



THE RIO NEWS.

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NUMBER 8

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HAND BOOK OF RIO DE JANEIRO

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 5.30 p. m. (dormitório); returning leaves S. Paulo at 5 a. m. and 5 p. m. (dormitório). Change of cars both ways at Taubaté. Numerous steamers weekly for Santos, connecting with the São Paulo Railway.

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Corcovado: Regular trains, week days, leave St. 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 1.45 and 7 p. m. On Sundays and holidays, the hours are: ascending 6.30, 8, 9.30 and 11 a. m., 12.30, 2, 3.30, 5.15 and 8 p. m.; descending, 8.55, 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 Itaboraí (opposite Custom House). Petropolis EDMUND C. H. PHIPPS, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 69, Rua 19 de Março. HENRI SEIGER, Consul General.

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Church Directors

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 9 a. m., also on Saturdays according to announcements. Banns and marriages at times to be arranged with the Chaplain, for whom communications may be sent to Crastley & Co., 36, Rua do Ouvidor.

Irvine Crawshaw, M. A.

British Chaplain

74, Rua Mendô de Sá, Itaboraí.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Largo de S. Joaquina, No. 172.—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 3 p. m. Gospel preaching at 7.15 p. m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study and preaching at 7 p. m.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Catiote, English services every Sunday at 12 noon. Pastor, H. C. TUCKER—residence, Rua da Conceição, 78. Portuguese services every Sunday at 10.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m.; Wednesdays at 7.30 p. m. and at Fabrica Church, Sundays at 10 a. m. and 4 p. m. Pastors.—M. DICKIE and FRANK WIEDERBECKER.

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.

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IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIACHELO.—No. 24, Rua da Anna Nery, Estação do Riachuelo. Services Sundays 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.; Wednesdays 7 p. m. FRANKLIN H. NACENTZ, Pastor. Primary school in the Church building.

PETROPOLIS METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Avenida Marechal Deodoro, No. 9. English service at 4 p. m. Sundays. Portuguese services at 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sundays; 7.30 p. m. Wednesdays. Sunday School at 10 a. m.

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Professional Directory

Dr. Brisay, Surgeon, graduate of the Faculty of Paris, Specialist in diseases of females, urinary passages, Radical cure of hernias, hemorrhoids, tumors, surgical diseases of the bones, and surgical operations. Consultations from 1 to 3 p. m., Rua da Quitanda, No. 45.

Dr. Carlos Feldhagen, Offices: No. 20, Rua 19 de Março, 2 to 4 p. m.; residence, No. 57, Rua Marquez de Abrantes.

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. 71.—On sale, the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages. JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.

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 Rooms. King Catherine formerly Imperatriz, 2nd floor. W. J. LUMBY, Missioner. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc., also of left-off clothing will be gratefully received at the Mission, or at No. 37, Candelária.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—No. 39, Rua da Quitanda, 2nd floor. Rooms open from 8 a. m. to 10 o'clock p. m. Secretary's office hours from 10 o'clock a. m. to 4 p. m. R. A. W. Sloan, President. Myron A. Clark, General Secretary. Domingos de Oliveira, Hon. Treasurer.

WEST COAST ITEMS.

—The Tacna and Arica questions have again arisen to disturb the friendly relations between Chili and Peru.

—An act of congress authorizes the Chilean government to expend \$1,900,000 on the surveys of fourteen different railway lines.

—The November returns of the Chilean state railways show the following figures:—income, \$1,256,972.20; expenditure, \$1,206,506.91.

—It is expected that a law will be passed making military service in Chili compulsory. The national guard will be called out for drill in June.

—The marine minister, Vice-Admirals Montt and Uribe and Gen. Ortúzar have gone to Juan Fernandez islands to study a plan for the fortification of that archipelago.

—The subscriptions to the Mansion House Fund at Valparaiso amounted to \$6,194.50 up to the 31st ult., the greater part of which was composed of \$1 contributions.

—The medical commission appointed by the Chilean government (consisting of Doctors Rios, Cadiz and Aguirre) to study the bubonic pest, embarked Feb. 15 for Rosario, Argentina.

—An earthquake shock was felt at Avaccho, Peru, on the 18th, causing the subsidence of some hills and causing considerable damage. The town of Tomelampa was inundated and 20 houses collapsed.

—An act of congress has been promulgated empowering the executive to expend \$97,834.15 in the reconstruction of telegraph lines from Talta to Tocopilla, Chili; and a further sum of \$17,000 in special lines across rivers.

—A government commission has been appointed to revise the customs tariff, so as to bring the values assigned to the different kinds of merchandise into relation with their true value. The labors of the commissioners are to be completed by July 1st of the current year, and they are to receive as remuneration \$5,000 each.—Chilian Times, Jan. 31.

