

# THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 10TH, 1899.

NUMBER 41

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

Travellers' Directory.

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

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JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

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

ALVARO E. DOS REIS, Pastor.

Residence: On the Church premises.

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

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

Caixa 352

IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIACHUELO.—No. 234, Rua D. Anna Nery, Estação do Riachuelo. Services, Sundays 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.; Wednesdays 7 p. m. FRANKLIN H. WASHINGTON, Pastor. Primary school in the church building.

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

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Miscellaneous.

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

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YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—No. 39, Rua da Quitanda, 2nd floor. Rooms open from 8 a. m. to 10 o'clock p. m. Secretary's office hours from noon to 1 o'clock p. m. R. W. SIAN President; Myron A. Clark, General Secretary, Domingos de Oliveira, Hon. Treasurer.

WEST COAST ITEMS.

—A Lima telegram of the 5th says that Gen. Caceres has announced his withdrawal to private life.

—Chili is negotiating treaties of friendship and commerce with Mexico and the states of Central America.

—A Santiago telegram of the 4th says that grave defects have been discovered in the construction of the new cruiser «Baquedano.»

—An American named Frederick Moore, accused of robbing the Commercial Bank, of Boston, of \$50,000, has been arrested in Chili at the request of the American minister.

—A Santiago telegram of the 4th inst. says that a great scandal had occurred in the office of the department of industry, where an employé struck the minister for reprimanding him.

—There was a strike on last week among the bakers in Santiago. They want more pay, and their refusal to work has greatly increased the cost of bread. On the 5th they stoned the bakeries, and had to be dispersed by the police.

—A Lima telegram of the 4th inst. announces the arrest of Dr. Ricardo Flores and Col. Somaréz, on an accusation of conspiracy. The former is an intimate friend of ex-Vice-President Billinghurst, and the latter a cousin of ex-President Caceres. A subsequent telegram advises their release.

—An Asuncion telegram of the 6th, evidently transmitted by the sanitary authorities, says that great alarm exists there, the hospitals being deserted and the schools closed. The cargo steamers turned back from Argentine river ports, have returned there. Business houses are sending away employés and fully 5,000 people are said to have left the city. And all this for a «plague» which causes two or three cases a day and occasionally a death!

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The Paraguayan authorities have telegraphed to Paris for a thousand pills of anti-bubonic serum.

—The locusts have again appeared in the Argentine province of Santa Fé, and are ravaging the crops.

—The scarcity of live stock and meat in Chili has brought some Chilean buyers into Argentina in search of cattle.

—Cases of alleged bubonic pest continue to appear in Asuncion, and it is said that the disease is spreading through the country.

—It is reported by telegraph that there were 2,872 births, 1,309 deaths and 521 marriages in Buenos Aires during the month of September.

—A new rice-cleaning mill has been started in the province of Tucuman, at Aguilares. The mill has been built on the most approved system and is said to have a promising future before it.

—It is reported in Argentina that the explorer Barera is still alive in the Chaco, and is held prisoner by the Indians. An expedition under the charge of Mr. Uriarte has just set out in search of him.

—An official decree has been issued ordering that the Santa Clara distillery, the property of Mr. A. Tjurks, shall be closed and that an embargo shall be placed on all stock and plant.—Times, Buenos Aires.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 4th inst. says that the effective strength of the Argentine army has been reduced to 7,963 men. This reduction represents a decrease in the expenses of the department of war of \$3,000,000.

—The Argentine transport «Guardia Nacional» has only just landed a large cargo of arms and munitions, when we hear that another transport, the «Pampa» is on her way out with another large cargo. What is the need of all these military preparations?

—Buenos Aires telegrams of the 3rd inst. announce the death of Mr. George Drabble, a prominent English capitalist of Argentina. He has resided in England for many years past and was a director of the London and River Plate Bank and various companies interested in Argentine affairs.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 4th says that the Argentine government has offered gratuitously to the Paraguayan government physicians, nurses, disinfecting machines and other appliances needed in overcoming the bubonic pest. We can not commend this act too highly, and it will surely be fully appreciated by the Paraguayans.

—It is satisfactory to note that some of the leading native papers have at last dropped the heading in their columns concerning «bubonic plague» in Paraguay. It is now merely called a plague, for there is not a shadow of doubt that the epidemic is nothing more than a local disease of annual recurrence and which has never attracted attention and would not have this year except for the fears of the importation of the Indian plague. Withal the doctors do not appear to know precisely what the disease is, so that we shall have to wait a few days longer. No doubt some of the Indians and natives of Paraguay can give some notions of the symptoms and peculiarities of the disease. Meanwhile mountains are being made of molehills.—Times, Sept. 27.

—On the 3rd inst. President Roca received a suspicious cardboard box, which was thought to be an infernal machine. So it was opened where it would do no harm, and was found to contain nothing but bran and sawdust. Of course, most people will consider it a practical joke, but Snaulwy thinks otherwise. He says it is emblematic of Roca's reforms—"they are all bran and sawdust."

—It would seem that Buenos Aires has become a centre of every species of rascality known to man. The police has lately unearthed a syndicate which is engaged in the business of insuring persons and then poisoning them to secure the insurance. A considerable number of insurances has already been realized. If these assassins are not hung at once, then there is no sense of justice whatever in Argentina.

—One consequence of the taking of Indians from Formosa to put in a show for the vulgar, is that the Indian laborers have deserted the factories, which would have lost the sugar crop but for laborers from Paraguay. The Pilagas from whom the sugar was taken have decided that, after all, savagery is better than civilization, and have taken to life in the forest again. The governor of the territory has worked hard to reduce the Indians by kindness; and just as his efforts were being crowned with success, a disreputable circus company upsets the whole scheme for the settlement of 30,000.—Buenos Aires Herald.

—As we anticipated the Paraguayan authorities now deny that there is any such thing as bubonic plague in their midst. The epidemic that they are now troubled with is said to be a common and annual recurrence of no importance to local people, but liable to be rather dangerous if imported. None of the doctors seemed to hold precise opinions on the subject. We shall see how much longer this business will be allowed to go and cause such a fuss. We are inclined to think that the present situation is not more than an exercise due to an excess of official zeal.—Times, Buenos Aires, Sept. 24.

—Some feeling is to be noted in Chile over the death of its late diplomatic representative here and the conduct of this government. It appears now that the cost of the funeral and so forth was defrayed by the family when according to the rules of diplomatic and international etiquette, this government should have seen to the matter. A portion of the native press is very bitter about the matter and criticises the attitude of the minister of foreign affairs and the President of the republic, who it is said did not send even one of his aid-de-camps to the widow and family. All along this government seems to have acted very undiplomatically in this sad matter, and it is no wonder that the Chileans feel not a little hurt at the want of courtesy.—Times, Buenos Aires.

—Perhaps the plague in Paraguay is merely an attack of «pique» or sandfly. This insect is called «nigua» in the native language. In 1870 it killed a whole colony of Englishmen consisting of 200 families, turning the colony, which was at Itapé, into a cemetery. A German colony at Acagua was likewise attacked. The pique causes buboes and attacks the warmest part of the body, that is, the cavities and the groin and arm-pit—just the same spots as the Eastern plague. It attacks Englishmen and Germans preferentially, and avoids those that use but little soap. Soaps clean the body and the pique likes clean persons to eat. It also avoids people who eat more or less poisonous food. A man saturated with alcohol, Boca gin, nicotine and Paseo de Julio cookery is pretty well safe from the sand- flea.—Buenos Aires Herald.

—If a plague was known to prevail in the North Pole of a disease whose existence depended on the temperature being 50 degrees below zero, our sanitary authorities would commence by imposing quarantine on arrivals from the North Pole, followed by finding several cases of the plague near home in a tropical climate and continuing in the government obtaining a credit from congress to enable our health board to stay the importation of the plague. Ever since the bubonic pest was reported to have broken out in Oporto, our health board has been hard at work in looking for a suspicious case nearer home. They have found it at last. The bubonic pest was discovered in Paraguay, whereupon the government solicits and obtains from congress a credit of \$100,000 to kill the bubonic microbe or prevent it from entering Argentine territory. How the microbe got to Paraguay, a country that has no direct communication with any country outside South America, is not explained. Possibly it came in a balloon from Oporto, but what will be explained in course of time is, that the \$100,000 voted have flown and that more money is wanted to keep the plague from coming down river. These plague scares, after having become ridiculous, are becoming expensive. The Paraguayan bubonic plague only exists in the imagination of those whose interests are to create scares in order to obtain the handling of public money; and we may take it for granted that as long as congress is amenable to supplementary votes of that nature, the pest scare will be kept up. It is just possible that a «suspicious case» will be found nearer home in order to impress our legislators with the necessity of further opening the public purse. Meanwhile, river-traffic from Paraguay is saddled with the usual quarantine, fumigation and lazarete inconveniences while no disease of a bubonic character is known in that republic.—Times, Buenos Aires, Sept. 25.

**Banks.**

**LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.**

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

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

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(Caixa 108.)

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(Caixa 520.) (Caixa 185)

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

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Idem paid up..... " 800,000  
Reserve fund..... " 320,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

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Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Société Générale pour favoriser le développement du commerce et de l'industrie en France.

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HEAD OFFICE:

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These wonderful pills, so useful and beneficial in all affections of the stomach and intestines, are obtainable in all places where a post-office exists; the manufacturer will forward by registered mail and to any given address, if accompanied by money: 1 box for 2\$300, 6 dozen boxes for 12\$300 and One dozen boxes for 20\$300.

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**BANCO DA REPUBLICA DO BRAZIL**

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

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

Reserve Fund . . . Rs. 16,787,304\$006  
Profits in suspense . Rs. 10,384,820\$735

on 30th June 1899.

OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO  
9, Rua da Alfandega.

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

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Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every description of banking business.

**THE DREAMS.**

Two dreams came down to earth one night  
From the realm of mist and dew;  
One was a dream of the old, old days,  
And one was a dream of the new.

One was a dream of a shady lane  
That led to the pickered pond,  
Where the willows and rushes bowed themselves  
To the brown old hills beyond.

And the people that peopled the old-time dream,  
Were pleasant and fair to see,  
And the dreamer he walked with them again  
As often of old walked he.

Oh, cool was the wind in the shady lane  
That laughed his curly hair!  
Oh, sweet was the music the robins made  
To the springtime everywhere!

