

# THE RIO NEWS.

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NUMBER 40

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WEST COAST ITEMS.

—The Chilean government has telegraphed to Europe for a thousand phials of bubonic serum.

—Chilian telegrams of the 30th ult. announce the recurrence there of earthquake shocks.

—A Lima telegram of the 26th says that Durand has taken refuge in Pataz. But where's Pataz?

—The steamer carrying an exposition of Chilean products and destined for the Atlantic ports of South America, left Valparaiso on the 1st inst.

—A Santiago telegram of the 29th ult. advises a fatal accident on the Southern railway, a passenger train being derailed and many lives being lost.

—A denunciation has been presented to the Peruvian congress that Pierola has spent the deposits destined for the redemption of Tacna and Arica. Unhappy Peru!

—A Santiago telegram of the 29th says that the Chilean government has resolved to offer special inducements to immigrants who will undertake to remain in the country five years.

—The customs returns for the seven months, January to July, of the current year amounted to \$55,376,211.27, as compared with \$50,349,144.20 in the corresponding period of 1897.—Chilian Times.

—The rainfall in Valparaiso in the current year to yesterday afternoon amounted to 44.24/100 inches, or 6.08/100 inches more than the wettest year, which was 1888, of which there is any record.—Chilian Times.

—A Santiago paper, La Tarde, affirms that an alliance has been arranged between Argentina and Brazil, and censures President Errazuriz for not preventing it. The Tarde is evidently subject to spontaneous illusions.

—Meat has gone to such alarming prices in Chili, that the people are now asking the government to remove the heavy customs dues on Argentine cattle. Telegrams say that meat has now become a luxury.—Times, Buenos Aires.

—A Santiago telegram of the 30th ult. says that the Chilean cabinet has accepted the proposal of the minister of war for the suppression of six army corps. Viva Chili! There is something sensible and practical in measures of economy like that!

—It is evident that a military government like the one that we now live under, is not altogether the best for the country. The proper man to be at the head of affairs should be a civilian and a man who has had experience in finances, account-keeping and so forth. Military governors are very good when the country anticipates strife, or outside trouble but we do not think that military men at any other period are desirable. There is always too much leaning to the military party, proof of which we have in the present state of the military and naval budget of expenditure, which will not be sacrificed to any extent until other departments such as that of agriculture, of intense importance to the country, have been pruned to a fine point.—Times, Buenos Aires.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The sessions of the Argentine congress have been prorogued, to determine the financial projects and certain other questions considered urgent.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 29th says that telegraphic communication with Paraguay had been cut. Perhaps the Argentine doctors think that the telegrams will carry contagion with them.

—An Asuncion telegram of the 26th ult. says the Paraguayan government has imposed quarantine against Brazilian cattle. The Paraguayans evidently feel hurt at our sanitary measures.

—The chamber of deputies, on the 23rd ult., approved the project of law that accented the decision of the Washington arbitrators on the question of the limits between Argentina and Brazil in Missions.

—The Uruguayan government has prohibited the importation of matte, leaf tobacco and hides from Paraguay. We have heard it asserted that tobacco is an antitoxin against all microbes—at least, that is what the smokers say.

—It is stated that sulphur deposits have been found in the Argentine province of San Juan. We are inclined to believe that a fairly good supply of the article (sometimes called brimstone) can be found on Martin Garcia and Flores islands.

—Doctors differ very much, says the Buenos Aires Herald, as to the nature of the plague in Rio Grande. It is very doubtful whether it is the bubonic plague at all. The disease is confined to a single block of barracks and a few hovels round it. It does not spread, as Paraguay is not a suitable place for it to become endemic. It is too hot a country. The plague prefers cool climates.

—Ex-Minister Paravicini has recently affirmed that the Acre revolution has been assisted at Manóas, the adventurers who promoted the revolution receiving 190,000 and arms from that provincial capital. This is confirmed by the statement in the Jornal do Commercio, two or three weeks ago, that the provincial secretary at Manóas had been very intimate with Galvez.

—According to Buenos Aires telegrams of the 26th ult. the Catamarca revolutionists had defeated the regular forces at Ambato.

—The two Argentine doctors at Asuncion have disagreed over the character of the epidemic there. In the end it will probably be discovered that we have been scared about something of no exceptional importance—a disease which is common to the country.

—The Banco de Corrientes has been recently robbed to the tune of four or five hundred thousand dollars. Eight persons are compromised, among whom is Nicenor Galoy, who some time ago assassinated President Gil, of Paraguay, and has since honored Corrientes with his distinguished presence.

—We should like to know how much truth there is in the Paraguayan saying. We do not for a moment believe that it is the bubonic plague despite medical reports since there are no doctors there that have seen a case of the plague. Furthermore, it would be extraordinary for the plague to get to Asuncion without calling here first. All things considered we are inclined to believe that the present scare is merely a species of lung disease common to Paraguay, which has made its appearance before and did not attract any attention.—Times, Buenos Aires, Sept. 21.

—The Argentine sanitary authorities are taking extreme measures to keep out the bubonic plague which, it is pretended, has appeared in Asuncion, and are practically trying to cut off all communication with the infected republic, which will not be easy. The river steamers are not allowed to pass Formosa, where a quarantine station has been established. The authorities here will probably act in unison with those in Buenos Aires. We still maintain our doubts as to whether it is really the bubonic plague. Fresh cases are reported to have appeared.—Montevideo Times, Sept. 21.

—The telegrams that reach us of the revolution in Catamarca are of the most absurd description. For instance, on the 24th ult., we were seriously informed that, in the conflicts which had taken place, there were already dead and wounded. A conflict, under the circumstances, would not be worthy of the name if there were not killed and wounded. We know that revolutions are not made with rose-water, but in these practical days, at the end of the nineteenth century, we want to know the number of killed and wounded on each side in order to size up the proportions of the revolution.

CUSTOMS IRREGULARITIES.

The doings and misdoings of the customs authorities at Rio Grande form the subject of some remarks by Mr. Vice-Consul Archer, in his report addressed to the Foreign Office from Porto Alegre (where a local custom house was recently done away with). Besides what may be called the unavoidable vexations, matters are made still worse by the procedure at Rio Grande. Delays are great, owing to the agglomeration of goods and the want of proper facilities for dealing with them. Cargo is often detained for three months in Rio Grande after the arrival of the vessel before it can be got through the customs-house and sent up to Porto Alegre, causing great loss and prejudice to the receivers, who thus may lose the proper season for selling the goods and have to hold them over until the selling time comes round again, when they are very likely out of date. This was happening at the time of writing.

The administration of the customs-house at Rio Grande evidently leaves much to be desired, and there are loud complaints against the arbitrary and over-zealous actions of the customs-house examiners (conferentes) are allowed to keep half of the fines they levy, all kinds of vexatious questions are raised and the most arbitrary classifications are sometimes made. There is a want of uniformity in classifications, each inspector apparently having his own ideas with regard to them, which he puts into execution with despotic power. There is nothing in the nature of a central and experienced board of control to regulate the action of the inspectors generally, and make it uniform throughout the country. The readiness to inflict fines is such that goods which have been imported from time to time, and despatched under the same duty, are suddenly declared to belong to another classification and a fine is imposed for wrong description.

As illustrating what takes place, Mr. Vice-Consul Archer mentions a case that recently happened within his own personal knowledge, where a lot of knitted worsted jackets for workmen (a kind of Cardigan jacket), which by a clearly expressed article in the tariff ought to pay 18 milreis per dozen, were declared by the "conferentes" as coming under the class of ready-made cotton clothing under the class of stockings, which pay 9 milreis per kilo, or nearly four times as much as the duty which they had always paid before, and rather more than the actual selling price of the goods in the market! A good deal of this mischief arises from the fact that the "conferentes" as a rule have no practical knowledge whatever of the goods they have to examine. They are frequently appointed straight from clerical work, and have no technical knowledge, and, as a rule, whether experienced or not, they do not appear to have a proper comprehension of the position they occupy in the national economy. Indeed, it may be said that, as matters stand at present, if the object in view were to prevent trade it could hardly be done more effectively short of a law actually prohibiting importation.—Textile Mercury, Sept. 2.



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(Caixa 108.)

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(Caixa 520.)

(Caixa 185)

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Realized do . . . . . " 900,000  
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N. B. This capital to be reduced to Rs. 100,000,000\$ in accordance with the Government's Decree of 8th May 1897.

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

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

on 80th June 1899.

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**THE PENHA FESTIVAL.**

Like many another Englishman of short residence in this country, I had heard much of the Penha festival and its curious customs, and had made up my mind to be present at one of the celebrations. A chance glance at one of Sunday's papers told me that I had struck the day, and I immediately set about looking up a chum. I found one at last who consented to go, but he had been many years in the country, had been to Penha before, was rather blasé about the whole thing, and only went to oblige me. He would not go, however, until he had had a good breakfast, and even then he wanted me to run back to my diggings to get a flask. He explained that all the pilgrims to the shrine of "Nossa Senhora da Penha" went provided with a large horn containing wine, but as that would be *infra dig.* for us we should at least have a flask with "the least taste in life of the real stuff." I did not get the flask, but I managed to pacify my friend sufficiently to allow us to take the good ferry-boat "Paqueta" at 1 p.m. from a coal wharf in Caes Pharoux. We had only 2500 to pay for a return ticket, but the pleasure of ploughing our way through the limpid waters of Rio's extensive bay, viewing its many picturesque islands, its diversified scenery, and general loveliness was worth ten times the money. On the way my friend told me the legend which gave rise to this great annual pilgrimage of the Rio faithful to the church of Our Lady of the Rock. His version was that many years ago a poor Portuguese was hunting in the neighborhood when he suddenly saw an immense cobra coming straight for him. Completely overcome by fear, he dropped his gun and falling on his knees he begged protection from "Nossa Senhora." Instantly he saw a heavenly apparition descend on the huge rock, and an iguana killed the cobra dead as a door nail. The fame of this miracle was bruited about and it was determined to erect a church upon the rock dedicated to "Nossa Senhora da Penha." The hunter thus wonderfully saved had rings of biscuits slung on a string pending from one shoulder, a horn of wine slung from the other, and in commemoration of this fact pilgrims to Penha go out with a horn full of wine and come back with the horn empty, the man full plus a plentiful supply of the most parti-colored, indigestible-looking rings of pastry conceivable. Although I am now anticipating somewhat, I fancy the legendary hunter must also have been equipped with tin trumpets, terra-cotta bugles and a shockingly bad hat with paper roses bedecked. The people that went from Rio with us were of the respectable artisan class. They were prepared for fun rather than for piety, but except a few boys there was no boisterousness. For a solid hour the ferry-boat ploughed its way through the beautiful waters of the island-studded bay, until we arrived at a rickety pier, with the chapel on the high rock in plain view. From the pier head it was necessary to make a rush to get a seat in the train taking the—what shall I say? pilgrims or excursionists? I was an excursionist anyway. I did not rush for physical reasons,

and so had some time to notice the enormous supply of pipes that had been accumulated near the coast by the government to replace defects in the delivery from the mountain streams in the Serra do Tingua about 35 miles out from this city. The pipes were of half-inch cast iron, and roughly about 20 inches in diameter, though possibly more. Any amount of them had been damaged and broken up, and the remnants were lying on the ground with symptoms of recent oxidation. The train to take the people from the barca to the Penha was the most primitive affair I have ever seen. The man who gave as his reason for travelling third-class in England that there was no fourth, could have found a seventh or eighth class on the Rio do Ouro (River of Gold) line from the landing stage to the village of Penha. Horse-boxes with seats would have been commodious in comparison with the cattle-trucks, temporarily roofed with well-used galvanized iron, that took the passengers to Penha. I have seen railways in all parts of the world and fancy I know something about rolling stock, but I defy any traveller to tell a yarn of bad wagons that would beat my experience on Sunday last. The line belongs to the government and the government must have been making a collection of derelict stock for the past twenty years to get such a curious show. Mind, this was not only on the branch line from the pier to the Penha but was equally characteristic of the accommodation into Rio by rail. I wonder if the same government has inspectors to criticize the neatness and clean running of foreign managed railways in the country. I would in that case advise foreign managers to take a trip to Penha next Sunday, the octave of the feast, and see what accommodation is given by the government whose inspectors inspect their lines. The festa on the octave is said to be even better than on the first day, and should be an excellent day for inspecting the inspectors in a private capacity.

