

# THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPTEMBER 12TH, 1899.

NUMBER 37

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A SECOND EDITION of this useful guide book is now in course of revision and will be published at the earliest date possible. It will be considerably improved and enlarged. A few good advertisements will be received. For terms and other information apply to the Editor of The Rio News.

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São Paulo:

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Official Directory

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JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

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

ALVARO E. DOS REIS, Pastor.

Residence: On the Church premises.

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

W. B. BAGBY, D. D., Pastor.

Caixa 352

IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIACHUELO.—No. 254, Rua D. Anna Nery. Estação do Riachuelo. Services, Sundays 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.; Wednesday, 7 p. m. FRANKLIN H. NASCIMENTO, Pastor. Primary school in the church building.

PETROPOLIS METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Avenida Marechal Deodoro, No. 9. English service at 4 a. m. Sundays. Portuguese services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sundays; 7:30 p. m. Wednesdays. Sunday School at 10 a. m.

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Miscellaneous.

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

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YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—No. 39, Rua da Quitanda, 2nd floor. Rooms open from 8 a. m. to 10 o'clock p. m. Secretary's office hours from noon to 10 o'clock p. m. R. A. W. Sloan President; Myron A. Clark, General Secretary, Domingos de Oliveira, Hon. Treasurer.

WEST COAST ITEMS.

—A Lima telegram says that the Indians of Huaras have revolted and joined the insurgent forces of Col. Durand.

—A Santiago telegram of the 10th says the Chilean government has declined to sell the Esmeralda to Great Britain.

—The Chilean transport "Angamum" was recently wrecked in the Straits of Magellan, the officers and crew being rescued by the Pacific str. "Orissa."

—A Lima telegram of the 10th says that in congress Deputy Guilherme Semana denounced ex-President Pirola for abuse of power, and asked that he should be prosecuted.

—According to telegrams from Peru Col. Durand has captured another town. How the news came we do not know, for the Peruvian government, it is said, has forbidden the transmission of news about the revolution.

—Telegrams from Santiago state that the reductions in the Chilean army will enable the government to make a reduction of \$5,000,000 in the war budget. This is as it should be. Two battalions have already been disbanded and the men sent home on license.

—A Lima telegram of the 11th says that Col. Barreneche applied to the tribunals for the prosecution of ex-President Pirola for the payment of large sums, and asks that he be prevented from leaving the country. This appears to be a brutal interference with the liberty of dictatorial rulers, who are usually permitted to fill their own pockets and those of their friends without question.

—It is decreed that surprises in connection with the municipality of this city shall never cease. On Saturday upwards of one hundred men belonging to the scavenger corps, who have not been paid their wages for many weeks, repaired to the Intendencia and requested to be permitted to have an interview with the President of the republic. The police were instructed to order the men to retire, but, finally, on the suggestion of the intendente, they named four of their number as a deputation to confer with this functionary. The intendente got shut of the deputation by giving them a note to one of judges of crime. Some of the unfortunate men declared that they had not received any wages for ten weeks. It is a crying shame that such things should be allowed to take place in the second city of the republic.—Chilian Times, Aug. 9.

—There is not a village, town or city in the southern half of the republic without a tale of suffering to tell, and Valparaiso is not the least of the sufferers. For a month or more there has been a succession of heavy rainstorms with the usual accompaniment of bursting culverts, flooded streets and inundations. Street and railway traffic has been repeatedly suspended, and when it has been possible to reestablish it the convenience to the public has been of short duration. The damage done to public and private property is very great. The breakwater and esplanade have sustained considerable damage, and all the railway lines running along the esplanade, except one, and that is useless for the moment, have been destroyed in a considerable distance. Several buildings have collapsed and in one instance nine lives have been lost. It is impossible to give anything like an accurate estimate of the loss, at present, but it will be heavy.—Chilian Times, Aug. 16.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—Gold was quoted at 235 1/2 in Buenos Aires yesterday.

—The locusts have re-appeared in the province of Cordoba, Argentina.

—In Argentina a proposal is under discussion for reducing the army to 7,000 men.

—On July 31st the population of Buenos Aires city was calculated at 779,872 persons. There were 1829 births, 539 marriages and 1120 deaths in July.

—The Montevideo sanitary authorities have resolved to impose disinfection on vessels from Paranaquá because of the small-pox epidemic there. But why against that town in particular?

—Three young Englishmen, whose names are given as Arthur Fleming, N. Neil and M. Lagar, all three employes of the Buenos Aires and Rosario Railway, have been drowned by the upsetting of a sailing boat at Campana, Argentina.—Montevideo Times, Aug. 23.

—Advices from Sucre state that Galvez and Utoff, of Rio Acre celebrity, were two adventurers who succeeded in winning Paravicini's confidence and employment. They are known to the River Plate. It is said that the absurd treatise ascribed to Ministers Bryan and Paravicini were invented by them.

—President Roca will not be quarantined on his arrival at Buenos Aires. The sanitary authorities have come to the sane conclusion that, as some ten days will have elapsed since he visited the "Brasil," the lapse of time may be regarded as equivalent to quarantine.—Montevideo Times, Aug. 20.

—Telegrams from Sucre, Bolivia, state that the Bolivian government has sent Dr. Andres Muñoz to civil and military delegate to take possession of the Bolivian territory on the Rio Acre and to re-establish order there. He is accompanied by a military force, and the expedition will go across country by way of the Mapiiri river.

—Who said "Rats"? The municipality of Buenos Aires did. The city fathers said the wretched rodents carry infection from place to place, and in view of a possible outbreak of bubonic plague in that city, they have put a price of one cent paper on the head of every dead rat in the place. The idea is a magnificent one worthy of the end of the century, but our opinion is the rats won't care a cent.

—A new set of bank notes, says the Buenos Aires Herald, is being printed now. All the new bills will be of the same design except as to the color of the paper and the value number, which will also be water-marked in the centre. The new bills are said to be impossible to falsify by photographic means. The concession office has arranged to have a constant supply of notes and all dirty or torn notes will be withdrawn and the public will always have new and clean notes in which any suspicious detail will be easily noted.

—Yesterday's Siglo justly criticises as utterly absurd the measure ordered by the sanitary authorities, of keeping cargo from quarantined vessels under "observation" on launches at Punta Yegua for five days. The cargo does not consist of living beings among which there is any possibility of the pest proclaiming itself, and therefore the so-called "observation" is merely an imbecility, of no sanitary value, and prejudicial to commercial interests and to the cargo itself. If the cargo is suspected let it be disinfected, or where that is not possible rejected, as has been done with dangerous goods in Brazil. Otherwise let it be admitted at once, for the "observation" is senseless and objectionable.—Montevideo Times, Aug. 24.

—Serious accounts continue to arrive of the floods in the north west of the republic. At Salto over 150 houses are surrounded by water, and the families have had to take refuge on the azoteas. Many poor families have been given refuge in the Isot houses. Committees have been formed in the house. The electric light factory continues to be inundated and cannot work. The deposits of the North Western railway station are flooded, and it is feared the railway traffic will have to be suspended. Boats navigate freely in many of the streets, being the only means of communication. At Paysandu all the lower part of the city, next the river, is flooded, and many families are homeless. Similar accounts come from Concordia, where it is said such floods have not occurred for fifty years. Several persons have been drowned in the river. It is now fourteen metres above ordinary low water. To make matters worse more rain has fallen, and the waters are still rising.—Montevideo Times, Aug. 31.

—Affairs here are not of the rosiest. That the country is in a bad state financially and commercially there can be no doubt. There is movement anywhere in the country we have it in Buenos Aires and just now there is stagnation in our chief business circles. Not only this, business premises are empty, waiting in vain for tenants, in nearly every block in the city. There are 40,000 people out of work, according to La Prensa, within the municipal bounds. There is more difficulty than ever in collecting accounts due. Optimists are few and far between, and the pessimists are looking forward to a graver crisis than the country has yet passed through. It is therefore about time for our rulers to come to their senses. The ruinous expenditure of the last three years cannot be remedied. There is no possibility of the jobbery which took place in the name and under the cloak of patriotism going unpunished. Burdened with debt, we have to reconstruct our credit, and begin anew by resolving, from sheer inability to raise the wind, to make revenue and expenditure agree. We have reached the end of our tether now and we must reform or go down hill.—Southern Cross, Buenos Aires.

—Mr. Illin, who has recently been exploring in the Andes of Chubut, on behalf of the Argentine ministry of agriculture, has told us some interesting things about that little explored region. As for the mylodon, he believes that in a country where nothing rot for 20 years, probably also nothing would rot for ten thousand years, and that the skin and bones of mylodons found are of great age. This is quite possible, as in Siberia the meat of mammoth, now long extinct, is still edible. The mylodon is, however, not the only mysterious animal. Mr. Illin tells us that there is a large animal of the beaver class. He saw a lady in Chubut who has a boa made of the skin of one which is of a yellowish color. He also saw footprints of, as is supposed, the prints animal which has no name as yet. The prints were smaller than those of a puma but larger than those of any other carnivorous animal in those parts; for they were evidently of a carnivorous animal. Several Indians and settlers had seen this beast, but it is very rare. There is also a very rare bird, the Rheanana, or Patagonian ostrich, which is a great deal smaller than the Argentine ostrich or "banda." It has a smaller egg and is of a different color. Among larger ostriches Mr. Illin saw several of these. Up to recently only one specimen of this bird's egg was known, and that being in the La Plata museum. Mr. Illin was fortunate enough in finding another specimen. This will probably be sold to the British Museum. We were shown this egg, which is plainly not that of the ordinary ostrich. Mr. Illin is so pleased with Chubut that yesterday he repudiated Russian tyranny for Argentine citizenship in order to take up land near Lake Masters, where he is going to settle.—Buenos Aires Herald.

**Banks.**

**LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.**

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

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

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

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AUTHORIZED BY

Decree No. 2,432 of 2nd January, 1897.