—At a largely attended meeting of the British community of Valparaiso, on Saturday night, in the Anglican Institute, Mr. A. Gosling, H. B. Majest's minister, presiding, the proposal of Mr. P. Hayne, of this city, to establish a universal British Patriotic League was unanimously adopted, and a committee elected. It was announced by Mr. Hayne that he had already received the names of 162 persons who were willing to join the League.—Chilian Times, Jan. 31.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The death of Archbishop Castellanos occurred at Villa Dolores, in the Cordoba mountains, on the 7th inst. He was 68 years of age.

—It has been definitely decided that President Campos Salles and his suite will occupy the edifice of the Academia de Letrados during their coming visit.

—The customs receipts at Montevideo in January amounted to \$755,275.18, a small decrease from the receipts of the same month in the two preceding years.

—On the 4th inst the "Populár," one of the largest cigarette factories in Buenos Aires, was destroyed by fire. The losses were estimated at \$500,000 in a half insured. Over 330 persons were thrown out of work by the disaster.

—News from Mendoza state that a terrible tornado accompanied with hailstones passed over the province on the 15th inst., causing fearful havoc among the vineyards and flooding the wine cellars, the major proportion being destroyed.

—Dr. Morandi, an authority, states that the shade temperature reached at the Colon observatory on Saturday, 40.4 deg. Centigrade or over 104° Fahrenheit, was the highest of which there is any record in this country.

—Neither is there any record of such prolonged high temperature as we have experienced the last two or three weeks.—Montevideo Times, Feb. 8.

—A Montevideo telegram of the 18th says that the ports of Rio de Janeiro and Santos and the city of São Paulo have been declared clean, and that arrivals there from the said ports will be subjected to only one day's observation. But the Uruguayan sanitary official frequently manages to make one day cover three, by ignoring fractions and deferring his visit.

—The third remittance to the Mansion House Fund from Buenos Aires, at the end of January, aggregated £ 1,318 8s 5d, which sum was forwarded to the Lord Mayor on the 2nd inst. We see that the Buenos Aires fund includes subscriptions from many outside places, newspapers of the 8th inst. containing a good list from Mendoza. The second remittance, Dec. 14th, amounted to £ 758 15s 2d.

—Mr. William P. Lord, the recently appointed minister from the United States to Argentina, accompanied by Mrs. Lord and two children, arrived in Buenos Aires on the 5th inst. The new minister presented his credentials from the President of the United States at the Government House on the 7th. Mr. Lord is 59 years of age and is admirably fitted for the duties he is about to undertake.

—There are sixteen weaving factories in the Argentine republic with a capital of ten million dollars paper, and they give employment to 6,200 persons, of whom 5,200 are women and 600 children under 14 years of age; the remainder are men. All the raw material for these factories is imported from Europe. In some instances the raw material, such as wool, is exported from this country and after being prepared in Europe is returned here in the form of thread.

—The Argentine minister of agriculture has decided to promote tree culture in that country. A wiser resolution could not have been taken.

—During the past few days some gruesome sights have been witnessed at the Chacarita. On Wednesday no less than 160 bodies were lying without any covering, and as they were lying on the ground they were being buried by the grave diggers, and as it was refused they struck work. This seems almost impossible in a Christian country, but that is how the story runs.—B. A. Herald, Feb. 9.

—The time is not distant when the greatest sanatorium of this country will be in south-west at lake Nahuel Huapi among the mountains and the matchless lakes of that region. For consumptives there is no place to be compared with it, as has been shown in more than one instance in which those supposed to be hopelessly ill have become quite strong and well. The climate is so invigorating that the invalid has a chance to hold any gain made by the dryness of the climate. The railway is wanted as the pioneer in such a movement.—B. A. Herald.

—The hat factories in Argentina are represented by a capital of ten million dollars, and give employment to 6,750 hands, of whom 2,300 are women and 4,450 men. There are 227 factories in the country. Only thirty factories employ steam power. Of the material used for the manufacture of hats, the wool is the only home production, and of those made of hair only thirty per cent. is of home production, the remainder being imported. A Belgian company will shortly establish a factory in Buenos Aires for preparing all the hair required for the hat industry.

—Some eighteen cases of sunstroke, mostly among custom-house peons, were reported here on Tuesday, but only one of them proved fatal, that of a Spanish cartman named Mannel Cordero. Nearly all the cases had been guilty of the imprudence of taking draughts of cold water and going (some of them) after working in the sun. We did not hear of any cases at all yesterday. In Buenos Aires there were 165 cases on Tuesday, but the form was milder, and only 16 proved fatal. The heat continued there yesterday, but the people are learning to take precautions.—Montevideo Times, Feb. 8.

—Some startling relations are being made of the results of the campaign of the municipal office of analysis against local manufacturers of liquors, syrups, and other "refrescoes" that are largely consumed in this hot weather, and which are generally gaily colored to allure the public taste. Out of 12 establishments from which samples were taken, it has been found that 7 employed dangerous or poisonous coloring matter in an alarming proportion, and that no less than 80% of their products contained noxious matter of one kind or another. What a delightful idea this gives of our national industry.—Montevideo Times.

