# FWS

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NUMBER 36

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the latter a mixed train.

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105, 233, 605, 6, 7 and 9 p.m. Each train gives the
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Caixa 552

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#### WEST COAST ITEMS.

— A Santiago telegram of the 30th ult. says that the Transaudine railway will be sold on 14th September.

— A Santiago telegram of the 30th ult. says that a dynamite bomb had been found under the desk in the private office of President Breauzic. Fortufately it was removed in time observent a disaster.

time operevent a disaster.

According to a Lima telegram of the 20th ult., 200 men under Dr. Duram (Col. Durand?) had captured the town Huanuco, after a four hour fight. Twelve men were killed, 13 wounded, and the prefect with 60 men were captured. Durand has proclaimed himself epresident of an executive junta for re-establishing in the republic the empire of the constitution, violated by Pierola and an apochryphal, abject and corrupted congress. And what better can we expert from Durand, may we ask?

# RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—It is stated that the Argentine executive proposes to fix the price of gold by decree. The first rate is to be 220.

The first rate is to be 220.

— A Montevideo telegram of the 30th alt, says that Councillor Silveira Martins is gravely ill at the Rincon Pereira estancia.

— A Buenos Aires telegram of the 29th ult, says that it appears decided that President Roca will visit the Buffalo and Paris expositions, returning in February.

Recent telegrams state that the financial proposals of the Argentine government are meeting with great opposition. The minister of agriculture has retired from the cabinet on this account.

A Buenos Aires telegram of the 30th ult, aunounces the death of D. Thomaz Anchorena the richest of Argentine land-owners and capitalists. His fortune is said to amount to forty millions of dollars.

—Those who believed that the return of General Roca to power would solve many of the difficulties in Argentina and guarantee a return of prosperous times, are now finding reasons at every turn for a change of opinion. Roca's second term promises to be a disastrous one.

— It now appears that there was no truth in the statement that the Rev. Pelham Ogle of Buenos Aires had "gone over to Romes. He has been appointed to another charge in the church of England. As we gave currency to the first report, we as readily publish the disclaimer.

—According to the new Argentine conversion project, the rate of conversion will be 44 centavos gold per peso currency. This is called gradual sonversion. \*To assist the government in carrying out the project it is proposed to create an additional impost of 10 per cent, a duty of 5 per cent on imports, and to reduce all official salaries over \$100 by 10 per cent. per cent.

per cent.

—Some concern has been expressed at the disappearance of a young man from this city. He was engaged to a charming young lady who has left for England. A couple of days before the departure, the lovers had a til breaking off the engagement in a few moments, although the wedding was fixed for a few days after. The lady went home and two days later the young gentlemen went on a trip to Montevideo from whence he has disappeared much to the concern of various of his friends here. It is believed that he has gone to Brazil but all trace of him for the moment has been lost. —Times, Buenos Aires.

—It seems a pity that more system is not

here. It is believed that he has gone to Brazil but all trace of him for the moment has been lost. —Times, Buenos Aires.

—It seems a pity that more system is not introduced into the cultivation of cereals in Argentina. The sugar industry has been hopelessly overdone, and with the opening of Cuba to the United States and the latter's tariff regulations with regard to bounty-fed sugar, the only country now open to receive Argentine sugar is Great Britain, although there is mention of some favorable treatment of it by the United States. With Germany and the other bounty-giving European nations all competing for our market, there will not be much room for Argentine sugar, and it would be well if the Argentine government were to cease its protective policy, which alone keeps the Tucuman sugar-growers alive, and compel many of them to turn to some other form of industry. Wine-growing seems fairly profitable in the Argentine; but at present the country's future appears to lie more in regular agriculture. Hence it is strange that the cultivation of cereals is not undertaken in a less happy-go-lucky manner. The farmer raely owns the land he farms. He pays the owner a percentage of the crop raised as rent, and his one idea is naturally to get as much out of the soil as possible, and move on to a fresh locality where he can find new land. Under these circumstances, he spends nothing on improvements and wastes no money on putting anything back into the soil, which he simply quitten is soon as it is exhausted. Strange to sat we are told that the owner of the land make mo objection, and is rather glad to take the farm back and use it for grazing purposes, laving first sown lucerne over the ploughed area. In this way, however, the production of wheat does not increase to anything like the extent it might under different conditions, and at the same time the absence of proper facilities for handling and classifying the crops prevents the best prices being obtained for hem.—Financial News.

The agitation for a considerable reduction of taxation in Argentina is being continued. It will be recollected, perhaps, that heavy war taxes were imposed while the dispute with Chill lasted, and that fixation has not been repealed. And it is to get rid of it that the agitation has been sarted. It is not merely that the taxation itself is unduly heavy, and that the revenue is larger than the country requires—it is also that the very large revenue allows the old system of corruption and lavish outlay to continue. There appears to be no reasonable doubt that President Roca honestly desires to reform the government, to cut down expenditure, to give relief to trade, and generally to establish a better system of governent, but the has a difficult task before him. For the professional politicians, who who are exceedingly active as well as unduly numerous, are eager for a lavish outlay. The professional politician is an element of mischief even in the United States. But there the political actitude of the people keep him from doing much serious damage. The Spanishmericans have not the same inherited aptitudes. They are not, therefore, skilled in working the parliamentary system. And consequently corruption is ant, and the professional politician phy sa in unduly important part. If President Roca can introduce better methods he will do his country a very important service.—Statist, July 22.

—On Tuesday of this week it was stated in a telegram from Buenos Aires that President

portant part. If President Roca can introduce better methods he will do his country a very important service.—Statist, July 22.

—On Tuesday of this week it was stated in a telegram from Buenos Aires that President Roca is about to visit Uruguay and Brazil, for the purpose of inviting the presidents of those republics to meet kim at Buenos Aires in the autumn and fiold a conference with the President of Chili to discuss the subject of the reduction of South American armaments. It is added that President Roca will also propose an alliance of the four republics. An understanding between the four states for the reduction of armaments and to avoid unnecessary maval and military expenditure, the settlement in a friendly way of all disputes arising between them, and so on, is most desirable, and President Roca deserves great credit for taking up the matter and pushing it forward. It is known that he was largely instrumental in bringing about the settlement with Chili. The reader will also remember that he met the Chilian president since his accession to office in Patagonia, and that he has established very cordial relations with Chili. But while it is most desirable that the best relations should prevail between the four republics, it remains to be seen whether an actual alliance is practicable. Moreover, there is at least a danger that an alliance of the kind might be looked upon with some suspicion at Washington. The South American republics may reply that they have ne hostile intentions against any other state, and that they have a perfect right to enter into whatsoever agreements they near heaven. Of course, we admit that they have a right of under the proposed and the sum of th

An Englishman in Dublin was being driven on an outside car down a street at the back of the custom-house, and said to the jarvey:—
"This is a very fine building." «Och, sir., said he, «but you should see the front. This is the back, the front's behind." «And what are those three figures on the roof?" asked the Englishman on passing the post-office. «Those, sir." said the jarvey, ware the twelve apostles." «But, said the Englishman, «there are only three." Quoth the Irishman: «The rest are inside sorting letters, sir."

MR. EDISON is in possession of a curious electric cradle, presented to him by his assistants on the birth of his second daughter. Immediately above the place where the child's head would rest is a diaphragm, and on the infant crying, communication would at once take place between the diaphragm and an electric clock, the effect being that the cradle would rock. If the crying be continued for long, then the clock would release an arm attached to the side of the cradle, and a bottle would be swung over to the child's mouth. In a similar way two arms could be made to raise the child up and turn it either on one ded or the other, as it pleased.

#### A SALE AND A SELL.

A SALE AND A SELL.

A queer story comes from the City. A speculator eighteen months ago bought at an auction and for a high price some a land in a South American republic. Desirous of inspecting his property he sailed for South America. There he found that his possessions consisted of a gulf, for by a blunder on the part of the translator for the auctioneer's announcement aland had been set down instead of a sea.

The disappointed speculator returned to London, and without boasting that he had been as far as South America, sold his investment for a mere song. Then he took a rest.

rest.

Last weck he met in a City restaurant a friend, who greeted him effusively and extended hospitality. «You sold us sea instead of land, » he said, «buthte purchase, we discovered, carried with it a fishing concession and monopoly of the local markets. The merchants in the place wished to get rid of us and bought us out. I only put a 'fiver' into the speculation, but it has brought me £1,000.»

Daily Mail, July 17.

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Banco da republica do brazil

# Realized Capital. . Rs. 103.616:400\$000

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

Reserve Fund . . . Rs. 16.787:304\$006 Profits in suspense . Rs. 10.384:820\$735

on 80th June 1899

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### R. C. A. A. v. BRITISH SQUADRON.

R. C. A. A. v. BRITISM SQUADROV.

This match was played on the Association's ground at Icaraby on Tuesday the 29th ult., and resulted in a draw greatly in favor of the visitors who required 29 runs to win with only two wickets down. For the Squadron Lieut, Leggett, Dr. Miller and Mr. Lenn batted well, whilst W. Morrissy played in bis usual good form for the Association and Roberts knocked up a lively 35. The scores were as follows:

#### R. C. AND A. ASSOCIATION. I. B. Mawson, b. Manning.....

	H. J. Reeves, b. Segrave	
١	E. A. Tootal, b. Manning	_
	R. Morrissy, b. Segrave	7
	R. Willes, b. do	I
	C A Conolly, ct. Leggett, b. Segrave	
	E. Roberts, b. Miller	3
	P. C. Morrissy, b. Cherry	
	W. T. Ginns, b. do	
	F. S. Youle, b. Segrave	
	O. W. Rolls, not out	
	Byes 12, leg byes 7	I
		18
	Total	15

BRITISH SQUADRON.

Lieut. Leggett, not out.
Dr. Miller, ct. Rolls, b. Mawson
Lieut. Loftie, ct. Ginns, b. do.
Mr. Lenn, not out.
Byes 4, no balls 2. Total for two wickets. 157

#### RIO CRICKET.

RIO v. STATE OF S. PAULO.

This, the cricket event of the season, comes off on 7th and 8th inst. at Icarahy, play to commence each day at 10 o'clock. The following are the two teams:

Rio.

N. W. Jackson (captain), R. Morrissy, W. Morrissy, E. V. Morrissy, H. G. Pierce, H. J. Reeves, W. T. Ginus, J. B. Mawson, R. H. Robinson, C. L. Robinson, E. Tootal.

STATE OF S. PAULO.

STATE OF S. PAULO.
C. Miller (captain). H. Tross, A. Richards, A. Kealman, F. Fforde, F. Stewart, J. J. Webster, L. M. Howe, C. G. Vieira, A. M. Burgos, C. L. Stock.
For the entertainment of the visitors especially, a smoking concert will take place at the Larangeiras Club on 8th ult. commencing at 9 p.in.

RIO CRICKET AND ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

LAWN TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

The finals of this tournament took place last Sunday, and members are to be congratulated on the way they have supported the committee by getting their ties played off to date. notwintstanding the numerous other events on the fixture card. There was quite a large number of spectators on the ground, and some capital games took place, the doubles especially producing a prolonged struggle. At the close of the proceedings, Mrs. Benest very kindly presented the prizes.

Beneath will be found the score :

LADIES SINGLES.

Mrs. Rolls, scr.; beat Miss Mawson + 2/6..... 6-2. 6-1.

GENTLEMEN'S SINGLES.

. Barry— 40 beat H. J. Reeves— 15.2.... 6-2. 6-3.

GENTLEMEN'S DOUBLES.

P. Barry and C. Henderson

—30.2 beat W. R. Bardsley and H. Evers.... 9-7. 7-9. 6-3

#### LAWN TENNIS.

A Lawn Tennis match has been arranged between H. M. Fleet and Rio for the 7th inst. to commence at 10 af m. Three pairs on each side will compete. The best of three sets: all against all.

The following are the teams for the match:

H. M. FLEET.	R. C. A. A.
Mr. Hare	P. Barry,
Lieut. Cherry	G. H. Lomas
Lieut, Lawson /	C. Henderson
Dr. Miller	H. R. Latham
Mr. Parsons	H. Evers
The Township	D Willer

#### BASE-BALL.

There will be a very interesting event at the Association ground on the 10th inst., when the Americans of Rio will play the Americans of São Paulo at base-ball. It is to be hoped that our American friends will turn up in force.

#### PERNAMBUCO CRICKET.

"MARRIED AND ENGAGED" US. "SINGLES"

This match was played August 20th and resulted in a draw. The secretary expresses the hope that the Married men, who were not able to complete an eleven for this match, will do better in 1900. Of course, having the Engaged with them this year lent additional interest to their side. Cricket in Pernambuco is still finding frequent rains an obstacle to good cricket.

#### MARRIED AND ENGAGED.

A. L. Bell, * ct. Davey, b. Marshall H. C. Pollok, * b. Marshall F. Clemetson, ct. Marshall, b. Deere F. R. Foy, do do b. Davey C. Williams, ct. Mathews, b. R. Conolly H. Fletcher, b. Deere H. Shorto, * b. R. Conolly G. D. Estill, b. Howe E. Lloyd, ct. Marshall, b. Howe J. Swift, not out. R. Lowe, b. Howe Extras.  Total  * Engaged.	0 0 23 4 19 4 5 7 3 1 0 6 7 2
SINGLES.	
W. Matthews, b. Clemetson. W. E. G. Boxwell, b. Foy. H. Conolly, ct. Foy. b. Clemetson. H. C. Howe, b. Williams. W. M. Webster, b. Foy. H. S. Fellows, not out. J. Davey, b. Clemetson. L. Latham, run out. R. Conolly, C. C. Deere, did not bat. W. Marshall,	2 11 18 18 2 18 3 0
	H. C. Pollok, * b. Marshall. F. Clemetson, ct. Marshall, b. Deere. F. R. Foy, do do b. Davey. C. Williams, ct. Mathews, b. R. Conolly H. Fletcher, b. Deere. H. Shorto, * b. R. Conolly. G. D. Estill, b. Howe. E. Lloyd, ct. Marshall, b. Howe. E. Lloyd, ct. Marshall, b. Howe. E. Lloyd, et. Marshall, b. Howe. Total.  * Engaged.  SINGLES. W. Matthews, b. Clemetson. W. E. G. Boxwell, b. Foy. H. Conolly, ct. Foy. b. Clemetson. H. C. Howe, b. Williams. W. M. Webster, b. Foy. H. S. Fellows, not out. I. Davey, b. Clemetson. L. Latham, run out.