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**BANCO DA REPUBLICA DO BRAZIL.**

Realized Capital. . Rs. 103,616,400\$000

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

Reserve Fund . . . Rs. 16,787,304\$006

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

on 30th June 1899.

OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

9, Rua da Alfandega.

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

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London & County Banking Co. Ltd.  
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Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every description of banking business.

**THE GREAT CITIES OF THE AMAZON.**

Queer Features of Pará and Manaus, Which Control the Trade of the Great River Valley.

Manaos, Brazil, April 20, 1899.

Want to tell you about the two great cities of the Amazon valley. It seems odd to think of the savage Amazon having cities at all; but it is really a great trade center, and it exports products which are worth tens of millions of dollars a year.

The biggest city upon it lies at its mouth. It is a thousand miles east of where this letter is written. It is the city of Pará. It now has a population of 100,000, and it is growing as fast as the dense vegetation by which it is surrounded.

Pará already has electric lights, telephones, and street cars. It has a vast theater, two second-class hotels and an amount of vice which would shock Pastor Parkhurst and the reformers in some of which string bands with women performers nightly act, and on the main street in the very center of the city is a building known as the "High Life Hotel," which is devoted to life of the lowest order. This hotel as pronounced by the Portuguese is called the "Higgy Liffey," for that is the way the Portuguese pronounce high life.

Notwithstanding this wickedness, I rather liked Pará. The town has a very respectable club, the members of which give dances twice a week and to which the families of the better classes come. It has some fine residence streets, a number of beautiful parks, and were it not for the fear of the yellow fever, which always hangs over it, life in it would not be unendurable. As it is, nearly every foreigner in its constant dread of the fever, and half the business men carry bottles of castor oil about in their pockets and down a tumblerful at the slightest headache or intimation of indigestion. This is, I am told, the best remedy for immediate use in case of a yellow fever attack.

But let me tell you how Pará looks. As you see it from the river it is a low white city with red and other bright-colored buildings rising out of the white. A long row of palm trees lines the shore, and back of these are the great wood and corrugated iron warehouses of the world. You look at this scene through a thicket of masts. The Amazon is here filled from Europe and the United States. There are iron lighters shipped much like the whale-quer sailing vessels and hundreds of dugout canoes with dark-faced boatmen paddling them to and fro.

As you land you find yourself in one of the busiest of the South American ports. Negroes and mulattoes are loading and unloading great boxes of rubber. They are toting on their heads boxes and bales to the shore. The crowd about the wharves is much the same as that on the docks of New Orleans. The people are of all shades of white, yellow and black. There are swarthy negroes from Jamaica, yellow-skinned men from upper Brazil, sallow Portuguese and a sprinkling of all the nations of Europe.

The laboring people are in their bare feet and most of them are bare-headed. The men wear cotton shirts and trousers, the latter held up by waist bands. The women dress in bright-colored calicos. See that negro trotting along with a bale of sole leather on his head? Behind him is a woman carrying a great basket of mandioca in the same way, and further back comes a mulatto with an enormous

turtle balanced upon his crown. That turtle is as big around as a wash tub. It kicks out its legs and agonizingly thrusts forth its head as it lies there upside down shading the man.

Here comes a cart, hauled by a pony. It looks as though it had a load of hams in it, and as it goes by the hams smell like a smoke house. Those are lumps of rubber on their way to the shipping house for sale.

There are scores of rubber houses near the wharves. Every one is handling rubber and the air smells as though there had been a recent fire and water had been dashed over it. Men are carrying rubber from the canoes to the warehouses. They are taking it in and out of the buildings. They are chopping it up and packing it into boxes and marking it for shipment to all parts of the world. Pará is the greatest rubber port on earth, and the chief business of the city is the supply of rubber camps with goods and selling the product.

But let us take a street car and ride out through the residence section. Pará is one of the cleanest and best built towns of Brazil. It has hundreds of houses, made of ventilated brick, covered with stucco and painted in all the colors of the rainbow. Some are frescoed and others are decorated with wreaths and figures in plaster. There are many houses faced with porcelain tiles, which have been brought here from Portugal. Some of the houses have balconies of wrought iron and many have wrought iron work over their windows.

The houses all face the streets and are flush with the sidewalk. Each has two or more windows on the first floor looking out on the street, and each window has one or more Brazilian girls looking on its sill looking out. The girls are bareheaded, with flowers in their hair. They are of all ages from six to sixty and many are sweet sixteen. They watch anyone they see as they pass, and they see anyone they know, they crook their fingers at him as though beckoning him to come in. This is the method of salutation and means, "How do you do." All the girls are brunettes and some to such an extent that you can see the negro blood in their faces. They are not, as a rule, good looking, and so far the homeliest women I have found on this continent are in the land of Brazil.

The women here are not as far advanced as they are in Chile. They have no business chances in comparison with our women. They do not clerk in the stores. They have not yet made their way into the telegraph offices, and the girl who works in the telegraph office as the business establishments. The beautiful typewriter has not yet appeared, nor are there Brazilian post office girls or telegraph girls. Wherever there are telephones women are employed at the central station, but outside of this about the only respectable thing a woman can do is to take a place in the public school or become a governess.

Marriage is considered the chief end of women, and so far the new woman is unknown in Brazil. Marriage is more a matter of love than is generally thought. The men make good husbands and fathers, the parents love their children and the children show great affection for their parents. A child always kisses the hands of its elderly relatives and men often kiss the hands of women as a mark of respect.

The average Brazilian woman does not spend much time on her dress before afternoon. She is in fact a little slothful and likes to take things easy. She often wears a Mother Hubbard until noon or goes about in a dressing cap and a black skirt. She has a cup of coffee and a roll upon rising and does not eat again until the noon breakfast. She frequently appears at breakfast with her hair down, and after the siesta which follows she dresses up for her pose at the window.

You may see women looking out of the Brazilian windows at all hours of the day. They have cushions made to fit the windows and they sit upon which they rest their arms and they often have padded stools or benches upon which they kneel while looking out. The Brazilian women, I venture, spend more time on their knees than any other women in the world; but alas! it is not in prayer!

I have met a number of the ladies during my stay in Brazil and I have discovered one way to their hearts. This is through their mouths. Each of them has thirty-two teeth more or less, and all of them sweet. Some of them would sell their souls for American candy, and they all like choice confections. They are fond of rich desserts and one of their favorite dishes is a cake made of the yolk of eggs and flour. It is a kind of sponge cake of the lightest nature. It is eaten with melted sugar poured over it, and it soaks up the sirup like a sponge. Quince marmalade is another favorite dish, and there is a guava cheese, exceedingly sweet, which is eaten at almost every meal.

Brazilian women seldom go out shopping, and in neither Pará nor Manaus is there a store with a bargain counter. Many kinds of goods are sold by peddlers who carry packs on their backs, and go through the streets slapping their yard sticks together. When a woman hears the slapping she beckons to them to come in. This custom is changing slightly now, but until lately almost all dry goods were sold in this way.

And still some of the Brazilian stores here are very large. There are establishments at Pará which carry quite as big stocks of goods as any store in a city of similar size in the United States. The goods are brought here from Europe, with the exception of a few coming from our country.

(To be continued)

**TO BE LET**

Two furnished Bedrooms or Bed and sitting Room in small English family. Botafogo.

Apply to "Alpha" Rio News office.

**Paraguayan Lace Handkerchiefs.**

A few of these inimitable handkerchiefs for sale cheap. Very suitable for presents. Apply Crashley & Co., Ouvidor 35.

**PRICE'S**

**ENGLISH PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE.**  
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.  
Rua Livramento, No. 143.

**CLOS ST. CHARLES**

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. CRASHLEY & Co. 35 Rua 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:

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.

**ROOMS TO LET**

Two pleasant rooms with board at No. 4 Rua Boa Viagem, S. Domingos, only five minutes from the baroz station.

**TO BE LET OR SOLD.**

House on the Morro do Cavallão, Juruaba. Apply to R. A. DeLisle, 13 Rua da Alfandega. (f. u.)

**Collegio Americano Fluminense.**

Persons desiring to matriculate their children with please communicate with the Directress, Miss LAYONA GLENN, No. 118, Praia de Botafogo, Botafogo.

**Galeria Gonçaves**

Large assortment of pictures and fancy looking-glasses, engravings, oleographs, aquarels, oil paintings, chromos, and copies of famous authors of the Munich gallery. Receives every month silk-peluche of different colors for pictures, passe-par-touts for photographs, photo-engravings, painter's cloth, drawing and transparent papers; also painter's colors in tubes for gouaches and aquarels, complete drawing outfits, etc., directly from Europe. Sales at lowest prices.

Fernando Gonçaves da Rocha & Co. 208, RUA DO CATETE, opposite Rua Pinheiro. Telephone No. 5269. N.B.—Special deposit of the famous VOGA chromos.

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Any Purchaser of a Pattern can obtain "Metropolitan Fashions" at 2\$000. See the new "Butterick Fashion Guide" at 300 rs. Also "A Moda Universal" (in Portuguese) a 200 rs. SLOPER IRMÃOS 9, RUA DA QUITANDA, 9 RIO DE JANEIRO Caixa do Correo 1288

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Adds Strength to the Food. Re-news Nerve and Energy. Makes Children Thrive.

AGENTS—CRASHLEY & Co., Rua do Ouvidor, RIO DE JANEIRO.

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Their chief claim to universal adoption in hot countries is their successful resistance of heat and moisture.

QUALITY is made first consideration, and tyres carrying on outer cover and inner tube his trademark can be relied upon to give the most satisfactory results, and to provide both ladies and gentlemen cycling in tropical regions with comfortable, safe speedy and economical wheeling.



Trade-mark

Dunlop Tropical Tyres alone have solved the problem of giving perfect cycling under the above conditions.

**CORRESPONDENCE INVITED**

Write for full particulars to—

**THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRES CO., LTD.,**

Alma Street, Coventry, England.