The train arrived in the village without a mishap, *mirabile dictu*. The village itself was not up to much, consisting of some fifty eating and drinking houses, and some five private houses. It was only when one turned up the steep hill to the church on the summit that the fun of the fair came in, and the fun was purely that of a fair. For a long stretch on either side were booths—or rather shanties—in which etables and drinkables could be had in profusion, from cold sucking pig to the vilest of freshwater at famine prices. Passing the line of booths and ascending the hill towards the church, one came to a notice that beyond that point horsemen could not go. Thenceforward to the base of the main rock the ascent was most beautifully paved with large stone setts relieved at times by wide granite steps. The poor are always with us, but particularly so when ascending to the Penha, where the blind, the lame and the halt, those disfigured from beriberi and leprosy to snake-bites and small-pox, sat on every step and asked for "esmolos." In all my globe-trotting I have found no more charitable people than the Brazilians, and the misery of the poor was considerably relieved on the occasion of the feast day of "Nossa Senhora da Penha." I candidly admit that I did not give a single *vitim* in charity because I saw one man on the steps, who usually sits on a step in the rua Gonçalves Dias, and I did not believe in giving anything to a man who could pay 2500 for his passage as well as myself. His case settled all the others. It was a crank on my part, but it was a trade on his. After a steep climb up a splendidly paved ascent relieved by frequent steps we arrived at the gateway of the steps carved out of the rocks that lead up to the church itself. We were puffed as we got there.

(Our contributor must take a week to recover his breath, as his description is too long-winded for one issue of this paper.)

**PERNAMBUCO SPORT.**

H. M's. ships "Flora," "Beagle," "Swallow," and "Pegasus" have paid us a long-looked-for visit and the U. S. cruiser "Albatross" brought Col. Page Bryan for a short stay.

Cricket was indulged in on the 17th and our best men were given a treat to different styles of bowling, (result attached).

On the 18th various aquatic sports attracted a select party to the hotel balcony, and an enormous crowd to the river-walk of Mr. Delimito Gouveia's magnificent market, which was formerly the "Derby" race-stand.

The "big event" was a 10-oared race between Brazilian, American and British boats. The Brazilians won in gallant style, just beating the Americans by a nose, and received good and lusty Anglo-Saxon cheers, which they and ourselves do not often hear. Jaganda and tub races caused great fun, whilst the canoe and swimming races were awfully well-contested. The afternoon's sport wound up with a greasy pole and "duck hunt."

In the evening there was an impromptu dance. On the 19th nearly everyone gave business the "go by" for the return cricket match, when our visitors had their revenge by beating us—at last.

We would like to see them more often, to stir us up a bit and of course to enjoy themselves. The place has a bad name, but it is not so "black as its painted."

PANDBOV.

Pernambuco, 20th Sept., 1899.

PERNAMBUCO CRICKET.

THE FLEET VS. PERNAMBUCO.

Played 17th September, 1899, resulting in a win for Pernambuco.

FLEET.

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Includes Dr. Miller, Lt. Leggett, Mr. Manning, Lt. Hallows, Lt. Lottie, Lt. Seagrave, Mr. Edgell, Mr. Dalzell, Woodfield, Lt. Cherry, Pte. Cockeril, Extras, Total.

PERNAMBUCO

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Includes P. Daniel, J. F. Riley, J. R. Foy, R. Conolly, F. Clemetson, H. S. Fellows, W. E. G. Boxwell, C. D. Pratt, C. H. Howe, W. Jardine, T. A. Comber, Extras, Total.

THE FLEET VS. PERNAMBUCO (Return).

Played 19th September, and resulted in a win for the Fleet.

PERNAMBUCO.

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Includes J. F. Riley, H. S. Fellows, R. Conolly, F. R. Foy, F. Clemetson, P. Daniel, T. A. Comber, C. Williams, W. Matthews, W. E. G. Boxwell, C. D. Pratt, Extras, Total.

FLEET.

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Includes Dr. Miller, Lt. Leggett, Woodfield, Mr. Manning, Lt. Hallows, Lt. Snythe, Lt. Seagrave, Capt. Keary, Lt. Earle, Mr. Dalzell, Lt. Cherry, Extras, Total.

PERNAMBUCO CRICKET.

CABLE COMPANIES VS. WORLD.

The visit of the Fleet seems to have had good effect on a great number of the players and a most enjoyable game was played on September 24th.

For the Cable Companies, Riley played carefully, taking 90 minutes for his 33.

The scores were as follows:

WORLD.

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Includes C. C. Deere, E. G. Paton, F. Clemetson, R. Conolly, W. E. G. Boxwell, T. A. Comber, H. Conolly, C. H. Howe, G. F. Fellows, W. J. McMurtrie, W. Marshall, Extras, Total.

CABLE COMPANIES.

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Includes W. Matthews, A. L. Bell, F. R. Foy, J. F. Riley, C. D. Pratt, W. Morgan, P. Daniel, Gore, Lakeman, J. E. Davey, H. Nevill, Extras, Total.

LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

The entries for the A. L. G. Williams Cup are:

Rev. W. Macray, L. Latham, C. H. Howe, J. E. Davey, H. S. Fellows, F. Clemetson, H. C. Pollok, F. R. Foy, W. J. McMurtrie, W. E. G. Boxwell, P. Daniel, G. F. Stehelin.

The winner has to meet J. F. Riley, the holder for the last two years. The cup has to be won three times before becoming absolute property.

Latham is the favorite.

CRICKET IN SANTOS.

SANTOS ATHLETIC CLUB VS. S. PAULO ATHLETIC CLUB.

The third contest between the above clubs this season took place on 24th inst. at the club ground of the S. A. C. and resulted in a win for the Paulistas by 10 wickets.

The visitors won the toss and elected to bat, their innings realising 97, of which 46 were made by C. W. Miller who played fine cricket and was very ably assisted by F. Forde who kept his end up carefully and scored a useful 17. Crew also played very steadily for his 10 not out.

With what appeared a small total against them, the Santos team went in, but Barham was bowled first ball by Webster. Kealman and Stock then stayed together till at 26 Stock was bowled by Miller and this practically finished the Santos innings, the rest of the team only getting 9 runs, of which 2 were byes. Miller came to the fore again in bowling, his analysis being 10 overs of which 9 were maidens, 4 wickets, 1 run.

Having to follow on, Santos again made a bad show, being all out the second innings for 68, leaving the visitors with 7 runs to make, to win, which they secured without the loss of a wicket. Murray's batting for Santos in the second innings was very good and his 23 were got without a chance, his cutting being very pretty and well timed.

The following were the scores:

S. PAULO ATHLETIC CLUB.

1st innings.

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Includes F. Forde, F. Stewart, C. W. Miller, H. E. Barber, L. M. Howe, W. Holland, P. W. Crewe, S. Glencross, J. S. Webster, F. Goodier, H. W. Stacey, Extras, Total.

2nd innings.

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Includes H. E. Barber, P. W. Crewe, Extras, Total.

SANTOS ATHLETIC CLUB.

1st innings.

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Includes A. Kealman, E. A. Barham, C. L. Stock, A. M. Burgos, C. R. Murray, A. Richards, C. G. Vieira, F. Tracey, H. P. Smith, A. T. Smith, Extras, Total.

2nd innings.

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Includes A. Kealman, E. A. Barham, C. L. Stock, A. M. Burgos, J. A. Cross, C. R. Murray, A. Richards, C. G. Vieira, F. Tracey, H. P. Smith, A. T. Smith, Extras, Total.

LAWN TENNIS.

RIO VS. NITCHEROV.

This return match was played on the courts of the Association at Icarahy on Sunday 1st inst. and resulted in a victory for the visitors by 6 matches to 3; 13 sets to 8, and 101 games to 98.

Score:

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Includes Jackson and Latham (Rio), beat Barry and Willes, Reeves and Henderson (Rio), beat Rolls and Stutfeld, Robinson and Whyte (Rio), beat Block and Evers, lost to Barry and Willes, lost to Rolls and Stutfeld.

"It's easy enough to get along in Germany, even if you don't know the language," said the returned Missourian. "One day in a good-sized village I dropped into a beer garden, where I didn't hear a word of English spoken; but I called a waiter and said to him 'Look here, old man, I'm dry—do you understand that? Dry! dry!' He nodded, and the next minute came back with three beers."—Kansas City Star.

AN AMERICAN IDYL.

It appears that one idle day the frog, the duck, the lamb, and the skunk started forth together to visit the show. Just what sort of show it was the chronicler doesn't state. Anyway, it was something that the queerly assorted quartet was anxious to attend, and they hopped and waddled and gambolled and trotted toward the big canvas enclosure with delighted throbs of anticipation.

Up to July 19th the United States government had celebrated reciprocity treaties with British Guiana, Barbados, Bermuda and Jamaica. It is expected that these treaties will greatly benefit the sugar-producing interests of those colonies.

PRINTING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE, AN OFFICE for a small printing office, including a new HALF MEDIUM GORDON PRESS. Cases, cabinet, stands, type, ink, paper, etc. The outfit will be sold on very reasonable terms.

For sale, a swinging baby's crib, almost new and in perfect order. Will be sold cheap. Apply to M. L. care of Rio News office.

PRICE'S

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

CLOS ST. CHARLES

This mark of Messrs. Hanappier & Co's Bordeaux wine which is the best table claret on the market, can be obtained at moderate prices at Messrs. CRASHLEY & Co. 35 Rua do Ouvidor, and Mr. C. N. Lefebvre 23 Rua da Candelaria.

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

Missing Friends.

The British consul will be glad to receive information of the following: VARGHAX, James—who was employed for some time as engine driver on the Central Argentine Railway and who left Rosario about 3 or 4 years ago. Rio de Janeiro, 23rd August, 1899.

Collegio Americano Fluminense.

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

Hotels.

THERESOPOLIS

GRANDE HOTEL THERESOPOLIS

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

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Grande Hotel Metropole

181, RUA DAS LARANGEIRAS, 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.

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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.

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TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

United States.

SEPT. 23.—A train with American troops on board was attacked by Tagalos near Los Angeles. The Americans lost 2 men and the attackers 6.

A big fire has destroyed one of the largest pig slaughter-houses in Chicago. The damages are assessed at two million dollars.

The strike in Havana has come to an end. The masters and the men have come to an agreement which is satisfactory to both classes.

Spain.

SEPT. 23.—Admiral Montojo, who has been tried for the loss of the Spanish squadron at Cavite last year, was to-day released from arrest.

There are rumors, well founded this time, of serious divergencies in the Spanish cabinet, and it is said that Sr. Silvea will have to resign within a short time. (Curiously enough General Polavieja's name is not mixed up in the disturbance this time. He has been the stormy petrel of Spanish politics so long as the present ministry has been in office, that we quite miss the mention of his name in this connection).

The Spanish bishops have addressed a letter of loyalty to the throne, to which they add a protest against some abuses alleged to have been committed by freemasons.

SEPT. 24.—The ship-builders in Ferrol have gone out on strike, and there are threats issued against all those who do not join the strike. Tumults have already taken place and the police force has been strengthened.

The Madrid papers publish telegrams to the effect that Aguinaldo refuses to deliver up the American prisoners he has in his power until the United States recognizes the independence of the Philippines. (The special correspondent must have been hard up for news).

In the suburbs of Barcelona an outbreak of typhoid fever has occurred. (We are not alarmed by any means, but the primary symptoms of the bubonic plague are those of typhoid fever).

Great Britain.

SEPT. 23.—The evening journals publish telegrams from Paris saying that the cabinet there are at loggerheads because of the pardon of Capt. Dreyfus at the instance of the minister of war, General the Marquis de Gallifet. (This is pure nonsense, in our opinion. General Gallifet, *beau sabreur* that he was, and strict disciplinarian that he is, is only a unit in the cabinet, and unless there had been a majority of votes in the cabinet itself, President Loubet would never have signed the pardoning decree).

Telegrams from Southampton say that a great sensation has been caused there by the disappearance of two copies of the code of maritime signals in use for the royal navy in time of war. The correspondent who sent that telegram must have been of the sensational penny-a-liner order. The secret signals are under the immediate control of the commander of the station, and the man who could get at them could break the Bank of England more easily).

The *Daily Chronicle* says that the Raad of the Orange Free State has unanimously approved of the speech of President Steyn, in which he said that treaty rights obliged him to give assistance to the Transvaal in case of war with Great Britain.

Yesterday, the government sent a telegram to President Kruger, but its text will not be published in England, until its receipt in the Transvaal has been definitely assured.

In case of war with the Transvaal, it is reported from Capetown that troops from Cape Colony will press the Orange Free State, while troops from Natal will cut off any junction of the troops of the two republics.

SEPT. 24.—A speech by Mr. Cecil Rhodes in which he censured the Africaner sympathy to the Transvaal in the present crisis, was badly received by the audience in Capetown, and disturbances ensued.

Two meetings simultaneously held in Trafalgar Square, one in favor of peace and the other in favor of war with the Transvaal, wound up in a free fight. The police made many arrests.

The secretary of state for war has ordered 50,000 men to be sent to South Africa to reinforce the garrison there.