—A thrilling story of murder and pillage comes from Gandolfo, in the territory of the Chaco. From accounts to hand it seems that a band of Indians descended on the property of Sr. Simon Oswald and left death and desolation in their path. The captives were most inhumanly done to death with clubs, next 3 peones, a woman and a child of 8 years of age. It is reported that the bodies of the woman and child were mutilated in a most horrible manner. After helping themselves to everything fit to carry away in the house, including a number of rifles and a large quantity of ammunition, they set fire to the premises. A child 10 years of age who managed to escape, carried the news to the military chief at Fort Roca, and he at once despatched an officer and 15 men on the trail of the avenging Indians.—B. A. Herald, Feb. 4.

—The Southern Cross of Buenos Aires translates the following pertinent remarks from the editorial columns of La Nación. They are upon a subject of general interest, and deal with a grievance which is at present very much in evidence, here as well as at Buenos Aires:—

It has been said that owing to their erratic and dilatory procedure judges and law-courts are the terror of litigants; it may well be asserted that medical doctors are the terror of sick people and their families. The doctors have no fixed rate; there is no limit to their fees. They ask what they please, and if some among them are moderate and conscientious, there are other practitioners without scruple who demand exorbitant fees from their patients—and with the aggravating feature that they make up for the losses of both payers at the expense of scrupulous clients who would rather suffer the pangs of hunger than leave a debt unpaid. Some doctors arrange their fees according to the position of the client. A long illness sometimes causes the ruin of a family, and thus it is that many people in humble circumstances refrain from calling on the doctors until the malady has gone so far that cure is difficult or impossible. And what shall be said of the medicine dispensed at different prices in the various apothecaries? And what shall be said of the doctors who force their clients to deal at particular apothecaries where they are obliged to pay whatever price is demanded? We do not mean by this to say that there are not considerate doctors and apothecaries who neither abuse their position nor realize excessive gains—fortunately there are many such: we merely wish to point out a phenomenon the existence of which not one will dare deny and the continuance of which depends on those who produce it.

Banks.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

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

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

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Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

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PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO
CAMPINAS, RIO GRANDE DO SUL,
PELOTAS, PORTO ALFREDO, MONTEVIDEO,
BUENOS AYRES, ROSARIO DE SANTA FE, AND
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Messrs. Granel Broen & Co., GENOVA.

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Capital . . . 10,000,000 Marks.

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Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos (C.A.N.A. 105.)

Draws on:
Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin
Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg
M. A. von Rothschild, Sohle, Frankfurt a M.

N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London
Manchester and Liverpool
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Petersen-Gutschow, Directors.

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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

BRANCHES:

Paris, 16, rue Halévy, Pernambuco, Para, Santos, S. Paulo, Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Rosario, Mendoza and Paysandú.

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Capital..... £ 1,000,000
Item paid up..... " 500,000
Reserve fund..... " 320,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1° de Março

Branches at:

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AUTHORIZED BY

Decree No. 2,132 of 2nd January, 1897.

CAPITAL: Frs. 10,000,000 (Ten million Francs)

HEAD OFFICE:

9, RUE LAFFITTE, Paris.

Branch Office in Rio de Janeiro:

78, Rua da Quitanda

P. O. B. 58.

Branches at S Paulo and Santos.

DRAWN ON:

Head Office, Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, and agencies.

Société Générale pour favoriser le développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France, and agencies

Heine & Co., Paris, Lazard Frères & Co., Paris, F. J. F. Meret & Co., Paris.

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

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

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

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

on 30th June 1899.

OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

9, Rua da Alfandega.

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

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"FIGHTIN' BOBS."

Just at the present moment Rudyard Kipling's poem on "Bobs" will be read with pleasure and wide-spread affection. It is Tommy Atkins' opinion of his favorite general, and there are but few civilians who will care to have it expressed in any other way. The poem first appeared in 1895.

There's a little red-faced man Which is Bobs! Rides the latest 'orse 'e can—

'E can sit for twenty years, With a smile round both 'is ears...

'E's a little down on drink, Chaplain Bobs!

But it keeps us outer Clink— Don't it, Bobs?

So we will not complain, Tho' 'e 's water on the brain,

If 'e leads us straight again— Blue-light Bobs!

If you stood 'im on 'is 'e'd Father Bobs,

You could spill a quart of lead Outer Bobs,

'E's been at it thirty years, An' amassin' souvenirs

In the way of 'slugs an' spears— Ain't yer, Bobs?

What 'e does not know o' war, Gen'ral Bobs,

You can arst the shop next door— Can't they, Bobs?

Oh, 'e's little, but he's wise, 'E's a terror for 'is size,

An' 'e does— not— advertise— Do yer, Bobs?

Now they've made a bloomin' Lord Outer Bobs,

Which was but 'is fair reward— Weren't it, Bobs?