**CRICKET.**

**RIO DE JANEIRO V. STATE OF SÃO PAULO**  
This match was played on the Association's ground at Icarahy on the 7th and 8th inst. There was one change in the Rio team, Conolly being called upon to fill the vacancy caused through R. H. Robinson being unable to play. State of São Paulo played the team originally chosen.

Rio won the toss and went in first. Play commenced at 10.15 a.m. E. V. Morrissy and C. L. Robinson played steadily making 18 and 24 respectively, but by lunch time the State of São Paulo had captured 6 good Rio wickets for 72 runs, making the outlook none too bright for the home team. On resuming Tootal and Pierce made a useful stand, the latter hitting freely, although when he had scored 4 he slipped and has been caught in the long field. This mistake proved expensive for the State of São Paulo, as he afterwards carried out his bat for a well played 35, his chief hits being one 6, a 4, two threes and 6 twos. The innings closed at 1.15 p.m. for 141 runs, a much better score than at first seemed likely.

The honors of the bowling were won by Miller who secured 3 wickets for 7 runs. Kealman 3 for 15, whilst Stock, Richards and Tross each took one. After the usual interval Tross and Stewart commenced the State of São Paulo innings, to the bowling of Jackson and Ginns. Jackson sent down a maiden over but the second ball of Ginns' first over bowled Tross for 0. The state of São Paulo's misfortune did not end here as Stewart in Jackson's second over was caught by R. Morrissy before a run had been scored. With Miller and Burgos together a good stand was expected, but when the former had made 7 he was smartly taken at the wicket by Pierce off Ginns. Burgos through steady play compiled 17, but none of the others could do anything with Conolly who bowled with remarkable success and obtained 5 wickets at a cost of only 12 runs. The innings occupied about two hours, the total score amounting to 46 necessitating a follow on.

Requiring 95 to save the single innings defeat, the State of São Paulo commenced their uphill task by sending Kealman and Burgos to the wickets, 9 runs being scored before play ceased for the day.

On the 8th inst. the game was resumed at 10.35 a.m., the bowling being shared by Jackson and R. Morrissy. Burgos was bowled in Jackson's second over with only one run being added to the overnight score, and at 18 Tross was caught by W. Morrissy off the same bowler. With Miller for a partner the score was taken to 32 before Kealman was caught by Reeves off Conolly for a useful 13, which included two 4s. Stock joined Miller and the finest cricket of the match was played. Both batsmen played confidently and in spite of frequent changes of bowling carried the total to 83 before Stock was given out l. b. w. to Jackson. He played well for his 19. Fforde was almost directly afterwards run out and Miller who had compiled 43, a fine display of batting, made without giving any chance whatever, was bowled by Jackson off his pads, the score standing at 99 for six wickets. The remaining batsmen gave little trouble with the exception of Vieira who quickly ran up 14, made up of two 4s and three twos and had the honor of carrying his bat, and when the last wicket fell the Rio total was only surpassed by 48 runs.

Requiring 49 to win, Rio sent in R. Morrissy and Pierce to face the bowling of Kealman and Tross, but as runs came freely the latter gave way to Miller. The fourth ball of his first over Pierce played on to his wicket, the score standing at 17. W. Morrissy filled the vacancy and Webster was entrusted with the bowling and captured both Wm. and Robt. Morrissy's wickets at 34 and 39 respectively, the latter having made 17 in good style.

Conolly joined Reeves and the necessary runs were hit off without further loss. Singularly enough as at Santos in the previous match, the winning run was a bye. Stumps were drawn at 3.50 p.m., Rio winning by 7 wickets.

The attendance of spectators was considerably more than usual, particularly on the first day when the fair sex came out in strength to see the Paulistas endeavour to win back the laurels the Rio team wrested from them in June.

The teams and friends up to the number of about 40 refreshed themselves with lunch under the *saopé* marqueé and during the afternoon the ladies regaled themselves with tea, the large demand for which commodity was ably coped with by Mrs. Rolls, Mrs. Gibbon, and the Misses Whyte to whom thanks are due for the very excellent cake supplied. Everybody expressed themselves highly delighted with the visit of so many São Paulo friends and the good cricket shewn in spite of the sultry weather.

The score is as follows:

**RIO DE JANEIRO.**

*1st Innings.*

E. V. Morrissy, Burgos, b. Tross.....	5
E. V. Morrissy, c. Miller, b. Richards..	18
N. W. Jackson, b. Kealman.....	9
C. L. Robinson, c. Burgos, b. Miller.....	24
R. Morrissy, b. Miller.....	10
J. B. Mawson, c. Stock, b. Kealman.....	12
H. J. Reeves, b. Miller.....	10
E. A. Tootal, c. Howe, b. Stock.....	15
H. G. Pierce, not out.....	35
W. T. Ginns, run out.....	5
C. A. Conolly, c. Howe, b. Kealman.....	3
Extras.....	5

*2nd Innings.*

H. G. Pierce, b. Miller.....	10
R. Morrissy, c. Howe, b. Webster.....	17
W. Morrissy, c. Richards, b. Webster....	6
H. J. Reeves, not out.....	9
C. A. Conolly, not out.....	4
Extras.....	3

**FALL OF WICKETS.**

*First Innings.*

1/5, 2/20, 3/49, 4/63, 5/72, 6/72, 7/84, 8/123, 9/134, 10/141.

*Second Innings.*

1/17, 2/34, 3/39.

**BOWLING ANALYSIS.**

*1st Innings.*

	Balls	Runs	Overs	Wkts.
A. Kealman.....	165	47	15	3
H. Tross.....	80	26	7	1
C. Miller.....	85	33	7	3
A. Richards.....	30	15	2	1
C. L. Stock.....	25	15	—	1

Kealman bowled a No. Ball.

*2nd Innings.*

	Balls	Runs	Overs	Wkts.
A. Kealman.....	20	6	1	—
H. Tross.....	20	11	1	—
C. Miller.....	20	6	1	1
A. M. Burgos.....	5	2	—	—
C. L. Stock.....	25	7	1	—
J. S. Webster.....	25	12	1	2
A. Richards.....	11	2	—	—

Richards bowled a wide ball.

**STATE OF SÃO PAULO.**

*1st Innings.*

H. Tross, b. W. T. Ginns.....	0
F. Stewart, c. R. Morrissy, b. Jackson..	0
C. Miller, c. Pierce, b. Ginns.....	7
A. M. Burgos, c. Mawson, b. Conolly....	17
C. L. Stock, stpd. Pierce, b. Conolly....	5
A. Kealman, c. Tootal, b. Conolly.....	0
F. Fforde, c. Mawson, b. R. Morrissy... 6	
A. Richards, b. Conolly.....	0
J. S. Webster, b. R. Morrissy.....	1
L. M. Howe, c. Pierce, b. Conolly.....	2
C. G. Vieira, not out.....	0
Extras.....	8

*2nd Innings.*

A. Kealman, c. Reeves, b. Conolly.....	13
A. M. Burgos, b. Jackson.....	5
H. Tross, c. W. Morrissy, b. Jackson... 5	
C. Miller, b. Jackson.....	43
C. L. Stock, l. b. w., b. Jackson.....	19
F. Fforde, run out.....	0
A. Richards, b. Ginns.....	8
F. Stewart, l. b. w., b. Conolly.....	8
J. S. Webster, b. Conolly.....	2
L. M. Howe, c. R. Morrissy, b. Jackson. 6	
C. G. Vieira, not out.....	14
Extras.....	20

**FALL OF WICKETS.**

*1st Innings.*

1/0, 2/0, 3/11, 4/34, 5/34, 6/43, 7/43, 8/143, 9/46, 10/46.

*2nd Innings.*

1/10, 2/18, 3/32, 4/83, 5/89, 6/99, 7/109, 8/121, 9/122, 10/143.

**BOWLING ANALYSIS.**

*1st Innings.*

	Balls	Runs	Overs	Wkts.
N. Jackson.....	55	11	6	1
W. T. Ginns.....	60	6	9	2
C. A. Conolly.....	45	12	3	5
Robt. Morrissy.....	36	9	3	2

*2nd Innings.*

	Balls	Runs	Overs	Wkts.
N. Jackson.....	154	32	11	5
W. T. Ginns.....	110	33	7	1
R. Morrissy.....	50	15	5	—
C. A. Conolly.....	65	33	3	3
J. B. Mawson.....	15	10	—	—

—The results of the brilliant Anglo-American athletic contest, which took place at West Kensington on July 23rd, when Oxford and Cambridge beat Yale and Harvard by 5 points to 4, have just come to hand, and will be found of interest to athletes here. Boal (Harvard) threw the 16 lb. hammer 136 ft. 8 1/2 in., Vassall (Oxford) jumped 23 ft. in the long jump, Quinlan (Harvard) did the 100 yards in 10 seconds, Hunter (Cambridge) won the mile in 4 min. 24 secs., Fox (Harvard) cleared the hurdle race in 15 3/5 secs., Graham (Cambridge) ran the half-mile in 1 min. 57 1/5 secs., Rice (Harvard) cleared 6 ft. in the high jump, Davison (Cambridge) won the quarter-mile in 49 2/5 secs., Workman (Cambridge) gained the three miles in 15 min. 24 2/5 secs.

Hotels.

THE RESOPOLIS GRANDE HOTEL THERESOPOLIS

SITUATED AT THE ALTO DO THERESOPOLIS CLIMATE VERY HEALTHY GEORGE SCHNEIDER has the honor of advising his friends and patrons that he has taken charge of the management of the Hotel Theresopolis, where he expects to merit the continuation of the kind patronage heretofore extended to him, and offering all possible comforts to convalescents and Summer guests.

The Hotel furnishes transportation to the foot of the serraz and vice-versa. References may be obtained at: Messrs. Netto, Bastos & C., No. 12, Rua de S. Bento. Monteiro H. C., No. 35, " " " " Soares & Niemey, No. 5, da Alfandega. Mr. Bernardino da S. Carvalho, No. 1, Rua Presca. Tel. Adress: - Georges, Theresopolis.