#### LEOPOLDINA RAIL WAY.

Total. .....

LEOPOLDINARAIL WAY.

The first report of the Leopoldina Railway Company for 1898 shows gross receipts of £541,000. Adding to this the balance of the government guarantee account and miscellaneous receipts, amounting together to £24,000, the total net income is £105,000. The interest on the four per cent, debenture stock calls for £47,000, and the surplus balance thus amounts to £58,000. This sum is carried forward. The ordinary capital is £5,465,930, in £10 shares, and the profit for 1898, including the government guarantee, was thus equal to a shade over 1 per cent, of dividend. In the first 28 weeks of 1899 the gross receipts have declined by £21,000; but the traffics of the last week or two have shown marked improvement, and if the gains continue the gross results for the present year may be somewhat better than last. Further, the ratio of expenses to receipts in 1898 was as high as \$5 per cent., and as the company is being entirely reorganised, and fresh rolling stock provided, the cost of workings though the materially reduced. Hence, future results may give a better showing than for 1898. The price of the four per cent, debenture stock is \$8, a figure which, considering the margin of profit for last year and the probability of the company doing better in the future, is attractive for an investor desiring a yield of £4, 145 ad. per cent. The ordinary shares are quoted at 4½, and as a lock up for two or three years may prove profitable. Gauged by last year's results the price is, of course, sufficiently high.—Statist, July 29.

### COFFEE NOTES

The Diario de Sanlos says that a coffee plantation in Jacarely, São Paulo, valued at 1200,00\$ has been sold at auction for 20,705.

—The planters about Baturité, Ceará, are abandoning coffee and substituting manicoba in its place. Ceará produces but little coffee, but it is of good quality.

—During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, the United States imported 335,347 pounds of chicory, of an average value of 3,379 cents a pound. Not very dangerous to coffee producers, surely.

—The 1898 coffee crop in Java was reported to the United States consul at Batavia as 56,007 piculs Liberian and 138,333 piculs Java—a total of 27,450,240 pounds. The estimate for 1899 is for 84,004 piculs Liberian and 365,241 piculs Java, or about twice the yield of last year.

—The legislative assembly of Minas Geraes has passed the bill reducing the export duty on coffee from 11 to 9 per cent. The bill has been approved by the governor. It is estimated that this reduction is worth at least 2,500,000\$ a year to the coffee planters.

—According to the report of the surveyors, only 2,000 bags of coffee were damaged by water on the sRei de Portugal, the remaining thousand being saved. It will be remembered that this steaner was somewhat damaged in a heavy storm between Santos and this port.

#### COFFEE IMPORTS, 1899.

The United States bureau of statistics reports the total imports, exports, and net imports of coffee for the past two years, ending June 30, 1899, as follows: 

Ti-nesta 10,02,313/1	3010101.30
Exports 851,690,084	801,750,145
Net Important ec 6m 1 181	\$52,369,360
	6.5-10C
Value per pound 7.3-100	
The imports are from the following	owing coun-
tries:	Pounds.
	628,417,812
Brazil	90,332,351
Other South American countries.	45,298,800
Central America	27,324,827
Mexico	2/,324,02/
West Indies	11,701,201
East Indies	10,498,299
United Kingdom	4,465,795
Other Asia and Oceanica	5,290,164
Other Asia and Occument	3,655,289
Netherlands	2,138,780
Germany	642,003
Africa	
Pronce and other Europe	482,979
All other countries	1,572,041
	The state of the s

831,820,340

From the above it appears that 75 ½ per cent of the total supply came from Brazil and from all South America 86 ½ per cent. The East Indies supplied 1 ½ per cent. of the total imports and yet good Java coffee is sold in every grocery store. These figures indicate that any shortage in the Brazil crop, means a sudden advance in prices. A crop disaster is the contingency that will make a bull market. It is not in sight for the current crop year.—American Grocer, Aug. 2.

### PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Modifications sur la Technique de l'Anes-thèsie Locale; by Rodolphe Chapot-Prévost, surgeon-dentist. A discussion of the local application of anesthetics in dental extrac-tions.

application of anesthetics in dental extractions.

Relatorio of the Banco de Credito Real de Minas Geraes, which was presented at the general assembly of shareholders on August 26th. The results of the bank's operations for the past year, in spite of the great depression in business, have been fairly good, the gross profits having been 797,314518 for the last fiscal year, and the dividend 12 per cent.

The 68th Annual Report of the Directors of the St. John del Rey Mining Company, Ld., June, 1899. We are indebted to the courtesy of Mr. Chalmers, superintendent at the Morro Velho mines, for a copy of this full and interesting report. We have already reproduced a brief summary of the proceedings at the annual meeting of shareholders, to whom this report was presented, but opportunely we shall hope to make further use of the information whice it gives of this celebrated mine.

Terra Dolorosa; by Oliveira Gomes. Rio

tunely we shall hope to insker this celebrated mine.

Terra Dolorosa; by Oliveira Gomes. Rio de Janeiro: A. J. Lamoureux & Co., 1899. A book of impressions and fancies, which appeals solely to the literary sense of the reader, to his appreciation of style, and to his imagination. Among the younger generation of writers, the author is known as an industrious and painstaking worker, and in better times coming, for we must indulge the belief that these days of self-denial and sacrifice and depression must soon pass, he will surely rank high among those whose pens are dedicated to the pleasing task of promoting a healthy national literature.

Estatistica Agricola do Municipio de S. Carlos do Pinhal, 1899; organized by the Club de Lavoura. A very useful publication, from which we learn that the municipality possesses a total of 17,352,000 coffee trees on best lands, and 9,840,000 are under 4 years of age, 15,790,000 are between 4 and 20 years old, and 5,480,000 are over 20 years old. The estimated value of the trees aggregates 60,455,000000 or 26200 each. The population of the municipality is 4,130,0 of which 15,688 are laborers, —1,008 of the total being white Brazilians, 1,222 blacks, and the balance foreigners (10,-396 fallans).

11111

The value of the merchandise exported from the United Kingdom to Brazil in the first half of 1899 was £2,523,000, against £2,774,000 in the corresponding period of last year. In the first half of the present year that country imported from Brazil merchandise valued at £2,183,000, against £2,363,000 in the first half of 1893.

—Something ought to be done with the men who worry us with grand schemes. We shall meet them and solve them in the fulness of time without the help of these busy promoters. The latest scheme is that of canals uniting the Orinoco, Amazon and Paraguay, so as to open up a South American across-country waterway. It would cost a hundred millions, and be of very little use to the world when finished.

finished.

—What's the trouble with Consul Kennedy, of Pará? According to the newspapers he has informed the state department that Pará has passed a hillappropriating \$50,000 ass a subsidy for a reliable steamship service between New York, Pará and Rio, and that the authorities at Rio are ready to add \$200,000 more for the same purpose. We have heard nothing of such an intention down this way, nor do we believe that the national government has the slightest idea of offering such a subsidy.

The following is a statement, published.

rislati	ion:	
From	Great Britain	3,042,475,464
"	Belgium	401,007,003
"	Germany	299,713\$429
"	Argentina	273,6625000
α	France	206,967\$488
	the United States	115,369\$000
u ·	other countries	31,804\$325
		The second secon

Total..... 4,471,079\$357 This merchandise was exempt from payment of duty, but in some instances the custom-house collected a fee (expediente) of 10 o/o advalorem. The greater part, however, was insorted by the government and consequently subject to no charge whatever.

#### Hotels.

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STUATED AT THE ALTO DO THERESOPOLIS
OLIMATED VERY ERALITHY
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possible Committee transportation to the foot of serve and viscous control of the control of the

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# Grande Hotel Metropole

181, RUA DAS LARANGEIRAS. 181
This popular Hotel has been completely and thoroughly restored and has been exception, including a hope of the property of the p

## FREITAS HOTEL 120, Rua do Riachuelo

Mr. J. F. FREITAS, proprietor of the old and well known Freitans Hotel, destres to advise his friends and three ways and the state of t

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

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

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This mark of Messrs, Hanappier & Co's, Bordeaux wine which is the best table claret on the market, can be obtained at moderate prices at Messrs, CRABILEY & Co. 5 Rug do Ouvidor, and Mr. C. N. Lefebvre 23 Rua da Candelaria.

### Missing Friends.

The British consul will be glad to receive information of the following:

TOO OF the IOHOWINE:

VAUGHAN, James — who was employed for some time as engine driver on the Central Argentine Railway and who left Rosario about 3 or 4 years ago.

Rio de Janeiro, 29th August, 1899.

TO BE LET OR SOLD.

HOUSE on the Morro do Cavallão, Jurujuba. Apply
to H. A. DELISLE,
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glasses, engravings, oreographs, ore impacts of the Munich gallery.

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# TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

#### United States.

Aug. 26.—Admiral Sampson has returned to New York on sick leave.

In the course of a speech delivered in Washington, President McKinley, said the American flag would remain were it had been placed in the Philippines, not as a symbol of oppression but of liberty. He also stated that Philippines would ultimately enjoy equal rights with other American citizens.

Three extra regiments have been sent to Manilla.

The New York Herald says that the government is about to grant an indemnization of 10,000 dellars for the recent lynching of Italians.

Aug. 27.—President McKinley signed the decree recognising the independence of Cuba. (This event of great importance in the history of the western hemisphere is thus curtly dealt with by the telegraph agencies, no details being given).

haug. 28.—The negroes of Darien, Panama, have armed themselves to prevent the lynching of one of their number.

The revolutionary party in San Domingo is gradually increasing in strength.

President McKinley has sent the proclamation of the independence of Cuba to the governor general of the island.

ernor-general of the island.

Aug. 29.—The New York Herald treating of the Philippine insurrection says the hatred of the natives for the Americans grows greater every day throughout the archipelago, and it foresces a great expenditure of blood and treasure before the revolt is suppressed.

President McKinley, in a speech at Pittsburg, declared that the government would grant no concession to the Tagalos or have any negotiations whatsoever with them until the revolution was put down and the dominion of the United States acknowledged.

Two Philippine alcaldes have been arrested in Luzon charged with secretly helping the

General MacArthur has won another victory over the Tagalos near San Fernando, and ir Zamboanga the insurgents have been com-pletely crushed.

The majority of the Havana papers are in favor of an American protectorate.

An orphanage at Sparkhill was destroyed by fire. Three children were burnt to death and thirty injured.

thirty injured.

Aug. 30.—The rebel forces in San Domingo have taken possession of Puerto Plata and Santiago, two of the strongest positions in the little republic. The government has proposed an armistice with the rebels, as it is feared that an intervention on the part of the United States is imminent. The revolutionary chief Jimenez is still in Santiago de Cuba.

Havana telegrams say that the independence of Cuba has not yet been promulgated there.

of Cuba has not yet been promulgated there.

Aug. 31.—A convention which was held in Cincinatt to-day passed a resolution condeming the war in the Philippines.

The epidemic of yellow fever, which broke out in the barracks at Hampton some weeks ago, has now been completely stamped out. General Figuerco, who assumed the presidency of S. Domingo after the assassination of General Henreux, has resigned, and it is said that there is now no obstacle to Jimenez becoming President.

President McKiuley has ordered an exact census to be taken in Cuba.

census to be taken in Cuba.

SEPT. 1.—The situation in San Domingo is now peaceful. The ministers who recently resigned have withdrawn their resignations, and the political prisoners have been released. General Jimenez is daily expected to arrive and assume the presidency.

A telegram from San Francisco states that a great part of the city of Yokohama, Japan, has been destroyed by fire. Twenty people were burnt to death and a large number were injured.

#### Spain.

Aug. 26.—The president of the health board has replied to the British and French consuls, that all legal measures have been taken to guard against the introduction of the bulonic plague by vessels from infected and suspected ports, but adds that he will enquire into the subject of whether the present quarantine regulations should be maintained in their entirety.

regulations should be mannaged regulations should be mannaged to study the bubonic plague on the spot in Oporto. One more case is reported there, and two deaths. The schools are closed.

General Polavieja is said to have again provoked a partial crisis in the cabinet.

Aug. 27.—The Spanish health authorities complain that the true state of the plague in Oporto is being concealed, and that other Portuguese towns are infected.

AUG. 28.—General Polavieja declares that the French army will never accept the acquittal

of Dreyfus.

An animated meeting was held in Huesca to protest against the excessive taxation.

The government has made a claim on Portugal for the murder of a Spanish soldier, who was on duty as one of the sanitary cordon, by Portuguese.

Aug. 29.—The Madrid papers comment vigorously on a pamphlet published by a Portuguese officer who advocates an alliance

between Great Britain and Portugal against Spain.
It is now reported that there is a complete agreement between Sr. Silvela, the premier, and General Polavieja, the minister of war. The latter is about to make great reductions in the estimates of his department.

Aug. 30.—The Philippine committee in Europe has invited the Spanish government to deal directly with the Philippine chiefs or with Aguinaldo for the release of the Spanish prisoners in the power of the Tagalos.

Aug. 31.—Several papers having stated that a great Carlist agitation was taking place in the north of Spain, the government has officially denied the fact this morning after a thereous again. rigorous enquiry.

SEPT. 1.-Sr. Silvela has denied that the cabinet is considering the question of a loan.

The official journals say that the next budget will show economies to the value of 176 milwill show econ-lions of pesetas.

#### Great Britain

Auc. 26.—The London papers published telegrams from Delagoa stating that various Transvaal emmissaries there have been arrested by the Portuguese authorities. These latter are making preparations for defence, as they fear an invasion by the Boers.