Was it the dew the dream had brought  
From yonder midnight skies,  
Or was it tears from the dear dead years,  
That lay in the dreamer's eyes?

The other dream ran fast and free,  
As the moon benignly shed  
Her golden glare on the smiling face  
In the little trundle bed.

For 'twas a dream of times to come,  
Of the glorious noon of day,  
Of the summer that follows the careless spring  
When the child is done with play.

And 'twas a dream of the busy world  
Where valorous deeds are done:  
Of the battles fought in the cause of right,  
And of victories nobly won.

It breathes no breath of the dear old home  
And the quiet joys of youth,  
It gave no glimpse of the good old friends  
Or the old-time faith and truth.

But 'twas a dream of youthful hopes,  
And fast and free it ran,  
And it told to a little sleeping child  
Of a boy become a man.

These were the dreams that came one night  
To earth from yonder sky;  
These were the dreams two dreamers dreamed,  
My little boy and I.

And in our hearts my boy and I  
Were glad that it was so;  
He loved to dream of days to come,  
And I of long ago.

So from our dreams my boy and I  
Unwillingly awoke,  
But neither of his precious dream  
Unto the other spoke.

Yet of the love we bore, these dreams  
Gave each his tender sign;  
For there was triumph in his eyes,  
And there were tears in mine.

— EUGENE FIELD.

**COFFEE IN PORTO RICO.**

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

Special correspondent of the St. Louis Sunday Republic.

(Continued from our last.)

So far I have seen no well-cultivated coffee plantations in Porto Rico. In Brazil the coffee estates are like gardens. The trees are trimmed. They grow in great bushes in regular rows, which are plowed and hoed and kept free from weeds. The plants are first grown in nurseries and carefully set out. Here the most of the plants are from the seeds which fall to the ground. They are set out without order, being shaded for the first year by banana plants and after that by larger trees. The result is they grow tall and spindling, with trunks like pipe stems.

The coffee trees begin to flower in April. Soon green berries take the place of the blossoms, and by October there is a wealth of rich, red coffee cherries shining out of the green leaves. The coffee berry is of just the size of a cherry. It grows close to the branch rather than on a stem, like a cherry. In each cherry are two of the half-round coffee beans of commerce. They are the seeds of the cherry.

The coffee berries do not all ripen at the same time. The trees must be picked over again and again during the season, and coffee-picking forms one of the chief industries of the island. It is in the picking season that the peons make the most of their money. They have to work at this time for from three to four months, and men, women and children are seen among the bushes picking the berries into baskets and carrying them off to the factory on their heads. The little ones pick the berries on the lower stems, while the men and women bend down the taller trees and gather the ones higher up. The picking upon many of the plantations is done by the pound, the usual prices being about a cent and a half per pound. It takes a good picker to average fifty pounds a day, but as the whole family can work at it the peon does fairly well in the coffee regions at picking time.

I find the Porto Rican coffee factories quite different from those of Brazil. The most of them are rude in the extreme. They have not the fine machinery nor the economical methods of the Brazilians.

In Brazil the berries are first mashed to a pulp, which takes off their flesh. The seeds or beans are taken out and dried in the sun, and within a short time are on their way to the market. There the machinery is run by steam. Here oxen and men take the place of machinery, and the methods of preparation for the market are slow and expensive.

The berries are first stored away in the great plantation houses or factory of the planter. The buildings are rude in the extreme. They are usually high up on piles, and so arranged that flat boxes, some of which are as large as a city lot, can be rolled at will in and out from under the floor. These great trays are used for drying the coffee beans after the flesh has been taken off them. It is necessary that the coffee should not be rained upon while drying, and the shoving it under the building protects it from the heavy dews of the night.

In some places the coffee is dried on cement floors, but it requires from two weeks to a month to properly cure it, and such floors have to be covered up at time of rain, and the coffee is often taken in at night.

The getting the seeds out of the berry is interesting. This is done by a wheel or roller which moves over the berries so adjusted that it will mash the berries, but not crush the seeds. As soon as the seeds have been freed from the pulp they are dried. They are still covered with two thin shells which must be removed before they are ready for shipment. This is done in hulling mills, and the beans are then polished by running over and through them great wheels faced with tin. The wheels are so adjusted that they do not injure the coffee beans, but by rubbing them over and over burnish them so that they shine as if varnished. In some mills coloring matter is added to give the coffee a blue tint.

Much of the hulling of the coffee is done in great mortars made of wood, men standing before them and letting great pestles drop on the coffee, thus breaking the shells. These wooden mortars are of about the height of your waist. I see them everywhere, and have done not a little coffee hulling myself by experimenting with them.

After the coffee has been dried and cleaned it must be graded. In some of the factories this is done by machinery, the coffee being run over wire screens with meshes of different sizes. The little round beans which form the very best of the product, and which look just like Mocha coffee, drop into one bag. The largest of the flat-sided beans go into another, and other grades into other bags.

Machines, however, do not take out the bad grains. This must be done by the coffee sorters. In every large Porto Rican factory you find women picking over the coffee grains and separating the good from the bad. In the smaller factories the picking is done sitting on the floor before a low box covered with cloth. In the larger ones there are long tables cut up into little boxes by many partitions, and before each box a Porto Rican girl sits with a pile of green coffee beans before her. She picks these over and over, handling coffee from sunrise until sunset.

During my stay in Porto-Rico I visited factories where hundreds of those girls were

sorting coffee. I made some photographs of them at work, much to the amusement of all. They are black-eyed, brown-skinned maidens with eyes as laughing as the Italian coffee-pickers of Brazil. Not a few show signs of negro blood, and some are quite black. They sing as they work, and are evidently not dissatisfied with their condition. Their wages are on the average less than 25 cents a day.

The transportation of the coffee to the seaports is one of the most important factors in the industry. Much of the coffee land is far in the interior, with mountain ranges between it and the places of shipment. Some of it is along the military road. This is shipped upon bullock carts—great two-wheeled affairs drawn by four or five yokes of oxen and carrying enormous loads.

The coffee in the other mountain regions is taken to the coast upon ponies, about 200 pounds being packed on the back of each animal. Often you will see a long file of these little ponies thus loaded crawling up and down the mountain road. Sometimes a cowboy sits on the top of his pony and flogs him along the way.

The packs are often roughly put on, so that they rub the skin from the backs of the ponies, and when the loads are removed, great raw sore patches are to be seen. One of our army officers, who is in charge at the coffee port of Yauco, endeavored to prevent this cruelty. He took the packs off the beasts and fined each driver of a sore horse \$5, putting his horse in the pound until cured. This created a great sensation among the farmers, and after a few days the coffee ceased to come in.

The business of Yauco fell off and the merchants complained that the officer was hurting the town. Upon investigation it was discovered that the planters were shipping their coffee to the port of Arecibo on the north coast. The officer at Yauco wrote to Arecibo and tried to stop this. He also made a complaint to General Henry, who was then in charge, but his complaint was not noticed, and he was forced to allow the cruelty to go on.

At present coffee is brought in this way to all the ports. It is there consigned to the large coffee dealers, who ship it to the markets of Europe.

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

From the Times, Buenos Aires, Sept. 5.

LYNCH LAW IN BRAZIL.

It is not often that Lynch law is brought into effect in this part of the world, and as such the recent case in Rio Grande (Brazil) comes as rather a surprise. When such measures as those conceived by Judge Lynch are carried out on criminals who deserve death and who are liable not to meet it if tried by the courts, the act might be tolerated. Moreover it is very certain that without such a law certain parts of this world would not be habitable by civilized persons at the present time. But when an innocent man is lynched, then the crime becomes more horrible. The present case, which took place in Rio Grande, claimed as its victim a Frenchman named Tom Pommet who was arrested by the authorities on the charge of brutally murdering a three-year-old girl. The prisoner was tried by the judicial courts and, although not liberated, nothing was found against him, and his claims of innocence were finding some weight in the court. As usual, there is a woman in the present case, as there is nearly always. This woman appears to be of the worst character, but owing to having gained the good will of the lower classes of people and principally the troops of the line, her wishes seem to have been law in this matter. She accused the man of the murder and so enticed the soldiers and other riff-raff in the matter, that the prison was finally assaulted and Pommet laid hold of by the infuriated mob. It might be said "where was the guard" and "how did the mob get within the four walls of the prison." In any other part of the world this matter might be a difficult one to solve, but in South America it is easy. It appears that the authorities tolerated the crime and no finger was raised to save the Frenchman who was dragged from his cell and brutally murdered at the gates of the prison. Not content with this crime, the infuriated mob, led by a few women, stripped the body of the prisoner and dragged it through the principal streets of the town where it was gradually mutilated until finally thrown on a big fire where it was burnt.

The crime did not appear to appease the brutes who had perpetrated it, and soon the word had passed that the man's family were to be treated in a similar manner. The widow heard of the threat in time, and taking her children with her, made her escape and finally arrived in Montevideo in a most deplorable condition. Enquiries in the matter have since proved that the man was innocent of the charge brought against him and that the real criminal and murderer of the child is still at large and that he was assisted in his act of brutality by the woman who excited the mob to lynch the Frenchman.

The innocence of the murdered man has been effectually proved by the French consul in Rio Grande where the crime took place, who has laid the matter before the higher authorities. The same medium has proved to the authorities that the woman who enticed the murder colabated with the soldiers implicated in the matter and also that the real murderer is a deserted soldier and an old flame of the woman in question. With these proofs the French consul has laid a protest before the Brazilian government, claiming indemnity for the widow and children of the murdered man and also that justice be meted out to the murderers.

CENTRAL OF BRAZIL (State) RAILWAY

Tenders are invited for the supply of 120,000 tons of Coal during the year 1900.

By order of the Administration, I hereby notify that at 1 p. m. on the 30th November next tenders will be received for the supply of 120,000 tons of first-class coal for the consumption of this railway the coming year.

The competition will be based upon the price in gold, taking the reputation of the parties and the mines represented into consideration.

The competitors will previously deposit at the Treasury of the Railway the sum of Rs. 5,000,000, which deposit will revert to the coffers of the Railway in case of refusal to sign the contract if adjudicated.

The certificate of this deposit will be presented separately at the act of presenting the respective tenders in the office at the day and hour indicated, properly closed and containing on the outside the name of the competitor.

