

THE RIO NEWS.

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NUMBER 38

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Travellers' Directory.

São Paulo: Through express trains leave the Central station daily at 6 a. m. and 8:30 p. m. (dormitorio); returning leaves S. Paulo at 5 a. m. and 5 p. m. (dormitorio). Change of cars both ways at Taubaté. Numerous steamers weekly for Santos, connecting with the São Paulo Railway.

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ALVARO E. DOS REIS, Pastor. Residence: On the Church premises.

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

W. B. BAGBY, D. D., Pastor. Caixa 352

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

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Miscellaneous.

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WEST COAST ITEMS.

—Telegrams from Santiago state that the Chilean government proposes to reduce the army by a corps in each branch of the service. We sincerely trust the telegram is true, for it will not only be beneficial to Chili but it will be a good example to other South American republics.

—In Peru, industry is still very little developed. In the north of the republic the home industry of plaiting straw hats is the principal one. At Cuzco some coarse woollen cloth (military cloth) is manufactured, which is used in Peru and in Bolivia. At Lima a large cotton-spinning and weaving establishment has been established for a number of years. This was originally the undertaking of a Peruvian; but for some years past it has been carried on by a joint-stock company with British capital, whose productions meet with a good sale in the country itself.—Textile Mercury.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The August returns show that there were in Buenos Aires 2,970 births, 506 marriages and 1,192 deaths.

—The August receipts of the Montevideo custom-house were \$672,764.19, which is in excess of the receipts for the same month of 1898 and 1899.

—After talking in the Argentine senate for two hours in favor of his financial scheme, on the 16th inst., Dr. Carlos Pellegrini had a fainting fit and the discussion was postponed.

—Telegrams from Sucre state that the Bolivian government accuses the Amazonas state government of promoting the Acre revolution, and expects Brazil to deal justly with Bolivia in the matter.

—Ricciotti Garibaldi embarked at Montevideo for Italy on the 16th. In taking leave of his friends he says he expects to return in a short time, from which it may be inferred that his colonization scheme has received some encouragement.

—There was an absurd rumor afloat in Buenos Aires on the 15th that an explosive bomb had been found in the window of President Roca's residence. It was afterwards found that the dangerous parcel was some inoffensive thing, more ridiculous than dangerous.

—It is said that the development of mining enterprises in southern Bolivia is now attracting much attention. It should not be forgotten, however, that the risk is extremely great because of unsettled political disputes. Practically there is no security in Bolivia either for life or property.

—A Buenos Aires exchange says that Mr. James Gallo has obtained a twenty years' concession from the Santiago del Estero government to start a tanning and sugar factory in that province, but does not mention what the reward amounts to, nor how it happens that two such industries have become yoke fellows.

—To shew the conditions of affairs in La Plata we would point out that the local government had all copies of an evening contemporary published in this city, confiscated because it contained an article in which the powers that be were addressed in strong language. The unfortunate boys who were selling the papers not only lost their money but were put in gaol for a few hours.—Times, Buenos Aires. [What in the world had the newsboys to do with the matter?]

—The miserable murderer of the Ortiz family, some months ago, is still in charge of the Brazilian authorities, and from what is said, it seems they are more inclined to set him free than to grant his extradition. The Siglo calls attention to this, and urges the necessity of revising the extradition treaty in order to make it more efficacious. It will be great infamy if such a horrible assassin is allowed to go unpunished.—Montevideo Times, September 5.

—Everyday makes it more and more certain that the public will have nothing to do with the scheme for the repudiation of the large part of the currency. Not only does the proposal offend the moral sense of the mass of the people, but its conditions cannot be carried out. The proposition is not even to redeem the notes which carry the credit of the nation, but merely to substitute a promise to pay less than half the original amount of a debt forced upon the public. In both cases a promise was all the guarantee given, with no apparent likelihood of its being redeemed. There is a plausibility of the question quite aside from that of the moral character of the proposition, and that is the effect it will have on all kinds of business transactions. The project reduces the amount of current money from 300 million to less than half that sum. If all values were to be reduced in like proportion it would not matter, but 44 cents cannot do the work of 100 cents by any decree. It would require years for a readjustment to these conditions. If the bill should pass, as submitted, it would precipitate a crisis in the business world. There would not be enough of money to do the work which money has to do, on the basis of the present relation of values, and there is no power in congress to endow it with the magic virtue. This will appear in due time, and the project will fall to the ground under the sheer excess of its own weight.—Buenos Aires Herald.

—We quote from the Buenos Aires Herald: "It is said that the water in the woods at Cruz del Eje are being exploited in ruthless and that they are being destroyed. In many countries there are laws by which he who cuts a tree down has to plant five. The deforestation of a land leads to drought. There are quite recent examples of this in Canada, where whole forests have disappeared and the rainfall decreased to almost vanishing-point. However, little reform can be expected in this direction in these days of greed of gold and immediate profits at all costs. Argentines never care what happens to future generations; they destroy the wealth of the land and borrow money for themselves, leaving a legacy to the next generation poverty and debt."

—Taxes, like some railway company earnings, suffer in many countries from a disproportionate expenditure. The Argentine reform appears to be sadly in need of some more up-to-date method of collection than at present prevails there; for it is reported from Buenos Aires that it is not too much to say that the available resources of this administration would suffer to only a small extent if the majority of the direct taxes imposed since 1890 were altogether abolished and the expense of the employment of numerous newspapers pressed. The methods of collecting the internal taxes are not only unduly costly and vexatious to the ratepayer, but leave the door open for many corrupt practices and taxes nominally yielding a large revenue in reality produce very little profit to the government. The abolition thus hinted at would be certain to be hailed with satisfaction in at least one quarter; but its unlikelihood seems only to make the suggestion appear cruel.—Financial News, Aug. 9.

—Though the R. M. S. «Magdalena» arrived off Flores island early on Saturday, the weather outside was so rough that nothing could be done with her, and it was not until midday on Sunday that the mails and passengers were landed, the latter after disinfection. Meanwhile two of her boats had an unpleasant and dangerous experience. The long boat, with the doctor on board, the «Magdalena» with the purpose of going to Flores island, but was unable to stem the strong current flowing, which completely carried it away, and the same fate overtook a second boat which was sent to the assistance of the first. One of the boats managed to reach the shore at Plaza Rosa, where the inmates spent the night without shelter or provisions, and the other found refuge alongside the Italian bark «Columbia» some ten miles to the east of the island. Both boats were picked up safely on Saturday morning by the tug «Fulton», which had been sent in search of them, after having been some sixteen hours away from the vessel.—Montevideo Times, Sept. 5.

—We note that the President of the republic is about to sign a colonising decree accepting the law of the United States in this direction. In order to colonise perfectly he requires railways and means of communication and therefore holds out inducements to railway companies to open up new districts by giving them something like a thousand hectares of land for every kilometre of line laid down. The land will be alongside the railway in alternate sections so that the railway company will not have complete monopoly of all land but pieces at intervals along the route they run along. This scheme is to be applied especially to the south of the republic and present rumors report the following proposed railways: From Santo Antonio bay to the River Chubut and October 16th valley; from Port Tilly to Lake Buenos Aires; from Santa Cruz, to Lago Argentino; from Posadas through Misiones to San Javier. We shall see how this scheme works. Of course colonists will always prefer to go where there is a railway, but we are inclined to think that some waiting will be necessary before the capitalists will be found eager enough to exchange their dollars for land that is of little or no value.—Times, Buenos Aires.

The Journal of Geology is authority for the statement that a new mineral has recently been discovered which, as a fuel, is far superior to coal. The substance, which is of a lustrous black color, is found on the island of Barbadoes, and is called by the natives «manjak». It is thought that manjak is petrified petroleum, great quantities of petroleum being found on the same island. It contains only 2 per cent. of water and fully 27 per cent. of solid organic matter, thus surpassing in utility the best asphalt of Trinidad in which 30 per cent. of water is contained and which has been classed so far as the very finest fuel.

UNDER the name of Det Engelske Selskab (Anglo-Danish Club) a society has been formed in Copenhagen with the view of strengthening the mutual ties of sympathy between Denmark and the English-speaking race. The project proposes in every possible way to propagate a knowledge of English and everything English in Denmark, to encourage the study of the English language and literature, the institutions, political and social movements, etc., of England and America, and on the other hand to spread in these countries as far as possible an interest in Danish affairs. Lectures will be given and discussions held in the English and Danish language, and it is proposed to have permanent club-rooms where all the best English newspapers and periodicals will be accessible to members, and also to form a good English library.

Banks.

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

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Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos (Caixa 550.) (Caixa 185)

Draws on:

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Rio de Janeiro:

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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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Capital..... £ 1,000,000
Idem paid up..... " 800,000
Reserve fund..... " 320,000

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

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THE GREAT CITIES OF THE AMAZON.

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

(Concluded from our last.)

As we steamed on we passed out of the Amazon and into the wide mouth of the Rio Negro. We were now sailing through a jet black stream. Our steamer churned the water into foam and it looked like boiling black molasses. A sailor dropped a bucket over the side and caught up a gallon for me to examine. In the bucket it looked brown, but when I took it up in a glass it seemed almost clear.

The Rio Negro is an immense stream. It is very wide at the mouth, and at first sight it seems almost as large as the Amazon itself. It drains a vast region and is so connected with the Orinoco by the Cassiquiare river that you can enter the Orinoco at its mouth and sail down through to the Rio Negro and the Amazon.

As it nears the Amazon the Rio Negro increases in size. A large part of its lower course is formed of a succession of lakes, some of which are from 20 to 30 miles wide. Its flow is not very rapid, and its ordinary depth is from 100 to 150 feet. It has numerous sand bars, which hinder navigation at very low water, but during the rainy season it rises from 30 to 40 feet and floods a large part of its basin. At its mouth there are high bluffs lining the banks. These are spotted with cacao plantations, back of which is a dense forest. There are numerous palm trees, and among them, now and then, a thatched hut upon piles.

A little further up on the north bank upon a hill is the city of Manaus. The town slopes from the river covering the hills at the back. It looks like a large town from the steamer. At first you see only a maze of white-colored one and two-story buildings roofed with red brick tiles.