The Transvaal Volksraad has passed a law prohibiting the enlistment of foreigners.

A meeting of over 4,000 persons was held to-day in Amsterdam, and passed resolutions (General Joubert, addressing a meeting in Johannesburg to-day, said he would do all in his power to maintain peace, but he would fight to the death for the independence of the Transvaal republic.

Auc. 27.—It is stated in London that Ger-

Transvaal republic.

Aug. 27.—It is stated in London that Germany is negotiating with Spain for the purchase of the island of Fernando Po.

A strike of merchant seamen is said to be imminent in London.

A cyclone has passed over Jamaica doing great damage and is travelling in the direction of Guadeloupe.

The Volksraad has prolonged the period of the dynamite monopoly in the Transvaal.

Mr. Chamberlain in a speech at Birmingham said that if Press.aent Kruger would only make moderate concessions, the existing difficulties would be smoothed over, but relations at present are too strained to last long. He concluded by saying that he counted on the support of the whole nation in the event of a rupture with the Transvaal.

Aug. 28.—The British government has

Aug. 28.—The British government has warned Russia that no aggressions will be permitted anywhere that British interests predominate.

permitted anywhere that British interests predominate.

America has ordered 50,000 tons of steel from Scotland.

Telegrams from San Domingo published in Loudon say that the rebels have beaten the government party and the ultimate triumph of Jimenez is assured.

In reply to the proposals of Mr. Chamberlain, President Kruger said the Transvaal would stand by his first offer.

The bubonic pest has broken out in the Caspian sea in a mild form. The Russian government has drawn a sanitary cordon around the infected district.

AUG. 29.—Telegrams from Oporto announce the appearance of four new cases there of bubonic plague.

The President of the Orange Free State has sent a letter to the governor of Cape Colony expressing his most cordial sympathy with Great Britain and offering his support. The letter was read in the Cape parliament by Mr. Schreiner.

Freeb troops are being a variable and offeriner.

Schreiner.
Fresh troops are being pressed forward from Capetown to the Transvaal frontier.
From Kingston, Jamaica, it is reported that an epidemic very like cholera has broken out in Cayman island and has already caused 50

deaths.

Aug. 30.—The London press publishes telegrams saying that the sanitary cordon of 2,000 men around Oporto is insufficient to prevent the spread of the bubonic plague. Also that there are cases in Lisbon and other places which are being criminally kept secret. The merchants of Oporto have held a meeting to protest against the rigor of the sanitary measures in force.

The Times of to-day says the government is waiting to receive the definite reply of President Kruger in order to act according to circumstances. There is, however, a certainty that Kruger will make no concessions.

The latest Cape telegrams assert that the Boers are serving out arms and ammunition to the natives.

The latest Cape telegrams
Boers are serving out arms and ammunition to
the natives.

Lord Kitchener, governor of the Soudan, has
suppressed a rising of dervishes on the White
Nile. Amongst those killed were Mahommed
Cherif and two sons of the Mahdi.

Baron Albert Grant died to-day. (Twenty
years ago, the name of Baron Grant was a
name to conjure with in the financial world.
He spent his mighty fortune right royally and
presented Holborn Viaduct to the City of
London. His Kensington palace was one of
the finest in London. He, however, had the
misfortune to fail, and all was sold to satisfy
his creditors. He still continued his financial
schemes, but he was rarely successful, and
died in comparative poverty.

An Englishman and three guides perished
in an attempt to ascend Monte Rosa. Their
bodies were discovered by another mountaineering party from Zermatt.

Aug. 31.—Lisbon telegrams say that the number of cases of bubonic plague is diminishing in Oporto, that the merchants there have closed their shops as a protest against the strict sanitary regulations, and that a commission of medical men has decided that the plague does not exist in Lisbon.

The correct emissaries of the Bers have been.

Aug. 29.—The Paris papers say the trial of 1894 had pronounced an opinion against him, and was now convinced of his period. The court of the appointment of the commission to take the evidence of Du Paty de Clum, as he is prevented by illness from the plague does not exist in Lisbon.

Aug. 29.—The Paris papers say the trial of 1894 had pronounced an opinion against him, and was now convinced of his parish that him, and was now convinced of his parish that him, and was now convinced an opinion against him, and was now convinced of his parish that him, and was now convinced of his parish that him, and was now convinced of his parish that him, and was now convinced of his parish that him, and was now convinced of his parish that him, and was now convinced of his parish that him, and was now convinced of his parish that him, and was now convinced of his parish that him, and was now convinced of his parish that him, and was now convinced of his parish that him, and was now convinced of his parish that him, and was now convinced of his parish that him, and was now convinced of his parish that him, and was now convinced an opinion against him, and was now convinced of his parish that him, and was now convinced of his parish that him, and was now convinced of his parish that him, and was now convinced of his parish that him, and was now convinced of his parish him, and was now convinced him him, and was now convinced him him, and was now convin

Two secret emissaries of the Boers have been arrested in Delagoa.

arrested in Delagoa.

The Times severely criticises the recent speech of Mr. Schreiner in which he said that in case of war between Great Britain and Transvaal, Cape Colony would remain neutral. On the other hand telegrams from Capetown say that a great meeting is being organised to protest against the statement of the premier. The Portuguese government has ordered the war material seized in Delagoa Bay to be delivered to the Transvaal government.

St. Petersburg telegrams say that the Czar

St. Petersburg telegrams say that the Czar sundergoing an operation in Darmstadt.

SEPT. I.—A Dutch petition has been sent to Queen Victoria asking her personal intervention to avoid war with the Transvaal.

The Portuguese government has ordered the liberation of the Boers arrested in Delagoa. the liberation of the Boers arrested in Delagoa. The Transvaal government declares that if Great Britain accepts its conditions, the Raad will be dissolved, the people consulted and the new electoral law applied to the uitlanders within a few weeks.

Col. Hector McDonald has been summoned to London with urgency, and it is expected that he will be sent to South Africa on an important government commission.

The medical congress at Southampton has qualified the outbreak of bubonic plague in Oporto as the most deadly yet known.

#### France.

Aug. 26.—The siege of the anti-semitic club continues. M. Guerin came to one of the windows and fired two shots into the street without injuring approp. A man who tried

AUG. 26.—The siege of the anti-semitic club continues. M. Guerin came to one of the windows and fired two shots into the street without injuring anyone. A man who tried to throw a bundle of letters into the house was arrested. The besieged later on displayed a black flag, and a priest obtained permission from the police to pass into the house to minister to the sick. On it being known that a printer of L' Anti-/hif was in his last agony, his mother was also permitted to see him. Sie reported that he was very emaciated, but refused to leave the house.

The court at Rennes continued the hearing of M. Bertillon's evidence that had so wearied the court on the preceding day that only the judges and advocates listened to it to-day. He wished to prove his proposition that Dreyfus was the author of the border can, but stated that he considered Esterhazy a wretch capable of anything. Capt. Freystaeter, one of the judges in 1894, said that Col. Maurel was incorrect is stating that only one document of the secret dossier had been read by him, as all the others existent at the time had been read out by the clerk of the court, and Col. Maurel, as president, had commented on them one by one. This Col. Maurel indignantly denied, and General Mercier said some of the documents mentioned by the witness were subsequent to the trial in 1894. Me. Labori then asked for a medical commission to examine the state of Col. Du Paty de Clann as he it was who prepared the secret dossier. When the controse, M. Paraf Javal, an expert, was under examination refuting the evidence of M. Bertillon.

Aug. 27.—The Havas agency has been authorised to state that the army staff corps will no longer deal with spies. The police will deal with them in future.

win deal with them in future.

Guerin and his companions are still holding out in the building of the anti-semitic league, which people now call "Fort Chabrol." A man who made a desperate attempt to communicate with the besieged was arrested by the police.

the police.

A society of French ladies has addressed a petition to Mme. Loubet asking her to intercede with her husband to get the seige raised.

The auti-semitic league has circulated handbills broadcast over Paris asking the people to interfere in favor of Guerin and his com-

panions.

Aug. 28.—The police report that they have discovered a subterrainean tube through which food has been conveyed to Guerin and his companions which has enabled them to hold out for 14 days. The tube was cut at once. The directors of the evening papers La Patrie and Le Soir are to be tried for inciting the market-women to break through the police in a body and carry food to the besieged men.

men.

A terrible catastrophe took place in a mine at St. Etienne. When 16 men were being hauled up the shaft, the wire rope parted and the men were precipitated to the bottom and completely smashed by the heavy erge.

The police made a thorough search of the

The police made a thorough search of the house of M. Dubuc, president of the anticyouth society, and found a number of apers of great importance and of a compromising nature.

The whole day's sitting of the court at Rennes was taken up by the examination of 7 experts in handwriting with respect to the bordereau. Six of them were of opinion that the document was not the work of Dreyfus, and one held it was. Some of the witnesses attributed it to Esterhazy, one being so positive that it was his handwork that he offered to stake his head on it. Amongst the witnesses in favor of Dreyfus was M. Charavay, who

a commission to take the evidence of Du Paty de Clam, as he is prevented by illness from attending the court. The town is quiet.

AUG. 29.—The Paris papers say the trial of the prisoners charged with conspiracy against the government will not take place until the middle of September.

I'Eclair is being prosecuted for the publication of an article headed «Cet animal de Dreyfus» in 1896. M. Lissajoux, the writer of the article, has been arrested.

Al Rennes, Col. Cordier, who was sub-chief of the information office in the unialstry of war in 1894, occupied the morning with his evidence, which was strongly in favor of the prisoner. He said that the evidence given by General Roget was entirely false. At the time of the arrest of Dreyfus there was only one paper missing from its place, and that had reference to the plans for the mobilisation of the army. Since then up to the time of his retirement other papers were abstracted from time to there, in the property of the subsequent to Cct. 24, 1894, the date of the arrest of Dreyfus. The suspicious of the witness that Dreyfus was a traitor being aroused, he had him watched, but found uo tangible proof. He had been convinced of the prisoner's guilt by the unanimity of the judges who condemned him, but after Col. Flequart had made his investigations, he altered his opinion and was now sure of the innocence of Dreyfus. Commandant Lauth charged the witness with being the only jew hater on the staff in 1894, and Col. Cordier replied that it was so, but his dislike to ews did not go to the extent of giving false evidence or of ceasing to be an apright man. In the afternoon M. de Freychet, ex-minister of war, gave evidence of little direct importance.

Aug. — M. Paul Déroulède, who has been in prison since the 12th inst., has sent a letter to President.

Auto. 30.— M. Paul Déroulède, who has been in prison since the 12th inst., has sent a a letter to President Loubet asking to be brought to trial on any charge that may be against him.

Marquis Valcarlos, the Spanish military attaché in Paris, is about to bring an action against the Figaro for having published libelous articles about him in reference to the Prerfus case.

libelous articles about him in reference to the Dreyfus case.

The most of the evidence given to-day at Rennes was that of experts, who, for the most part, attributed the bordereau to Esterhazy. General Deloye said it was impossible for Dreyfus in 1894 to know anything about the recoil brake of the "120 court's cannon. Dreyfus said he knew of the mechanism theoretically through a lecture he attended at Bourges in 1890, but he had never seen the gun worked or fired.

Also, 3.1.—The papers favorable to Dreyfus

theoretically through a lecture he attended at Bourges in 1890, but he had never seen the gun worked or fired.

Aug. 31.—The papers favorable to Dreyfus are unanimous in declaring absolute confidence in his acquittal, as the evidence hitherto given is insufficient to condenn him. M. Henri Rochefort is said to have declared in the presence of Sarah Bernhardt that he is now fully convinced of the innocence of Dreyfus. M. de Freycinet, ex minister of war, in interviews with several journalists, expressed an ardent desire that Dreyfus should be acquitted. (This he subsequently denied). The verdict of the court is expected to be given in the course of the next week.

The court-martial at Rennes went into the question of the \*120 court's cannon for three hours with closed doors. Capt. Lebrun Renaud then gave evidence as to the reputed confession of Dreyfus, that if he had given away unimportant documents it was to obtain others of greater value, and with the knowledge of the minister of war. Dreyfus had never made a confession of guilt to him. Commandant Torzinetti, ex-governor of the Cherche-Midi prison, said the behavior of Dreyfus while in his charge was that of an innocent man. He was in despair and tried to commit said he was only dissuaded from killing himself by the supplications of his wife.

SEPT. 1.—The police are searching the houses of suspected persons both in Paris and the provinces to find papers relative to the recent conspiracy.

The Archbishop of Paris has addressed the premier, M. Waldeck Rousseau. in favor of

SEPT. 1. — The police are searching the house of suspected persons both in Paris and the provinces to find papers relative to the recent conspiracy.

The Archibishop of Paris has addressed the premier, M. Waldeck Rousseau, in favor of Guerin and his friends. The uninister replied that they had already been treated all too leniently.

At the sitting of the Dreyfus court-martial: to-day, a man named Germain said that in 1856 he had prepared a horse for the prisoner to witness the German military manegures in Milihausen, where Dreyfus asserted he had never been. He also said that Commandant D'Intreville had pointed Dreyfus out to him. M. Kullmann, the employer of Germain, said he had no knowledge of Dreyfus ordering a horse and that he did not pay for one. Commandant D'Infreville said he did not know Dreyfus at the time, and therefore could not have pointed him out to anybody. The defence easily proved that Germain had undergone several terms of imprisonment for abusing the confidence of employers and others. (Germain was the man, upon whose evidence ex-judge Quesney de Beaurepaire placed such reliance when he stated he was in a position to prove the absolute guit of Capt. Dreyfus, Beaurepaire had rendered himself ridicalous before, but the result of the examination of Germain has rendered him doubly so). The rest of the evidence during the day was of little interest, but went to show that there was no secret about the printed instructions for the use of the #120 courts cannon, which were issued in 1891.