In order that the tenders may be taken into consideration, they should, besides these formalities, be written in black ink, duly stamped, dated and signed, giving the residence of the competitor, to be opened and examined in the presence of the parties interested.

The bases of the contract will be as follows :

I  
The contractors undertake to furnish coal of first quality, newly extracted from best Cardiff mines, added three times, producing not more than four per cent (4%) of ash and containing not more than nine-tenths per cent (0.9%) of Sulphur. Its heating power must be no less than eight thousand one hundred (8,100) calories per gramme, measured by Thompson's calorimetre, all of which will be verified by analysis and experiment made by the Administration of the Railway, or by anyone it may nominate for that object.

II  
The coal that, duly analyzed and experimented on, should not satisfy the conditions of the preceding clause will be rejected and immediately replaced by contractor with other of proper quality, in order that the railway shall not run short of supplies, in which case it will be purchased in the market, all differences in price being on account of the contractors in addition to the fines they may have incurred.

III  
The coal must be delivered in large lumps, not more than five per cent (5%) of small coal, 30 cubic inches in size, being admitted and 7% of dust. By dust is meant the earthy particles which pass through the sieve meshes of 1/2 inch openings, with an inclination of 60°/100.

IV  
The means of ensuring the execution of this clause will be determined by the Administration as it may consider most convenient.

V  
Should the quantity of small coal and dust at each delivery result to be greater than that agreed on, the coal will be riddled on account of the contractor, and the quantity of pieces less than thirty cubic inches in size and the dust, shall be reduced to the proportion agreed on.

VI  
The coal will be delivered on land at the Maritime station of Gamba, or into the waggon of the railway at the same station in quantities corresponding to an average of twelve thousand (12,000) tons per month; the railway does not agree to furnish waggon for more than five hundred (500) tons daily.

VII  
For each English ton of one thousand and fifteen (1,015) kilograms, delivered under the conditions mentioned, the contractor will pay the price of..... exclusive of import duties.

VIII  
The despatch of all coal for the use of the railway being effected by employees of the railway itself.

IX  
In case of a strike amongst the miners of the mines that supply the coal at the port of Cardiff the contractors will be obliged to continue to supply coal although it may be of other origin at the price contracted, the quality of the coal in this case to be equal to the best used on the English Railways.

X  
The payments for monthly deliveries will be made at the National Treasury in Bills or National Money (currency) calculated at the rate of Exchange of the day preceding the payment, the price being stipulated in pounds sterling.

XI  
Delivery will commence in the first fortnight of the month of March 1900 and end in December of the same year.

XII  
The Administration of the railway will preserve the right to increase or decrease the quantity to be furnished monthly up to twenty per cent, with sixty days previous advice to the contractors.

XIII  
The contractors in guarantee of execution of their contract will, on signature of the contract, deposit in the Treasury of the Railway the sum of forty contos of reis (20,000,000) or its equivalent in gold, to be applied to any fines in which they may incur, being, moreover, obliged to make good this sum every time that it suffers a reduction in amount. This deposit may, if desired, be substituted by Government bonds duly registered. Deposits in money will carry no interest.

XIV  
In case of failure on the part of the contractors to observe any of the clauses of this contract, the Administration of the Railway will be empowered to impose fines to the amount of two to twenty contos of reis (2,000,000 to 20,000,000) in proportion to the gravity of the offence.

XV  
The suspension of delivery for more than one month, or any attempt to supply an article of inferior quality will be sufficient authorization for the Administration of the Railway to rescind the contract and forfeit by the contractor of the sum deposited, stipulated in clause X, which will then revert to the coffers of the Railway.

XVI  
It is expressly prohibited to the contractors to transfer this contract under penalty of rescission with the loss of the deposit as stated in clause X.

XVII  
From the acts and decisions of the Administration of the Railway the contractors will have the recourse of appeal to the Minister of Industry, Railways and Public Works only.

Office of the Secretary of the Estrada de Ferro Central do Brazil.

2nd October, 1899.

Manoel Fernandes Figueira, Secretary.

**TO BE LET**  
(Without board), two furnished Bedrooms small English family.  
Apply to A. B. C.  
c/o Rio News.  
1 t.

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One of 2 horse-power and the other of 6-horse power, both used, and both of the Korting system, will be sold cheap for cash.  
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FOR SALE, an outfit 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 information apply at this office.

**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 accomodation for families and single gentlemen on moderate terms. Excellent baths. The position is a healthy one and is situated in attractive gardens.  
Rua Livramento, No. 143.

**CLOS ST. CHARLES**  
This mark of Messrs. Hanappier & Co's. Bordeaux wine which is the best table claret on the market, can be obtained at moderate prices at Messrs. CRASHLEY & Co. 36 Rua do Ouvidor, and Mr. C. N. Lefebvre 23 Rua da Candelaria.

**ROOMS TO LET**  
Two pleasant rooms with board at No. 2 Rua Boa Viagem, S. Domingos, only five minutes from the Barra station.

**TO BE LET OR SOLD.**  
HOUSE on the Morro do Cavalão, Jurujuba. Apply to H. A. DELSLE,  
1 Rua da Alfandega.

**Missing Friends.**  
The British consul will be glad to receive information of the following:  
VAUGHAN, James—who was employed for some time as engine driver on the Central Argentine Railway and who left Rosario about 3 or 4 years ago.  
Rio de Janeiro, 25th August, 1899.

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

**Hotels.**  
**THERESOPOLIS**  
**GRANDE HOTEL THERESOPOLIS**  
SITUATED AT THE ALTO DO THERESOPOLIS  
**CLIMATE VERY HEALTHY**  
GEORGE SCHNEIDER has the honor of advising his friends and patrons that he has taken charge of the management of the Hotel Theresopolis, where he expects to merit the continuation of the kind patronage heretofore extended to him, and offering all possible comforts to convalescents and summer guests.  
The Hotel furnishes transportation to the foot of the Corcovado and vice-versa.  
References may be obtained at:  
Messrs. Netto, Bastos & C., No. 12, Rua de S. Bento, Montevideo, P. R. C., 38, Vice-Intendencia, Soares & Niemyer, 6, da Alfandega, Mr. Bernardino da S. Carvalho, No. 1, Rua Fresca.  
Telegr. Address:—Georges, Theresopolis.

**Hotel dos Estrangeiros**  
**PRAÇA FERREIRA VIANNA**  
(Cattete)  
Telephone No. 5,008  
This hotel, which has been completely restored, is situated in the best part of the city, receiving air and light from all four sides, close to the cleanest beach of the city, surrounded by a large garden; has large, comfortable rooms newly and well furnished, good shower and warm water, disinfectants in the water-closets, drinking water filtered by the Pasteur system, good table-service, and is, therefore, to be considered the first hotel of this capital.  
Possesses also a sumptuous saloon and splendid table-service for banquets.  
Its restaurant and service cannot be excelled.

**Grande Hotel Metropole**  
**181, RUA DAS LARANJEIRAS, 181**  
This popular Hotel has been completely and thoroughly restored and has been provided with sanitary improvements of every description, including a hygienic system of sewerage, flushing tanks, and ventilating pipes.  
The apartments have been repainted and repapered throughout and are luxuriously furnished. The dining-room has also been refitted, and no expense has been spared to make this  
The most comfortable Hotel  
in the city. The baths have likewise been improved. As before, particular pains will be taken to provide the guests of this Hotel with a first-class table, and with the best of service and attention. The electric tram passes the door every few minutes, making it the most convenient as well as the pleasantest Hotel in Rio de Janeiro.

**FREITAS HOTEL**  
**120, Rua do Riachuelo**  
Mr. J. F. FREITAS, proprietor of the old and well known Freitas Hotel, desires to advise his friends and former customers that he has reopened that hotel at No. 120 RUA DO RIACHUELO in a large and most attractive edifice acquired for this special purpose.  
The new establishment is situated in one of the most attractive and healthy localities in the city, on a broad and quiet street, with views for all central points of the city passing the door. It has a large and beautifully laid out pleasure garden, particularly suitable for ladies and children, and well-mounted bath-rooms provided with hot and cold water.  
The Hotel is specially adapted for families, for whose comfort and convenience nothing will be found lacking. It contains a large drawing-room, and its dining-room opens on verandahs overlooking the garden.  
Special attention will be given to orders by mail and telegraph.



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TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

United States.

SEPT. 26.—News from Alaska report a destructive earthquake at Yakutat, which continued for five hours, causing immense damage.

SEPT. 27.—Admiral Dewey denies that he has presidential aspirations.—A general strike has broken out in Havana.—Contract closed for purchase of 3,000 miles by British government for South Africa.—American forces reported to have attacked Tagalos in Cebu, capturing their position and killing 40 men.

SEPT. 29.—Gen. MacArthur captured Gorac, in the Philippines, after a severe fight, the Tagalos losing 160 men. (Not so very severe, after all.)

OCT. 1.—Manilla telegrams state that the Tagalos have liberated 14 American prisoners.—At the parade in honor of Admiral Dewey 35,000 Cuban volunteers were in line.—A Panama telegram reports a fire at Magdalena in which the steamer 'Montoye' was burned and about 30 persons lost their lives.

OCT. 2.—The 'Herald' learns that a satisfactory solution to the Alaska boundary dispute has been found.—It is said that Canada will acquire a port on the Lynn canal.—It is said that some sailors from the wrecked str. 'Scotsman' have landed with a large quantity of jewellery and money stolen from passengers who perished in the wreck. They were promptly arrested.

OCT. 3.—The first race for the America cup was annulled, the yachts failing to come in within the time limit.

OCT. 5.—The second race for America cup also declared outside the time limit.—Telegrams from Manilla advise a four days combat with the Tagalos, who were defeated, though the Americans lost heavily.

OCT. 7.—Third race for America cup also annulled.—Manilla telegrams advise occupation of Bacoor.—Navy estimates call for \$3 millions dollars, of which fifty millions are for new ships, etc.

OCT. 8.—Manilla telegrams announce the departure for home of the last regiments of volunteers.—Aguinaldo is said to have liberated all his American prisoners.—The governor-general of Cuba has prohibited the use of the Spanish flag.

Spain.

SEPT. 27.—It is said that the government is negotiating with the Vatican for suppression of several bishoprics in Spain in order to reduce expenses.