As you come nearer the houses near the wharves they grow under your eyes until you realize that they are large business establishments. You see numerous fine buildings, and out of the mass notice a structure somewhat like the pension building at Washington, which is topped with a great dome, covered with porcelaine tiles. That is the theater of Manaus. It will seat 2,000 people, and it is finer than many so-called good theaters of the United States. The theater is partially supported by the government, and troupes are brought here from Pará and other Brazilian ports. It is not a one-night stand, for it takes 2,000 miles to get to and from it, so that the troupes usually stay a week or so. With us came an American circus, which is to get a big guarantee from the government for showing a month in Manaus.

Manaus is an ocean port a thousand miles inland from the Atlantic. Suppose the big Atlantic liners could sail right across the United States to Chicago, and you have about the situation of Manaus in respect to the sea.

My steamer drew sixteen feet. It was an English ship, which had come from New York to Pará, and thence to Manaus. It was of about 2,000 tons, and its time from New York to Manaus was about two weeks. I asked as to the fare, and was told that it was \$90 in gold.

There are steamers here from Lisbon, Liverpool and Hamburg. There are two lines of steamers from New York, and there are little steamers which go from here in seven days to

Iquitos, Perú. Iquitos is about 1,300 miles west of here. It is a large town, and is a great port for rubber. The fare to Iquitos is \$30, and the time from here is seven days, so that in three weeks, if you can make the proper connections, you could go from New York over 2,000 miles up the Amazon by steamer.

There are also vessels here which go up the Rio Negro, the Rio Branco and the Madeira, so that you can reach any part of the upper Amazon region from this point.

Among the leading steamship companies is the Amazon Steam Navigation Company, founded by English capitalists in 1853. Its steamers are of about 500 tons, built in England for this trade. There are twenty-nine of them, and they cover altogether about a half million miles of travel every year. I am told that the company pays good dividends.

In addition to this there is the Brazilian line, which has twelve steamers, aggregating altogether a tonnage of about 15,000. These ships travel up the Amazon and along the coast.

Manaus has about 50,000 people. It has wide streets paved with cobble stones, many of which were brought up the river from Pará. It has many houses faced with tiles imported from Europe, and it has several fine government structures, such as the treasury, the palace and the cathedral.

I called the cathedral a government structure, for it is largely supported by the government. The bishop of the province of Amazonas resides over it and it is the central point for the religion of this part of the world. The government has a large income from its export duty on rubber, and the pickings are probably great.

There are two hotels here. The one at which I am stopping is kept by a French woman, who charges exorbitant prices for poor food, but who has a fairly good cook. There is coffee and bread and butter for breakfast, a table d'hôte lunch and a course dinner. Wine and mineral waters are very dear, costing at least 50 per cent more than they do in any other part of Brazil.

Manaus is lighted by electricity. I have electric lights in my room at the hotel, and I was surprised this afternoon to be called to the telephone to talk with a merchant in the other part of the city.

Manaus is a very advanced town for South America. It has a telephone system with 225 subscribers, which gets a concession of \$4,000 a year from the government for its service.

Its electric lighting plant is owned by an American syndicate, which is now also putting in an electric street car line. The equipment and all the electrical supplies are being brought from the United States, but the coal so far is English, although American coal is beginning to come in.

Manaus has daily newspapers. It has a museum, a college and schools. It has an orphan asylum and several other charitable institutions. I have been much interested in its stores. They keep all sorts of goods, and the stocks of some of them run into the hundreds of thousands of dollars. They ship from here to all parts of the upper Amazon and the rubber camps rely largely upon Manaus for their supplies. I am told that the merchants make big money, and that they will not look at anything that pays less than 25 per cent. The most of them are interested more or less in the rubber forests, and nearly all are to a great extent purchasers and shippers of rubber.

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

CRICKET IN S. PAULO.

LADIES' XI vs. GENTLEMEN'S XI (Left Hand & Broomsticks.)

This interesting cricket match took place on Tuesday the 5th inst., on the ground of the S. P. A. C. and in spite of the rather cold weather was most thoroughly enjoyed, both by the players and their friends who mustered strong, especially the fair sex.

The ladies winning the toss batted first and thanks to the brilliant play of Miss E. Florde, who made 23 runs, and the sterling display of Miss Beaumont and Miss G. von Bulow, and in fact of the rest of the team, their score when the last wicket fell had reached the very creditable total of 83 runs.

The gentlemen who had to face the bowling of Miss A. Florde and of Miss Leishman, and later on of Miss L. Jacobs, could only just manage by very careful play to get to within a short distance of this total, and the last wicket fell amid great excitement when the score had reached 81, thus leaving the ladies victors by the narrow margin of 2 runs. Miss A. Florde clean bowled nine of her opponents, Miss Jacobs, though not being so successful as regards taking wickets, proved most difficult to play; she has evidently bowled against broomsticks before.

The game all through was most exciting, and the ladies well deserved to win, their fielding being very good, while their batting was excellent all round and showed that the fair conquerors must have worked hard in practising for the event.

Mrs. Florde kindly provided tea for all, while Miss Crumback made a most indefatigable and careful scorer.

During the interval between the innings, a photograph of the two teams was taken, which will remain as a memento of a most enjoyable afternoon.

The scores were :

LADIES' XI. Miss Leishman, b. M. King. Mrs. Geo. Krug, c. H. Johns, b. J. Webster. Miss E. Fforde, c. F. Fforde, b. M. King. Miss L. Jacobs, b. F. Fforde. Miss A. Fforde, c. E. G. Knight, b. A. Crompton. Miss Beaumont, c. W. Rule, b. M. King. Miss L. Lees, c. F. Fforde, b. E. G. Knight. Miss G. von Bulow, c. E. G. Knight, b. M. King. Mrs. A. Crompton, c. M. King, b. M. King. Miss E. von Bulow, not out. Mrs. C. Walker, b. H. Johns. Byes 6, wides 30.

Total 83

GENTLEMENS' XI.

R. J. Fforde, b. Miss A. Fforde. H. S. Kirkman, b. do. W. F. Rule, b. do. H. R. Penington, b. Miss L. Jacobs. H. B. M. Johns, b. Miss A. Fforde. M. King, b. do. J. S. Webster, b. do. F. C. Fforde, b. do. A. N. Crompton, b. do. E. G. Knight, not out. Byes 1.

Total 81

SOROCABA vs. S. PAULO.

This match was played at Sorocaba, Sept. 6th. Sorocaba won the toss and made 137 in first innings. The Paulistas then went in, but made only 39 with most wickets down in consequence of the splendid bowling of Mr. E. Hadfield and J. Snape, up to the end of the first day. The Paulistas, however, on the second day brought their total up to 77.

Going in for the second time Sorocaba only reached 39, Mr. H. Snape being neatly caught first ball. There was great excitement on the Paulistas going in for the second time, which as the score grew, increased considerably. They were not to be the victors, however, being all dismissed for 85.

The scores were :

SOROCABA.

1st innings. F. Jacques, b. McIntyre. E. Hadfield, c. Rule. J. Snape, b. McIntyre. S. Hadfield, b. Goodier. H. Snape (capt.), not out. W. Ward, b. Rule. L. Haseldene, c. Knight, b. Glencross. W. Crichton, b. Rule. Askam, b. McIntyre. J. Kirk, ct. Knight, b. Cookson. Jacques, ct. Knight, b. Cookson. Extras.

Total 137

2nd innings.

F. Jacques, b. Rule. E. Hadfield, ct. Hart, b. Rule. J. Snape, retired hurt. S. Hadfield, b. Rule. H. Snape (capt.), ct. Fforde, b. Rule. B. Ward, b. Glencross. W. Haseldene, run out. W. Crichton, ct. and b. Blomeley. Askam, st. Goodier, b. McIntyre. J. Kirk, st. Goodier, b. Rule. Jacques, not out. Extras.

S. PAULO.

1st innings.

J. J. Blomeley, b. E. Hadfield. F. Goodier, b. E. Hadfield. J. McIntyre, b. J. Snape. W. F. Rule (capt.), b. J. Snape. S. Glencross, b. J. Snape. E. G. Knight, b. do. H. Cookson, ct. Ward, b. E. Hadfield. W. Hart, not out. T. H. Christy, ct. Hadfield, b. J. Snape. F. Davison, b. S. Hadfield. R. Fforde, b. E. Hadfield. Extras.

Total 77

2nd innings.

J. J. Blomeley, b. S. Hadfield. F. Goodier, b. H. Snape. J. McIntyre, ct. E. Hadfield, b. H. Snape. W. F. Rule (Capt.), b. E. Hadfield. S. Glencross, b. S. Hadfield. E. G. Knight, run out. H. Cookson, not out. W. Hart, b. S. Hadfield. T. H. Christy, b. E. Hadfield. F. Davison, b. E. Hadfield. R. Fforde, b. S. Hadfield. Extras.

Total 85

The São Paulo Athletic Club's cricket team which went to Sorocaba on Wednesday Sept. 6th wishes to place on record its hearty thanks

for the magnificent manner in which it was treated by all Sorocaba friends. The recollections of the two days match, followed by athletic sports and a football match, will remain green in the memory of all who were there.

The sumptuous banquet provided at the close of each day's game by Mr. and Mrs. Snape at their delightful home, the impromptu concert and the eventful moonlight ride back to the hotel passed all too quickly for the agreeably surprised Paulistas. Not only was the journey one of recreation, but also of instruction, the various gigantic cotton mills were visited and the English managers vied with one another in clearly and intelligently explaining all the various processes of manufacture to the admiring onlookers.

The team on Saturday rode out to Messrs. Speers and Otterer's Santa Rozalia mill where after seeing the largest stationary locomotive in Brazil they were hospitably entertained at a farewell luncheon by Mr. and Mr. Kirk.

The ride back was nearly marred by an accident Mr. S. Glencross' horse taking the bit between its teeth and bolting. Mr. F. Goodier gallantly stopped the runaway and the ride was continued to the Sorocaba Club, which also entertained the visitors in a charming manner.

CRICKET IN SANTOS.

On the 8th inst. a well-contested match was played on the Santos cricket ground between eleven chosen by Mr. E. O. Broad and Mr. H. Born. It will be remarked that better scores were made than the State of São Paulo eleven were making at the same time against Rio on the Icaray ground, but it is always that way in cricket. When we want and expect a good score, we are very likely to get a duck's egg. The scores were :

H. BORN'S XI.

A. Sell, ct. Evans, b. S. Smith. R. Lloyd, ct. Tracey, b. Broad. J. A. Cross, ct. and b. Murray. H. Born, run out. T. Evans, ct. Lewis, b. Tracey. A. Tweedie, not out. C. Pritchard, ct. Crewe, b. Morgan. H. P. Smith, b. Morgan. J. Cadzow, b. Murray. E. Greeve, b. " Extras. Total 185

E. O. BROAD'S XI.

P. Crewe, ct. Born, b. Lloyd. A. Lewis, ct. H. P. Smith, b. Lloyd. F. H. Gepp, not out. F. Tracey, not out. C. Murray. C. Stewart Smith. H. Morgan. H. L. Wright, did not bat. H. Hampshire. H. O. Jones. E. O. Broad. Extras. Total 171

PERNAMBUCO CRICKET.

