



THE RIO NEWS.

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NUMBER 47

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

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Bello Horizonte: Trains leave station of General Carneiro, on main line of Central railway, at 2:21 p. m. and 11:40 a. m.—the latter a mixed train.

Corcovado: Regular trains, week days, leave 51, Rua Cosme Velho, Laranjeiras, at 8 and 11 a. m. and 2 and 5:30 p. m., returning leave the summit at 7:30 and 9:30 a. m., and 1, 4:30 and 7 p. m. On Sundays and holidays, the hours are: ascending 6:30, 8, 9:30 and 11 a. m., 12:30, 2, 3:30, 5:45 and 8 p. m.; descending 8:55, 10:05, 11:45 a. m., 1:05, 2:35, 4:05, 6, 7 and 9 p. m. Each train gives the excursionist half an hour on the summit.

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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.

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

PETROPOLIS METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Avenida Marechal Deodoro, No. 9. English services at 11 a. m. and 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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WEST COAST ITEMS.

—At the end of 1898 Chili possessed 4,286 1/2 kilometres of railway, of which 1,986 1/2 belonged to the state and 2,300 to private owners. The telegraph extension at the same date was 16,052 kilometres.

—In Chili the past week the people were greatly alarmed because the comet was expected to come, and then, later on, they were greatly frightened because it didn't come. There's no pleasing some people!

—Telegrams from Bogotá, Colombia, state that the government has declared officially that the revolution is at an end. Our American exchanges state that the province of Panamá has asked for annexation to the United States.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The Paraguayan congress was formally closed on the 16th inst.

—During the month of October 12,610 immigrants arrived in Argentina, of which 7,438 were Italians and 1,995 Spaniards.

—The German colony at Buenos Aires has founded a society designed to co-operate in the development of Germany's maritime power.

—The tenor Tamanho, who is a creditor of Empresario Ferrari, is opposed to the transfer of the Colon theatre to the municipality of Buenos Aires.

—The October customs receipts at Montevideo were \$779,949.38, which are in excess of the same month of last year, and slightly under those of 1897.

—The Argentine official trade returns for the first nine months of the current year show that the imports aggregated \$7,670,936, and the exports \$17,617,798, both gold. The imports of gold amounted to \$1,605,968 and the exports to \$181,534.

—According to the Argentine Boletín Oficial the revenue of the nation for the first nine months of the current year amounted to \$50,614,687 paper, as against \$38,963,265 in the corresponding period of 1898, showing an increase of \$21,651,422.

—The Buenos Aires Herald has located Astronomer Path at the Chilean observatory in Santiago. A telegram from Vienna the other day located him in that part of the world. All we know about it is that he is not a Chilean, as the Herald says, and is not here in Rio.

—On the 15th Dr. Wilde visited Montevideo in the interests of his international sanitary regulations. Some days before he was reported to have resigned, but he seems to be still at his old post. Of the telegrams that come, one in ten may be true, but we are not betting on it.

—Reports having been circulated that cases of bubonic pest had appeared at S. Luiz, Rio Grande do Sul, the Uruguayan vice consul affirms that it is untrue, while the Argentine consul at Rio Grande telegraphs that cases have appeared. How does the Argentine consul know?

—The Southern Cross says that Editor Lainez, of the Diario, is an enthusiastic cyclist, as well as the editor to be, Dr. Pellegrini, but it does not mention the fact that Editor Bulfin of that paper is a veteran wheelman, going far and near on his bicycling expeditions.—Herald.

—According to our Washington advices there is some probability that difficulties will arise in the approval of the reciprocity treaty with Argentina, because of the concessions granted on Argentine wools. The American wool-growers are bitterly opposed to any concession in this direction.

—It is reported on good authority that there are no less than twenty-five thousand children in this city who are receiving no education of any nature whatsoever. This is very bad in a city of 700,000 people, where so much money is spent on education by the government, and shows at least that there is a screw loose somewhere.—Herald, Buenos Aires.

—The street urchins have discovered that they can produce fireworks by throwing a wire over the trolley wires, and they have occasioned considerable annoyance to the companies, and also to the public. They had better be careful, however, because the game is a dangerous one, and the youthful pyrotechnists may lay themselves open to an early funeral.—Review, Buenos Aires.

—The following item from the Herald is just a little puzzling. How can an island city have a port?

—Rosario stands a chance of having a port, and when it is made that city will enjoy a boom, for it is finely situated and will certainly be a great inland city. It should be to this country what Chicago is to the United States, but nothing can be done without a proper port.

—The government is enforcing the regulations relating to engineers of steam-launches as well as of larger craft so far as to require some evidence that an engineer knows the difference between a wheelbarrow and a boiler, and there are not a few who may know this but whose knowledge goes little further.—Herald. [But who will guarantee that the inspector knows his business. Usually he knows absolutely nothing.]

—The interventor in the province of Catamarca is cutting down expenses, and by the time the intervention is finished the province will have saved some \$100,000 in six months. The politicians will be the ones to suffer, but the provincial exchequer will be the gainer. If the nation would only take over all the provinces, what a saving there would be! And the money so saved could go to pay off the foreign debt.—Review, Buenos Aires.

—Some of the public departments have given notice that it is intended to pay gold accounts at the rate of 222.27. There is no law whereby a creditor is compelled to receive \$227.27 paper in discharge of \$100 gold, and there is no law whereby a debtor can discharge a debt of \$100 gold by tendering \$227.27; but the chiefs of several public departments have undertaken to twist the law in that sense, and they have given notice that they will pay gold accounts at the rate of 227.27 and no more.—Herald, Buenos Aires.

—Mr. A. P. Chiswell has applied to the municipality asking that in the future no meat shall be sold in the city without its being frozen for twenty-four hours before use. He says that he will provide the freezers and so forth, build a store for the purpose and light the surrounding streets with electric light. He says that he will do this for a charge of one cent per kilo of meat for twenty-four hours, adding that he will spend three millions on the business. It seems that the health board has reported favourably thereon.—Buenos Aires Herald and Times.

—The dispute between the British and French creditors of the Santa Fé railway is on the road to settlement. The British bondholders, who are credited with £ 3,000,000 will receive £ 1,000,000 in 4% national bonds and £ 600,000 in 3% debentures, which will be issued in Paris by the French company which constructed the line. The French company will remain absolute masters of the line, and intends, when the agreement is fulfilled, to sell it to the Argentine government in return for a concession to make a port at Santa Fé.—Herald, Buenos Aires.

—Salta papers give particulars of a new expedition that is being organized by Messrs. Leach Bros., the well known sugar-refiners of that province. The expedition will be similar to that of last year and will be chiefly for the purpose of ascertaining the possible navigation of the river Bermejo. The last expedition was a successful one, and as far as we have been able to ascertain it is intended to go over the ground more carefully in order to start the business of sending timber down by that route, and also sugar and other products by raft, and thus avoid the heavy railway carriage now paid.

—Some enterprising merchant ought to import Argentine sugar from Europe, accompanied by a customs certificate at loading port, duly certified by the Argentine consul, to the effect that it is Argentine sugar returned to the place of its origin. No import-duty can be levied on it by law, and a trial to prove that fact is worth undertaking. There is a good profit to be made on the transaction. The final result would be that a law would be passed prohibiting the free importation of Argentine sugar, as our laws are made for the sole and exclusive purpose of protecting the favourite few, on whose behalf our fiscal policy is exclusively conducted.—Buenos Aires Herald.

—For some time past the President of the republic has been ailing and suffering from an old complaint altho' it has been kept very quiet in official and unofficial circles. A rumour is that the present difficult situation has much to do with his state of health. Things have even gone so far that it is asserted that unless there is an improvement at no distant date he will turn over the government to the hands of his second whilst he takes an extended holiday as required by his medical advisers, perhaps after the month of March when the President of Brazil will have concluded his tour here. It may be expected that General Roca will then take his holiday, perhaps even going as far as to leave the country for a short time.—Buenos Aires Herald.

—It was of course an understanding that the presidents of Brazil and Chile were to visit us, if possible, at the same time, as there were many things to be discussed, presumably relating to international affairs and the fancied attitude of the United States towards the South American republics. Or perhaps it might be the partition of Bolivia, Uruguay and Paraguay, or some equally impracticable project. In any case, it is going to cost us quite a lot of money, and the expense will not advance the prospect of accumulating a gold reserve. It is now intimated that President Campos Salles will be here for the fêtes of next May, which will therefore be something remarkable, unless they are completely outshone by Rio. President Errazuriz is apparently unable to fix a date, in the present critical position of politics, but when he does come, there will be more money spent, whether it is there to spend or not.—Review, Buenos Aires.

—Regarding the discovery of petroleum at a place called Agnos Fresco, about 30 miles from Punta Arenas, Straits of Magellan, a correspondent of the Buenos Aires Herald writes:—

—It is not known definitely who were the first discoverers of this venture, but it appears that most of the credit may be given to Mr. Alberto Niño, who is well known in that region and who knows the country very well. He discovered that there was a species of mineral water impregnated with gases which on analysis proved to be very good petroleum. A company has already been formed here with a capital of \$20,000 to start the new business. Of course the capital is not by any means great, but it shows at least that there are some who believe in this venture, and it would not be surprising if many will have struck it in all senses of the word. Times may come when Tierra del Fuego will rival Bakú and the United States in its oil output.

Banks.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

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

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO
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Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos (Caixa 520.) (Caixa 185.)

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PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 21, Rua da Alfandega.