Sir Charles Dilke has written a letter to the *Times* saying that war with the Transvaal is inevitable. (Our Portuguese office boy said the same thing three weeks ago).

Telegrams from Manila state that the Tagalos have blown up a train with dynamite, killing three Americans and eight natives. (The locality is not stated).

A large meeting was held in Berlin to-day to protest against Great Britain declaring war on the Transvaal, and asked the German Emperor to prevent a war. (The German Emperor intervened once in the same question, and he is not likely to do so again).

SEPT. 25.—The feeling in favor of war against the Transvaal is steadily increasing in Great Britain.

Bombay telegrams say that the bubonic plague has again broken out badly in Poonah.

There were only four fresh cases of bubonic pest in Oporto since yesterday.

Mr. Chamberlain has sent another telegram to the Transvaal dealing with several points in President Kruger's last reply, the chief ones dealt with being the uitlanders question and the Transvaal as a sovereign power.

Lord Kitchener is hastening his preparations for a final campaign against the khalifa.

France.

SEPT. 23.—Commandant Hartmann (why are there so many German names in the French army?), who was one of the witnesses in favor of Dreyfus in the Rennes court-martial, has been promoted to the post of assistant director of ordnance in Puteaux—the French Woolwich. (After the release of Dreyfus, we would not be surprised if General Gallifet did not promote both Freystaetter and Picquart.)

A division of the French fleet has gone on a visit to the ports in the Levant.

The police have made a rigorous search in the house of M. Max Regis and have sequestered many important documents.

SEPT. 24.—M. Max Regis, who was the chief promoter of the riots in Algiers, is avoiding arrest in Alicante in Spain.

SEPT. 25.—A Dreyfusard meeting in Paris yesterday passed a resolution asking the government to submit General Mercier to a court-martial as an accomplice in the falsification of documents.

At the funeral of M. Schuerer Kestner, the senator who took such a prominent part in the revision of the Dreyfus case, the coffin was covered with flowers, and M. Henri Brisson received a perfect ovation for his funeral oration. The most marked floral tributes were those of Captain and Mme. Dreyfus.

COFFEE IN PORTO RICO.

FEATURES OF COFFEE PRODUCTION IN UNCLE SAM'S NEW TERRITORY.

Special correspondent of the St. Louis *Sunday Republic*.

Ponce, July 15.—How would you like to own a Porto Rican plantation? There is big money in some of them, I can tell you. I have met several men who are making from 25 to 50 per cent a year out of them. One coffee planter near Adjuntas cleaned up \$100,000 in 1898, and there are sugar men who are doing equally as well. Some of the city markets, about Ponce produce from 6,000 to 8,000 hogheads a season, and on the east coast, not far from Humacao, there is a little cocconut grove which will net its owner an annual income of \$20,000. I heard the other day of a Boston man who has invested \$50,000 in Porto Rican cattle, and some New England bankers, who are lending money at high rates here in Ponce, have lately bought a plantation of 1,000 acres of sugar lands a few miles up the coast from where I am now writing. There are Florida men here who are enthusiastic over the chances for fortunes in oranges, pineapples and vegetables for our city markets, and I hear every day of some American who has a new proposition with millions in it. As to the industrial outlook, and the possibilities of the sugar and fruit lands, I will deal in another letter.

There is no doubt but that there is money in coffee. Porto Rico already raises enough to give half a pound to every man, woman and child among her fellow citizens of the United States. She produces annually more than 50,000,000 pounds, and she could produce at least as much more. So far not one-tenth of the coffee lands have been cleared and those in cultivation are not half cared for.

This is so, although coffee is king in Porto Rico. It is the chief industry of the island, and its sale profits the country more than anything else. The coffee exports are three times as large as the sugar exports. They amount to something like \$9,000,000 a year, and go almost altogether to continental Europe.

I doubt whether there is a better coffee in the world than that raised in these new coffee fields of Uncle Sam's. If there is, I have not heard of it. Porto Rican coffee has the same flavor as the best Mocha and Java mixed. As prepared by the Porto Ricans it is a drink for the gods—strong, aromatic and delicious.

The best of the coffee is called *cafe caracollilla*; it has brought right along 25 cents and more at wholesale. It all goes to France, for it is too rich for our American blood, costing so much that our importers have not introduced it into the American markets. They can get Brazilian coffee cheaper, and the profit upon it is greater. The result is that the Porto Rican coffee has been going to Germany, France, Italy, Austria and Spain. France gets the best, Germany, Austria and Italy take the second and third grades, and the poorest of all is sold to the Spaniards.

This should and will be changed. There are people in the United States who are now paying 40 cents a pound for so-called Mocha and Java coffee which costs in Santos and Rio Janeiro less than 8 cents a pound. They could buy the Porto Rican coffee at a less rate and have a better article.

The Porto Rican coffee planters are just beginning to awaken to the possibilities of our market. They have recently formed an association or trust to advance their wares in the United States. They will open business houses in the cities here and in New York, and will try to show our people the varieties of coffee raised on Uncle Sam's new island. The men already included in this trust have plantations to the value of \$2,000,000. Some of their estates are mortgaged, but the association expects to clear off the mortgages by money raised in the United States, and also to get such advances as will enable its members to cultivate after modern methods. Among other things they want our agricultural department to establish an experimental station here devoted to coffee raising. There is no doubt we should have such farms in all our tropical possessions, and I understand that Secretary Wilson is already planning them.

In Brazil the best coffee is raised at an elevation of from 1,500 to 3,000 feet above the

sea. It grows on the highlands south of the center of the country and some distance back from the ocean. The coffee plantations of Porto Rico begin almost as soon as you leave the narrow strip of coastal plains which runs about the island. They grow all along the hills, clear to the tops of the mountains. In some districts you ride for miles through nothing but coffee, the bushes growing among other trees. This is especially so in the eastern end of the island, where at blossoming time the air is so full of the perfume of the coffee flowers that it almost overcomes you.

There is a great deal of coffee along the military road and quite a large amount in the western portion of the island. I have been told that coffee will grow anywhere outside the low coast lands, and that there are large areas of coffee lands which are now in grass. There is no doubt that this is true in Porto Rico in the neighborhood of 2,500,000 acres of land, and there are, it is said, fully about 100,000 acres in coffee.

The most of the coffee lands are in comparatively small tracts. It takes money to operate a coffee plantation, and for this reason the ordinary man cannot manage a large crop. The average estate is not over fifty acres, although there are some which are much larger. There is a man named Shroeder, for instance, who has a thousand acres, and who is putting out more every year. He had not a large capital, but he bought cheap land and put in his first trees in 1894. He has already had a profit of \$1,000 this year from his plantation, and he has thousands of young trees coming on, and within ten years his income will be \$100,000 a year. There is a Dutchman from Java who has just gone into the coffee business here who will soon have a similarly large property, and there are other men who are quietly buying up coffee land.

And this brings me to the subject of land values. The conditions have been so unsettled that it is hard to say just what they are. I have asked many questions, and have been answered that coffee lands are worth all the way from \$25 to \$200 per acre. I have heard of some coffee men who want \$300 per acre, but this is for rich plantations in bearing.

Some of the cheaper lands are back from the roads, and so situated that it is costly to get the coffee to market. The value of such lands will be greatly increased by the new roads which the government is contemplating.

Many of the large plantations, both sugar and coffee, are owned by non-residents. Some are the property of Barcelona Jews and other rich Spaniards. They have been paying well, and it is doubtful whether they can be bought cheap. I am told that the Spaniards consider their land of more value since the Americans have taken possession. Among these is a Spanish officer who commanded in the recent war. He was asked the other day if he was going to sell out his Porto Rican property and go back to Spain. He replied:

"No. I prefer to stay here and give up my pension. The change of government will increase the value of my property, and I can't afford to let it go."

On the other hand, there are many coffee properties which are heavily mortgaged. Interest here runs from 10 per cent upward, and 1 and 2 per cent a month are common. The war has materially retarded all kinds of business, and at present some of the planters are so cramped that they want to sell. There is a good chance to buy the mortgage notes, and the man who brings his money here and loans it to these Porto Rican coffee men will get high rates of interest, and in time have a chance at the land itself.

No one should come to raise coffee without he has enough to buy his land and to keep himself and his workmen for the first four years. He should have as much as \$10,000 to establish almost any kind of a plantation, and above that the more the better. He could not take a hundred acres of land and bring it into coffee bearing within five years for much less than \$25,000. At the end of that time his profits would come in rapidly, and he would probably be able to make from 15 to 25 per cent on his investment for many years.

(To be continued.)

—The addition of one milreis per cubic metre to the import duty on pine, will assuredly reduce the consumption of that article, and in the end the revenue will lose by it. There has been much building going on in this city recently, and as the population is evidently decreasing, houses are less easily rented and rents are falling, there will surely be a cessation in building. The government will do well to keep a sharp watch on these particulars.

—The *Gazeta de Noticias* has very clearly shown what the result of increased taxes has been in connection with the importation of pine. The importation from the United States, Canada and Sweden in 1896 amounted to 150,000 cubic metres, in 1897 to 99,800 cubic metres, in 1898 to 88,400 cubic metres, and this year it will probably be less than 70,000 cubic metres. The quotas of the United States in the first three totals were 11,000, 75,000 and 73,600 cubic metres. The proposed increase of 1500 per cubic metre in the tariff, which with the 15 per cent in gold will be more nearly 1550, will tend to further decrease importation, which the *Gazeta* believes will next year not exceed a total of 50,000 cubic metres, or only a third of the importation of 1896. Naturally this means a serious decrease in revenue, which can not possibly be covered by the increased tax.

COFFEE NOTES

—The clearances of coffee at this port last month aggregated 446,657 bags.

□—It is said that the minister of industry is studying means for reducing the freights on coffee on the Central railway.

—An exchange says that a small coffee plantation in the municipality of Araraquá, São Paulo, valued at 10,000,000, has recently been sold for 500.

—In the municipality of Nuporanga, São Paulo, a coffee plantation which cost its owner 40,000 was recently sold for 10,000. Three other plantations in the same municipality have been sold on similar conditions.

—The Centro dos Lavradores (planters club) of Piracicaba, São Paulo, has resolved that the only measure capable of overcoming the crisis which is weighing upon coffee production, is that of decreeing a moratorium in favor of agriculture.

—The Club da Lavoura de Campinas, São Paulo, in accordance with the petition of similar associations in that state, has resolved to send a representation to the national government asking for a general moratorium for the agricultural classes.

—The Japanese minister, accompanied by one of his secretaries, has been visiting the São Paulo coffee districts during the present week. They visited the magnificent plantations of Sr. Francisco Schmidt and the Dumont Estates on the 25th and 26th, and had a good opportunity to see the coffee trees of the best district of São Paulo in full blossom.

—The report of the minister of finance is not calculated to make friends of the planters. In discussing the low prices of coffee, he says:

"The evil is in the superabundance in relation to consumption; the remedy can only be in the reduction of coffee production. This operation, extremely complex and complicated, never can be realized by the government; it will be the result of conflict, of competition among the various agriculturists, producing by means of liquidations and natural selection, manifested by the disappearance of the weakest and by the permanence of the strongest. The industry will remain, then, concentrated within the zones and districts which are best adapted, and in the hands of the agriculturists most skilful and with the greatest resources. The result of this concentration will be a reduction in the quantity of the product, which will become adapted to consumption and of greater value."

A NEW LOAN SCHEME.

On the 29th Deputy Padua-Rezende, of Minas Geraes, presented a bill in the chamber for a new issue of hypothecary notes in aid of agriculture. By the terms of the bill the government is to concede a 6 per cent. guarantee on 100,000,000 in hypothecary notes issued by the Banco da Republica, or some other bank, to provide for an issue of loans to agriculturists up to an aggregate of 200,000,000. If the Banco da Republica will take it up, it is to be relieved of 4 per cent. interest on the bonus which it is owing to government. There is to be no commission charged borrowers on valuations, the interest charged shall not exceed 9 per cent. per annum, except on overdue amounts, and the loans can not exceed 50 per cent. of the valuation of the property. The hypothecary notes are to be received at their nominal value at all public offices as guarantee deposits, the same as bonds of the public debt. The loans must be made in current money, and the bank will be preferred which will carry on a coffee propaganda abroad. The government will audit the books and transactions.

A second section of the bill provides for an annual subvention of 1,000,000 for a period of ten years for making a propaganda in favor of Brazilian coffee in the principal cities of Europe. The government can make contracts with individuals and companies organized for this purpose. This service will also be watched by fiscals nominated for that service. The states interested can be called upon to furnish their quota of the subvention.