"RAILWAYS AND BANKS" 25. "WORLD"

This match was played on August 27th, with 12 men on each side. The "Railways and Banks" have to thank themselves for their "beating", for, had they been at all keen, the three top scorers on the opposite side would have had short lives. Unfortunately, there were more misses than catches, which will sometimes happen in spite of every effort to keep men up to the mark. It is noteworthy that Latham's lobbs got 6 wickets for 23.

The scores were as follows :

RAILWAYS AND BANKS.

E. G. Paton, b. Pratt. G. F. Fellows, ct. Lakeman, b. Foy. H. S. Fellows, ct. Daniel, b. Pratt. C. H. Howe, b. Conolly. F. Cleetonson, b. do. W. J. McMurtrie, ct. Foy, b. Pratt. C. C. Deere, ct. Deere, (?), b. Conolly. H. F. Comber, not out. J. Meadows, b. Daniel. L. Latham, ct. Boxwell, b. do. H. Fletcher, ct. Marshall, b. Conolly. W. Pendleton, b. Daniel. Extras. Total 105

WORLD.

J. Riley, ct. Cleetonson, b. Riley. P. Daniel, ct. and b. G. F. Fellows. W. Boxwell, ct. Howe, b. do. R. Conolly, ct. Deere, b. Latham. F. Foy, ct. G. F. Fellows, b. do. C. Pratt, ct. Cleetonson, b. do. W. Morgan, b. McMurtrie. W. Strange, ct. Howe, b. Latham. C. K. Pierce, st. Paton, b. do. G. Stethlin, st. Paton, b. do. F. Lakeman, not out. W. Marshall, ct. and b. Comber. Extras. Total 188

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ELECTRIC TRACTION

Offers comfortable and safe transportation to the most picturesque places of this capital.

NEW PROVISIONAL TIME-TABLE

Table with columns UP and DOWN, and sub-columns for various stations like Largo de S. Francisco, Rua Conde de Bomfim, etc. Includes numerical data for fares and times.

(* The trips marked by * are extraordinary and will be in force only on SUNDAYS, HOLIDAYS and NATIONAL FEAST DAYS, excepting from 1st November to 1st May, during which period the three first and the two last extraordinary trips will be run daily.

SINGLE FARES

Table listing fares for routes like Rua Conde do Bomfim to the Alto da Boa Vista, etc.

SPECIAL CARS

(MAXIMUM SKATING CAPACITY 36 PERSONS)

Table listing special car fares for up and down trips.

A tariff for baggage and parcels may be had at the offices of the company. The railway has cars for freights, which will be transported by previous adjustment.

Rio de Janeiro, 14 September 1899.

Adolph Eschaff,

GENERAL MANAGER.

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Missing Friends.

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

VADGIAN, James—who was employed for some time as engine driver on the Central Argentine Railway and who left Rosario, 3 or 4 years ago. Rio de Janeiro, 20th August, 1899.

ROOMS TO LET

Two pleasant rooms with board at No. 2, Rua Boa Viagem, S. Domingos, only five minutes from the bar station.

TO BE LET OR SOLD.

House on the Morro do Cavalão, Jurujuba. Apply to H. A. DELVALLE, 13, Rua da Alfandega.

Collegio Americano Fluminense.

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

Hotels.

THERESOPOLIS GRANDE HOTEL THERESOPOLIS

SITUATED AT THE ALTO DO THERESOPOLIS. GEORGES SCHNEIDER has the honor of advising his friends and patrons that he has taken charge of the management of the Hotel Theresopolis, which patronage heretofore extended to him, and offering all possible comforts to convalescents and Summer guests. The Hotel furnishes transportation to the foot of the Serra and vice-versa. References may be obtained at: Messrs. Netto, Bastos & Co., 12, Rua de S. Bento, Monteiro Jr. & C., 38, Vis. Inhaúma, Soares & Niemeyer, 6, da Alfandega, Mr. Bernardino da S. Carvalho, No. 1, Rua Fresca. Telgr. Address:—Georges, Theresopolis.

Hotel dos Estrangeiros

PRAÇA FERREIRA VIANNA (Cattede) 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 water-closets, drinking water filtered by the Pasteur system, good table service, and is, therefore, to be considered the first hotel of the capital. Possesses also a sumptuous saloon and splendid table-service for banquets. Its restaurant and service cannot be excelled.

Grande Hotel Metropole

181, RUA DAS LARANJEIRAS, 181

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

The most comfortable Hotel in the city. The bath is likewise being improved. As before, particular pains will be taken to provide the guests of this Hotel with a first-class table, and with the best of service and attention. The electric train 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 quiet street, with tram for all central points, and fully laid out pleasure garden, particularly suitable for ladies and children, and well-mounted bath-rooms provided with hot and cold water. The Hotel is especially adapted for families, for whose comfort and convenience nothing will be found lacking. It contains a large dining-room, open on verandah overlooking the garden. Special attention will be given to orders by mail and telegraph.

TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

Great Britain.

SEPT. 10.—The Transvaal government now accepts the proposal of Mr. Chamberlain to form a mixed commission to enquire into the questions pending between the two governments.

The Northumberland regiment is ready to embark for South Africa.

SEPT. 11.—The Evening News publishes an interview with Esterhazy who said that Dreyfus was rightly condemned.

Telegrams from Vienna and New York published in London say that the very worst impression has been created by the Dreyfus sentence, and that there are movements on foot in both countries to induce people not to take part in the coming exhibition.

There is a case of bubonic plague reported from Heyourt in Asia Minor.

SEPT. 12.—Paris telegrams say that the state of Dreyfus' health is precarious, and that the doctors say he has only a few more years to live.

The animosity against France on account of the Dreyfus sentence is daily increasing.

The Transvaal to-day received the final proposals of Mr. Chamberlain for a pacific settlement of the difficulty.

The Indian troops which were to leave for South Africa on the 19th, have received orders not to leave before the 25th.

The hop harvest in Kent and Sussex is completely lost this year owing to drouth, heat and insects.

There was a collision of trains near Manchester to-day. One passenger was killed and 15 injured.

SEPT. 13.—The London press publishes to-day information from an apparently reliable source that all the documents mentioned in the *bordereau* are in the German ministry of war, and that five of them absolutely prove the innocence of Dreyfus.

The idea of collective abstention from the Paris exhibition of 1900 is gaining ground throughout England.

There is great excitement in Pretoria, where war is considered imminent. The ministry is deliberating on the reply to the last Chamberlain proposals, and the Volksraad is waiting to consider the terms.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* publishes a Capetown telegram saying that the Afrikaner Bund has advised President Kruger to accept the terms laid down.

Mr. Reilly, the Transvaal secretary of state, said in the course of an interview that the situation is not yet desperate, and that a pacific settlement was yet possible.

There was only one death of bubonic plague in Oporto yesterday.

SEPT. 14.—Bills posted all over London invite everybody to attend a monster meeting in Hyde Park on Sunday, condemning the Dreyfus sentence. (We have seen many meetings in Hyde Park on our time on all sorts of smouldering, burning and burnt-out questions, but if Hyde Park railings fall this time they will fall outwards. The Briton with all his faults, and he has many, has an innate love of justice ingrained in his constitution. He has implicit reliance on his judges' impartiality, be they criminal, civil or military. He has never had a judicial scandal. Consequently he would like to glorify the immaculate character of British justice at the expense of a neighboring nation's justice at the expense of a huge scandal, but it greatly depends on whom the conveners of the meeting may be.)

The semi-official organs say that the government is taking no part in the agitation to keep exhibits from the Paris exhibition.

The Portuguese ambassador has had long conferences with Lord Salisbury over the South African question.

A telegram from the Boston Post is published in London that Generals Rozer and Mercier wish to favor the release of Dreyfus on condition that he remains three years out of the country. (This is a catch-penny yarn not intended for Brazil. Brazil is full up, and has no room for more.)

A telegram from Bloemfontein says the burghers of the Orange Free State have decided to join their brethren in the Transvaal in case of war.

SEPT. 15.—In the Jewish quarter of London some Frenchmen have been assaulted, and the police have made several arrests.

Telegrams announce the appearance of bubonic plague in Lourenço Marques, where 42 deaths have already occurred.

The reply of the Transvaal to the last note of Mr. Chamberlain is anxiously awaited. It is expected to be an unfavorable one, and war preparations are being actively made on both sides. The Transvaal is fortifying its frontiers, and 16,000 British troops are to leave Southampton to-morrow.

A stupid telegram from New York says that 10,000 Irishmen have offered their services to President Kruger. If funds ready to equip idiots, they have a funds ready to equip themselves, the United States could not allow them to leave with a breach of neutrality, they would inevitably be captured on the high seas, and if they landed Kruger would regard their presence as a wife of the enemy.

The government published a blue book to-day on the negotiations with the Transvaal up to the 8th inst., giving all the documents sent and received.

France.

SEPT. 10.—Contrary to expectation, the disturbances which were expected to follow the second condemnation of Dreyfus have not taken place in France. The verdict of the

council of war, not only condemned the accused to 10 years imprisonment in a fortress in France, but also included his military degradation. It is not stated whether this sentence dates from now or from 1894. The prisoner signed his appeal to the supreme tribunal of war this morning.

The *Matin*, *Figaro*, *Temps* and other papers that have favored the revision of the Dreyfus case say that the general staff and is an insult to common sense. These journals note with satisfaction that M. Demange and Labori have notes of various defects in the decision, which will be submitted in due time to the court of cassation which will be the ultimate court of appeal. The case will, however, not be dealt with by that court until the Zola trial at Versailles has been decided towards the end of November.

Later despatches say that a large meeting of socialists was held in Havre to protest against the sentence in the Dreyfus case. The police dispersed the crowd and arrested 15 of the most excited. At Belfort about a hundred roughs stoned the house of M. Jacques Dreyfus, brother to the prisoner, and broke all the windows. The mob was vigorously dispersed by the police, who made several arrests. The attack has been condemned by all parties.