Hotel dos Estrangeiros PRAGA FERREIRA VIANNA (Cattete)

Telephone No. 5,008

This hotel, which has been completely restored, is situated in the best part of the city, receiving air and light from all four sides, close to the cleanest beach of the city, surrounded by a large garden, has large, comfortable rooms newly and well furnished, good shower and warm baths, disinfectants in the closets, drinking water filtered by the Pasteur system, good table service, and is, therefore, to be considered the first hotel of this capital. Possesses also a sumptuous saloon and splendid table-service for lunquets. Its restaurant and service cannot be excelled.

Grande Hotel Metropole

181, RUA DAS LARANGEIRAS, 181

This popular Hotel has been completely and thoroughly restored and has been provided with every improvement of the most modern kind, including a hygienic system of sewerage, flushing tanks, and ventilating pipes. The apartments have been repainted and repaired throughout and are luxuriously furnished. The dining-room has also been refitted, and no expense has been spared to make this

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

FREITAS HOTEL 120, Rua do Riachuelo

Mr. J. F. FREITAS, proprietor of the old and well known Freitas Hotel, desires to advise his friends and former customers that he has reopened that hotel at No. 120 RUA DO RIACHUELO in a large and most attractive edifice acquired for this special purpose. The new establishment is situated in one of the most attractive and healthy localities in the city, on a broad street, with tram cars, all central points of the city passing the door. It has a large and beautiful laid out pleasure garden, particularly suitable for ladies and children, and well-mounted bath-rooms provided with hot and cold water.

The Hotel is specially adapted for families, for whose comfort and convenience nothing will be found lacking. It contains a large drawing-room, and its dining-room opens on verandas overlooking the garden. Special attention will be given to orders by mail and telegraph.

TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

United States.

SEPT. 3.—Horrible details are published to-day of the foundering of the Norwegian ship "Drot" in the Atlantic. Six of the crew formed a raft from the wreckage and were at the mercy of the waves. Three of them unable to stand the burning sun by day and the drenching dew at night, the privations of hunger and thirst, jumped overboard and were drowned. Of the remaining three one was killed for his blood and flesh. The two survivors managed to reach land and are now in hospital at Charleston.

In the neighborhood of Iloilo, the Americans have destroyed a band of robbers who were committing all sorts of outrages over a large district.

Aguinaldo is reported to have ordered all the Spanish prisoners to be sent to San Fernando for shipment to Spain.

SEPT. 4.—Telegrams from Manila state that the Tagalos attacked Gomua and Los Angeles in force, but were easily beaten back by the Americans.

The rumor runs that the vessel conveying General Jimenez to Puerto Plata, in San Domingo, was unable to reach that port, in the teeth of a violent gale, and went ashore on the rocks to the north of its destination.

SEPT. 5.—Several of the New York papers state that there is a movement on foot on the part of Germany to buy a thousand leagues of land in Brazil in which to establish a military station. The newspapers add that in that case the United States would intervene by the application of the Monroe doctrine. (The whole telegraph has an ancient and fish-like smell.) The power chiefly concerned—Brazil itself—evidently knows nothing of the negotiations in hand to put the German eagle as the guardian angel of order and progress.

The government has adopted the suggestions of Sr. Root, the secretary for war, to use all the extreme resources of the art of war to stamp out the insurrection in the Philippines. An American war transport is said to have gone aground in the strait of Van Dieman,

with 720 soldiers aboard on their way to the Philippines. (We thought we knew something of geography, but that telegram beats us. We confess we know nothing of the strait in question. Van Dieman's Land and Bass' strait, yes. But what an American transport would be doing in those waters on its way to the Philippines is something that no fellow—except the man who sent the telegram—can understand).

Jimenez, the revolutionary chief in S. Domingo, has safely arrived in Puerto Plata and has been the recipient of popular ovations.

SEPT. 6.—The government has resolved to transfer the command of the Philippines from General Otis to General Nelson A. Miles. (This is a good move, as General Miles, who rose from the ranks to a major-generalship in the civil war, has had plenty of experience in guerrilla warfare against the Apache Indians and is just the man to tackle Aguinaldo at the present moment. We have a vivid remembrance of his great tact during the Chicago riots in July, 1894, when he was in command of the troops. His services in the Spanish war are too recent to need enumeration. General Otis has taken an optimistic view of the situation in the Philippines, and his despatches are no longer considered worthy of confidence. The longer he remains in command, the more certain will soon be over, and General Miles, in spite of his 60 years has a splendid military future still before him).

Spain.

SEPT. 3.—The official journals condemn the attitude of some of the Spanish bishops who counsel resistance to the Papal rescript which recommends submission to the present monarchy. The cabinet will meet shortly to examine the question.

There are continued rumors of a Carlist agitation in Barcelona and the north of Spain.

SEPT. 4.—The Catholic congress at Burgos passed votes of adhesion to the terms of the Papal rescript, and sent messages informing the Pope and the Queen-regent to that effect. The nuncio left the congress before the resolutions were passed.

The official press states that the announcement is premature that the government wishes to make an arrangement with the foreign holders of external debt bonds, as no definite resolution has yet been made.

SEPT. 5.—At a bull-fight in Bayonne, a bull gored a torador so badly that it was necessary to amputate one of his legs. (H'm!)

The naval and military court-martial has exonerated the second in command of Cervera's fleet, and the captain of the Cristobal Colon from all blame in the destruction of the Spanish ships off Santiago de Cuba.

SEPT. 6.—In consequence of a railway collision in Orduña station, near Bilbao, 15 people were seriously injured.

Returns from Oporto are given saying that in three months there have been 64 cases of bubonic plague in that place, of whom 26 have died.

The phylloxera pest is ruining the vineyards of Alicante.

The bishop of Cordova has resigned the presidency of the committee appointed to erect the statue of Emilio Castellar in view of the Papal rescript to support the present monarchy.

SEPT. 6.—The principal generals have had a conference at the war office.

The Pope has offered his services as mediator to President Kruger to prevent a war with Great Britain.

The Morning Post says that Queen Wilhelmina of Holland has sent a letter to Queen Victoria asking her to use her best endeavors to preserve peace between Great Britain and the Transvaal.

The demand on the part of the Transvaal as to why British troops are being concentrated on the frontier is held as the most significant sign that the Transvaal is ready for war.

Mr. John Morley, speaking on the Transvaal question, said he was opposed to a declaration of war as he did not wish Great Britain to become a nation of pirates.

Great Britain.

SEPT. 3.—Pretoria telegrams say that the Volkraad received with displeasure the proposal of a conference to settle the situation.

The arbitration association in London approves the action of the British government in the Transvaal question, and condemns President Kruger's attitude.

The orthodox Greek patriarch of Alexandria died to-day at the age of 105.

The ratio of deaths from bubonic plague in Oporto to known cases is given as 40 per cent.

SEPT. 4.—President Kruger in his reply to Mr. Chamberlain has withdrawn the concession of naturalisation after 5 years, which he had adopted in principle at Blomfontein.

The British subjects on the Rand have left there, or are making preparations to leave, as war appears imminent.

The situation in South Africa appears to have become more critical. The Boers having completed their armaments seem disposed to accept war.

The Daily Mail says the Transvaal government has given orders for the arrest of all British journalists in the republic. The editor of the Star in Johannesburg managed to escape to Natal. The editor of the Leader was arrested, and liberated on bail.

SEPT. 5.—Telegrams published in London record three new cases of bubonic plague in Oporto, and one death. Seven transports are ready to leave anchor at a moment's notice in Portsmouth and Plymouth.

The news from Pretoria is to the effect that the Transvaal republic is disposed to accept an invitation to a new conference between President Kruger and Sir Alfred Milner.

The rumor prevalent in England that the government has called out the first army reserve has been officially denied.

The ministers have been called together for a cabinet council with reference to the Transvaal question.

France.

SEPT. 3.—Two demi-mondaines yesterday attempted to reach the besieged men in Rue Chabrol, but were prevented by the police. On being searched they were found to have food concealed inside bouquets of flowers. There were to-day and no incident occurred.

Fresh troops have been ordered to Rennes to preserve order when the court pronounces judgment in the Dreyfus case which is now nearing its close.

M. Beaupaire has again asked to be allowed to give evidence before the court-martial to prove that M. de Freycinet after reading the secret dossier was convinced of the guilt of Dreyfus.

The Republique Francaise to-day says that after the verdict is delivered in the Dreyfus case, M. Méline will consult his friends as to whether it may not be necessary to convoke an extraordinary sitting of the chamber of deputies.

SEPT. 4.—General Gallifet, the minister of war, refused to allow Cernuschi, the retired Austrian officer, to be heard in secret session of the Dreyfus court-martial. At the sitting of the court at Rennes a letter from this officer was read in which he mentioned that the name of Dreyfus was given to him as an agent of the triple alliance, and that documents were shown to him which were said to have been received from a Jewish officer. The rest of the evidence as reported by telegraph was devoid of interest and did not advance the evidence for or against the prisoner.

SEPT. 5.—After sitting an hour in secret session, the court martial at Rennes was asked by Me. Labori to request the presence of Col. Schwartzkopp and Col. Panizzardi to give evidence, and his request was sent on to M. Deloussé, the minister of foreign affairs, for decision. The distinguished lawyer informed the court that he had communicated with those two officers personally. The editor of the Matin gave evidence that Esterhazy had confessed to him that he was the writer of the bordereau on which Dreyfus was condemned in 1894. General Rogot said that if Esterhazy had confessed that, after denying it at the Zola trial, he could only consider Esterhazy as an irresponsible man of straw. The evidence an irresponsable man of straw. The evidence an irresponsable man of straw.

The bigo says that Cernuschi was retired from his official position because of a failure in his mental faculties, and his evidence was, therefore, untrustworthy.

A duel between General Rogot and Col. Schneider has been postponed until after the Dreyfus verdict is given. It is to take place in Belgium.

