

THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

VOL. XXVI.

RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 6TH, 1900.

NUMBER 6

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

Travellers' Directory.

São Paulo:
Through express trains leave the Central station daily at 6 a. m. and 8:30 p. m. (dormitorio); returning leaves S. Paulo at 5 a. m. and 5 p. m. (dormitorio). Change of cars both ways at Taubaté.
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Bello Horizonte:
Trains leave station of General Carneiro, on main line of Central railway, at 2:21 p. m. and 11:20 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, 8:30 and 11 a. m., 12:30, 2, 3:30, 5:15 and 8 p. m.; descending, 8:35, 10:05, 11:35 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.

Official Directory

U. S. LEGATION.—Petropolis. CHARLES PAGE BRYAN, Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Ita borahy (opposite Custom House). Petropolis EDMUND C. H. PHIPPS, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 99, Rua 1, 9 de Março. EUGENE SEIGER, Consul General.
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Church Directory

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Service is held every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. There is a Celebration of the Holy Communion on the first and third Sundays in the month at 11 a. m. and on the second and fourth Sundays at 2 a. m., also on Saints' Days according to announcements. Baptisms and marriages at times to be arranged with the Chaplain, for whom communications may be sent to Craschley & Co. 36, Rua do Ourador.

Irvine Crawshaw, M. A.,
British Chaplain

74 Rua Mendez de Sá, Icarahy.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Largo de S. Joaquina, No. 179.—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays. Prayer meeting at 10 a. m. Worship at 11 a. m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 5 afternoon—English preaching at 6:15 p. m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study and preaching at 7 p. m.
JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Cateite. English services every Sunday at 12 noon. Pastor, H. C. TUCKER.—residence Rua da Concordia, 78. Portuguese services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Wednesdays at 7:30 p. m. and at Fabrica Carioca. Sundays at 11 a. m. and 4 p. m. Pastors.—M. DICKIE and FRANK WIEDERHEKER.

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

ALVARO E. DOS REIS, Pastor.

Residence: On the Church premises.

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

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

IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIACHUELO.—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 Bendoricchio, No. 9. English services at 4 p. m. Sundays. Portuguese services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sundays; 7:30 p. m. Wednesdays. Sunday School at 10 a. m.

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Miscellaneous.

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

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro, No. 21.—On the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages.

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BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM. 31, Rua Gonçalves Dias.—Open from noon to 6 p. m.—For terms, apply to Librarian.

RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.—Rest and Reading Room, 10, Rua Camerino (formerly Imperatriz), 3rd floor. W. J. LEVAY, Missioner. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc., also of left-off clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission, or at No. 27, Candelária.

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

WEST COAST ITEMS.

An act of the Chilean congress authorizes an expenditure of \$190,000 in surveys of new railway lines.

In 1899 there entered the port of Valparaiso 1,935 vessels representing 1,322,892 tons. The departures were 1,039 vessels representing 1,369,050 tons. In 1899 there were landed 17,991 passengers, and there left 16,150.

A commission has been appointed to revise the customs tariff, the values assigned to merchandise generally bearing no relation to the true value. The labors of the commission are to be completed by the 1st of July.—*Chilian Times*.

The *Chilian Times* says that the dry before congress was closed the minister of finance announced that 1899 had closed with a handsome surplus, and that the conversion fund amounted to \$26,300,000, as under:
Remitted to Europe..... \$10,000,000
Deposits in banks..... 10,000,000
Bonds of the Caja Hipotecaria..... 3,300,000
Gold, specie and bullion, deposited in the Mint..... 3,000,000

The extraordinary session of congress was brought to an end, quite unexpectedly, on the 6th inst. by a presidential decree in the usual form. It is very generally regretted that the bill to reform the municipal act in certain particulars was not passed, and in the case of Valparaiso it is matter for special regret that a vote of money for cleansing the culverts and creeks of the debris brought down from the hills by last winter's rains was not taken. But systems of obstruction and of party insubordination had manifested themselves in both chambers, and under the circumstances the President acted wisely in bringing the session to a close.—*Chilian Times*, Jan. 18.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

The Argentine government has formally denied the existence of bubonic pest in that city. As the government announced it a few days ago, we must conclude that the government knows nothing about it.

The capital of all the wine bodegas in Mendoza is put down at \$23,307,048 and those of San Juan at \$5,837,820, making a total of \$29,144,877. There are \$38 vinicultural establishments in Mendoza and 440 in San Juan.

The Buenos Aires municipal council has prohibited the use of serpentes at carnival. The council prefers water throwing. Many merchants have tons of serpentes in the custom-house. Some \$100,000 gold in customs dues will be lost by the government.

A normal school student costs the state \$860 a year in Buenos Aires, \$905 in Paraná, and in the provincial schools from \$1847 to \$5787. \$50 per month is a great deal to pay for the education of a state orphan whose friends are influential.—*B. A. Herald*.

The population of Buenos Aires on 31st December last was estimated at 795,323, which is probably an exaggeration. In December there were 2,464 births, 594 marriages and 1,342 deaths. The passenger arrivals from abroad numbered 17,999 and the departures for foreign destinations 10,940.

Liberty reigns supreme in this republic, as in Warsaw! A decree has been issued in Paraná forbidding shopkeepers to put up any manifesto of protest on their doors when they close them as they intend to do as a protest against the Turkish system of taxation prevailing in Entre Rios.—*B. A. Herald*.

Telegrams of Saturday report the temperature in Buenos Aires that day at 39° C. with 32 fatal cases of sunstroke. Telegrams on Sunday evening said the temperature was 39° C. again and 85 cases of sunstroke were reported, of which 70 had already proved fatal. Some 400 horses had fallen dead in the street, overcome by the heat. A telegram of yesterday says that from Friday to Sunday inclusive, there were 400 cases of sunstroke of which 70 fell.

The health authorities have resolved that vessels which operate in Rio Janeiro in quarantine only, and which have sanitary inspectors on board, shall be allowed free pratique here and in Buenos Aires. It is not explained where the sanitary inspectors are to be taken up, nor how many are necessary. There is some probability of Riode Janeiro being restored to the rank of a "suspected" instead of an "infectated" port, in view of the fact that the bubonic plague has shown no signs of spreading beyond the original single case.—*Montevideo Times*, Jan. 21.

A Buenos Aires telegram of the 30th ult. says that if Brazil persists in maintaining a quarantine of 20 days against that country, the Argentine government will protest. The Argentines evidently do not like their own medicine. They are accustomed to levy vexatious quarantines against Brazil, but they do not care to have the favor returned. Well, we do not believe in such measures, but if they must be imposed we want them imposed against Argentina and Uruguay, the two most reactionary and arbitrary quarantine-mongers we know.

Preparations are in progress for the reception of the President of Brazil who will in a few weeks return the visit made by President Roca. Work on the adornment of the Government House has already begun. The main court is to be covered with a glass roof which will make it a royal saloon, overlooked by all the corridors in the several stories. It will be a gay dance and the piper will cost a tidy sum, but it must be done, for it would never do to be outdone by Brazil. It is to be hoped that the results will pay for all the cost and trouble.—*Buenos Aires Herald*.

The Argentine government is surely finding its own medicine very bitter. The foreign consuls in Buenos Aires having reported bubonic pest before the Argentine government had officially declared its existence, the latter has lodged a protest with the diplomatic corps in that capital, forgetting that it has long been the practice of the Argentine sanitary authorities to act on the reports of the Argentine consul at Rio de Janeiro, who reported epidemic deaths here to suit his own purposes. This has perhaps been less noticeable lately, but a few years ago exaggerated reports were of common occurrence.

On the 6th March next the six years contract celebrated by the governing of the Flores Island quarantine station, comes to an end. The minister of finance has just notified the minister of war to that effect. It seems that during this term the contract has been sold and resold, first of all to Gines Montaner in February, 1895, then by him to Felix Revello on the 24th January, 1897. Let's hope the matter will in future be kept in the hands of the government itself and a respectable committee be appointed to attend to it, so that there may be some chance of remedying the abuses committed there as soon as denounced.—*Uruguay Weekly News*.

Mr. Elye, in his address at the Admiral Schley reception, stated the simple truth when he remarked the sympathy between the peoples of Great Britain and the United States. We have contended for many years that this existed. We said it when the Venezuela incident occurred, and when thirty years ago a certain class in England sympathized with those who were trying to divide and destroy the Union, the mass of the people of England were in sympathy with their cousins across the water. Not only is this a fact, but in it is the best guarantee of the world's advancement in freedom and self-government, and we do not hesitate to admit that we believe and rejoice in the declaration.—*Buenos Aires Herald*.

Some of those who are responsible for the levying of taxes in this country must surely sit up 'nights and get head-aches devising new methods of screwing out the dollars and harassing the worker. The last scheme evolved for the subtraction of the peso is a law for every commercial man to have his books stamped and not only the book but every page therein, the bigger people paying two cents per sheet and the small retailer one cent per sheet. This may have one good effect in that it will tend to simplify the question of book-keeping which will be brought down to its narrowest limits for no one will wish to voluntarily present the government with hundreds of two cent pieces. It makes us rather wonder what will be the next thing to be taxed, for, except the air, it seems as if everything else is subjected to a patente or a tax. These paragraphs are perhaps rather out of the ordinary province of these columns, but it deals with a subject which touches many very nearly and everyone indirectly.—*Sport and Pastime*, Buenos Aires.

The Pais of Buenos Aires has had the courage to enter a protest against the present revival of bull-fighting in the River Plate, and especially criticises the foolish young men who ape the manners and garb of the bull-fighters. It says:—"For a year past an exaggerated taste for bull-fighting has declared itself on both sides of the Plate, and at the present rate it would not surprise us to learn that there had been installed an academy of tauromachy, like that which was founded in Seville by the progressive Spanish monarch Ferdinand VII. For some time past Calle Florida has been a kind of caricature of Calle Sevilla in Madrid or Calle de la Sierpe in Seville, haunted by young men in tight trousers, short jackets, wide-brimmed hats, and thick sticks that seem a constant menace to those who do not believe these heroes capable of killing Jupiter himself when in form of a mythological bull.... Before long there will be more bull-fighters than doctors. The season has just closed in Rosario, it is about to begin in Montevideo, and in Buenos Aires we may any day see the posters summoning us to the spectacle which, although it may be very virile, animated and picturesque, is suited neither to our customs nor to our state of culture."

The approaching visit of Dr. Campos Salles is beginning to absorb public interest. The distinguished visitor is to receive a reception which will surpass in brilliancy anything of a like nature witnessed here for some years; so that those who are fond of display may look forward to a real treat. The President and his suite will disembark in Dock 3, opposite Calle Rivadavia. In order to shut off the sight of the waste land between the former site of the Central station and the river, it is said that a bridge will be constructed which will reach as far as the Government House. In the centre of the bridge will appear a beautiful arch representing a castle. The visitors will enter the arch and will be conducted in triumph to Government House, where the official reception will take place with all the customary honours. Dr. Salles will be located in the Pabellon Argentino, which, of course, will be converted into a temporary palace. The city will be elaborately decorated and illuminated by thousands of multi-coloured incandescent lamps. A Venetian festival at the Tigre with fireworks on the River Luján, a grand military review of all arms, fireworks on the lake at Palermo and hippic contests are all arranged on the programme. Dances will be given at the Jockey Club, the Progresso, and in the Government House, and an excursion to La Plata will be organized. Dr. Salles will come in May.—*Buenos Aires Southern Cross*.

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
10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARA, FERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO CAMPINAS, RIO GRANDE DO SUL, PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AYRES, ROSARIO DE SANTA FE, AND RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

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Established in Hamburg on 16th December, 1887 by the «Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft» in Berlin and the «Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg.» Hamburg.

Capital. . . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO. (Caixa 108.)

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos (Caixa 520.) (Caixa 185.)

Draws on: Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin and correspondents. Germany..... N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Company Limited, London. Union Bank of London, Limited, London. Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London. Credit Lyonnais, Paris and branches. Heine & Co., Paris. Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Paris. Lazard Frères & Co., Paris. De Neuville & Co., Paris. Portugal..... Banco Lisboa & Agores and correspondents. and any other countries. Opens accounts current. Pays interest on deposits for a certain time. Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every description of banking business. Theil-Gutschow, Directors.

THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C. 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 Realized do " 900,000 Reserve fund " 1,000,000

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

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Realized Capital. Rs. 103,615,400\$000

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

Reserve Fund . . . Rs. 16,787,304\$006
Profits in suspense . Rs. 10,384,820\$735 on 30th June 1899.

OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO
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From The Morning Leader, January 1.

LADYSMITH'S FIRST WEEK OF SIEGE.

LONG TOM'S CHARMED LIFE. A SHELL AT THE DINNER TABLE. From Our War Correspondent.

Ladysmith, 2 Nov.

During the afternoon of Thursday the expected happened. The telegraph wires were cut, and a mineral train out of Ladysmith was stopped by the Boers. This was investment—complete isolation.

Ladysmith, besides being awkwardly situated in view of a bombardment, is about the last town in the world that one would choose to stand a siege. There are few stores, as shops are called in the Colony, and these had already been drained of useful commodities. Still Mr. Melton Prior, in his rôle of the old campaigner, hustled round, and we added several pounds' worth of foodstuffs to the stock of provisions we brought out from England.

Personally, with our tinned Irish stews, pea soup, and corned beef, which we supplemented with biscuits, cocoa, tea, sugar, jam, and the little odds and ends that could be picked up anywhere, we were prepared to stand at least a month's investment. No one will be surprised to hear that we became exceedingly popular before the siege had lasted 48 hours. We carried two travelling filters with us from Durban; but discovering a beautiful large Pasture Chamberland in a deserted store we "commandeered" it for the duration of our enforced stay in Ladysmith.

What a delightful word is that which we have learned from the enemy! It is not safe for anything that looks useful to come into your hands; human nature whispers "commandeer it," and the thing is done. I have a brand new copy of Whitaker's Almanack for 1899, which was not mine a week ago, but it will form my stock reading until relief and daily newspapers arrive from Pietermaritzburg. I might have wished that it were less statistical, less instructive if you will, but only the military authorities look a "commandeered" horse in the mouth.