An' 'e'll wear a coronet Where 'is 'elmet used to set;

But we know you won't forget— Will yer, Bobs?

Then 'ere's to Bobs Bahadur— Little Bobs, Bobs, Bobs!

Pocket-Wellin' ton an' arder— Fightin' Bobs, Bobs, Bobs!

This ain't no bloomin' ode, But you've 'elped the soldier's load,

An' for benefits bestowed, Bless yer, Bobs!

RYDARD KIPLING.

Go ahead + And a half.

ENGLAND AT WAR.

Souls of our best, whose bodies fill Thy unforgetten graves

By Magnus' atter's murderous bill Or dark Tagela's wave,

Nobly ye strove, ye gallant dead, For England's honour slain!

'Tis ours to prove the blood ye shed Has not been shed in vain!

MR. A. D. GODLEY, in the Spectator.

From The Morning Leader, January 2. LADYSMITH'S SECOND WEEK OF SIEGE.

BER ATTEMPT TO RUSH THE TOWN. CELEBRATING THE PRINCE'S BIRTHDAY.

From Our War Correspondent. Ladysmith, 13 Nov.

The second week of the defence of Ladysmith opened with Joubert's prayer, "God help those in the town!" hanging over our heads. We were still at breakfast on Tuesday morning, absolutely lost in conjecture to account for the enemy's silence on the previous day, when, on the stroke of eight o'clock, "Long Tom" sent a shot screaming over the town. Within five minutes eight or ten Boer guns were blazing away at us like mad, while our naval contingent replied deliberately, declining to be led into bustling away their ammunition.

I think it is the place here to pay grateful tribute to the considerate way in which the Boers have conducted the bombardment of this town. They have never fired a single shell at night, and if left to his own initiative the enemy never opens upon us until an hour when all self-respecting persons ought to have finished breakfast. Further, he invariably shuts down at six o'clock in the evening, sometimes earlier if we don't move our forces about and invite his attentions. We are sometimes tempted to inquire whether this is war or comic opera. Anyhow, it is impossible to comment too highly this 4 oz. glove method of prosecuting hostilities; the only thing is if the Boers expect it to be reciprocated when we get outside Pretoria, or any other town we invest, I fear they will be disappointed.

Men who have come down to the neutral camp at Intombi Spruit are quite indignant at our mutual fighting. We always open the ball at daylight, when we want to remind the enemy that we are waiting for him to come on, so that we have ourselves to thank on those days when we jump from our beds in a hurry at five a.m. For when a bombardment is in progress one feels much safer watching it in the open air than lying in bed speculating what might happen if a 40 lb. shell came whizzing through the ceiling.

Up to the present the Boers have not fought us on Sunday. As they declare that they kneel down to prayer before and after battle, we may possibly be able to continue to count upon the Sabbath as a day of rest from warlike pursuits.

Tuesday's bombardment lasted ten hours, practically without intermission. Reckoning at the rate of a shell per minute—a very moderate computation—600 projectiles were hurled by the enemy into batteries, camp and town. The Boers managed to land three shots into the convent on the ridge, where the nuns sat in hiding in the cellars and there, also in the cellars, we had Col. Dick Cunyugham, of the Gordons, and several others of our most severely wounded, whose transport to the neutral camp on the plain would have been dangerous. Three Red Cross flags fluttered from the gables and chimney of the convent. The sisters were naturally frightened at a succession of shells pitching into their retreat, and the next morning they joined the white flag settlement at Intombi Spruit. One of the shells that struck the convent killed the local pound keeper, who was watching the duel between the naval gun and three of the enemy's batteries which had managed to direct what looked like a terrible cross-fire on the blue-jackets.

It looked worse than it really was, for not one of them was hurt during the day. Capt. Lambton and his gunnery lieutenant had a marvellous escape. They were sitting behind sandbags when a shell came clean through their defences and passed between them! A petty officer had an even more remarkable experience. He heard a shell approaching, ducked mechanically, and the projectile went straight along his back, ripping off his clothing and carrying away his water-bottle and equipment. The thing burst half a dozen yards further on without injuring anybody.

The shelling of the batteries, and the effect almost as insignificant. Three men of the Leicester Regiment fell wounded. That is the total of the day's casualties on our side.

Our naval men finished their shelling of "Long Tom" on the previous Friday under the impression that they had killed the chief gunner. This man's tombery had excited our admiration as much as his magnificent shooting. When a thundering hammer-and-tongs duel was in progress between our batteries and "Long Tom" one could stand for hours on the balcony of the Royal Hotel and, by the aid of field glasses, see this fellow step from the gun-side after sighting it, and remain bolt upright whilst watching the effect of its shell. As our guns were firing simultaneously with "Long Tom's" puff, in hopes of catching its muzzle before it dropped behind the protecting earthworks it is easy to imagine the danger this plucky fellow ran by exposing himself in the way he did. Our shells covered the distance from the battery to "Long Tom" in about four seconds less than the 21 that those of the Boer big gun took to reach us.