SEPT. 11.—A London telegram says that Esterhazy declares that Dreyfus has been justly and legally condemned.

Typhus fever has broken out amongst the basement men in 'Fort Chabrol,' and it is said that M. Guérin was one of the first attacked.

Telegrams from Rennes say that Dreyfus appears to be in a state of perfect tranquillity, and that a second degradation will not take place.

The revisionist papers say that in a short while the campaign in favor of Dreyfus will be reopened more energetically than ever and without regard to the result to France.

Matthew Dreyfus says he will fight the case out to the bitter end.

The *Temps* hopes that Dreyfus will be pardoned in the expectation that France will become pacified in consequence. It is added that Major Carriere, who acted as prosecutor in the trial at Rennes, is in favor of the prisoner being pardoned. (To our mind, this is only adding insult to injury. Dreyfus has now had a second trial before the court at Rennes, and all the evidence, with the exception of the secret dossier, has been published to the world. Public opinion has decided that the evidence known was insufficient to convict the prisoner, and Col. Picquart—the hero of the case—who knew the contents of the dossier, sided with public opinion. A pardon would still leave the name of Dreyfus tainted with two convictions for treason, when he is fully entitled to be cleared of all guilt. We sincerely hope the poor martyr's health will be sustained until France has acknowledged his innocence and cleaned out her military Augean stable.)

The socialists at Havre have announced a still larger meeting in favor of Dreyfus to take place to-day. The police have taken measures to suppress the meeting.

In Budapest, a number of people made a manifestation in favor of Dreyfus before the French consulate on Saturday night when the verdict became known. The police has taken precautions to prevent a repetition of the demonstration, and an official note has expressed the regret of the authorities for the occurrence.

The French medical commission from the Pasteur institute, sent to Oporto to study the bubonic plague, has reported that the epidemic may continue for months or years without increasing in intensity; that it will be hard to keep it from spreading to unhealthy places on the continent, and that the sanitary cordon is useless.

SEPT. 12.—Zola has published a brilliant article in *L'Aurore* in favor of Dreyfus in which he affirms his knowledge that Esterhazy furnished documents to Col. Schwartzkoppen, written by his own hand, and that these documents actually exist in the ministry of war in Berlin. He also exhorts the French government not to have Germany inflict the disgrace on France of offering, of her own accord, the proofs of the innocence of Dreyfus, and adds that at his coming trial at Versailles, Me. Labori will produce irrefutable documents which will throw the light of truth on the case. He finishes by saying: "The incontestable proof of the innocence of Dreyfus has to appear then, even at the cost of my blood and my liberty."

Dreyfus at Rennes receives a large number of letters daily from all parts of the world. The doctors say that his health is not good, and that they can only give him a few months to live.

SEPT. 13.—The *Journal* says that all the cabinet ministers are of opinion that General Mercier should be tried before a council of war, but President Loubet is against the idea as he hopes to find a peaceful solution to the case without taking extreme measures against the superior army. A decision is expected early next week.

The general staff is to have nothing further to do with questions of espionage, which will be dealt with by the secret police.

Attempts have been made to induce the workmen engaged on the preparation of the exhibition buildings for next year to leave their work, but without success. Several of the inciters have been seized by the workmen themselves and handed over to the police.

SEPT. 14.—The health of Dreyfus is now said to have considerably improved. *L'Aurore* publishes an article by Prof. An. L. Arago in which he states there is a letter from Col. Schwartzkoppen in existence which gives proof positive of the innocence of Dreyfus,

and that the minister of war can easily lay hands on it.

News received and published in Paris from the principal European capitals is to the effect that the agitation to boycott the Paris exhibition of 1900 is not a serious one.

The accusations against Déroulède, Guérin and others for conspiracy against the government have now been formally drawn up.

The preliminary trials of the anti-semitic, nationalist and young royalist leagues have commenced in Nantes and Saint-Brieux.

SEPT. 15.—The French representatives abroad that not the slightest importance can be attached to the statements that either merchants or intending visitors will be deterred from attending the exhibition because of the Dreyfus sentence, and that no attention should be paid to the statements of some temporarily excited journals.

The number of papers which believe that Dreyfus will be reprieved by the President next week is rapidly increasing.

M. Waldeck Rousseau assured a delegation of radicals to-day that the government has absolute proof of the existence of a conspiracy against the actual form of government in France.

BAHIA BRITISH CLUB.

On the 2nd inst. the Bahia British Club celebrated its 25th anniversary with a Club dinner of 55 covers. Mr. J. Daniel, vice-president of the Club, presiding. In addition to members of the Club, there was a considerable number of invited guests present, among them representatives of the local press.

Founded in 1874, the Bahia British Club has enjoyed an uninterrupted and phenomenal career of prosperity. While English clubs in other cities have led a precarious existence, often failing for want of harmonious support, the Bahia club has gone on quietly and steadily, and is now able to show a list of 120 members. One reason for this is that it has never indulged in pretensions, being content to provide what the average member requires and is able to pay for. And another reason, perhaps, is that of its liberality, for while it has founded and managed as a British club, it has admitted others to the privileges of membership and has thus escaped the stigma of exclusiveness, which is so often the bane of British organizations.

At the banquet of the 2nd inst. the menu was everything that the friends of the Club could wish, and it is needless to say that it was thoroughly appreciated. At its termination, the following toasts were proposed, which were responded to by the gentleman named:

"The Queen," Mr. Daniel.

"The Club," Mr. Fred. Willcox.

"Foreign Members," Mr. George Anderson.

"Past Presidents," Dr. Frederico C. Rebello.

After the toasts, Mr. Daniel read a letter from Sr. Aloysio de Carvalho, tendering his congratulations. The chairman also stated that Dr. João Batista de Castro Rebello, editor-in-chief of *A Bahia*, who is one of the oldest and most distinguished members of the club, was unable to be present on account of illness. At the close of Mr. Steel's response to the toast "Foreign Members," Dr. Guerreiro de Castro, speaking for the latter, proposed the health of the Club's president, Mr. George Anderson, who was unfortunately absent. This toast elicited much applause.

The banquet and speeches were followed by a smoking concert. The chairman also stated that Dr. João Batista de Castro Rebello, editor-in-chief of *A Bahia*, who is one of the oldest and most distinguished members of the club, was unable to be present on account of illness. At the close of Mr. Steel's response to the toast "Foreign Members," Dr. Guerreiro de Castro, speaking for the latter, proposed the health of the Club's president, Mr. George Anderson, who was unfortunately absent. This toast elicited much applause.

The Club is to be warmly congratulated on the success of its 25th birthday festivities, and we trust that its jubilee will be even more successful and enjoyable. It is something to look back over 25 years of unbroken life; it will be more when the half century is reached and the Club is able to say that in making itself useful to Englishmen and their friends during these many years it has succeeded in keeping them united and in making life more pleasant to them.

The following astounding occurrence is related by Sr. Carlos G. Rheingantz in a letter to the *Jornal do Commercio* from Desterro on the 6th inst. Sr. Rheingantz being a passenger on the Brazilian steamer Desterro. In the port of S. Francisco, Santa Catharina, a female steamer passenger died on the evening of the 3rd, while the steamer was moored alongside the wharf. The death was communicated to the health officer, so that the body could be removed for burial, as the steamer was to sail the next morning. That humane and intelligent official refused, however, to take charge of the body or to have it landed for burial, but ordered the captain to land and bury it on some island in the bay. The body was therefore kept on board all night, and was buried on an island near the bar the next morning, the steamer losing two hours by it. Further comment is unnecessary, as it would offend the susceptibilities of the health officer at S. Francisco to tell him how unchristian and unfeeling his conduct was.

THE RIO NEWS
PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor

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RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPTEMBER 19th, 1899.

In previous discussions of the crisis through which we are now passing, we have dwelt more particularly upon difficulties encountered in commercial centres. We have now to call attention to the situation in the coffee districts. Through the courtesy of a well-informed gentleman, who has recently returned from a trip through some of the richest coffee districts of the country, we learn that the situation there has become critical to an unprecedented degree. This might be surmised from the reports of foreclosure sales of plantations for absurdly low prices—so low in fact that in some districts the planters have combined to prevent these sales by violence. In the Ribeirão Preto district a plantation representing an original cost of 385,000\$, and on which 150,000\$ has subsequently been expended in machinery and improvements, was sold a few days since for the ridiculous sum of 10,000\$! A better illustration of the crisis could not be given. It should be remembered that the Ribeirão Preto district is perhaps the richest and most flourishing in all Brazil, and yet so intense is the crisis, that plantations are being knocked down for a fiftieth part of their value. Another case related to us is where a plantation valued at 600,000\$, was saved from foreclosure sale by a São Paulo firm on a mortgage of 60,000\$, only by raising the money by a subscription among friends. And not only are the planters unable to meet their indebtedness, but they are actually unable to meet current expenses. Within the past two months they have been compelled to reduce the wages paid to laborers, and with the result that the colonists are leaving them by thousands. Over fifteen thousand have left the country during the last two months, and all the available accommodations on outgoing steamers are engaged for months to come. The manager of probably the largest coffee estate in São Paulo estimates that not less than sixty thousand have taken their passages in this manner. On his own plantation, he is thirteen hundred short of the number needed for the picking season. In view of this the outlook for saving the next crop is gloomy indeed. Bad as the situation now is, it promises to be still worse. What then are the chances for the future? The plantations are loaded with debt, the prices realized on coffee at the present time are barely sufficient to cover the most economical working expenses, not including interest on debts, nor even interest on capital, and the supply of labor is rapidly diminishing. Credit banks will not alleviate the situation, for their benefit is transitory, and their methods make the transaction uncertain, vexatious and expensive. Naturally other products must be cultivated, but the costs of transportation are an obstacle to the realization of any profit from them. Money is offered them, it must be said, but it is suspected that the lenders are more concerned with profitable foreclosures, which give

them coffee estates for a fraction of their real value, than with a desire to assist the borrowers. There is no concealing the fact that the situation is extremely critical. Commerce is crippled by taxes and restrictions until it barely exists, manufacturing industries, even where protected by high tariffs, are not flourishing, small industries are being crushed by fiscal burdeps, and now the one agricultural industry on which the credit of the country principally depends, is in danger of serious disaster. We do not say that it will be destroyed, for it is too important and necessary an industry for that, but that the existing planters will be ruined and their industry seriously crippled for a time, seems almost unavoidable. What then does congress and the government propose to do? Do they believe that we can go on under existing conditions? Do they think that taxes can be increased and more revenue raised from a people whose trade and industry are not actually meeting current expenses? Let them note the increasing difficulties in business circles, the absolute want of confidence in financial circles, and then tell us what the result is to be. There are remedies, to be sure, but they will never be brought forward by the men who are elaborating our budgets and confusing our tariffs.