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

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

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Capital £ 1,000,000
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Reserve fund " 320,000

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RECESSIONAL.—NOTHER KIND.

The steamboat's merry tooting dies And Uncle Sam well smells his chest; And says, 'T was n't no surprise; I knowed it Columby was the best. That silver cup is with us yet, Now you just bet, now you just bet.'

The crowds ramoose to east and west, The big excursions melt away, The water gets some chance to rest, The little waves go off to play. They laugh to think it's with us yet, The cup Sir Thomas didn't get.

Bob Evans's megaphone is dumb, It's cooling down; 'twas roaring hot. You see, he let the sweat words come When he forgot, when he forgot. 'Twas awful, when he swore, but yet He kept the yacht's course clear and wet.

The man who had to stay three weeks And sent back home for extra cash, Burns disinfected when he speaks And calls himself a Bill-be-dash. But still, you know, he can't forget, We made the bloody lion sweat!

Good-bye, Sir Thomas, here's the fist We pass to every worthy foe— The reason why your Shamrock missed— We were too list—she wasn't slow. 'That 'twas so easy we regret, —But pardon! That's not etiquette.

Furl up the sails and pack the cup! —'Twas all most admirably done. But, dear Sir Thomas, don't give up, Come over when you want some fun. The cup, you know, is right here yet, Now don't forget; please don't forget.

HOLMAN F. DAV, in Lewiston Journal.

From the Daily Mail October 27th.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.

AMERICAN HOSPITAL SHIP FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

A meeting of American ladies resident in London will be held this afternoon at the residence of one of their number, with a view to putting into practical form the project of sending a hospital ship to South Africa. Since the Spanish-American war Americans, not only in England, but in the States of the great republic, have watched for an opportunity of making some return to this country for the active sympathy which was shown to them on that occasion.

The following appeal has now been issued by a committee, of which Lady Randolph Churchill is president, Mrs. Blow hon. secretary, and Mrs. Ronalds treasurer:— "That whereas Great Britain is now involved in a war affecting the rights and liberty of the Anglo-Saxon people in South Africa, and has under arms 70,000 troops to maintain such rights and liberty;

"And whereas 50,000 English and American men, women, and children have been expelled from the States now at war with her Majesty's government, and are congregated at Durban, Delagoa Bay, and Capetown;" "And whereas in consequence of the inevitable results of war, together with the congested condition of these places of refuge, the

dangers of approaching summer, and the dreaded African fever, there will be great need of medical attendance, nursing, and nourishing food before and after the cessation of hostilities;

"And whereas the people of Great Britain have by their sympathy and moral support materially aided the people of the United States of America in the war with Cuba and the Philippine Islands;

"It is therefore resolved that the American women in Great Britain, while deploring the necessity for war, shall endeavour to raise among their compatriots here and in America a fund for the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers and refugees in South Africa;

"It is proposed to despatch immediately a suitable hospital ship, fully equipped with medical stores and provisions, to accommodate 200 patients for three months, with a staff of four doctors, five nurses, and forty non-commissioned officers and orderlies.

"To carry the above resolution into effect the sum of £30,000 will be required, which will have to be raised within a fortnight.

"Your sympathy and co-operation are earnestly desired. All contributions to be sent to the hon. treasurer:

"Lady Randolph Churchill, Chairman. Mrs. Blow, Hon. Secretary, Mrs. Ronalds, Hon. Treasurer, 7, Cadogan place, S. W. The Duchess of Marlborough, Mrs. Seidl, Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain, The Countess of Essex, Mrs. Earle, Mrs. Van Duzer, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Arthur Paget.

One of the ladies when seen last night by a "Daily Mail" representative said, "It is just the chance we have been waiting for. Of course, if we had our way we should want to subscribe to the war directly or have our husbands and brothers volunteer; but the British government does not need funds, and it would not allow our husbands and brothers to enlist.

"But no one can find any fault with works of mercy such as we propose. We have had a fine passenger steamer offered to us, and from what I can hear, there will be no difficulty whatever about obtaining the £30,000 which it is estimated will be necessary. Indeed, I believe twice as much could be raised if it were to become necessary.

"At our meeting the plans will be further discussed, but I suppose we shall have to hold several meetings before the scheme is in what may be called working order."

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

We quote the following letter from Sell's Commercial Intelligence, which is credited to our own correspondent, whose identity is sufficiently apparent to make the blundering statement interesting. Elsewhere we quote a similar statement from the South American Journal. We do not undertake to champion the cause of reciprocity treaties, but it is well to state the facts clearly and correctly on either side, which this correspondent has not done. His letter is as follows:

BRAZIL UNDER THE UNITED STATES SCREW.

But Where Does Great Britain Come In?

(From Our Own Correspondent.) Rio de Janeiro, Sept. 7.

"The efforts of the United States government to obtain what it terms reciprocity—treatment for its exports to this country, and the effect that such a concession would have on British interests, should these demands meet with success, are not, I think, properly understood in Great Britain.

The articles for which the United States government is claiming free admission include amongst others, wheat flour, corn, rye and rye flour, potatoes, beans, hay, salted pork, dried or pickled fish, coal, rosin, tar, pitch, turpentine, agricultural tools, implements, machinery, locomotives, engines, stationery, paper, sewing machines, cotton manufactures, ribbons, white wine, etc.

The duties collected on importation of the foregoing articles amount to two thirds of the whole of Brazil's revenue, which it is clearly impossible to sacrifice. Besides, it would be impossible to deny the same favors to other countries—in Great Britain already 96 per cent. of all Brazilian products imported are admitted free of duty—but where the United States holds an advantage is in the fact that she takes about half of Brazil's coffee free of duty, and she threatens that unless reciprocity is given she will impose a 50 per cent. ad valorem duty on still lower prices and use the greatest financial and commercial embarrassments in a country still struggling under great difficulties.

The inclusion of cotton manufactures in the list of articles for which the United States demands reciprocity treatment is of special importance to Great Britain, for her exports to Brazil in this line amount to a considerable sum.

Had the United States government limited its proposals to something practical and practicable, Brazil would have done her best to meet her, for it is recognized that the United States has claims to Brazil's consideration; but should the American government insist in its demands and decide to put retaliation into practice, there is nothing before this country but an inevitable crisis. It is to be hoped that things will not go to this length, but that the United States will meet Brazil half way."

From the Buenos Aires Herald and Times.

FALSE CUSTOMS CLASSIFICATIONS.

The duties on imported articles have gradually been increased until in many cases they are extortionate, to the prejudice of the public and the treasury. But not only have these import duties been increased so as to become comparatively prohibitive, but the "arfo," or classification of values for the purpose of fixing duties, has been so arbitrarily fixed as to practically suppress the law. The latter may fix 25 per cent of the value of an article, and then the executive officers classify the value of the article so as to double and treble the duties.

Nothing is more common than to find articles taxed two and even three times their actual value by means of a false classification. Not long since a merchant shipped a lot of goatskins to be dressed, and then brought them back to this country. When the same skins were brought back they were classified as kid-skins, so as to get the higher rate of duties and not only did the merchant have to pay increased dues on this false classification, but he was fined for his failure to know that goat-skins are transformed into kid-skins by the process of passing through the custom house. Furniture comes under a heavy duty, and in order to get a charge on dressed lumber a false classification was made by means of which it must pay duties as if it were furniture.

We might fill every column of this paper with instances of abuses of the same nature, by means of which the spirit and the law are set aside for an arbitrary standard of valuation. Business has been overlaid with such abuses, the burdens which rest on the people have become intolerable, and already angry protests have been heard. If this could in the end benefit the treasury there might be some excuse for it; but, on the contrary, it is against the interests of the revenue. Indeed, that which is over onerous for the people will in the end be equally unwise for the people.

THE GOLD MINES OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Though in the nature of a "twice-told tale," the following regarding the great gold fields of the Transvaal, from a monograph on Africa published by the U. S. Bureau of Statistics, may be found of interest just at present. "The great 'Witwatersrand' gold fields of South Africa, located in the South African republic, are better known as the Johannesburg mines. The Dutch word 'Witwatersrand' means literally 'White Water Range,' and the strip of territory a few hundred miles long and a few miles in width to which it is applied was but a few years ago considered a nearly worthless ridge, useful only for the pasturing of cattle and sheep, and for even this comparatively valueless. In 1852, however, gold was discovered, and in 1884 the value of the gold production was about \$50,000. It increased with startling rapidity, the production of 1888 being about \$5,000,000; that of 1890, \$10,000,000; 1892, over \$20,000,000; 1895, over \$40,000,000, and 1897 and 1898, about \$55,000,000 in each year. This wonderful development has attracted great attention to South Africa and drawn thither thousands of people in the hope of realizing quick fortunes. Development, however, showed that the mines could only be successfully worked by the use of costly machinery, and while they have been extremely productive where machinery has been used they were not of such character as to make hand or placer mining profitable, as was the case in California. The gold production in the 'Rand' since 1884 has been over \$300,000,000, and careful surveys of the field by the use of drills and other processes of experts show beyond question that the 'in sight' probably amounts to \$3,500,000,000, while the large number of mines which have been located in adjacent territory, particularly in parts of Rhodesia, give promise of additional supplies, so that it seems probable that South Africa will for many years continue to be, as it now is, the largest gold-producing section of the world."