SEPT. 28.—Premier Silveira has decided to tender to the Queen-regent to-morrow the cabinet's resignation.

SEPT. 29.—The ministerial crisis is said to have been caused by a disagreement between Minister of Finance Villaverde and Minister of War Polavieja.—A decree of to-day imposes the customs duty of 8 pesetas on wheat and 13.20 pesetas per 100 kilos on flour.—There has been no renewal of disorders at Ferrol.

OCT. 1.—The cabinet has been reorganized under Premier Silveira, all the ministers remaining with him except Gen. Polavieja, who is substituted by Gen. Azcarraga, who was minister of war under Canovas del Castillo. The new minister promises economies.

OCT. 4.—Gen. Azcarraga is preparing a measure for reducing the army to 80,000 men.

OCT. 7.—The reopening of the Cortes is fixed for the 30th inst.

Great Britain.

SEPT. 26.—Capetown advises state that Swedish, Norwegian, Danish and Jewish residents in the Transvaal resolved yesterday to take up arms in defence of that republic.—A Calcutta telegram reports a destructive earthquake at Darjeeling, causing many victims and enormous damages. One report says the killed will number 350.

SEPT. 27.—The government has resolved to send next week to the Cape a complete transportation and commissariat equipment.—Pretoria advises state that Mr. Chamberlain's last dispatch caused a very bad impression. The assertion that England would oppose the sovereignty of the Transvaal was particularly exasperating.

SEPT. 28.—The government has resolved to mobilize the reserves, and to convoke parliament.—At the end of October the government expects to have 50,000 soldiers in South Africa.—Aguinaldo has opened the ports of the Philippines to all nationalities, except the Americans. (Aguinaldo is something like Artemus Ward's kangaroo.)—Telegrams from Port of Spain announce that the Venezuelan rebels have completely routed the forces of President Andrade. The latter lost 1,500 men killed and wounded.—The 'maad' of the Orange Free State has adopted unanimously a resolution declaring that war upon the Transvaal would be criminal, and that if it can not be avoided the Orange Free State will fulfil her treaty obligations and assist the Transvaal.

SEPT. 29.—The cabinet resolved upon the terms of an ultimatum to the Transvaal government to-day, but decided not to send it until after another cabinet meeting, to be held on Tuesday next. (This looks as though some restraint had been placed upon Chamberlain's aggressiveness). It is said that the terms of the ultimatum are: (1) The Transvaal to pay England's expenses in sending forces to South Africa; (2) Disarmament of all Transvaal forts; (3) Suppression of Transvaal legation in Holland; (4) Equality of languages; (5) Recognition of British supremacy in South Africa.—The London press now estimates that Orange and Transvaal can together put 40,000 to 50,000 men in the field.—Telegrams from India announce serious disorders in Allahabad,

resulting in the killing of 40 persons.—A Capetown telegram says that President Kruger's reply to Mr. Chamberlain's last note is to the effect that the Transvaal will adhere strictly to the 1884 convention.

SEPT. 30.—Mr. James Newton is nominated lord-mayor of London.—The treasury has made a new issue of exchequer bills to an aggregate of £1,300,000, which was three times covered.—Rudyard Kipling has published a poem in 'The Times', urging England to maintain peace.—Alarming telegrams continue to be published in England in regard to concentration of Boer forces on the frontier. (It is said that the 'yellow press' forced the United States into war with Spain; shall it be said that the English press compelled this war with the Transvaal?)—The Orange 'maad' has called upon 'émigrés' to return and take up arms.—The uitlanders of the Transvaal continue to leave the country as rapidly as possible.

OCT. 1.—General Buller will sail for Capetown Oct. 14.—The steamer 'Scotsman' is reported lost near the coast of Newfoundland.—At a speech in Manchester yesterday, the Duke of Devonshire stated that England is not in any manner hostile to the independence of the Transvaal; she is only seeking to protect Her Majesty's subjects there.

OCT. 2.—The 'Times' says that 22,000 men will soon be concentrated in South Africa.—A regiment of cavalry has been sent to Somaliland where an agitator has proclaimed the Mohdi.

OCT. 4.—Gen. Joubert has assumed command of the Boer forces on the Natal frontier.—The Marquis of Salisbury went to Balmoral to-day to confer with the Queen, who is said to insist on the preservation of peace.—Count Mouraviev has offered his friendly services to settle dispute between England and the Transvaal.—The 'Daily Chronicle' says the Duke of Devonshire will be sent to South Africa as a special representative to reopen negotiations with the Transvaal.—Capetown telegrams state that Mr. Hoffmeyer has reopened negotiations with President Kruger to induce him to accept the Milner proposals.—Various English journals are condemning the decision on the Anglo-Venezuelan dispute.—Two transports with Indian troops have arrived at Durban, Natal.

OCT. 5.—Reports of violations of frontier by either Boers or British declared untrue by Mr. Hoffmeyer his govt. to Pretoria to confer with President Kruger.—Meetings in favor of peace held in various cities in Great Britain yesterday.—The Liberal Federation has asked the government not to declare war.—The Transvaal authorities are said to have given strict orders to prevent any violation of the frontier.—President Steyn still expects that peace will be maintained.

OCT. 6.—Telegrams much more pacific.—Transvaal will remain strictly on defensive.—2,000 men embark at Melbourne for South Africa.—Presidents Kruger and Steyn both expect a peaceful settlement.—Large number of officers and soldiers embarking to-day for Capetown.

OCT. 7.—Parliament convened for 17th inst.—The collapse of a wall of the Dover port works caused the loss of many lives.—The Transvaal government promises to protect the mines in the event of war.—Mr. John Morley condemns war against the Transvaal.

OCT. 8.—General belief in London that the Boers will yield to British reclamations.—Mayors of Edinburgh and Liverpool prohibit peace meetings.—A Pretoria telegram says that President Kruger is resisting all appeals to take the offensive against the British.

France.

SEPT. 26.—General Delanne appointed chief of the general staff.

SEPT. 27.—Capt. Freystaetter has been promoted to the rank of major.—In the opinion of Dr. Metchnikoff, of the Pasteur Institute, bubonic pest can be completely cured by the application of the Yersin serum.—Max Regis, connected with disorders in Algiers, has taken refuge at Barcelona.—The government estimates the wheat crop in France at 129,005,500 hectolitres, against 128,096,149 last year.

SEPT. 28.—The debates in the Anglo-Venezuelan arbitration case terminate to-day.—An official inquiry has just decided that Lt. Col. Picquart's management of the secret service bureau was absolutely correct and above suspicion.—A mining accident at Charleroi has caused the death of 17 miners.

SEPT. 30.—Mme. Dreyfus has returned to Paris.—Gen. Gallifet has formally denied political relations with the Duke of Orleans.

OCT. 1.—The Creusot strikers are showing an inclination to yield on some points.

OCT. 3.—The Anglo-Venezuelan boundary commission gave its decision to-day. The dispatch is not clear, but we understand that the boundary line starts ten miles from the mouth of the Orinoco, running in a straight line to the junction of the rivers Murrumbidgee and Barima, then follows the channel of these rivers to a junction with the rivers Howa and Amakura. The award gives thirty thousand square miles to Venezuela. The decision is considered to be a compromise.

OCT. 4.—Prince Hohlenlohe has confirmed the statements made in Berlin as to the innocence of Dreyfus.—The Creusot dispute has been referred to M. Waldeck-Rousseau as arbitrator.

OCT. 7.—M. Waldeck-Rousseau gave his decision in the Creusot dispute, which is accepted by both parties.

Portugal.

SEPT. 30.—People of Oporto continue opposition to sanitary regulations. To-day they stoned a carriage containing a medical commission sent to study the pest.

OCT. 1.—Cases of pest are reported to have appeared among the soldiers of the sanitary cordon.—There were 22 new cases and 9 deaths from the pest in Oporto during past week.

OCT. 4.—The Portuguese press denies that Delugua bay will be ceded to Great Britain.

OCT. 5.—There were 26 new cases of bubonic pest in Oporto last week and only 3 deaths. The low mortality is ascribed to the use of the Yersin serum.

Austria.

SEPT. 26.—Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria received by Emperor Francis-Joseph; much importance is attached to interview.

SEPT. 28.—A socialist manifestation at Budapest resulted in arrest of 160 persons who refused to disperse. The object of the meeting was to reclaim universal suffrage.

OCT. 2.—A new ministry has been formed by Count Claryalding.

Holland.

SEPT. 28.—The Dutch minister in London telegraphs home that England will guarantee the independence of the Transvaal and Orange Free State in case the last conditions imposed by Mr. Chamberlain are accepted. (Which are the last conditions imposed by Mr. Chamberlain? He is always changing and increasing them.)—The Brazilian minister to The Hague, Sr. Souza Corréa, presented his credentials to Queen Wilhelmina.

REGATTA AT ICARAHY.

On the 15th inst. there will be a regatta given by the Icarahy Rowing Club on the Praia de Icarahy, which is noted for the most beautiful scenery about Rio. This is the first regatta given by this club, and special efforts have been made to ensure an interesting programme.

Eight rowing clubs will take part in the regatta having entered 44 boats to contest the eight races which will be contested on a course of 1,000 metres.

Latterly there has been great emulation shown by the different clubs, which has resulted in continual improvements in the construction of the boats, so that the forthcoming races will be rowed by much superior boats than formerly. The races are for 4-oared canoes (the nearest approach to the outrigger), and 2, 4, 6 and 12-oared racing skiffs.

It has not been deemed advisable to race in outriggers, although several of the clubs possess them, as the generally choppy condition of the sea makes their use somewhat dangerous.

The various crews have been training for some time, and are in excellent trim; judging from the times recently done over the courses, it is anticipated that the races will be more keenly contested than any time previously.

The prizes to be given are silver medals for first and bronze for second places, except for the third and fifth races, where gold medals will be awarded for first and bronze for second places. The gold medals for the third race are given by Coronel Dario after whom the race is named, and the result is looked forward to with the greatest interest as the Icarahy boat (2-oared) has won this class in the last five regattas, and although this club has entered a new and improved boat (Mariposa), the Gragoat club has two boats entered whose crews are considered to be in tip-top form, and the result of the race is most uncertain.