A third section of the bill provides that the government shall hand over to the national agricultural society, or to some trustworthy commission, the sum of 150,000 to be invested in a permanent stock of agricultural machinery, which shall be sold to planters at cost price. Animals imported for breeding purposes are to be given free transportation by the government, which shall also pay out 6,000 a year for the services of a competent vet. surgeon whose services shall be free for stock-breeders. Ten premiums of 20,000 each are to be distributed among stock-raisers who undertake to breed horses for the cavalry. Transportation is to be free on government railways for stock and agricultural implements imported direct by planters. And the government is to give preference to pure national butter.

—A quack not very long ago advertised a certain famous war remover, and Mr. Rosse, having bought two bottles, felt "sold" at its not having the desired effect. Out of revenge he penned the following testimonial:—My dear Doctor, I had a war on the back of my neck I was in the habit of using for a collar stud. After applying two bottles of your famous war remover, I can now hang my pants on it.

# THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor

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

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RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 3rd, 1899.

THAT the extremely critical state of our commercial and industrial affairs is beginning to attract attention in administrative and legislative circles, is now evident. The São Paulo planters are asking for a moratorium, the minister of industry is studying means of reducing the tariff on coffee transportation, and a bill has been presented to congress which provides for loans to agriculture to an aggregate of 200,000,000\$. But all this refers to only one class, to one industry. The commercial classes are trying to protest against the new tariff exactions, but thus far they have made but little impression, and for the simple reason that they are disunited and are showing no energy in their representations. The rumor which comes to us that several foreign houses are proposing to close up at the end of the year is more effective, and would probably exert some influence on the authorities were the intention publicly announced and the reasons stated. But we are so accustomed to the apologetic and deferential method of dealing with officials here in this capital, that very little impression has been made, and the government still thinks, apparently, that its exactions on commerce can be carried to any extreme. And this purpose is undoubtedly strengthened by the fact that the press of this capital is almost wholly subservient to official influences, and rarely ever ventures to oppose administrative abuses. This renders the situation all the more desperate. Were the newspapers more independent and public-spirited, legitimate resistance could be made to these oppressive measures of taxation, and the public would be educated to know their rights and wrongs. But as long as newspapers are more concerned with the patronage of congress and the executive departments, and with the revenues derived from official advertisements, from subsidies, and from partnerships in schemes designed to enrich individuals at the expense of the public treasury, there can be very little hope of co-operation from them in resisting the encroachments of mischievous legislation and arbitrary administration. There has never been a time during our residence in this country when the press has been so supine and subservient as it is now. Newspapers whose circulation and influence could be made of incalculable benefit to the public, remain silent and insensible before the wrongs which the people are suffering. They are not ignorant of the privations which the people are

enduring, nor of the losses which commercial men are making, and we may assume that they are not ignorant, also, of their duties as citizens and journalists. That they should prefer the easier and more profitable course of accepting official patronage, may not seem to be altogether censurable to many, but when the credit of the country is involved as well as the well-being of its citizens we can not avoid the conclusion that a more criminal betrayal of trust can not be imagined. With coffee plantations selling in judicial sales at a tenth of their value, with commercial houses closing their doors, with everyone bitterly complaining of hard times, there surely ought to be patriotism and public-spirit enough in the press to demand such reforms as are necessary to relieve the people from their burdens and distress. But they have nothing whatever to say. Of those who have sold themselves openly and outright, and are industriously engaged in denying and excusing official trespasses, we have nothing to say. But there are others who can help, and who ought to help in such a crisis, and it is to such that an appeal should be made. To a conscientious journalist, public interests are essentially his interests, and it is his duty to defend them. If he refuses, then another surely can be found who will study the welfare of the community in which he resides without first considering the personal profit he may gain from it.

DURING the past week, long after the close of the regular session of congress, the minister of finance has condescended to favor us with the preface to his financial report, which was given to the *Journal do Commercio* to publish even before the appearance of the official publication. Although the minister of finance has many points well commendable, they have been stated at too great length for our columns. When the full report is before us and we know just what the minister proposes to do in order to maintain the credit of the state without crushing its citizens, we shall be very glad to lay the proposal before our readers.

WE ARE pleased to see that in the opening of the discussion of the consumption tax regulations several deputies have had the courage and patriotism to oppose the taxing mania that is now epidemic among those who are controlling public affairs. These deputies say, as THE RIO NEWS has frequently said, that the people are unable to bear heavier burdens and that taxes, instead of being increased, should be diminished. It is to be hoped that taxpayers will not fail to see the necessity of giving the proper support to those who are defending their rights. If they will organize and work systematically, they can obtain relief from their burdens.

THE revolution in Venezuela under General Castro has thus far been signally successful, the legal forces having been defeated in every encounter. In all probability President Andrade will have to follow the example of many a predecessor and leave the country. It affords one more proof that self-government in Venezuela is practically impossible, and that the best of presidents can not hope to escape the perils of conspiracy and revolt. President Andrade is a man of enlightened and progressive views, and we understand that his government has been a good one. But the average Venezuelan politician is restless and mercenary, and the best administration in the world can not please him long. It is hopeless to expect anything better in Venezuela, perhaps, until a beneficent dictator comes along who will rule the country as Diaz is ruling Mexico.

GRANTED that the Boers are as brave as any people in the world, that they are enthusiastically patriotic, and that, once roused, they would fight to the death, they, after all, are a mere handful against the multitudes that could be brought against them by the British government. Is it possible that with such an admission and such a feeling, the people of Great Britain will go to war with the Transvaal? Knowing their strength, their preponderating numbers and wealth, will the British people use it to crush the "mere handful" of stubborn, ignorant people in Central South Africa, simply because they insist on having their own way. It must be remembered that war is a species of capital punishment, and that our civilization does not demand this for the offense of being obstinate and willful. The Boers believe that they are masters of their own territory, and they are patriotic enough to fight for it. We do not admire their methods of government, nor their character, but we can say the same of many other nations. Like other nationalities they are subject to the influences of modern civiliza-

tion, and time will soon change their manners and customs without the necessity of sacrificing thousands of lives in the attempt to do it by force. And when we see that ambitious politicians are using the quarrel for their own ends, we may properly ask the British government to use its strength in a better way than that of crushing a "mere handful" of hard-headed farmers.

WITH regard to the existence of bubonic pest in Asunción, Paraguay, we must confess to a very decided feeling of doubt. In the first place, we can not understand how it got there without first infecting Brazil, Uruguay or Argentina, for Paraguay has no direct communication with the outside world, and it lies at much more than twenty days journey from the nearest infected place. There is practically no communication whatever between Paraguay and Portugal, and we have never heard of an East-Indian rice ship going up to Asunción. And then, in the second place, there has been no trustworthy diagnosis of the disease on the spot. The Paraguayan doctors deny that it is bubonic pest, and claim it is only a malignant form of a disease of frequent occurrence in that country. The Brazilian ministers also deny that it is bubonic pest. And the two Argentine doctors sent to investigate it, are divided in opinion. Only the chiefs of our official sanitary departments in Buenos Aires, Montevideo and Rio de Janeiro, whose business and pleasure it is to worry travellers, harness merchants, protect lazarettos, and build up a reputation for professional acumen and patriotic activity, only these are at all decided in the matter. And that the Argentine member of the triumvirate is not quite sure of the character of the disease, is shown by his imposing only ten days quarantine, when it is assumed that the disease develops in twenty days after infection. There may be bubonic pest at Asunción, but we very much doubt it. We are very much more certain that there is insanity somewhere this side of Asunción.

THERE is but one thing wanting in the bill recently introduced in congress for the relief of agriculture, and that is an appropriation for the free maintenance of all agriculturists. If they are to have money supplied to them by the national treasury, if the state is to send people abroad to find customers for their products, if machinery and implements for their industry are to be supported by the state and supplied to them at cost, if their imported stock and machinery are to be carried free on the government railways and special rates made for the transportation of their products to market, and if premiums are to be given them for producing horses, and preference is to be decreed for other products, then it would not be a very long step to decree that all planters be entitled to draw a fixed amount from the public treasury, every month, for their maintenance and support. No one can say how much the government has already expended for the assistance and protection of farmers—in loans, transportation, importation of colonists to do their work, coffee propagandas, etc.—but it would not be a very serious exaggeration to say, perhaps, that it would be sufficient to buy them out completely. If the process is to go on indefinitely, then it would be cheaper to buy them at once. The true way to help them is to make them independent, to open up unsettled lands for small farmers, to encourage the investment of foreign capital in agriculture, to remove obstructive taxes, to secure cheaper transportation to promote commerce, and all that. And in good time agriculture, as well as commerce, will become sound and vigorous and will need no parental assistance.

ON Wednesday last (27th Sept.), the mail steamers "Niles" and "Cordillere" entered this port from the River Plate, the former having landed her Rio passengers at Ilha Grande, according to instructions, because three passengers from Matto Grosso are said to have been in Asunción where bubonic pest is alleged to be raging. Hearing that the Niles passengers would be subjected to quarantine, one of them changed to the "Cordillere," which was reported to the director-general of health of this port, who at once ordered all the passengers of that steamer to Ilha Grande—as arbitrary and nonsensical a measure as the human mind could conceive. The idea that three men stepping ashore in Asunción on September 8th, and then satisfying all the quarantine and disinfection exigencies of our River Plate neighbors, could so infect fellow passengers and freight on a large ocean steamer as to make them dangerous to us, is absurd in the extreme. And then add to this the supposition that a passenger at Montevideo, who had presumably not come in contact at all with the three Matto Grosso travellers, by changing to the "Cordillere" could so infect that ship as to make her a peril to us, and we have a climax of absurdity which is simply without parallel. But this is not all; the cargo must also be considered infected, in spite of the fact that 19 days had elapsed since the Matto Grosso travellers were in Asunción and that they had not been disinfected. If there were any infection about them, it must have been in their systems, and how that could affect cargo with which they had not come in contact, we can not surmise. But the worst is still to come. The cargoes of the two steamers were discharged into lighters in quarantine, and the stevedores engaged in the work were forced to remain in quarantine in this bay, in an open lighter, for three nights and two days, during which time they were exposed to a cold southerly storm. The brutality of the exaction is only equalled by its uselessness. There is no infection in the cargo which these men handled, they were

not likely to exhibit symptoms of it in three days. But the sanitary wisecrack who is cultivating his professional vanity at the traveller's expense, persists in treating a suspected microbe in cargo just as though it were in the human system, and so he orders these poor men to remain on the bay, exposed to the roughest of weather, until his professional peccadilloes are satisfied. Is it not time, may we not ask, that men of judgment and humane feelings should be placed in charge of this sanitary service? And is it not time that the victims of these barbarities and prejudices should be given the right to demand indemnification? It is the crowning injustice of the day that travellers and merchants are subjected to impositions and losses and imprisonment and harsh treatment—and that without recourse—which could not possibly occur at any other time and place. A policeman is charged with the duty of protecting life and property and of maintaining order, but in civilized countries if he abuses his authority and injures another, the latter can claim damages for it. Why should not the same principle hold good in sanitary restrictions and quarantines?

## LEGISLATIVE NOTES

SEPT. 25.—Senate.—Among the bills passed by the senate were the following:—In 3rd discussion, two deficiency appropriations, one of 59,952 for the war department and one of 50,000 in gold for the department of foreign affairs; in 2nd discussion bill exempting from payment of duty articles to be used by Victor Meirelles in painting a panorama of the discovery of Brazil. The senate rejected the bill from the chamber of deputies cancelling the debt of Lieut. Thomas Braga, killed at Caramuru. It refused to sustain the prefect's veto on the resolution of the municipal council for expropriating ground for enlarging the S. João Baptista cemetery.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—The chamber concluded the vote on the general revenue bill and voted in 2nd discussion the budget of the department of foreign affairs.

SEPT. 26.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—The chamber discussed the bill on salaries of board of health employes and the budget of industry.

SEPT. 27.—Senate.—The senate voted in 2nd discussion the bill for demolishing two ware-houses at Santos and the appropriation of 96,416\$011 for the payment of claims on account of the undue collection of taxes on shipping by the state governments of Pernambuco, Alagoas and Rio Grande do Norte.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—In the discussion of the bill for a month's leave of absence for the President of the republic D-puty Gaião Carvalho moved to enquire whether the President desired a leave of absence and in defence of this motion said that the President had not applied to congress for leave. The motion was opposed by Deputy Augusto Montenegro, author of the bill, and defended by Deputy Erico Coelho, who took occasion to denounce the manner in which the President had defrayed the expenses of the festivities in honor of President Koca. Instead of opening in his own name a credit with a bank that owes money to the treasury, the President, he said, should have obtained an appropriation from congress.