The United States is, it appears, on the ground of reciprocity, seeking to obtain from the Brazilian government free admission for the following articles, amongst others, viz.: wheat flour, corn, rye and rye flour, potatoes, beans, hay, salted pork, dried or pickled fish, coal, rosin, tar, pitch, turpentine, agricultural tools, implements, machinery, locomotives, engines, stationery, paper, sewing machines, cotton manufactures, ribbons, white wines, etc. Now, as the duties collected on the importation of the foregoing articles represent roughly about two-thirds of the whole revenue of Brazil, the pretension is clearly one of an inadmissible character, even in view of the fact that the United States is the principal market for the consumption of Brazilian products. But apart from this consideration, the Brazilians have obligations towards other nations, notably our own, 96 per cent. of all Brazilian products being imported into Great Britain free of any duty whatever. It would manifestly be invidious, for instance, to lower the duties on American cotton goods without adopting a like course in relation to those sent from England. Other articles, such as hats and hosiery, would enter into competition with home grown produce, a circumstance which the Brazilians can hardly be expected to ignore.—*South American Journal*, Oct. 7.

Do we understand that the importation of the above-mentioned articles from the United States represents "about two-thirds of the whole revenue of Brazil," or the whole import duties, or does our colleague wish us to believe that the United States is trading for a general abolition of duties instead of a reciprocal modification in the tariff?—*Id.* News.

RECIPROCIITY NEGOTIATIONS.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, writes of the reciprocity negotiations with Brazil, under date of October 20th, as follows:

The prospect of a harmonious arrangement with Brazil in favor of American flour exporters has not been improved by the domineering tone of some of the organs of the state department to treat Brazil and all other countries with the contemptuous consideration to which they are entitled as independent sovereignties. It has been made perfectly clear to the Brazilian government that the President would not hesitate to use the power vested in him by the Dingley law, to levy a discriminating duty on Brazilian coffee, if some disposition was not shown to meet the United States half way in respect to trade arrangements.

The desires of the United States and what changes in the Brazilian tariff would promote their interests have also been made plain. The suggestion that this government should dictate to Brazil just what tariff rates she should prescribe upon American and other goods has not been considered prudent or in accordance with the comity of nations. If it came to a contest of threats, there are European powers who would be able to hold quite as heavy a club over the Brazilian republic as the United States could hold. Brazilian finance is largely in the control of British bankers and of the Rothschilds, who have so potent a voice both in London and in Continental money markets. British capital is invested in the flouring mills at Rio, which employ Argentine wheat for the local manufacture of flour. It has been known all along to the state department that these financial interests would be exerted against special concessions to the United States, and it has been necessary to proceed in a manner to circumvent such hostility and without offending the Brazilian foreign office. Brazil has only taken a leaf from the policy of the United States in regard to protection, but fortunately there is some demand for American wheat, because of its high grade for mixing with the poorer quality obtained in the Argentine republic. It is hoped that the legislation now pending in the Brazilian congress will produce results favorable to this country and that an agreement with Brazil can soon be submitted to congress.

It is estimated that the farmers of California will receive about \$15,000,000 this season for such products of their orchards and vineyards as have been canned or dried. This is an advance of about \$3,500,000 over the total received last year.

COMPLAINTS are already heard of the false war news manufactured by speculators to influence the London stock market. This might have been foreseen. The men who worked hardest to force this war upon the country were the London speculators, and they will use every hour of it to further their selfish schemes, and then, at the end, they will insist on the absorption of the Transvaal because of its mining wealth. There is no sentiment about it; they want war for the money they can make out of it, and the Transvaal mines for the wealth they contain. Much of the information circulated to inflame passions and bring on the war, was as false as the reports now circulated to influence the stock market. When it is all over and the English people know how they have been deceived, they will agree with John Morley that the war on the Transvaal was a great crime.

BÔA VIAGEM

Mr. William Smith begs to announce that he has acquired the chacara at No. 2 Rua Boa Viagem, S. Domingos, and that Mrs. Smith will have full charge of the same from the 1st proximo. No efforts will be spared to make the house pleasant and comfortable for boarders. The chacara is an exceptionally healthy locality for sea-bathing on the celebrated Boa Viagem beach, and is only ten minutes walk from the S. Domingos ferry station. It is also convenient to the leafy cricket grounds. Persons seeking rooms are invited to call and inspect the place.

PROFESSOR.

An experienced teacher, young man of good family, well versed in Latin, Portuguese, French, English and German, desires position as private tutor, guardian, amanuensis, librarian or translator, also as companion at home or abroad. Good references. Please address: Professor de X. Care of Rio News, Caixa 258.

Collegio Americano Fluminense.

Persons desiring to matriculate their children with please communicate with the Directress.

MISS LAVONA GLENN.

No. 115, Praia de Botafogo.

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(Without board), two furnished Bedrooms small English family.

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ROOMS TO LET

Furnished Room, with or without board, in an English family; large garden and good Bath Room.

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PRINTING MATERIAL.

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.

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ENGLISH PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE.

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

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

Missing Friends.

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

VAUGHAN, James—who was employed for some time as engine driver on the Central Argentine Railway and who left Rosario about 3 or 4 years ago. Rio de Janeiro, 25th August, 1899.

TWO GAS ENGINES

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.

Inquire at this office.

Hotels.

Hotel dos Estrangeiros

PRAGA FERREIRA VIARNA

(Cafete)

Telephone No. 5,005

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

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TROPICAL DUNLOP TYRES

Mr. C. C. Gnapp (formerly of Bedford, and now in charge of Messrs. Walker's Cycle Works Department, Ceylon) writing to "Wheeling" says:—"The cushion tyre was predominant until 1896, but since the virtues of the Dunlop Tropical tyres were proven it is quite something out of the ordinary to see a machine fitted with any other tyre. I must say that Dunlops seem to have gone to a very great deal of trouble to produce a tyre that will so satisfactorily withstand the effects of the damp and heat in the tropics, and the public here appreciate them by seeing that they get them."

PRONOUNCED A BOON AND A BLESSING TO CYCLISTS IN HOT COUNTRIES.

See that they bear this trade mark

without which none are genuine.

Write for full particulars to—

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRES CO., LTD.,

Alma Street, Coventry, England.



Note the Trade-mark.

TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

Great Britain.

Nov. 13.—An Eastcott telegram of the 8th says it was quiet there but that the Boers' bombardment of Ladysmith recommenced on Thursday. (This would be the 2nd, which is absurd.) Fires had broken out in various parts of the city.—Gen. Buller reports that the Boers assaulted Mafeking 31st ult. but were repulsed. The Boers lost heavily, and the British had five men killed, including two captains.—A Capetown dispatch says the Afrikaners belonging to the police at Alwal North had deserted to the Boers.—The Orient has arrived at Capetown with 1,300 men.—A Lourenço Marques telegram says that a British cruiser had fired upon the Fr. str. "Cordoba" when entering the port. The steamer stopped, was boarded and inspected in relation to cargo and passengers and then allowed to proceed.—A Tenerife telegram says that a traveller arriving there from Pretoria says that city is strongly fortified, and that the British prisoners in the hands of the Boers are much more numerous than reported in press and official telegrams.

Nov. 14.—Gen. Buller has sent a reinforcement of 10,000 men to the relief of Ladysmith.—The Boers are said to be pressing the siege with energy.—An attack on Durban is feared.—Six transports arrived at Durban yesterday with 5,700 men and 292 officers.—Various Danish butter dealers have offered fifty thousand kilos of butter for the British army.—At a banquet yesterday, Sir Michael Hicks Beach declared himself in favor of self-government for South Africa.—The chief Senoussi is said to have left Tripoli and is moving into Western Sudan.—Disquieting news is received from the Sudan in regard to the movements of the Khalifa.

Nov. 15.—News from Ladysmith express full confidence in the garrison's ability to defend to place.—The Boers are steadily pressing the siege.—Pretoria telegrams of the 9th state the Boers opened a heavy fire on Ladysmith that morning and that detachments of Boers were within 1,500 yards of the British lines.—Capetown telegrams state that 17,000 British reinforcements had arrived in South Africa up to date.—The war office is hastening preparations to send further reinforcements, and orders have been issued for mobilisation of other army corps.—At Manchester to-day Mr. Campbell-Bannerman said the liberals will do all they can to bring the war to a satisfactory conclusion.

Cairo telegrams state that the Mahdi is descending the Nile and is now at Abbot Island, 150 miles above Khartoum.—A violent hurricane is reported from India, causing great losses at Negapatam. Many edifices were blown down, and many vessels have been wrecked.

Nov. 16.—Telegrams from Eastcott state that reinforcements of 10,000 men will soon reach that point.—A report is current in London and telegrams are received from Durban and Capetown that Gen. Joubert was mortally wounded, or killed, at Ladysmith on Thursday last (9th).—An armored military train which left Eastcott yesterday on a reconnaissance up the line was derailed at Chieveley by the Boers and nearly the whole force carried (Dublin Fusiliers) was captured.—A battalion of the Yorkshire regiment arrived at Eastcott on the 13th.—A second telegram about the Chieveley incident says the train had returned, reporting the loss of 23 men, among them a son of Lord Churchill.—The war office has received no advice of the death of Gen. Joubert.—Gen. Buller is reported to be on the Free State frontier organizing forces to attack the enemy.—Speaking again at Manchester yesterday Mr. Campbell-Bannerman condemned the government for opening negotiations with the Boers, and censured Sir Alfred Milner for his policy of antagonism to the Afrikaners.—Two British cruisers at Delagoa bay are reported to have fired upon a ship carrying the French flag.

The Gen. str. "Patria" from New York to Hamburg, has been burned at sea. Passengers and crew were rescued by Rus. str. "Nord."

