposit of the currency equivalent of the funding bonds issued. It seems that he proposes to burn the currency, a step not considered requisite by the bankers in question. It is stated that the sum paid last year in funding bonds represents about 18,000,000\$\frac{1}{2}\$, one third of which the minister wishes to burn rather than leave it on deposit in the banks. It seems to us that the minister will do well to take the opinion of the London capitalists with whom the funding scheme was arranged.

— Poor Smith, it appears, has been indul-

- Poor Smith, it appears, has been indulging in rose-colored dreams of relief from his ging in rose-colored dreams of relief from his burdens. Influenced by the fornal's enthusiasm over the government's alleged retrenchment policy, he has fancied, he says, that in the dim and distant future he could faintly discern with prophetic vision a blissful period in which it might even be permissible (the tax on boots and shoes being abolished) to aspire to the luxury of a pair of new tamancos. And he now asks us to imagine what were his feelings when he read on Sunday the following item in the fornal do Brazil:—«We learn that the minister of war purposes establishing, with the money saved by closing the arsenals and by other measures, a smokeless powder factory in this city and likewise intends to introduce other improvements into the army.»

—«From Bahia,» says the fornal do Com-

-« From Bahia, » says the Jornal do Coma-rom Balhia, says the Jornal do Commercio in its issue of last Wednesday, « we have received complaints of the non-payment of interest on the reconverted bonds and of the non delivery of those securities.» At the request of the complainants the Jornal quotes the following item from the Bahi: — «We have now reached the 3rd of February and the treasury agency in this state (which, by the way, only long after the period fixed by law began paying interest on the 5% currency bonds) has not yet received orders from the federal government for payment of interest on the certificates issued for the last reconversion. Neither has it returned to the legitimate owners the bonds deposited with it for being stamped, nor does it even deliver the certificates or pay the interest due on the 3rst of last December! The government is decidedly an exacting debtor. It forces its creditor to submit to annoying formalities which no private debtor would think of imposing, retains in its possession for an indefinite period documents proving its indebtedness, and moreover is unpunctual in the performance of its promises, for after printing on its bonds the words 'payable in the first 15 days of January and July,' it allows three weeks after the period thus fixed to elapse and neither pays nor gives any reason for not paying. If a bank acted thus, would it or would it not have any credit? » mercio in its issue of last Wednesday, «we

COMMERCIAL.

Rio de Janeiro, Feb. 28th 1899

of the Brazilian milreis (15000),

(paper).....value of the Brazilian mil reis in U. S. coin at \$4.80 per £ 255 rs. gold 13.75 c.

1 stg
lue of \$1.00 (\$4.80 per £ 1. str. in
Brazilian currency (paper)
lue of £ 1 sterling ,, ,,

EXCHANGE.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 28th February, 1899. Exports.

Rio de Jautino, 28th February, 1899.

Exports.

Coffee. — The sales of the previous week in Rio were returned at 45000 bags, against entries of 56,346 bags and shipments of 73,440 bags. In the foreign the sale of the previous week in Rio were returned at 45000 bags, against entries of 56,346 bags and shipments of 73,440 bags. In the foreign and the sale of the sale of the sale of 17,5000 bags at 2500 in London making a total of 17,5000 bags as against 24,000 bags in the previous week. The Rio market opened firm on Monday and business was freely done het wen packers and factors at prices which or the No. 1 base. The market closed firm without self-unitation. They freely offered 12500 and buggitt in 27,000 bags at 12500 and 125400 per arroba on the No. 2 base. The market closed firm without self-unitation of the No. 2 base. The market closed firm without self-unitation of the No. 2 base. The market closed firm without self-unitation of the No. 2 base. The market closed firm without self-unitation of the No. 2 base. The market closed firm without self-unitation of the No. 2 base. The market closed firm without self-unitation of the No. 2 base. The market closed firm without self-unitation of the No. 2 base and falls that took place were of an insignificant nature. On Tues-unitation of the No. 2 base and 15 base of 12500 to 12500 for No. 2 type per arroba. The packet were firm in their demands and obtained prices from 12500 to 12500 per arroba for No. 7 from the subscription of the No. 2 base and 15 base reported a rise to 7500 per arroba for No. 7 from the subscription of the No. 2 base reported at 1500 to 7500 per arroba. The packet were firm in their demands and obtained prices from 12500 to 12500 of No. 7 from the subscription of the su