# THE RIO NEWS

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor

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RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPTEMBER 5th, 1899. ONE of the most disheartening fea-

ONE of the most disheartening features of the present critical situation is the inertness and timidity of the people, and one of its most hopeless features is the insensibility and ignorance of those who are pretending to govern the country. The people have never been accustomed to think for themselves, and they have never learned the useful lesson of using legitimate means for protecting themselves against misgovernment. Under the monarchy they were treated like children, and a small centralized governing class decided were treated like children, and a small centralized governing class decided everything for them. Under the republic, they are nominally self-governing, but in reality they are in exactly the same position they were before, but with the difference that they have exchanged one class of rulers for another less experienced in the management of public affairs and far more mercenary. less experienced in the management of public affairs and far more mercenary. Even their representatives are chosen by self-appointed cliques, styling themselves central committees, and should there be any opposition in elections, they are so manipulated, either through violence or fraud, that an honest result they are so manipulated, either through violence or fraud, that an honest result can not possibly be achieved. This is one of the principal evils of the Latin-American republic, and it is one of the reasons why revolutions are so frequent. There is no other recourse against government abuses. Were the people to insist upon their unquestioned rights—the right of choosing their own representatives, the right of appeal to independent courts against unjust taxation sentatives, the right of appeal to inde-pendent courts against unjust taxation and official oppression, the right of open markets for the sale of their pro-ducts and the right of exacting strict accountability from officials charged with the administration of their affairs, then there would be some chance for accountability from officials charged with the administration of their affairs, then there would be some chance for improvement. But the people are ignorant and apathetic and do not insist upon their rights, and the politicians who are living upon them are much less concerned about public rights than about personal advantages. And just here lies the hopelessness of the situation. Were congressment, the chosen representatives of the people in theory, really interested in the welfare of their constituents, they would make it their business to know their wants and to further their interests. If a tax weighed too heavily upon any class, or upon any industry, they should seek to have it reduced. If trade is declining, they should seek to know the causes, and then promptly offer a remedy. But they are doing absolutely nothing of the kind. Instead they are preparing to increase taxes and to impose new ones, although the people are without to increase taxes and to impose new ones, although the people are without remunerative employment and are unable to meet the exactions already imposed upon them. We know for a fact that the people of this city are in desperate straits: they are finding it externely difficult to pay rent, to meet the running expenses of their shops and to meet necessary living expenses. It is no exaggeration to say that every new tax imposed must be at the expense of food and clothing. Is the President and his minister of finance

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aware of this? Apparently not. Are congressmen aware of it? They do not show it. And are the native newspapers aware of it? If they are, they do not mention it. They have editors in congress, or they are interested in the patronage which the government is able to dispense, and they keep silent. And so the cruel farce goes on—that of skinning the living sheep whose fleeces have already been cut away.

THE Bolivian consul at Pará has advised the Bolivian minister at this capital that the revolution in the Acre district has no importance whatever. He says there are only ten armed men at Puerto Alonso, which is certainly not a very dangerous army to deal with Perhaps the most dangerous element to deal with is the feverish imaginations at Mandos and Pará, which are discovering all sorts of mare's nests in the woods about them. The Acre district may be full of possibilities, but which to create a revolution. There is no occasion, at any rate, to lie awake nights thinking about it.

THE budget commission of the chamber of deputies has resolved to impose consumption taxes (in strups) upon tobacco and its preparations, distilled and fermented liquors, artificial mineral waters, matches, boots and shoes, candles, vinegar, salt, pharmaceutical preparations, hats, preserved meats, fish, sweets, fruits and vegetables, playing cards, perfureries and upon cotton and woolen fabrics. Registry taxes are also imposed on factories and shops making and selling such articles. Even the peddlers will not escape registry. We are getting down very near to the point where a stamp will be required for every mouthful of food taken and every square inch of clothing worn. of clothing worn.

moutiful of food taken and every square inch of clothing worn.

On Thursday last the Paiz published the following absurdly transparent statement:

« A gentleman who was recently in Europe, and who, during his permanency in the old found of the circles, tells us that the young sovereign of a powerful state, who up to a short time ago was suspected of wishing to establish his dominion in South America, has concluded to guarantee the republics of Latin America against whatever pretentions of territorial expansion that, by chance, may spring from the policy recently denominated—imperialist...

To this end, adds the said gentleman, this sovereign has ordered his diplomatic representatives that, in conformity with his resolve, they should support the Latin republics in such emergencies. Of course it was not necessary to mention any names, for no one can fail to see who and what is meant. We may be permitted to say, however, that we do not believe the sovereign alluded to has ever given the assurances mentioned in this piece of mischievous gossip. And as for the «imperialists pretensions of which we hear so much, they exist only in diseased imaginations, so far as South America is concerned. Were it not for the jealousy envy and latent hostility which exist in certain quarters, no one would even dream of the existence of such pretensions.

It is strange, indeed, that the man who favors peace, who abhors injustice, and who has the moral courage to oppose aggressive and injust acts on the part of his own government, should be subjected to abuse and misrepresentation as an unpatriotic citizen and even as a traitor to his country. And yet it is not infrequently the judgment of history that these men were right, and that theirs was the true patriotism. Something over a century ago, the elder Pitt, Fox, Burke and others had the courage to oppose the policy of George II for the coercion of the American colonies, and they even went so far as to openly declare their sympathy with the rebels. They incurred no little abuse and ignominy for this at the time, but there is not an English historian to-day who does not admit that they were right and that the government was wrong. When therefore the government and the press attack Mr. Schreiner, of Cape Colony, and others of his way of thinking, for opposing Mr. Chamberlain's policy of crushing the Transvan republic, they should remember the fatal blunder of one hundred and twenty odd years ago, and reflect that in making war upon a weaker power for political purposes they them selves may be adjudged wrong and unpatriotic. So, too, in the United States, George Washington was an anti-imperialist—an anti-expansionist. He advised his countrymen to stay at home and mind their own business. Were helliving to-day, he would be called a copperhead, a «calamity-howler,» even a strator. And for the thousands of reputable citizens who would follow his advice, and who disapprove of the annexation of the Philippine islands and the endless wars which that mistaken policy entails, there is no abuse too carse, and no denunciation foo severe. And yet these men simply want their countrymen to say at home and mind their own business. It is strange, indeed, that the man who

WR should like to call the attention of the director-general of public health to the agreement made some four or five years ago in regard to quarantines, in which, among other things, the government agreed to land the mails immediately from ships ordered into quarantine. The regulations issued from his department also provide for the prompt delivery of the mails. And yet, week before last the mails from Burop per aMagdalenas were taken to Ilha Grande and were kept there three days, and the mails by the "oberian last week were also taken to the quarantine station and kept three days. This is clearly irregular and is a violation of international agreement and an infraction of the regulations governing the administration of that department. More than that, it is us-less as a precaution, for the mails can be funnigated here as well as at Ilha Grande, and a few hours are all that can be required for it. The sanitary authorities, however, seem to think that they are under no obligation either to obey the law, or to consult the interests of the public. They do or leave undone whatever pleases their whins, they exercise more power than the President himself can do, and they are practically irresponsible for the wrongs they commit. The injustice of all this is clearly apparent. We do not oppose any necessary precaution against a threatened invasion of an infectious disease, but we do oppose petty and unnecessary restrictions. We have losses and annoyances enough to bear without having these forced upon us.

# LEGISLATIVE NOTES

Auc. 28.—Chamber of Deputies.—There was received a telegram saying that the Annazonas state legislature had adopted a resolution protesting against the movement that declared the independence of the Rio Acre territory.

Aug. 29.—Chamber of Deputies.—There was voted in 1st discussion a bill for connecting the ports of Rio de Janeiro and Santos by a metre gauge railway.

metre gauge ratiway.

AUG. 30. — Senate. — By a vote of 38 to 2 the senate rejected the bill of Senator Pires Ferreira for establishing four classes of medals for rewarding civil and military services.

Aug. 31. — Chamber of Deputies. — The chamber voted in 1st discussion the bill for readmitting the retired vice admiral Barão de Jaceguay into active service in the navy.

Jaceguay into active service in the navy.

Sept. 1.— Senate.— Senator Aquilino de Amaral spoke on affairs in Matto Grosso.—
Chamber of Debutles.— Deputy Luiz Adolpho spoke on affairs in Matto Grosso. To the bill spoke on affairs in Matto Grosso. To the bill spoke on affairs in Matto Grosso. To the bill spoke on affairs in Matto Grosso. To the bill spoke on affairs in Matto Grosso. To the bill spoke on affairs in Matto Grosso. To the bill spoke on affairs in Matto Grosso. To the bill spoke on affairs in Matto Grosso. To the bill spoke of the spok

active service.

SETT. 2.—Senate.—The senate adopted the report of the committee on legislation against granting a monopoly for importing fire-arms to five merchants of Rio de Jaueiro.—Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Montenegro spoke on the Matto Grosso question. The deficiency appropriation of 50.000 in gold for the department of foreign affairs was voted in 2nd discussion, and the bill authorizing the government to make the necessary appropriation for concluding the work on the Tamandaré quarantine station was voted in 3rd discussion.

# PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The legislature of the state of Rio de Janeiro will, it is said, hold its next session at Nictheroy. —Reports have continued to arrive of abuses committed at the recent gubernatorial election

in Paraná.

—It is said that Gov. Luiz Vianna will visit the governor of Minus Geraes at Bello Horizonte about the 20th to 25th inst.

—Subscriptions at Pará for the relief of the poor of Oporto, where bubonic pest is raging, have reached the sum of 30,000\$000.

—If the state of Minus Geraes is too poor to support a much needed normal school, how is it that it can afford to buy up a worthless railway?

—The editor of the Tark.

ranway.

—The editor of the Tribuna Popular, a journal published at Penedo, Alagóas, telegraphs that the police threaten to destroy his printing-office.

printing-office.

—A telegram of the 2nd inst. from Bahia says that for lack of cartridges the 16th bat-diation of infantry failed to fire a salute at the funeral of Col. Edmundo Bittencourt.

—The Diario Popular, of São Paulo, says that in July there were 283 immigrant arrivals at Santos and 6,000 departures for Europe in the same month. Will the government take

—On the morning of the 31st ult., Col. Edmundo Bittencourt, commander of the 9th battalion, committed suicide by a shot in the ear. He lived only a few hours after the occurrence.

occurrence.

— According to private advices the situation in Matto Grosso is extremely critical. Should there be civil war in that state, there will be no difficulty in pointing out the man who is solely to blame for it.

solely to blame tor it.

—Among the passengers south on the 2nd inst. by the coasting sir. « Itapacy » was Mr. P. Staniforth, the new British consul at Rio Grande. Mr. Staniforth has our best wishes for his official success at Rio Grande, which will be anything but a sinecure for a time.

—Election disputes led to the destruction of the printing-office of A Ordem at Itaccira on the morning of the 29th ult. There is not much ordem in such occurrences, in spite of the motto of the republic.

—The details of the election frauds in Parana make us wonder how any serious man can feel that things have changed for the better under this so called republic. There is no liberty in sible.

—There was a library to the destruction is impossible.

.—There was some alarm in São Paulo on the 28th ult. over a report that a suspicious case of illness had occurred among the im-migrants arriving on the French steamer aBearu.» Happily there was no cause for the report.

report.

—The good people of Mandos have held a public meeting to protest against the independence of Acre. They did not stone a consulate because there was none, but they telegraphed their protests to Rio and then went home half satisfied.

satisfied.

The governor of Minas Geraes sanctioned the land tax bill on the 2d inst. As before stated, it imposes a tax of one-half of one per cent on land, uniformly throughout the state. It likewise reduces the export tax on coffee from 11 to 9 per cent.

The Folha do Norle has published a telegram saying that the Bolivian minister complained to President Campos Sales that the governors of Pará and Amazonas had encouraged the declaration of the independence of the Rio Acre territory. the Rio Acre territory.

the Rio Acre territory.

—A telegram of the 29th ult. from Maranhão reports acts of vandalism committed by police authorities in some of the interior districts. It is stated that there is no security for life or property and that the population is emigrating em masse. The town of Grajahh is said to be completely deserted.

—A telegram of the aist ult. states that on

completely deserted.

—A telegram of the 31st ult. states that on that day Senator Generoso Ponce was attacked in one of the streets of Corumbá by one Ramon Waks Weske, who, it is added, was immediately lynched by an indignant mob. The assailant is said to have been an officer of the Legião Campos Salles.

—Vesterday Dennity Montenegro submitted

Legião Campos Salles.

—Yesterday Deputy Montenegro submitted a bill to the chamber conceding a month's leave of absence to President Campos Salles, with permission to leave the country, and with a blank credit to cover all expenses. This means a return visit to President Roca, and confirms the report that it would be in October.

—Telegraps of the and inst state that in

confirms the report that it would be in October.

—Telegrams of the 2nd inst state that in Chyabá, in consequence of the lynching of an officer of the Legião Campos Salles, over 100 arrests have been made. Senator Generoso Ponce and ex-Gov. Antonio Cesario are reported to be among the prisoners. Many houses are said to have been forcibly entered and searched.

searched.

The state assembly of Minas Geraes has voted to suppress the normal school at Juiz de Fóra as a measure of economy. The school is attended by about 200 pupils. It may be assumed that the schools will be suppressed long before the subsidies and sinecures and jobs. The politician has very little use for public instruction.

public instruction.

—It is said that the agricultural clubs in some parts of \$30 Paulo are preparing to present their own candidates in the next state and federal elections. This is not only good policy, but it is an imperative policy if the planters wish to save the country from a great disaster. The political parasites who are now pretending to legislate for and govern the country have more than demonstrated their incapacity and untrust worthiness.

—What is the good of the quarantine at

incapacity and untrustworthiness.

—What is the good of the quarantine at Ilha Grande if Brazilians themselves do not respect it. At São Paulo all immigrants are isolated five days after arrival at the hospedaria, notwithstanding the licence given them at Ilha Grande. The immigrants from the Bearns were subjected to five days quarantine there, and those coming from el.es Alpess are subjected to the same penalty, although the steamer touched at no Portuguese ports.

steamer touched at no Portuguese ports.