Nov. 17.—The war office has received news that the bombardment of Ladysmith has been reopened with increased violence. The Boers are apparently seeking to reduce the place before reinforcements can arrive.—It is said that on Friday (10th) the British forces made a sortie and inflicted severe losses on the enemy. Gen. Buller had advised the capture of the military British losses in the capture of the military British men captured and missing. A Pretoria telegram says the British losses were 3 killed, 5 wounded and 70 prisoners.—A second dispatch is now reported, another military train is now reported, another military train being trapped by the Boers and 25 men captured. Still another telegram says the military train had a fight with the Boers at Chieveley, repulsing them twice, and was then compelled to return because of artillery fire, leaving 150 men who did not return from these detachments. It would appear from these conflicting reports that the Dublin Fusiliers were left behind.—One report says the locomotive driver cut loose from two derailed coaches and made all speed back to Eastcott.—A telegram from Eastcott says that 5,000 Boers have reached Emmersdale, about five miles from that place.—Boer scouts have appeared in the vicinity of Eastcott.—Heavy firing heard yesterday from Ladysmith.—A native preacher, escaped from Ladysmith, says that

on the 10th the Natal volunteers charged a hill occupied by the Boers, who withdrew at once to another hill. Some hours later Gen. White executed a flank movement, enveloping the Boers, and causing them heavy losses. But, when Gen. White returned to his entrenchments, the Boers returned to their original positions. (This looks as if the Boers were avoiding a pitched battle, and their retreats are looked upon as defents.)—A Pretoria telegram says that General Joubert reports himself perfectly well.—A Lourenço Marques telegram says that at the Chieveley fight the British lost 16 wounded and 150 prisoners, while a Capetown dispatch says the Boers destroyed the second military train and took 25 prisoners. (We give it up.)

Nov. 18.—Pretoria telegrams report Gen. Joubert all right.—The expedition for the relief of Ladysmith will be commanded by Gen. Hildyard, and that for the relief of Kimberley by Gen. Methuen. Telegrams state that an attack on Eastcott is momentarily expected. The Boers are at Emmersdale (5 miles north) and at Westcott (20 miles east). The last column is apparently moving to cut the railway south of Eastcott.—Advices of the 11th from Ladysmith state that the bombardment continues day and night.—The Free States forces have proclaimed the annexation of the Alwal North district.

A railway collision near Manchester resulted in injuries to 15 passengers, some of them being considered serious.

Nov. 19.—A report is current that Gen. White has been gravely wounded, and has been substituted by Gen. French. (There are no reasons for crediting the report.)—The same source—a prisoner escaped from the Boers—says there are over a thousand wounded in Ladysmith.—Dr. Briscoe, chief of the Red Cross corps, telegraphs that the Boers are treating their wounded prisoners with the greatest solicitude.—It is reported that the greatest chief Joel Malopo has joined the Boer forces.—The Boers are said to have invaded Griqualand west, and are occupying towns without opposition.—The Boers have occupied Barkley and Douglas.—Fighting has already begun in the vicinity of Eastcott.—Colesburg and Burgersdorp are said to have been definitely occupied by the Boers.

Nov. 20.—Gen. Botha at the head of 10,000 Boers is said to be approaching Eastcott. (Gen. or Commandant Botha was very recently in command at Kimberley.)—English troops in command are encamped to the south under Gen. Clary.—(This is mystifying. Where south?)—Gen. Joubert at the head of the great part of his army is said to be moving south.—Skirmishes are reported south of Eastcott.—One absurd telegram reports the arrival of Gen. Joubert at Alwal North.—The Free States forces have occupied and annexed Basestown.—Gen. Buller will establish his headquarters at DeAar, in Cape Colony.—The column sent to the relief of Kimberley is to leave some day this week.

The German Emperor and Empress landed at Portsmouth and arrived at Windsor to-day.

The death of Lady Sibley is announced.

Max Muller, the eminent philologist, is gravely ill at Oxford.

United States.

Nov. 14.—A Manila telegram reports the capture of Torbac (Tarlac) in the Philippine islands.—A telegram received in London announces the shipwreck of the U. S. cruiser "Charleston" among the Philippine islands. The crew was saved.

Nov. 15.—The Russian and Japanese representatives at Washington both declare relations between their countries to be amicable.

Nov. 16.—A Manila telegram reports the escape from the Tagalos of 77 prisoners on the approach of the Americans.—Aguinaldo is said to have proclaimed himself dictator.—The inhabitants of the Panama district, Colombia, have petitioned the United States government for annexation.

Nov. 17.—A Manila telegram reports the capture of some of Aguinaldo's effects near San Nicolas.—The news that Aguinaldo had proclaimed himself dictator is officially confirmed.—President McKinley has refused to annex Panama. (Of course he has, for he has no authority to do it.)

Nov. 18.—The Br. str. "Taylors" from Santos has been subjected to quarantine at New York on account of bubonic pest. There was one death on the 7th and the master is also ill, with symptoms of the same disease.

Nov. 19.—The steward of the "Taylors" died with bubonic pest, and Capt. Hope has been sent to the Swanborne island hospital.—President McKinley is proposing to grant civil government to Cuba and Porto Rico because of the good order maintained on those islands.

Nov. 20.—A Manila telegram says that Gen. Otis has permitted a Spanish ship to go to Panay to receive 800 Spanish prisoners assembled there.—A New York telegram says the pest-stricken patients of the "Taylors" will be treated on board that steamer.

Spain.

Nov. 13.—The journal *El Imparcial* is informed that the principal merchants and manufacturers of Majorca are disposed not to pay taxes until autonomy is granted to the Balearic islands.—Premier Silveira says the demand for autonomy by the Catalans will hinder a settlement of the dispute over the new taxes.

Nov. 14.—In the cortes to day Sr. Pi y Margal and Sagasta urged the government to take measures to improve the situation in Barcelona. Sr. Silveira replied that the gov-

ernment would not cede to intimidation. (This is blind infatuation. Why should a government refuse to yield to just demand, just because the demand is made with insistence and spirit?)

Nov. 15.—Government reports that it expects the conflict in Barcelona will soon terminate satisfactorily. The business classes, however, contradict this; they say the situation is becoming worse. The majority of taxpayers still refuse to pay the taxes.—The general association of producers has issued a manifesto to the taxpayers, advising them to pay the taxes for the second quarter of the year and wait patiently for the liberation of the country, which can not be far distant.

Nov. 16.—Premier Silveira declared in the chamber to-day that the government will maintain martial law in Barcelona until the situation becomes normal.—A Barcelona telegram says the imprisoned tax-payers have been restored to liberty, and another period of 48 hours has been fixed for the payment of the new taxes.

Nov. 17.—The Madrid tramway employes have struck, but no disorders have resulted.

Nov. 18.—The government has ordered the ironclad "Carlos V" to Barcelona, to be used as a prison ship, in case the agitation in that city continues.

Nov. 20.—The strike among tramway employes in Madrid is settled.—Eleven recalcitrant taxpayers were arrested in Barcelona yesterday.—A meeting of business men is called to meet to-morrow to consider the situation. The government believes that the negotiations with the Barcelona taxpayers are making good progress.

France.

Nov. 13.—The high court of justice decides that it is competent to try the case of conspiracy brought before it, which had been contested by the accused.—Telegrams from Saint Petersburg say that the subscriptions there for the Boer wounded amount to 30,000 roubles.

Nov. 14.—The Parisian journals are greatly excited over the "Cordoba" incident. *Le Matin* says the government immediately instituted inquiries to learn if the incident demands any special reclamation.—In an open letter to M. Waldeck-Rousseau, L. Col Picquet says he will refuse to accept any amnesty, and will reclaim a new trial in regard to his conduct in the Dreyfus case.

Nov. 15.—The French Red Cross society has sent surgical appliances to the English society, which has accepted them with thanks for the sympathy expressed.—Mme. Daniel Dupuy, in an attack of insanity, killed her husband, the celebrated engraver, and then committed suicide.—Telegrams report the assassination of two French officers in China, and the capture of the prefect of Kai-man and a Chinese gambut as a reprisal. (This means, another slice of Chinese territory.)

Nov. 16.—The investigation of the relationship of the Assumption fathers to the royalist conspiracy shows that they have branches all over the country which form a perfect electoral organization.—The administrator of the Duke of Orleans deposed before the high court of justice that he had nothing whatever to do with politics.—In the chamber of deputies M. Waldeck-Rousseau made a notable speech in defence of the government, which resulted in a vote of 310 against 215, approving the acts of the ministry.

Nov. 17.—M. Waldeck-Rousseau has requested the amnesty commission of the senate to include those involved in all matters connected with the Dreyfus question.—To-day's *Tenipis* believes that the governments of France, Italy and Austria-Hungary are thinking of diplomatic action in Brazil relative to the increase of customs duties by the latter.—The *Levesque* statue at Port-Saïd was formally unveiled to-day.

Nov. 18.—The *Niecle* is urging the government to diminish the duties on coffee as a means of conciliating Brazil.—The witnesses for the defence still continue their denials.—In any conspiracy against the republic.—In the interrogatory of M. Paul De ronald, he affirmed his love for the republic and then made a violent speech against President Loubet. At the request of the public prosecutor the court condemned him to three months imprisonment for insulting the chief of state.

Nov. 19.—The monument entitled "Triumph of the Republic" was inaugurated in Paris to-day. President Loubet was enthusiastically cheered by an immense crowd of spectators.—Col. Delville has left for the Transvaal at the invitation of President Kruger.