Note that the second se		2		
The shipments since our last report have been :	The state of the s	grant ware a death and has also	Charles 1 /2 30	
47,417 bags for the United States	White Pine, -There have been no receipts. Only a little business has been done as sellers are firm and	Leonor	Banks.	
6,675 ,, ,, Europe	are nothing out for a better rate than 160 reis per foot.	Merida Cardiff 28 Nov. Mariposa Porto –	500 Constructor	12\$500
6,500 ,, Cape of Good Hope	Spruce Pine.—Arrivals nil. There is no demand and no sales. Prices nominal.	Marabout Pascagoula -	200 Lavoura e Commercio	90 172
3,118 ,, ,, River Plate, etc. 2,515 ,, , , , Constwise	Swedish Pine There have been no fresh arrivals	Magellan Pensacola —		105
66,225 bags.	during the past week. The market is exceedingly dull without movement.	Ormazan (str) Cardiff — Orlanda Hamburg —	Miscellaneous.	
The following ships sailed with coffee last week:	from New York. The market is steady with good	Roland Cardiff 13 Dec.		
United States:	from New York. The market is steady with good demand. The latest quotations we have been able to	Ruby Pascagoula —	1000 Obras Hydraulicas	3\$000
hare	obtain on Saturday give 10\$500 as the ruling rate per case.	Robert S. Besnard Pensacola S. N. Hansen Westerwick 3 Jan.	FEB. 21.	
teb. 18 New York Belg. str. Coloridge. 27,848 19 Baltimore Am. bk. D. Pedro II. 7,793 22 New York Germ. str. Capri. 20,068	Turpentine.—No fresh receipts. The market pre- serves its firmness and the demand has been sustain-	Saerimner Pensacola —	7 Apolices 58	8515000
	ed. The latest quotations are 1\$300 to 1\$400 per kilo.	Virginia Pensacola —	그는 그녀는 그들이 그들은 그리면 생생하네요요 하는 그는 그는 그 그리고 하는데 이번 이번 어린다.	854
Europe: reb. 18 Antwerp Germ. str. Wartburg 525	Rosin.—From New York 100 barrels were received ex Hevelius. The market is firm at the rates we quot- ed last week, namely 215000 per barrel for dark grades	Vareiro Porto -	13 do	855
22 Havre Fr. str. V. de N. Nicolas 1-00	ed last week, namely 211000 per barrel for dark grades	Verdandi Pensacola 8 Dec. Visurgis Leith —		830
27 Odessa It. str. Duchessa di Genova	and 285000 per barrel for light grades. Coment.—There were no fresh receipts. The mar-	York (str) Cardiff -		853. 854
28 Hamburg etc. Germ. str. Cintra 5,275	ket has acquired a better tone with increased demand. The rise in prices which holders held out for has	100 March 100 Ma	* 37	855
Elsewhere:	come off. Belgian cement has good sale from 15\$500 to	Arrivals of foreign steamers.	30 do 1897 (reg.)	945
eb. 20 River Plate Br. str. Clyde	16\$500 per barrel, and English cement is selling from 19\$000 to 20\$000 per barrel.		75 deb. Cantareira (£ 20)	90
Coastwise various steamers 4,842		NAME FROM CONSIGNED TO		198 163
The receipts for the past week were 66,350 bags, gainst 55,345 bags for the previous week and 54,602 ags for the week before.	Indian Corn.—Arrivals nil. There is a good demand, but owing to the large stock on the market prices remain more or less unchanged. The wholesale prices now range from \$2600 to \$2500 and the	NAME FROM CONSIGNED TO	50 » Sorocabana-Ituana R. R	63