—The British government has established a consular agency at Corumbá, Matto Grosso, under the jurisdiction of the consulate general at Rio de Janeiro, and on recommendation of Consul General Wagstaff, Mr. Charles Coutts Cooper has been appointed consular agent at that place. We understand that consular officials will also be appointed for Victoria, Espirito Santo, and for the interior state of Minas Geraes, both of them dependent on Rio de Janeiro.

Janeiro.

—The «concentração republicana» party in Pernambuco is about to start a newspaper organ of 'heir own. The character of this party, which was created to support President Campos Salles against the party which elected him, can best be appreciated by stating that it includes such names as José Mariano, Martins Junior, Coelho Cittra and Barão de Lucena. Such a party can never achieve a permanent success, for it contains too many antagonistic elements.

# RAILROAD NOTES

—In the first half of the present year the excess of traffic receipts over operating expenses on the Estrada de Ferro Nazareth was 64,506/207.

—The electric tramway company of São Paulo has placed an order for 130 electric trams with the J. G. Brill Company, of Phila-delphia, Pa.

June and and t

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Santo a cat.

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A narrow-gauge railway between Rio and Santos is quite as necessary as a second tail on

For the year ending on the 30th of last June the traffic receipts of the Juiz de Fóra and Piau railway amounted to 298,953523 and the operating expenses to 285,1505618.

and the operating expenses to 285,150\$618.

On the 2nd inst. the governor of Minas Gerace sanctioned a bill authorizing the taking over (manhapa@d) of the Muzambinho railway, subject to an accord with the said company. The latter is apparently unable to make anything out of the road, so it is to be unloaded upon the state.

upon the state.

—It cost the government 12,23;\$28• to advertise the lease of the S. Francisco and Sul de Pernambuco railways. The settlement is made in one payment through the Banco da Republica. We should like to see the particulars of that business, just for the pleasure of being able to measure the patriotism of those who are so warmly defending the government.

enment.

—The traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway for the week ended 26th August amounted to 489,9175000, equivalent to £ 16,171. In the corresponding week of 1898 the receipts were 45,5505000, which at the lower rate of exchange then existing produced £ 14,245. The total receipts from the 1st January to 26th August were £ 44,1593 as compared with £ 350,466 in the like period of 1898, a difference of £ 8,508 against the current year which is being rapidly reduced.

—The traffic receipts of the Cantral Rehim

is being rapidly reduced.

—The traffic receipts of the Central Bahia railway were 108, 1445/30 in the month of May, and 88,002\$500 in June. The small receipts are due to the prolonged drouth which has paralysed the district through which the railway runs and the inland territory from which it should draw a considerable portion of its supplies. The managers of the line have sunk wells at various points to lessen the cost of water haulage and relieve the neighborhood, but until rain comes the working expenses must absorb a considerable proportion of the straffic receipts. Our advices from Bahia speak highly of the untiring energy with which Mr. James Webster, the superintendent, is endeavoring to fight Nature in the interests of the shareholders.

# SHIPPING NOTES

—The British squadron is to leave here on the 8th inst. for a visit to the north of Brazil, and may be expected back in Rio about the roth October.

—It is said that vessels having completed quarantine at Ilha Grande, will have free pratique in Argentine ports. This is right, but it is a surprising concession from the sanitary cranks at Buenos Aires.

—The I.a Veloce steamer Citta di Torino while leaving the bay at 1,30 a. m. to-day ran aground on the rocks near Fortaleza Lage and sprung a leak in the bows. At 3,30 a. m. she was got off and brought back to the bay where she will have to undergo repairs. The passengers and cargo were uninjured.

—The «Magdalena» has been delayed at

—The «Magdalena» has been delayed at Flores island, Montevideo, by the loss of two boats sent ashore there in compliance with sanitary regulations on the 3rd inst. A storm was raging and the boats were swept away and were not recovered until the following day. Happily no lives were lost.

day. Happily no lives were lost.

— Trade with the Brazilian coast has been limited to parcel engagements at firmer rates, 20s. has been paid from Buenos Airesto Santos and 21s. and 22s. from up-river ports. The demand for space is active but the supply is limited to that which regular liners can allot and to the small regular traders. Vessels for hay are unobtainable for the moment. — Times, Buenos Aires.

The "Sobralense," which runs between Liverpool and Pará, calling at Portuguese ports, has been suffering quarantine at Ilha Grande and expects to leave for Pará on the Sth inst. Think of having to come nearly three thousand miles south of her course to undergo six or seven days quarantine! Why could it not be done on the Amazon as well

as here?

—A naval court was held on the 28th and 29th August at the British consulate general to investigate the circumstances attending the stranding of the s. s. "Nettleton» on Maricás cisland on the 20th of the month. The court is sland on the 20th of the month. The court was presided by Consul-general Wagstaff, the following the stranding of the s. s. "Nettleton» on Maricás cisland on the 20th of the month. The court is continued to the content of the content of the stranding the st

—The repairs on the torpedo-cruiser "Tupys were concluded on the 28th, and the vessel left the docks on the 50th. She was immediately cleared for Bahia, sailing on the 31st ult.

180

uit.

—The passengers who left Rio on the 2nd inst. by the affevelius, for Bahia, Pernanbuco and New York were as follows: Mrs. Maria E. Schmidt, Miss Florence E. Schmidt, Lieut, J. A. Shipton, Bishop Hendrix, Miss Layona Glenu, Sisters Divina Coração, Augustina and Coração Maria, Mr. Robert Clark and 13 third-class. Three first-class and 14 third-class passengers were also booked in transit.

—The Lamport & Holt liner «Hevelius»

class passengers were also booked in transit.

—The Lamport & Holt liner effeveliuss, which arrived in Rio on the 25th August from NewYork, Pernambuco and Bahia, brought the following passengers: Miss Maria McNaughton, Mr. and Mrs. Walter H. White, Messrs. Salvador de Mendonça and family. Thomas Forde, Morris Von Ronche, Albert Roche, Dr. Martinho Garcia, family and servant, Siris Macalyhe. Adolpho Moreira, K. Benjanin, George Anderson, J. S. Bragn., George Rainey, R. Mengus, E. B. de Souza and 4 third-class. There were also 9 first-class and 11 third-class passengers in transit.

# LOCAL NOTES

-The Jornal do Commercio says that Minister Bryan is leaving for Europe early this

—Owing to the heavy swells at the liarbor entrance on the 29th ult., Fort Lage was com-pletely inundated.

pletely inundated.

—Debate on the revenue bill for 1900 was initiated in the chamber only yesterday, or at the beginning of the first extra session.

—In this city last week there were several cases of military insubordination, in one of which an ensign was killed by a drunken soldier.

soldier.

—The Beethoven vase, the work of the Portuguese artist Bordallo Pinheiro, has been presented to President Campos Salles to be deposited in the Cattete palace.

—On the 31st ult. President Campos Salles received Admiral Howison and the officers of the American cruisers «Chicago» and «Montgomery,» who were presented to him by Minister Bryan. ister Bryan.

— A friend of ours wants to know what we are coming to. The thieves have broken into his vegetable garden and have carried off some cabbages, and he thinks we must be somewhere near the end.

where near the end.

—The British legation at this capital has been advised that Her Majesty's government has resolved to nominate Commander Douglas Gambley and Captain Hugh Williams naval attachés to the legation here.

attacnes to the legation here.

—If our sanitary authorities would clean up the city properly, it would afford us much better protection against the bubonic pestinant the guns of Santa Cruz and the sham precautions of Ilha Grande.

cautions of Ilha Grande.

—The police authorities have again renewed their efforts to suppress gambling, especially the jogo do bicho. But the result is very doubtful, as not a few among the police officials are patrons of the industry.

—Quite a sensation has been caused by the alleged discovery of a conspiracy for presenting a false claimant to the estate of the late Viscoude da Barra Mansa. The estate is said to amount to several thousand contos.

—The President received Commodore

said to amount to several thousand contos.

— The President received Commodore Groome and the officers of the British squadron now in this harbor, at the Cattete palace on the 29th ult. They were accompanied by Minister Phipps, who presented them to the Decident.

On last Saturday night the residence of the business manager of the Imprensa was attacked by burglars. Some days before his watch dog had been killed and he had received an anonymous letter warning him of the intended attack.

-Some days ago a police delegate caused two prisoners to be tied together with a hand-kerchief. The chief of police has ordered him not to do it again. The delegate's defence is that he had to send the prisoners to a station and had only one policeman to guard them on the way.

the way.

On the 15th uit, the British Medical Journal published a warning that the bubonic pest would certainly invade Europe unless concerted steps are taken at once to check it as an ad Africa where it has been raging for the last five years. And the prediction has come true all too soon.

The prefert's situation should be called

come true all too soon.

The prefect's attention should be called to the state of the enclosure about the Osorio statue, where the decoration rubbish has been thrown. To ask for five or six millions sterling to improve our sanitary condition, while overlooking such negligence, will reflect not a little on his sincerity.

not a little on his sincerity.

— Among the homeward-bound passengers by the Hevelius, which sailed on Saturday last, was Lieut. James A. Shipton, U. S. A., military attaché to the United States legation at this capital. Lieut. Shipton hopes to be assigned to active service on his arrival home, and may therefore not return to Brazil.

The Mathedist Enisconal Church (South)

and may therefore not return to Brazil.

—The Methodist Episcopal Church (South) in this country possesses 11 churches valued at 375,503 and 4 pastor's residences valued at 75,500\$. It employs 11 missionaries, 10 missionaries, 10 missionaries, 10 missionaries, 10 mischeralip numbers 1,992 persons, and its membership numbers 1,992 persons, an increase of 263 since the last report.

—It is said that the Rio das Caboclas, the little stream that runs down through the Laranjeiras valley, is to be walled in and a dam built at the top of the valley to hold back the water so that it can be used for flushing pursoness.

poses.

—In another column we print the results of the finals in the lawn tennis tournament. We have again to convey our congratulations to Mrs. Rolls on her victory in the ladies singles. Mr. Percy Barry who won the gentlement singles although heavily handicapped must also be congratulated on his splendid play which won the prize.

—On making up our last issue it was found

play which won the prize.

On making up our last issue it was found that we had a page and a half too much, and the result was that many items had to be left over. Our 12 pages will not hold the matter mow offered for publication, but as hard times will not permit us to publish 16-pages just yet we must beg the indulgence of our readers for the omissions of news comments which naturally result. rally result

ally result.

The directors of the Sociedade Commentum directors of the Sociedade Commentum of the Datas Nacionaes have wisely defined the Commentum of the Com

the omissions of news considered Commercially result.

—The directors of the Sociedade Commercial considered to relinquish the original intention of elebrating the 7th of September with costly festivities. At the present time the most particular to the relief of as much as possible of the suffering caused by burdensome taxation.

—Among the departures by the L. and H. str. «Hevelius» on Saturday last was Miss Layona Glenn, who has been for several years in charge of the school work of the Methodist. Church in this capital. Miss Glenn returns home for a year's rest, which she has more than earned, and which her many friends hope will bring her renewed health and energy for taking up the work another year.

Senator Pires Ferreira presented a bill to congress on the 22nd ult, for the creation of not medals (each with four classes), which will be designated aBrazil, «Colombo, «Aviz» and «Cruzeiro.» The first will be given for services rendered to humanity, the second for services rendered to humanity, the second for services in war and high diplomacy. The state, however, has unfeelingly rejected the proposal.

—The many friends of Mrs. MacCarthy, widow of the late Rev. Charles D. MacCarthy widow of the late Rev. Charles D. MacCarthy widow of the late Rev. Charles D. MacCarthy widow of the late Rev. Charles D. MacCarthy

proposal.

—The many friends of Mrs. MacCarthy, widow of the late Rev. Charles D. MacCarthy who died with yellow fever in Palmeiras in March last, has lost her little girl at her home in Ireland. The child, which was exceptionally bright and pretty, had an attack of inflammation of the brain and died in July. Mrs. MacCarthy will have the heartfelt sympathy of all her friends here in Brazil.

—The geochables given by the Ladies Aid

pathy of all her friends here in Brazil.

— The «sociable» given by the Ladies Aid Society of the Methodist Church on Friday evening last at the residence of Mrs. S. T. Longstreth, Rua Paysandá, in honor of Bishop Hendrix and Miss Glenn, was well attended and nuch enjoyed by all present. There were music and refreshments provided for the entertainment of the guests, who are once more indebted to the cordial hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. Longstreth for an exceptionally enjoyable evening.

—The furniture and accessories of the two

enjoyable evening.

—The furniture and accessories of the two palacetes occupied in Larangeiras by our fargentine visitors, will be sold at auction on the 8th inst. The furniture was leased to the government, says the fornal, for 16,000, and the electric and gas illumination of the two places, during their occupation by our guests, cost only 7.7125000. The fornal, however, has nothing to say about those sitk counterpanes, which were selected to match the hangings of the rooms.

—The fornal says that the military language.

hangings of the rooms.

—The Jornal says that the military banquet of 120 covers given by the minister of war to General Campos, cost only 90,814\$. The temporary barrack at the Campo de S. Christovia cost nothing, because the material belonged to the war arsenal and the transport does not count. It may also be presumed that the new uniforms provided for this special occasion do not enter into the account, nor the work done at the Campo cutting down trees, cutting grass and leveling the ground. To make the expense light, many such expenses can be charged to other services.

—all things considered,\* said Smalwyt,

expense light, many such expenses can be charged to other services.

—«All things considered,» said Smalwyt, after reading the Jornal's comments on the remarkable cheapness of the festivities in honor of President Roca, all things considered I am inclined to think that this ten days burst has really cost us nothing—perhaps less than nothing. To be sure there was money spent; but, you see, it had to be spent anyway, and so we just charge it to eventualities. The work on the streets and public gardens, the illuminations, the painting and decorating—all these can be placed on definite regular all the summary of the summar

#### BIRTH.

At "The Limes," Carshalton, Surrey, on August 29th, the wife of Herbert L. Kirkman, of a daughter.