There is another revolution on in Venezuela—just to keep the pot boiling. It serves to keep the principle of liberty alive, and prevents over-population. The revolution in Peru seems to be breaking out in spots and at odd times, which is all the better for those who object to humdrum peaceful avocations. In Ecuador there seems to be momentary quiet, but we do not understand that there is no one in arms against the government. And in Colombia the same state of affairs prevails. As for the free and independent republic of Acre, everything is peaceful just now, for there is no one to fight, and the president is enjoying himself with his favorite game of pelota. By and by when that Bolivian military expedition reaches the place, there will be blood on the bushes, and Galvez and Utoff will be paddling down stream to seek the protection of their friends at Mandos. Altogether the political situation in South America is not without some little interest.

The assault on members of the Rio de Janeiro state legislature on Saturday last was a scandalous outrage. It was premeditated, and from the character of the assailants, it was organized by people who did not care to appear in the affair. A large number of ruffians, partly drunk and carrying heavy sticks, crossed over to S. Domingos in one of the ferriesboats, and from their talk it was known that they intended to assault the members of the legislature. The police allowed them to do so until the deputies came out and did not try to prevent the assault. When therefore Gov. Alberto Torres telegraphs from Petropolis that it was only a slight street disturbance which had been quickly suppressed by the police, he states what he knows to be untrue. The assault was designed to intimidate the state legislature, and we shall be not at all surprised to hear that the governor knew about it beforehand.

We see by the *Noticia* of the 14th that the lists of congressional candidates for the next elections (December) are being made up here in Rio. The *Noticia* is a government organ and of course speaks advisedly. It will strike many as a very queer proceeding that the representatives of the people should be chosen by self-constituted committees here in Rio, and not by the people themselves. The people, in fact, have really nothing to do with the matter, not even the satisfaction of electing the men, for the elections are as farcical as are the nominations. It is ridiculous to term such a system representative and republican, for it is nothing of the kind. The country is practically ruled by a comparatively small circle of politicians, and free elections have as little to do with it as the imperial family. In fact, were the people to take an active interest in public affairs, to insist on nominating and electing their own representatives and then on holding them responsible for their acts, as they should, we are inclined to think that the politicians now running the country would all become monarchists.

It is worthy of consideration in the United States that while American merchants and manufacturers are wasting their time on expositions, reciprocity negotiations and discussions about banks, subsidized steamship lines and their right to the principal share in the trade of South America, the European capitalist is coming in with his money and taking over the said trade for himself and his heirs. In Brazil he is buying and leasing railways, buying tramways, portworks and plantations, and is investing his money in mortgages on coffee plantations. Naturally his trade will go to Europe. Instead of waiting for trade, he goes after it, and he gets it. At the same time the American trader remains at home and says the trade by right belongs to him, but he does not think it necessary to work for it. He asks us

to call on him to talk the matter over, he shows us his wares, which are certainly superior in every respect, and he appeals to our sense of patriotism to give him the trade. But he does not open his own loans, nor in our local enterprises; he opens no commercial houses in our midst, and he shows his confidence in us by demanding cash for his goods, or at best on 30 days bills. To whom then will the trade go?

It is now said that a project will soon be presented in congress authorizing the creation of regional banks of agricultural credit, to which special favors will be given. It is a favorite recourse of congress to create such institutions, after plunging agriculture and industry into a state of confusion and decay. It is something like the doctor who gave his patients something to throw them into fits, because he was "deathly on his feet." Congress is always doing something to throw agriculturists into debt, because it is "deathly on debt through its one sovereign remedy, agricultural credit." Someone ought to publish a synopsis of the various efforts which congress has made in this direction—the number of grants and concessions, the money expended, and the results. It would be most instructive. And then some one ought to call attention to the simple fact that the best way to assist agriculture and industry is to remove burdens and then let them alone.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

SEPT. 12.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Pinto da Rocha spoke in favor of reopening the Porto Alegre custom-house and Deputy Tocantins urged burdensome taxation on tobacco.

SEPT. 13.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—In a speech on the general revenue bill Deputy Luiz Adolpho analyzed the estimates, which, he said, are purely arbitrary. In a letter to Messrs N. M. Rothschild & Sons, President Campos Salles had assumed certain obligations, but up to the present he has given no proof whatever of his ability to honor his pledges. If he has any plan for resuming in 1901 the payment of interest on the foreign debt, he has not communicated it to congress, and what now seems probable is that, when the time comes for resumption, the country will be entirely unprepared for it. As for the minister of finance, surprise has been expressed at his failure to present his report; but it must be remembered that His Excellency has been busily engaged in the conquest of Mato Grosso and has consequently had no time to attend to the duties of his office. Now, however, that conquest has been achieved with a completeness and ferocious brutality rarely witnessed, perhaps the minister will deign to inform the nation how he proposes to meet the financial situation from the apparently inevitable collapse.

SEPT. 14.—*Senate*.—Senators Leopoldo de Bulhões and Arthur Rios spoke in favor of annulling the senatorial election in Rio Grande do Norte, which, they said, had been entirely vitiated by fraud. *Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Cupertino de Siqueira said that the present wretched financial situation of the country is chiefly due to the government's utter disregard of the provisions of the budget. From 1892 to 1897 there were expended 400,000,000\$, in addition to the sums voted by congress. And after reducing the people to want and loading them with taxes, the government deprives them of markets for their products by prohibitive rates on its railways. Deputy Afonso Costa denied that taxation is burdensome in Brazil. People, he said, should cheerfully pay for the personal security and other great benefits which they derive from the government—for the law courts and police, without which civilisation is impossible. The chamber rejected Deputy Galeão Carvalho's motion to ask for information in regard to the government's transactions with banking establishments. Several deficiency appropriations were voted, and the bills for the railway from Rio de Janeiro to Santos and the reopening of the Porto Alegre custom-house passed in 2nd discussion.

SEPT. 15.—*Senate*.—The motion to annul the senatorial election in Rio Grande do Norte was defeated and Col. Fagundes by a vote of 34 to 16 was declared duly elected senator for that state. Senator Antonio Azeredo spoke on the Mato Grosso question. Senator Feliciano Penna in a speech on the appropriation for paying the expenses of the festivities in honor of President Roça, denounced the conduct of the President of this country as illegal. In making those expenses without authorization the President had displayed his contempt for congress and for law and had rendered himself liable to impeachment. But in doing this the President merely acted in harmony with what is done every day. It probably did not even occur to him that any appropriation was necessary, just as no one seems to be aware of the necessity of voting in the bill amounting to 100,000\$. He is not surprised, he said, that the President sees no necessity for revising the constitution. For a man who can violate the constitution with impunity, revision is certainly unnecessary. In reality the constitution, violated every day, no longer exists except in name. And, if in the unauthorized expenditure of public money the President shows his contempt for law, in his appointments to public office he shows no less contempt for public morality. Offices of trust and honor are given to men who are fit candidates for the penitentiary. He knows of it, he asserted, in which there have recently been appointed to public office two ex-convicts and a counterfeiter. But under the circum-

stances what else can be expected? It is only natural that a President, surrounded by an atmosphere of subservience and flattery, should have completely lost his head. In congress if any member dares to rise for the purpose of making the justest charges against the President, he is met at the outset with a storm of protest. In commiseration for the degradation of congress the President should treat it with less harshness. It is unmanly to strike a wretch that is prostrate at one's feet. Senators Ramiro Barcellos and Rodrigues Alves defended the President and the latter senator deprecated the violence of his friend from Minas Gerais. "If there is violence in what I have said," answered Senator Feliciano Penna, "it is because in this instance the simple truth is violence."

SEPT. 16.—*Senate*.—The bill authorizing the government to make an appropriation for the cost of the festivities in honor of President Roça and the deficiency appropriation of 1,266,588\$ for the war department were voted in 3rd discussion.

COFFEE NOTES

—The planters in the district of Carangola, Rio de Janeiro, have had a meeting and have directed a representation to congress asking for a reduction in the export duty on coffee of 11 per cent., the repression of its monopoly(?) and a propaganda in its favor in consuming countries.

—The manager of one of the largest coffee plantations in the state of S. Paulo says that the outlook for the next picking is very discouraging, owing to the exodus of colonists. The planters are without means and have been obliged to reduce wages, and the colonists are therefore leaving by the hundreds and thousands. On his own plantation they are 1300 short of the number necessary for doing the work well, and he says that fully 60,000 are booked for outgoing steamers. He says that all the third-class accommodations on these steamers are taken for months ahead. What the planters are to do, no one can imagine. Without labor, the crop can not be picked, and without money the planters can not offer inducements sufficient to attract labor.

—To illustrate the extremely critical state of affairs in the coffee districts, a friend relates following occurrence. The Bella Vista plantation, located in Cravinhos, Ribeirão Preto, São Paulo, was recently sold at auction to satisfy a mortgage of 150,000\$, and the sale realized only 10,000\$, the mortgagee bidding it in. The plantation cost its unfortunate owner 385,000\$, who afterwards borrowed the 150,000\$ to procure new machinery and make other improvements. It therefore represented a cost of 535,000\$, though it was rated on the local official records at 183,900\$. And the hardest part of the transaction is that the mortgagee refused to give the wretched debtor a quitance for the whole debt, and still holds him responsible for the unsatisfied 140,000\$000.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The São Paulo state assembly closed its sessions on the 15th inst.

—The legislative assembly of Minas Gerais was formally closed on the 15th inst.

—It is said that the smallest epidemic in Paraná has been very bad and has caused terrible losses to the population of that port.

—The German minister to Brazil, Count Arco Valley, has been making a visit to São Paulo and returned to this capital by the night express of the 15th inst.

—The São Paulo papers did not receive their telegraphic news from Rio on the 11th because some telegraph poles had fallen and the state telegraph lines were not working.

—A telegram from the 16th inst. from Sergipe says that the commander of the 26th battalion of infantry is suspected of preparing to cause disturbances when the recently elected governor takes office.