SEPT. 28.—Senate.—The senate passed in 3rd discussion the appropriation of 96,416\$111 for payment of claims for taxes unduly collected on shipping and the bill for demolishing two ware-houses at Santos. The bill from the chamber of deputies on promotions in the army was rejected.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—In the discussion of the bill for the reopening of the Porto Alegre custom house Deputy Seabra contended that the proposed measure should be not obligatory but optional for the government. Deputy Bueno de Andrade said that in either case he would vote against it. The bill passed in 3rd discussion by a vote of 86 to 27. An amendment for making the budget of the department of finance was voted in 2nd discussion with amendments. One of these amendments authorizes the government to contract in foreign countries for the engraving of revenue stamps. Another authorizes the establishment of bonded warehouses at Nictheroy. There was voted an amendment for returning to municipal governments the amount of the duties which they have paid on machinery and other supplies for water-works, and also an amendment for concenrating at the national treasury and subtreasuries, except in certain specified cases, the service of purchasing supplies required by the various government departments and their subordinate bureaux. The chamber discussed the budget of the department of industry.

SEPT. 29.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—Deputy Heredia de Sá spoke on the consumption tax regulations and moved to postpone the discussion for eight days. Deputy Barbosa Lima opposed the regulations and said that the country has reached a state in which new taxes produce only negative results. Deputy Gaião Carvalho spoke to the same effect and moved to refer the regulations to the committee on the constitution. Ever since 1890, he said, taxes have been growing more and more burdensome every year and the result is the funding scheme. If the government persists in this disastrous policy, affairs will speedily reach a point at which the country will find itself forced to submit to foreign control. Deputy Nilo Peganha and Serzedello defended the regulations. Deputy Paula Ramos spoke on the budget of the department of industry. Deputy Padua Rezende introduced a bill for contracting with the Banco da Republica, or some other bank, for



lending 200,000,000 to planters. Deputy Leovigildo Filgueiras spoke on the political and financial situation in Bahia.

SEPT. 30. — Senate. — The senate concurred in the resolution from the chamber of deputies extending the legislative session to Nov. 2. — Chamber of Deputies. — Deputy Tosta spoke against the consumption tax regulations. Among the bills voted by the chamber were the following: — In 1st discussion, for granting a month's leave of absence to the President of the republic; in 2nd discussion, for employing in repairs on war vessels the sums economized by reductions in expenditures in the department of marine. The chamber discussed the budget of the department of industry.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—Complaints are made of a scarcity of potable water in Parã.

—Small-pox has made its appearance at various places in the state of Minas Geraes.

—The legislature of the state of Rio de Janeiro elected its standing committees on the 28th ult.

—Ex-President Prudente de Moraes and family have gone to Lambary, Minas Geraes, to take the waters.

—The Santos police recently captured two men at the Alto da Serra who had counterfeited money in their possession. The notes apprehended were of 20\$, 50\$ and 200\$.

—Acts of brutal violence are still reported from the murtinhoized state of Mato Grosso. The revolution in that state will hardly be referred to as a credit to the present national administration.

—President Campos Salles has resolved to intervene in the affairs of the state of Mato Grosso, not to re-establish order and legal government, but to assume control of sanitary impositions on the Paraguayan frontier.

—The 13th regiment of cavalry, which was stationed at Curitiba, Paraná, has been sent to establish a sanitary cordon on the Paraguayan frontier. The regiment numbers 202 men and 36 officers, and will keep everything out of the country except the wind.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The revenue of the Central railway in September was 3,289,282\$218.

—The Caxias e Cajazeiras railway balance for the first half of the current year shows a deficit of 3,845\$503.

—The government has made a contract with the Brazilian Contract Corporation for 28 hydraulic lifts at the Gamboa (freight) station of the Central railway.

—The municipal concessions for electric tramway lines in S. Paulo held by Srs. Guedo and Souza were formally transferred to the S. Paulo Railway, Light and Power Co. on the 29th ult.

—The German bank and other creditors of the Oeste de Minas railway are again urging the judicial liquidation of that company. It would seem to be the only proper way out of the tangle.

—The Companhia Carril Agrícola Funchense, which runs a plantation tramway from Campinas out to the Funch colony, is asking the S. Paulo state government for the payment of the subvention of 150,000\$ to which it is entitled.

—The director of the Central railway has been authorized to order a metallic bridge from Messrs. Krupp for the S. Pedro river the cost of which shall not exceed 1,685\$, and also to obtain the material necessary for the Paraíba bridge, the cost not to exceed 20,000\$.

—The Rio de Janeiro state government has granted permission to the Lavoura e Colonização Company of São Paulo to construct a 76-centimetre-gauge railway from Maricã across the municipality of Saquarema to some convenient point at Araruama, the total extension being 50 kilometres.

—There was a report current last week about some sort of a bargain by which the Paulista company has acquired the gold debentures of the old Rio Claro company whose line was some years ago sold to the Paulista. It is said that Paulista people will receive 48 in cash and 47 in shares, which looks more like a sale of the Paulista than a purchase of Rio Claro debentures. Possibly the negotiation means a fusion of all interests.

—The Viação Paulista tramway company provoked a strike among its employes on the 29th ult. by extending the hours of conductors from 12 to 17 hours a day. This is said to have been a measure of economy, but it may be said to be an indication of madness. No one can work 17 hours a day and do his work well. There was a flicker of reason in the directory after the strike began, the new order was withdrawn, and the conductors resumed work.

—The traffic returns of the Southern Brazilian Rio Grande do Sul railway for the first six months of this year have just been published, and show 950,675,000 as against 863,160,000 in the first half of 1898. Although registered in 1880, there was always a loss on working until last year when the company made a small net profit. This year favored by increased receipts and an improved exchange things generally look brighter for the shareholders. The government guarantee does not expire until 1913.

—The estimated traffic returns of the Leopoldina railway for the week ended 23rd ult. amounted to 372,249,500, which compared with the corresponding week of last year shows as against 346,626\$ an increase of 25,623,500. The ultimate rate of exchange for remittances to London was 76 1/4, below that of the same week of last year, nevertheless the net sterling gain was £ 651, which reduced the aggregate surplus of last year from Jan. 1 to date mentioned to £ 3,647. The improved traffic has now almost extinguished the £ 26,000 odd in the early part of the year, which were unfavorable to the shareholders, and we trust the second year of this great English enterprise will be better in results than last year. Looking up some of our old numbers, we are impressed with the idea that in January and February of last year the returns were not perfectly authenticated on the present system owing to the figures having been compiled by the previous company, and only checked by the present staff without the same means now employed of authenticating the vouchers. *Fiducia lutea* must be the new manager's motto in his difficult position, but he is hastening surely all the same.

SHIPPING NOTES

—The British gunboat "Swallow" entered port on the 30th ult.

—The British gunboat "Beagle" left port again on the 30th ult.

—The torpedo cruiser "Tapp" left Bahia for Pernambuco on the 30th ult.

—The health authorities of Montevideo have decreed 24 hours quarantine against Rio, Santos and Bahia.

—The cruiser "Andrada" is to go to Santos this week to substitute the "Bento Gonçalves" on sanitary service.

—It is said that the minister of marine has resolved to sell the dispatch boat "Orion" and will invite tenders for that purpose.

—The British bark "Rathwell", bound from Lobos island, Peru, to Antwerp, with a cargo of guano, put into Rio on the 28th ult. for repairs to her steering gear.

—The *Journal* says that the bubonic pest has appeared at Penang, a locality near the port of Rangoon, from which the bulk of our rice comes. What does Dr. Nuno de Andrade propose to do about that?

—President Roça is evidently bitterly lamenting that, during his visit here, he did not effectually secure our sanitary dictator. It is to be feared that Dr. Nuno de Andrade will completely spoil that projected alliance.

—The R. M. S. "Nile" arrived at Ilha Grande at 11:30 a.m. on the 26th and left there 15 passengers, who were condemned to two days quarantine! It is inconceivable that such nonsense could be seriously entertained.

—Trade with the Brazilian coast, during the week, has been restricted to parcel engagements by regular liners and coasters, a fair quantity of flour having been booked for the lower ports while corn has been going on freely for Rio at full current rates. —Times, Buenos Aires, Sept. 18.

—According to the report of the Brazilian consul in New York there were, during the first half of the current year, 58 shipping clearances for Brazil, with an aggregate tonnage of 58,950, and carrying 7,197 men. The arrivals from Brazil numbered 88, with 99,916 tons and 1,951 men on their crew lists.

—It is said that the Carlos Gomes did not have a very good voyage up to Bahia. Although she has just "suffered" repairs, something went wrong with her machinery and they were compelled to stop and "suffer" again. She got there at last, however, but we can't say whether she will ever get away again.

—Com. Ingfield arrived here yesterday to take over the command of H. M. S. "Swallow", in succession to Com. Keary, whom we are all sorry to lose from the station. While giving a hearty welcome to Com. Ingfield on behalf of the British community, we also congratulate Com. Keary on his improved prospects.

—A contract was signed on the 28th ult. between the capitania of this port and A. Thum for raising the ships and lighters which have been sunk in this bay. By the terms of the contract, the government is not to be called upon for any part of the expense, while the contractor is entitled to keep all the material he can raise. This ought to be a good business as there are a considerable number of vessels under water in this bay.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 27th ult. says that the department of hygiene there has established measures of observation and rigorous disinfection against all arrivals from Brazil. This is probably in retaliation for our refusal to accept Argentine restrictions against Paraguay. With sanitary cranks at both ends of the line, the ways of the steamship traveller are evidently full of trouble.

—We are pleased to note that the government is about to take steps to have the Grande bank properly dredged in order to facilitate shipping. Those vessels which have occasion to call at Colastine know the danger in crossing this bank and of the great possibilities of grounding there if there is not a very high tide. The dredging will form a channel across the bar which is to have a depth of 17 feet at low tide and a width of 100 metres, and will cost 120,000 currency. —Times, Buenos Aires, Sept. 17.

—The passengers of the "Niles" and "Coridilero" whose unjust quarantine at Ilha Grande terminated on the 29th, were not able to come up to this city until the morning of the 1st because of the rough weather. The government had to send the "Rio Parão" down after them, as the launches used for their transportation in ordinary times, were considered unsafe in such rough weather.

—The Royal Mail steamer "Daubee" which arrived in Rio on the 2nd inst. brought the following passengers: — From Southampton: Com. E. F. Ingfield, R. N., and servant, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. P. Dennis, Mr. A. and Miss Gould, Messrs. J. M. A. da Silva, R. S. Illingworth, J. C. Guthrie, W. Wray, J. F. Dunham, A. Perez, and J. Wälzen. From Cherbourg: Capt. A. M. Sisson, wife, 2 children and Mrs. Sisson, Mr. and Mrs. Caidas Vinum, 3 children and servant, Messrs. A. C. O. Vianna, A. Estevenart and L. P. da Silva; From Pernambuco: Mrs. S. Johns, Mr. C. Dabelow and Mr. John Meadows. From Bahia: Mrs. A. Costa and family, Dr. A. Calmo and wife, Messrs. Lirio S. Pereira, Arthur Cunha and child, Victor Parris and wife, Bento M. Cerqueira and wife, R. J. de L. A. Filgueiras, Eurico dell'Acqua, F. J. Martins, C. P. Carvalho, P. Engels and 4 third-class. There were also 41 first-class, 10 second class and 4 third-class passengers in transit to the River Plate.

—As bearing upon the recent publication in *American Trade* concerning shipping facilities between the United States and Brazil, the following report to the department of state from Consul-General Seeger, of Rio de Janeiro, is of interest: —

—Since March 15, the freight rates established by the European steamship trust controlling the transportation between Brazil and the United States are 40 cents and 5 per cent. primage per bag of 60 kilograms (132 pounds), between Rio and New York. Since last August the freights have been raised and lowered, and raised again to suit the purposes of the trust. It is said they have reached their present level. Whether they will remain there or not depends on the view taken by the manager of the trust as to the ability of the coffee trade to stand another raise. There is coffee enough here for all the steamers belonging to the trust, and for the few American vessels that venture into this port; but, as a rule, the sailing vessels, not chartered by coffee importers, have to leave for the United States in ballast, and independent steamers seem to have been effectually blocked out of the Brazilian trade. The trust has an agreement with the coffee shippers here to pay them a rebate of 5 per cent. at the end of every six months, from the date of the agreement, on all freights collected; provided, however, that this rebate is forfeited in case the shippers freight to any vessel not belonging to the trust during the period stipulated. Through this arrangement, the trust controls the regular shippers, and American vessels go home in ballast. It seems that these conditions should be brought to the attention of the leading merchants and capitalists in the United States, with a view of securing adequate action to remove the obstacles in the way of American enterprise and trade in Brazil.

LOCAL NOTES

—Telegrams from Paris announce the death in that capital of Dr. Oscar Ravinder do Amaral, 1st secretary of the Brazilian legation.

—The bill granting President Campos Salles a month's leave of absence to return President Roça's visit, passed the chamber in 2nd reading on the 30th ult.