BISHOP HENDRIX.

Bishop E. R. Hendrix embarked last Saturday on the L. & H. str. «Hevelius» for New York after a visit of about six weeks in Brazil. Besides holding the annual conference at Petropolis and looking carefully into all the

interests and enterprises of the Methodist Church in the states of Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo and Minas Geraes, he devoted special attention to the Twentieth Century Offering for the cause of education, and received for this purpose subscriptions amounting to more than 62,000,500.

The places visited were Rio de Janeiro, Petropolis and Barra Mansa in the state of Rio de Juneiro; São Paulo, Piracicaba, Santa Barbara, Ribeirão Preto and Santa Rita in São Paulo, and Juiz de Fora, S. Sebastião d'Estrella, Barbacena and Bello Horizonte in Minas Geraes.

Geraes.

The bishop is hopeful that at least 100,0005000 may be contributed by the members and friends of the Methodist Church in Brazil to the cause of education before the close of the year 1900.

The money contributed here and more to cause from the United States will be spent in

the year 1900.

The money contributed here and more to come from the United States will be spent in property and equipment for Granbery College at Juiz de Fora and for other educational enterp ises of the church.

Subscriptions will be received by Rev. H. C. Tucker, as previously aunounced. In view of the generous support accorded to education in the United States and Great Britain, this country should not hesitate to help on every undertaking of this description.

# Business Notes

—The receipts of cotton at Rio de Janeiro during the first half of 1899 were 85,398 bales. —The minister of marine is inviting tenders for the purchase of the sunken vessels in this

Marchants should take note that it is pro

—Merchants should take note that it is proposed to double fines at the custom-house next year. Now is the time to protest, if at all.

—The deposits in the government savings bank (caixa conomica) during August amounted to 2,196,376\$000, and the withdrawals to 1,968,329\$911.

1,905,329911.

—The electric light company at S. Carlos do Pinhal, S. Paulo, has declared a dividend of 6\$000 for the half year, at the rate of 12 per

—It is proposed to levy a municipal tax of 8 per ceut. on the premiums of foreign fire insurance companies. The agents of those companies have protested against the proposed tax.

—It is said that the Italian str. «Citta di Torino» took 1,000 Italian colonists back to Italy, 600 from Santos and 200 from this port. Two hundred families are also leaving S. Paulo for Paraná.

for Parana.

—In São Paulo the official savings bank (caixa economica) received last month 1,386 deposits, amounting to 496,750\$000. The withdrawals numbered 1,003 and amounted to 266.168\$333.

300,100333.

—Manufacturers of artificial mineral waters say that they are already overburdened with taxation, and they consequently protest against the proposal to double the consumption tax on their products.

tax on their products.

— In all probability our homeopathic minister of finance will not let up on us until he succeeds in putting revenue stamps on the very nails in our coffus. This is the style of free government he represents!

— Contractors will be interested to know that the government of the state of São Paulo has fixed its rate of exchange for September at 12d per unifreis, and all contracts between the state and railways will be signed on that basis.

—A Pará telegram of the 28th says that the contract for a steamship service between that city and the River Plate, for transporting cattle, has come to grief. We are not at all surprised. The Pará authorities should deal with persons who have capital to execute such a contract.

— At the petition of Dr. Eduardo Prado the Companhia Balnearia do Guarujá, which has been running a hotel and bathing establishment on the island of Santo Amaro, near Santos, has been declared bankrupt and the property has passed under the control of trustees (syndicos).

We advise business men to think well before accepting the new burdens with which it is proposed to saddle them. Some of them hope, perhaps, to shift the burdens to the shoulders of their customers; but reduced sales and slow collections ought to convince them that the greater part of the public is unable to pay higher prices.

pay higher prices.

—It is said that certain sea beaches in the state of Espirito Santo were to have been leased to private parties without the necessary permission of the general government, and that the sands are similar to those of Prado, in Bahia. The minister of funance proposes to lease no beaches of this character in future without securing something for the treasury.

There has been published the following atement of the receipts of various food procests at Rio de Janeiro for the 1st half of the resent year:

ļ	Rice,	kilo	s	883,326	28,124,052 4,825,877
ı	Indian corn,	))		18,313,475	
	Beans,	))		18,534,252	1,637,733
	Onions,	1)		4,335,360	306,110
	Xarque,	))		233,657	10,092,003
	Bacon and sa	lt "		1,553,212	839,907
į	Lard,		٠	1,569,294	1,678,149
	Butter,			50,360	473,613

The budget committee of the chamber of deputies has framed new regulations for collecting the consumption taxes. The proposed schedule embraces, in addition to merchandise already subject to these taxes, hats, umbrellas, gunny bags, bagging and all kinds of cotton and woolen fabrics. Among the food products thus taxed, in addition to canned goods, are hams, sausages, several other kinds of cured meats and pickled vegetables, meats and fruits. When put up in tins, bottles or boxes, these products pay from 50 to 200 reis per package; when put up in casks, from 100 to 200 reis per kilo. The taxes on cotton fabrics vary from 20 to 200 reis per kilo and those on woolen fabrics from 50 to 200 reis per kilo, on umbrellas from 100 to 500 reis each; on hats from 100 to 500 reis each; on blast from 100 to 500 reis per kilo.

—The custom-house has published the following statement of the official value of the imports at Rio de Janeiro for the first half of the present year:

From Great Britain. 38,753,459 64.5

or cric	present june .	그림 기가에 내가 없었다. 그리고 하고 없었다.
From	Great Britain	38,753,459\$645
n	Germany	11,512,400\$723
. ))	France	10,292,472\$409
n	the United States	9,665,121\$342
))	Argentina	8,508,931\$370
))	Uruguay	7,591,182\$703
	Portugal	5,998,613\$732
n	Belgium	3,735,791\$694
n	Italy	2,261,246\$578
»	Spain	878,786\$603
'n	Chili	537,290\$450
»	Austria	320,913\$407
,, D	Sweden	123,710\$400
))	Switzerland	66,250\$649
"	other countries	62,491\$859
, ,	other countries	
	Total (mil reis)	100,308,662\$454

# FINANCIAL NOTES

The cost of building the Juiz de Fóra custom-house was 1,136,689\$272.

The federal custom house at Bahia showed a slight improvement in August, the receipts being 961,774\$711, against \$15,014\$781 in the same month of last year.

same month of last year.

—It is stated that the governor of Pará has borrowed 6,000,000\$ from one of the local banks, the money to be used for waterworks at the capital of the state.

at the capital of the state.

—The budget committee of the chamber of deputies recommends the following taxes on passengers leaving Brazilian ports:—1st-class, 30\$; 2nd-class, 20\$; 3nd-class, 20\$; 3nd-class, 20\$; 3nd-class, 20\$; ordered to the chamber of deputies proposes to increase the import duty on rice and beans from 40 to 60 reis per kilo and on Indian corn from 20 to 30 reis per kilo and on Indian corn from 20 to 30 reis per kilo.

—The President has asked congress for a supplementary credit of 27,000\$ for the fire brigade for the current year. It would seem that congress underestimated a majority of the expenditures.

expenditures.

—Among the amendments accepted by the budget commission is one authorizing the government to issue another 20,000,000\$ in nickel coins. This looks like substituting nickel inflation for paper.

If ation for paper.

It is estimated that it will cost 1,500,000 to supervise next year the collection of consumption taxes. Would it not be much better to spend this money on the development of the resources of the country?

ne resources or me country?

—Telegrams of the 2nd inst. state that the financial situation in Bahia is extremely critical. Police and public employés are unpaid and depositors are unable to withdraw their money from the government savings bank.

Dank.

—On Saturday last 2,000,000\$, of currency were burned at the custom-house in accordance with the provisions of the funding loan. This makes an aggregate of 45,000,000\$, which is said to be the full amount required to be burned this year.

—The state revenue office at Rabia largate.

bis sain to be the father than the burned this year.

—The state revenue office at Bahia (recebedroia) collected only 369,650\$432 last month, or 240,534\$696 less than in the same month of last year. As this office collects the state export duties, it will be seen that Bahia is doing very badly this year.

—We are pleased to learn that it is expected that 40,000\$ per annum will be saved by the new orders regulating military salutes. If the government will only take the pains to investigate, it will find, we are convinced, that money can be saved in nearly every branch of the public service.

—Among the appropriations for the depart—

money can be saved in nearly every branch of the public service.

—Among the appropriations for the department of foreign affairs in the present budget is that of 80,000\$ for travelling expenses (ajudas de custo). Up to the 4th ult. the government had spent all of this sum except \$6,084,607 and it is now asking for a deficiency appropriation of 5,000\$ in gold.

—According to an official statement the total amount of paper money in circulation on July 1st was 740,764,141\$000. The decrease in the month of July was 10,000,000\$ by burning according to the provisions of the funding loan and 26,730\$ from discounts on notes presented nary 1st is 45.177,517\$000.

—The Plauly budget for the coming year estimates the revenue receipts at 810,281\$443 and fixes the expenditures at 797,79\$. The deputies to the next state assembly will receive 158000 a day. The salary of the governor is fixed at 14,000\$ a year, with 4,000\$ for installation expenses and 4,000\$ a year for expenses of entertainment.

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THE KI

The cost of rations for the fire corps of Rio de Janeiro had been estimated in the budget at 15500 each per diem; but the government reports that their actual cost is 15400 each. Consequently a deficiency appropriation of 22,000\$ is required. There is, moreover, required a deficiency appropriation of 5,000\$ for lighting the barracks of the corps.

We see that the manufacture of nickel coins is still going on at the mint, the output in August amounting to 94,000\$ But this reminds us that the government has a contract for the manufacture of 20,000,000\$ worth abroad, in coins of three denominations and of half the size of those now in circulation. If these are to be issued soon, why should the government continue to issue the larger coins? Why not begin issuing the new coins?

—Later advices from Bahia confirm and accentuate the crisis there. Nearly all the public departments are unpaid, and the merchants who have made advances to the police force are unable to collect what is due them. It is said that the acting governor has made efforts in various directions to borrow money, but without success. Just now, it would appear that there is an unconfortable degree of sconcentraçãos in financial circles.

#### COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, Sept.	5th, 1899.
Par value of the Brazilian milreis (1\$000),	
gold	27 d.
do of the Brazilian milreis (1\$000) in U. S. coin at \$4.86,65 per £	
	54 75
a- de co (II S coin) Brazilian gold.	1\$827 cts
do of £ 1 stg. in Brazilian gold	8 890
Bank rate of exchange, official, on London	7 3/8 d.
to-day	7.78
to-day. Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (gold). Present value of the Brazilian mil reis	3\$428
	292 rs. gold
Present value of the Brazilian mil reis	
in U. S. com at Moo per &	
1 stg	15. 75 c.
Value of \$1.00 (\$4.80 per & 1. str. in	6\$349
Value of & 1 sterling " " "	30\$476

Value of £ 1 stering ... "... "93479

\*\*EXCHANGE.\*\*

Aug. 28.—The bank rate was again 715/16 d. on London as in the purvious week. The first transaction of the day were in bank bills at 73/13/2 d. on cynicions. The banks at first was divided by the control of the day were in bank bills at 73/13/2 d. on cynic tions. The banks at first word the banks it was represented to the official standard of the day, the banks bought in private paper also at 73/13/2 d. The bank rate for bills having fallen to the official standard of the day, the banks bought in private paper also at 73/13/2 d. The banks bought in private paper also at 73/13/2 d. With clamped and the paper militris was 203 reis gold all day. Aug. 9.—The official bank rate on the was again preserved. The paper militris was 203 reis gold all day. Aug. 9.—The official bank rate ons of the was again private paper at 34. The official value of the paper militris was 203 reis gold all day. Aug. 9.—The official bank rate ons of the day were private paper at 34. The banks seal may be a straight of the day were against private paper at 35/14/2 d. with conditions against private paper. The paper militris was again worth 294 reis gold during the day. Aug. 30.—The banks still "The business of the morn-bank bills freely drawn at 73/12/4 and private paper at 8/12/2 d. Alout noon there was a the was lowered of bank bills and private paper at 8/12/2 d. Alout noon there was a fate was lowered on bank bills and private paper at 8/12/2 d. Hout noon there was a fate was lowered on the were no buyers for time at that paper at 8/12/2 d. Alout noon there was a fate was lowered on the were dead of the banks at 1/2 d. Alout noon there was a fate was lowered on the paper militries was again 29/16/2 d. and private paper at 8/12/2 d. The paper militries was again 29/16/2 d. Alout noon there was a fate was lowered on the paper militri

bills at 793324. An assenge day's massiness was done. The paper milreis was worth from 292 to 294 reis gold during Sept. 2.—The general official rate in all the banks was 7/8 d. on London. The drawing rate during the day oscillated between 7/8 and 7/943 city the day oscillated between 7/8 and 7/943 city market closed. The official value of the paper milreis when the control of the paper milreis with those of the day as compared with those of the corresponding day of last year were as

follows: -	1899	18q8
London, per milreis Paris, per franc Hamburg, per mark Italy, per lira New York, per dollar	7 % d. 77/ 1\$211 1\$2 1\$495—1\$500 1\$3 1\$147—1\$170 1\$3	16—7 15/32 <b>d</b> . 277—1 <b>\$</b> 282 377—1 <b>\$</b> 583

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND BALANCE SHEET, 31ST AUGUST, 1899. Assets:

Guaranteed accounts Head office, branches and agencies	9,020,550\$761
nitta esseivable	5,425,480 940
do discounted	17,655,168 414
1- stadged	2,000,453 /90
cities pledged	7,567,503 274
Cash, in current funds	27,402,423 535
Liabilities:	100,759,494\$538
Capital subscribed (1 mark = 1\$000)	10,000,000\$000
Deposits in account current :	11,550,123 100
With interest	
Head office and branches &c	23,214,647 421
Deposits with fixed maturity	13,675,168 227
Securities pledged and on deposit	. 22,668,271 124
Sundry accounts	6,224,739 264
The state of the s	100 753,404\$538

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED. Capital 50,000 shares at £20 £1,000,000 500,000 Reserve Fund. 500,000 320,000

BALANCE SHEET, 3:ST AUGUST, 1899.