The fifth race is the principal race of the day (parco de honra) and is for six-oared skiffs (1,200 metres). The four boats running have the picked crews of the clubs they belong to, and the race is certain to be a particularly interesting one.

The first race will be run at 11 a. m. punctually, and there will be an interval of half an hour between each, the last being run at 3 p. m.

Should the weather be propitious there is certain to be a very large attendance as the 'praia' offers every facility for viewing the races which can be seen at any point on the beach right from start to finish. The course runs from the Morro do Cavalão to the Indian's Head, and the 1,000 metre races will commence at the Cavalão finishing at the Indian's Head, while the 2,000 metre races commence and finish at the latter.

R. C. A. A.

In consequence of the visit of the British squadron who are leaving we believe on the 16th inst. and in view of the good game they gave the association last month, the latter have arranged to alter their next two cricket fixtures on 12th and 15th inst. and play H. M. Fleet instead. Thursday will be especially a great day.

The squadron band will be in attendance by kind permission of the Commodore and the association will also play the Fleet at lawn tennis. Both cricket and tennis will commence at 10.15 sharp and as the Fleet are providing the afternoon tea it is to be hoped that the ladies will turn up in force.

The 'Niggers' vs. Whites match has been postponed until the 1st and 2nd Novr., and the association hope to find a vacant date for their game against the London and River Plate Bank.

It has been asked to announce that copies of the photographs which were taken on 8th September can be ordered through the secretary up to 31st October. They consist of photos of the following:

Cricket—Rio team vs. State of S. Paulo; State of S. Paulo team vs. Rio; Tennis—The two teams. R. C. A. A. 25 H. M. Fleet.

View of the Ground and Pavilion.

PAYSANDU CRICKET CLUB.

PAYSANDU C. C. 25. H. M. S. 'FLORA' The above match took place at the Paysandu ground on Sunday last, 8th inst., and resulted in a win for the home team by 11 runs, after a most exciting and even game.

For the Josers Messrs. Lofie, Leggett, Manning and Woodfield all played a fine innings, the former's 27 not out being compiled by very steady play. Mr. Woodfield was very smart at the wickets, great credit also being due to Mr. Ames, who took 5 wickets for 12 runs.

The bowling of the home team was not brilliant and in batting all the honors are allotted to Manners, King and Robinson, whose fine play really saved the club from defeat.

The scores are as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Includes Mr. Manning, Mr. Woodfield, Lt. Leggett, etc.

PAYSANDU C. C.

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Includes N. W. Jackson, H. Segrave, C. L. Robinson, etc.

LAWN TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

A deal of progress has been made during the last week and the event looks like being finished on the published date.

All 3rd round and semi-final matches have to be completed by the 13th inst. and the finals take place on the 15th inst.

The present position is as follows:—Ladies singles:—Finals—Mrs. Benest, 1/6, meets Mrs. Pryor, 3/6.

Mixed doubles:—Finals—P. Barry and Mrs. Rolls, 30-2, meet C. L. Robinson and Miss Cazaly, 2/6.

Gentlemen's doubles:—Finals—H. Latham and H. Thornton, 15, meet A. G. and H. P. Weigall, 15-4.

Gentlemen's singles:—H. Latham, 15, or J. B. Slight scratch, or Evers, 3/6, has to meet H. J. Reeves, 15-2, in the final.

The games on the 15th inst. ought, then, to be of a very interesting nature.

We are glad to see that good progress is being made in the construction of a second lawn-tennis court. There has been so much play this year that another court is very necessary.

CRICKET AT SANTOS.

MR. TWEEDIE'S XI VS. MR. EDWARDS' XI. This match was played at Santos on 1st October, 1899, and resulted in a win for Mr. Tweedie's XI by 112 runs.

The scores were:

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Includes E. A. Barham, H. P. Smith, A. M. Burgos, etc.

MR. TWEEDIE'S XI.

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Includes A. L. Tweedie, R. C. Lloyd, F. Tracey, etc.

—Councillor Luiz Vianna, who left last Thursday, returns to Bahia well pleased, we suppose, with the result of his visit to this city and to the neighboring states. His political influence, which was already great, has, we think, materially increased, and, if he has availed himself, as we have a right to expect from a statesman of his reputation, of the opportunity afforded to him by this visit to obtain accurate information in regard to the situation, he ought to be now prepared to render the country the services of which it stands in such pressing need in the present deplorable emergency.

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 vessels, 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 10th, 1899.

THE continued decrease in the customs receipts must have convinced the minister of finance by this time that his calculations have been radically mistaken and that there is something essentially wrong with the fiscal system which fails to respond to his measures of increased taxation. He has been deceiving himself with the idea that the decrease was only temporary, and at the beginning of the year he ascribed it to the excessive importation of December in consequence of the gold percentage to be levied in January. There was an excessive importation in December, it is true, and it might be expected to diminish the importation at the beginning of the current year, but under ordinary circumstances we might expect to see this disappear with the first three months. But the decrease in customs revenue has still continued, until it amounts to over seventeen thousand contos. Not one single month thus far shows an importation equal to the corresponding month of last year. The import trade has languished until it is but a fraction of what it was. All this is patent to the eyes of any observer, and if the minister has not yet observed it then we must conclude that it has been because he does not want to. The truth is that trade and industry are being steadily and surely strangled by misgovernment and over-taxation. The Brazilian people are not rich, and outside a very limited class it may be said that a very small amount of money passes their hands in wages and income. Their purchasing powers are therefore restricted even in the best of times, and will be still more restricted with every increase in price. There is no mystery about it at all; it is only the simple problem which every poor man has to solve—that of making his narrow income cover his humble wants. To make his bread and clothing and rent cost more, without giving a corresponding addition to his income, is to compel him to consume less, and this diminishes trade just to that extent. All our interests are necessarily interdependent, but they very largely depend, at the same time, on the prosperity of the masses. If the many industries which form our social organization are thriving, if laborers find plenty of employment and wages are good, then trade will be flourishing also, and the state will have no difficulty in obtaining revenue. The rational recourse, then, when business is bad and the revenues are diminishing, is to take off burdens from laboring men and their industries and bring back prosperity to them. In other words, and to use terms which the minister will understand, we must seek to restore the natural forces of the patient rather than dose his symptoms. In our body politic, we must seek to restore general health, which means general prosperity, and this will never be done by drawing still more blood from the patient.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

The following is a statement of the receipts at the five principal custom-houses of the Brazil for the nine months ended on the 30th ult. in comparison with those for the corresponding period of 1898:

Table with columns for location (Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Bahia, Pernambuco, Pará), year (1898, 1899), and receipt amounts for 1st half year, 3rd quarter, and 9 months.

Summary Receipts for 9 months: Table comparing 1898 and 1899 totals and net decrease for Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Bahia, and Pernambuco.

In order that the full significance of the foregoing figures may be understood it is necessary to compare not only the receipts for 1899 with those for 1898, but also the average monthly receipts in the 3d quarter of 1899 with those in the first half of the same year. This we proceed to do.

Table showing average monthly receipts in the 1st half year and 3d quarter for 1898 and 1899 for Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Bahia, and Pernambuco.

From the foregoing it is evident not only that customs receipts have decreased this year in comparison with 1898, but also that the decrease is still progressing, the average monthly receipts in the

3rd quarter being much lighter than those of the two previous quarters. This showing, which proves the fallacy of President Campos Salles' professed anticipation of improvement in this respect, is emphasized by the returns, which we publish elsewhere, for the month of September. At Bahia last month the decrease was such as to be absolutely startling and even Pará, which, thanks to the rubber trade, has hitherto borne so well the burden of exorbitant taxation, at last begins to display symptoms of breaking down under the strain. Is it possible that the government will still refuse to be convinced that the only satisfactory solution of the financial problem is to relieve the people of their burdens in order that it may be possible for them to create the wealth required for paying the debts of the country?

The Centro Commercial is in perfect harmony with the Associação Commercial in opposing the proposed consumption tax regulations and new custom-house tariff. The secretary of the Centro in a letter addressed to the President and other members of the Associação apprises them of this fact, which we take pleasure in recording. This should lead to united and vigorous action in defence of the commercial interests of the country.

The customs receipts at Rio de Janeiro and Santos for September, 1899, in comparison with the corresponding month of 1898, show a decrease of 2,350,849\$192, equivalent to about 23 1/2 per cent. This decrease is too large to be covered by the gold premium, which some of the journals are now including in their reports of customs receipts. And it must not be forgotten that the receipts reported for 1899 embrace part of the revenue derived from new sources, such, for instance, as the consumption tax collected at the custom-house on articles not so taxed in the previous year. In a comparison confined to the respective import duties the showing for September, 1899, would be still more unfavorable.

The English press of the River Plate is practically unanimous in an expression of doubt in regard to the existence of bubonic plague in Paraguay. The absolute lack of trustworthy professional opinion, the denials of local physicians who see in it nothing but a virulent outbreak of a peculiar local disease, and the suspicious conduct of the neighboring health authorities who are constantly stirring up alarms in order to keep themselves before the public and to have their extraordinary authority continued—all these afford ample reasons for treating the 'scare' with suspicion. Strangely enough, the people of these Latin-American countries who have but the most rudimentary ideas of sanitation and who are never free from an epidemic of some description, seem to live in constant fear of an epidemic invasion of some kind. Although they have small-pox and tuberculosis with them always, and various other infectious fevers at frequent intervals, they live in constant dread of the coming of cholera, or bubonic pest, or something else equally unknown. And their sanitary authorities cultivate these fears, it must be said, for purely mercenary reasons. The irresponsible authority which they enjoy, the lavish use of money which is never properly audited, and the profits of quarantine management, make them warm advocates of a measure which is now condemned by the best scientific opinion of the world. But as long as unreasoning fear, blind ignorance and mercenary authority rule the destinies of these countries, quarantines will be continued, and epidemics will be invented to keep them in constant operation.

COFFEE NOTES

—During the month of September the Mogyana railway carried 390,514 bags of coffee which were delivered to the Paulista company at Campinas.

—There was a meeting of coffee merchants last Saturday for the purpose of taking into consideration the question of tax certificates on S. Paulo coffee.

—The coffee producing provinces of Cuba are asking that a protective tariff of 10 cents a pound be placed upon foreign coffee imported into that island. This is designed to encourage the renewed cultivation of coffee in Cuba, which was nearly given up many years ago.