Of course all the enemy's cannon are being worked by Germans. People here cannot understand how anybody in England has remained in ignorance of the preparations the Transvaal has been making for this war. They say that scarcely a steamer of the German East African line arrived on the coast without landing sometimes as many as 12 or 20 German artillery officers. Hundreds of

foreign officers are taking part in this campaign against us, and Continental powers will profit by their experience and observation.

Judging from what I have heard, one effect of the present war will be a revolution in our artillery—in the armaments, not in the methods, because nothing could be more perfect than the way our men handle their pieces. Their smartness in getting into action—and out of it, too, when necessity arises—is little short of marvellous.

On Wednesday the enemy contented himself with an exceedingly desultory bombardment. He was variously rumored to be moving away from the hills and to be fixing up fresh guns to bear upon the town and camp.

Now, rumors are as thick as flies in Lady Smith. I am sorry that language fails to describe how plentiful are the insects; but when I affirm that we are obliged at meals to brush them successively off our knives and forks, our plate, the piece of food we may be steering towards our mouth, and wipe them from our lips so that they shall not intercept the morsel at the last moment, some faint idea may be formed of the difficulty there is not to gulp them down.

It is the same with the rumors; one has all the trouble in the world not to swallow them continually. I think I need spread fly-papers around to attract them; and I think, also, that rumors should not be sprung upon us when we haven't the safety-valve of the telegraph wire to enable us to pass them on to a confiding public. Consequently we have learned to whisk rumors away exactly as if they were flies.

The tactics of the Boers at the present moment are rather puzzling. They must know by this time that a relief column is en route, and may be behind them any fine morning. We hear ourselves—but this is rumor—that Gen. French has had a go-in with the enemy near Colenso, and has given him a hammering, and that before Sunday a strong column will have assembled at Estcourt. His interest, if the Boer wants to breakfast in Ladysmith as a mild recompense for being deprived of eating fish in Durban, is to attack us and to do so at once. He must have seen by yesterday's experience that we snap our fingers at a mere bombardment, and that if he continues to get one civilian killed and three soldiers wounded per 600 shells he will have to heap metal words high over the place before he crushes our garrison and town.

To-day we served him even more cruelly by not deigning to reply to one shell in a dozen, which he amused himself by dropping around. The Boer is a restless, shifty foe. There is not a day but that he seems to have a removal on hand. The balloon watches him trekking away here and there, and if three removals are as bad to him as a fire he must be in a pretty bad way.

(To be continued.)

GRENADIERS' OPINION OF THE BOERS.

Corpl. Evans, of the 3rd Battalion Grenadier Guards, writes to a Hereford constable, that "whatever reserves are sent out they are all wanted, for the Boers are a brave and clever lot." He continues: "I have a very good opinion of them as fighting men, if they are properly led. They are also very kind to our prisoners and wounded men, which speaks well of them. The night of the battle here they gave our men water and sheets to lie on till the ambulance came to their assistance; they sent into our camp for doctors to help to look after their wounded, and several of our doctors went at once and took ambulance wagons for the Boers to remove their poor men. As soon as the guns stop firing them and us are on the best of terms till another battle starts. They say they will always respect the British soldier, and they do so as far as I can see."

WAR OFFICE WISDOM.

The London correspondent of the Manchester Guardian tells us the story of a South African returning to England who secured an option to purchase 15,000 hardy Basuto ponies at a price of about £15 each. He called at the war office and offered the option to the government. He was referred from one official to another, and after much waste of time could get no satisfactory answer. He explained that he did not desire to make a penny of profit out of the transaction, and was prepared to transfer the option to the war office for the price it had cost him. It was in the days that the colonies were being informed that infantry was preferred, and the reply to this patriotic offer was that the war office did not see its way to entertain the proposal. The result is that we are sending out beefy English horses at a cost of £40 a head, a large percentage of which will succumb to the climate, while those that survive will require weeks to get into condition after their long and costly voyage.

The Daily Chronicle publishes the following from Capetown: "Herz Schelling, an agent of the New York Equitable Assurance Society, who has arrived here from Pretoria, says the Boers possess immense stores of food imported by speculative capitalists under a belief that mining would be allowed during the war. He says also that there were thousands of spectators at the Pretoria railway station when the British who were captured at Nicholson's Nek detained. The people were ordered by the Boer commandant to bare their heads, and they did so. The British, astonished, returned the salute."

From the Textile Mercury, Manchester, Jan. 20.

«O QUE DIZ DE NOS.»