A curious feature of a state of siege is this: You go into the hotel, morning, noon, or night, and you walk instinctively to the green baize board on which letters and telegrams are displayed, study them for the fiftieth time, and turn away looking as disappointed as if you really expected to find your name starting you in the face on a dispatch.

On Friday the Boers gave us a rare lasting with their big guns. We started them quite early—soon after five o'clock. There is an axiom about letting sleeping dogs lie, and this ought to be observed with "Long Tom." He looked simply superb crowning that distant hill, eighteen feet of earthwork protecting him from the best in the shape of lyddite and ordinary shell that our naval guns can hurl at him.

He really bears a charmed life; for hours we pitch projectiles to the right of him, to the left of him, above him, and we plough into the soft earth in front of him, throwing up a cloud of dust as large as a small hill—but hit the thing—we can't do it. Sometimes we think we have. Then up goes the menacing muzzle afresh to an angle of quite 40 deg.—a flash, a cloud of white smoke nearly half as big as the cloud of dust we raised around him, and twenty-one seconds later the town is shaken with an awful crash. "Nodding hit" comes as the almost invariable reply to the question, "Where is it?" "What's the damage?" "Long Tom" certainly possesses terrors that no other gun ever wielded. Why even

here, hard pressed as we are by the Boer attentions, we listen almost contemptuously to the shrieking, screaming, screeching little beasts of shells which are thrown at us by "Merry Susan," "Puffing Bille," "Wary Willy" (the latter is also dubbed "The Luggage Train" by the Carliners in whose camp his shells fall at a stop-at-all-stations pace), and other guns nick named by our fellows.

So used did we get to periodical bombardments that we ended by recognising the particular noise made by projectiles from particular guns. I think the opinion on shells of a tiny Ladysmith maid, who is undergoing the siege, is as pretty as we shall hear for many a long day. "I don't like the ones that make a noise," she Hissel, "but I like the ones that sing in the sky."

As on the previous day, the evening's bombardment was singularly ineffective. Shell followed shell into batteries and town, yet nobody appeared to be hurt, and houses remained standing. There were some very curious examples of the vagaries of shells witnessed during the morning. One went clean through the water tank standing against a house on the ridge, continued its way under the doorstep, and burst in the drawing room. Another shell rolled through a second house close by. Eleven people stood watching the bombardment from the balcony, and although the shell exploded inside, not one of them was hurt.

"Long Tom's" practice was less accurate than usual, and as many of his missiles fell into open fields as missed the battery and pitched into the town. As a shell whistled past a pony the animal jumped yards high; while about the same time a strange effect was produced upon an ox. It was grazing with the herd when a shell went through the beasts. One of them, although it was not touched, sank back on its haunches. Then it commenced to draw itself away, dragging both hind legs as if they were paralysed and useless; and next, to our great surprise, the old fellow shook himself and marched off to resume grazing with the herd, as though nothing had happened.

About half past one we were at lunch in the Royal Hotel when "Long Tom" crashed a shell deliberately at us. It struck a slightly-built house used as quarters by Mr. H. S. Pearce, the Daily News war correspondent, burst in his room, and came on, with splinters, wall, and debris, through the windows of the hotel dining-room. Quite 50 persons were at table. A terrific report was followed by the noise of falling glass and rubbish; a stench of powder permeated the cloud of smoke that immediately filled the room. I saw one man roll on the floor behind me; but I heard no cries, no sound of voices, until a lady nurse sitting at our table asked, "Is anyone hurt?"

Before the siege began the Royal Hotel was virtually an officers' and war correspondents' mess. The evening previous to this shell being directed at the place several Boer ambulances came in for their wounded, and we had a shrewd suspicion that the drivers took out word that a shell dropped discreetly into the hotel at meal times might result in a substantial bag of officers being made. Another significant fact which I afterwards remarked was that a man with a Dutch name, whom some people believed to be a spy, was not at table that morning. He is now under lock and key in Ladysmith goal. There are others who think that Dr. Jameson's presence at the hotel so frequently accounts for that visitation from "Long Tom."

As it happened there were practically no officers at table. Since the siege commenced they have been elsewhere. The dining-room was crowded with Red Cross doctors, the hospital staff, and non-combatants. Fortunately the shell caused no personal injury. Mr. Pearce was still at table when it exploded in his room; the man who had been bowled over by the concussion picked himself up; and only two of the party sustained slight scratches from the falling glass.

The whole episode is quite in keeping with the miraculous escapes which are reported on every side. Really it seems as safe in a bombarded town as in London streets; for of the 12,000 persons here, civilian and military, not one in a thousand gets scratched or bruised.

Outside the lines we had a bright little skirmish during the afternoon. A squadron of the Imperial Light Horse reconnoitring the enemy to the north-west of the town found itself in a very tight corner. It was ordered to clear a kopje, and discovered quite a couple of thousand Boers in possession. Twenty volunteers fell killed and wounded, including Capt. Knipp, before a squadron of the 5th Dragon Guards, sent out post haste, relieved the pressure. The skirmish was dignified by a gallant deed on the part of Lieut. Hon. Pomeroy of the D. G.'s, which is deserving of the highest recognition. Having succeeded in extricating the Light Horse from their plight, the Dragons raced across the plain under a terrific rifle fire for cover behind the nearest kopje. A trooper slipped from his saddle. His horse bolted and he lay on the ground beneath a merciless hail of bullets. Pomeroy drew rein, dragged the fellow upon the back of his own horse, which carried the pair into safety.

In the course of to-day's bombardment we received the first evidence that Monday's disaster had directly profited the Boers. When the 10th Mountain Battery mules stampeded, carrying the parts of guns on their backs we were in hopes that the enemy might not capture sufficient to be able to piece the cannon together. There was no such luck. Quite a number of the fragments of shell picked up bore the mark "M. B. 10," which told us con-

clusively that our own weapons and ammunition were turned against the town.

This was very annoying as the enemy has quite enough guns of his own without this windfall. Writing of ammunition reminds me that in my description of the battle of Elands Laagte I mentioned that the Boers used explosive sporting cartridges. I have since seen quite a number of Eley's 500 express explosive cart ridges as well as some Mark IV. expanding incision, and split bullets, all found on the field of Elands Laagte or taken from the banderilla of dead and wounded Boers.

This picked team of Germans, Hollanders, and Boers appears to have been a thoroughly "go as you please" lot so far as its equipment in fighting intensions was concerned. It is just as well we gave them a severe re-smashing; it ridged the world of many unfair combatants. I don't think the rank and file of the Boer commandos are armed with sporting rifles and unsportsmanlike ammunition.

The ordinary Mauser bullet makes a very clean wound. It has some eccentricities, like all bullets in fact. In quite a number of cases, where it has passed through the flesh of the arm or leg, or even through the body, the projectile has been found lodged beneath the skin on the other side, pushing it up into a lump. The elasticity of the skin has prevented its going quite through. By the courtesy of Major Bruce, R. A. M. C., I went over the main hospital at the town hall. He has a devoted staff, and in the thick of to-day's bombardment were Sister Superintendent Dowse and about 30 volunteer lady nurses. Their pluck in a dangerous situation is equal to their splendid devotion to the suffering. They passed to and fro from the main to one of the other of the half-dozen temporary hospitals as calmly as if no peril lurked in the perfect blue sky which has hung over us since the bombardment commenced.

The Rougeten rays apparatus is installed at the town hall in one of the rooms leading off the main ward. It is the same plant which was used in the Soutlan campaign. By its aid upwards of thirty bullets were "located dead" in one batch of wounded alone, and the extraction of them consequently was facilitated.

(To be continued.)

THE PATRIOTIC FUND.

The subscription list for a "patriotic fund" for the relief of the families of soldiers fighting in South Africa was closed on January 10th last, the total amount realized having been Rs. 31,827.480.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes 'Daily Mail @ 65d.', 'Advt. Journal do Comercio', 'Jan. 19--Draft to Daily Mail for', '232 188. 6d. @ 79d.', and 'Rs. 31,827.480'.

The total amount remitted was therefore £92 188. 6d. and \$5.00—more than a hundred pounds in excess of the amount promised at the outset.

Among the subscribers we note that the cable ship "Norseman" contributed £36 7s. 7d., the Banga cotton factory 410s., the Leopoldina Co. 173 and the Ouro Preto Gold Mines Co. 2,035s.

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ACT OF ANNEXATION.

An eye-witness, describing in the Cape Daily Telegraph the Boer occupation of Colesberg, says: "The commando, which was about 1,300 strong, came up and surrounded the magistrate's court. Mr. Wrensch, the magistrate was then practically a prisoner. The commandant made a long speech, in which he declared that Colesberg and district had been captured by them, and now belonged to the Free State. He promised to respect the property of British subjects and give those who wanted to leave seven days to clear out, and he declared the place to be under martial law. 'As soon as he had finished Mr. Wrensch spoke out. He said the Boers had not captured the place, that the proclamation saying that Colesberg and district was Free State territory was null and void. He urged British subjects to remain true and loyal to her Majesty the Queen, and to give no assistance to the enemy.' Whilst he was speaking one of the local rebels came forward and tried to pull Mr. Wrensch down, but the Free State burghers pushed the man aside and allowed the magistrate to finish. It was really very plucky of him to speak out as he did, in the face of the loaded guns which surrounded him."

COLONEL DEVILLEBOIS MAREUIL.

According to Black and White, Colonel de Villebois Mareuil of the French army, has gone to the Transvaal, where he is reorganizing the Boer forces. It was immediately after the Dreyfus trial at Rennes, at which the gallant Colonel was present. says Black and White, that he entered, secretly and unknown even to his most intimate friends, into negotiations with Dr. Leyds, with a view to his entering the service of the South African Republic in the capacity of chief of the staff, with the rank of a general. Colonel Count Georges de Villebois Mareuil is the scion of an old Breton aristocratic family and is about 50 years of age. As a lieutenant he fought with great valor in the Franco-Prussian war. He held successive commands of a regiment in Chalon-sur-Marne, as chief of the etat major of the Algiers division, the 130th infantry regiment in Paris, the Sixty-seventh in Soissons, and, finally, the first regiment of the Foreign Legion in Oran. His looked with some displeasure at the continued changes at the ministry of war while his own status remained stationary, and weary of waiting for the promotion to generalcy he so fully merited, he resigned his commission in January, 1896. His knowledge of the English language will serve him in good stead, and in the French army he enjoyed a reputation as a highly capable strategist, a resolute soldier, a fearless horseman and a skillful swordsman.

—The Cape Times came across a regular "Mark Tapley" in a hospital. He was swathed in bandages up to his chest, and could hardly move. Yet he managed to edge through a band. "War," he said, "is a glorious sporting game. The stakes are heavy, they are our lives; and we play to win or lose them, but it is a glorious game." He was as cheery as a cricket, and his one hope was that he would soon be able to shake another slap at the Boers.

—A letter from a lady who has been resident in Johannesburg for 11 years says: "We are all right and comfortable here, and much better off than we should have been if we had gone to the Colony. . . . About a dozen of the mines are being worked satisfactorily by the government. . . . The people remaining here are quiet and peaceable, and the government are treating all peaceful people with every respect and consideration. It is a great pity that this trouble has come to this country and its people, through the grasping greed of capitalists who live in Europe and gas. . . . Those who know the Transvaal people sympathize with them in their struggle for freedom."

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

Grande Hotel Metropole 181, RUA DAS LARANGEIRAS, 181

This popular Hotel has been completely and luxuriously restored and has been provided with sanitary improvements of every description, including a hygienic system of sewerage, flushing tanks, and ventilating pipes. The apartments have been repainted and repaired throughout and are luxuriously furnished. The edifice acquired for this special purpose has been spared to make this

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

FREITAS HOTEL 120, Rua do Riachuelo

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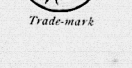
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TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

OUR OWN SPECIAL SERVICE

LONDON

LONDON, 31ST JANUARY, 5.35 a. m.

The *Daily Mail's* correspondent at Capetown telegraphing yesterday said that on Monday last General Sir Redvers Buller had read to the troops under his command the Royal message of thanks for their courage and devotion, and added that they must not think that because they had been withdrawn from the position they had gained, all their work was of no avail. In his opinion, he assured them, they had gained the key of the road to Ladysmith, in which he hoped to be within a week.

The *Daily Mail* adds that the telegram is mystifying, but that its correspondent is invariably accurate.

The report that Mafeking had been relieved is untrue. Colonel Plumer was skirmishing with the enemy at Crocodile-pools on January 25th.

LONDON, 1ST FEBRUARY, 5.25 a. m.

The situation at the front is unchanged since last advices.

No news has been received from General Sir Redvers Buller in regard to his present situation and purposes.

A new published list of the British losses at Spion-kop shows that 784 men were killed, wounded and missing, exclusive of Gen. Lyttelton's losses. (This may also not include the casualties among the officers, which were reported on 30th ult., as 23 killed, 21 wounded and 6 missing.)

The Boer commander says that his losses were 53 killed and 120 wounded.

LONDON, 2ND FEBRUARY, 5.35 a. m.

The *Daily Mail's* cable of Wednesday last, in regard to General Sir Redvers Buller's intention to make another attempt to relieve Ladysmith, is confirmed, but strict silence is maintained in official circles in regard to his further movements.

According to the final list made public 215 prisoners were lost at Spion-kop. The list shows that the total casualties of General Buller's flanking movement mount up to about 1,750 men.

There are signs of an elaborate organizing of the army on the part of the British military authorities.

A Cape Colony force has occupied Prieska, on the Orange river, north-west of De Aar.

Advices from Mafeking of January 17th say they are all well and in good spirits. They had foiled and pushed back some big mining works of the enemy by means of counter trenches.

LONDON, 3rd February, 6.55 a. m.

The besieged Mafeking garrison, on the one hundredth day of the investment of that place, sent a touching message of devotion to her Majesty the Queen, who at once communicated it to the house of commons. The members uncovered while it was read and it was listened to with impressive silence.

General Sir Redvers Buller is reported to be busily reconnoitering the enemy's positions, but no definite news has been received as to his forward movement.

LONDON, 5TH FEBRUARY, 6.15 a. m.