ags for the week before. Brokers' quotations, according to New-York types	sale prices now range from 98600 to 7\$800 and the	80	FEB. 22.	
	retail from 105000 to 105200 per bag for River Plate corn. There has been a quantity of native maize sold during the past week at prices ranging from 85800 to	Feb. 20 Clyde Southa'ton 17 d. Royal Mail		
Feb. 25 Feb. 18 No. 6 138400 128800	during the past week at prices ranging from 8\$500 to 0\$200 per bag.	20 Drum'lzier Cardiff 22 d. Brazilian Coal Co. 20 Magdala do 23 ds. Wilson Sons & Co.		858\$000
7 12 500 12 400 8 12 200 12 000	Bran.—No arrivals from abroad. The demand was not as good as in previous weeks, and the produce of	20 Cavour Glasgow 28 d N. Megaw & Co.		830
9 11 800 11 400	not as good as in previous weeks, and the produce of the local mills has fallen to 4\$100 per 40 kilos.	21 Capri Santos 19 h. E. Johnston & Co. 21 Roman P. do 22 hs Q Davidson & C.		830 830
The stock in all hands was estimated this morning	Hay - The Persia brought 6.466 bales from Rosario.	22 Hebdomos Swansea 25 ds. W. Block & Co.		870
240,155 bags, against 235,742 bags asweek ago. The intos stock is reported at 535,540 bags.	The heavy stock has caused prices to fall to 180 reis per kilo, and we expect them to fall still lower.	23 D. Genova La Plata 5 ds. La Veloce	70 do 1897 (reg.)	945
Stock is reported at 535,540 Dags.	Coal.—The following vessels arrived with coal:—	23 Pallas Rosario 10 d. Rio Flour Mills		158
Daily receipts and shipments of coffee at	From Cardiff. ex Induna 5,501 tons.	24 Sorata Liverpool 21 d. Wilson Sons Co.		198
Rio de Janeiro	" ex Drumelzier 4,222 " " ex Magdala 4.295 "	24 Corrientes Havre 28d. I. Lapert	the state of the s	190
	» Newport, ex Darwin 2,804 »	24 Cintra Santos 17 hs. E. Johnston & Co. 24 Bellena do 20 hs. N. Megaw & Co.	Banks.	
Recei Ships Ships " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	Rum.—The week's supply was of average quantity, and the following prices now rule :—	26 Portugal Bordeaux 16 ds M. Maritimes	15 Republica	172
Receipts Shipmer Em Cap Riv Coa Fotal sh Stock Average per arr	Pernambuco and Maceió 270\$000-280\$000			.,,
Shereips Shereips Europ Cape Cape River River Coast Total ships Stock Coast Norrige qu per earob Do	Balia and Aracajú 265 000—270 000 Campos 260 000—280 000	Departures of foreign steamers.	FEB. 23.	
				860\$000
too San L	Parahyba 270 000—280 000 Alcohol of 36 to 38 deg 440 000—460 000 ditto 40 deg 450 000—500 000	В	88 do	858
State. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. e	ditto 40 deg 480 000—500 000	NAME FOR CARGO		857
of of the state of				830 945
D N N	SHIPPING NEWS.	Feb.	250 Emprestimo Municipal	158
gg X S X S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S	Sunting Mans.	20 Clyde River Plate Sundries.	50 do do (reg.)	162