Nov. 20.—During his examination M. Jules Guerin admitted that he had failed in business, and accused the Jews of being the cause of it. (This explains why he is such a vindictive Jew-baiter.)

Italy

Nov. 14.—The Italian parliament opened to-day.—The Genoa commercial association has addressed a representation to the government, asking its intervention with the Brazilian government to have suspended the proposed new tariff, which is said to be most onerous on Italian products.

Nov. 15.—The government candidate, Sig. Colombi, elected president of the chamber of deputies by a vote of 198 to 179.—Ex-Premier Crispi is about to submit to an operation for cataract.

Nov. 16.—An earthquake shock was felt at Verona last night.

Nov. 19.—Gen. Volpini has been charged with a special mission to South America. Another dispatch says that Gen. Falpini is leaving for Argentina as an artillery instructor.

Nov. 20.—In reply to a question, the Italian minister of foreign affairs stated that the duty levied in Italy on coffee is purely for revenue. If Brazil should apply differential tariffs to Italian products, the government will defend Italian commerce by all economic means.

Germany.

Nov. 14.—The *Lokal Anzeiger* says that Emperor William is seeking to organize a naval coalition against Great Britain.

Nov. 15.—The *Lokal Anzeiger* considers that the Czar will hasten his return to St. Petersburg. We thought he had already returned. The infallible news agency said so.)

Nov. 16.—Dr. Busch, former secretary to Prince Bismarck, died to-day at Leipzig.

Nov. 18.—The Emperor and Empress with two children embarked to-day at Kiel for England, where they are to visit the Queen at Windsor Castle. The Emperor is accompanied by Sr. von Bulow, minister of foreign affairs.

Nov. 19.—The Berlin Press says that the Germans are not pleased with the visit of Emperor William to England.

Nov. 20.—In to-day's session the Reichstag rejected the project of law designed for the repression of strikes.

Belgium.

Nov. 13.—There was a collision yesterday between two electric trains at Aus, Liege, completely demolishing the coaches and wounding 15 persons, some of them gravely.

Nov. 15.—A railway collision near Rotterdam is reported, which occurred in a dense fog. Several people reported to have been killed and wounded. Another report says 5 killed and 29 wounded.

Switzerland.

Nov. 13.—The workmen on the Simplon tunnel have declared a strike.

Portugal.

Nov. 13.—There were 11 new cases and 7 deaths of bubonic pest in Oporto the past week.—Dr. Pestana, who is ill with pest at Lisbon, was to-day visited by the king. He is said to be much better.

Nov. 14.—The Portuguese troops at Lourenço Marques have inflicted a severe defeat on the Makos natives, who had revolted.—The condition of Dr. Pestana is reported to have become worse.

Nov. 15.—Dr. Pestana died this morning. The hospital where he died is to be burned.

BAHIA NOTES.

To the Editor.

Again I have to report that the health of Bahia is good.

Business was at a standstill, on the 13th instant, through political excitement. A few boys, it appears, looted a patrol of police and the affereis in charge got struck in the face. Shortly afterwards the mounted police came down to the lower city and being armed with Winchester carbines began firing and charging up and down the streets. The firing was so indiscriminate, that the police shot one of their own horses and left it in the centre of the street, where it remained until the evening of the next day. In fact it was a most disgusting piece of assassination and terror forced on commerce without cause. Loss of life has resulted, there being killed 7, and I am unable to give you the number of police killed, if any.

This is nothing more than terrorism because the government candidate has not been elected. There are many prisoners taken and commerce is completely closed as a protest against the imprisonment and firing on the innocent people. Fancy killing 2 *ganhadores*, 1 boatman and 1 professor. What can these poor people know or care about politics?

Mr. Editor, is slaughtering innocent persons an official privilege in Brazil; if not, it should be put down and the military should protect life and property against such fiends as the police of Bahia. The next day robbery was their game. One of them struck a poor clerk in the face with the butt end of the gun he held, and his comrade robbed the boy of Rs. 1100.00. There are several cases of this going on. On the 15th the colonel of police guaranteed the safety of commerce. Why could he not have prevented these outrages, then, if he has the power to guarantee our safety? I cannot find words to show my abhorrence of such dastardly work. The commerce of Bahia, I believe, has been degraded to the President of the republic against the police of this city.

Mr. Nicolini, H. B. M.'s Consul, has arrived, and took over his duties as H. B. M.'s Consul for Bahia and Sergipe on the 7th inst.

BAHIANO.

—According to the budget of the province of Entre Rios for 1900 there are in the province 63 urban schools with 262 teachers, and 165 rural schools, making a total of 233 schools. The cost of keeping up these schools figures at \$ 583,000. There are in the province 65,000 children of an age to attend school, whilst only 28,000 are registered on the school books.—*Review*, Buenos Aires.

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 trade.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 21st, 1899.

The general revenue bill for 1900, after being hurried through the senate almost without discussion, received the President's sanction on the 14th inst. It continues the objectionable features of its predecessor, and supplements them with additional ones of its own. The gold percentage of the duties on imports is raised from 10 to 15 per cent, notwithstanding the shrinkage in importation the past year, our legislators being unable to see that the people are unable or unwilling to pay the increased prices made necessary by these increased taxes. The results of this year's gold percentage are much under the minister's estimate, but this is ignored and the percentage is raised. Naturally there will be another shrinkage in importation, and the revenue, which is estimated at 18,000,000\$ gold and 153,000,000\$ paper, will fall short of the estimate. We may therefore expect a repetition of what we have experienced during the current year, difficult sales, difficult collections and losses on current expense accounts. In view of the hopelessness of the situation it would be the wiser part to withdraw from the import trade altogether, for absolutely nothing beneficial can be expected from the men who are now legislating for the country, and there is little or no chance of their being substituted by better men. A superficial examination of this law shows that it is becoming a taxation drag-net, an instrument for extracting revenue without regard to its economic consequences. As usual the government is authorized to issue treasury bills up to 25,000,000\$, "in anticipation of revenue." This covers a multitude of sins. Another authorization for the coinage of 20,000,000\$ in nickel is included, and the government is authorized also to negotiate a loan for the redemption of the national loans of 1868 and 1889. The provision for leasing or selling the state railways is again included, and the government is authorized to impose differential tariffs, which promises to plunge Brazil into the impending tariff wars, out of which she can not hope to gain the slightest advantage. Without going further into particulars, it must be said that many of the taxes are exceedingly vexatious and burdensome. A man has a just claim for indemnization for damages suffered, and yet he must put a 50\$ stamp on his petition to congress for relief. Taxes are levied upon the passage tickets of persons leaving the country, 30\$000 on 1st class, 20\$000 on 2nd class and 15\$000 on 3rd class. The government would ruin us and break us down with its burdensome taxation and then literally kick us with a tax when we are going away. And then, to

heighten the inequality and unfairness of its action, congress grants various material favors to the agricultural classes (which affects the planters only) who are far better able to pay heavy taxes than the people who must stand the burdens laid upon commerce.

OUR amiable contemporary seems to be drifting into a very disagreeable frame of mind, and it is to be feared that his playful allusions are becoming rather unparliamentary. Perhaps it is his misfortune rather than his fault that he knows so little of the decencies of controversy. It is to be expected that he would employ invective and denunciation in his effort to serve his employers, but surely there is nothing to be gained by ill-tempered insolence and false accusation. In his last issue he says we shall have no further opportunity of filching our cables from Pará. Will he explain what he means? We never knew that he had any cables from Pará, nor anything else worth mentioning, for that matter. To be plain, we think so little of his contemptible sheet that we barely glance at it. We have no time to waste on a man whose opinions are marketable, and whose scruples are conspicuous for their absence.

THE Bahia election difficulty offers one more proof of the absolute hopelessness of the political situation in this country. It matters not which party is in power, violence is always employed to control the election, and naturally the same means are employed to overthrow the party in power, as happened in Rio Grande in 1892, and in Matto Grosso in 1899. In Bahia a determined effort has been made to carry the municipal elections against the government, and there are many who believe that a fair count would have proved it successful. But the authorities are not inclined to submit, and an excise is therefore found for a savage raid on the lower city, which resulted in the killing of several inoffensive citizens and the closing of business establishments for a whole week. To restore order the opposition candidate publicly withdraws all pretensions to office and also retires from the newspaper with which he was connected. If this is republican, then the sooner we get back to despotism the better. There is surely no order or progress in these brutal assaults on private citizens.

THE *Journal do Commercio* of the 18th undertakes to reply to the *Financial News* of October 20th on the Sorocabana-Itana default, but the question somehow remains just where it was before. The default is admitted, but the explanation is that the railway is a private company and the government has nothing to do with it. No mention is made of the circumstance that the Banco da Republica is a principal holder of the currency debentures on which interest is paid to the prejudice of the foreign preference debenture-holders. And as for the very lame excuse for the President's discourtesy in not replying to a letter of the president of the Council of Foreign Bondholders, the *Journal* sneeringly remarks that it might as well write to the Queen complaining of the unjust comments of the *Financial News*. To this it may be said that the *Journal* would most assuredly get a courteous reply. The circumstance that President Campos Salles has no authority (he certainly has an interest, in common with all Brazilians, in the honest administration of justice), does not warrant his treating such a letter with inattention.