The Central News correspondent at Durban reports that General Sir Redvers Buller crossed the Tugela river on Friday last (February 2nd) and is now advancing on Ladysmith.

This statement is as yet unconfirmed, but it is not improbable that General Buller has initiated such a movement.

The *Daily Mail's* correspondent at Pietermaritzburg says that General Buller has undoubtedly secured the road to Ladysmith and should reach that objective sometime this week. The position in which affairs now stand is most hopeful.

A Ladysmith heliograph of February 4th reports hearing the sound of General Buller's guns at Colenso and Potgieter's-drift.

Otherwise the situation there and at other points in South Africa is unchanged.

LONDON, 6TH FEBRUARY, 5.35 a. m.

No news has been received of General Sir Redvers Buller's movements.

General J. D. D. French has sent all his infantry to seize Norval's-pont in order to surround the Boer forces at Colesberg.

There is ample evidence that a big general movement of the British forces is on foot and some hard fighting would appear to be imminent.

Reinforcements are pouring in just now, and thousands more are starting for the front.

SUMMARY FROM DAILY PRESS

Great Britain.

JAN. 30.—Parliament was formally opened to-day. The speech from the throne stated that Great Britain was maintaining friendly relations with all the foreign powers, lamented that peace had not been re-established in South Africa, deplored the sacrifice of so many precious lives, and appealed to the patriotism and loyalty of the empire to bring the war to a victorious conclusion in order to affirm British supremacy in South Africa. The Queen also urged the necessity of increasing the navy. The debate on the speech began at once, the leader of the opposition criticizing the imprudence of the government in entering upon a war for which it was not prepared. Lord Kimberley also addressed the lords to the same effect. All the factions of the opposition propose to unite, and the Irish also are working to create one national party.

Lord Roberts' telegraphs from Capetown that the situation of the forces in operation remains unchanged.—On Saturday last Col. Dundon crossed to the southern margin of the Tugela.—Gen. Lyttelton is occupying his primitive position, on the north bank of the Tugela.—An official list to-day published, says the killed and wounded since crossing the Tugela up to the battle at Spion-kop, aggregate 600.—A telegram from Sterkstroom on the 26th says that Gen. Kelly-Kenny, commanding the 6th division, had occupied Thebus on the railway between Rosmead and Steynsburg. He is apparently moving to unite with Gen. Gatacre.

JAN. 31.—In the house of lords, Lord Salisbury replied to Lord Kimberley. He denied that the government was ignorant of the Boer preparations, but asserted that England lacks a secret service fund and bureau of information. Lord Rosebery replied that he was really terrified over the weakness of the 120,000 men in South Africa, which with the reinforcements now arriving ought to be able to overcome an enemy numerically inferior. He asserted that the country is ready to make every sacrifice. In the commons Mr. Balfour replied to Mr. Campbell-Bannerman and said the government had never been informed by Sir W. Buller of the insufficiency of the British army in South Africa. The government, he said, accepts all responsibilities, and if the house can not support the present cabinet he would undertake to support any other government which would terminate the war. Mr. Campbell-Bannerman replied, vehemently criticizing the chancellor of the exchequer and demanding the substitution of Sir Alfred Milner at the Cape.

An official communication from Gen. Buller says that Spion-kop was evacuated by orders of Col. Thornycroft. (Col. Thornycroft commands a force of colonial mounted infantry.) He commends the bravery of that officer and says that to him belongs the honor of saving the army from the highly critical situation in which it was placed.—An official document says the British lost 40 per cent of their effective force. The official list gives 129 killed, 393 wounded and 60 missing. (This must refer to the losses of some particular force.)—A report is current that Gen. Buller will undertake a new advance by a different road. From Ladysmith news is received that the Boers are fortifying Spion-kop. They are also said to have received reinforcements from the Transvaal and have established a new camp near Colenso.—It is rumored that Gen. Kitchener is to be sent to take command in Natal.—A mixed up telegram, said to be from Pretoria, says that the British under Gen. Groubier had attacked Colesberg and had been repelled. (If we are not mistaken, Gen. Groubier is a Free State commander.)—Further advices from Natal says the removal of the wounded from Spion-kop battlefield took a whole day. The field hospitals at Spearmanfarm were completely full, with not another bed available. The Boers removed and treated many of the British wounded without considering their prisoners.

FEB. 1.—A supplementary list of the losses at Spion-kop, published this morning, gives 129 killed, 392 wounded and 59 missing; total 580 men. A second list issued later states that 215 soldiers were taken prisoners, which with the 70 officers before reported, raises the number to 285. The total losses, says another telegram, now mount up to 1,400.—A report is current that Gen. Buller has been ordered to remain on the defensive, although the evening papers state that he has recrossed the Tugela and engaged the enemy.—A telegram from Cairo says a thousand Egyptian soldiers have revolted at Omdurman.

In the commons to-day Sir Charles Dilke condemned the ignorance of the government in regard to the South African war.—From Portsmouth it is said that all officers on leave have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness for active service.

FEB. 2.—The war office says it has no knowledge of Gen. Buller's reported advance.—The war office now announces that the total losses of the British at Spion-kop were 1845.—Gen. Tucker with the 7th division has left Capetown for Modder river. The vote on the vote of censure is fixed for Tuesday (6th).—In the commons Mr. James Bryce spoke

against the policy and attitude of Joseph Chamberlain, and Mr. Goschen defended him. Mr. Balfour announced that the arbitration principle adopted at The Hague will not apply to the Anglo-Transvaal war. (This is what all nations will say when they do not wish to yield a point; consequently arbitration will be a farce.)

FEB. 3.—The war office says it has received no telegrams from South Africa. (Consequently the telegrams contain many unfounded rumors).—The Boers attacked Gen. Methuen's camp at Modder river on 31st ult. Result not mentioned.—Capetown advices state that the Afrikaander press is attacking Sir Alfred Milner.—In the commons Mr. Goschen declared that the cabinet were unanimous in regard to all the war measures taken.—Col. Sanderson (who dearly loves a fight) created a violent disturbance in the commons by accusing the Irish nationalists of attacking the government from behind, while the Boers attacked in front. In conformity with the speaker's demand he partly withdrew the accusation.

FEB. 4.—The war office has received telegrams announcing that Gen. Buller crossed the Tugela on Friday at night and is marching to Ladysmith *via* Acton Homes. The government says no more news will be given until Gen. Buller reaches Ladysmith.—A Pretoria telegram says that every thing is quiet at Mafeking and that a Boer patrol had captured a train of munitions at Vrysheid.

FEB. 5.—According to its new resolution the war office is refusing information to the press. (This looks like resentment because of press criticisms.) In a fight, however, the press will prove to be stronger than the cabinet.—The *Daily Mail* says that discord has appeared in the cabinet.—The *Daily News* says the enemy is developing great activity about Colesberg.—In a speech in the commons Mr. Chamberlain blames the Boers for the war and says that in a short time Great Britain will have 200,000 men in South Africa.

United States.

JAN. 30.—A telegram from Colombia announces the defeat of the rebels at Bucaramanga and Cerrito. Peace in that country is now said to be guaranteed—for at least until the next revolution breaks out.)

JAN. 31.—Meetings of Boer sympathizers are being held all over the country.

FEB. 1.—A Manila telegram says the principal Philippine chiefs of the province of Abra are disposed to accept the proposed American municipal laws.

FEB. 2.—President McKinley has sent to congress the report of the Philippine commission.

FEB. 4.—It is expected that the commercial treaty between France and the United States will soon be ratified.—The elections for provincial assemblies in Cuba are fixed for May 1st.—Mr. Goebel, the democratic nominee for the governorship of Kentucky, was recently assaulted and has died from the injuries received.

FEB. 5.—It is said that the American and British governments have reached an accord in regard to the Nicaragua canal, the latter surrendering the right to fiscalize as provided for in the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, but having the right of unrestricted use of the canal.

Spain.

JAN. 31.—Great damages are reported from the tempest raging yesterday on the northern coast of Spain.—In Madrid there are said to be 5,000 cases of influenza—all, however, of a mild character.—The government has prohibited a meeting in Barcelona in favor of the Boers.

Italy

JAN. 30.—A rupture in diplomatic relations between Italy and Turkey is imminent, because of the kidnapping of a beautiful Italian girl in Smyrna and shutting her up in a harem in Constantinople. The girl's name is Sylvia Genetti. The Italian minister has demanded her release, which has been refused by the Porte because she has embraced Islamism.

JAN. 31.—The Italian minister at Constantinople having threatened to demand his passports in case the kidnapped Italian girl Sylvia Genetti is not given up she has been surrendered to the legion.

FEB. 1.—A project has been presented to the deputies opening an extraordinary credit of 97 millions of liras in the war department to be expended between 1900 and 1905. (This is sheer madness.)

France.

JAN. 30.—The striking carpenters returned to work on the Paris exposition buildings this morning.—The council of state this morning decided upon the projects for coast and colonial defence, an increase in the fleet, and in favor of a system of submarine cables connecting France with her colonies.—The premier stated that he proposed to send a letter to Cardinal Richelieu censuring his action in visiting the Assumptionist fathers after their condemnation, and declared that he would suspend the stipends of every bishop and curé who conspired the sentence pronounced against that association. This was effectively carried out later by suspending the stipends of an archbishop and five bishops.

FEB. 3.—An inquiry is to be opened in regard to the character and value of the property possessed by religious communities in France.

Germany.

JAN. 30.—A Berlin telegram says that Dr. Leyds will go to Russia.—In an interview Dr. Leyds says one of the conditions of peace will be the restitution of the territory previously taken away from the Boer republics, and the concession of a seaport.

JAN. 31.—Telegrams from Pretoria via Lourenço Marques state that the losses of the Boers at Spion-kop were 53 killed and 120 wounded.

THE BOERS AS VOLUNTEERS.

The Boers are affording us a magnificent object lesson on the value of volunteers in defensive warfare. They are strictly volunteers. That is to say, they are not trained at all in barracks; and though, when in the field, they are under strict laws, their discipline consists really in their readiness to obey. A few of their officers may be instructed men imported from Holland and Germany, but the majority are avowedly or practically appointed by themselves, being selected as men whom the volunteers are individually willing to follow. All the Boers really know is how to occupy strong positions, how to secure cover, how to render their groups less liable to get killed, and how, when they get the chance, to shoot straight. Physically, no doubt, they are exceptionally hard men, accustomed to life on the veldt, experienced horsemen, and as good at topography as a huntsman's whips, while they are much older than our soldiers or than most of our volunteers, and little liable to break down from overexertion. Still, as many fights on the hills have shown, they are not better men physically than our own, who can, in particular, outmatch them on foot; and look how well they are defending themselves. They stand up straight to our best troops. They execute complicated movements, lumberingly indeed, and when they have heavy artillery to drag, rather slowly, but they are usually in the right place when fighting begins; and if they retire, or are routed, it is after inflicting losses which an army that can only be reinforced by sea feels very severely.—*The Spectator*.

GEN. WOODGATE.

Colonel Edward Robert Prevost Woodgate, C. B., C. M. G., who is brevet major-general commended the 9th brigade of Sir Charles Warren's division and was recently killed at Spion-kop, had seen much service. Born in 1815, he entered the 4th Foot in 1835 as sub-lieutenant. He served with his regiment in the Abyssinia campaign of 1868, and took part in the battle of Arogee and the capture of Magdala, receiving the medal. His next campaign was with Sir Garnet Wolseley in the Ashante war of 1873-74, and he took part in the actions of Essam, Ainsih, Abrakrampa, the battle of Amoaful, and the capture of Coomassie, being specially mentioned in despatches and receiving the medal and clasp. He joined the Royal Lancaster regiment as captain in 1873 and took part in the Zulu war of 1879, being present at the battles of Kambula and Ulundi, again being specially mentioned in despatches and receiving medal and clasp with the brevet of major. His colonelcy dates from 1897.

THE SEIZURE OF AMERICAN GOODS

Washington, Jan. 2.—The state department to-day received from United States Ambassador Choate at London by cable a statement of the facts he had developed in connection with the seizure by British warships of American goods on the three merchant vessels, Beatrice, Mashona and Maria. The goods comprised not only flour, but miscellaneous articles of common trade, and while they were shipped for Lourenço Marques in British and German ships, yet the contention of our officials is that they were not subject to seizure. They could not lodge representations on the subject until they were possessed of a knowledge of the facts, but as soon as Mr. Choate's statement came to hand to day an instruction was cable to him to inform the British government that we could not admit the right of seizure in these cases.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce*.

BRITISH DEFENSE FUND.

The *Daily Mail* of January 5 makes the following statement: "We understand that the defense committee of the Cabinet, after careful consideration of the question of the defense of the empire, particularly with regard to artillery, will shortly call for the expenditure of £5,000,000 to make good deficiencies and to place the nation on a par with other great powers. The new equipment will be provided as specially as possible, and while sufficiently mobile for use in the field, it is intended to be adaptable to the necessities of what are known as guns of position."

THE HELP FROM RIO.

In addition to the £700 noted yesterday, we have received from our valued contemporary, the *Rio News*, £5 5s, for the right to reprint the poem.

The *Rio News* of Dec. 5 contains a report of the meeting at which the fund was started, and which was most enthusiastic in its proceedings. Mr. DeLisle making a speech full of good sense and sound patriotism. His remarks were ably supported by Sir Vincent Barrington and Mr. Tom Cross.—*Daily Mail*, Dec. 7.

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PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOURÉUX, Editor and Proprietor

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RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 6th, 1900.