The new customs regulations of Brazil, recently imposed by the democratic adventurers or their successors who overthrew the Empire, are proving excessively annoying to exporters and importers alike. Every invoice of goods must now be in triplicate, twice over insignificant the matter may be—the original one, of course, for the customer; the second for the vice-consulate whence the goods are shipped; and the third for the customs-house in Brazil. Every bill of lading that accompanies the corresponding ship's manifest stipulated in the law of the customs house must have attached thereto from the 1st January, 1900, a separate declaration made by the shipper in writing, specifying the merchandise contained in each parcel, volume, or parcels which shall be properly authenticated as prescribed by Article 315 of the Consolidated Laws. Captains or mates are expressly forbidden to legalise any bill of lading until such declaration be exhibited by the shipper. Thus business with Brazil is rendered almost impossible by the extraordinary and needless cost of office work with which firms are being deluged by the clique of adventurers who have seized upon the government of the country.

But the above is nothing like the full measure of the harassing restrictions which the present government of Brazil have imposed upon merchants. The importation of articles made abroad and bearing labels partly or wholly in the Portuguese language is not permitted, except when imported from Portugal or when manufactured for factories. Both invoices, original and copy, must bear the vice, but only the original, that is returned to the shipper, bears the stamps indicating the fee paid. The fee is \$500 (115. 31). The vice on the declarations to be attached to bills of lading is the same as on the invoices—namely, 5000 (115. 31). What good purpose can be served by this regulation relating to language? The people who want the goods speak Portuguese, and why should they have the articles of their trade described in another language? They want them for sale in a country and among a people who may understand no other. It is a measure simply intended to harass trade, and is in conflict with the advice given by all our consuls and those of other countries—that we should deal with our customers in their own language. It would be just as national for these amateur statesmen to prescribe that no English or German merchant entering the country should address the Brazilians in any language other than English or German. It is easy to read the meaning of all this harass of trading operations. It is that the budding lawyers without briefs, who take to the profession of politics in Brazil, have conceived the idea that the country would be enriched by curtailing trade and forcing the establishment of manufactures as fast and as far as possible in the country. They are feebly imitating the policy of the United States of thirty or forty years ago, but not recognizing the fact that there are great and radical differences between the two countries, which are likely to vitiate the experiment.

The Birmingham chamber of commerce has been the first to protest against this arbitrary and harassing proceeding of the Brazilian government. Many Portuguese words have been adopted for English goods as trade marks, and the action of the rulers of Brazil will eventually destroy these, and leave the goods without the marks that have usually been to them the assurance of quality and of the source of origin. Thus our goods so treated will have lost its level with those of any new comer, and the labour and expense of building up the connection we have obtained in these markets will be thrown away. It is not enough that on the representation of Lord Salisbury the Brazilian authorities should suspend the operation of the new regulations until March 1st. They can serve no useful purpose to the interests of Brazil, but will be highly disadvantageous to the people and to those having mercantile connections with them. Some very plain speaking will be needed, as our commercial interests cannot and must not be sacrificed by the political adventurers who, much to the injury of Brazil's national interests, have seized its government.

MIDSUMMER IN SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE.

In discussing the astronomical phenomena of the month of January the New York Times of December 31st touches upon a subject which will be especially interesting at the present moment in view of the exceptional heat experienced in these latitudes. The article says:

The earth is in perihelion, or nearest the sun, on the 2d, at which time she will be 3,000,000 miles nearer the sun than when in aphelion or her most distant point from the sun, on July 2. The result is that when the earth is at this point of her orbit the sun's diameter is the greatest, the earth moves the fastest, and her nearest to the sun tempers the severity of winter. The sun's diameter is measured every day in the year, and when nearest the earth the increase in diameter is about 3 per cent, a variation too small to be detected without a telescope, and yet sufficient to represent the immense distance given above. The earth moves fastest at perihelion, for the sun's attraction is then strongest, and the greater his attraction the faster hustles old Mother Earth. Consequently the northern winter, counting from autumnal equinox, to vernal equinox, is seven days shorter than the northern summer. This is the condition of

affairs in the western hemisphere. The reverse takes place in the southern hemisphere, where it is now midsummer and where the earth's perihelion increases the summer heat. Thus, the temperature in Australia and Southern Africa is higher than in corresponding latitudes north of the equator. The southern summer is therefore hotter and seven days shorter than the northern, while the southern winter is both longer and colder.

Misty and various are the influences that sway the planet on which we dwell. Among the most interesting of all her movements is the one in which she accompanies the sun and his splendid retinue of worlds through the realms of space. For the sun and his system are rapidly hastening toward a point in the constellation of Hercules, called the apex of the sun's way. The earth participates in the motion. Every hour the sun sweeps onward 20,000 miles nearer the goal. It would seem that with this marvelous velocity we might soon get there, but so unmeasurable is the distance of the stars in this constellation that the sun and his system traveling at the present rate will require more than 1,000,000 years to reach the frontiers of Hercules. And yet the earth bends and bows in obedience to these mighty forces, and its inhabitants live and die in serene unconsciousness of the varying attractions which she is powerless to resist as she every year makes her grand circuit around the sun.