—The *Notie* of São Paulo says that from January to August inclusive there were 19,558 steamship departures from Santos, of which 14,723 were third-class. The exodus of colonists really began in August.

—Complaints of drouth are coming in from the state of Espírito Santo, where great prejudices are resulting for want of rain. On the 15th there was a public procession invoking rain. And the rain began on the 16th!

—A telegram says that there has been discovered a plot against the life of the governor of Sergipe. Plotting to kill somebody is a mania that seems to be epidemic at the present time. It is as dangerous as the bubonic plague.

—The Rio de Janeiro legislative assembly was formally opened in Niteroy on the 16th inst. The legislative sittings are held in the edifice formerly used by a tobacco factory. It promises to seriously disturb the tranquillity of that quiet and retired spot.

—The *Cidade* of Tatuhy, São Paulo, says there is a woman in that flourishing place, named Antonia Gonzalez, who, having lost all her teeth, has lately gone through all the pains and troubles of teething again which are peculiar to children. New teeth have appeared, and she is again fully equipped in that respect.

—The large edifice known as the Hotel das Nações, at Bahia, was burned on the morning of the 15th. It belonged to Barão de Guahy and was insured. The hotel belonged to Nicoláo Manfredi, and there were several business establishments on the ground floor. The total loss is estimated at 300,000\$. One telegram says the building was insured for 500,000\$.

—There was a row in Nichero, near the S. Domingos barca station, on the afternoon of Saturday last, some *capangas* of the governor's faction attacking the deputies as they left their provisional hall of legislation. The governor is evidently determined to stop at nothing in his efforts to defeat the legislature. Some of the deputies called on President Campos Salles for protection, but got no satisfaction. We presume their only recourse will be to bring out their own *capangas* and then President Campos Salles will find reasons to suppress the disorder—as in Matto Grosso. Verily, political intrigue is a thing of joy forever!

—We quote from the *Buenos Aires Herald*:—The people of the Brazilian chief Juan Francisco, who exercises sovereign power over a large district, showing that Brazil is a republic in name only, saw some refugees from the flood and attacked the miserable people, using rifles. However, the people defended themselves, and after several had been wounded on either side, drove off the Brazilian savages. (This said Juan Francisco is a pestilent brigand, who attracts to his side all the cut-throats, thieves and desperate characters in the south of Brazil and the north of Uruguay, and who is a focus of lawlessness and disorder. It is very creditable to the Brazilian government that he has not been suppressed or shot long ago.)—*Montevideo Times*, Sept. 5.

RAILROAD NOTES

—Of the 78 schools in the municipal district of Campos, 26 are now closed. The remaining 52 are attended by 3,193 pupils.

—The governor of Minas Geraes has been authorized to grant charters for railways whose length does not exceed 50 kilometres.

—A non-commissioned officer of the 12th battalion of infantry, son of the late Col. Luiz Celestino de Castro, committed suicide at Pinheiro on the 13th inst.

—Three persons said to be respectively 116, 120 and 135 years of age died recently at Aipi-roca. These extreme ages, however, are generally imaginary, no one knowing the date of birth.

—The *Gazeta de Noticias* hears that the price paid for the São Christovão tramway lines by a foreign syndicate is 12,000,000. The *Gazeta* also hears that the same syndicate is negotiating for other lines.

—The price which the national government is to pay for the Bello Horizonte branch of the Central railway is said to be 2,783,000, and the line, it is stated, will be turned over to the national government in a few days.

—A telegram of the 15th from São Paulo says that the Electric company now proposes to use the Viação Paulista Co., for damages caused by the embargo on the former's line construction in various streets of that city.

—The increased passenger traffic on the suburban trains of the Central railway in August, amounted to 80,173 fares (1st and 2nd class), which represent an increased revenue of 17,311,900. This was due, of course, to the Roca festivities.

—The governor of Paraná has opened a credit of 50,000 for sanitary services in that State. A telegram of the 13th says that only 80 cases of small-pox had appeared in Paraná up to that date. A few cases had also appeared at Curitiba.

—At the S. Paulo immigrant depot on the 13th inst. 59 planters applied for 500 families of immigrants. As planters are now unable to pay such wages as will retain their present laborers, it will be difficult, we suppose, for them to obtain others.

—Senator Generoso Ponce telegraphs that it is reported in Cuyabá that the prisoners who have to appear before the supreme court at Rio de Janeiro in virtue of their application for a writ of *habeas corpus* will be attacked on the way at a place called Itaicy a few miles below Cuyabá.

—At the opening of the Espírito Santo state legislature on the 13th the governor stated that the financial crisis there was being satisfactorily attenuated by the measures of economy adopted and in process of realization. He recommends the creation of a land tax and a reduction in the export duty on coffee.

—João Francisco's men, it is asserted, have received orders to murder Raphael Cabeda on sight. The latter, who had returned to Rio Grande do Sul, has been forced by the lack of personal security in that state to emigrate again to Uruguay. This is the true meaning of the scheme to suppress contraband on the frontier.

—According to the *horario* published by the Tijuca electric tramway company, the time between Largo de S. Francisco and the Alto da Boa Vista (Tijuca), by the 4:20 p. m. express train, is one hour and ten minutes, the arrival at Tijuca being scheduled at 5:30. This is certainly a great improvement. The fares are rather high, in our opinion, being 1500 over the electric line, either way, or 300 for a subscription of 30 tickets.

—In view of the efforts of the Minas deputation in congress to secure a prolongation of the Central from Cascudos to Curvello, the S. Paulo *Diario Popular* asks why the deputation from that state can not do as much toward securing the completion of the broad gauge from Taubaté to São Paulo. "The economies so much talked of," says the *Diario*, "are—in toothpicks.... let us join in with the Mineiros." Without doubt, congress will do all it can to limit the economies to "toothpicks."

—A trial trip over the new section of the Tijuca electric line, between Rua do Uruguay and the power-house took place on Saturday last, and resulted most successfully. There were a considerable number of interested persons present, including various representatives of the local press. We are indebted to the directors for the courteous invitation sent to this office.

—The traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway for the week ended 6th inst. amounted to 432,068,000. Compared with the receipts for the corresponding week of last year the amount shows an increase of 13,364,000 which converted into gold shows an increase of £813 over last year. The aggregate receipts for the year up to 9th inst. were £372,516 and the difference is now only £4,954 less than in the same period in 1898. It is satisfactory to note that the difference is being decreased steadily week by week.

SHIPPING NOTES

—An American bark and a native boat were wrecked in the storm at Montevideo on the 16th inst.

—News has been received that the "Wordsworth" was unfortunate enough to break down on her trip to New York and was compelled to call at Barbados.

—The new White Star liner "Oceanic," the largest steamship in the world, arrived at New York from Southampton on the 14th inst. The voyage across the Atlantic was a great success.

—It is said that the boilers of the President's steam yacht are in a very damaged and dangerous condition. They have been in use for 15 years and are so corroded that an accident would surely occur were they used again.

—A New York telegram of the 17th inst. states that Rear Admiral Schley has been appointed to the command of the South Atlantic squadron. We shall be very glad to welcome here the victorious commander of the American fleet at Santiago.

—Another unfortunate steamer, the "Dunstons," bound for Pará, has been compelled to purge quarantine at Ilha Grande. Were the government compelled to bear the expenses and losses of these sanitary requirements, which it should do, these arbitrary and senseless exactions would be modified.

—The passengers who arrived in Rio on the 14th inst. by the Lamport & Holt steamer "Buffon" from New York, Pernambuco and Bahia, were as follows: Mr. D. Barros, Miss L. Conceição and 3 third-class. There were also 14 first-class and 2 third-class passengers in transit to the River Plate.

—A Montevideo telegram of the 15th says that the German steamer "Wittekind," from Bremen, has gone aground on the English bank, at the mouth of the Rio de la Plata. There were 500 passengers on board, all of whom were safely landed. The cargo is now being taken out of the steamer.

—Notice has been given that the Braz. ship "Franzoni" is anchored north of the Cape Rio light-house with water in the hold and leaking badly. The ship comes from Pensacola with a cargo of pine for Rio and has been 90 days out. All her crew is said to be laid up with scurvy, five men having died during the voyage. The ship has since been brought into port.

—We have been having exceptionally thick weather and for an unusually long period, and several mishaps have already occurred to vessels trying to navigate the bay without the use of the compass. There are dangers enough even within the harbor to render the use of the compass very necessary in thick weather, in view of the circumstance that no signals are used to indicate the channel.

—Brazilian business has been restricted to the fixture of two sailers, one to load hay for Rio and the other to Pelotas with wheat. Parcels are freely offered and regular traders find no difficulty in filling up while liners engaged to fill up at Brazilian ports, freely obtain parcels at current rates from Buenos Aires to their filling up ports.—*Times*, Buenos Aires, Sept. 4.

—The commander of the P. S. N. Co's "Orissa" has come in for a round of acclamations on the part of the Chilean public for his salvage of the passengers and crew of the Chilean transport "Angamos" which, it has now been proved, did not strike a rock but ran foul of a floating wreck or some derelict. It is now said that hopes are entertained of saving the "Angamos."—*Times*, Buenos Aires, Sept. 6.

—The passenger arrivals here per Pacific ss. "Orcaña" on the 16th inst. were Messrs. H. Biazot and C. W. Foster and Miss M. A. Garé Dussand, all from Montevideo.

—The passenger departures per Pacific ss. "Orcaña" on the 16th inst. were: for Bahia, Miguel Angelo, Americo Angelo, Virgilio Angelo, P. Brumeau and J. F. Ramos; for Pernambuco, Arthur Leite, C. Zuberbuche and C. Dabelow; and for Liverpool, Mr. J. R. Statham.

—The R. M. S. "Magdalena" had the misfortune to run aground while leaving port at 1:30 on the morning of the 14th. There was a heavy fog on the bay and the captain somehow lost his bearings and ran on a shoal some how lost his bearings and ran on a shoal inside Villegaignon island, showing that he was running nearly at right angles to his course. Fortunately the ground was soft and course. The vessel suffered no injury. She was floated again at high water at 10 a.m. and at once continued her voyage.

LOCAL NOTES

—We learn that nearly 5,000 have already been subscribed for the mausoleum for Lieut. Pio Torelli.

—During the absence of Minister Bryan, Secretary Thomas C. Dawson will be in charge of the United States legation in this capital.