3, 20		22 Capri New York do	23 deb. Confiança Industrial (mill)	198
,	ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.	22 V. de S. Nicolas Santos do do do	Banks.	
235.7 4.4	PRADUARY -	23 D. di Genova Genoa * do	0	
**	FEBRUARY 24.	24 Fulwell Buenos Avres Ballast	26 Commercial.	220 \$000
Subjectives the political to the Marie Subject of	ROSARIO DE SANTA FE' Br. lug. Persia; 578 tons;	25 Cintra Hamburg* Sundries. 26 Sorata Valparaiso* do	200 Constructor.	12
Feb. 12,4 6 6 6 12 245.5 125 6	Malcolm ; hay to Gustavus Gudgeon & Co.	20 John Varparano	100 Hypothecario	50
		* Calling at intermediate ports.	170 Lavoura e Commercio	90
88.5.88 22.2.93	DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.			172
5 7011 2	FEBRUARY 25.			173
Feb. 14.11 10,2 249.5 249.5 249.5 25.11 158.2 525.1	§	Foreign sailing vessels in the port of		
8 5 1 4 5 000 45 7 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	BARBADOS - Br. bk. Landskrona; 1.330 tons.; Starrat;	Rio de Janeiro, February 26th 1899.	Miscellaneous.	
	ballast. NEWCASTLE—Fr. bk. Du Guesclin; 1.235 tons.; Dyjoie;		500 Construcções Urbanas	2\$750
Feb. 2 13,196 14,599 16,599 16,599 11,249 250,493 12\$,600 12\$,600 12\$,600 12\$,600 12\$,600 12\$,600 12\$,600	ballast	The state of the s	800 do do	2 500
eb. 22 11,596 11,599 11,599 11,599 11,599 11,249 11,249 50,493 12,500 12,500 6 1,4 6.		s s	400 Melhoramentos no Brazil	21
	FEB. 26.	NAME S FROM CONSIGNEES	FEB. 24.	
Feb. 4.4.7.7.5.5.3.6.5.7.7.7.7.7.7.7.7.7.7.7.7.7.7.7.7.7.7	PENSACOLA Br. sp. Maraval; 1,257 tons; Hansen; ballast.	Ĭ Ž	National Holiday.	
cb. 23 4.467 7.783 5.225 3.927 250 17.185 37.775 37.775 37.775 37.775 37.775 37.775 37.775	NEW ORLEANS-Port. bk. Nova Sympathia; 736 tons;		Transmit Homeny.	
	Velha ; ballast.		FEB. 25.	
6,1 6,1 6,3	BARBADOS Br. bg. Dawn ; 154 tons ; Seeler ; ballast.	American .	21 Apolices, 5 s	858\$000
	Jan 1971		13 do	859
2.7	was a second	lug Americana 839 Feb. 8 Rosario J. Souza & C. sp W. J. Rotch 1664 15 New York. E. I. Braz.		86o
	FREIGHTS.			830
Feb. 11,5 17,18 17,18 17,18 8 2,5 2,5 2,5 2,5 2,5 2,5 2,5 2,5 2,5 2,5	NEW YORK 1-35 cents and 5 % primage per bag NEW ORLEANS of 60 kilos.			873 874
26b. 25 11,522 17,163 800 2,573 2,005 1,465 24,006 231,399 231,399 231,399 231,396 6 % c. 15,16 d. 15,16 d. 15,16 d. 15,16 d.	1-35 shillings and 5 % primage per	Brilish	171 do	875
	ton, of 1,000 kilos.		18 do (reg.)	859
since	GENOA. -30 francs and 10 % primage per	bk Hamburg 1649 Jan. 9 New York. E. I. Braz. sp K. County 2041 15 Norfolk Gaz Co.		945
7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7	-30 francs and 10 % primage per	sp Buckingham. 2613 19 Tacoma I Moore & C.		947 156
otals Feb. Feb. 6500 65,560 6,500 6,914 7,189 213,507	ton of 1,000 knos.	sp M.Ballautyne. 1560 26 Antwerp Avenier & C. sp Deccan 1855 Feb. S Swansea W.Block & C lug Persia 578 24 Rosario G.Gudg. & C.	80 do do (reg.)	162