—It seems that the revenue office of the state of Minas Geraes in the city of Rio de Janeiro now demands a tax certificate on S. Paulo coffee. The Centro Commercial has memorialized the state government against this demand, which, says the Centro, revives the old gnia system.

—The director of the S. Paulo treasury having arrived in this city on Sunday, there was a conference in which he took part together with Senator Rodrigues Alves, the supervisor of revenue of the state of Minas Geraes and several coffee merchants. It was decided to telegraph to the S. Paulo state government, asking it to permit the shipment of tax-paid S. Paulo coffee without requiring the exhibition of tax receipts. The quantity of coffee involved in this question is said to be 300,640 bags.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—Gov. Luiz Vianna on his return to Bahia had a very enthusiastic reception, in which 10,000 people are said to have taken part.

—Senator Cleto Nunes has arrived in Espirito Santo and will rest there awhile from his arduous legislative duties. If necessary he will come in at the finish in December next.

—For the purpose of effecting economies, a bill has been introduced in the Espirito Santo state assembly, which provides for the suppression of ten judicial comarcas, and one of the varas of the capital.

—It is said that the Rio Grande state government is taking energetic measures to impede an invasion of bubonic pest across the frontiers of that state. This means, we presume, that the federalists will be stirred up again.

—The governor of Minas Geraes has telegraphed down to the President asking his urgent intervention in protecting that state from the bubonic pest now existing in Paraguay! Why, of course; certainly! An executive decree will be issued immediately, forbidding the pest to go near Minas.

—The Diario Popular of São Paulo in speaking of the creation of a planters club at Bragança, state of São Paulo, says that it will probably be organized with political aspirations of a monarchist type. And what else is to be expected? Republican misgovernment is a telling propaganda in favor of the monarchy.

—On his arrival in Pará on the 5th inst. Senator Lauro Sodré delivered what the telegraph calls a 'violent discourse,' which caused a sensation. We do not know whether it was about the bubonic pest, the Dreyfus case, or President Campos Salles' ability to resume interest payments in 1901, but the 'violence of his language' was remarkable, just the same.

—The Bahia press has initiated subscriptions in aid of the famishing people of the interior, who have lost everything through the long-continued drought in the interior districts of that state. The idea is meeting with a generous response, and might be assisted in other cities as well. But what an opportunity Gov. Luiz Vianna has lost! Why did he not telegraph to his friends not to spend any money on his reception, but to give what they intended to spend to these poor famishing people? It would have made him the most popular man in Brazil.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The balance-sheet of the Recife ao Lincoeiro railway, of Pernambuco, for the first half of the current year shows a surplus of only 81,702\$050.

—The balance-sheet of the Minas and Rio railway for the first half of the current year shows a surplus of 65,652\$350 the government interest guarantee for that period being 542,333\$857.

—During the first half of the current year the Mogyana extension from Jaguará to Aragnany made a deficit of 136,675\$14. The government guarantee for the same half year amounts to 254,700\$000.

—The Companhia Itabirense, which operates a small railway in São Paulo, has proposed to the state government to make an abatement of 10 per cent in its coffee freights in favor of the planters of its zone.

—The Correo Paulista says that Dr. Eduardo Prado, who left for Europe last week on the R. M. S. 'Clyde,' carried with him a procuration to sign a contract between the Paulista and Rio Claro companies.

—The Central Railway is calling for tenders for furnishing to that road next year 120,000 tons of coal. The tenders will be received up to the 30th prox. The conditions will be found in another column. We are sorry to see that American coal has been abandoned. The fuel that runs the largest railway mileage in the world surely ought to be good enough for Brazil.

—The approximate traffic returns of the Alagoas Railway for July show that the receipts were 43,621\$566, against 36,245\$740 in the same month of 1898. A better rate of exchange, however (8 3/32 d.) gave a sterling equivalent above that of 1898, or £ 1,167, 11 s. 8 d. against £ 1099, 12 s. 3 d., the exchange rate for July 1898 being 7 9/32 d. The freight traffic of the month was under that of 1898, viz.: imports 600 1/2 tons, against 820 1/2 tons, and exports 1070 against 1300 tons. The passengers carried numbered 9,571, against 9,649 in 1898. The working expenses were 46,510\$358, against 55,742\$931 last year. For the month of August we give the returns in tabulated form, as follows:

Table showing traffic statistics for August 1898 and 1899, including kilometers under traffic, receipts, and expenses.

It will be seen from the foregoing that the traffic has been falling off, owing unquestionably to the hard times from which everybody is suffering.

—It would seem that new surveys are to be made of the long-since projected Madeira and Mamoré railway. We do not know that the conditions have changed any during the 18 or 20 years the scheme has been dormant.

—The estimated traffic receipts of the Leopoldina Railway for the week ended 30th September were 332,911\$, against 333,715\$ in the corresponding week of 1898. Our exchange rate having fallen below that of last year for the week in question, the equivalents in sterling show an unfavorable result, being £ 10,469 this year at 7 35/64 d., against £ 11,211 last year at 8 1/16 d. The decrease was therefore 804\$ in receipts and £ 742 in sterling. The aggregate receipts since 1st January have been £ 408,082 this year and £ 412,471 last year, the difference against 1899 being £ 4,389.

SHIPPING NOTES

—The torpedo-cruiser "Tupy" arrived at Pernambuco on the 1st inst.

—The German frigate "Moltke," Captain Schroeder, which is making a voyage of instruction, entered port on the 4th inst.

—A small steamer called the "Irene" has been recently constructed at Itapemirim, Espírito Santo, for the navigation of the Rio Doce. She belongs to Messrs. MacEwen & C.

—The British squadron stationed on this coast—the "Flora," "Pegasus" and "Beagle" (the "Swallow" having arrived before) returned to this port on the morning of the 4th inst.

—The sanitary officials at Pernambuco have imposed a fine on the Ger. str. "Amazonas" for not having her papers arranged according to the requirements of the sanitary regulations.

—We hear that the Pacific str. "Orcauta" has been freighted by the British government to carry troops to South Africa, and that the "Orotava" will take her place on the next voyage.

—Trade with the Brazilian coast in so far as charters are concerned, has been limited to one vessel with hay and another with jerked beef, option to proceed to Cuba. A fair number of parcels have been booked by the regular liners for all ports up to Pernambuco, while the small coasters fill up easily for the lower ports. Rates are fully maintained at our previous quotations.—Times, Buenos Aires, Sept. 25.

—The Patz is informed that the sanitary convention between Brazil and Argentina is nearly concluded. It is expected that by means of this accord that quarantines will be abolished between 15th November and 15th May, but nothing is said of the rest of the year. We may presume that quarantines will then be imposed because there is no epidemic, on the same principle that Smith was taxed for not having a dog.

—The passengers who left Rio on the 5th inst. by the Royal Mail steamer "Clyde," where the following:—For Southampton: Messrs. J. F. Lacerda, J. S. Barosa, W. M. Albert and A. M. Gomes Ferreira.—For Vigo: Mr. J. M. Avilez and Mr. J. P. Portella.—For Lisbon: Mrs. L. Reis and 4 children. Sister B. P. Reis and 4 children and Mrs. Reynaldo and J. Barosa.—For Pernambuco: Messrs. G. Martins, F. H. Martins and J. Rego Barros.—For Bahia: Conselheiro Dr. Luiz Vianna, Drs. J. M. Oliveira, João M. Silva Pires Aragão, and F. V. Carvalho, Col. João P. Camilina, Desembargador P. Montenegro, Mrs. Amelia M. Oliveira, Mrs. Maria C. da Silva, Mrs. Sophia Maria, Messrs. A. Accioli, Pedro V. Costa, A. R. Souza, Carlos Fink, Pedro B. Oliveira, P. Castro, Rebelo Koch, V. Silva, F. J. Rodrigues Jr. and J. Grunfeld.

—With respect to the accident which occurred to the Italian str. "Duchessa di Genova," of the "Veloce" Co., Captain Giuseppe Burlando commanding, a friend sends us the following particulars. The str. left Montevideo on 19th August, and encountered a violent storm on the following day. Just at that time an important piece of the engine broke, stopping the machinery and leaving the vessel at the mercy of the waves. With great coolness and skill the captain succeeded in calming his frightened passengers and in maintaining order on board, while his machinists, under the direction of their chief, Jorge Weiss, effected the necessary repairs. It was necessary to lift and place in position a new valve weighing two tons, to substitute the broken one, and this was so successfully done that at the end of eight hours work the engines were started up slowly and the steamer resumed her voyage. The passengers were greatly pleased with the intrepidity of Captain Burlando and his officers and machinists in meeting so serious an accident, and took occasion on their arrival here to express their appreciation in fitting terms.

LOCAL NOTES

—Up to the 2nd inst. there had been 126 cases of bubonic pest in Oporto, of which 50 proved fatal.

—Senators Pedro Velho and Cleto Nunes left for the north on the 4th. This does not imply, however, that congress is about to adjourn.

—The German minister, Count Arco Valley, gave a matinee on the 5th, at the Brahma brewery, to the officers of the German school-ship "Charlotte."

—Somebody has sent a pamphlet to the Patz telling the editor how to cultivate the banana. *Muito bem!* Let us hope the editor will take the hint.

—The 1st secretary of the Brazilian legation in London, Dr. João Cordeiro do Rego Barros, has been appointed minister plenipotentiary to the republic of Peru.

—Among the arrivals here from Buenos Aires last week, on the Royal Mail steamer "Clyde," was Mr. Secretary Miura, of the Japanese legation, who has been visiting our River Plate neighbors.

—On Saturday Mrs. Maria Robinson Wright and Miss Hartman called at the Priburgo palace to take leave of President Campos Salles. They are leaving for a trip to the Amazon, and expect to be away for several weeks.

—Owing to the press of matter on our columns we are unable to give the concluding portion of the sketch of the Penha festa which was begun in our last issue. We are also compelled to hold over an interesting letter on the Transvaal question.

—The Associação dos Empregados no Commercio do Rio de Janeiro has ordered a thousand cubic centimeters of Jersin anti-bubonic serum on its own account. The society has about twelve thousand members and is acting wisely in taking this precaution.

—It has been proposed in the municipal council to change the name of Rua do Rezende to that of Rua do Visconde de Taunay, and to our surprise the *Journal do Commercio* has raised an objection. The *Journal* very properly supports our contention that these historic names should be retained.