. Issets:	
Capital, uncalled	4.444,444\$440 6,143,209 440
Loans, guaranteed accounts, etc	1,309,323 830
Head office and branches Securities for loans, accounts current,	11,051,664 430
etc	8,526,424 860
Sundry accounts	4.534.343 620
Coch	4,087,059 210
the community of the first of the second	44,484,890\$070
Liabilities:	
Conital	8,888,888\$880
Capital Deposits in account current, without in-	
	5,029,588 830 2,911,493 370
do in account current, with notice	1,782,637 180
do fixed maturity and by bills Head office and brauches	11,945,646 880
Securities pledged and on deposit	5,686,224 150
Bills deposited	2,840,200 710
do payable	447,860 180
Sundry accounts	4,952,349 890
	C. Pontono

44,484,890\$070 E. & O. E. F. & O. E.

Rio de Janeiro, 4th September, 1899.

For the British Bank of South America, Limited,

E. P. de Saone, Actg. Manager.

Frank Dodd, Actg. Accountant.

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

Established in 1862	
Capital	900,000
BALANCE SHEET OF THE RI	O BRANCH,

31ST AUGUST 1899. Assets: ...... 8,007,918\$60

Bills receivable. Loans, guaranteed accounts, etc Sundry accounts. Securities for loans, guaranteed a/cs etc. do deposited. Cash	12,565,555 720
	63,375,981\$550
Liabilities:	
	1.500.000\$000

, 1314011111011	
Declared capital of this branch. Deposits, fixed maturity and with notice do without interest. Sundry accounts. Securities pledged and on deposit Bills payable. Head office, agencies and branches.	13,372,887 440 9,459,756 770 23,860,701 550 178,040 370
	63,375,981\$550

E, & O. 15.
Rio de Janeiro, 4th September, 1899.
Rio de Janeiro, 4th September, 1899.
For the London and River Plate Bank, Limited,
Havilland A. DeLisle, Manager,
C. H. Lloyd, Acting Accountant.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED

ľ		
	Capital	
	do paid up 750,000	
	Reserve Fund 600,000	
	BALANCE SHEET, 31ST AUGUST, 1899.	

2133013		
Capital, uncalled. Bills discounted. Bills receivable. Head office and branches. Loans, current accounts, etc Securities for accounts current, etc.	10,720,738 10,529,030 4,591,937 3,148,560 1,705,029	420 310 150 810 000 780
The state of the s		
	Capital, uncalled. Bills discounted. Bills receivable. Head office and branches. Loans, current accounts, etc Securities for accounts current, etc.	Capital, uncalled.         6,666,666\$           Bills discounted.         6,366,842           Bills receivable.         10,720,735           Head office and branches.         10,539,03           4,51,937         4,51,937

	62,832,880\$7	20
Liabilities:		
Capital subscribed Deposits in account current, without in-	13,333,333\$3	30
terest	2,336,719 3	100
do fixed maturity	10,577,831 8	320
Securities for accounts current, etc	12,968,157	660
Bills payable	73,176	190

E. & O. F.
Rio de Janeiro, 2nd September, 1899.
For the London and Brazilian Bank, Limited,
F. Broad, Acig. Manager.
A. G. C. Blake, Acig. Accountant.

#### MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 5th September, 1899.

#### Exports.

Rio de Janeiro, 5th September, 1899.

Exports.

Coffee. — The declared sales of the week ended August 26 amounted to 85,000 bags. The entries for the same week were 185,75 bags, and earlies for the same week were 185,75 bags, and earlies for the same week were 185,75 bags, and earlies for the same week were 185,75 bags, and of 25,000 bags and 34,000 in London, making a total of 255,000 bags and 34,000 in London, making a total of 255,000 bags and 161,000 in the preceding week. The stopply of Brazilian coffee in the Haver market was 500,000 bags, which showed a diminution of 20,000 bags as compared with the week. The Kin market was 500,000 bags, which showed a diminution of 20,000 bags as compared with the week. The Kin market beginning Monday with a fair show of firmness. Transactions were briskly done between factors and packers at rates which ran from 54,000 few per arroba for the Xi, 75,000 few. 75,000 bags, which showed a during the day were mostly disposed to 500 bags, which showed a during the day were mostly disposed for the state of t

together on bases of \$200 and \$200 for No.7 type. The shippers offered very low rates notwithstanding the walkness of the money market, and the packers being scouraged yielded in many instances, so that good bags were disposed of a trues warying from the same of the contract of the same of the price of a first warying from the price of good average in Santos also suffered a decline to \$500 per 10 kilos. New York and Hamburg reported small; ites, and the theer markets were not suffered to \$500 per 10 kilos. New York and Hamburg reported small; ites, and the theer markets were on the same of the same transfers were so that the same transfers were so that the same transfers were so that the same transfers were soon to be suffered to the part of the shippers was active and the packers disposed of 2000 bags at the market of the part of the shippers was active and the packers disposed of 2000 bags at the market of the packers disposed of 2000 bags at the market of the packers disposed of 2000 bags at the market of the foreign markets had nothing of interest to report. The kito market opened from on Friday, and business base of \$500 per arroba of No.7. The shippers were brisk in demand, and made offers of \$500 for No. 7. That price did not suit the packers who insisted on \$500 per arroba of No. 100 per soon in some cases and \$500 in others, and succeeding the same of \$500 per 10 kilos. The markets abroad were practically steady, the rises and falls being of an insignificant kind. On saturday both factors and packers did a brisk business together in the course of an insignificant kind. On saturday both factors and packers did a brisk business together in the course of an insignificant kind. On saturday both factors and packers did a brisk business together in the course of No.7, but the American shippers offered low prices and mostly did business together in the course of No.7, but the American shippers offered low prices and mostly did business no a base of \$500 per arroba of No.7, but the American shippers offered lo

The shipments since our last report have been

50,844	bags	for the	United States
28,870	11	. ,,	Europe
6,930		- 11	Cape of Good Hope
3,563		**	River Plate, etc.
13,530	.,		Coastwise
103.737			
			with astron last as

The following ships sailed with coffee last week

	United States:	ogs.
Aug. Sept.	1 Baltimore Amer. lug. Frances	7,048 8,500 6,935
	- 2000	3,364
	Europe:	
Aug. Sept.	26 Hamburg Germ, str. Patagonia. 3 Havre Fort, str. Rei de Portigal. 1 Bordeaux Fr. str. Brésil. 1 Bordeaux Fr. str. Brésil. 2 Philippeville do	5,767 1,750 500 125 750 125 125 125 9,697 7-547 125
	Cape:	
Sept.	Elsewhere:	6,930
Sept.	30 River Plate Br. str. Magdalena 31 do Fr. str. Les Andes	1,729
	Coastwise:	1.613
	Northern ports	668
Th	e receipts for the past week were 106,977	bags, 91.574

against 10.329 bags for the previous week and 91.574 bags for the week before.

Brokers' quotations, according to New-York 4ypes were the following

	Sept. 2	Aug. 26
No. 6	9\$.100	9\$600
7	9 000	9 200
8	8 700	8 900
9	8 400	8 600

The stock in all hands was estimated this morning at 346,943 bags, against 346,696 bags a week ago. The sentes stock is reported at 1,109,680 bags.

The shipments of coffee during the amounted to 392,563 bags, with the fotions:	month of llowing	August lestina-
United States :		baes.
New York	154,800 30,348 20,153 1,000	206,301
Europe :		
Hamburg. Genoa. Trieste. Marseilles. Antwerp. London. Havre. Southampton Bremen. Copenhagen. Liverpool.	31,326 22,433 15,653 15,091 6,487 3,878 3,376 3,280 2,251 1,337 383 250 20	105,765
Other countries :		
Cape of Good Hope River Plate Valparaiso Punta-Arenas	38,370 13,386 245 18	52,019
Coastwise:		
Northern ports	4,449	28,478
Total		392,563
And by the following exporters:		bags.

Tota1	39-13-3
[점점 [경점] [경조] [조건	
And by the following exporters:	
And by the following - 1	bags.
Arbuckle Brothers	66,810
I. W. Doane & Co	41,574
	31,989
Norton, Megaw & Co	21,310
Norton, Megaw & Co E. Johnston & Co	18,192
Hard. Rand & Co	18,166
Karl Valais & Co	17,700
Karl Valais & Co	16,000
W. F. McLaughlin & Co	14,089
Gustav Trinks & Co	12,185
P. S. Nicolson & Co	11,100
	10,252
	9,956
	9,560
	9,381
	9,363
	8,600
	7,795
	7.745
	7,268
	7,157
	7,106
	6,650
	3,365
	3,307
	3,231
	3,219
	3,160
	2,350
Figueira & Irmão	1,327
Motta Cunha Freire	625
Souza Filho & Co	577
Salim Yazeji	500
A. Fiorita & Co	300
A. Fiorita & Co	354
Sundry	
Total	362,563