	ANTWERP. \(\begin{array}{c} \-25 \text{ shillings and } 5 \\ \text{olo} \text{ primage per ton of } 1,000 \text{ kilos.} \end{array}	lug Persia 578 24 Rosario G.Gudg. & C.	the same and the s	
S.	LONDON 1-30 shillings and 5 % primage per		Banks.	
Total since Ju 2,301,8 1,457,0 552,3 88,9 50,1 120,1 1	BREMEN ton of 1,000 kilos.	German	6 Commercio	220,000
Totals ce July .,301,856 .,487,067 .523,365 .523,36 .523,36 .739 .7398,624 .7398,624		The second secon	220 Hypothecario	50 91
24 S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S	BORDEAUX. —40 francs and to % primage per ton of 900 kilos.	bk Kosmos 1286 21 Boulogne F. Cresta & C.	6 Rural e Hypothecario	250
	MONTEVIDEO3\$000 per bag of coffee.	4	91 do do (2nd s.)	121
Imports.	BUENOS AIRES. 33000 per bag of conce.	Norwegian	6 do do do	121 500
Flour.—The receipts were 1,500 barrels from New		bk Jomfruland 976 Dec. 1 Pensacola To order	Miscellaneous.	
ork ex Hevelius during the past week. The market		lug Bien 326 Feb. 8 R. G. do Sul P.S. Nic. & C.	so Melhoramentos no Brazil	200
autet at the quotations we give below. It seems to	n- at- Clude: are bars of coffee	bk Pons A Elü. 301 12 Hernosada, To order	50 Melhoramentos no Brazil	202000
that American brands are going up too fast. There no demand for empty barrels. The latest quotations hand are:—	GENOA.—Br. str. Città di Genova; 500 do do NEW YORK.—Br. str. Bellena; 27,450 do do	bk Crown Prince 672 17 Cardiff Braz Coal Co.	10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	114
Trieste nominal.	HAMBURG Germ. str. Cintra; 3,550 do do		SATURDAY'S QUOTATIONS-S. PAUL	LO.
Pichmond 1st 405000-415000	HAVRE Fr. str do Corrientes; 750 do do	Portuguese		
do 2nd	BORDEAUX do do Cordillère; 125 do do	bk Glama 1096 Jan. 7 Lisbon To order.	sellers.	buyers'
Western and Interior 38 000-40 000	RIVER PLATE do do Portugal; 1,500 do do	333		296 \$000
River Plate		Russian	,, Constructor e Agricola	
Local Mills	Vessels Affoat & Chartered for Rio	min out of the control of the contro	" Credito Real da Carteira H. 115 000	100 000
Codfish.—The arrivals were 570 cases from Ham- ing ex Amazonas, and the Hevelius brought 950 tubs id 100 cases from New York. The stock consists of	Colombia of tan	bk Amelie 496 Feb. 15 Marseilles, A. Aven. & C. sp Cashier 1367 16 Pensacola To order	" Mercantil de Santos 150 000	130 000
,000 packages more or less. The market is quiet and	Australia Pascagoula —	sp Cashier 1367 16 Pensacola To order	" S. Paulo 150 000	130 000
les are slow. The latest prices quoted to us are as llows: Gaspe, 58\$000 per tub: Halifax, 56\$000 per	Alliance Shippegam 7 Nov.	Swedish	,, Ribeirão Preto	10. 1
b; St. John's 535000 per tub and Norwegian 665000	Amy Baltimore — Annie M. Smull Leith 21 Dec.		,, União de S. Carlos (all paid). 250 000 ,, do do (40 °/o.) 120 000	230 000
ons on this article have aroused some criticism. Our	Annie M. Smull Leith 21 Dec. Adelaide Leith -	lug Svithiod 346 Jan.24 do C. W. Gross	", União de S. Paulo (70\$) 27 000	23 000