The siege of Fort Chabrol still continues. (The beleaguered men have now stood out for 22 days, and unless they had a large stock of provisions and harvested their water supply before it was cut off, they are likely to outlive Succo Succo. "Such is the case," said the impertinent telegraph man who is looking over the writer's shoulder.)

SEPT. 6.—Col. Panizzardi, ex-military attaché in Paris, has been refused authorisation by the Italian government to give personal evidence at Rennes, but has been permitted to have his evidence given before the French ambassador at Italy.

Col. Schwartzkopp, ex-military attaché in Paris, has been prohibited from attending the court-martial at Rennes, as the German government considers that the declaration that it has had no relations whatsoever, either directly or indirectly, with Dreyfus, is sufficient.

Me. Labori took it upon himself to-day to telegraph personally to the sovereigns of Germany and Italy to obtain the testimony of Schwartzkopp and Panizzardi, without result.

Senator Trarieux, recalled, said that Esterhazy was the writer of the bordereau, and that the judges who acquitted him were cheated. There were scenes in the court in an angry controversy between the president, General Mercier and Me. Labori.

—On at least two occasions we have called attention to the price of castor seed in Liverpool, and suggested that some enterprising man should exploit the article which is a waste product here. At the time we wrote Brazilian castor seed was selling at 11s. per cwt. Now it is being quoted on the spot at 9s. 9d. per cwt in Liverpool. Our first paragraphs were noted here and quoted abroad, and several of our readers went into the question of the profit and loss to be made from it, from Rio and S. Paulo at least, the game is not worth the candle owing to the freights to Liverpool and the commissions there eating up all the profit, and that there is a better price offered locally than can be obtained in England. We are glad to receive this information as Brazil should be able to export cold drawn castor oil instead of importing it.

RIO CRICKET AND ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

A Lawn Tennis match took place on last Thursday evening, teams representing the Association and the "Fleet," resulting in a win for the former by 9 matches to love, 12 sets to 3.

THE SMOKING CONCERT.

The Larangeiras Club gave a smoking concert on the night of the 8th inst. in honor of the cricketers from the state of São Paulo. For some inexplicable reason the officers of the club did not send us an invitation to attend the function, as they invariably did in previous years. We do not wish to dwell on the subject as it was probably an oversight. Our representative was present as the guest of a private member, and went because we wished to do honor to our São Paulo and Santos friends, whom we had no other opportunity to meet. There was a goodly attendance at the "smoker" and a fine bill. Mr. H. Savie with his customary kindness was the pianist and accompanied most of the singers. The first singer was Mr. G. H. Lomas, whose fine voice was heard to great advantage as he trilled "The Friar of Orders Gray." His duet, "Friendship," with Mr. Whyte later on was even better and rang true and roundly through the room. Mr. T. G. Nicolson's "You ask me why I love," was equally appreciated. The comic element was supplied by Mr. H. A. Livings whose "Same old spots early in the evening" and "Gorgonzola cheese" at a later stage were productive of much laughter. In this vein he was closely pressed by Mr. Campbell whose "Madrigal" would have made even Paul du Chailly roar. Another competitor for comic honors was Mr. P. Erhardt who developed a line of his own in coon songs that brought down a storm of applause and were deservedly encored. Mr. Baumgardner of S. Paulo gave two whistling solos—"The mocking bird" and "Whip-rope-walk" to his own accompaniment and everyone's delight. Mr. Bradford followed with a piano solo "Narcissus" which was neatly executed. Mr. Hargreaves also proved himself a master of the flute which he played to the general enjoyment. Mr. Harold Evers sang well in his song "In the ansom," but spoke better when he proposed the health of the visitors, and evoked prolonged cheering. Mr. Coubrone who replied was even more successful as an orator, and there were rounds of applause as he neatly and fitly returned thanks. The "smoker" was a pronounced success, and so was Mr. A. C. McLachlan who presided.

CLUB LAWN TENNIS PAULISTANO.

The annual tournament of this Club was held on the 7th September, the day fortunately being fine, though the sun was exceedingly hot.

The club ground, with its long slopes of grass, the palmiers bursting forth into fresh green, its clumps of bamboos, and artificial decoration of bright colored flags, formed a pleasing contrast to its dusty approach and the prosaic surrounding of the São Paulo railway.

Soon after 12 o'clock the prettiness of the scene was doubly emphasized by the arrival of the genteel sex with their bright faces and dainty toilettes, and amid their light chatter and the deeper notes of the band, the judge from his elevated seat signalled the opening of the tournament.

The first event—Men's singles (Handicap)—was easily won by Mr. King who owing 1 1/2 15 beat Mr. Crowther Smith (scratch) by 6-3, 6-2.

After a short interval which was enlivened by cheery music, the players in the next event—Ladies' singles (Handicap)—took possession of the court. A very good game this time to watch, and though Miss Forde, owing 15, beat her younger sister Miss Eveleen Fforde by 6-2, 6-1, the play was good on both sides, and the prolonged rallies elicited many a hearty "Bravo" and "Well played" from the interested spectators.

The next event—mixed doubles, (Handicap)—was disputed between Dr. G. Paes de Barros and D. Rosalina Paes de Barros and Mr. and Mrs. Crowther Smith; and ended in a win for the first named by 6-2 and 6-3.

The last and most important event—Men's singles (Open)—was well won by Sr. Gustavo Paes de Barros, who beat his opponent Mr. King 6-2, 6-4, the spectators being delighted with many a long and well disputed rally.

Throughout the afternoon tea and light refreshment were most kindly dispensed by the ladies.

Thanks to the generosity of Dr. Loudoun Strain, Dr. Sylvio Maya, Mr. William Speers and other members of the Club, some very pretty prizes were provided which were most graciously presented to the winners by Mrs. Strain, the wife of our president.

With a vote of thanks to Mrs. Strain and cheers for the ladies, the day's proceedings terminated.

—In one of our American exchanges of June 5th we find a Savannah telegram of the preceding day to the effect that a local car manufacturing company had shipped its first order for South America on the preceding day, to which was a sample car for the Ferrocaril de Merida, Peto, Brazil. The telegram further states that it is shipped by way of Santos. There seems to be a little confusion in the matter, and we should be glad to have some of our readers help us out. The Ferrocaril de Merida ought to be in Yucatan, Central America; and where "Peto, Brazil" is to be found we do not know. Did that sample car ever reach its destination?

6  
THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor

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

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RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPTEMBER 12th, 1899.

A CURIOUS feature of the financial situation is that while paper money has been withdrawn from circulation and burned, in accordance with the provisions of the funding loan, at the same time treasury bills have been issued to meet current demands. There has been no official statement in regard to this, consequently we do not know what the amount of this issue really is, but we know through trustworthy channels that these bills have been issued and for a very considerable amount. As the issue of treasury bills is permitted to meet necessary expenditures for which the ordinary revenue is insufficient, or in anticipation of revenue, it may be assumed that the withdrawal of 45,000 contos from circulation this year has been made at the cost of current expenditures, for which the treasury is obliged to use extraordinary recourses. The withdrawal of currency from circulation can legitimately be done only from surplus revenue, or through a funding measure. The government has no surplus revenues, and no provision for the funding of a part of the outstanding currency has been made, consequently the minister has been obliged to resort to indirect means—that of using current revenues which have been appropriated to other purposes, and then supplying the deficiency by an issue of treasury bills. This is manifestly irregular and illegal, for the minister has no right to use funds for purposes other than those specified in the appropriation bills. But now, as heretofore, it is not a question of right, for the minister of finance usually acts independently of any such restriction. We have never yet known the government to limit its action and powers to the authorizations and appropriations of the budget. And we have never yet known congress to hold a minister accountable for exceeding his powers, or for disregarding the limitations of an appropriation. Hence it has been easy for the minister of finance to use current revenue, destined for other purposes, for the withdrawal of currency, and then to borrow money to cover the deficit through the issue of treasury bills. And the knowledge that this is done has undermined confidence in the government, and has thus prevented any improvement in the financial situation.

IN VIEW of all this we should like to ask what the government expects to gain by this method of withdrawing paper money from circulation. Forty-five thousand contos have been thus withdrawn, and the government is that much more in debt on account of funding bonds and still more in debt on account of the treasury bills issued. Some months ago we were censured for criticising the government because it had not then had time to develop its measures for carrying out the provisions of the funding loan and for reorganizing the finances of the country. Fifteen months have elapsed since the funding compromise was effected, and so far as

we can see very little has been done to execute economies, and very much to disorganize industries and commerce. The chances for meeting and liquidating the financial obligations of the country at the termination of the funding agreement twenty-one months hence, are far less to-day than they were when it was made. Instead of cutting down expenditures and then withdrawing currency from funds thus made available, the government has gone on spending money recklessly and blindly, and has then had to borrow through secret channels in order to meet its agreement. To obtain relief from the payment of interest abroad, it is compelled to issue bonds guaranteed by its customs revenue, and to withdraw an equal amount of currency from circulation, for which it is again obliged to borrow. Were this all, we might still hope for good results, but when we note the absolute stagnation in business, the withdrawal of capital from industry and trade, the phenomenal tightness in the money market, and the steadily increasing burdens of taxation, we can not help feeling that to indulge in further hopes for the future is to disregard the plainest teachings of history and common-sense. There is no escaping the conclusion that the present government is seeking to deceive us with empty pretensions, and that it is stubbornly adding to our difficulties. We are much poorer than we were twelve months ago, and yet the one thought of the executive and congress is to squeeze more revenue out of us, for which the most vexatious and least productive means are to be employed. We are still permitted to breathe the free air, poisoned though it may be through human negligence and official incapacity, without paying a consumption tax—but that is all we can say. The clothes we wear, the buildings we inhabit, the food we eat, the medicine necessary to relieve our sufferings, and even our journeyings, whether for health, business or pleasure, are heavily taxed. There must be stamps on the cigars we smoke, on the hats and shoes we wear, on the beer we drink and on all our business transactions, and even the salt we use must pay a heavy tax. The immigrants we imported to work our coffee plantations are leaving us because the costs of living are out of all proportion to the wages we pay. In business nine men in every ten are bankrupt, for they can not collect what is due them and there is not business enough to pay taxes and other business expenses. And yet, congress says we must maintain an army of twenty-eight thousand men, though it is well known that a half of it is composed of skeleton regiments and battalions which exist only for the advantage of officers who would otherwise have no employment. And we must maintain a large navy and keep on building costly vessels, only to have them lying about our harbors crippled and unfit for service simply for want of competent men to keep them in order. All this is a semblance of government, perhaps, but it is a reality of folly and extravagance for which there is, in this world, but one result—bankruptcy and ruin. Had we the enormous wealth of the United States behind us, it would not save us. It is timely, therefore, to ask the government what it expects to gain from the policy it is now pursuing. It can not lead to a resumption of interest payments on the foreign debt in 1901; it can not prevent a steady increase in the public debt; it can not restore confidence; it can not attract foreign capital to the country; it can not restore industrial and commercial prosperity; and it can not even improve the exchange rate! What then can be gained by continuing a policy which offers us no hope for the future and which offers us nothing but incessant vexations for a time, and then a hopeless collapse?