—The Uruguayan minister, Dr. Blas Vidal, has taken leave of the President and of the *Pais*, and is returning home on leave of absence.

—The Chilean minister Dr. Angel Vicuña, took formal leave of the President on Saturday last, preparatory to leaving for Chili on the 25th inst.

—Gov. Luiz Vianna returned to this capital yesterday and is going up to Bello Horizonte to-morrow to have a talk with Gov. Silviano Brandão.

—One of the horses presented by Gen. Roca to the military school in this city was killed some days ago in consequence of displaying symptoms of hydrophobia.

—In spite of the spirit of subservience displayed by congressmen, the government's blunders are causing an opposition party to be gradually forming in congress.

—It is said that the government proposes to purchase the forests and water courses belonging to the Santa Rita company, on which the Banco da Republica holds a mortgage.

—Police detective Julio Taje apparently thinks that stealing like charity should begin at home. He is accused of having stolen clothing from a police physician and jewelry from a police delegate.

—It is stated that Governor Luiz Vianna, accompanied by the minister of industry and the director of the Central railway, will leave on the 20th inst. for Bello Horizonte to visit the governor of Minas Geraes.

—The minister of foreign affairs has approved the appointment of Mr. William Crichton as Brazilian commercial agent at Halifax, Nova Scotia, and Mr. Percy Arthur Clarke to a similar post at St. John's, New Brunswick.

—On Monday at 1 o'clock a. m. about 30 soldiers, the most of whom belong to the 7th battalion of infantry, had a fight with the police on Rua do Senhor dos Passos. One soldier and two policemen were wounded.

—It is to be hoped for the sake of Senator Rodrigues Alves that the political evolution now in progress will be speedily accomplished. If he has to continue to defend the government, his conscience, we fear, will soon be a complete wreck.

—Senator Feliciano Penna will doubtless be accused of exaggeration, but every candid man must acknowledge that what he said on Friday is substantially correct and congressmen that are not utterly callous must have written under his scathing rebuke.

—Old residents of Rio will regret to hear of the death of Conde de Herzburg, which occurred in this city on the 15th inst. at the age of 77 years. He was an ardent sportsman, and was for many years director of the funeral service monopoly of this city.

—The Paraguayan have it that when President Campos Salles goes down to Buenos Aires to visit President Roca, he will improve the opportunity to visit the newly acquired state of Matto Grosso. They therefore propose to invite him to pay them a visit at Asuncion.

—We deeply regret to chronicle the death of another old resident and member of our English colony, Mr. William H. Yeats, who died in this city on the 13th inst. Mr. Yeats was at one time a junior partner in the well-known firm of Messrs. Phipps Brothers & Co., and was afterwards and for many years a prominent and successful coffee broker.

—At the session of the Supreme Tribunal on the 16th, the application of Dr. Luiz Adolpho Correia da Costa and others for a writ of *habeas corpus* for 31 persons arrested in Cuyabá, Matto Grosso, was unanimously allowed, and the authorities of Matto Grosso are ordered to present the said prisoners before the court in Rio de Janeiro on October 23th.

—A large number of colonels are about to be transformed into brigadier-generals—of course as a measure of economy.—we were going to say "generals in the field," but changed our mind—at once, were that necessary, but still they come. What Brazil is to do with so many generals, the Lord only knows—and He won't tell!

—We see by an exchange from the River Plate, where newspapers are much more enterprising than here in Brazil, that the international race for the "America" cup will take place October 3rd. The contestants this year are the American "Columbia" and the British "Shamrock." According to all accounts the latter is an exceptionally fine yacht and stands a fair chance of winning.

—Among the passengers homeward bound on the ss. "Orcaña" which sailed on Saturday last, was Mr. J. R. Statham, who has been visiting Rio and São Paulo for the purpose of renewing old acquaintances and studying new business conditions. Mr. Statham was connected with Messrs. Phipps Brothers & Co. many years ago, and has been away from the country some ten years or more.

—Through some inexplicable oversight, our statistics of the Methodist Church in Brazil last week referred to the figures given in 1898. For the present year, which shows a marked increase, the membership is 2,347. Or an increase of 355 over the past year. The church possesses 4 colleges in Brazil, valued at 393,250,000, and efforts are being made to increase their facilities for instruction.

—On the 15th the senate voted to admit Col. Rocha Fagundes, the official candidate, as senator from the states of Rio Grande do Norte, though there are grave doubts of the legality of his election.

—The long standing controversy over the removal of the market place has at last been decided, the minister of finance having signed the documents authorizing the exchange of the old site, which is wanted by the custom-house, for a new site on Praia D. Manoel, on land recently reclaimed. It may be assumed that the building of a new market will now begin, providing of course that no one else wants a lembrança from the contractor.

—We deeply regret to hear of the death at Feira de Sant'Anna, Bahia, of Miss Christina Chamberlain, daughter of Rev. G. W. Chamberlain. In company with a young Brazilian lady she came down to Bahia early last month to take leave of her father, who was leaving for the United States on the "Bardsworth." Both of the young ladies took yellow fever while in Bahia and both died on their return home to Feira de Sant'Anna. Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain will have the heartfelt sympathy of all their old friends here and in São Paulo.

—At the instance of the secretary of the German consulate, the police arrested at a hotel on Santa Thereza on the 13th inst., Josef Goenezi and his wife, accused of the murder of Augusta Lutze and Clara Schulze in Berlin on August 23, 1897. A reward of 1000 marks had been offered for their apprehension. Their discovery here was due to the circumstance that Mr. Wilhelm Altholler, manager of an important commercial house here, happened to see their photographs at the Austrian-Hungarian consulate and recognized them.

—In noting a visit to the S. Sebastião hospital on the 16th inst. to inspect various additions to the service designed to render that hospital capable of receiving all descriptions of infectious diseases, the *Pais* notes that there are now under treatment there over 300 cases of small-pox. From January 1st to September 13th, the numbers of yellow fever and small-pox cases received and treated were as follows:

	received	discharged	died	existing
Yellow fever	730	412	316	2
Small-pox	1,219	570	336	313

—On the 9th inst. Dr. José Climaco do Espírito Santo was appointed federal judge in Matto Grosso. Some days ago the public was informed that the appointment had been cancelled and on Sunday Dr. José Climaco published a statement on the subject. From this statement it appears that Senator Pinheiro Machado had informed President Campos Salles that the newly appointed judge was on intimate terms with Senator Aquilino do Amaral and had been seen conversing with Senator Antonio Azeredo. To this Dr. José Climaco attributes the cancellation of his appointment.

—The *Noticia* of the 16th tells us how scrupulous the government has now to spend public money on the entertainment of President Roca, before the necessary credit is granted. Instead of opening a credit at the treasury, which had not been authorized, President Campos Salles opened a credit at the Banco da Republica, where, we may add, the government keeps an open account. It's a beautiful arrangement and its hows how it is possible to break the law and yet not break it. By keeping a big bank account outside the treasury, it is possible to do everything—except to pay interest on the foreign debts.

—The staff cure practised by a certain Dr. Eduardo Silva seems to be giving the police some trouble. On the 15th the "doctor" was summoned to appear at the central police station, which he did, accompanied by about twenty persons of good standing. In reply to interrogatories he declared that he is not practising medicine, that a great many persons have come to him for treatment, that he does not practise spiritualism, nor suggestion, nor animal magnetism, that he does not accept fees beyond cures, and that he does not guarantee what are necessary for the maintenance of his family. What the medical faculty and police can do in such a case, we do not know. Were he to tell people to smoke less, drink less, live rationally, eat better prepared food, use natural aperients such as fruits, etc., would that be an infraction of the law which protects good-for-nothing medical practitioners?

—Small-pox continues to make victims in this loyal and heroic, but very dirty and unsanitary city, at from 5 to 10 a day. To show how negligent the *medicos* and sanitary officials are, we will relate an occurrence which came under our personal notice. In one of the crowded central streets of the city there is a building of three floors, the ground floor occupied by a shop for the sale of ready-made clothing, with habitations for families in the rear, the 1st floor by a doctor's office in front and a family in the rear, and the 2nd floor by two families. Two or three cases of small-pox appeared in the family on the 1st floor, who employed an outside physician and concealed them from the physician occupying the front room, and the sick were treated on the premises. Fortunately no one died, but note the chances of spreading the infection. The key to the front office was kept by this family, and it was passed out to the doctor every day. All his patients came up the staircase and passed the door where the small-pox cases were. The skylight well opened to the ground communication from the roof down to the ground floor, and it was possible for infection to pass upward to the people living on the 2nd-floor, and downward to the shopkeeper, his stock of clothing and his customers on the ground floor. It is no wonder that this small-pox spreads, when negligence like this occurs.

The manner in which the service of the sale of stamps is performed at the post-office in this city...

CRICKET AT ICARAHY.

LONDON AND R. P. BANK vs. H. M. S. S. «FLORA», «SWALLOW» AND «WYE».

This match was played on the 3rd inst. on the R. C. A. A. grounds in Icarahy, and resulted in a win for the Fleet by 7 wickets...

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Includes names like L. Leggett, Mr. Manning, C. H. Lomas, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Includes names like H. M. S. «FLORA», «SWALLOW», AND «WYE», Dr. Miller, Lt. Leggett, etc.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Relatório of the Director of the Department of Interior, Justice and Public Instruction, of the state of Bahia.

BUSINESS NOTES

It is said that torrential rains are delaying the grinding of sugar cane in Alagôas. It is said that the operatives at the mint have not received their pay for the last two months.

Will the government now favor us with an itemized statement of the expenditures on the Roca festivities?

It is stated that government has resolved to sell its cattle ranges, on which so much money has been spent...

On the 12th inst., the tribunal of justice raised the embargo on the street operations of the Tramway, Light and Power Co.

To-morrow at 1 o'clock p.m. there will be a meeting of business men at the Exchange building for the purpose of discussing the consumption taxes.

Of the 735,759,205,000 paper money in circulation on the 31st ult., 297,041,300 are in notes of 200\$, 125,009,500 in notes of 500\$, 119,683,375 in notes of 50\$...

The minister of finance has obtained from Europe some specimens of bank paper, postage and revenue stamps so prepared and printed, it is said, that they will resist forgery...

According to the Diario Popular, the firm of Augusto Cambria, Noronha & Garcia has acquired a perpetual lease of lands belonging to the Benedictine monastery in Santos...