and 100 cases from New York. The stock consists of too package more or less. The market is quiet and less are slow. The latest prices quoted to us dare allows: Gaspe, Sgoop per tub; Halifax, 65000 per bb; St. John's Sgoop per tub and Norwegian begoon or case. (Note.—We regret to learn that our quotations on this article have aroused some or use to the stock of the st	America Porto -		,, do do (50\$)	17 000
ticle in first hands. We shall see, however, if we nnot meet the wishes of all dealers in this article	Ardnamurcham Leith -		,, Santos 100 000	85 000
and the sections assessed in second hands as well)	Birnam Wood Mobile		Cia Agua e Luz	100 000
Y Living prices tries in a constant and the week were 2,500 kegs and 150 cases as **Jevelius** from New York.** The martie is even finger than in the previous deposition of the shave gone up to 500 reis per pound at holesale for merican lard. The native product is quoted nominal merican lard. The native product is quoted nominal merican lard. The native product is quoted nominal merican lard.	Bella Formigosa Porto Ban Mezuranie Marseilles 6 Jan.	STOCKS AND SHARES	, Argos Paulista,	60 000 8 000
is even firmer than in the previous week, and pri-	Constanze Hamburg —	J. C. J.	Bragantina	
s have gone up to 900 reis per pound wholesale for merican lard. The native product is quoted nominal	Claudina Porto -		" Fabril Paulistana	
		Sales of Stocks and Shares.	Gaz de S. Paulo	I 000
POPE The s.s. Hevelus brought 1,025 parrels and half-barrels from New York last week. The de-	Charles Dickens Pennecola —	FEBRUARY 20.	, Lupton 90 000	380 000 80 000
Pork The s.s. Hevelius brought 1,025 barrels and half-barrels from New York last week. The de- land during the week was brisk, and prices have one up all round. American pork is now quoted at	Canadá	16 Apolices, 58 854\$00	" Mechanica —	116 000
to to 1900 per pound wholesale, and marive porm is	Elsa Cardin 24 Jan.	72 do	,, Mogyana (all paid) 220 000	216 000
Rice No fresh consignments have come to hand.	Ellida Pensacola — Emma Marseilles 19 Nov.	1 do (600\$) at rate of	,, idem (40 %)	236 000
ne demand continues steady for new season rice and	Good News Baltimore -	32 do 1897 (reg.) 943	" Pogredior	40 000
Biggs — No fresh consignments have come to hand he demand continues sheady for new season rice and disces have improved. Bangoon rice is now selling at the property of the state of the state of the state of the asson rice are few.	Harlington (str) Norfolk -	113 deb. Cantareira (£ 20)	" Stupekoff	<u> </u>
ason rice are few. Pitoli Pine.—There have been no arrivals in the ast week. Quotations run from \$5000 to \$75000 per per and the demand continues good.	Julia Rollins Baltimore 16 Jan.	100 * Carioca (mill)	" Telephonica	50 000
	Josephine Baltimore —	1000 » Sorocabana Ituana R. R 63	Viação Paulista	30 000