IF ANYTHING were wanting to completely discredit militarism in France, the second condemnation of Captain Dreyfus will furnish all that is needed,

and much more. Notwithstanding the decision of the court of cassation, which decided that the first sentence was irregular and that the one document on which that sentence had been pronounced was not written by the accused; in spite of the lack of testimony to show that Capt. Dreyfus had ever traitorously furnished information to foreign governments; and in spite of overwhelming evidence that various documents had been forged for the express purpose of proving the prisoner's guilt in order to save the credit of the general staff—in spite of all this, a second military court finds the prisoner guilty, «with extenuating circumstances,» and sentences him to ten years imprisonment. A greater mockery of justice was never known! The generals involved, however, had declared that in their «opinion» Dreyfus is guilty; and therefore every subordinate officer, who is afraid to risk his professional career, is bound to second that dictum. No matter if it is conclusively shown that the incriminating documents were written by others, no matter if the really guilty ones, such as Esterhazy and Henry, confess to their guilt, no matter if expert testimony shows that the prisoner could not have committed the crime, no matter if the prisoner's words and actions give eloquent testimony to his innocence, and no matter if the best judgment of France and of the whole world is in favor of the accused, military etiquette and the credit of the general staff demand his condemnation—and it is done. *Quos Deus vult perdere, prius dementat.* This act proves that all sense of honor and of human justice no longer exists in higher French military circles. It proves that militarism has become drunken with vanity and unbridled power, and that the day of its overthrow is at hand. No nation can survive such a revelation as that of the conspiracy against Dreyfus without a terrible castigation, and unless justice is done at once and the foul conspiracy is swiftly punished, that punishment will be fitly and unrelenting. It is no figure of speech to say that the whole civilized world stands aghast at the spectacle which French militarism now presents to them. It is no longer a humble artillery captain who is the culprit, it is the corruption and savagery and blind intolerance of the military organization which dominates France. Shameless and conscienceless it stands convicted before the whole world of falsehood, forgery, base intrigue, disloyalty and murder. Its corruption and its blatant professions of honor and loyalty shames even those who have been the steadfast friends of France. This poor artillery captain, the victim of religious hatred and military corruption, may suffer and be forgotten, but the foul conspiracy which destroyed him, the corruption and falsehood and insensibility to all sense of honor and shame which united to crush him, will never be forgotten. It will be little to turn our backs on the Paris Exposition of 1900; we should go further than this. Early and late, year in and year out, henceforth and until this foul deed is confessed and punished, the civilized world should make the military autocrats of France feel their distrust and contempt. It is not an honor to belong to the French army, nor will it be until this foul injustice is adequately punished.

It is a mystifying fact that the persons who had nothing to say when Gentil de Castro was assassinated and very little to say when President Prudente de Moraes was assaulted by an assassin, are now full of indignation over the assassination of a man who picked a quarrel with Senator Ponce in Cuyabá, and struck him. Why is it? Are there excuses and immunities for assassins as well as for legislators?

THE present exodus of Italian laborers from S. Paulo is one of the disastrous consequences of the government's suicidal policy of burdensome taxation, which reduces wages and increases the cost of living. At the present time, when trade is languishing for want of customers and increased production is so urgently required by the critical financial condition of the country, we can ill afford to lose these producers and consumers, who were originally obtained with so much difficulty and expense.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE S. PAULO CHAPLAINCY.  
S. Paulo, Sept. 4th, '99.

To the Editor.

Dear Sir.—It is rumoured here that the South American Missionary Society have at last succeeded in obtaining a chaplain for São Paulo and that one is now on his way out here.

We have been now over twelve months without a clergyman and as it is said that one of the chief difficulties that the Society had to contend with in persuading a man to come out here, was the shameful attack made by Gargoyles on Mr. Craven in your columns, I trust that all Paulistas will unite in giving the newcomer a hearty welcome to São Paulo.

I remain, dear Sir,

Yours truly,

THE MAN IN THE STREET.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

SEPT. 4.—Senate.—Senator Aquilino do Amaral, Ramiro Barcellos and Antonio Azeredo discussed the Matto-Grosso question.—Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Luiz Adolpho spoke on the Matto Grosso question. When the discussion of the general revenue bill was announced, the same deputy asked for the reports of the departments of industry and finance and, on being informed by the chair that those reports had not been received, he expressed regret that they had not been issued in time to be of use in the present discussion. Deputy Galeão Carvalhal said that some of the theories enunciated by the government are excellent, but that, unfortunately the government has not yet given them a practical shape. Deputy Amphiphio pointed out the detriment caused to trade by export duties.

SEPT. 5.—Senate.—Senator Aquilino do Amaral spoke on the Matto Grosso question.—Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Augusto Severo said that, as there is a special committee on the tariff, the proposed tariff changes are inappropriate in the general revenue bill. Deputy Barbosa Lima expressed regret that the reports of the department of finance and tribunal of accounts had not been issued. He also regretted that the budget committee had not accepted the provision forbidding the government to purchase the assets of banks. He opposed the consumption taxes, which he considers unconstitutional. Deputy Luiz Adolpho spoke on the Matto Grosso question and was answered by Deputy Lauro Muller, who defended the government.

SEPT. 6.—Chamber of Deputies.—The deficiency appropriation of 50,000\$ in gold for the department of foreign affairs was voted in 3rd discussion and that of 27,000\$ for the fire corps in 2nd discussion. The chamber concurred in the senate's amendments to the army bill and voted in 1st discussion the bill for holding the general congressional elections on the last Sunday in December and the bill for reopening the custom-house at Porto Alegre. Deputy Pinto da Rocha opposed the renewal of the contract with the lottery company. Deputy Luiz Adolpho spoke on the Matto Grosso question and accused the minister of finance of seeking to exterminate his political adversaries.

SEPT. 9.—Chamber of Deputies.—Deputies Galeão Carvalhal and Serzedello spoke on the general revenue bill. The former moved to postpone the discussion for three days and to ask the government for information concerning the transactions between the treasury and banking establishments.

COFFEE NOTES

—A Victoria telegram of the 7th says the August shipment of coffee from that port amounted to 13,800 bags, of which 13,100 bags were to New York and 700 to Hamburg.

—The importance of Ribeirão Preto as a coffee-producing centre can not be over-estimated. From January 1st to August 31st there were received for shipment at the railway station of that city 171,640 bags of coffee, weighing 10,253,595 kilos. Of these 125,226 bags came from the municipality of Ribeirão Preto, 45,019 bags from Seretãozinho, and 1,385 bags from sundry other places. Strangely enough this rich district does not produce its own food, for in the same period it imported 40,272 bags of beans, 16,672 bags of maize, 588 bags of salt pork, etc.

—The tariff committee of the chamber of deputies thinks that there will be a considerable increase in the demand for Brazilian coffee if France will make a reduction of 50 per cent in the import duty on coffee. If France refuses to make this concession, Brazil says the committee, may be forced to transfer to other countries the custom which it now gives to French producers. Deputy Amphiphio very correctly asserts that one of the most formidable obstacles to obtaining concessions from foreign nations in favor of Brazilian coffee is the export duty collected on this article by the coffee-producing states of Brazil.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—Gen. Carlos Telles died in Bagé on 7th inst.

—The report of the illness of Councillor Silveira Martins has been contradicted.

—In Araraquara, S. Paulo, a plantation valued at 19,000\$ has recently been sold at auction for 5,500\$000.



MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 12th September, 1899.

Exports.

Coffee.—The declared sales in the week before last were returned as 2,300 bags. The entire quantity of the same week were 11,094 bags. The sales abroad for that week were 8,100 bags in New York, 65,000 in Liverpool, 35,000 in Hamburg, and 38,000 in London, making in all a total of 267,000 bags sold against 265,000 bags in the previous week, and 220,000 in the corresponding week of last year. The news from New York was that 798,000 bags formed the stock on hand in American ports the entire for the week being 90,000 bags, and the visible supply of the world 1,275,000 bags. The local market opened flat on Monday, and the business done between factors and packers was on bases which ranged from 9,800 to 9,500 per arroba for No. 7 type. The shippers were active in demand, but the prices they offered were too low to be entertained. At the end of the day it was known that about 8,000 bags were sold at prices which were based on 9,800 for No. 7 type. In Santos good average sold at 9,700 for No. 7, and the market was dull. The foreign markets were unchanged. On Tuesday the Rio market opened with little animation, and business between factors and packers was arranged on bases from 9,800 to 9,500 per arroba for No. 7 type. There was a slight improvement in the Santos market, where good average sold for 9,800 per arroba. The foreign markets were practically unaltered. There was more animation about the Rio market on Wednesday, when packers and factors did business briskly on bases of 9,800 and 9,700 per arroba for No. 7 type. The shippers made a good demand but their offers were too low for general acceptance, and the 12,000 bags sold during the day were chiefly disposed of at 9,800 for No. 7. In Santos good average went up to 9,700 for No. 7. The news from abroad was devoid of interest. Thursday and Friday were holidays in Brazil and no business was done. On Saturday the bases on which business was done between packers and factors were the same as on Wednesday, and a new 9,800 and 9,700 for No. 7 type per arroba. The shippers were again influenced by the state of the money market and made low bids which were not accepted. The 10,000 bags sold during the day were disposed of at 9,800 per arroba for No. 7. Santos reported good average selling at 9,800 per arroba, and sales for the week 31,000 bags for the United States and 10,000 bags for Europe. The news from abroad was of no significance.