—On the 5th Deputy Nilo Peganha seems to have been struck with fact that very slow progress was being made with the budget bills, so he asked to have the hours of debate extended. He said he would not ask for night sessions, for they cost 1,000\$ each without any public benefit.

—The Club Germania entertained the officers of the "Charlotte" and "Moltke" with a picnic at Mendes on Sunday, which enabled our visitors to appreciate the beautiful scenery of the Coast mountains. Mendes is a picturesque station on the Central railway, 93 kilometres distant from this city, in the heart of the mountains, and is the seat of a well-known German brewery.

—Passengers on the Cajó tram cars are very properly complaining of the practice of permitting small-pox patients discharged from the S. Sebastião hospital to travel with other people. It is the usual practice to send patients out before the scales have all been removed, and as these are highly infectious, every one sitting near them runs the risk of taking the disease. This could be remedied by running a special train every day for such patients, who could thus be sent home without risk to others.

—Governor Luiz Vianna embarked for Bahia on the 5th inst., after an absence of about two months. He came down to these parages for his health and with the intention of taking the waters of Lambury, which he effectively did for several days. He was accorded an enthusiastic reception here, in São Paulo, Bello Horizonte and various other places, and some of his admirers, in a burst of after-dinner enthusiasm, have pledged his health as the future president of Brazil. We trust that the distinguished Bahiano is returning home fully established in health and well pleased with his excursion.

—Speaking of peculiar names, observed Smalwyf, reflectively, "I have just encountered one which makes me wonder what the parents were thinking of. It is 'Cesalipino,' which I presume is the same as our Cisalpine. But what a name to load a boy with! No wonder that Brazilian boys are averse to outdoor sports. Just think of Cisalpine joining a boat club, or trying his hand at base-ball. And as for playing marbles in the street, how could he do it? I am now waiting to see whether some fond mother has ventured to call her laughter 'Transatlantica,' and I expect to succeed."

—In May last the authorities captured a parcel of counterfeit notes in the mails, representing a value of 50,000\$, which were addressed to Francisco Romano, who refused to address them and denied all knowledge of them. A few days since two persons suspected of being passers of the stuff arrived here and were watched by the police. They were Angelo Nicodemus and Afonso Gargano, and on the 2nd they were searched, with the result that 18,000\$ in counterfeit notes of 200\$, 100\$, 50\$ and 20\$, were found in the pockets of the former. They were promptly arrested, and Romano has also been placed under arrest, and two other suspects, André Viaggio and Paão Barone.

—We have much pleasure in recording the arrival here on Friday last of Dr. J. C. Braner, vice-president of Stanford University and chief of the Agassiz expedition to this country, who has been studying the reefs between Natal and Caravelhas during the last four months. He has been able to add much to our knowledge of the geology of that region and will opportunistically publish the result of his investigations. He is also engaged in the preparation of an important work on the geography of South America (Appleton) and will return home by way of Argentina and the West Coast for the purpose of obtaining further data for the book. He leaves next week for Buenos Aires.

BIRTHS.

At the Salto de Itu, São Paulo, on the 2nd inst., the wife of Simon Hansen, of a daughter. (Liverpool and Danish papers please copy.)

At Victoria, Espírito Santo, on the 29th September, the wife of H. F. Orton, of a son.

On 1st October, at São Paulo, the wife of James Wilfred Sollow, of a son.

BUSINESS NOTES

—The minister of finance published a second instalment of his report in the *Journal* of the 4th inst.

—The brewers had a talk with the minister of finance on the 4th in regard to the allopathic taxes imposed upon their industry.

—The Centro Commercial of this city has advised the government that it fully endorses the opposition of the Associação Commercial to the proposed new taxes.

—The deposits in the government savings bank (*caixa economica*) of this city last month amounted to 2,038,613,000, and the withdrawals to 1,951,874,572.

—We see that Mr. Anton Richard L. Ommundsen has been appointed vice-consul for Sweden and Norway at Pernambuco, and an exequatur has been issued recognizing the appointment.

—Judicial action has been taken before Judge Godofredo Cunha, of the district court of this city, to compel the Associação Commercial to restore the patrimony of the Asylo de Invalidos da Patria.

—The bill authorizing the government to spend the economies in the navy department on naval repairs, has passed the chamber and been sent up to the senate. It really amounts to a blank appropriation.

—The Bavaria brewery goes to auction again on the 25th inst. At the auction held on the 28th ult. the highest bid was 565,000\$, which was below the valuation. This bid was made by the owners of the Brahma brewery.

—The inauguration of the new waterworks by the Santos Improvements Co., which had been fixed for Saturday last, was unavoidably delayed and will now take place to-morrow, the 11th inst. We are indebted to the Company's officials for their courteous invitation to be represented at the inauguration.

—A commission of Itali in merchants in São Paulo has sent a telegram to Italy protesting against the tariffs imposed there on Brazilian products, which promise to lead to a war of profits. The same commission proposes to memorialize the Brazilian congress against the imposition of retaliatory duties.

—The *Journal* of the 6th says that Prefect Cesario Alvim proposes to call together the creditors of the municipality, whose accounts have been running since 1895, and arrange to pay them at once. It is said these accounts aggregate over 1,000,000\$ (which is probably a very low estimate), and also that the prefect has arranged the money.

—The Club dos Lavradores of Juiz de Fora has invited the agriculturists of Minas Geraes to attend a congress of that class to be held in Juiz de Fora on October 29th for the purpose of discussing and adopting measures for their better protection in the present crisis. It is intimated that an appeal will be made to the voting urns to obtain representatives who will better direct the destinies of the country.

—The issue of gold cheques last month by local banks for the payment of customs duties, were as follows: Brasilianische Bank für Deutschland 163,731,138; London and Brazilian Bank 184,510,583; Nacional Brasileiro 4,365,862; British Bank of South America 9,782,592; Banque Française du Brésil 32,974,056; and Banco da Republica 40,658,067; total 515,619,162.

—It was shown in the meeting of São Paulo merchants on the 5th inst. that the municipal council by desisting from the proposed new expenditures and the elimination of unjustifiable percentages could reduce the expenditures for the year by 955,070\$, which with a reduction of 300,000\$ in the superabundant personnel would enable the city to realize an economy of 1,255,070\$, and permit a 50 per cent reduction in municipal taxation.

—One of our exchanges reports that there are about 3,000 vacant houses in the city of São Paulo—an eloquent demonstration of the extreme difficulties which the people are suffering. We have seen no statement of the number vacant in this city and Niteroi, but it must be very large. The fact is, the people are earning but little and they can not pay high rents, high prices and high taxes. Thousands will go out into the country and vegetate awhile until better times come back again.

—We regret that the minister of finance has seen fit to adopt in his report the discourteous and arrogant tone used by President Campos Salles towards business men who are justly endeavoring to defend themselves from burdensome taxation. He says that their resistance to the new taxes has bordered on disrespect to the constituted authorities and that their complaints were couched in such language that they could not be received. This charge made against business men in an official document is, in our opinion, exceedingly impudent, extremely unjust and entirely unsupported by facts.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—The ordinary municipal expenditures of the city of São Paulo for the year 1900 are estimated at 3,164,780\$23, and the extraordinary 101,355\$835.

—The *Journal do Commercio* of the 6th inst. says that the loan of 3,000,000\$ recently made to the state of Bahia, was secured by Gov. Luiz Vianna from the Companhia Edificadora, of this city.

—The September decrease in customs receipts at Bahia was something startling, being 759,917\$90, against 1,027,107\$796 in the same month of last year. Is the minister of finance still unconvinced of the mistakes he is making?

—The President signed the legislative act on the 5th inst. which opens a special credit of 96,946\$911 to refund the shipping dues illegally collected from various foreign merchant ships at the ports of Pernambuco, Alagoas and Rio Grande do Norte.

—The municipal taxes at Santos are also arousing opposition. The municipal prefect estimates the revenue next year at fully 3,000,000\$, while the *Diario de Santos* says they will not produce more than 1,800,000\$, partly because certain people will suspend business rather than pay the taxes.

—The *Journal de Noticias* of Bahia says that the government of that state has succeeded in negotiating a loan of 3,000,000\$. Another telegram of the same date (4th inst.) says that the state government borrowed from the Banco da Bahia on the preceding day the sum of 200,000\$ for the payment of public employes.

—Last month the gold receipts of the Rio de Janeiro custom-house amounted to 516,137\$609 and for the 9 months ended 30th ult. they amounted to 4,636,101\$225. In view of this result at the principal custom-house of the country the government has probably abandoned the hope of obtaining 22,000,000\$ in gold from the custom-houses this year.

—The finance commission of the senate has resolved to approve the special credit of 15,462,991\$027 which the government asks for the purpose of straightening out irregularities in the accounts of the Central railway. Much of this, we understand, is designed to cover unauthorized expenditures. The commission ventures to hope that the government will punish the guilty officials—which of course will not be done.

—A glance at published extracts from the report of the minister of finance leads us to fear that little information concerning the financial situation of the country can be derived from that document. There seems to be much confusion in the arrangement of data and the figures, as is stated in the report itself, are incomplete, conflicting and untrustworthy. The report contains the statistics of the organization of the statistical service. We have no hesitation in saying that the complaint seems to us to be well founded.

—The expenditure of the municipal government of S. Paulo for 1900 is estimated at 3,164,780\$ and the revenue at the same sum. The proposed taxes are exciting much discontent and at a meeting of business men held on the 5th inst. it was resolved to ask for a reduction of 50 per cent., and to close their doors after January 1st in case the request is not granted. It is stated that the municipal chamber is willing to make a reduction of 25 per cent., while the prefect favors a reduction of 5 per cent. and an abatement of 15 per cent. for prompt payment.

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

Table with 3 columns: Location, 1899, 1898. Rows include Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Pernambuco, Ceará, Bahia, Rio Grande do Sul, Pará.

—The following gold receipts at various custom-houses are reported for the month of September:

Table with 2 columns: Location, Amount. Rows include Santos, Pará, Rio Grande do Sul, Pernambuco, Bahia, Maranhão, Paraná, Jaraguá, Parahyba, Santa Catharina.