THERE may be some cause for complaint in the haste with which foreign consuls at Buenos Aires announced the appearance of bubonic pest and refused to issue clean bills of health, but at the same time it is the common practice, and Argentina has been as great a delinquent as any other nation. In these questions of international restrictions on commerce as a means of shutting out dangerous diseases, there is much to complain of. The whole subject requires reform, from beginning to end. But, in the mean time, if every nation has the right to levy quarantines and take other precautionary measures without regard to the interests and convenience of others, then its representatives abroad have the right to make their own investigations and reports in regard to the sanitary state of the ports and countries where they are located. The United States even maintains medical officers in foreign ports to inspect emigrants to the United States, to inspect ships and to report on the sanitary condition of foreign ports. Naturally all this is done independently of local officials, and without doubt the United States sanitary authorities would act in accordance with the reports of their own medical officer, even when contradicted by the local authorities. The right to investigate the sanitary condition of a foreign port is no worse than that of imposing a quarantine against that port. And of all nations, Argentina has been one of the most zealous and arbitrary in the matter of imposing quarantines. She has even gone so far as to treat with contempt the medical officers of foreign steamships and to insist on their carrying their own sanitary inspectors in order to secure admission to Argentine ports without undergoing quarantine. And in one case, of which we have personal knowledge, the Argentine inspector was a pharmacist and not a medical man. Under the circumstances, the Argentine government can hardly insist upon the complaint which it has made, unless it is prepared to make concessions. As we have said, the whole subject needs reforming. As now imposed, quarantines are vexatious, useless and extremely burdensome. And more than that, they are extremely unjust, for they place the losses and burdens upon innocent shoulders. To be just, all expenses and prejudices occasioned by a quarantine should be borne by the nation imposing it and benefiting by it, and not by the shipowner, shipper, merchant and traveller who are accidentally caught in its meshes.

SIGNIFICANT FIGURES.

We have already had occasion to see that last year consumers were obliged, on account of the prevailing financial and commercial depression, to decrease their purchases of such articles of general consumption as fresh and dried beef. In the trade in other articles of prime necessity there was likewise a

considerable decline, as is shown by the following comparative statement of receipts at Rio de Janeiro for the years 1898 and 1899:

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Salt. | |
| Brazilian: | |
| Litres, 1898..... | 19,953,260 |
| 1899..... | 17,733,468 |
| | Decrease... 2,219,792 |
| Foreign: | |
| Tons, 1898..... | 4,098 |
| 1899..... | 2,140 |
| | Decrease... 1,958 |
| Bags, 1898..... | 6,000 |
| 1899..... | 1,000 |
| | Decrease... 5,000 |
| Litres, 1898..... | 2,930,700 |
| 1899..... | 0 |
| | Decrease... 2,930,700 |
| Moios, 1898..... | 230 |
| 1899..... | 0 |
| | Decrease... 230 |
| Codfish. | |
| Packages, 1898..... | 125,870 |
| 1899..... | 91,365 |
| | Decrease... 34,505 |
| Lard. | |
| Kegs, 1898..... | 161,455 |
| 1899..... | 130,102 |
| | Decrease... 31,353 |
| Cases, 1898..... | 16,434 |
| 1899..... | 11,447 |
| | Decrease... 4,987 |
| Bacon and Salt Pork. | |
| Packages, 1898..... | 23,039 |
| 1899..... | 4,700 |
| | Decrease... 18,339 |
| The figures in regard to lard, bacon and salt pork refer only to the imports from the United States, but it is probable that there was also a decrease in the receipts of lard from Rio Grande do Sul, for, as our readers will remember, the manufacturers in that state had decided to diminish their shipments. | |
| When people are unable to buy a sufficient quantity of even the commonest foodstuffs, general trade must necessarily suffer, and such, as every one is aware, has actually been the case. The following is a comparative statement of the importation of dry goods in the last two years: | |
| Cotton. | |
| Packages, 1898..... | 46,618 |
| 1899..... | 28,462 |
| | Decrease... 18,156 |
| Woolen. | |
| Packages, 1898..... | 5,490 |
| 1899..... | 3,764 |
| | Decrease... 1,726 |
| Linen. | |
| Packages, 1898..... | 774 |
| 1899..... | 767 |
| | Decrease... 7 |
| Silk. | |
| Packages, 1898..... | 255 |
| 1899..... | 197 |
| | Decrease... 58 |

In the importation of Portuguese and Spanish wines there was last year a large decrease, for which the slight improvement in the trade in French wines offers a most inadequate compensation.

That the building trade is not prosperous is shown by the following comparative statement of imports of building materials:

| | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| American Pine. | |
| Feet, 1898..... | 35,768,310 |
| 1899..... | 32,676,747 |
| | Decrease... 3,091,563 |
| Cement. | |
| Barrels, 1898..... | 135,960 |
| 1899..... | 130,957 |
| | Decrease... 5,003 |

In the quantity of coal imported the increase is so slight as to show that the transportation and manufacturing industries are making no progress. The figures are as follows:

| | |
|-----------|----------------|
| 1899..... | 576,123 tons. |
| 1898..... | 575,835 " |
| | Increase 288 " |

When the trade of a country languishes through the inability of the people to pay for what they require, a wise government seeks to improve the situation by reducing the burdens of

taxpayers. An opportunity for doing this was placed within the reach of the Brazilian government by the funding scheme, which in the last 18 months has relieved it temporarily of the necessity of meeting obligations whose amount, according to the commercial retrospect of the *Journal do Commercio*, has averaged £ 240,493 a month and from which for 18 months longer it will continue to obtain similar relief. Unfortunately the government, instead of availing itself of this opportunity, is constantly increasing the burdens of the people and is thus wantonly preventing the development of resources that are sorely needed by the country.

THE resolution of the British war office to give out no more news regarding G. M. Buller's movements, coupled with the publication of garbled messages and the suppression of all information in press dispatches and letters which does not meet the approval of the military censor, is in our opinion a great mistake. The only reasonable excuse that can be given for such a policy is that of preventing information of projected movements from reaching the enemy, and in this case the chances of this are very slight. Why the English people should be denied all knowledge of accomplished events, we can not understand.

CORRESPONDENCE.

DEFESA NACIONAL.

Under the above heading I find in the *Piz* the following information which may interest some of our readers, who may not have seen the original:

The soldiers of the British army leave slowly and in correct line, marching with all martial elegance, esthetically triumphant, taking a food supply composed of the finest dishes, of the most appetising preserves, of the most generous liquors, as though the tents to be erected in the camp of battle, should be to cover tables for splendid banquets, where crystal ought to shine, instead of the cold steel of the bayonet.

"The vices of Falfast are what destroy and annihilate the strength of the British soldier. The school of the soldier ought preferably to be a school of privations, rather than a *paedagogic* academy of enjoyment; starvation is often a necessity in war. Sobriety ought to defeat intemperance, therefore it is very natural that the Boer should defeat the Briton."

"The Brazilian soldier under this aspect is an excellent soldier."

From the foregoing "Tommy" must be having a rare time of it.

In any case it is very evident that Sr. Redactor do *Ossô* is greatly in favor of a series of systematic starvation courses being added to the soldiers' education; probably it was owing to this propensity that his journal was dubbed the *Ossô*.

It is generally understood that starvation undermines the constitution, and I should think it would scarcely add to the fighting qualities of any man; it certainly would be of great advantage if the troops in besieged towns were so many "Suecics." However as Sr. redactor is such an advocate for starvation courses for soldiers, I suppose he will have no objection to make an experiment himself, and to start on he might lay in a bale of alfafa and a sack of milho.

IRISHMAN.

Rio, 2nd Feby, 1900.

PATRIOTIC FUND.

With the continuance of the war English patriotism is rising in all its strength.

Many persons in Rio seeing the necessity for further help resolved to call a meeting of Britishers to see if something further could not be done to increase the fund. Accordingly a meeting was held on the 1st instant at the City Club, kindly lent for the occasion, attended by Messrs. Rev. Irvine Crawshaw (in the chair), Savile, Hampshire, Whicliello, W. H. Whicliello, Finlay, Barrow, (represented by H. A. Livings) Bryan, Okell, Roberts, Haynes, Atee, Johnson, Brook, Pritchard, Bardsley, Pryor, and C. Jackson.

The chairman remarked that the outset that whilst the distress among the wives and families, etc., inevitably appealed for our sympathies, it had now become an imperial necessity that the war should be carried on until England's honour and prestige are satisfied.

The home government is practically doing all it can in the matter of relief, but a great deal must be left to private benevolence to aid the families and dependents of those engaged in active service, whilst it is very desirable that the hands of the government should be strengthened by the knowledge of the fact that Britishers abroad are keenly alive to England's honour.

Mr. Whicliello joined in support of Mr. Crawshaw's remarks and thanked Messrs. Haynes and Finlay for their cooperation in the initiation of this new attempt to gain funds.

The meeting resolved to appoint a Committee whose business it should be to collect monthly, or other, subscriptions which should be forwarded monthly, through the treasurer

of the Patriotic Fund already existing, and that this new movement should be considered an offshoot of that Fund.

COFFEE NOTES

Should the French government impose double its present import duties on coffee, who will suffer most? In our opinion the French people will hardly care to pay the cost, nor will they wish to do without coffee. Brazil will suffer, of course, but less perhaps than France.

The minister of industry has advised the director of the Central railway that he has assented to the petition of the coffee commissaries to be relieved of the obligation of having their coffee sent to a central deposit. They can hereafter take their coffee to their own deposits.

The ship *Sumali*, which cleared for New York on Thursday, takes a cargo of 82,163 bags of coffee, shipped by Messrs. J. W. Daane & Co. of this city. This is not only the largest cargo which has ever left this port in a sailing vessel, but is the largest that has ever cleared in any vessel with but one exception. And in the case of the exception, the cargo came partly from Santos, while the *Sumali's* cargo was entirely made up here and was shipped by one firm—probably the largest single shipment on record.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

A telegram of the 24th inst. from Rio Grande do Sul says that at that date the castilians were threatening to attack the printing-offices of the *Echo do Sul* and *Tribuna do Povo*.

We see by the Mansion House Fund report published January 4th that the English officers and men of the St. John del Rey Mining Co., of Morro Velho, contributed £ 200, which was a very generous donation.

On the 25th ult. 5 boxes of gold were shipped at Ouro Preto, valued at 250,000, and 6 boxes from Morro Velho at Honorio Bicalho station, valued at 359,000. The 11 boxes paid freight and export duties amounting to 24,708,763.

In Santos three sanitary inspectors have been deprived of employment because the pest declines to continue operations in that city. Here the inspectors at 6000 a month each are still holding on with the fond hope that the pest will do something for them.

According to late advices from Pará the rival presidents of the opera bouffe republic on the Rio Acre, Braga and G. Ivez, have come to an understanding. Braga has made G. Ivez his generalissimo, and he will command the republic's half clad army of 4,000 men.

The returning board of directors, state of Rio de Janeiro, was unable to act on the 30th ult. because of the display of force in the streets in conjunction with the assembling of roughs. The governor is apparently determined to have the election all his own way.

A conflict some days ago between a planter and a colonist on a plantation near Engenheiro Brodowski station on the Mogyana railway, São Paulo, resulted in the planter shooting the colonist and wounding him. The *Diario Popular* blames the planter for imprudence and harsh treatment.

There were 61 cases of yellow fever under treatment in the hospitals of Sorocaba on Friday last. During the day there were 2 entries of new cases, 8 deaths and 5 cases discharged as cured, leaving 61 under treatment. The number of cases under treatment in their own residences is not given. At Casa Branca on the same day there were 3 new cases, 5 discharged as cured and 3 remaining under treatment. In the city of São Paulo, two cases were sent to the Isolamento. A case of fever was also reported from the station of Barueri.

RAILROAD NOTES

The Viação Paulista (tramway) has gone into liquidation, and its traffic manager, Sr. Quintino Boacuyvi Junior, has been made receiver.

The new director of the Central railway, Dr. Gustavo da Silveira, entered upon the formal discharge of the duties of that position on the 30th ult.

At Petropolis it is said the secretary of public works and industry is trying to secure modifications in the new Leopoldina tariff which shall favor agriculturists. Subsequent statements are to the effect that the company accepts the modifications.

The report of negotiations for the sale or lease of the Central railway has recently been revived. The *Journal do Commercio* referred to the subject in a brief item on last Wednesday and the *Gazeta de Noticias* on the following day asserted that among the proposals reported to have been made to the government there is one offering £100,000 a month for the lease of the road. This proposal, says the *Gazeta*, is reported to have been made by Brazilians who expect to obtain American capital for the transaction. An anonymous writer in the same journal says that the road was sold last November to an Anglo-Belgian-German syndicate, which bound itself not to make known the transaction until authorized by the government to do so.

—The *Journal do Commercio* hints that an operation is on foot, to be carried out within the country, which affects the Central railway. We can not entertain much hope of good results from the lease or purchase of that property by a national syndicate. If it is true that such a syndicate has offered £100,000 a month rent for the line, then disaster must surely follow, for the minister knows perfectly well that the road can not possibly yield a surplus sufficient to pay even a smaller rental under existing conditions.

—Telegrams from Bahía on the 3rd inst. state that a strike had broken out at Cachoira on the Central of Bahia railway, the strikers demanding shorter days and more pay. It is stated that all the employees of the road are in sympathy with the strike. Traffic had been completely suspended, the strikers removing necessary parts of the locomotives and emptying the reservoirs. The strikers number 500 men, and their demands are for a reduction of two hours in the day's work and an increase of 30 per cent in their pay.

—The estimated traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway for the week ending January 27th were \$82,462 in currency, which at 73 1/2 d. exchange produced £12,157 in sterling. In the corresponding week of last year the currency receipts were 319,115\$, (showing an increase of 63,347\$ for this year) which at 71 1/32 d. exchange produced £9,765—an increase of £2,386 in sterling for 1900. The aggregate receipts in sterling since January 1st have been £39,000 this year, against £36,210 last year, showing an increase of £2,790.

—At the general meeting of shareholders of the União Sorocabana e Ituaia railway on the 29th ult. the proposal of the directors was practically accepted. Two resolutions were adopted: the first authorizing the directors to borrow up to £1,000,000 sterling with which to purchase the titles held by the national government; and the second providing that when this operation is realized the capital of the company shall be reduced by 25 per cent. We can not believe that the company will find it easy to borrow a million sterling abroad, in view of its continued defaults. No first class banking-house will care to deal with such a company.

BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS' LARGE BUSINESS.

Last year was the biggest year for business ever known in the history of the Baldwin Locomotive Works.

In the year 1899 the works completed 908 locomotives, having an average tonnage of 129,000 pounds. For the past ten years the number of engines made has been as follows: 1890, 946; 1891, 899; 1892, 731; 1893, 772; 1894, 315; 1895, 401; 1896, 507; 1897, 501; 1898, 752; 1899, 908.