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References may be obtained at: Messrs. Netto, Bastos & Co., No. 12, Rua de S. Bento, Montevideo, U. A. C., 38, Vice, Inhaimã, Soares & Niemeyer, 7, da Alameda, Mr. Bernardino da S. Cavallio, No. 1, Rua Fresco. Telegraph Address: Georges, Theresopolis.

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181, RUA DAS LARANJEIRAS, 181

This popular Hotel has been completely and thoroughly restored and has been provided with every improvement 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 dining-room has also been refurnished, and no expense has been spared to make this

The most comfortable Hotel

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

FREITAS HOTEL

120, Rua do Riachuelo

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TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

OUR OWN SPECIAL SERVICE

LONDON

LONDON, 14TH FEBRUARY, 6 a.m.

(Received 8.39 p.m.)

General Sir Redvers Buller's losses at Vaalkrantz kopje were 24 killed and 347 wounded.

In the vicinity of Colesberg the Boers have driven in all the British outposts to Rensburg after some hard fighting. The British forces were outnumbered owing to the circumstance that a considerable part of their number had been sent to Modder River.

Field Marshal Lord Roberts has promised the garrison at Mafeking to send relief within a few weeks.

LONDON, 15TH FEBRUARY, 6.30 a.m.

(Delivered 7.48 p.m.)

Official information from South Africa states that a very strong force of British cavalry and artillery seized the drifts (fords) of the Modder river twenty-five miles east of General Lord Methuen's entrenched camp, capturing five Boer slaegers with but slight loss.

The infantry is being moved forward to the support of the cavalry and artillery.

The Boers have been repulsed near Orange river in an attempt to check our mounted infantry brigade. Our losses numbered 40 men.

Skirmishing is reported near Chieveley between General Buller's forces and the Boers.

LONDON, 16TH FEBRUARY, 9.50 a.m.

(Delayed in transmission.)

No news received from Field Marshal Lord Roberts.

Colonel Baden-Powell reports on February 3 that the garrison at Mafeking is healthy and cheerful and is using excellent home-made shells.

The Boers report that General Sir Redvers Buller is approaching Coleso.

LONDON, 16TH FEBRUARY, 11.15 a.m.

(Delayed in transmission.)

It is officially announced that Field Marshal Lord Roberts has telegraphed from Jacobsdal that General J. D. P. French with a brigade of artillery, cavalry and mounted infantry succeeded in relieving Kimberley on Thursday last.

LONDON, 17TH FEBRUARY, 6.25 a.m.

Field Marshal Lord Roberts announces that the Boers have abandoned their trenches at Magersfontein and are endeavoring to escape.

General J. D. P. French has cleared the country south of Kimberley with but slight loss, and is now scouring the country to the north.

A brigade of infantry is pursuing a very large Boer convoy which is moving toward Bloemfontein.

The British troops are doing excellent work.

The British forces have abandoned Rensburg and have concentrated at Arundel, a few miles south. Two Wiltshire companies lost on the way 140 men in killed, wounded and prisoners.

General Sir Redvers Buller is reported to be fiercely attacking the enemy east of Coleso which is believed to be a prelude to his crossing the Tugela river at that point.

The British government has ordered the mobilisation of the reserve fleet.

LONDON, 19TH FEBRUARY, 6.30 a.m.

A vigorous rearguard action is being fought by General Kelly Kenny's and Highland brigades against the Boer forces retreating upon Bloemfontein.

Many more wagons of supplies have been captured.

General J. D. P. French is pursuing the enemy fleeing to the northwest.

The Guards have occupied Magersfontein unopposed. It was found to be a veritable Gibraltar in strength. There were signs that the enemy had evacuated the place in haste and had made a headlong retreat.

A big British convoy has been attacked at Waterfall-drift, but the enemy was repulsed.

In Natal incessant fighting is going on between General Sir Redvers Buller's forces

and the Boers east of Coleso. Good progress is being made.

The colonial troops have defeated the Boers at Dordrecht, in north-eastern Cape Colony.

LONDON, 20TH FEBRUARY, 5.40 a.m.

General Lord Methuen has entered Kimberley by way of Magersfontein unopposed.

General Sir Redvers Buller has driven the Boers across the Tugela river east of Coleso, capturing strong positions, camps, stores and munitions, and also some prisoners.

It is believed that a further advance is imminent.

It is reported that the Orange Free State forces are trekking home for the defence of Bloemfontein.

It is believed that the operations against the rear-guard of the Boer forces continues and that they are becoming surrounded.

SUMMARY FROM DAILY PRESS.

Great Britain.

FEB. 13.—Advices received that General Sir Henry Evelyn Wood had seized Zoutpansdrift, the key of one of the roads leading to Kimberley.—Gen. Roberts promises to relieve Mafeking within a few weeks.—A ninth division is being organized, to be commanded by Gen. H. E. Colville.—Kimberley was bombarded on the 8th inst., and there was a sharp engagement between infantry forces.—A battle near Rensburg is reported, the British sustaining considerable loss.—The war office is advised that the British force at Slingersfontein, threatened by a flanking operation, had retired toward Rensburg. All the positions west of Rensburg have been abandoned.—The war office announces that since the outbreak of the war 438 Boer prisoners have been captured.—Great activity prevails at Woodrich arsenal, where 20,000 operatives are employed in preparing armament and munitions.—An epidemic of small-pox is causing great ravages in Basutoland.—Heavy storms in England have greatly damaged the telegraph lines and is impeding the service.