—According to the *Gazeta de Noticias* the national treasury is at present in a situation which is as novel as it is embarrassing. It seems that the holders of certificates for the loan of 1897, although they have been repeatedly notified to exchange those certificates for bonds, have perversely failed to do so. The consequence is that the treasury is unable to honor its pledge to redeem this year a certain number of those bonds and in times like these, when there is no money to spare for unnecessary expenses, it is obliged to continue paying 6% interest on bonds to the amount of 6,000,000\$ (or is it 12,000,000\$?) that it promised to redeem. It seems to us that, if the government were as eager to honor its pledges as it is to collect taxes, it would find some way of forcing those dilatory embryonic bondholders to yield to gentle violence.

COMMERCIAL.

Rio de Janeiro, Oct. 10th, 1899.

Table with exchange rates for Brazilian milreis and gold, including values for U.S. coin and various bank rates.

EXCHANGE.

Oct. 2.—The market was unsettled with a downward tendency; business done regular. Official quotations on London were: Bank bills opening 7 1/16-7 15/32 closing 7 1/16-7 15/32...

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BALANCE SHEET, 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1899.

Table with financial details for The British Bank of South America, including assets, liabilities, and deposits.

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

BALANCE SHEET, 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1899.

Table with financial details for Brasilianische Bank für Deutschland, including assets, liabilities, and deposits.

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED

Established in 1862.

Table with financial details for London and River Plate Bank, including capital, reserves, and balance sheet.

BALANCE SHEET OF THE RIO BRANCH, 30TH SEPTEMBER 1899.

Table with financial details for the Rio branch of London and River Plate Bank, including assets and liabilities.

E. & O. E. Rio de Janeiro, 30th September, 1899. For the London and River Plate Bank, Limited, Havilland A. DeLisle, Manager.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED

Table with financial details for London and Brazilian Bank, including capital and reserves.

BALANCE SHEET, 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1899.

Table with financial details for London and Brazilian Bank, including assets and liabilities.

Table with financial details for London and Brazilian Bank, including assets and liabilities.

E. & O. E. Rio de Janeiro, 30th September, 1899. For the London and Brazilian Bank, Limited, F. Broad, Actg. Manager.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 9th October, 1899.

Exports.

Coffee.—The sales reported for the past week amounted to 128,000 bags, against receipts of 105,172 bags, and shipments of 85,160 bags.

Ruling prices during the week for N. Y. Type No. 7 at Rio, and for Good Average at Santos, with daily reported sales at the former market.

Table with market prices for Santos, Good Average, and Rio N. Y. Type No. 7.

The shipments since our last report have been: 34,247 bags for the United States, 34,282 " " Europe, 5,540 " " Cape of Good Hope, 2,212 " " River Plate, etc., 19,879 " " Coastwise.

Table with shipping schedules for various ports including New York, Antwerp, and others.

The receipts for the past week were 94,433 bags, against 91,914 bags for the previous week and 110,182 bags for the week before.

Brokers' quotations, according to New-York types were the following: No. 6... 11,000 10,500 9,000 10,000 9,000 9,000 9,000

The movement in the coffee market during the first three months of the present crop-year, as compared with the two preceding years, was as follows:

Table with coffee market movement data for 1897-98, 1898-99, and 1899-1900, including arrivals and shipments.

The shipments of coffee during September were 446,657 bags, with the following destination.

Table with coffee shipment destinations including United States, Europe, and other countries.

And exported by the following firms:

Table with names of firms exporting coffee, including J. W. Doune & Co., E. Johnston & Co., etc.

The clearances during the nine months of the current calendar year aggregated 2,717,735 bags, with the following destination:

Table with coffee shipment destinations for the current year, including United States, Europe, and other countries.

Table with coastal trade statistics for Northern and Southern ports.

Daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro

Large table with daily coffee receipts and shipments at Rio de Janeiro, including dates, quantities, and destinations.

PERNAMBUCO.

We extract from Mr. Arthur B. Dallas' Freight Report of 14th September the following particulars relative to sugar and cotton: Sugar.—During the whole of last month rains continued, causing large floods here and the neighboring northern states; no very serious damage was done to the old estates but in some districts cane recently planted was completely lost.

Cotton.—Entries in August totalled 6,647 sacks and the small lots of new that have come forward are of poor quality, owing to the inclement season. The doubtless will shortly arrive, and we shall see liberal supplies as soon as the roads up country improve.

Table with Pernambuco market data, including prices for sugar, cotton, and other goods.



Table with columns for DESTINATIONS, COFFEE, SUGAR, WHITES, and MACKAYDOBS. It lists various ports and their corresponding shipment volumes.

Coal.—The following vessels arrived with coal in the past week. From Cardiff, ex Eastland, 2,669 tons. From Cardiff, ex Samara, 3,229 tons. From Cardiff, ex Delany, 2,472 tons.

SHIPPING NEWS.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

OCTOBER 3. BALTIMORE.—Amer. bk. Glad Tidings; 603 tons; Masterson; coffee. CALETA BUENA.—Fr. bk. Genevieve; 987 tons; Angill; stone ballast.

OCT. 4. BARBADOS.—Br. sp. Kambira; 1,885 tons; Munro; ballast. Br. bk. Ontario; 855 tons; Lawrence; ballast.

OCT. 5. ANTWERP.—Br. bk. Kuthwell; 1,250 tons; Tozer; in transit.

FREIGHTS.

NEW YORK. 1—50 cents and 5% primage per bag of coffee. GENOA. 1—40 francs and 10% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

ENGAGEMENTS.

GENOA.—It. str. Venezia, 1,795 bags of coffee. GENOA.—It. str. Città di Milano, 8,933 do do. GENOA.—It. str. Città di Torino, 2,375 do do.

Arrivals of foreign steamers.

Table with columns for DATE, NAME, FROM, and CONSIGNED TO. Lists arrivals of steamers from various ports like Danube, Bellucia, Samara, etc.

Departures of foreign steamers.

Table with columns for DATE, NAME, FOR, and CARGO. Lists departures of steamers to various destinations like New York, River Plate, Santos, etc.

Vessels Afloat & Chartered for Rio

Table listing vessels such as Birnam Wood, Cambria King, D. Julia, Durbam, Dalhousie, Erna, Elly, Gazelle, Harvest Queen, Istro, King's County, Kambira, Leonor, Ladas, Leuka, Lube, Mowbray, Mayahuel, Ala, Nova Lid, Ocean, Premier, Parknok, Priscilla, Tiverton, Siverth, Thelka, Vaseiro, etc.

Foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, October 8th 1899.

Table with columns for NAME, TONS, ARRIVED, FROM, and CONSIGNERS. Lists foreign vessels like American (Baltimore, Antioch), British (Landskrona, Lovit, Morning Star, Ontario, Arenas, Polynesian, Unvoti), French (Independant), German (Marco Polo, Antares), Italian (Due Fratelli, Grazia), and Norwegian (Prince Robert, Glencoyne, Oregon, Heto, Farvel).

STOCKS AND SHARES

Sales of Stocks and Shares.

Table listing sales of stocks and shares, including Apolices, Santos, and Emprea Viagao.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table listing departures of foreign vessels, including Hippodromo Nacional, Loterias Nacionais, Apolices, Santos, and Emprea Viagao.

Table listing various stocks and shares, including Apolices, Santos, Emprea Viagao, and others.

Banks.

Table listing bank-related items and their values, such as Commercial, Constructor, Paris e Rio, Republica, and Rural e Hypothecario.

Miscellaneous.

Table listing miscellaneous items and their values, including Construcções Urbanas, Apolices, Loterias, and others.

Banks.

Table listing bank-related items and their values, such as Commercial, Hypothecario, Lavoura e Commerico, and Republica.

Miscellaneous.

Table listing miscellaneous items and their values, including Loterias Nacionais, Melhoramentos no Brazil, Obras Hydraulicas, and Transp. Café e Mercadorias.

Banks.

Table listing bank-related items and their values, such as Apolices, Loterias, and others.

Miscellaneous.

Table listing miscellaneous items and their values, including Commercial, Constructor, Depositos e Descontos, and Rural e Hypothecario.

Miscellaneous.

Table listing miscellaneous items and their values, including Loterias Nacionais, Santos, and Emprea Viagao.

Banks.

Table listing bank-related items and their values, such as Commercial, Santos, and Emprea Viagao.

Miscellaneous.

Table listing miscellaneous items and their values, including Loterias Nacionais, Melhoramentos no Brazil, and Transp. de Café e Mercadorias.

SATURDAY'S QUOTATIONS—S. PAULO.

Table listing Saturday's quotations in São Paulo, including Banco Comercio e Industria, Credito Real da Carteira, Lavradores, Mercantil de Santos, and various other financial instruments.

Stocks and Bonds and Joint Stock Companies --- October 9th.

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

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Banks, Paid, Reserve Fund, Last Dividend, Last Quotation. Lists various banks and financial institutions with their capital and market prices.

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Railways, Paid, Reserve fund, Last Dividend, Last Quotation. Lists various railway companies with their capital and market prices.

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Tramways, Paid, Reserve fund, Last Dividend, Last Quotation. Lists various tramway companies with their capital and market prices.

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Steamships, Paid, Reserve fund, Last Dividend, Last Quotation. Lists various steamship companies with their capital and market prices.

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Cotton Mills, etc., Paid, Reserve fund, Last Dividend, Last Quotation. Lists various cotton mills and textile companies with their capital and market prices.

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Insurance, Paid, Reserve fund, Last Dividend, Last Quotation. Lists various insurance companies with their capital and market prices.

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Miscellaneous, Paid, Reserve fund, Last Dividend, Last Quotation. Lists various miscellaneous companies with their capital and market prices.

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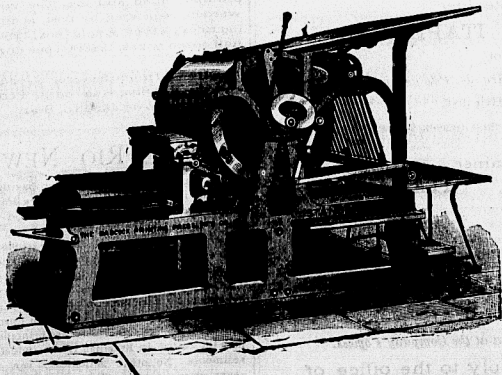
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