In 1899 38 more locomotives were completed, but the gross tonnage of 1899 was much larger. In 1899 the men employed by the works numbered 7,250, while in 1890 only 5,400 were at work.

The demand for steel in every branch of industry, amounting almost to a famine, at times rendered it almost impossible to proceed with the desired rapidity, and lessened by fully 100 the number of locomotives manufactured. Only for this product for the year would have been over 1,000. Owing to this difficulty it was found necessary to refuse many orders, and in some cases it was found necessary to cancel orders already taken.

There were 358 locomotives exported to foreign countries. Mexico and Canada were good customers, and England, France, Russia, China and Japan were buyers. Some locomotives were sent also to Bavaria.

During the past year the firm distributed in this city in wages about \$5,000,000. This amount, it is expected, will be exceeded during the present year.—*Philadelphia Press.*

SHIPPING NOTES

—The imposition of twenty days quarantine on Argentine arrivals seems unnecessarily heavy.

—The minister of interior and justice has issued a *portaria* declaring the ports of Madeira clean.

—The new Brazilian ironclad «*Marechal Deodoro*» left Las Palmas on the 25th ult. en route for Brazil.

—The P. S. N. Co.'s steamer «*Oravira*» left Rio on the 31st ult. for Europe with the following passengers: Mrs. John R. Allen and child, Mr. C. A. Botelho and 16 third-class.

—The passengers who left Rio for New York on the 3rd inst., by the Lampot & Holt liner «*Buffon*» were the following: Mr. and Mrs. Emilie Thun, Mr. G. H. Wilson and 15 third-class.

—The passengers who arrived in Rio on the 30th ult. by the Pacific Co's steamer «*Liguria*» from Europe, Pernambuco and Bahia were the following: Messrs. Roberto A. Mather, Oscar Ferreira and Antonio P. Mafreto.

—The passengers from the River Plate which arrived here on the Pacific steamer «*Oravira*» were taken back to Iha Grande on the 31st ult. by that steamer, which had no communication with the shore at this port.

—Official advice was sent to the foreign representatives in this capital, on Wednesday last, declaring that the ports of Rio de Janeiro and Santos are clean. Of course, this is to say there is no more pest in the two ports!

—The steamer *La Madeleine*, which left this port on December 27, having called here in distress, is reported by a telegram from Majorca to have been burned at sea. All the crew escaped, except the cook. The vessel was loaded with saltpetre.

—The mail steamer captain's life on this coast at the present moment is not an enviable one. When he arrives here, he is quarantined if he should have called at Lisbon. At Buenos Aires he is quarantined for calling at Rio. And at Montevideo and Rio he is quarantined for having called at Buenos Aires. And when his voyage is ended, the managing director is likely to quarantine him for having made such a money-losing voyage.

WHAT QUARANTINE COSTS.

Consequent upon the ten days' quarantine imposed by our health board on all steamers arriving here from Rio, the Pacific Steam Navigation Co. has suspended its steamers from calling at Rio. This new fine table will come into force with the ss «*Orissa*» leaving Liverpool on the 25th inst, which will continue direct from La Pallice to Pernambuco, Bahia, Montevideo and the west coast ports, and with the ss «*Oravia*» sailing from Montevideo on the 26th inst. for Bahia, Pernambuco, etc. to Liverpool.

The Royal Mail S. P. Co. also advises whomsoever it may concern that their sailing from Southampton on the 3rd prox. will not call at Rio, but come to Montevideo direct from B. N. Y. The ss «*Ethe*» sailing hence to-morrow will call at Rio and Lisbon and will be followed on the 26th inst. by the ss «*Araró*» for Bahia, Pernambuco and Southampton, in both cases, *via* the Canaries.—*Buenos Aires Herald*, Jan. 18.

LOCAL NOTES

—The government has granted six months leave of absence to Dr. Cyro de Azevedo, the Brazilian minister at Berlin.

—Will the *Paiz* allow us to ask one little question?—Of what use is the best gun in the world if you don't know how to use it?

—The Portuguese government had advised its legation here that there have been no new cases of bubonic pest in Oporto since January 19.

—Hot as the last three days have been, they are nothing beside the hot weather experienced at Buenos Aires. There is an advantage in being in the tropics in summer.

—On the nights of Thursday and Friday there were serious disturbances in this city, said to have been caused by marines and petty officers of the navy.

—An unknown foreigner was killed on the evening of the 30th at the Rua America crossing of the Central railway. A locomotive ran over him and killed him instantly.

—The long spell of cool, rainy weather came to an end on Thursday last. It's a pity we can not associate this remarkable January with the beginning of the new century.

—On Wednesday last the resignation of the municipal prefect Dr. Cesário Alvim, was accepted, and by a decree of the same date Dr. Coelho Rodrigues was appointed his successor.

—We see in the reports from South Africa the name of «*DeHorn*». Can it be our former Melville Hora of Montevideo, who was in South Africa when last heard from?—*Buenos Aires Herald.*

—The syndics managing the ferry service across the bay have climbed down, and passengers can now buy tickets at the old rates. Brazilians are slowly learning not to submit to impositions.

—At the audience held by the minister of foreign affairs on Wednesday last, United States Minister Bryan expressed a desire that Brazil should be represented at the Pan-American exposition to be held this year at Buffalo, New York.

—The population of this city is estimated by the health authorities at 779,879. The estimate is, in our opinion, considerably too large, but if it is correct, the consumption of fresh meat averages less than one kilo per diem for every ten inhabitants.

—The returning board of the 3rd district of the state of Rio de Janeiro has protested against the intervention of the state government in the count of the vote polled at the recent congressional election and against the acts of intimidation committed by the police authorities.

—How is it, Joseph C., that the general of our special statistics army can afford to work for us gratis when he can't even afford to pay us what he owes us?—«*Ah!* That, your excellency, is one of the mysteries that perplex all who are unacquainted with the secrets of financial strategy.»

—Two returning boards have been solving the election returns in this capital, and with the following results on the vote for senator: (1) Barata Ribeiro 12,199; Xavier da Silveira 6,102; total 18,292 with 225 in separate; (2) Xavier da Silveira 8,078; Barata Ribeiro 7,031; total 15,379, with 585 in separate. There seems to be abundant scope for the imagination in such returns.

—Dr. Cesário Alvim has resigned the office of prefect of the Federal District and has been succeeded by ex-Senator Coelho Rodrigues. Like his predecessor the new prefect is a man of conservative tendencies and under favorable circumstances would doubtless be a competent administrator; but whether he can overcome the difficulties with which Dr. Cesário Alvim has been unable to cope remains to be seen.

As our hurried effort to distribute the news contained in supplementary telegrams by sending advices to three or four central points has not proved satisfactory, we will try to print the telegrams and send them to all the subscribers. There may be some delay in this, for we can not be at all times in readiness to act promptly, but subscribers may be assured that we will send them the telegrams as quickly as possible.

—The many friends of Miss Violet Chawner, who was for some time connected with the nursing staff of the Strangers' Hospital of this city, will be interested to hear that she has joined the ambulance corps of the Army Nursing Service and left England for South Africa on the 30th ult. She received her appointment on Christmas day, and embarked five days later. She will have the good wishes of a host of friends here in Brazil.

—I am very much puzzled to know how you do it, said Smalwytt one day last week. «There are certainly some extraordinary resemblances between your telegrams and those of the other papers, and as yours are published the day before I can see how you work it. You must be 'tapping' the intentions of their correspondents in Europe.» And Smalwytt lit up the office with a smile that would have done our hypochondriacal contemporary good to see.

—Complaints are now being made public of the treatment accorded to passengers at Iha Grande. A lady passenger by the «*Bertha*» had a quantity of choice fruits, preserved meats, etc., valued at 500\$, but when she finished quarantine she left the empty boxes given to her, the employees of the lazaretto having finished their contents. Of course all this is done for our sanitary salvation. Another passenger, a Portuguese, had eight hams, but these also went to feed our sanitary protectors.

—The late chamber of deputies before adjourning passed a resolution requiring the next chamber to respect certificates issued by returning boards. This would, perhaps, be eminently satisfactory, if there were any way of distinguishing a genuine returning board from one that is counterfeit. In this city and apparently in nearly every district throughout the country there are two sets of men each of which calls itself a returning board and issues certificates to the candidates that it chooses to consider elected. Just imagine the disorderly scenes and immoral compact that will result from this muddle when congress meets.

—«He says he wishes to speak to you.»—«Has he paid for his ticket?—» «He isn't a patient, Your Excellency. He's the national printing office man.» «What does he want?—» «He says he wants a certificate from one of the returning boards. He's afraid that congress won't vote the appropriation for the special statistics army, if he isn't counted in.»—«I know what he wants. He'll try the earth. Well, go and tell him that I'll try to find a place for him in the Mato Grosso delegation. But, if he's crowded out of congress, I suppose he'll be consoled if I appoint him commander-in-chief of the army of consumption tax supervisors.»

—According to Dr. Nuno de Andrade there were 2,282 small pox patients sent to the São Sebastião hospital last year. He admits that during the same year yellow fever and small pox were treated under the same roof, the wards being separated only by a single wooden partition. He says also that there are official proofs that convalescent yellow fever patients have taken small-pox in that hospital, and *vice versa*. He says he insisted on separate pavilions and now the patients of the two diseases are kept separate. These interesting particulars are made public because the prefect had reflected on the doctor, and therefore the truth must be told.

—«The news from the River Plate,» observed Mr. Smalwytt thoughtfully, «fills me with anxious forebodings, and I am confidently expecting that Dr. Nuno de Andrade will soon initiate measures to protect us against a malady worse even than bubonic plague. He's a born chest protector, is Dr. Nuno, and how hot or how cold he's bound to be at his post. Sometimes I think he's in partnership with Murtinho, trying to keep us from pegging out so that Murtinho can keep on taxing us. But to return to the River! What a horrible time they are having down there! Why, bubonic is mere child's play in comparison! Just think of the thermometer at 39° Cent., or a little over 102° in our good old fashioned Fahrenheit! That's a good stiff fever temperature, my friend; and a couple of degrees more means dissolution! Then please, take note that there were 22 deaths from sunstroke on Saturday, and 85 cases with 73 deaths on Sunday! Great Scott, what's bubonic pest compared to that? I'm sure Dr. Nuno de Andrade will impose quarantines on everything Argentine hereafter, including the weather. We don't want this terrible epidemic of sunstroke, and we don't want any 39° Cent. in the shade. Dr. Nuno should fumigate every wind from the south, and put 40 days and 40 nights quarantine on every arrival. And I'm not sure but what he should cut the telegraph wires. It makes me hot to read such telegrams.»

—We are keenly feeling the want of an accurate thermometer. Like the war department in London, the war came upon us—the hot weather, we mean—before we were prepared for it, and now we have nothing but a wet shirt to tell us how hot it is.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

We have been requested by Rev. and Mrs. H. C. Tucker to print the following:

Dear Mr. Lamoureux,

Will you kindly permit us to express to our many friends, through the columns of *The Rio News*, our grateful appreciation of their words of sympathy and consolation in the bereavement that has recently befallen us in the death of our little boy. Were it expected of us, so many have written that we could not easily undertake to reply to each, but we would like for all to know that we do most sincerely appreciate their kindness.

«Go to thy rest, fair child!
Go to thy dreamless bed,
Gentle, and meek, and mild,
With blessings on thy head:
Fresh roses in thy hand,
Buds on thy pillow laid,
Haste from this blighting land,
Where flowers so quickly fade.»

RIO CRICKET AND ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

On the 11th of January last, the annual general meeting of the Association was held at the City Club, there being over thirty members present.

The chairman, Mr. George E. Cox, announced that the business before the meeting was the passing of the accounts for 1899 and the election of the new committee for the coming season. Mr. Lomas, in the absence of the hon. treasurer, stated that the cash balance in hand amounted to R. 242\$150, which was satisfactory when taking into consideration the heavy expenses necessary for the equipment of the ground.

The cash statements were then exhibited, and after the election of Messrs. Woldstenholme and Lloyd as auditors, the accounts were duly passed, subject to their certificate.

The new committee was then elected by ballot, as follows:

Messrs. Barrow, Barry, Conolly, Cox, Evers, N. W. Jackson, T. C. Jackson, Lomas, R. Morrissey and Stutfield, Messrs. Tyler and R. C. Morrissey being next on the list.

The chairman reported that four gentlemen had already taken advantage of the by-law by which one could become a life member by a single payment of Rs. 500\$00. A further by-law had also been passed by the committee subject to the approval of the general meeting. It was to the effect that any proprietor presenting one or more R. C. A. A. shares to the Association should *in insio facta* become a life member. This resolution being unanimously approved Messrs. Geo. E. Cox, R. P. de Saone and F. S. Youle announced their intention of availing themselves of same.

The chairman went on to say that there was every probability of a cricket team from the River Plate coming to visit us in June when a return match would be played, as Rio had been down there six or seven years ago. He also stated that efforts would be made to get up a lawn tennis match against São Paulo.

With a vote of thanks to the chairman the proceedings concluded.

At a subsequent committee meeting a letter received from Mr. F. W. Barrow was read regretting his inability to serve on the committee so Mr. H. F. Tyler was duly elected in substitution.

The officers for the ensuing year are as follows:

President, Mr. George E. Cox; Vice-President, Mr. T. C. Jackson; Secretary, Mr. A. L. Stutfield; Treasurer, Mr. G. H. Lomas; Cricket Captain, Mr. R. Morrissey; Lawn Tennis Capt., Mr. P. Barry.

It was much regretted that Mr. E. P. de Saone was leaving Rio, and was therefore compelled to resign the vice-presidency of the Association.

The secretary was requested to write a letter thanking him in the name of the committee for his many valuable services.

A hearty vote of thanks was also accorded Mr. Harold Evers, the retiring hon. secretary. The chairman Mr. Cox remarking that in all his experience of clubs he had never come across a more painstaking, conscientious and hard-working secretary.

The cash statement for 1900 with the auditors certificate is printed below and with so large a membership (about 220 now) there is no need to prophesy a long and prosperous career to the club. The treasurer hopes to be able to pay off this year all, or a large amount of the outstanding debt of Rs. 4,000\$00 so generously advanced by Mr. George E. Cox.