The shipments since our last report have been :

Table with 2 columns: Quantity and Destination. Includes 38,074 bags for United States, 3,734 for Europe, 3,016 for Cape of Good Hope, 3,481 for River Plate, etc., and 48,305 bags for Coastwise.

The following ships sailed with coffee last week :

Table with 3 columns: Ship Name, Destination, and Quantity. Lists ships like New Orleans Br. str. Herzfeld, Galveston, and Antwerp and Option Germ. str. Mainz.

Table with 2 columns: Ship Name and Quantity. Lists ships like Montevideo Fr. str. La Plata, Buenos Aires, Valparaiso Br. str. Iberia, and Talahuano do.

The receipts for the past week were 115,822 bags, against 106,977 bags for the previous week and 110,929 bags for the week before.

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

Table with 3 columns: Date, Quantity, and Price. Shows prices for Sept. 9 and Sept. 2 for various quantities.

The stock in all hands was estimated this morning at 404,697 bags, against 346,943 bags a week ago. The Santos stock is reported at 1,553,300 bags.

SANTOS.

According to the monthly report of the Associação Commercial de Santos, the August receipts of coffee at that port aggregated 1,150,981 bags, against 856,637 bags last year, and 1,032,879 bags in 1897. Since 1st July last, the receipts aggregated 1,850,272 bags, against 1,286,227 bags the preceding year and 1,642,131 in 1897.

The clearances during August were 785,588 bags, with the following destinations :

Table with 2 columns: Destination and Quantity. Lists destinations like New York (204,187), Havre (166,811), Hamburg (130,684), Rotterdam (105,064), Trieste (70,821), Antwerp (42,667), Marseilles (14,641), Genoa (15,944), New Orleans (9,009), Copenhagen (6,997), Bremen (5,759), Alexandria (3,750), Venice (3,250), Calcutta (1,750), Fiume (1,260), London (1,250), Beyrouth (600), Montevideo (500), Smyrna (500), Constantinople (500), Southampton (300), Odessa (250), Tripoli (125), Algiers (125), Jaffa (50), Catania (10), Naples (823), and Coastwise (785,588).

—President Campos Salles asks congress for a deficiency appropriation of 5,150 for mileage for senators and deputies. Is it not even possible to make a correct estimate of mileage in the budget?

—The last balance-sheet of the Banco da Republica shows that in the month of August the deposits made by the national treasury on account current in that bank exceeded its withdrawals by 13,502,500. From what source was derived the money thus deposited? Apparently not from ordinary revenue receipts, which, according to returns made public, continue to be light. Perhaps, then, from the product of treasury bills which the government is reported to have issued. The reported issue of these treasury bills also accounts for the decrease of nearly 10,000,000 in the cash balances of three of the foreign banks in Rio de Janeiro.

COMMERCIAL.

Rio de Janeiro, Sept. 12th, 1899.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Lists items like Par value of the Brazilian milreis (1800), gold, U.S. coin Brazilian gold, Bank rate of exchange, Official, on London, Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (gold), Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (in U. S. coin), Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (in U. S. coin at \$4.30 per £), Value of \$1.00 (\$4.80 per £ 1 str. in Brazilian currency (paper)), and Value of £ 1 sterling.

EXCHANGE.

Sept. 4.—The banks all put out 7 3/4 on London at opening time, and all preserved the rate throughout the day with the exceptions of the British and Lombard River Plate banks which affixed 7 1/2. In the course of the afternoon, there was very little animation in the course of the morning. Bank bills were drawn at 7 1/2. Outside the banks there was a limited demand for private paper at 7 1/2. The demand becoming active after mid-day, bank bills were lowered to 7 1/2 and private paper was disposed of at 7 3/4. A reaction set in later on and the market closed with bank bills quoted at 7 1/2 and private paper at 7 1/2. The business done was of average amount. The value of the paper milreis was from 289 to 292 reis gold during the day.

Sept. 5.—The opening on London in the morning was at 7 3/4 which was maintained to the close. The market opened weak at 7 1/2 and offered to buy private paper at 7 1/2. For which there was a good outside demand at 7 3/4. For money, a little good outside demand at 7 3/4. Bank bills were drawn at 7 3/4 against private paper at 7 1/2. There was a reaction for a time on the part of the banks, but this was not sustained, and at closing time the banks were drawing at 7 1/2 against limited transactions in private paper at 7 1/2, which outside the banks freely sold at 7 1/2. The business done was worth from 287 to 289 reis gold during the day.

Sept. 6.—The rate of 7 1/2 on London was general in the banks when the day opened, but for a short time the Brazilian, London & Brazilian and London & River Plate banks adopted 7 1/2, only to be abandoned very soon afterwards. During the afternoon the London & Brazilian and London & River Plate banks put out 7 3/4. There was a movement of the day was strong, and there was a good demand for bank bills between the extremes of 7 3/4 and 7 1/2, and for private paper from 7 1/2 to 7 3/4. The official value of the paper milreis was from 283 to 287 reis gold.

Sept. 7.—National holiday. Sept. 8.—Church holiday. Sept. 9.—The London & River Plate Bank opened with 7 3/4 on London. The other banks had 7 1/2, 7 3/4, 7 1/2, and 7 1/2. In the course of the day, the London & River Plate and British banks adopted 7 3/4 as their official rate. The first transactions of the day were in bank bills at 7 3/4, but the holders of private paper would not sell under 7 1/2. With an active demand, which was partly legitimate and partly speculative, the bank rate fell to 7 1/2, and subsequently to 7 1/2. There was a slight rise on closing time, when bank bills were quoted at 7 1/2 and with freedom against private paper at 7 1/2 and 7 1/2. The business done was large in amount, and was due to the preceding holidays and to the anxiety to remit by the incoming mail. The value of the paper milreis was from 283 to 287 reis gold during the day.

The official rates of the day as compared with those of the corresponding day of last year are as follows:— 1899 1898 London, per milreis 7 3/4-7 1/2 d. 7 1/2-7 1/2 d. Paris, per franc 1821-1821 1820-1822 Hamburg, per mark 1851-1849 1857-1870 Wily, per rita 1818-1810 1810-1819 New York, per dollar 6484-6592 6469-6203

BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU BRÉSIL.

BALANCE SHEET, 31ST AUGUST, 1899.

Assets:

Table with 2 columns: Asset Name and Value. Lists assets like Shareholders, unrealised capital, Cash, in current funds, Branches and agencies, Bills discounted, Bills receivable, Guaranteed accounts current, Securities deposited, Securities pledged, Sundry accounts, and Capital.

Liabilities:

Table with 2 columns: Liability Name and Value. Lists liabilities like Accounts current, with and without interest, Accounts current with fixed maturity, Branches and agencies, Bills payable, Securities pledged and on deposit, and Sundry accounts.

E. & O. E. Rio de Janeiro, 9th September, 1899. For the Banque Française du Brésil. G. Henriot, Director. V. Marsol, Accountant.

—An attempt was recently made to swindle Mrs. Sotto-Maior & Co., of this city by means of a false telegraphic order from Mrs. Martins Costa & Co., of São Paulo, in favor of José Lourenço Silva. The order called for 12,000. Suspecting a fraud, Mrs. Sotto Maior & Co., deferred payment for a few hours and telegraphed to S. Paulo, where they learned that no such order had been sent. The swindler had returned about this time, and on being requested to wait a little longer apparently took fright and disappeared.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

—The municipal expenditure of Nietheroy is estimated at 707,446,593, for next year. —The minister of interior has sent to the tribunal of accounts the papers relating to a deficiency appropriation of 400,000 for public aid. —The August receipts of the Manaus custom-house were 634,860,746, against 572,524,427 in the same month of last year, an increase of 62,336,319.

—A São Paulo telegram of the 7th says the state government has received a contract for the issue of a loan for one million sterling in London. It is stated that the government will send a copy of it to the state legislature to day. —A Victoria telegram of the 4th inst., says that the state government of Espirito Santo had telegraphed to Europe suspending the payment of interest on the recent loan contracted abroad by that state. The state treasury is unable to meet its obligations and public functionaries have not received their pay for months.

—Last month the customs receipts at Rio de Janeiro amounted to 6,208,873,105 against 6,561,862,612 in August, 1898. For the eight months from January to August, inclusive, they amounted this year to 49,299,947,139, against 55,284,472,437 for the corresponding period of last year. The decrease was, consequently, 5,994,525,298. —The tribunal of accounts says a supplementary credit of 693,950 can be legally opened for the payment of subsidies and other expenses of congress during the extra session of the current month. At this rate congress will inflict upon the country an unnecessary expenditure of about 2,775,000 up to the end of December next.

—The Paiz of the 6th says that the municipal prefect, Dr. Cesario Alvim, in accordance with decree 123 of 1894, which authorized a loan of 15,000,000 with one of the banks of this capital. It is, in our opinion, rather a risky investment, in view of the defective and wasteful administration of this city. —The following gold receipts are reported at various custom-houses in the month of August:

Table with 2 columns: Location and Amount. Lists receipts from Rio de Janeiro (581,112,008), Pernambuco (121,506,439), Maranhão (30,672,934), Jaraguá (11,542,211), Paranaquá (12,326,598), Santa Catharina (11,075,636), and Aracaju (2,573,923).