—According to official reports there are 1,077 insane people confined in the national asylum of this city and in various colonies established by the national government.

—The government has decided to send one hundred men under Lieut. Jeronimo Cavalanti de Albuquerque to Mato Grosso to establish a sanitary cordon on the Paraguayan frontier.

—The sessions of congress have been extended another month—in order to economise, of course! It's a profitable thing for the men who occasionally attend sessions in the capacity of senators and deputies.

—Deputy Martins Junior returned from Pernambuco on the 28th ult. It is hoped that he will now be able to devote a few days to the legislative work which the country is paying for in protracted sessions.

—The officers of the German school-ship "Charlotte" were formally received by President Campos Salles on the 30th ult. at the Friburgo palace. The officers were presented by the German minister, Count Arco Valley.

—On Saturday last the senate approved the resolution prolonging the present sessions of congress to 2nd November next. It is not necessary to say that congress will not have drawn enough pay by that time, and there will be still another extension.

—The *Paiz* is again compelled to complain of delayed payments of wages to the operatives at the mint. Quite so; but how can the minister make up those pretty tables of economies in department expenditures if he is compelled to pay wages and accounts promptly?

—It is stated that the ex-minister to Paraguay, Dr. Ibiriré da Cunha, has informed the minister of foreign affairs that the epidemic in Assunção is not the bubonic pest. The Paraguayan minister here insists, also, that it is not bubonic pest, but an epidemic fever.

—And now Deputy Apolônio Zenaides wants to go away from Athens for a spell—perhaps to seek the cool shades of Mt. Parnassus, or perchance to seek health and fish on the shores of fair Euboea.

—There is a question on between the mint and the postoffice which may become interesting. The mint sent a quantity of postage stamps to the postoffice of a specified value, but the postoffice receives them as showing less value. What became of the missing stamps? The matter is being investigated.

—A Porto Alegre telegram of the 29th says that Deputy Cassiano do Nascimento is returning to Rio on the "Porto Alegre." The telegram does not say that he is coming back to fulfill his duties in congress, but we may assume that he will at least draw his pay, which seems to be the principal object of congressional sessions these days.

—The Brazilian minister at Assunção, Sr. Brasílio Ibiriré da Cunha, has tendered his resignation, which has been accepted. This was occasioned by complaints that he had not been active enough in reporting the outbreak of bubonic pest. It has since transpired that no one cares to take his place, and that the government has decided not to remove him at present.

—It is possible that the Hospital S. Sebastião is so well managed that there is no risk in treating yellow fever and small-pox in the same institution, but at the same time we have our doubts. The hospital does not employ trained nurses, and ordinary attendants are not likely to be very careful. At any rate, we should not care to send a yellow fever patient to S. Sebastião just at present.

—Deputy Nilo Pegalua made a touching appeal to the deputies on the 29th in favor of the new consumption taxes, saying that the question amounted to a vote of confidence in the government. He appealed to their patriotism to vote the new and heavier taxes, from which we infer that it is an act of true patriotism to crush commerce and industry and starve the people with excessive taxation.

—Deputy Ermirio Coutinho wants the government to send two doctors to Oporto to study and report upon the bubonic pest, their report to be sent in within three months. Would it not be cheaper to send for the reports already published by other medical experts, or does Deputy Ermirio think that Brazilian doctors can evolve something better within the six weeks provided for in this resolution?

—The continued creation of brigades of cavalry and infantry throughout the country, leads us to question whether the government is altogether ignorant of the absurdity of the thing. Everybody knows that these "brigades" and "battalions" never really exist and are nothing more than excuses for the grant of military commissions to persons ambitious to figure as national guard officers and willing to pay the tax levied upon them. But the whole scheme is a farce and the government must know it.

—During the past ten days Mrs. Maria Robinson Wright and Miss Hartman, accompanied by Sr. F. Simões dos Santos, Mexican consul at this port, paid a very interesting and enjoyable visit to São Paulo, where they were received with the greatest courtesy and attention. They visited ex-President Prudente de Moraes at Piracicaba and the coffee district about Campinas, and have returned with the best impressions of that state. We understand that Mrs. Wright will soon leave for Parã on a visit to the great Amazon states.

—The first woman to enter upon the practice of law in Brazil, Dra. Myrthes de Campos, made her *debut* if we may use the word on the forensic tribune in this city on the 29th ult. The case was that of a man who slashed another with a razor in May, 1898, disabling him for 30 days, but after listening to the fair advocate's defence, the jury were convinced that the prisoner was not guilty and acquitted him by a vote of 11 to 1. It is needless to say that Dra. Myrthes de Campos will be a favorite advocate from this day forward.

—We have heard privately that there was a record match on the Paysandu ground on the Sunday before last, when the Telegraph and Railway men tied the Club at 135. Such a match would have been of interest to our community, as to the batting and bowling, but, unfortunately, we have received no scores for publication from the secretary. We regret this the more as we are now almost at the end of the cricketing season here, and the railway reinforcements of cricketers have scarcely had a good chance to show how largely they are likely to promote good cricket here next year.

—A curious telegram was sent to New York from this city on August 29th. It stated that the people of Amazonas were conspiring to secede and form a separate republic, as they are tired of furnishing revenues for the support of the rest of Brazil. The telegram says that Amazonas is thriving because of the revenue derived from rubber, which is expended in less favored states. Not only are we ignorant of this movement for separation, but we can inform our New York readers that the alleged reason does not exist, as the revenue from rubber export duties belongs to the state exclusively and is not expended in other states.

DEATH.

YEATS—On the 13th ult., at Petropolis, WILLIAM BUTLER YEATS, second son of the late Rev. William Butler Yeats and Jane Grace Yeats of Sandymount Castle, Dublin.

BUSINESS NOTES

The bill to re-establish the Porto Alegre custom-house has passed the deputies in 3rd reading, and has gone to the senate.

The government has ordered four machines from Messrs. Lowe & Co., of Berlin, for the manufacture of Mauser rifles and ammunition.

The Italians of São Paulo have initiated meetings to protest against the proposed tariff modifications, which they consider will lead to tariffs of reprisals.

The municipal council of Barbacena has raised the municipal tax on brokers next year to 10,000\$. Evidently the broker is unpopular in that small town.

The new reservoir at Mandós was formally inaugurated on the 28th ult. It is located at a considerable elevation and water is pumped up to it by means of electricity.

The directory of the Associação Commercial has appointed a commission of merchants and manufacturers to study the projected tariff changes in defence of their legitimate interests.

The Commercio de São Paulo has been sold to Dr. Couto de Magalhães Sobrinho, who has assumed its editorial direction. Its former editor and proprietor, Dr. Eduardo Prado, is soon leaving for Europe.

We are credibly informed that several foreign importing houses are proposing to close up business, because of the hard times and the increasing difficulties forced upon them by the present crisis.

The board of directors of the Associação Commercial has protested against the provision in the general revenue bill that increases to twice their present amount the fines collected by the custom-house.

The camara syndical of brokers in São Paulo has elected the following officers for 1900:—president, Henry White; treasurer, Francisco Carneiro; secretary, Godofredo Magalhães; vogal, Leonidas Moreira.

The official inauguration of the new works at Santos will take place at Santos on Saturday next. The event is one of very great importance for that city, as the new works will add largely to its water supply.

The Centro Commercial has protested against the illegal measures which, in detriment to the commercial interests of the country, have been adopted by the health authorities in their precautions against the bubonic plague.

The minister of finance refuses to raise the fine of 4,000\$ imposed by the Bahia customs inspector on the master of the Fr. str. "Colombia" for the non-delivery of a box marked "F. R. No. 54," and also of 1000\$ for the non-delivery of two other boxes.

Dr. Honorio Ribeiro, acting president of the Associação Commercial, has published repeated articles in the daily press against the proposed changes in the tariff and the annoying, burdensome and impracticable provisions inserted in the general revenue bill.

The S. Paulo Diario Popular of the 28th ult. hears that a defalcation of 42,000\$ had been discovered in an important commercial house there, a branch of a well-known Rio house. The delinquent is the cashier, who has been taking the money in small amounts for sometime past.

The Jornal do Commercio hears that the Fiat Lux tax match factory paid last month 141,000\$ for revenue stamps, and that since 1st January last this one factory has expended over 1,200,000\$ for these stamps. This is equivalent to 1,600,000\$ a year, which implies a very lucrative tax on so small an article as the friction match.

Dr. Moura Brazil, president of the Sociedade Nacional de Agricultura, has memorialized the state governments of Minas Geraes, S. Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, Bahia and Espirito Santo on the necessity, in view of the critical situation of the agricultural interests of the country, of reducing the burdensome taxes on agricultural production and of obtaining from railways lower freight rates.

The Brazilians appear to have taken to Argentine horses, for an order has just been filled here whereby seventy steeds are shipped to Rio and will be enrolled in the mounted police corps.—Times, Buenos Aires. We have been importing Argentine horses for years. The great part of the horses in the regular cavalry and police corps came from the River. Our colleague should wake up.

On the 28th the senate approved in 3rd reading the bill which opens a credit in the department of foreign affairs of 96,946\$911 to liquidate the reclamations of Great Britain, France, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Germany, Portugal, Sweden and Norway, and Italy against the collection of illegal shipping dues by the state governments of Pernambuco, Alagoas and Rio Grande do Norte, which payments are to be charged to the said states.

The tenders for unserviceable material were opened at the intendancy of war on the 25th. Two tenders were read, viz.: Messrs. Carlos Schlosser & Co. offer, per kilo, for copper 1\$400; bronze 920 reis; brass 810 reis; white metal 1\$800; steel 25 reis; wrought iron 35 reis; cast iron 21\$500 per ton; lead 200 reis per kilo; zinc 300 reis. Messrs. Guilherme Lowe & Co. offer, per kilo: copper 1\$010; brass 590 reis; bronze 840 reis; lead 250 reis; zinc 180 reis; wrought iron not less than 1mm thickness 1\$500 per ton; cast iron, not burnt and according to quality, 23\$250 to 31\$500 per ton.

On the 18th ult. the Central railway delivered to a firm in this city several boxes of gold from Minas Geraes mines, valued at 540,000\$, on which freight and export duties had been paid to the amount of 29,935\$720.

The president of the Associação Commercial has formally protested against the projected doubling of fines imposed on importers in the custom-house. It is certain that this provision will lead to unbearable abuses, in which the commercial classes will be the victims.

According to Consul Fontoura, of New York, the trade between that port and Brazil during the first half of the current year aggregated 5,130,012\$319 gold in exports, and 4,336,029\$180 gold in imports. This showed a decrease of 1,784,104\$508 gold in exports, and an increase of 8,584,343\$340 gold in imports. The principal articles of export were: lard 1,109,507 pounds, flour 169,266 lbs., kerosene 4,335,625 gallons, lumber 8,466,000 feet, lard oil 15,999 gallons and 109 bbls., turpentine 31,174 gallons, pork 5,688 bbls. and 923 cases. The principal imports were: sugar 22,575,532 pounds, rubber 13,459,851 pounds, cacao 1,128,883 pounds, coffee 208,792,070 pounds, couinhos 868,488 pounds, linen 1,280,205 pounds, skins 443,325 pounds.

An admirable illustration of the situation was given us a few days since by a well-known importer, who pointed out a jobbing house, as we were passing up the street, with the remark: "To show you how bad the times really are, that house used to order through our house 1,000 cases of butter a month. It was a standing order. Not long ago the order was cut down to 100 cases a month, and finally a few days since they asked us to telegraph home and have the order cut down to 50 cases a month. I know that they used to sell the whole of their order of 1000 cases a month, and would not have a case left on hand at the end of the month, but while their order was cut down to 100 I know that they had cases left over, and they now have about 200 cases left on hand." As butter is a staple import, this reduction in imports clearly indicates how high prices and high taxes are affecting consumers.

Among the goods of foreign manufacture for which there is a considerable demand in Bahia (Brazil) are, of course, calicoes and fancy cotton drills. British goods are generally sold at so much per yard, or piece of so many yards. However, to suit all parties, British goods, while sold on the yard measurement, are always plainly marked yards and metres. All packages are invoiced with the weight in English pounds and kilos, the last being a necessity for despatching in the customs house. Consumption duties are not levied on imported goods. The stamp tax and method of carrying it out causes delays, vexations, and extra expense, as can be understood from the fact that each unit in a package has to have a stamp affixed to it. Goods of all kinds are so heavily handicapped owing to the rates of freight demanded by steamship owners for their own protection, seeing that the vexed question of delays in discharging is still an open one. It can easily be understood that an extra freight charge of 5 per cent. on the primary cost of goods will allow of the native competitors and manufacturers benefiting to that extent. The trade in the articles above mentioned can only be extended by an increase of the population. At present it is practically entirely in the hands of English and German firms. Any individual firm may increase its sales, but it will be at the expense of its neighbour.—Textile Mercury.