	THE RIO	NEWS.	9_
eptember 5th, 1899.]		Arrivals of foreign steamers.	Aug. 29.
movement in the coffee market during the	Indian Corn.—There were no receipts last week. There is a steady market and a good demand. Prices rule from 18800 to 9500 per bag. The demand on the local	T CONTROL TO	1 Apolices, 58
on the present harvest, as compared to the present harvest, as com	mills is very strong and they now obtain from 3\$000 to	NAME FROM CONSIGNED TO	7 do
628,853 364,458 443,120 57,910	Hay. The Vilna brocgitt 1,105 bates the cause At	ng. 28 R.Portugal Santos 19 hs. 28 R.Portugal Santos 19 hs. 28 R.Portugal Santos 19 hs.	29 do 1897 (reg.)
vise	or a rait in prices, which are	25) Magdalena Sutha'pton 25 ds. C. J. Cazaly 20) Enterprize Cardiff 27 ds. 20) Scottish P. N. York 28 ds. Q. Davidson & Co.	60 do do
tal	Coal.—The following vessel arrived with coal last	31 Livorno S. Tolk hs. do	Banks.
Shipments: 1897-95 1093-97 109	From Norfolk, Va. ex Nellielon	31 Paragnassá Santos 17 hs. 31 Nagy Lajos do 32 hs. 31 Jurndon Cardiff 27 ds. 31 Les Andes Marseilles 31 ds. Karl Valais & Co	100 Depositos e Descontos. 79\$000
of Good Hope 28,500 27,180 51,120 of Good Hope 18,287 13,308 24,032 Plate etc. 18,287 13,308 50,838	Rum.—With an average supply during the week,	Brésil La Plata 4 ds. S. Montoux	80 Republica
vise	Pernambuco aud Maceió. 280\$000—285\$000	1 Herschel 2 Ligaria 2 Mainz Santos 22 hs. Valparaiso 12 ds. Valparaiso 12 ds. Valparaiso 20 hs. Vilson Sons & Co. H. Stoltz & Co.	200 Construcções Hydraulicas. 15\$000
Othi	Bahia and Aracaju 280 000—285 000 =	Departures of foreign steamers.	50 Loterias Nacionaes
ily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro	Angra and Paraty 270 000 277 000 Parahyba 270 000 277 000 Alcohol of 36 to 38 deg 470 000 4930 000 ditto 40 deg 500 000 510 000		1000 Obras Hydraulicas
Se She		NAME FOR CARGO	200 do do Aug. 30
gaw to que	SHIPPING NEWS.	Aug	29 Apolices, 58
ts U. ope er Pli stwis ipme ipme do do do pot q opt q opt q of frei frei	ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.	28 Bettarden 28 Magellan 29 Franklin 29 Franklin 29 Magdalena 20 River Plate Sundries.	26 do
J. States J. States Jate. etc. Ja	AUGUST 31.  PENSACOLA. —It. bk. Grazia; 763 tons; Cafiero; 125	30 Magdalena 30 Vilna 31 Rei de Portugal Antwerp* Altwer Plate River Plate do do do do	20 deb. Saneamento do Rio
States ** States	PENSACOLA. — It. bk. Grazia; 763 tons; Canero; 125 ds; lumber to order.	31 Les Andes 31 Iser 31 Kelvindale Philadelphia Bullost Ballast	30 Commercio
	DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.	3t Coringa do Gorges.  Sept. Brésil Bordeaux* Sundries.  Ballast.	350 Lavoura e Commercio
Aug. 27	AUGUST 30.	1 Castanos   Buenos Ayres   Sundries.   Sundries.   Castanos   Liverpool*   Sundries.   Castanos	150 do
8	PENSACOLA Nor. bk. Ellida; 1,304 tons; Olsen; stone	2 Mainz 2 Mainz 2 Nagy Lajos 2 New York*    One of the property of the propert	25 do do (2nd. s) 126  Miscellaneous.
9,686 1,966 1,250 1,400 1,729	ballast.  BARBADOS. — Nor. sp. Charles Dickens; 1,329 tons; Torresen; stone ballast.	2 Scottish Prince 2 Livorno do Bahia Blanca Ballast	105\$000
88.50 88 10	SEPTEMBER I	2 Neptun Ruenos Aires Sautos do Sundries.	50 Melhoramentes no Brazii
Aug. 29 18.265 12.276 7.134 5.380 2.202 2.	BALTIMORE Amer. lug. Frances; 644 tons; Erick son;	Calling* at intermediate ports.	29 Apolices, 5s
Aug. 18.6 20.0 20.0 20.0 20.0 20.0 20.0 20.0 20	CAPE-Town Nor. bk. Austad; 310 tons; Knudsen;	Foreign sailin gvessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, September 3rd 1899.	of 4 do 1895
11g. 30 118.679 20.558 3.468 2,150  26,176 235.545 9\$100 8\$800 8\$800 5 % c 48,156 978,430	TALTAL Br. sp. Colony; 1,360 tons; Hughes; ballast.  SEPT. 3	9	10 do (reg.)
86, A, 80 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	BALTIMORE Amer. bk. Julia Rollins; 578 tons	; NAME CONSIG	SNERS 218\$000
311 311 312 313 314 315 316 316 316 316 316 316 316 316	BARBADOS Br. bk. Endora; I,110 tons; Lewis ballast.	AR .	350 Lavoura e Commercio 186 504
Aug. 444.6 206.3 105.1 38.3 28.3 3924.	ballast.		29 do
1,697 5,301 5,301 5,376 5,376 5,376 5,378 5,499 5,478 5,478	FREIGHTS.	British	23 Rural e Hypothecario
19,25 5,17 2,0 3,25,6 8 <b>5</b> 8 <b>5</b> 8 <b>5</b> 1,13 3,9			0. 105\$00
1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,097 1,097 1,097 1,097 1,097 1,097 1,098	GENOA. ( 30 Iranes and 10 % primage p	er bk Landskrona 1330 18 Pensacola . To ord	Copr 1
14.846 976 4.915 4.915 11.350 8.033 332.440 9\$500 8\$700 \$\$40.65	MARSEILLES. 1 ton of 1,000 know		SEPT. t. 880\$0 57 Apolices, 58
1,500 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000	SOUTHAMPTON ton of 1,000 kilos.  ANTWERP. 1-30 shillings and 5 % primage p		r do (200\$) at rate 01
	LONDON. 101 1,000 kilos.	ojo bk vega	70 Emprestino intalica R. R. 70 5 25 deb. Sorocabana-Ituana R. R. 70
34.133 6.081 6.957 791 1.500 15.329	HAVRE.   primage per ton of 900 kilos.	per French	175 w do do Banks.
	BORDEAUX. 5 on 11 900 km s. 1	per   bk Alice 1193 Aug.25 Saigon N. M	145\$ 25 Mercantil de Santos
842.51 384.07 173.95 51.12 24.83 52.33 686.36	UALPARAISO. \ -45 shillings and 5 0\ 00 primage ton, of 1,000 kilos.	per	Miscellaneous. 22\$
7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	MONTEVIDEO. BUENOS AIRES.	German Braz	100 Construções Orbanas 4
Imports.	k were	sp Alster 293 Aug. 6 Cardiff Braz	z. Coal C. 100 do do
Flour.—The arrivals during the past weel 1,000 bags ex Vilna from the River Plate, and 5 rels from New York ex Livorno. The market and prices have been maintained. Those and prices have been maintained and prices have been maintained.	guoted 5.200 bags of co	offee Italian	SEPT. 2. SSO  44 Apolices, 58
and prices have been maintained. Those below have ruled now for the past three weeks.  Trieste	GENOA.—It. str. Ducca at Gamera. 125 do	do do Waldwortz SS5 Aug. 9 Marseilles. D. J	do (500\$) at late of steel at rate of S50
below have ruled flow for the pass nominal.  Trieste	GENOA.—It. str. Venezuen	do bk Due Fratelli. 728 12 Marseilles. To do bk S. Antonio 496 14 Marseilles. To do Dengagola. To do	order do 7,500\$ it fate 5.500 order do 1895
Western and Interior nominal. River Plate	BUENOS AYRES.—It. str. Ducca di Galliera	do bk Grazia 763 31 Pensacota.	60 Emprestimo Municipale del Sorocabana-Ituana R. R
Local Mills	K. The LONDON.— Br. str. Magda- rs quote Antwerp.   Br. str. Magda- Septento 10   C. of Good Hope.   10   10	do Norwegian	Bank. 18
Gaspe from 62\$000 to 64\$000 per tub, Halifax 5 60\$000 per tub, and Norwegian 69\$000 to 70\$	SSOOD DET C. OF GOOD HOPE.—Br. str. Nile 1,coo do coo per C. OF GOOD HOPE.—Br. str. Nile 1,coo do coo per C. OF GOOD HOPE.—Br. str. Corsica 5,000 do coo	do do sp Ruby	Guimar.C. 10 Republica Miscellaneous 102 CO. 100 Docas de Santos
2,700 kegs and 250 cases, and the <i>Livorno</i> 500 kg. The market, which has been firm	brought legs and MARSEILLES.—Fr. str. Béarn 10,000 do for the bordeaux.—Fr. str. La Plata 625 do and was	do sp Prince Robert 2654 Aug. 14 Glasgow	
past lew fast week with increased price	-Ca main	Portuguese	SATURDAYS QUOTATIONS—S. PAULO sellers. bi
per pound wholesale. Native lard is still	Vessels Afloat & Chartered for Rio	- bk Adelina 524 Aug. 21 Oporto J. 65 May. bk Triumpho 460 22 Oporto J. To	A. Santos o order Constructor e Agricola 315,000 31
the market. The wholesare is from 18480 to 18500 per pound in large list from 18480 to 18500 per pound in large list from 18480 to 18500 per pound in large list from 18480 for small lots. Native pork is still quo	ots, and Antioch		,, Lavradores
The Alice brought 34.884 bags Iron	Baltimore Baltimore	STOCKS AND SHA	RES Mercantil de Santos 140 000 1
The firm tone of the market in the preced was well maintained in spite of the large First quality Rangoon rice is quoted at 20500 of 60 kilos, second quality at 195500, and "Ag	ulha at Claudina Grimsby 30	o Mar.	União de S. Carlos (all paid). 255 000
0.00 =1100, 1100	Cordiff	28 July Aug. 28.	" União de S. Paulo (70\$)
Pensacola, sold to arrive, market is 808000 per dozen.  White Pine.—The receipts last week	were nil. Erna Cardiff Pensacola	o June 12 Apolices, 58	873,000 " 80 000 872 130 000
Poster Pine No arrivais. Small	Westerwick	25 July 105 do	850 " Antarctica
Swedish Pine.—There have been no nev	for weeks Harvest Queen	9 Aug. do 4,500\$ (certificate) at rate	S80 , Bragantina
and the same dutiless that him	Hampsteau (St.)	- 150 deb. Sorocabana-Ituana R. R	200 , Ferro Carril Sto. Amaro
still continues.  **Eeroneme.**—The receipts of the past w 2,000 cases from Novik ex Scottish Pr market, along live with the stocked, is firm market, along live with the brisk demiand. In the stocked with the stocked in the stocked live with	and prices King's County Porto Leonor Swansea from New Latiner Bankok	15 July 24 Saneamento do Rio	" Lupton " Mechanica
Rosin.—The Liverne brought 25 barrels York. There is a steady market. Dark gre colono per barrel, and light grades at action	from New des sell at per barrel.  Mariposa. Antwerp were 1,050 Marco Polo  Marco Polo  Pengacola		220\$000 ,, Mogyana (all paid) 233 000 idem (40 %) 245 000
208000 per barrel, and light grades at week Turpentine.—The arrivals last week cases from New York ex Scattish Prince, good demand and from 18450 to 18500 per kil	were 1,050 There is a lois readily Monrovia Pensacola Nova Lide Pensacola	- 46 Constructor	80 Paulist 28 000
Designed	from Mar- oregon  Pensacola Pensacola Pensacola	_ 30 Republica	Telephonics
Coment.—The Bearn brought to barrels	2.700 from Premier Pensacon	to July	I IInião Sportiva
good demand mattern good demand control obtained.  Obtained.— The Blarm brought to barrels sellles, the Rei de Foringal 500 from A Southampton, the Handle London, and Les Ander 150 from Continue to 18000 to 17000 and 150 from London to 18000 to 17000 aprel to regular to 18000 to 17000 aprel barrel for English to 18000 to 18000 per barrel for English	from and twenty the first twenty the first twenty the first twenty the first twenty tw	10 July Miscellaneous.  20 Loterias Nacionaes	União Sportiva 60 000

11111

# Stocks and Bonds and Joint Stock Companies --- September 4th.

	1	ulation	1	Public Funds			Nominal Value	Last Quotation buyers sellers
######################################	Fes.	52,137,500\$ 24,655,000 119,650 115,84,500 24,679,000 18,350,000 17,500,000 13,193,000 45,522,000 600,000 23,239,800 520,000	St. Bo	ock 5 % currency (apolices).  nds of 1853; 1% 6.  ock 4 % (agold), converted 1850.  odd, 4 % (agold), converted 1850.  odd, 1874; 45 % 6.  od 1875; 45 % 6.	, 6 °lo		1,000\$ Soo\$, 200\$ 1,000 1,000\$ 1,000\$ Soo\$, 200 1,000\$ Soo\$, 200 1,000\$, 500 1	8784000 880 0000 882 000 884 000 995 0001,000 0001,800 000 -1,855 000 -7,90 000 -7,90 000 -890 000 440 0000- 920 0000- 167 0000- 168 000 -170 000
Capital	Shares		Par		100	Reserve Fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation to
16,000,000  24,000,000 16,000,000 8,000,000 5,000,000 750,000 10,000,000 10,000,000	100,000 80,000 120,000 80,000 120,000 40,000 15,000 15,000 15,000 15,000 100,000 100,000 35,000 37,500 115,000 115,000 100,000 100,000 100,000 100,000 100,000	60,000 20,000 all 77,255 1/2 all all all	200 C	commercial do Rio de Janeiro commercio do 2nd series. constructor do Brazil con e Mato Grosso. do 2nd series. constructor do Brazil constructor do Brazil co Matto Grosso. do 2nd series constructor do Brazil constructor do Brazil co Matto Grosso. do 2nd series constructor de Minas Geroes. do 2nd series d	200\$ 200 S0 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200	4,000,000\$ 3,170,000 1,742,000 1,742,000 803,079 655,000 803,079 655,000 657,000 16,784,581 200,000 16,784,581 200,000 285,500 205,500 400,000 285,500 605,000 605,000 605,000 605,000	Secondary   Secondary	2195000— 218 000— 218 000— 218 000— 219 000 219 000— 21 000— 2
Capital	Shares	1	Par	Railways	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
110,000,000\$ 5,000,000 12,000,000 20,000,000 63,000,000 10,000,000 70,000,000 43,000,000 12,500,000	550,000 500,000 60,000 100,000 310,000 100,000 350,000 8,000 210,000 62,500	all		Leopoldina Minas de S. Jeronymo  Macade de S. Jeronymo  Macade e Campos  Muzanubinho  do  Deste de Minas  do  Quilombo  Unido Vadenciana  Unido Sorcabana-liauna  Unido Sorcabana-liauna  Unido Sorcabana-liauna  Tocantins e Araguaya  do	200\$ 100 10 200 100 200 75 20 100 80 200 40 200 200 50	36,672 <b>\$</b> 65,000 2,901,489 1,465,242 45,710 583,378	int. Sept. 93 int. Jan. 92 6 % June, 92 6\$500, Feb. 86 int. Jan. 92	6\$000—25 000—26\$000  13 000—5 500—  36 000—42 000 10 000—2 750  4 250—2 750
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 59,300 all all	100\$ 200 100 200 200 200 100	Carioca. Carris Urbanos. Corcovado (and Hotel). Jardim Botanico. S. Christovão Villa Izabel. Pernambuco	100\$ 200 100 200 200 200 100	165,687 6,971 559,174\$ 105,899\$ 30,999	1\$500, July 91 2 300, ditto 99 5 000, Jan. 99 8 000, July 91 4 500, Aug. 99	80\$000 155\$000 159 000161 000 175 000178 000 
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	5,000 140,000 25,000 3,367 5,000	all 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	250,000\$ 59,598	10 000, July 99 ———————————————————————————————————	100\$000— 5 000— — 300\$000
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Cotton Mills, etc.	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
10,000,000\$ 2,400,000 500,000 6,500,000 6,500,000 7,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000	50,000\$ 12,000 2,500 30,000 18,000 30,000 22,500 2,500 10,000 4,000 4,000 7,500 30,000 30,000 4,500 11,600 12,000 17,500	all	200\$ 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200	S. João S. Pedro de Alcantara		36,318	- July 99 78000 Aug. 96 - July 99 - ditto 99 - ditto 99 - ditto 99 10 0000 July 98 10 0000 July 98 10 0000 Aug. 99 10 0000 Jilly 99 10 0000 Jilly 99 10 0000 Jilly 99 10 0000 Jilly 99 - July 99 10 10 99 - July 99 - Aug. 99	160,500 - 172,500 663,000 - 250 000 146 000 - 302 000 146 000 - 158 000 152 000 - 158 000 180 000 - 180 000 180 000 - 182 000 - 150 000 - 170 000 - 150 000 - 182 000 - 150 000 - 170 000 - 170 000 - 170 000 - 170 000
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Insurance	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation.
3,000,000\$ 3,000,000 2,000,000 4,000,000 4,000,000 2,500,000 1,000,000 2,500,000 2,500,000 2,500,000	15,000 3,000 10,000 20,000 8,000 2,500 10,000 10,000 12,500 10,000	all 9,733 10,000 4,000 all all all all all	)   200	Alliang.  Alliang.  Alliang.  Alliang.  Alliang.  Confiang.  Fidelidade  Garantia  Geral  Previdente.  Prosperidade.	180 100 20 20	300,000 15,584 200,000 358,752 250,000 400,000 20,000 370,000	1\$000, July 97 22 0000, ditto 99 1 500, Jan. 99 3 000, July 99 7 000, Jan. 98 8 000, July 99 2 000, July 99 3 000, July 99 3 000, ditto 99 1 500, ditto 99	14\$500— 370\$000— 9 000 30 000— 9 000 145 000— 150 000 18 000— 35 000 18 000— 18 000 16 000— 19 000
Capital	Shares	Emitte	d Par	Miscellaneous	Pai	d Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation
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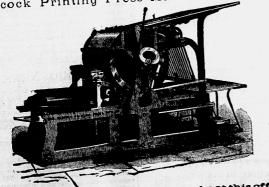
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