In the early stages of a club as large as this, there are so many necessities to be purchased and in future there will be probably a considerable saving in the items of maintenance and sundries.

CASH STATEMENT FOR YEAR ENDING 31 DEC. 1899.

Table with columns: Account, Dr., Cr. Items include Commission, Ground, Wages of Ground-staff, Insurance, Loss on lunches, Printing and stationery, Expenses in connection with Santos match, Crockery, furniture, clock, photos and frames, flag, flagstaff and other sundry properties bought, Colours-covered by stock of flannel, etc., in hand, Tennis balls, Water, Cash in hand, do held by Campbell against receipt.

Table with columns: Account, Rs. Items include By Cash balance Dec. 31st 1898, Entrance fees, Subscriptions, life members, do ordinary members, Profit on Bar, Arrangements of 1898 paid off, Teas provided, Rent of lockers and keys, Balance from sports, do 1899, Balance from Tennis tournament.

F. S. YOULE, Hon. Treasurer. We have examined the books, etc., with above statement and consider same correct. Rio, 27th January 1900. W. L. WOLSTENHOLME, C. H. LLOYD, Auditors.

BUSINESS NOTES

Now that Dr. Americo de Campos has passed away there is no more need of a Brazilian consulate at Naples and it is to be abolished.

The united Brazilian Submarine and Western and Brazilian Telegraph companies are to be called The Western Telegraph Company, Limited.

The stamping of stocks under the new regulations promises to create nearly as much trouble as it did last year. This time dealers in dry goods, umbrellas, hats, etc., are to be harried. Next year someone else will be dragged in.

The official value of the merchandise imported from foreign countries at Santos last year amounted to 86,379,587\$547. The duties paid on this merchandise amounted to 26,397,579\$364 in currency and 2,689,376\$503 in gold.

At a meeting of day goods merchants at the Centro Commercial on Thursday it was decided to appoint a committee to receive complaints against the new consumption tax regulations. The meeting was attended by over 160 merchants.

Red tape! The São Paulo Railway, Light and Power Co. having appealed from certain classifications of merchandise, a majority of the conselho de fazenda decided to reject it because the company had appealed direct to the national treasury, instead of appealing to the treasury delegacy in São Paulo.

The São Paulo Railway, Light and Power Co., has arranged with Messrs. James Mitchell & Co. to make all installations in the city of São Paulo for light and power. The steam power house will be ready for service in about two months, when the company expects to begin serving customers in the first sector.

The firm of Marques Braga & Co., of this city, has instituted an action against the national treasury for 7,207,000\$ as an indemnity for prejudices caused by the official declaration that the concession had lapsed which had been granted to the Cia. Industrial de Ferro e Ferragens for establishing agricultural colonies in Bahia.

On Friday a committee of retail dry goods merchants called on the minister of finance and explained to him the impracticability of stamping their present stocks of merchandise. The minister is said to have advised them that they could stamp the goods when offered for sale, which is a concession he refused to grant last year. The subject is still under discussion.

The steady shrinkage in our import trade can be readily appreciated by a comparison of the receipts of staples recorded in our commercial section, with the same periods of preceding years. The falling off is really alarming. In some cases substitutes are found in the country, and we may presume that the stamp tax is designed to be a substitute for the revenue lost through the decrease in importation.

A hat manufacturer of this capital, Sr. J. L. Fernandes Braga, recently applied to the treasury for an advance of revenue stamps according to the arrangement made last year to assist merchants in stamping their stocks. The director of the recebedoria replies, however, that the concession does not include manufacturers, who are required to stamp their products only before sending them to customers.

We have received a letter from São Paulo with the orange colored 200 reis postage stamp on it, and the postoffice compels us to pay 400 reis for the letter. In other words the government repudiates the postage stamp which it sold last month and fines us double postage because another man uses the repudiated stamp. This is a fair sample of the ideas of honesty and justice pervading government circles.

Messrs P. S. Nicolson & Co. having applied for permission to dispatch free various volumes arriving here on ten specified steamers and addressed to the mining company Anglo Brazilian Gold Syndicate, Limited, the minister of finance replies that they must prove: 1, that they are agents of the said company; 2, that the material referred to had been imported directly by the company for its own consumption; and, 3, that the materials are destined for the service of immigration. But what has immigration to do with mining?

In view of the complaints made by several of our colleagues in regard to the very questionable proposal to change certain issues of postage stamps from one day to another, declaring the old ones to be at once valueless, has led the minister of finance, in which period of 90 days, from the 1st inst., in which to exchange the called-in stamps for new ones. This is no more than right and just, but it would have been simpler to have allowed people to use up the old ones in the ordinary way. There can be no great quantity of them, and their use would make no difference in returns.

The Piz of the 1st inst, says that an American syndicate has offered, through the Brazilian minister at Washington, to purchase the property and material of the Lloyd Brazileiro steamship company for the sum of four and a half million dollars. An interview between the minister of finance and president of the Banco da Republica (the company's principal creditor) has been held, it is said, at which the price was fixed at six million dollars. The Piz says the negotiation has made good progress and will soon be realized. In our opinion the price asked is too high, considering the state of the property, the risks involved, and the commercial and industrial outlook.

The issue of new postage stamps of 200, 100 and 50 reis on the 1st inst, was in accord with the decision of the Postal Union to adopt uniform colors for stamps corresponding to 25, 10 and 5 centimes, used for international letter and post card postage, and for newspaper and parcel postage. But in selecting the stamps nominally corresponding to these values, the government has overlooked the circumstance that postage rates here have been increased, and that the stamps actually in use for these services are 300 reis, 200 reis (domestic) and both 100 and 50 reis. The international blue 200 reis stamp therefore will be used for domestic postage, while a green 300 reis stamp will represent us abroad.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The consumption tax on salt collected at the Rio de Janeiro custom-house amounted last year to 1,029,826\$475, against 847,558\$600 in 1898.

Last month the aggregate receipts of the custom-houses of Rio de Janeiro, Pará, Pernambuco, Bahia, Santa Catharina, Paranaíba, Maranhão, Ceará and Victoria were over 15% less than those of the Rio de Janeiro custom-house alone in January, 1899.

There is something very human about human nature all the world over. At the beginning of January the officials were in great haste to publish their December returns, because they showed favorable results; now they are not only slow in publishing the returns, but they even forget the comparisons with last year's returns.

Five thousand contos and more is a pretty large decrease in the customs receipts at the Rio de Janeiro custom-house for the month of January, and that, too, in spite of increased taxes. Surely no one can have the hardihood to still insist that we are not feeling the pinch of hard times! Shall we have another turn of the screw, Mr. Minister?

The following statement shows the amount of the gold receipts for the month of January at the customhouses therein mentioned:

Table with columns: Location, 1900, 1899. Items include Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Santa Catharina, Aracajó, Victoria, Pará, Pernambuco, Maranhão, Ceará, Paranaíba.

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

Table with columns: Location, 1900, 1899. Items include Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Santa Catharina, Aracajó, Victoria, Pernambuco, Pará, Maranhão, Paranaíba.

In comparing the figures for this year with those for 1899 it must be remembered that the import duties on certain merchandise have been increased and that consumption taxes cover more articles than they did last year.

On Saturday last the minister of finance burned another 2,000,000\$ in currency taken from current revenue, and 1,000,000\$ in profits of the loan of 1899, taken from deposits in the treasury to guarantee bank issues. The diminishing customs revenues do not give much encouragement for this method of reducing the currency. We are heartily in sympathy with the minister's object, but we can not see how it can be accomplished safely without first obtaining a surplus from which it can be taken. Just now it is taken from the creditors of the state.

For the year 1897-98 the revenues of the state of Pará, which had been estimated at 15,240,000\$, actually produced 20,021,677\$481, the export duties alone yielding 15,923,140\$882. The expenditures for the year were 19,728,156\$881. For the year 1898-99 the estimates were, by legislative resolution, made in gold. The revenues were estimated at 5,045,070\$ gold, and the receipts in the first half of the year (July to December, 1898) were actually 3,532,051\$40 gold (\$12,289,392\$76 paper), from which it is estimated that the total receipts for the year will exceed six thousand contos gold. It is strange that the returns for the second half of the year are not yet ready.

Returns of customs receipts for last month show a large decrease, due partly to the natural reaction from excessive imports in December, but principally to the prevailing commercial and financial depression, which the government is aggravating with exorbitant taxation. The following is a comparative statement of the receipts for last month and for January 1899, at four of the principal custom-houses in Brazil:

Table with columns: Location, 1900, 1899. Items include Rio de Janeiro, Pernambuco, Pará, Bahia.

The decrease was 6,685,457\$659, or over 53%.

COMMERCIAL

Table with columns: Rio de Janeiro, Feb. 6th, 1000. Items include Par value of the Brazilian milreis (1000), do of the Brazilian milreis (1000) in U. S. coin, \$1.00 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold, \$1.00 (U. S. coin) in Brazilian gold.

Table with columns: Bank rate of exchange, official, on London 10-day, Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (gold), Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (paper), Present value of the Brazilian mil reis in U. S. coin at \$1.00 per £, Value of \$1.00 (1000) per £, str. in Brazilian currency (paper), Value of £ 1 sterling.

EXCHANGE. Jan. 29 - The market continued firm; there was little business transacted.

Table with columns: Official quotations on London were: Bank bills, Private bills, Official value of the milreis 278-280 reis gold.

Table with columns: Official quotations on London were: Bank bills, Private bills, Official value of the milreis 285-285 reis gold.

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BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

BALANCE SHEET, 31ST JANUARY, 1900.

Table with columns: Assets, Liabilities. Assets include Guaranteed accounts, Head office, branches and agencies, Bills receivable, do discounted, do pledged, Securities pledged and on deposit, Cash, in current funds. Liabilities include Capital subscribed, Deposits in account current, With interest, Without interest, Head office, branches and correspondents, Loans, current accounts, etc., Securities pledged and on deposit, Sundry accounts.

E. & O. E. Directors - Petersen - Gutschow. LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

BALANCE SHEET, 31ST JANUARY, 1900.

Table with columns: Assets, Liabilities. Assets include Capital uncalled, Bills discounted, Bills receivable, Head office and branches, Loans, current accounts, etc., Securities for accounts current, etc., Sundry accounts, Cash. Liabilities include Capital subscribed, Deposits in account current, without interest, do in account current, with interest, do fixed maturity, Head office and branches, Loans, current accounts, etc., Securities for accounts current, etc., Sundry accounts, Bills payable.

E. & O. E. Rio de Janeiro, 6th February 1900. For the London and Brazilian Bank, Limited. F. Broad, Actg. Manager. A. G. C. Blake, Actg. Accountant.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 6th February 1900.

Exports. Coffee - There was little animation in the market until toward the end of the week when the buyers began buying more freely, and prices were advanced. The closing prices being 400 reis better than those at the beginning of the week. The reported sales for the week were only 50,000 bags, against 77,000 bags in the preceding week. Receipts for the week were 64,291 bags, and the shipments 24,238 bags. Yesterday the market opened firm and with an advance of 100 to 200 reis on Saturday's quotation. Foreign markets showed a slight advance in prices at the end of the week. The reported sales were 174,000 bags at New York, 221,000 at Havre, 92,000 at Hamburg, and 70,000 at London - a total of 457,000 bags, against 466,000 bags in the preceding week and 188,000 bags in the corresponding week of last year. The detailed movements of the market during the past week were as follows:

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

Table with columns: Rio N. 7, Reported sales, Santos, Good Average. Items include Jan. 29, 30, Feb. 1, 2.

The shipments since our last report have been: 50,321 bags for the United States, 9,497 " " Europe, 2,080 " " Cape of Good Hope, 11,830 " " Coastwise.

The following ships sailed with coffee last week:

Table with columns: United States, Europe. Items include Jan. 30 Baltimore Amer. bk. Frances, 31 New York Hr. bk. Annie Smith, Feb. 1 do Amer. bk. F. S. Hampshire, 2 Baltimore Amer. bk. Julia Rollins, 2 New York Hr. bk. Somati.

The receipts for the past week were 64,291 bags for the past week and 65,134 bags for the week before.

Brokers' quotations, according to New-York types were the following: Feb. 3, Jan. 27. Items include No. 6, 8, 9, 14, 200.

The stock in all hands was estimated this morning at 155,029 bags, against 164,976 bags a week ago. The Santos stock is reported at 48,990 bags.

The movement in the coffee market during the seven months of the present crop-year, as compared with the two preceding years, was as follows, in bags of 60 kilos.

Table with columns: Entries, 1897-98, 1898-99, 1899-1900. Rows include Railway, Coastwise, Inside harbor, In transit, Total, Shipments, United States, Europe, Cape of Good Hope, River Plate etc., Coastwise, Total.

The shipments of coffee during January were 310,108 bags, with the following destinations:

Table with columns: United States, Europe, Other countries. Rows include New York, Baltimore, New Orleans, Hamburg, Genoa, Antwerp, Trieste, Bordeaux, Havre, Marseilles, Southampton, Cape of Good Hope, River Plate, Valparaiso, Northern ports, Southern ports, Total.

And shipped by the following exporters:

Table listing exporters and their respective coffee quantities in bags. Includes J. W. Doane & Co., Hard, Rand & Co., W. P. McLaughlin & Co., etc.

Daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro

Large table showing daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro from Jan 25 to Feb 1. Columns include Receipts, Shipments, U.S. States, Europe, Cape, River Plate, etc., and Totals since Jan 1.

Imports. Flour. There were no receipts during the week. The market is very firm and still advancing. Stocks of foreign flour in first and second hands are about 18,000 barrels. The latest quotations are the following:

Table of flour prices: Trieste (nominal), Richmond 1st, do 2nd, Baltimore 1st (41,000-44,000), do 2nd (39,000-41,000), Western and Interior (39,000-40,000), River Plate (34,000-35,000), Local Mills (41,000-42,000).

Codfish. The receipts were 3,126 packages ex Blenheim from Gaspe. The stock in first hands consists of 14,000 tubs of Gaspe, 8,000 of Halifax, 800 of St. John's and 200 cases of Norwegian—a total of 23,000 packages. Importers quote from 62,000 to 64,000 for Gaspe, 50,000 to 60,000 for Halifax, 58,000 to 59,000 for St. John's and 70,000 to 80,000 for Norwegian. Broker's quote from 60,000 to 60,000 per tub and 50,000 per case.