Bitter complaints are made in commercial circles of the government proposition to do away with manifests, to require shippers to classify goods on shipment and deliver same to consuls to be forwarded by him to the custom-house...

FINANCIAL NOTES

On the 16th inst. the President signed a decree opening a supplementary credit of 400,000 for account of «public relief».

The gold percentage on customs receipts last month, in addition to those published in our last issue, were as follows:—Pará 192: 776,936; Maranhão 56,176,724.

On the 16th inst. the municipal prefect paid to the Banco da Republica the 6th installment of 1896, amounting to 1,081,559,550.

The Juiz de Fôra custom-house, which had been built by the state of Minas Geraes, has been transferred, it is asserted, to the general government for the sum of 1,057,000,000.

It is asserted that the Minas legislature has reduced expenditures by more than 4,000,000, in order to alleviate the critical situation. This is an example, if true, that every state government should follow.

On the 15th the treasury paid in at the London and River Plate Bank the sum of £ 85,416 13s 4d on account of the 1897 loan of £ 2,000,000 obtained in London.

The governor of Espirito Santo claims that the economies realized in various public services in that state will aggregate 300,000. He denies the statements published that interest payments on the public debt of that state have been suspended...

A Bahia telegram of the 15th to the Paiz says that the financial crisis in that city continues unabated. The savings bank is unable to meet the run on its deposits and various debtors of the state are unable to pay up.

According to an official statement the total amount of paper money in circulation on August 31st was 735,759,205,000. The decrease in the month of August was 5,000,000, being, according to the provisions of the funding scheme, and 4,936 from discounts on notes presented for substitution.

On the 16th the President signed a decree opening a supplementary credit of 618,750 for the prorogued session of congress for the current month—being 141,750 for the salaries of senators, and 477,000 for the salaries of deputies.

The Jornal do Commercio in its issue of the 25th ult. stated that the amount of paper money in circulation at that date was less than 734,000,000; but in its issue of the 12th inst. it asserts the amount in circulation on the 31st ult. was 735,759,205. Is the Jornal seeking to create the impression that, in spite of Minister Martinho's fires, there was an increase in circulation between the 25th and 31st?

Some of our foreign exchanges are making the mistake of crediting the funding loan scheme to President Campos Salles and his visit to London. The truth of the matter is that the project originated with certain financiers in London, who sent Mr. Edward Tootal to Brazil to discuss it with the government...

According to the Diario de Santos over 12,000 Italian laborers have left the state of S. Paulo since the end of July. It is useless, perhaps, to call the attention of the government to this fact, but foreign bondholders, we trust, will be able to see its significance.

The revenue of the state of Rio de Janeiro amounted last year to 11,185,018,678, including deposits to the amount of 719,315,180, and unduly classified as revenue. This is 376,803,482 less than the budget estimate, which was 14,961,822,160.

COMMERCIAL.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Rio de Janeiro, Sept. 19th, 1899. Par value of the Brazilian milreis (1000), do of the Brazilian milreis (\$1000), etc.

EXCHANGE.

Sept. 11.—The official opening rate of the day was 7 1/2 d. in all the currencies of the morning the Brazilian milreis, London & Brazilian, and London & River Plate banks put out 7 1/16 d. but later on the market bank revealed 7 1/2 d.

Sept. 15.—There was no alteration in the official tax of 7 1/2 d. adopted by the banks during the day. The market opened with a rising tendency...

Table with 2 columns: Location and Price. Includes London, per milreis, Paris, per franc, Hamburg, per mark, Italy, per lira, New York, per dollar.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 19th September, 1899.

Exports.

Coffee.—The declared sales of the week before last were 50,000 bags in the foreign market. The most entries of 165,000 bags and shipments of 48,305 bags. The sales in the foreign markets during the same week were 60,000 bags in New York, 10,000 in Liverpool, 7,000 in Hamburg, and 45,000 in London...

The following ships sailed with coffee last week:

Table with 2 columns: Ship Name and Destination. Includes United States, Sept. 11, New York Br. str. Biela, do do Scottish Prince, etc.

Elsewhere:

Sept. 10 Buenos Aires Br. str. Duca di Galliera, 1,318; do Montevideo Fr. str. Cordillere, 252; do Buenos Aires str. Cordillere, 1,024; do Valparaiso and Talcahuano Br. str. Orava, 310; do Montevideo Br. str. Witte, 250; do Buenos Aires, 237.

Daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro

Table with columns for Receipts, Shipments, and various coffee grades (e.g., Pernambuco, Bahia, Santos) with their respective prices and quantities.

Rum.—The supply of the week was of average quality, but the demand had not been brisk. Prices are really nominal, but in the table we give below we give those on which business is chiefly done.

Table listing prices for various rum brands and quantities, including Pernambuco and Bahia.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

SEPTEMBER 11. BALTIMORE.—Amer. bk. Glad Tidings; 603 tons; Master; 65 ds; sundries to order. SEPT. 17. ROSARIO DE SANTA FE.—Br. bk. F. B. Lovitt; 544 tons; Hay; 23 ds; hay to Reis, Veiga & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

SEPTEMBER 13. SHIP ISLAND.—Br. sp. King's County; 2,071 tons; Salt; 100 ds; ballast. SEPT. 14. PASPERMAC.—Br. bk. Union; 193 tons; Davies; ballast. NEW YORK.—45 cents and 5% primage per bag of coffee.

FREIGHTS.

NEW YORK.—45 cents and 5% primage per bag of coffee. GENOA.—30 francs and to % primage per ton of 1,000 kilos. MARSEILLES.—30 francs and to % primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

ENGAGEMENTS.

GENOA.—Il. str. Duca di Galliera; 7,725 bags of coffee. GENOA.—Il. str. Città di Torino; 500 do do. GENOA.—Il. str. Venezia; 30,000 do do.

CHARTERS.

Aust. lug. Vir; to load coffee here or Santos, for Gibraltar to order, to discharge in an Adriatic or Mediterranean port, at 40 shillings per ton. Br. lug. Golden Wedding; to load coffee or salt hides, here or Santos, for the Channel to order at 35 shillings and 5% per ton of 2,240 pounds.

Vessels Afloat & Chartered for Rio

Table listing vessels such as Atiack, Aialas, Binnam Wood, and their destinations and dates.

Arrivals of foreign steamers.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, FROM, CONSIGNER TO. Lists arrivals from Sept 1 to Sept 17.

Departures of foreign steamers.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, FOR, CARGO. Lists departures from Sept 1 to Sept 17.

Foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, September 17th 1899.

Table with columns: NAME, TONS, ARRIVED, FROM, CONSIGNERS. Lists various foreign vessels and their details.

Miscellaneous.

Table listing various items and prices, including Loterias Nacionales, Obras Hydraulicas, and Apolices.

SEPT. 13.

Table listing prices for various goods and services, including Apolices and Commercial items.

SEPT. 14.

Table listing prices for various goods and services, including Apolices and Commercial items.

SEPT. 15.

Table listing prices for various goods and services, including Apolices and Commercial items.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table listing sales of stocks and shares, including Apolices, Banco Comercio e Industria, and various banks.

SATURDAY'S QUOTATIONS—S. PAULO.

Table listing Saturday's quotations for various stocks and shares in São Paulo, including Banco Comercio e Industria and various banks.

Flour.—The receipts during the week from New York were 3,725 barrels ex Glad Tidings and 103 barrels ex Buffon.

From the River Plate to the Magdalena, the market has been firm, but has been in a measure slackened by the arrival of 7,886 bags, the market is very firm at the prices of last week. The produce of the local mills has gone up, as will be seen from the following table:—

Table listing flour prices for various locations like Richmond 1st, Baltimore 1st, and Western and Interior.

Coffin.—The Buffon brought 250 tubs from New York, and from Hamburg the Tynna brought 53 cases and the S. Paulo 715 cases.

Brokers quote Gaspe and the S. Paulo 65,000 per tub, Halifax 58,000 to 60,000 per tub, and Norwegian from 7,800 to 7,800 per case. In- and Norway from 7,800 to 7,800 per case. In- and Norway from 7,800 to 7,800 per case.

Lard.—The additions to stock were 270 cases and 1,300 kegs ex Buffon from New York and 350 kegs ex Baltimore from Baltimore.

The market has been in a measure slackened by the arrival of 7,886 bags, the market is very firm at the prices of last week. The produce of the local mills has gone up, as will be seen from the following table:—

Table listing lard prices for various locations like Richmond 1st, Baltimore 1st, and Western and Interior.

Pork.—No arrivals. There is a steady demand in the market. The wholesale price for American pork is from 18 1/2 to 19 1/2 per cwt in large lots, and is from 18 1/2 to 19 1/2 per cwt in small lots.

Native pork is still quoted from 18 1/2 to 19 1/2 per cwt wholesale. The arrivals were 150 bags ex Rio, 250 bags ex Tynna, and 100 bags ex S. Paulo, all from Hamburg. The Coblenz brought 500 bags from Bremen.

Rice.—The arrivals were 150 bags ex Rio, 250 bags ex Tynna, and 100 bags ex S. Paulo, all from Hamburg.

The Coblenz brought 500 bags from Bremen. The market has been in a measure slackened by the arrival of 7,886 bags, the market is very firm at the prices of last week. The produce of the local mills has gone up, as will be seen from the following table:—

Table listing rice prices for various locations like Richmond 1st, Baltimore 1st, and Western and Interior.

Stocks and Bonds and Joint Stock Companies --- September 18th.

Table with columns: Emission, Circulation, Public Funds, Nominal Value, Last Quotation. Lists various bonds and currencies 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 textile 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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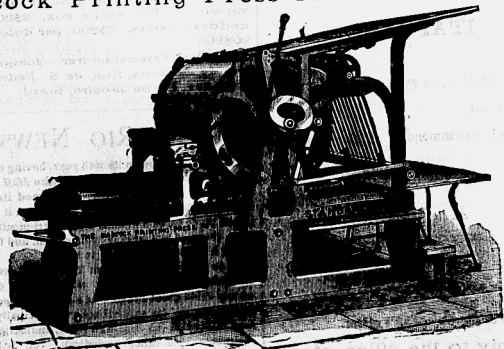
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This paper is now in its 26th year, having originally been published as *The South American Mail* and *The British and American Mail*. It assumed its present title at the beginning of April, 1875, when it was published three times a month. From a tri-monthly it has been changed to a weekly publication, and from four pages it has been increased to twelve.

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