Stocks and Bonds and Joint Stock Companies -- February 27th

Emission		vculation	1	BONGS AND JOINE SLUCK U		•	Nominal Value	Last Quotation buyers schers
399,435.8005 104,997,000 110,500 30,000,000 51,885,000 Fet. 17,900,000 50,000 50,000 5	Fes.	262,137,500\$ 104,555,000 119,650 119,650 115,84,500 24,679,000 18,350,000 11,709,000 4,328,200 65,000,000 4,000,000 600,000 23,613,200		Stock 3 % currency (apolices) 1895 60% 1895 6			1,000\$ 800\$; 200\$ 1,000 1,000\$ 800\$; 200 1,000\$ 800\$; 200 1,000\$ 500 1,000\$; 500 1,000\$; 500 1,000\$; 500 1,000\$; 500 1,000\$; 500 1,000 1,000\$; 500 1,0	8605000— 8675000 872 000— 878 000 948 000— 933 000 1,000 000— 1,450 000 1,360 000— 1,450 000 850 000— 460 000 920 000— 161 000 — 190 000
Capital	Shares		Par		Paid -	Reserve Fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation 218\$000 - 221\$000
20, 000, 000 24, 000, 000 24, 000, 000 26, 000, 000 26, 000, 000 27, 000, 000 20, 000, 000 20, 000, 000 20, 000, 00	100,000 80,000 400,000 80,000 80,000 80,000 80,000 15,000 15,000 15,000 100,000 100,000 100,000 25,000 25,000 25,000 25,000 25,000 25,000 20,000	94.000 60,000 20,000 20,000 20,000 391,868 77,766/4 all all all all all all all all all al	200 200 60 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 2	Commercial do Rio de Janeiro Commercio Commercio Commercio Commercio Commercio Commercio Commercio Credito Mora Credito Real do Brazil Credito Real do Brazil Depositos e Descontos Funcionarios Publicos Funcionarios Publicos Funcionarios Publicos Funcional Brazileiro Republica do Brazil Rio e Matto Grosso do and series Rural e Hypothecario Commercial da Bahia Com e Industria de S. Paulo Credito Real de Minas Geraes do commercial section Commercial de Minas Geraes do commercial ses Series Go commercial ses Go com	200	4,000,000 4,000,000 1,645,000 1,740,000 803,079 790,000 63,910 918,508 975,308 975,308 975,308 975,308 17,250,020 344,200 241,132 1,056,708 600,000 800,000	85000, Jan: 1899 \$ 000, ditto 1899 \$ 000, ditto 1899 \$ 12 % ditto 1892 \$ 25000, Jan: 1899 \$ 25000, Ja	21850cm - 22150cm 22150cm 221 000 82 000- 11 500 12 500- 52 000 91 000 125 000- 120 000- 1
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Railways	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
110,000,000\$ 20,000,000 20,000,000 62,000,000 10,000,000 70,000,000 1,500,000 42,000,000	550,000 200,000 60,000 100,000 310,000 100,000 350,000 8,000 210,000 62,500	all 153,253 46,747 all all all	200\$ 100 do 200 200 do 200 do 100 do 200 200 200 200 200	Leopoldina Minas de S. Jeronymo Macanè e Campos Muzambinho do 2nd series Oeste de Minas do Quilombo do União Sorocubna-Itauna União Valenciana Sapucally Tocantina e Araguaya	200\$ 25 10 200 100 100 200 75 20 100 80 200 40 200 200 200 50	26,697\$ 65,000 2,901,489 1,385,541 45,710 583,378	int. Sept. 93 int. Jan. 91 6 % June. 92 6\$500, Feb. 86 int. Jan. 92	18 000- 7 500- 9 000 11 000- 12 000- 14 000- 15 000- 16 000- 2\$250 4 250-
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Tramways	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
2,500,000\$ 6,000,000 700,000 14,000,000 12,000,000 3,000,000 800,000	25,000 30,000 7,000 70,000 60,000 15,000 8,000	all all all all 59,360 all all	100\$ 200 100 200 200 200 200 100	Carioca Carris Urbanos Corcovado (and Hotel). Jardim Botanico S. Christovao Villa Izabel Pernambuco	100\$ 200 100 200 200 200 100	163,989 5,447 489,308\$ 105,899\$ 30,999	14\$500, July 91 2 300, Oct. 98 — July 98 8 000, July 91 5 000, Aug. 98	