Lard. The Buffon brought 150 kegs and 60 cases from New York. Prices continue unchanged.

Pork. No arrivals and no changes in prices.

Rice. The receipts were nil. We quote at 22,500 per bag.

White Pine. The arrivals were 100 pieces ex Buffon from New York. Prices continue at 280 reis per foot.

Pitch Pine. Receipts nil. The market is without movement.

Swedish Pine. No receipts. Quotations unchanged.

Kerosene. The receipts were 4,500 cases ex Buffon from New York. Prices continue from 13,800 to 13,800 per case wholesale.

Rosin. The Buffon brought 100 barrels from New York. Prices are nominal.

Turpentine. No arrivals and no changes in prices.

Cement. No arrivals. Market nominal.

Indian Corn. The receipts were nil. Broker's quote from 10,200 to 10,200 per bag of 62 kilos.

Bran. No arrivals. Native bran is now quoted at 5,000 per bag of 40 kilos.

Hay. No arrivals. The wholesale price is 300 reis per kilo.

Coal. The arrivals were only 4,377 tons ex Valentia from Cardiff.

Rum. The arrivals continue regular. Prices are advanced last week as shown in the following table:

Table of rum prices: Pernambuco and Maceio (235,000-240,000), Bahia and Aracaju (215,000-220,000), Campos, Angra and Paraty (235,000-240,000), Parahyba (215,000-220,000), Alcohol of 36 to 38 deg. (350,000-380,000), ditto 40 deg. (300,000-400,000).

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. FEBRUARY 3.

GAZPE.—Br. sc. Blenheim; 199 tons; Marchant; 63 ds; codfish to order.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS. JANUARY 30.

BALTIMORE.—Amer. bk. Francis; 644 tons; Erickson; coffee.

NEW YORK.—Br. bk. Annie Smith; 240 tons; Leid; coffee.

FEBRUARY 1. NEW YORK.—Amer. bk. Francis S. Hampshire; 992 tons; Van Horn; coffee.

BALTIMORE.—Amer. bk. Julia Rollins; 593 tons; Davis; coffee.

PORT ELISABETH.—Dan. sc. Amete; 290 tons; Nielsen; coffee.

NOVA SCOTIA.—Br. bk. Birnam Wood; 1,265 tons; Morris; ballast.

FEB. 2. NEW YORK.—Br. bk. Somali; 3,335 tons; Richardson; coffee.

FEB. 3. NEW CASTLE.—Br. bk. Remoustant; 1,054 tons; Knight; ballast.

FEB. 4. GUERNSEY.—Br. sc. Glenville; 290 tons; Butel; salt hides.

FREIGHTS.

NEW YORK.—50 cents and 5% primage per bag of 60 kilos.

ANTWERP, BRUSSELS, HAMBURG, LIVERPOOL.—35 shillings and 5% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

COPENHAGEN.—37 shillings, 6 d. and 5% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

GENOA.—40 francs and 10% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

BORDEAUX.—40 francs and 10% primage per ton of 900 kilos.

HAVRE.—35 francs and 10% primage per ton of 900 kilos.

TRISTE.—45 shillings and 5% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

LONDON.—30 shillings and 5% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

CAPE TOWN.—50 shillings and 2 1/2% primage per P. ELIZABETH.

PORT NATAL, EAST LONDON, DELAGOA BAY, MOSSIEL BAY.—57 shillings, 6 d. and 2 1/2% primage per ton.

MONTVIDEO, B. AIRES.—3,000 per bag of 60 kilos.

ENGAGEMENTS.

Table of engagements: Marseilles—Fr. str. Les Alpes (8,307 bags of coffee), Smyrna—H. str. Washington (250 do), Salouque—do (125 do), Odessa—H. str. Minas (250 do), Constantinople—do (500 do), Antwerp—Gerh. str. Schonburg (250 do), River Plate—Br. str. Clyde (3,415 do), London—Br. str. Thames (750 do).

Vessels Afloat & Chartered for Rio

Table of vessels afloat and chartered for Rio: Bexid (Mobile), Dalhousie (Ship Island), Elbe (Pensacola), Elva (Newport), Homestead (Glasgow), Josephine (Baltimore), King's Count (Ship Island), Kumbra (Mobile), Leuka (Pensacola), Maritta (Leith), Marie Johnson (Marseilles), Prince Victor (Liverpool), Ruby (Pensacola), St. Croix (Savannah), Sarsdale (Norfolk), Velleda (Norfolk).

Arrivals of foreign steamers.

Table of arrivals of foreign steamers: Jan. 29 Buffon (N. York 24 ds., N. Megaw & Co.), 30 Liguria (Liverpool 19 ds., Wilson Sons & Co.), 31 S. Nicol (Havre 51 ds., J. Laperd), 31 Oravia (Valparaiso 12 ds., Wilson Sons & Co.), Feb. 1 La Plata (La Plata 5 ds., S. Montoux), 1 C. Genoa (River Plate 6 ds., H. Campos), 1 Rix (Cardiff 23 ds., W. Sons & Co.).

Departures of foreign steamers.

Table of departures of foreign steamers: Jan. 29 Luny (Buenos Aires do, Ballast), 30 Ruskun (do do), 31 Freda (do do), 31 Start (do do), 31 Patagonia (Hamburg * do), 31 Oravia (Liverpool* do), 31 Liguria (Valparaiso* do), 31 Bellucia (Santos do), Feb. 2 La Plata (Bordeaux* do), 2 Aranto (Southampton* do), 2 C. Genoa (Genoa* do), 3 Buffon (New York* do).

* Calling at intermediate ports.

Foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, February 4th, 1900.

Table of foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro: American (bk. Glad Tidings, 603 Jan. 18, Baltimore, J. L. Bisset), British (sp. H. Queen, 1943 Jan. 20, Mitis, E. I. Braz; sp. Wynustay, 1573 Jan. 1, Swansea, W. Block & C; sp. Monrovia, 1449 Jan. 1, Pensacola, To order; sp. Marabout, 1445 Jan. 6, Pensacola, To order; lug. M. Claassen, 182 Jan. 19, Gaspe, P. S. Nic. & C; sc. Blenheim, 199 Feb. 3, Gaspe, To order), Danish (sc. Verdande, 290 Jan. 3, Hamburg, H. Stoltz & C), German (bk. Ocean, 1270 Nov. 22, Pensacola, To order; bk. A. Schwalbe, 797 Jan. 18, Hamburg, H. Stoltz & C), Italian (bk. Ines D., 550 Dec. 27, Marseilles, R. Santos), Norwegian (sp. Superb, 1360 Nov. 10, St. Etienne W. Guim. Co; bk. Pharos, 1203 Jan. 8, Rangooon, To order).

STOCKS AND SHARES.

Sales of Stocks and Shares.

Table of sales of stocks and shares: Jan. 29. 73 Apolices, 25 (850,000), 45 do (875), 44 do (865), 114 deb. Sorocabana-Ituana R. R. (64), 91 Commercial (214,500), 200 Constructor (10), 70 Lavoura e Commercio (113).

Table of stocks and shares: 20 do do (113,500), 190 do do (114), 100 Republica (101), 255 do (150).

Miscellaneous.

Table of miscellaneous items: 200 Melhoramentos do Brazil (165,000), 1 Apolices, 58 (875,000), 45 do (850), 1 do (500) at rate of (860), do (1,200) (cert.) at rate of (848), do (9,300) at rate of (850), do (2,000) do (855), do (185) do (865), do (868), do (870), do (reg.) (883), 200 Emprestimo Municipal (166).

Banks.

Table of banks: 40 Commercio (100,500), 30 Constructor (9,500), 250 Lavoura e Commercio (114), 10 Republica (183,500), 252 do (190).

Miscellaneous.

Table of miscellaneous items: 200 Melhoramentos do Brazil (165,000), 14 Apolices, 58 (880,000), 25 do (881), 77 do (500) at rate of (870), do (2,000) do (870), do (5,500) (cert.) at rate of (850), 17 do (185) do (867), 9 Emprestimo Municipal (166), 150 deb. Sorocabana-Ituana R. R. (64), 55 do Lloyd Brasileiro (72).

Banks.

Table of banks: 50 Commercio (100,500), 200 Constructor (9,500), 750 do (9,500), 27 Nacional (150), 80 Republica (190).

FEBRUARY 1.

Table of stocks and shares: 32 Apolices, 58 (875,000), 67 do (880), 2 do (500) at rate of (870), 2 do (500) do (865), 2 do (400) do (865), 4 do (2,000) do (870), 3 do (3,000) do (865), 4 do (4,600) at rate of (850), do (6,200) (cert.) at rate of (855), do (4,600) at rate of (850), 34 do (185) do (868), 16 do (reg.) (883), 23 do (187) do (1,002).

Bank.

Table of banks: 600 Inicialor (35,000), 16 Nacional (190), 6 Republica (190).

FEB. 2.

Table of stocks and shares: Church holiday.

FEB. 3.

Table of stocks and shares: 3 Apolices, 58 (875,000), 36 do (880), 7 do (500) at rate of (860), 4 do (500) do (870), do (8,000) (cert.) at rate of (855), 106 do (185) do (870), 10 do (reg.) (883), 70 do (187) do (1,000), 9 Emprestimo Municipal (166), 48 deb. Curitiba (70), 100 do Lloyd Brasileiro (72), 35 do Jornal do Commercio (177).

Banks.

Table of banks: 20 Commercio (190,000), 10 Constructor (10), 150 Republica (190).

Miscellaneous.

Table of miscellaneous items: 48 Central do Brazil (60,000), 100 Loterias Nacionais (105), 150 Melhoramentos do Brazil (16).

SATURDAY'S QUOTATIONS—S. PAULO.

Table of Saturday's quotations in S. Paulo: Banco Commercio e Industria (350,000 sellers, buyers), Constructor e Agricola (335,000), Credito Real da Carteira H. (100,000), Lavouras (100,000), Mercantil de Santos (130,000), S. Paulo (145,000), Ribeirão Preto (140,000), Uniao de S. Carlos (all paid) (285,000), do do (40%) (120,000), Uniao de S. Paulo (all paid) (68,000), Santos (45,000), Cia Agua e Luz (60,000), Antarcica (112,000), Argo Paulista (6,000), Fabril Paulista (100,000), Ferro Carril Sto. Amaro (100,000), Gaz de S. Paulo (350,000), Italo Paulista (25,000), Lipton (103,000), Mechanica (116,000), Melhoramentos de Brotas (250,000), Mogiana (all paid) (260,000), idem (at 30 days) (250,000), Paulista (270,000), idem (at 30 days) (270,000), Pogredior (40,000), Stupakoff (30,000), Telephonica (25,000), Uniao Sportiva (102,000), Viacao Paulista (2,000).

Stocks and Bonds and Joint Stock Companies --- February 6th.

| Emission | Circulation | Public Funds | | Nominal Value | Last Quotation | |
|-----------------|---------------|--------------------------------------------|--|---------------------|----------------|---------|
| | | | | | buyers | sellers |
| 506,595,300\$ | 378,761,700\$ | Stock 5% currency (apólices)..... | | 1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$ | 850,000 | 870,000 |
| 60,000,000 | 104,884,000 | Bonds of 1895 | | 1,000 | 860 | 870 |
| 119,000 | 60,000,000 | do 1897, 6% | | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,015 |
| 30,000,000 | 21,919,600 | Gold Loan, 1888, 6% | | 1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$ | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| 51,885,000 | 11,845,500 | do do 1879, 4 1/2% | | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| 109,594,000 | 22,035,500 | do do 1889, 4% | | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Fca. 17,500,000 | 18,530,000 | State of Espirito Santo | | 1,000\$ 500\$ 200\$ | 500 | 600 |
| 1,191,000 | 15,193,000 | do idem 6% | | 1,000 | 860 | 880 |
| 5,000,000 | 4,535,200 | do of Minas Geraes, 5% | | 1,000 | 415 | — |
| Fca. 65,000,000 | 45,522,000 | do idem 5% | | 1,000 | 920 | — |
| 5,000,000 | 4,000,000 | do of Rio de Janeiro, 6% | | 1,000 | 160 | 167 |
| 600,000 | 5,000,000 | do do 6% (1899) | | 1,000 | — | — |
| 10,000,000 | 23,855,400 | do of Pernambuco, 6% | | 1,000 | — | — |
| 25,000,000 | 5,400,000 | Municipal Loan, City of Rio de Janeiro, 6% | | 200 | — | — |
| 2,500,000 | 4,000,000 | do do do Petropolis, 7% | | 200 | — | — |
| 520,000 | 400,000 | do do do Alem Parahyba, 7% | | 200 | — | — |