—It is stated that the minister of marine will, for economical reasons, substitute the chief of the naval commission in Europe, Rear Admiral José Cândido Guillobel, by sending out Capt. Duarte Huet Bacellar Pinto to succeed to take his place, and by recalling two officers now in Europe attached to the said commission. We should like to see estimates, for there will be ajudas de custo for the new chief, and for the return of the three officers to consider.

—The Gazeta de Noticias says that it learns that the government intends withdrawing from circulation next month 6% bonds of the issue of 1897 to the amount of 12,000,000. The Gazeta says that half of these bonds appertain to last year, by which it means, we presume, that, in conformity with the terms of issue, they should have been redeemed. Is there any provision in the budget for the redemption of these bonds, or will a special appropriation be required?

—The August receipts of the Para custom-house amounted to 2,231,286,449, against 1,994,157,825, showing an increase of 237,128,624. This demonstrates the prosperity existing on the Amazon, where rubber is king and continues to command fabulous prices. Of the last month's receipts 1,891,029,683 were derived from import duties, 63,113,545 from warehouse charges, 88,762,437 from stamps, 34,630,810 from the new consumption taxes, and 68,509,573 from deposits (which ought not to be considered as revenue).

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

Table with 3 columns: Location, 1899, and 1898. Lists receipts from Rio de Janeiro (6,208,873,105 vs 6,561,862,612), Pará (2,231,286,449 vs 1,994,157,825), Pernambuco (1,405,714,561 vs 1,861,252,245), Manaus (634,860,746 vs 572,524,427), Paranaquá (155,939,298 vs 176,504,476), Jaraguá (137,110,893 vs 219,845,876), Maranhão (350,175,873 vs not stated), Santa Catharina (112,458,717 vs not stated), Aracaju (28,782,443 vs not stated), Uruguayana (79,155,847 vs 36,739,832), Victoria (6,472,819 vs 56,524,852), Penedo (15,443,571 vs 41,113,800), and Macalé (17,780,712 vs 20,889,609).

—Last year Oporto shipped merchandise valued at £ 304,000 to Pará and Amazonas. —The tariff committee of the chamber of deputies recommends a duty of 15 reis per kilo on wheat, which is now on the free list.

—The Empresa Hydraulica de Piracicaba was sold at auction on the 31st ult., and was bought by Sr. Carlos Zanotti and Capt. Tito Ribeiro for the sum of 700,000.

—If the land tax is to be collected in Minas Geraes, it would be well to diminish the taxes on the transfer of real estate. It is stated that the transfer of real estate sold for 20,000 costs at present 1,510,700.

—In the municipal district of S. João da Boa Vista, S. Paulo, a plantation valued at 29,000 has recently been sold for 16,000. And yet, when property is thus depreciating, the government persists in burdening the people with heavier taxation.

—If any man can pull through the crisis in which we now are, it will be the Portuguese shopkeeper. The man who can make two corks from one, is not likely to throw away money and will be found to have something saved when the critical moment comes.

—The president of the Banco do Commercio reports for the year ending on the 30th of last June transactions to the amount of 167,824,120,271 and profits to the amount of 1,760,337,898. There was declared a dividend of 8 per cent on the paid up capital of 13,600,000.

—The following is a statement of the quantity of potatoes exported from France to Brazil in the last three years:

Table with 2 columns: Year and Quantity. Lists 1896 (12,518,389 kilos), 1897 (15,846,897), and 1898 (9,390,900).

—On the 6th inst. the Andorinas spinning and weaving factory went to auction in Magé at the suit of the Banco Commercial. There being no bids on the valuation of 708,400, the factory will again go to auction day after to-morrow with an abatement of 10 per cent on the valuation.

—According to the tariff committee of the chamber of deputies the quantity of wheat imported from the River Plate into Brazil during the last three years has been as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Year and Quantity. Lists 1896 (77,251 tons), 1897 (58,091), and 1898 (73,318).

—At a meeting of importers held at the exchange building on Thursday it was resolved to memorialize congress against some of the burdensome provisions in the general revenue bill. We trust that these merchants thoroughly understand the necessity of persistent, tenacious, organized and systematic action in defending themselves from oppressive legislation.

—Mr. Carlos G. Rheingantz, a prominent manufacturer, says that the decrease in imports into Brazil is due to the replacement of foreign merchandise by Brazilian manufactures, for which, on the contrary, the demand has also diminished. In other words imports have decreased because the people are unable to buy, and for this state of affairs burdensome taxation is chiefly responsible.

—On the 14th July, fourteen tons of rotten fruit were seized in the boiling-room of the jam factory of Sir Thomas Lipton, in London. The magistrate ordered its immediate destruction. No, thank you! no more of Lipton's jams for me! There's good fruit enough in the world for most of us, and there is no need for us to eat refuse and rotten fruit in order to swell Sir Tommy's fortune!

—It would be a great convenience were some other sign than \$ employed in the currency of this country, for it is continually used abroad in the sense of dollars. For instance The Textile Mercury recently reproduced some cotton factory statistics from our columns, and in doing so changed the position of the sign \$ so that the amounts became dollars instead of milreis, which is equivalent to increasing them six times.

—Deputy Tosta shows that the tobacco industry of Brazil is suffering very much from burdensome taxation. In Goyaz many farmers, he says, have abandoned tobacco culture, and the state senate of Minas Geraes, in view of the precarious situation of tobacco planters, has voted a resolution to ask congress to lighten the burden. He gives the following figures showing the decrease, under the influence of burdensome taxation, in the exportation of cigars from Bahia :

Table with 2 columns: Year and Quantity. Lists 1897 (32,256,597), 1898 (1st half 11,292,100 and 2nd 13,649,104), and 1899 (1st 6,671,571).

—Our imports from Argentina and Uruguay during the first 7 months of this year include some big items. From Rosario there were received 224,172 tons of hay, 31,991 tons of wheat, 2,449 tons of flour and 5,700 tons of Indian corn. From Buenos Aires Brazil received 73,408 bags of wheat, 408,677 bags of flour, 101,507 bags of Indian corn and 42 hales of wool. Montevideo supplied us with 4,562 hales of wool, 25 burlades of sheepskins, 293,002 bundles of dried meat, 3,335 pipes and 2,238 hogsheads of grease, 283,991 bags of flour, 705 bags of bran, 54,558 bags of wheat, 150 bags of linseed, 380 bags of barley, 1510 bags of beans, 852 bales of hay, 30 cases of ostrich feathers, 4,321 cases of salted tongues, 50 cases of meat extract, 7 tons of bones and bone ash, 7,800 sheep, 2 steers, 45 horses and the ass previously reported.



STOCKS AND SHARES

Sales of Stocks and Shares.

Table of stock and share sales for September 4th, 1899, including various municipal and bank shares.

Table of stock and share sales for September 5th, 1899, including various municipal and bank shares.

Table of stock and share sales for September 6th, 1899, including various municipal and bank shares.

Table of stock and share sales for September 7th, 1899, including various municipal and bank shares.

Table of stock and share sales for September 8th, 1899, including various municipal and bank shares.

Table of stock and share sales for September 9th, 1899, including various municipal and bank shares.

Table of Saturday's quotations in São Paulo, listing various banks and companies.

Table listing various exporters and their respective goods, including coffee and other commodities.

Daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro

Table showing daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro, categorized by origin and quantity.

Imports.

Table listing various import goods and their prices, including flour, oil, and other commodities.

Exports.

Table listing various export goods and their prices, including coffee, sugar, and other commodities.

White Pine.—There were no arrivals. The market is dull. The ruling price continues to be \$2000 per dozen.

Wool.—There were no arrivals. The market is dull. The ruling price continues to be \$2000 per dozen.

Coal.—The following vessels arrived with coal last week: Cardiff, ex Swindon, 2,460 tons.

Shipping News. ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. SEPTEMBER 5. GASPÉ.—Br. bg. Union; 103 tons; Davey; 53 ds; codfish to L. A. Magalhães & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS. SEPTEMBER 6. PENSACOLA.—Br. bk. Leuka; 1,351 tons; Harris; ballast.

Freights. NEW YORK.—45 cents and 5% primage per bag of coffee.

Engagements. GENOA.—It. str. Duca di Galliera, 7,725 bags of coffee.

Table listing arrivals of foreign steamers, including ship names, origins, and agents.

Table listing departures of foreign steamers, including ship names, destinations, and agents.

Table listing foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, September 10th 1899.

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

Stocks and Bonds and Joint Stock Companies --- September 11th.

Table with columns: Emission, Circulation, Public Funds, Nominal Value, Last Quotation. Lists various stocks and bonds with their respective values and market prices.

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Banks, Paid, Reserve Fund, Last Dividend, Last quotation. Lists various bank stocks and their financial details.

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Railways, Paid, Reserve fund, Last Dividend, Last quotation. Lists various railway stocks and their financial details.

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Tramways, Paid, Reserve fund, Last Dividend, Last quotation. Lists various tramway stocks and their financial details.

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Steamships, Paid, Reserve fund, Last Dividend, Last quotation. Lists various steamship stocks and their financial details.

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Cotton Mills, etc., Paid, Reserve fund, Last Dividend, Last quotation. Lists various cotton mill and other industrial stocks and their financial details.

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Insurance, Paid, Reserve fund, Last Dividend, Last Quotation. Lists various insurance stocks and their financial details.

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Miscellaneous, Paid, Reserve fund, Last Dividend, Last Quotation. Lists various miscellaneous stocks and their financial details.

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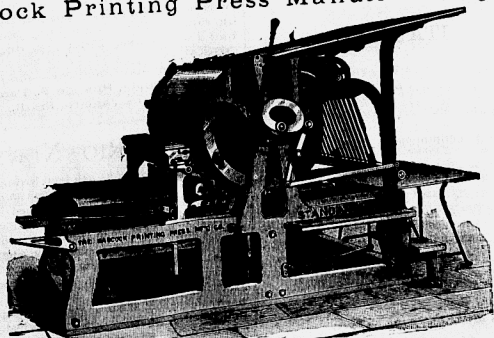
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