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Steamships	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
1,000,000 28,000,000 5 000,000 673,400 1,000,000	5,000 147,000 25,000 3,307 5,000	all all all all 2,750	200\$ 200 200 200 200	Esperança Maritima Lloyd Brazileiro Navegação Costeira S. João da Barra e Campos Sul Paulista	200\$ 200 200 200 80	250,000\$ 59,598	8 000, Sept. 97 10 000, Aug. 98	100\$000— 4 000— 180 000— 300\$000
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Cotton Mills, etc.	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
10,000,000\$ 2,000,000 3,000,000 4,000,000 4,500,000 5,000,000 5,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000	50,000\$ 12,000 2,500 30,000 30,000 22,500	### ##################################	2005 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200	Alliança Alliança Anterica Fabril Botalogo (aniagem) Brazil Industrial. Carioca Confiança Industrial. Corcovado Denale Botal B	200 200 200 200 200 170 200 200 200 200 200 200 200	85,40138 304,654 304,671 150,000 25,623 230,955 5,498 200,000 77,401 5,500 467,802 116,668 32,264 39,038 7,145,644	105000 Aug. 98 7 0000 Aug. 96 17 0000 Aug. 96 10 0000 July 98 10 0000 July 98 10 0000 Jan. 99 10 0000 Jan. 99 12 0000 July 98 12 0000 July 98 10 0000 Aug. 98 10 0000 Aug. 98 15 0000 Aug. 98 15 0000 July 98	- 180 too - 180 coo - 180 coo - 170
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Insurance	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation.
4,000,000\$ 3,000,000 4,000,000 4,000,000 4,000,000 2,500,000 2,000,000 2,500,000 2,500,000 2,500,000	20,000 3,000 10,000 20,000 8,000 2,500 10,000 10,000 12,500 10,000	all 9,735 10,000 4,000 all all all all all	200 1,000 200 200 500 1,000 200 100 200 200	Alliança Argos Fluminense Confiança Fidelidade Garantia Geral Previdente Prosperidade	180 180 20	300,000 15,584 200,000 358,752	1\$000, July 97 16 000, Jan. 99 1 500, Jan. 99 3 000, Jan. 99 7 000, Jan. 98 8 000, Jan. 99 20°to, Jan. 99 3 000, Jan. 99 15°lo, Jan. 99 15°lo, Jan. 99	- 6\$000 38 000 - 10 000 38 000 - 165 000 25 000 - 15 000 48 000 - 18 000
Capital	Shares	Emitted .	Par	Miscellaneous (17A	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation
7,000,000\$ 5,000,000 1,200,000 5,000,000 50,000,000 25,500,000 26,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000	35,000 10,000 5,000 30,000 235,000 300,000 10,000 5,000 10,000 15,000 10	all all 5,821 all all all all all all all all all al	200\$ 500 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200	Cantareira e Viação Fluminense. Carros Tatersall Moreaux. Carros Fluminense. Carros Fluminense. Doca de Santos. Melloramentos no Brazil. Gozate da Noticiass (newspaper). e O Paízs (newspaper). Loterias Nacionaes do Brazil. Loterias Nacionaes do Brazil. Matte Larangeira (Paraguay tea). Moinhos Fluminense (flour mills). Sancamento do Ref. (building society. Lotypaypophics do Brazil. União (water for ships).	50 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 50 100 100	51,228 2,908,472 2,286,745 48,079 43,577 1,015,181 300,000 32,210 871,601	July 91 60/o, Jan. 98 600, Mar. 98 800, Jan. 92 150/o, Sept. 91 191 98 150 000, Feb. 95 151 000, Feb. 95 151 000, Jan. 99 9/o, Aug. 98 150 000, Jan. 99 9/o, Aug. 98 150	- 25\$000-205\$000-21 500 200-21 500 200-21 500 200-21 500 200-21 500 200-21 500 200-21 500 200-21 50 000-20 60 000-20

CERVEJARIA BRAHMA

(Brama Brewery)

RIO DE JANEIRO.

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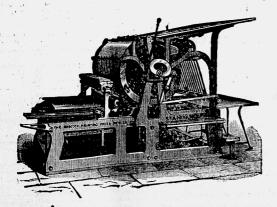
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