| Capital | Shares | Emitted | Par | Banks | Paid | Reserve Fund | Last Dividend | Last quotation |
|--------------|---------|------------|-------|-----------------------------------|-------|--------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| 20,000,000\$ | 100,000 | 94,090 | 200\$ | Commercial do Rio de Janeiro..... | 200\$ | 4,000,000\$ | 8\$000, Jan. 1900 | — 215\$000 |
| 80,000,000 | 80,000 | 60,000 | 200\$ | Comercio | 200 | 3,120,000 | 6\$000, ditto 1900 | 190\$000—198\$000 |
| 24,000,000 | 120,000 | all | 200 | Constructor do Brazil | 200 | 1,615,000 | 2\$000, ditto 1900 | — 77\$000 |
| 10,000,000 | 80,000 | all | 200 | Credito Movel..... | 200 | 2,760,000 | 4\$000, Aug. 1892 | 10\$000—11\$000 |
| 8,000,000 | 40,000 | 77,255 1/2 | 200 | Credito Real do Brazil | 200 | 803,079 | 2\$000, Jan. 1896 | — 14\$000 |
| 5,000,000 | 25,000 | all | 200 | Depositos e Discantos..... | 200 | 600,000 | 12 1/2% ditto 1892 | 1\$000— |
| 750,000 | 15,000 | all | 50 | Funcionarios Publicos | 50 | 71,026 | 3\$000, ditto 1890 | — 35\$000 |
| 8,000,000 | 40,000 | all | 200 | Hypothecario do Brazil..... | 200 | 280,317 | 4\$000, July 1899 | 43\$000— |
| 9,238,200 | 46,119 | all | 200 | Lavoura e Comercio | 200 | 639,310 | 6\$000, Jan. 1900 | 112\$000—113\$000 |
| 5,000,000 | 25,000 | all | 200 | Nacional Brasileiro | 200 | 230,000 | 10\$000, ditto 1900 | — 138\$000 |
| 101,655,500 | 507,775 | all | 200 | Republica do Brazil | 200 | 17,490,079 | 6\$000, ditto 1900 | 130\$000—190\$000 |
| 20,000,000 | 100,000 | 50,000 | 200 | Rio e Matto (S. Gerosimo) | 200 | 301,700 | 6\$000, ditto 1900 | 107\$000— |
| 20,000,000 | 100,000 | all | 200 | Rural e Hypothecario..... | 200 | 7,589,311 | 9\$000, ditto 1900 | 242\$000—20\$000 |
| 20,000,000 | 100,000 | all | 200 | do 2nd series | 200 | 2,188,226 | 4\$500, ditto 1900 | 121\$000— |
| 10,000,000 | 50,000 | all | 200 | Com. e Industria de S. Paulo | 200 | 6,000,000 | 11 1/2% ditto 1895 | — |
| 7,000,000 | 35,000 | all | 200 | Credito Real de Minas Geraes..... | 200 | 251,800 | 12 1/2% ditto 1899 | 190\$000— |
| 7,500,000 | 37,500 | 14,597 | 200 | Credito Real de S. Paulo | 200 | 1,441,521 | 8 1/2% ditto 1899 | — 120\$000 |
| 25,000,000 | 125,000 | 10,692 | 200 | do 2nd series | 200 | — | — | 12\$000— |
| 5,000,000 | 25,000 | 12,500 | 200 | Lavadores S. Paulo..... | 200 | 400,000 | 12 1/2% ditto 1895 | 22\$000— |
| 10,000,000 | 50,000 | 25,000 | 200 | Mercantil de Santos | 200 | 800,000 | 8\$000, ditto 1900 | — 145\$000 |
| 10,000,000 | 50,000 | 25,000 | 200 | S. Paulo | 200 | 605,000 | 7\$500, Jan. 1895 | — |
| 10,000,000 | 50,000 | 25,000 | 200 | Uniao de S. Paulo | 200 | 400,000 | 6 1/2% July 1899 | — |

| Capital | Shares | Emitted | Par | Railways | Paid | Reserve fund | Last Dividend | Last quotation |
|-------------|---------|---------|-----|------------------------------|------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 5,500,000\$ | 550,000 | all | 10 | Leopoldina..... | 10 | — | — | — |
| 5,000,000\$ | 500,000 | all | 10 | Minas de S. Jeronymo..... | 10 | 56,672\$ | 2\$000 Oct. 99 | 27\$000—28\$000 |
| 12,000,000 | 60,000 | all | 200 | Macaé e Campos..... | 200 | 65,000 | — | — |
| 20,000,000 | 100,000 | all | 200 | Muzambinho..... | 200 | — | — | — |
| 52,000,000 | 310,000 | 33,545 | 200 | Oeste de Minas..... | 200 | 2,901,489 | int. Sept. 93 | 8\$000— |
| — | — | 266,475 | 200 | do 2nd series..... | 200 | — | — | 4\$500—5\$000 |
| 10,000,000 | 100,000 | 10,000 | 100 | Quilombo..... | 100 | — | — | — |
| 70,000,000 | 350,000 | all | 200 | União Sorocabana-Itauna..... | 200 | 1,463,242 | 6 1/2% June, 92 | — 30\$000 |
| 1,600,000 | 8,000 | 5,400 | 200 | União Valenciana..... | 200 | 45,710 | 6\$500, Feb. 86 | — 10\$000 |
| 4,200,000 | 210,000 | all | 200 | Sapucahy..... | 200 | 583,378 | int. Jan. 92 | 1\$750— |
| 12,500,000 | 62,500 | all | 200 | Toconins e Aragnay..... | 200 | — | — | 40\$000 |

| Capital | Shares | Emitted | Par | Tramways | Paid | Reserve fund | Last Dividend | Last quotation |
|-------------|--------|---------|-------|----------------------------|-------|--------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 2,500,000\$ | 25,000 | all | 100\$ | Caricoo..... | 100\$ | — | — | — 80\$000 |
| 6,000,000 | 30,000 | all | 200 | Carris Urbanos..... | 200 | 165,087 | — | 155\$000 |
| 700,000 | 7,000 | all | 100 | Corecoado (and Hotel)..... | 100 | 9,971 | 1\$500, July 91 | — |
| 14,000,000 | 70,000 | all | 200 | Jardim Botânico..... | 200 | 559,174\$ | 3\$000, Jan. 1900 | 152\$000—157\$000 |
| 14,000,000 | 60,000 | 59,500 | 200 | S. Christovao..... | 200 | 105,898\$ | 8\$000, July 91 | 160\$000—165\$000 |
| 3,000,000 | 15,000 | all | 200 | Villa Izabel..... | 200 | 32,499 | 4\$000, Aug. 99 | 100\$000— |
| 900,000 | 8,000 | all | 100 | Pernambuco..... | 100 | — | — | — |

| Capital | Shares | Emitted | Par | Steamships | Paid | Reserve fund | Last Dividend | Last quotation |
|------------|---------|---------|-------|---------------------------------|-------|--------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 1,000,000 | 5,000 | all | 200\$ | Esperanza Maritima..... | 200\$ | 250,000\$ | 9\$000, Jan. 1900 | 200\$000 |
| 28,000,000 | 140,000 | all | 200 | Lloyd Brazileiro..... | 200 | — | — | 5\$000— |
| 5,000,000 | 25,000 | all | 200 | Navegacao Costeira..... | 200 | — | — | 300\$000 |
| 672,400 | 3,362 | all | 200 | S. Pedro de Barra e Campos..... | 200 | 59,598 | 10\$000, Aug. 99 | — |
| 1,000,000 | 5,000 | 2,750 | 200 | Sul Paulista..... | 200 | — | — | — |

| Capital | Shares | Emitted | Par | Cotton Mills, etc. | Paid | Reserve fund | Last Dividend | Last quotation |
|--------------|----------|---------|-------|-----------------------------|-------|--------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 10,000,000\$ | 50,000\$ | all | 200\$ | Alliança..... | 200\$ | 95,688\$ | — Jan. 1900 | 180\$000— |
| 2,400,000 | 2,400 | all | 200 | America Fabril..... | 200 | 279,979 | 7\$000—Aug. 96 | 80\$000— |
| 500,000 | 2,500 | all | 200 | Botafogo Industrial..... | 200 | 35,142 | — July 99 | — 250\$000 |
| 6,000,000 | 30,000 | all | 200 | Brazil Industrial..... | 200 | 180,000 | — ditto 1900 | 157\$000—165\$000 |
| 2,600,000 | 13,000 | all | 200 | Caricoo..... | 200 | 54,944 | — ditto 1900 | 200\$000—30\$000 |
| 6,000,000 | 30,000 | all | 200 | Corecoado..... | 200 | 284,062 | 10\$000—ditto 1900 | 170\$000—184\$000 |
| 4,500,000 | 22,500 | all | 200 | D. Izabel..... | 200 | 25,200 | — July 99 | 180\$000— |
| 500,000 | 5,000 | all | 200 | Fabril Paulista..... | 200 | 180,282 | 50\$000—Jan. 1900 | — |
| 1,200,000 | 6,000 | all | 200 | Industrial Mineira..... | 200 | 200,000 | 12\$000—July 98 | — |
| 800,000 | 4,000 | all | 200 | Magéense..... | 200 | 162,590 | 10\$000—Aug. 99 | — 210\$000 |
| 1,500,000 | 7,500 | all | 200 | Manufactora Fluminense..... | 200 | 16,437 | 10\$000—Jan. 1900 | — 220\$000 |
| 4,000,000 | 20,000 | all | 200 | Petropolis..... | 200 | 141,143 | 10\$000—ditto 1900 | 205\$000—200\$000 |
| 6,000,000 | 30,000 | all | 200 | Progresso Industrial..... | 200 | 7,824 | 5\$000—Mar. 96 | 80\$000—90\$000 |
| 1,700,000 | 8,500 | all | 200 | Rink (Woolens)..... | 200 | 639,289 | 12\$000—Jan. 1900 | 190\$000—205\$000 |
| 450,000 | 4,500 | all | 200 | S. Feliz..... | 200 | 17,039 | 4\$000—Jan. 1900 | 30\$000— |
| 360,000 | 1,800 | all | 200 | Santa Luzia..... | 200 | 36,353 | — ditto 1900 | — |
| 2,400,000 | 12,000 | all | 200 | S. João..... | 200 | — | — ditto 1900 | — |
| 2,000,000 | 10,000 | all | 200 | S. Pedro de Alcantara..... | 200 | 58,056 | — ditto 1900 | 150\$000— |
| 3,500,000 | 17,500 | all | 200 | União Fabril..... | 200 | 1,314,193 | 17 1/2%—Aug. 99 | — |

| Capital | Shares | Emitted | Par | Insurance | Paid | Reserve fund | Last Dividend | Last Quotation |
|-------------|--------|---------|-------|-----------------------|-------|--------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| 3,000,000\$ | 15,000 | all | 200\$ | Alliança..... | 200\$ | 43,678\$ | 1\$000, July 97 | — |
| 2,000,000 | 10,000 | 9,735 | 200 | Argos Fluminense..... | 250 | 300,000 | 25\$000, Jan. 1900 | — 5\$500 |
| 2,000,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 200 | Bonança..... | 30 | 15,584 | 1\$000, ditto 99 | — 490\$000 |
| 4,000,000 | 20,000 | 8,000 | 200 | Confiança..... | 30 | 200,000 | 3\$000, ditto 1900 | — 8\$000 |
| 2,500,000 | 2,500 | all | 1,000 | Fidelidade..... | 180 | 366,574 | — ditto 99 | 35\$000— |
| 2,000,000 | 10,000 | all | 200 | Geral..... | 100 | 200,000 | 8\$000, ditto 1900 | — 25\$000 |
| 1,000,000 | 5,000 | all | 200 | Indemnisadora..... | 20 | 400,000 | 2\$000, ditto 1900 | 102\$000 |
| 2,000,000 | 10,000 | all | 200 | Previdencia..... | 20 | 20,000 | — ditto 1900 | — 40\$000 |
| 2,500,000 | 12,500 | all | 200 | Prosperidade..... | 20 | 370,000 | 3\$000, ditto 1900 | 15\$000—17\$000 |
| 2,000,000 | 10,000 | all | 200 | União..... | 20 | 731,333 | — ditto 1900 | 15\$000— |

| Capital | Shares | Emitted | Par | Miscellaneous | Paid | Reserve fund | Last Dividend | Last Quotation |
|-------------|---------|---------|-------|----------------------------------------------|-------|--------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1,000,000\$ | 35,000 | all | 200\$ | Canareira e Viagem Fluminense..... | 200\$ | — | 4\$000, July 91 | — |
| 500,000 | 10,000 | all | 200 | Carros Trensall Moreira..... | 200 | 42,375\$ | 1\$000, Jan. 99 | — |
| 200,000 | 6,000 | 5,821 | 200 | Carruagens Fluminense..... | 200 | 53,000 | 0\$000, ditto 99 | 130\$000—160\$000 |
| 200,000 | 25,000 | all | 100 | Cruzeiro (match factory)..... | 200 | — | — Mar. 95 | — |
| 200,000,000 | 200,000 | all | 200 | Docas de Santos..... | 200 | 6,309,147 | 8\$000, ditto 92 | 305\$000— |
| 23,560,000 | 235,600 | 235,600 | 200 | Melhoramentos no Brazil..... | 200 | 51,254 | 15 1/2% Sept. 91 | 16\$000—16\$500 |
| 60,000,000 | 300,000 | all | 200 | Obras Publicas no Brazil..... | 200 | 51,254 | 15 1/2% Sept. 91 | — 1\$000 |
| 2,000,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 200 | Gazeta de Noticias (newspaper)..... | 200 | — | — | — 120\$000 |
| 1,000,000 | 5,000 | all | 50 | Loterias Nacionaes do Brazil..... | 200 | 43,577 | 10\$000, Feb. 95 | — |
| 600,000 | 3,000 | all | 50 | Matte Larangeira (Paraguay tea)..... | 100 | 1,457,000 | — Jan. 1900 | 103\$000—105\$000 |
| 3,600,000 | 18,000 | all | 100 | Mouhos Fluminense (flour mills)..... | 100 | 300,000 | 13\$000, ditto 99 | — |
| 1,000,000 | 10,000 | all | 100 | Sanamento do R.de J. (building society)..... | 100 | 39,375 | 7 1/2% Mar. 99 | — |
| 9,311,800 | 93,128 | 33,128 | 100 | Transporte de Café e Mercadorias..... | 100 | 774,345 | 2\$000, Feb. 92 | — |
| 400,000 | 2,000 | 9,550 | 100 | Typographica do Brazil..... | 200 | 400,000 | 5\$000, July 99 | 20\$000— |
| 1,500,000 | 7, | | | | | | | |

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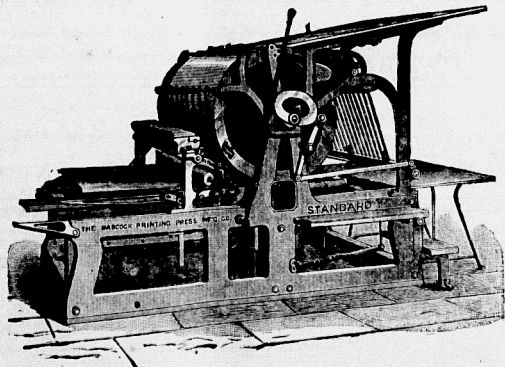
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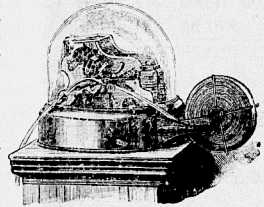
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