ONE of the first victims of the new sanitary regulations was a lady from Santos who wished to go to Buenos Aires. She came up, as we understand, the week before last, going through all the vexations incident to procuring sanitary passports, undergoing disinfection in São Paulo and Rio, travelling under lock and key, and reporting daily to sanitary inspectors here. When she went for her ticket at the Royal Mail office—she wished to leave on the Nile's last week—new troubles began. She obtained consular, sanitary and police documents, but they availed her nothing. Finally she got the right document and returned for her ticket—but a certain stamp was wanting, and she lost the steamer! We have no words strong enough to condemn such an outrage! We can understand that the steamship company is obliged to do these things to escape fines, delays, quarantines, and other costs and troubles. But we can't understand why the sanitary inspectors sent up to look after such matters, can not do something to help unfortunate travellers caught in the meshes of this abominable sanitary convention.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

Nov. 6.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—The vote on the budget of the department of industry was continued, but not concluded.

Nov. 7.—*Senate*.—Senator Ottonica attacked the president of the Associação Commercial and defended President Campos Salles and the consumption tax regulations.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—The chamber concluded the vote on the budget of the department of industry.

Nov. 8.—*Senate*.—Senator Ruy Barbosa, in a speech on the consumption tax regulations, said that it has now become the fashion to describe as an agitator every one who opposes

the wishes of the government. Prot. is no longer tolerated; to groan is the utmost that is now permitted. The senate is expected to accept the regulations in their present form, and discussion is useless and ridiculous. Senators, when accused of failing to defend the interests of their constituents, seem to think that they relieve themselves of all responsibility by saying:—"My own convictions are opposed to the measure; but, as the government wished it, I could not vote against it." After being answered by Senator Ottonica Senator Ruy Barbosa again took the floor and said that, in his previous speech, he made the mistake of supposing that it is lawful to groan under the burdens that the government imposes on the people. He now perceives, however, that even this is no longer permitted. He described the present system of government in Brazil as one that has all the defects of the parliamentary system without any of its advantages. The regulations were voted in 3rd discussion.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—In a speech on the senate's amendments to the budget of the department of finance, Deputy Edmario Ramos contended that congress should vote the appropriation for paying the claims of Admiral Jeronymo Gonçalves. Was congress hypocritical, he asked, when it protested eternal gratitude to that admiral? Was it secretly in favor of the revolution of the 6th of September, while pretending to support the government of Marshal Floriano Peixoto?

Nov. 9.—*Senate*.—The senate voted in 3rd discussion the tariff bill and the bill granting a leave of absence to the President of the Republic and in 2nd discussion the diplomatic service bill.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Galvão Carvalhal reviewed the first year of President Campos Salles' administration. During this period, he said, taxes have been increased, every branch of the public service has deteriorated, political organisations have been dissolved, a personal party composed of heterogeneous elements whose sole bond of union is subservience to the President, has been created, congress has effaced itself and the power of the executive has become absolute. The appropriation for paying the claims of Admiral Jeronymo Gonçalves was rejected by a vote of 75 to 33.

Nov. 10.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—The chamber voted several bills in various stages. Among these bills were the following:—Budget of the war department in 3rd discussion; deficiency appropriation of 1,206,750\$ for the department of industry; deficiency appropriation of 117,920\$ for the department of interior and a special appropriation of 200,000\$ for the department of foreign affairs.

Nov. 11.—*Senate*.—The senate voted in 2nd discussion the budget of the department of interior.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—The chamber voted in 2nd discussion the budget of the department of marine. Among the amendments adopted was that providing for admitting into the Rio de Janeiro navy yard the operatives dismissed during the present year. The special and deficiency appropriations voted in 2nd discussion at the previous sitting were now voted in 3rd discussion and also a special appropriation of 4,200\$ and a deficiency appropriation of 27,000\$ for the department of interior.

COFFEE NOTES

The exportation of coffee produced in the state of Rio de Janeiro, according to the report of the department of public works of that state, has been in the last 20 years as follows:

1879.....	120,419,220 kilos
1880.....	133,764,760 "
1881.....	148,007,968 "
1882.....	156,124,236 "
1883.....	115,085,171 "
1884.....	130,429,121 "
1885.....	110,213,563 "
1886.....	122,568,657 "
1887.....	61,935,858 "
1888.....	109,477,919 "
1889.....	30,689,968 "
1890.....	78,613,917 "
1891.....	90,113,150 "
1892.....	88,600,559 "
1893.....	58,638,810 "
1894.....	67,692,523 "
1895.....	71,786,340 "
1896.....	71,516,141 "
1897.....	103,651,653 "
1898.....	82,868,958 "

The following is a statement of the shipments of coffee from the ports of Santos, Rio de Janeiro, Victoria and Bahia in the last four calendar years:

1895:	
Santos.....	3,601,727 bags
Rio de Janeiro.....	2,780,093 "
Victoria.....	463,157 "
Bahia.....	264,775 "
Total.....	7,109,752 "

1896:	
Santos.....	4,185,419 "
Rio de Janeiro.....	3,824,373 "
Victoria.....	275,951 "
Bahia.....	262,697 "
Total.....	7,527,830 "

1897:	
Santos.....	5,665,278 "
Rio de Janeiro.....	4,504,757 "
Victoria.....	393,044 "
Bahia.....	292,671 "
Total.....	10,855,750 "

1898:	
Santos.....	5,745,212 "
Rio de Janeiro.....	3,793,320 "
Victoria.....	379,911 "
Bahia.....	329,725 "
Total.....	10,248,168 "

THE COFFEE CROP.

Messrs. W. H. Crossman & Bro. have recently issued a circular on the coffee situation, of which the following are the principal features:

The conditions which led to the lower values of coffee in Brazil primarily were the high prices in the national currency there, which showed such an alluring profit to the planters that they increased the area under coffee cultivation to such an extent as to make a crop of 10,000,000 bags in Rio and Santos a natural result. Even this is not considered a very large crop under existing circumstances.

The high currency prices in Brazil were the natural result of the continued decline in the rate of sterling exchange there, commencing with the overthrow of Dom Pedro in 1889, when the value of the milreis was above 27 pence, while it is now only seven pence. Over production of coffee differs considerably from over production or surplus of almost every other kind of staple. Outside speculators probably do not realize that while wheat, corn and cotton require to be planted every season, the coffee tree, after the first four or five years, bears fruit and continues to do so season after season for many years. They also do not realize that surplus coffee cannot be diverted into other channels of consumption like corn and cotton are liable to when prices are very low. Even at very low prices the consumption of coffee cannot be increased to anything like the extent of the present enormous production, and there is absolutely no way to improve values permanently by curtailment of production. This latter can be brought about in Brazil by doubling up the present sterling value of the milreis and consequent relative reduction in the currency price.

Now, in view of financial conditions in Brazil, when no tangible improvements have resulted from the three years' moratorium in the payment of their coupons, it is too much to expect that Brazilian finances will be improved sufficiently to double up the present sterling rate for the milreis; the more so, as the entire element of planters and agriculturists are stubbornly opposed to an advance in the sterling rate. Therefore, a curtailment of production is now contingent upon constant lower prices for coffee in consuming countries until some reach a basis that would force the milreis value in Brazil down from its present range of about 40 milreis per bag to 30 milreis or less per bag.

From experienced coffee merchants in Brazil we understand that a price of 30 milreis or less per bag might seriously interfere with further cultivation and actually tend to a neglect of plantations now existing to an appreciable extent.

To illustrate how great the desire is to create higher values for coffee, reasonably or otherwise, we need only refer to the advance which was made in the coffee markets on Thursday last on the reports of the appearance of the bubonic plague at Santos. Only the wildest imagination could construct such a feature into a bull argument, as isolated cases of this disease have appeared in seaports elsewhere, without interfering with commerce in the least, and certainly cannot cause any disturbance in the cultivation or movement of coffee in the interior. It may, however, add to the demoralization in exchange in Brazil, which is a decided bear argument. Such unhealthy speculative experiments like the one we refer to have been attempted, unfortunately, several times before, but they have always resulted in disastrous failures rendering conditions finally so much weaker.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—At Jundiá, São Paulo, a black woman threw herself into a well at the beginning of last week through fear of the expected collision with Biela's comet.

—In Piracicaba, São Paulo, on the 15th inst., Juvenal de Almeida attempted to assassinate Dr. Antonio de Moraes Barros, state deputy. The latter escaped with only a slight wound.

—The police of Rio have succeeded in arresting Sr. Leonidas do Amaral, the defaulting employ of the S. Paulo state treasury. His defaultations are now estimated at about 50,000\$.

—There were three new suspected cases of pest in Santos last week, but only one of them was declared to be a genuine case. There were seven declared cases and one suspected case under treatment on Saturday.

—A Govaz telegram of the 16th inst. says that notwithstanding the severe drought this year in that state, which continued up to the 10th ult., the stock farms had suffered very little. For the last four days (12th to 16th inst.) it had rained heavily.

—A Pelotas telegram of the 19th inst. reports that Dr. Homero Baptista has sent a long telegram to President Campos Salles informing him of what has occurred at Alegrete and asserting that Dr. Barros Cassal is in danger of being murdered.

LOCAL NOTES

The Centro da Lavagem e Industria of Juiz de Fora has issued a stirring address to the planters of the state of Minas Geraes...

On the 13th inst. the painter Almeida Junior was assassinated in Pracuaba by an intimate friend and relative named Sampaio...

According to the Reforma of Porto Alegre the castillistas at Uruguaiana are quarreling among themselves. Not long ago their intestine quarrels led to disturbances...

Recently the prefect of Curitiba purchased a chaara from a relative of the governor for the sum of 140,000\$, which is to be used as a city hall.