The printers of this city have presented a representation to congress against the unjust discrimination to which they are subjected by the tariff. The cost of material is being continually enhanced by tariff changes, and has become so disproportionate to the tariff on books and printed matter that much of the book and pamphlet work of this city is now sent to Portugal. Two or three publishing-houses (one a large publisher of school-books) are now having nearly all their work done in France and Portugal. The result is that local printing establishments are being slowly starved out. Some have already failed, or closed out, while many are not paying expenses for want of work. And at the same time, many persons are wondering why these local offices have such poor stocks of paper and turn out such poor work! They can not afford to do differently. The tariffs and patrons are all against them. And, it must be admitted also, the government is not their best friend. Take the national printing-office, for example. It is an enormous establishment and has the public treasury behind it. It pays no rents, no taxes, no duties and no interest on capital. And it favors some protégés of the government with gratuitous work, or long credits. This office accepts private work in competition with printers who have little capital and who are compelled to pay heavy rates on taxes and duties. It is grossly unjust! But it is an abuse which Brazilians submit to with but little complaint, and it will probably be continued.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Brazilian bonds of the 1889 issue were quoted at 60 in London on Saturday last.

The municipal receipts of Campinas, São Paulo, next year are estimated at 782,925\$000.

The President has sanctioned the congressional act which opens a special credit of 1,266,000\$ in the department of war for uniforms, etc.

On the 28th ult. the President approved the act of congress which opens a supplementary credit of 50,000\$ gold in the department of foreign affairs.

On the 28th the President signed the act of congress which opens a supplementary credit of 39,352\$500 in the department of war for account of general administration and intendancy.

The Minas Geraes state assembly has passed the annual budget for that state and it has received the governor's sanction. It estimates the revenue at 20,234,169\$, and fixes the expenditure at 20,232,833\$674.

The customs receipts at this port last month amounted to 5,467,092\$077, including deposits, consumption taxes, etc., against 6,717,082\$270 in September, 1898. The total receipts for nine months were 54,398,038\$286, against 62,001,263\$034 in the same period of last year.

The treasury representative in São Paulo has imposed a fine of 10,000\$ on Messrs. Theodor Wille & Co. for dealing in exchange without first having made the 100,000\$ deposit as required by law. The accused firm has appealed to the minister of finance against the fine.

The receipts of the Pará recobradoria (state revenue) in August amounted to 1,941,125\$351, principally from the export duty on rubber. These receipts, however, include 271,815\$016 for 54 interior municipalities, and comprise a special revenue which is to be turned over to the said municipalities.

We trust that the promoters of the funding scheme in London will take note of the circumstance that congress is authorizing the minister of marine to use the economies made in his department in repairs on naval vessels. The promise made was that economies should be effected in order to improve the financial situation. The bill now under discussion is therefore a breach of faith.

It would seem that the S. Francisco convent of Bahia holds a power of attorney from Lt. Col. Santo Antonio for the collection of his pay, and allowed the 60000 due him in satisfaction for December, 1897, to fall into extravagos fundos. It has now been adjusted and on the 23rd ult. the tribunal of accounts registered the debt, which will now be paid. It will be surprising to many to learn that a saint still draws a salary as an officer of the Brazilian army.

The New York Journal of Commerce says that "the greatest difficulty in the way of reaching a reciprocity agreement with Brazil is the desperate financial condition of that country." It should be added, perhaps, that the situation here is due to the desperate ignorance prevailing in official circles on financial subjects, and the desperately bad advice given them by men who have but one object in life, that of living on the public treasury. It is idle to waste sympathy on such a situation.

The conditions of the last loan obtained by the government of Pará from the Banco do Pará, for the water supply of the capital of that state, are to the effect that the loan is to be for 2,000,000\$, deliverable in three instalments, viz. 1st September 1899, 2nd January, 1900, and 1st July, 1900, that the price of emission shall be 95, and the interest 6 per cent per annum. The apolices will be issued in denominations of 1,000\$ and 500\$ the interest paid half yearly, and the amortization will begin January 1st, 1901, and be completed in 20 years.

The minister of finance says the trouble is due to the low prices of coffee. We had no idea that the fall in price had exerted so far-reaching an influence. But it did, and it does! As Smalley says, we must evidently blame it for the speculations of eight to ten years ago, for the importation of carriage horses from Buenos Aires, for the smash-up of Deodoro and the naval revolt, for the national banking scheme and the issue of paper money, for the Canudos spectacle, the outbreak of small-pox, Koca's visit, the hog cholera in Minas, the conquest of Mato Grosso, the overthrow of Gov. Pelinto, and the «Wilmington» expedition up the Amazon. And I am not sure but what a fresh outbreak among my corns is not due to the fall in coffee! The best thing we can do, in my opinion, is to do away with coffee altogether, and then, perhaps, we shall be prosperous and exchange will go up.

COMMERCIAL.

Table with exchange rates for various locations including Rio de Janeiro, Oct. 3rd, 1899. Columns include Par value of the Brazilian milreis (\$1000) and Bank rate of exchange, official, on London.

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rate, and in the course of the day the London & River Plate Bank put out 7 1/16 d. The market was in an uncertain condition all day, and the movement was small. Business was done on bank bills from 7 3/8 to 7 1/16 d., which was only 1/16 d. upwards, and private paper was disposed of at values which ranged from 7 1/8 to 7 3/8 d. The official value of the paper milreis ranged from 28 1/2 to 28 3/8 reis gold in the day.

Sept. 27.—There was a certain amount of hesitation about the market all day, but the fluctuations were small. The standards posted out were 7/16 and 7 3/8 d., and the movement of the day in bank bills was between those lines. Private paper was sold from 7 3/8 to 7 1/16 d., the whole market being steady. The speculators were active, but their profits were considered nil. The value of the paper milreis during the day was from 28 1/2 to 28 3/8 reis gold.

Sept. 27.—The official rate of the day, posted out was 7 3/16 d. in all the banks. The business done during the day was very small, and varied between 7 3/16 and 7 19/32 d. for bank bills, and from 7 3/8 to 7 21/32 d. for private paper. The value of the paper milreis was 28 1/2 to 28 3/8 reis gold, and there was no change.

Sept. 28.—The official rate of the day was 7 3/16 d. This general rate was prevalent all day. The banks were not strong and the business done during the day was unimportant in quantity. Bank bills ranged from 7 3/16 to 7 1/16 d., and private paper from 7 3/16 d. to 7 5/8 d. The official value of the paper milreis was 28 1/2 reis gold all day.

Sept. 29.—The general rate of the day was 7 3/16 d. An exception was that of the British Bank which fixed 7 1/32 d. The business done during the day was not large in quantity or amount. The bank bills of the day were from 7 3/16 to 7 1/16 d., and the latter rate was only drawn on conditions at times during the day. Private paper was bought from 7 1/32 to 7 1/16 d. The value of the paper milreis was from 27 1/2 to 27 3/8 reis gold all day.

Sept. 30.—The general official rate of the day was 7 3/16 d., but the London market was stronger with 7 1/32 d. and most of the other banks put out 7 3/16 d. The first transactions of the day were in bank bills at 7 3/8 d. against private paper at 7 1/32 d., with few sellers. The business of the day was in bank bills from 7 1/16 to 7 3/8 d. and in private paper from 7 1/32 to 7 9/16 d.

The official rates of the day, compared with those of the corresponding day of last year, stand as follows:—

Table comparing official rates of the day with those of the corresponding day of last year. Columns include London, per milreis, Paris, per franc, Hamburg, per mark, Italy, per lira, and New York, per dollar.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 3rd October, 1899.

Exports.

Coffee.—The sales in the previous week were returned as 80,000 bags against entries of 110,104 bags. The shipments of coffee to Europe were 28,000 bags in the previous week were 107,000 bags in New York, 140,000 in Havre, 50,000 in Hamburg, and 88,000 in London. The total foreign supply of coffee is about 220,000 in the previous week. The New York market reported that the stock in North American ports amounted to 1,600,000 bags against 1,500,000 bags of the world was 1,200,000 in bought bags. When the Rio market opened on Monday the factors were firm. The business done during the day with the factors ranged from 9500 to 9800 in spite of their bargaining, which was a big jump from the previous week. The packers, however, could only do business 8000 terms which ran from 9500 to 9800 in spite of their bargaining, and the shippers accepted their prices, purchasing 12,000 bags. The day was a calm one from start to finish. The Santos market opened on Tuesday, and the news from abroad was devoid of interest. There was a firm market in Rio on Tuesday and between packers and factors. The market ranged from 9500 to 9800 per arroba for No. 7 type. The packers were not so successful, and only obtained from 9500 to 9800 from the shippers. There was no interest in the foreign markets. Wednesday saw the local market firm all round. Packers and factors concluded their transactions on a higher price, and the market in their demands although their offers were less than they knew the brokers would accept. The market closed with No. 7 selling from 9500 to 9800 per arroba, with a decided tendency to the higher price. The average sold at 9800 per arroba for No. 7 type. The up and down of the foreign markets were without interest. The Rio returns for Thursday were 15,000 bags against 14,000 on Friday. There was a steady market with business done between packers and factors at prices which ranged from 9800 to 10,000 per arroba for No. 7 type. The shippers were also active, and bought 12,000 bags, with some purchasers at 10,000. In Santos the improvement was visible also, when 2000 tons of coffee being sold at 9800 per arroba. The New York market was closed all day and the foreign market was even being sold at 9800 per arroba. The market was a firm one Saturday when business was done between packers and factors from 9800 to 10,000 per arroba on a No. 7 basis, but only some 12,000 bags were sold. In Santos good average was selling at 9800 per kilo. There was no news from Rio de Janeiro. The shipments since our last report have been:—

Table listing shipments since our last report, including destinations like Europe, Cape of Good Hope, and Constantinople.

The following ships sailed with coffee last week:

Table listing ships that sailed with coffee last week, including ship names, destinations, and dates.

The receipts for the past week were 93,910 bags against 101,182 bags for the previous week and 91,888 bags for the week before.

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

Table showing brokers' quotations according to New-York Types, including various grades of coffee and their prices.

The stock in hand was estimated this morning at 131,562 bags, against 133,434 bags a week ago. The Santos stock is reported at 1,059,200 bags.



Daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro

Table with columns for Receipts, Shipments, and various coffee grades (Arabica, Robusta) with prices per bag.

Imports. Flour.—The receipts from the week were 1,467 bags and 50 barrels ex Grecian Prince...

Trieste.—nominal. Richmond 1st.—34,000—35,500. Baltimore 1st.—34,000—35,000.

Codfish.—There were no fresh arrivals during the past week. The stock did not diminish much...

Lard.—No receipts. The market continues firm although it has not the briskness of a month ago.

Pork.—There has been no new receipts and the stock in hand is small. Nevertheless, there has been no improvement in prices...

Rice.—The Antares brought 26,400 bags from Rangoon. As we mentioned in our previous report...

Pitch Pine.—The Oregon brought 665,171 feet from Pensacola. Although there was an apparent spurt in the market...

White Pine.—The receipts last week were nil. There is still only a small demand, and the ruling price continues to be 240 reis per bag.

Spruce Pine.—No arrivals. Small sales and nominal prices.

Swedish Pine.—The Hero brought 864 dozen from Western Wick. The cargo was sold to arrive.

Kerosene.—No receipts to hand. The market is firm at last week's prices with good business being done in view of the steady demand.

Coal.—The following vessels arrived with coal in the past week:—

Table listing coal arrivals from Cardiff, Pernambuco, Bahia, Campos, Angra, Parahyba, and Alcohol.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table listing arrivals of foreign vessels from Sept 25 to Sept 29, including ships like Oregon, Lobo, Westwick, East-London, New York, and Yarmouth.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table listing departures of foreign vessels from Sept 26 to Sept 29, including ships like Yarmouth, Barados, Santos, Mohle, and New York.

FREIGHTS.

Table listing freight rates for various ports and goods, including New York, Genoa, Southampton, Antwerp, Havre, Bordeaux, Talcahuano, Montevideo, and Buenos Aires.

ENGAGEMENTS.

Table listing engagements for various ships and routes, including Genoa, London, and Havre.

Foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, October 1st 1899.

Table listing foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, including ship names, arrival dates, and agents.

Vessels Afloat & Chartered for Rio

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

Arrivals of foreign steamers.

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

Departures of foreign steamers.

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

STOCKS AND SHARES

Table listing stocks and shares, including Apolices, Loterias Nacionais, and various bank shares.

Banks.

Table listing bank shares and deposits, including Hypothecario, Rural e Hypothecario, and Apolices.

Miscellaneous.

Table listing miscellaneous items and shares, including Loterias Nacionais, Apolices, and various municipal shares.