The arrest of Sr. Manoel Pedro da Cunha, ex-treasurer of the federal treasury department in São Paulo, has been effected and the accused has been given apartments at the police barracks in São Paulo.

The recurrence of political disturbances in states governed by adversaries of the concentration party, seems to denote the existence of a plot among the leaders of that party to obtain the control of all such states...

Last month complaints were made to the chief of police in São Paulo and to the Italian consul that a planter at Avaré had barbarously killed four of his colonists...

An important robbery occurred in São Paulo on the night of the 14th inst. the hardware house of Peixoto, Estrella & Co., now Figueiredo & Co., being broken into...

On the 17th a Spanish anarchist named Daniel Elias attended an auction in Juiz de Fora where he bought a crucifix and then began to make fun of it.

There was a very pleasing entertainment in Petropolis on Friday evening last, given by the Ladies Aid Society at the residence of Mrs. Fordham in honor of Mrs. Wagstaff and her niece, Miss Webster.

The estimated traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway for the week ended November 11th were 395,776\$000, against 260,816\$ in the corresponding week of 1898...

In São Paulo a judge has issued a writ of habeas corpus in favor of Emilio Vals who shot and killed Francisco Camargo in a drinking saloon brawl.

One of the passengers of the national steamer «Pimenta», wrecked at Benevente on the 17th, telegraphs that part of the crew made the embarkation of passengers very difficult.

It seems that the castillistas refuse to respect the order of the supreme court requiring Dr. Barros Cassal to be sent to Rio de Janeiro.

On the 12th inst. there was a municipal election in Bahia and on the following day there were serious political disturbances in which a number of persons were killed and wounded.

RAILROAD NOTES

The Great Western of Brazil Railway Co. reports a surplus for 1898 of 196,701\$930.

Five proposals have been made to the state government of Pará for the lease of the Bragança railway.

In 1898 the receipts of the Leopoldina Railway Co.'s lines in the state of Rio de Janeiro amounted to 10,257,091\$674 and the operating expenses to 8,768,761\$850.

It is stated that the directors of the Viação Paulista have received a proposal for the purchase of their tram lines in Santos, and a meeting of the company is called to approve the sale.

The total length of the railway lines in the state of Rio de Janeiro is said to be at present 2,238 k. 365 m. The state government guarantees interest to the amount of 54,640\$ per annum on the sum of 9,975,000\$ invested in railways.

The directors of the Dona Theresia Christina railway have recommended a dividend on the preferred shares of the company of 6% per share, free of income-tax, being at the rate of 1\$2 per cent. per annum, for the year ended June 30, carrying forward 13,886\$.

The September and October returns of the suburban passenger traffic of the Central railway show the following results:

September—1st-class passengers 233,477 paying 87,774\$500; 2nd-class 678,530, paying 138,227\$700.

October—1st-class 225,756, paying 89,632\$200; 2nd-class not yet given.

A São Paulo telegram of the 14th inst. says that the British Bank of South America, in conformity with instructions from the São Paulo and Rio Claro Railway Co., of London, has paid over to the federal judge in that city the sum of 340,889\$500, which that company had been condemned to pay for the purchase of the Rio Claro railway from a national company in 1888.

The Leopoldina Railway Company, Limited, has received telegraphic advice from Rio de Janeiro that the Supreme Court has decided by 11 votes to 1, in favour of the company the question involving possession of the Campos and Caranagola section of the line, which by a local court had been adjudged to a small number of Brazilian bondholders under a second mortgage, and who have held it for nearly a year.

The estimated traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway for the week ended November 11th were 395,776\$000, against 260,816\$ in the corresponding week of 1898, showing a handsome gain of 134,960\$000.

SHIPPING NOTES

The French dispatch boat «Papiu» entered port on the 18th, exchanging the customary salutes.

The new Brazilian torpedo-cruiser «Tamoyo», which was constructed in Germany, arrived here on the morning of the 18th inst.

Mail advices from Pará state that the loss of the Brazilian river steamer «Rio Madeira» on the Praia dos Remedios, Pará river, was complete in regard to the vessel, while only part of the cargo was lost.

A telegram received here on the 17th reported the loss of the Brazilian coasting steamer «Pimenta», belonging to the Empresa de Navegação Rio de Janeiro, on the Baixa Grande shoals, in the harbor of Benevente.

The New York Commercial of the 25th ult. reports that Mr. Thornton Rollins, of Baltimore, has withdrawn the Am. bark «Dom Pedro II.», from the Brazilian trade, in which she has been engaged since she was launched in 1878.

The Brazilian cruiser «Almirante Tamandaré», which has been 16 years under construction at the naval arsenal of this capital, had her trial spin on the morning of the 18th.

Our River Plate exchanges give us a corrected list of the shipping disasters off Cape Horn, which we mentioned in our issue of the 7th inst., the names then telegraphed being in 7th inst., the names then telegraphed being in 7th inst., the names then telegraphed being in 7th inst.

The Royal Mail steamer «Nile» which arrived in Rio on the 14th inst. brought the following passengers:—From Southampton: Mr. and Mrs. Queiroz and servant, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. M. Taylor, 2 children, Miss A. F. E. Harris, Miss Fernandes, Mrs. Cardozo, Messrs. J. P. Barry, T. Hobbs, B. Tatam, A. Vissani, P. B. Kennedy, J. M. Tindal, R. Trail, W. Compar, W. Maclellan, Vellozo, wife and child, Pires and servant, Joseph Pachten and M. Carrera.

The passengers who left Rio on the 13th inst. by the Royal Mail steamer «Magdalena» were the following:—For Southampton: Margaret McGreggor Porteous, Messrs. George Thompson, David Findlay, Leo Tests, A. C. Hime and wife, H. J. Lynch, A. and C. Lynch, Yagaro Miura and Fritz Klever.

For Bahia: Misses Anaís Le Pâtier, Ernesta Haensel and Analia Tracema, Mrs. D. Jayme Villas Boas and 2 children, Dr. Jayme Villas Boas and 2 children, Coimbra, A. Dias Lima, J. I. Tosta, wife and child, Alberto R. Rosa, F. L. Rockwood, E. F. Oliveira, A. Cerqueira and daughter, Joseph Mawson, A. Dias Ferreira and wife, F. Lowenstein, Mr. H. V. Baptista and Maria A. Rocha and child.

The minister of justice is said to have demanded that Dr. Barros Cassal shall be surrendered by the castillistas to the commander of the 6th military district.

The legislative resolution authorizing the President to leave the country for one month and opening a blank credit for his expenses, was sanctioned on the 18th inst.

After what has occurred in Matto Grosso it requires, in our opinion, a good deal of hardihood to assert that President Campos Salles has not interfered in political affairs in the states.

In view of an application made by Dr. Pedro Moacyr for a writ of habeas corpus in favor of Dr. Barros Cassal, the supreme court has ordered that the latter shall be presented to it on the 16th prox.

There is an interesting quarrel between the chief of police and an ex-delegado, which is of course put in the papers. There is very little glory for either party in these exposures, but they are interesting to many, all the same.

From all appearances fully one third of the members of congress are away attending to election matters and private affairs. If this is all the interest they have in legislation, why not leave them at home altogether?

We take much pleasure in noting the return of Mr. and Mrs. C. E. M. Taylor, who were passengers by the «Nile» arriving here on Tuesday last. They have been away on a six months holiday, which we trust was fully enjoyed.

Among the passengers arriving here last week per Royal Mail packet «Niles», we note the name of Mr. James B. Kennedy, representative here of Messrs. Arbuckle Brothers, of New York and Brooklyn. Mr. Kennedy has been home on a six months' visit.

The Gazeta de Noticias hears that the fines collected from the bicho gamblers from August to date, and which amount to about 30,000\$, have not been turned over to the municipal prefect, as provided by law. The police should observe the law as well as enforce it.

On Largo de S. Francisco de Paula several mounted policemen celebrated the 15th by striking unoffending persons with their whips. They claimed to be acting under the authority of a police delegate, who, however, when informed of their conduct, sent them to celebrate the day under shelter.

The «Piz» is evidently on the trail of more victims. On Wednesday it copied the sophisms with which Campos Salles, when governor of S. Paulo, attempted to justify the arbitrary dissolution of the monarchist clubs, and, commenting thereon, added that the ex-governor's words are applicable to the present situation.

Among the passengers homeward bound to-morrow by the «Oropesa» will be Captain Gregorv, port captain for Messrs. Lamport & Holt's steamers in this harbor. Capt. Gregorv is to be absent only four or five months, and his post here during his absence will be filled by Mr. Haskins who is expected to arrive here to-morrow.

There seems to be a very great discontent in police circles. For the second time a considerable number of higher officials are resigning their positions. It would seem that there is something wrong with a chief who can not get along with his subordinates, for it is very unlikely that the one man is right and so many subordinates are wrong.

Some days ago an officer of the army informed the government that, if it wished to send a confidential agent to Rio Grande do Sul, he would undertake to point out to such agent over 130 graves of persons recently murdered by João Francisco. The foregoing statement was made by Dr. Pedro Moacyr in his speech before the supreme court last Tuesday.

If at the coming elections the people will make an earnest and determined effort to recover self-government, there seems to be a pretty fair prospect of their succeeding. Hitherto the army has been considered an insuperable obstacle to popular government, but it is now said that the greater part of the army has become convinced that, when it undertook to meddle with politics, it made a blunder from which it has suffered as much as the rest of the nation.