Bank.

Table listing bank shares and commercial items, including Commercial, Commecio, and various bank shares.

SATURDAY'S QUOTATIONS—S. PAULO.

Table listing Saturday's quotations for S. Paulo, including Banco Commercial e Industria, Credito Real da Carteira H., and various bank shares.

Stocks and Bonds and Joint Stock Companies --- October 2nd.

Emission	Circulation	Public Funds	Nominal Value	Last Quotation buyers sellers
393,438,800\$	262,137,500\$	Stock 5% currency (apólices)	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	820,000— 883,500
144,387,000	104,556,000	Bonds of 1895	1,000\$ 1,000	875,000— 1,010,000
	174,655,000	do do 1897, 6% converted 1890	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	1,000,000—
119,600	119,600	Stock 4% (apólices) converted 1890	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	— 2,120,000
30,000,000	11,884,500	Gold Loan, 1868, 6%	1,000\$ 1,000	— 1,800,000
51,885,000	24,679,000	Do do 1879, 4 1/2%	1,000\$ 1,000	— 1,835,000
103,594,000	18,330,000	Do do 1889, 4%	1,000\$ 1,000	— 350,000
Fca. 17,500,000	Fca. 17,500,000	State of Espirito Santo	1,000\$ 500\$ 200\$	— 750,000
		do idem 6%	1,000\$ 500\$ 200\$	— 590,000
13,131,000	4,533,200	do of Minas Geraes, 5%	1,000\$ 500\$ 200\$	— 400,000
5,000,000	4,533,200	do idem 6%	1,000\$ 500\$ 200\$	— 400,000
Fca. 65,000,000	Fca. 45,522,000	do of Rio de Janeiro, 6%	1,000\$ 500\$ 200\$	— 160,000— 164,000
	4,000,000	do of Parahyba, 6%	1,000\$ 500\$ 200\$	— 170,000
600,000	600,000	do of Pernambuco, 6%	1,000\$ 500\$ 200\$	—
10,000,000	23,239,800	Municipal Loan, City of Rio de Janeiro, 6%	1,000\$ 500\$ 200\$	—
25,000,000	25,000,000	do do do São Paulo, 7%	1,000\$ 500\$ 200\$	—
2,500,000	520,000	do do do Petropolis, 7%	1,000\$ 500\$ 200\$	—
520,000	400,000	do do do Alem Parahyba, 7%	1,000\$ 500\$ 200\$	—
400,000	400,000	do do do	1,000\$ 500\$ 200\$	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Banks	Paid	Reserve Fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
20,000,000\$	100,000	94,090	200\$	Commercial do Rio de Janeiro	200\$	4,000,000\$	8\$00, July 1899	220,000— 223,000
16,000,000	80,000	60,000	200\$	Comercio	200\$	3,170,000	8\$00, ditto 1899	210,000—
24,000,000	120,000	100,000	200\$	Construtor do Brazil	200\$	1,645,009	4\$00, Aug. 1892	84,000— 15,000
16,000,000	80,000	77,253 1/2	200\$	Credito Movel	200\$	1,742,000	4\$00, Jan. 1896	14,000— 113,000
8,000,000	40,000	all	200\$	Credito Real do Janeiro	200\$	303,970	12 1/2% ditto 1892	1,000— 84,000
5,000,000	25,000	all	200\$	Depositos e Descontos	200\$	625,000	July 1899	— 34,000
750,000	15,000	all	50	Funcionarios Publicos	50	58,660	4\$00, ditto 1899	35,000
8,000,000	40,000	all	200\$	Hypothecario do Brazil	200\$	280,317	4\$00, ditto 1899	37,000— 35,000
10,000,000	50,000	all	200\$	Lavoura e Comercio	200\$	1,019,797	6\$00, ditto 1893	112,500— 113,000
5,000,000	25,000	all	200\$	Nacional Brasileiro	200\$	200,000	10\$00, ditto 1899	188,000— 189,000
153,443,400	517,217	50,000	200\$	Republica do Brazil	200\$	16,784,354	6\$00, ditto 1899	103,000— 20,000
200,000,000	100,000	all	200\$	Rio e Mattos Grosso	200\$	368,700	6\$00, ditto 1899	250,000—
20,000,000	100,000	all	200\$	do 2nd series	200\$	8,205,363	1\$20, ditto 1899	128,000—
20,000,000	100,000	all	200\$	Rural e Hypothecario	200\$	8,205,363	4\$00, ditto 1899	—
20,000,000	100,000	all	200\$	do 2nd series	200\$	8,205,363	11 1/2% ditto 1895	—
19,000,000	50,000	all	200\$	Commercial da Bahia	100\$	2,185,326	12 1/2% ditto 1899	190,000—
7,000,000	35,000	all	200\$	Com. e Industria de S. Paulo	100\$	6,000,000	12 1/2% ditto 1899	—
7,500,000	37,500	14,075	200\$	Credito Real de S. Paulo	200\$	1,116,384	8 1/2% ditto 1899	13,000—
25,000,000	125,000	all	200\$	do 2nd series	200\$	1,116,384	ditto	50,000— 80,000
5,000,000	25,000	all	200\$	Lavradores S. Paulo	80	400,000	12 1/2% ditto 1895	145,000—
10,000,000	50,000	25,000	200\$	Mercantil de Santos	200\$	800,000	8\$00, ditto 1899	— 14\$ 000
40,000,000	200,000	112,571	200\$	S. Paulo 2nd series	200\$	629,000	7\$50, Jan. 1895	—
—	—	162	—	União de S. Paulo	200\$	629,855	6% do do do	—
—	—	7,267	—	do do do	140	—	do do do	—
—	—	80,000	—	do do do	80	—	do do do	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Railways	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
110,000,000\$	550,000	all	200\$	Leopoldina	200\$	—	—	6\$00—
5,000,000	500,000	all	100	Minas de S. Jeronymo	100	36,674\$	—	26,500— 27\$000
12,000,000	60,000	all	200	do do	200	—	—	—
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	Machahé e Campos	200	—	—	—
62,000,000	310,000	33,525	200\$	Muzambinho	100	65,000	—	—
—	—	266,475	—	do do 2nd series	200	—	int. Sept. 93	15,000—
10,000,000	100,000	all	100	Oeste de Minas	200	2,901,489	—	3,000—
70,000,000	350,000	all	200\$	Quilombo	100	—	int. Jan. 92	—
1,600,000	8,000	5,400	200\$	do do	200	—	int. Jan. 92	—
42,000,000	210,000	all	200\$	União Valenciana	200	45,710	6\$00, Feb. 86	38,000—
12,500,000	62,500	all	200\$	Sapucahy	200	583,378	int. Jan. 92	2,500— 2,750
—	—	—	—	Tocantins e Araguaya	50	—	—	4,250—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Tramways	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
2,500,000\$	25,000	all	100\$	Carioca	100\$	165,687	—	— 80\$000
6,000,000	30,000	all	100	Carris Urbanos	100	—	—	155,000
700,000	7,000	all	100	Corcovado (and Hotel)	100	6,971	1\$50, July 91	—
14,000,000	70,000	all	200	Jardim Botânico	200	559,174\$	2,300, ditto 91	158,000— 161,000
12,000,000	60,000	59,300	200\$	S. Christovao	200	—	3,000, Jan. 1895	180,000
3,000,000	15,000	all	100	Vila Izabel	200	105,599\$	3,000, July 91	—
800,000	8,000	all	100	Pernambuco	100	30,999	4,500, Aug. 99	— 120,000

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Steamships	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
1,000,000	5,000	all	200\$	Esperança Maritima	200\$	250,000\$	10\$00, July 99	100\$000—
25,000,000	140,000	all	200\$	Lloyd Brasileiro	200	—	—	5,000—
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Navegação Costeira	200	—	—	— 300\$000
673,400	3,367	all	200	S. João da Barra e Campos	200	59,598	10,000, Aug. 99	—
1,000,000	5,000	4,750	200\$	Sul Paulista	80	—	—	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Cotton Mills, etc.	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
10,000,000\$	50,000\$	all	200\$	Alliança	200\$	837,530\$	— July 99	171\$000—
2,000,000	12,000	all	200	America Fabril	200	104,654	7\$00— Aug. 96	60\$000—
500,000	2,500	all	200	Botafogo (atingem)	200	55,114	— ditto 99	250\$000
6,000,000	30,000	all	200	Brazil Industrial	200	130,000	— ditto 99	14\$ 000— 160,000
3,600,000	18,000	all	200	Carioca	200	51,294	— ditto 99	— 190,000
6,000,000	30,000	all	200	Confiança Industrial	200	268,595	10,000— ditto 99	14\$ 000—
4,500,000	22,500	all	200	Covadonga	200	48,504	— ditto 99	15\$ 000—
500,000	2,500	all	200	D. Izabel	200	169,973	40,000— Jan. 99	—
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	Fabril Paulista	200	200,000	20,000— July 98	—
1,200,000	6,000	all	200	Industrial Mineira	200	84,550	10,000— Aug. 99	— 165,000
300,000	1,500	all	200	Magense	200	15,327	10,000— July 99	180,000— 185,000
1,500,000	7,500	all	200	Manufatura Fluminense	200	12,343	10,000— ditto 99	170,000
4,000,000	20,000	all	200	Petropolisiana	200	2,824	5,000— Mar. 99	75,000— 100,000
6,000,000	30,000	all	200	Progresso Industrial	200	639,889	— July 99	180,000—
1,200,000	6,000	all	200	Kink (Woolens)	20	—	—	—
450,000	4,500	all	100	S. Felix	100	17,039	4,000— May 99	30,000—
2,400,000	12,000	all	200	Santa Luzia	200	36,313	— Aug. 99	— 150,000
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	S. João	200	—	— Jan. 99	— 165,000
3,500,000	17,500	all	200	S. Pedro de Alcantara	200	58,066	— ditto 99	—
—	—	—	—	União Fabril	200	1,227,282	19 1/2%—Aug. 98	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Insurance	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation
3,000,000\$	15,000	all	200\$	Alliança	200\$	43,678\$	18,000, July 97	45,000— 6\$000
3,000,000	3,000	all	1,000	Argos Fluminense	250	300,000	22,000, ditto 99	340,000—
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	Carros Faterall Moreaux	50	42,378\$	1,500, Jan. 99	6,000— 9,000
4,000,000	20,000	9,735	200	Carriagens Fluminense	200	55,660	6,000, Mar. 95	34,000—
4,000,000	8,000	4,000	500	Confiança	20	20,000	3,000, Jan. 99	— 25,000
2,500,000	2,500	all	1,000	Fidelidade	180	358,752	7,000, Jan. 98	140,000—
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	Garamita	100	250,000	8,000, ditto 99	— 35,000
1,000,000	5,000	all	100	General	20	20,000	2,000, July 99	18,000— 20,000
2,500,000	12,500	all	200	Indemnizadora	20	370,000	3,000, ditto 99	50,000— 18,000
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	Prosperidade	20	131,833	1,500, ditto 99	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Miscellaneous	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation
7,000,000\$	35,000	all	200\$	Cantareira e Vição Fluminense	200\$	—	4,000, July 91	— 8\$000
500,000	10,000	all	50	Carros Faterall Moreaux	50	42,378\$	1,500, Jan. 99	18,000— 20,000
1,200,000	6,000	3,821	200	Carriagens Fluminense	200	55,660	6,000, Mar. 95	135,000— 148,000
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Cruzeiro (match factory)	200	—	Mar. 95	295,000—
60,000,000	300,000	all	200	Docas de Santos	100	—	— Aug. 99	— 200,000
23,800,000	238,000	233,000	100	Melhoramentos no Brazil	200	6,306,142	8,000, Jan. 92	17,500— 18,500
65,000,000	325,000	all	200	Obras Publicas no Brazil	200	2,286,745	157,000, Sept. 91	— 200,000
2,000,000	10,000	9,900	200	"Gazeta de Noticias" (newspaper)	200	51		



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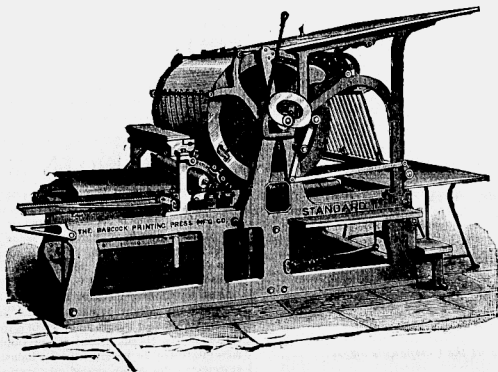
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**TABLE OF DEPARTURES.**

1899

Date	Steamer	Destination
1899		
Oct. 4	Clyde	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo and Southampton.
16	Thames	Montevideo & Buenos-Ayres

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