On Tuesday the Matto Grosso political prisoners in this city were released by order of the supreme court, which in this instance, as on previous occasions, has, notwithstanding the timidity and other defects of some of the judges, exercised a salutary influence in mitigating the effects of tyrannical rule. It is, however, a matter of profound regret that, in order to obtain incomplete justice, people residing in remote states are obliged to make the long and difficult journey to this city, leaving behind them all their local interests, which cannot fail to suffer very much in their absence.

EXCHANGE.

Nov. 12.—The market today showed very little animation with slight alterations of rates during the day. Transactions reported were less than average.

Official quotations on London were: Bank bills opening 7 1/16 closing 7 1/32 Private bills opening 7 1/16 closing 7 1/16

Official value of the milreis 259.203 reis gold. Nov. 14.—Today's market opened undecided and during the day rates varied. At the close rates improved somewhat. Business transacted was fair.

Official quotations on London were: Bank bills opening 7 closing 7 1/32 Private bills opening 7 1/16 closing 7 1/16

Official value of the milreis was 259 reis gold. Nov. 15.—National Holiday. Nov. 16.—There was no change in today's rates, except very slight alterations during the day. Business reported was insignificant.

Official quotations on London were as follows: Bank bills opening 7 closing 7 1/32 Private bills opening 7 1/16 closing 7 1/16

Official value of the milreis 259 reis gold. Nov. 17.—In spite of a better tendency prevailing, rates remained unaltered. The day's transactions were limited.

Official quotations on London were as follows: Bank bills opening 7 closing 7 1/32 Private bills opening 7 1/16 closing 7 1/16

Official value of the milreis 259 reis gold. Nov. 18.—Today's market opened with a decided downward tendency, rates falling below 7 1/16. In the afternoon the market became steadier and close animated. Transactions reported were regular.

The official quotations on London were: Bank bills opening 7 closing 7 1/32 Private bills opening 7 1/16 closing 7 1/16

Official value of the milreis 257.291 reis gold.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 21st November, 1899.

Exports.

Coffee.—There was less activity in the coffee market during the past week, the factors persisting in maintaining their prices, and buyers taking only a limited supply. There was a decline in the exchange rate during the week of a farthing—from 7 1/2 to 6 1/2 d.—and this should have added something to the currency price on coffee, but as our quotations show the prices here showed a very slight decline, though in Santos an increase is reported.

The sales during the week are reported to have been about 85,000 bags against 88,000 bags in the preceding week. The receipts were 82,529 bags, and the shipments were 68,545 bags, from which it will be seen that our stocks are again increasing. The reported foreign sales during the week were 113,000 bags at New York, 116,000 bags at Havre, 130,000 bags at Ham, 100,000 bags at London—a total of 450,000 bags against 10,000 bags in the corresponding period of last year, and 80,000 bags in the preceding week. Our routine for the week is as follows:

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 columns: Rio N. Y., Reported sales, Santos, Good Average, per arroba, Average per 10 kilos. Rows include Nov. 11, 14, 16, 17, 18.

The shipments since our last report have been: 45,649 bags for the United States, 18,562 " " Europe, 2,618 " " Cape of Good Hope, 675 " " River Plate, etc., 68,555 bags.

The following ships sailed with coffee last week: United States: Nov. 11, New York Germ. str. Adri. 12,500

Europe: Nov. 12, Havre Fr. str. Columbia 1,352, Rotterdam Br. str. Minho 125, Southampton do 950

Nov. 12, Port Elizabeth Nor. lug. Glenoyon 8,500, Buenos Aires Br. str. Nile 1,730, Coastwise 3,183

The receipts for the past week were 81,740 bags against 100,656 bags for the previous week and 76,667 bags for the week before.

Brokers' quotations, according to New-York type were the following: No. 6, 12,000, 12,500, 12,500, 12,500, 12,500

The stock in all hands was estimated this morning at 309,718 bags against 315,124 bags a week ago. The Santos stock is reported at 670,210 bags.

Daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro

Table with columns: Stock at Santos, Receipts at Santos, Shipments at Santos, Nov. 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21. Includes sub-tables for Receipts and Shipments.

Table with columns: HAVRE, BORDEAUX, LIVERPOOL, TRIESTE, MONTEVIDEO, ROSARIO. Includes prices for 35 francs and 5% primage per ton of 900 kilos.

ENGAGEMENTS.

Table with columns: ASTORWER, NEW YORK, TRIESTE, GENOVA, HAVRE, BORDEAUX, RIVER PLATE. Includes ship names and dates.

Vessels Afloat & Chartered for Rio

Table with columns: Vessel Name, Origin, Destination, Date. Includes ships like Hamburg, Portland, Swansea, etc.

Arrivals of foreign steamers.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, FROM, CONSIGNED TO. Includes arrivals from Nov. 13 to 21.

Departures of foreign steamers.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, FOR, CARGO. Includes departures from Nov. 13 to 21.

Calling at intermediate ports.

Foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, November 19th 1899.

Table with columns: NAME, TONS, ARRIVED, FROM, CONSIGNEES. Includes American, British, French, German, Norwegian vessels.

SATURDAY'S QUOTATIONS—S. PAULO.

Table with columns: Banco, Constructor e Industria, Credito Real da Carteira H., Lavradores, Mercantil de Santos, S. Paulo, Ribeirão Preto, União de S. Carlos, Santos, União de S. Paulo, Cia Agua e Luz, Antarctica, Argos Paulista, Fabel Paulista.

Table with columns: Ferro Carril Sto. Amaro, Gaz de S. Paulo, Italo Paulista, Lupton, Mechanical, Melhoramentos de Brotas, Mogyana (all paid), idem (at 30 days), Paulista, idem (at 30 days), Pogredior, Stupakoff, Telephonica, União Sportiva, Viação Paulista.

STOCKS AND SHARES

Sales of Stocks and Shares.

Table with columns: NOVEMBER 13, NOVEMBER 14. Includes Apolices, Commercial, Lavoura e Commercio, Nacional, Republica, Tattersall Moreaux.

Table with columns: NOV. 14. Includes Apolices, Commercial, Depositos e Descontos, Lavoura e Commercio, Republica, Rural e Hypothecario.

Table with columns: NOV. 15. Includes Apolices, Commercial, Depositos e Descontos, Lavoura e Commercio, Republica, Rural e Hypothecario.

Table with columns: NOV. 16. Includes Apolices, Commercial, Depositos e Descontos, Lavoura e Commercio, Republica, Rural e Hypothecario.

Table with columns: NOV. 17. Includes Apolices, Commercial, Depositos e Descontos, Lavoura e Commercio, Republica, Rural e Hypothecario.

Table with columns: NOV. 18. Includes Apolices, Commercial, Depositos e Descontos, Lavoura e Commercio, Republica, Rural e Hypothecario.

Table with columns: NOV. 19. Includes Apolices, Commercial, Depositos e Descontos, Lavoura e Commercio, Republica, Rural e Hypothecario.

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Table with columns: NOV. 21. Includes Apolices, Commercial, Depositos e Descontos, Lavoura e Commercio, Republica, Rural e Hypothecario.

Table with columns: NOV. 22. Includes Apolices, Commercial, Depositos e Descontos, Lavoura e Commercio, Republica, Rural e Hypothecario.

Table with columns: NOV. 23. Includes Apolices, Commercial, Depositos e Descontos, Lavoura e Commercio, Republica, Rural e Hypothecario.

Table with columns: NOV. 24. Includes Apolices, Commercial, Depositos e Descontos, Lavoura e Commercio, Republica, Rural e Hypothecario.

Table with columns: NOV. 25. Includes Apolices, Commercial, Depositos e Descontos, Lavoura e Commercio, Republica, Rural e Hypothecario.

Table with columns: NOV. 26. Includes Apolices, Commercial, Depositos e Descontos, Lavoura e Commercio, Republica, Rural e Hypothecario.

Table with columns: NOV. 27. Includes Apolices, Commercial, Depositos e Descontos, Lavoura e Commercio, Republica, Rural e Hypothecario.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

NOVEMBER 17. BALTIMORE.—Amer. lug. White Wings; 615 tons; Collier; sundries to J. L. Bisset.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

NOVEMBER 18. PHILADELPHIA.—Amer. bk. Antich; 863 tons; Hering 737; manganese.

FREIGHTS.

NEW YORK.—30 cents and 5% primage per bag of coffee. GENOA.—40 francs and 10% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

Stocks and Bonds and Joint Stock Companies ... November 20th.

Table with columns: Emission, Circulation, Public Funds, Nominal Value, Last Quotation. 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 their financial details.

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

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

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

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Cotton Mills, etc., Paid, Reserve fund, Last Dividend, Last quotation. Lists various cotton mills and other textile companies.

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

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

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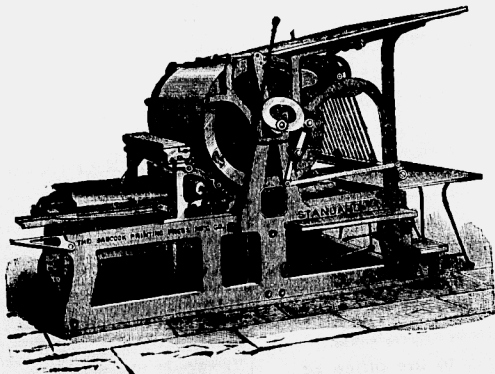
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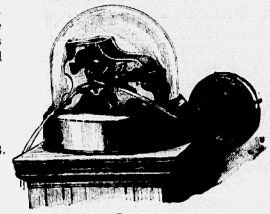
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1899		
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2	Nile	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo and Southampton.

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 g. on, and is
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