FEB. 14.—Gen. Roberts is continuing his movement toward Kimberley. A brigade of mounted infantry took Ramdam on Sunday, after a sharp fight in which the British losses were 4 killed, 22 wounded and 13 missing. On Monday the cavalry division under Gen. French captured Dekkelsdrift, on the Riet river. Zoutpansdrift is being entrenched.—The advices state that the 6th and 7th divisions have recrossed the Riet river.—It is reported that Gen. Roberts had his horse shot under him. From Rensburg it is reported that the British have been compelled to evacuate Modersfontein, which was exposed to the Boer fire.—From Chieveley skirmishes are reported, in which slight losses have been sustained.—A telegram from Mafeking says they have provisions to last until June.—A telegram from Rangoon says that Mr. Sutherland, assistant, and Mr. Kiddle, surgeon, of the commission charged with the survey of the Burmese frontier, have been assassinated at Menden. Steps have been taken to punish the assassins.—An unintelligible telegram from Pretoria says that a force of 2000 British, missing since the battle at Dundee, have turned up at the Maputo river, in an exhausted state, and were disarmed by the Portuguese authorities.

FEB. 15.—To-day's telegrams amplify the list of British losses in the encounters of the 10th and 12th inst. near Rensburg. Killed Colonel Cunningham, Major Eddy and Lieuts. Powell and Roberts; wounded: Capt. Homas and Lieuts. Ruxton and Carr; missing: Major Stubbs and Capt. Mc Iverney.—War office telegrams state that Lord Roberts captured five Boer slaegers in his march on Jacobsdal.—A division of cavalry also forced the passage of the Modder river on the 13th inst. at Klip ford, at the same time capturing three Boer encampments on the north bank of same river.—A brigade formed of the Gordon Highlanders and the 15th King's Hussars took possession of the Rondevaal ford and two Boer encampments. Gen. French's losses were insignificant.—News from Chieveley via Capetown states that Gen. Clery has resigned the command of his division owing to sickness, being substituted by Gen. Lytton whose division will be taken over by Gen. Norcott.—Last telegrams state that Lord Roberts at the head of 30,000 men is marching on Jacobsdal.—From the other side Gen. Joubert with the bulk of his forces is advancing to encounter Gen. Buller.—The English losses in S. Africa since the commencement of the war have been as follows:—Officers—killed 152, wounded 380, missing 112; soldiers—killed 1477, wounded 5050, missing 2781; 565 officers and soldiers died from sickness.

A scarcity of coal is beginning to be feared in England.—Heavy falls of snow are reported at various points causing an interruption of traffic.

FEB. 16.—Orders have been issued for the mobilisation of the reserve squadron.—Telegrams received from Jacobsdal state that Gen. French completely dislodged the Boers from the positions they occupied to the south of Kimberley, capturing various ammunition wagons and other stores; in this engagement there were only 20 wounded. Communications sent later announce that Gen. French succeeded in entering Kimberley yesterday evening with a force of cavalry, infantry and artillery.—It appears that Gen. French's force consisted of 5,000 men; at about 5 miles from

Kimberley they were opposed by 2,000 Boers who were repulsed and overthrown.

FEB. 17.—Telegrams from Jacobsdal notify that the Boers have captured near Riet river a convoy of 100 wagons of provisions sent by Gen. French to Kimberley. General Cronje in front of 10,000 Boers has retired on Bloemfontein pursued by Gen. Kelly Kenny.—The war office has received a telegram from Gen. Roberts stating that Gen. Kelly Kenny captured yesterday 78 wagons of provisions, 2 wagons of Mauser rifles, 8 cases of shell, and 10 tons of explosives belonging to the Boers. The English artillery are bombarding Gen. Cronje's encampment.—Anxiety is felt at present missing near Rensburg, but hopes are entertained of their being found.—Ninety-six wounded English soldiers have arrived at Capetown.—The lord mayor of London to-day congratulated the city on the bravery and heroism displayed by the city volunteers engaged in the war.—The Boers have occupied Rensburg abandoned by the English.—Details of the relief of Kimberley are still lacking, but Lord Roberts in a telegram from Jacobsdal informs the war office that the road is opened from Alexanderfontein to Olliphantsfontein.—A J. Buller speaking in the house of commons on the Transvaal war said there was no reason for panic, and the public need not be frightened by imaginary dangers. The situation did not call for the creation of more forces than the government was at present able to dispose of. He further pointed out that the war with the South African republics was not due to a desire for further expansion of the empire, but that the present responsibilities had their origin in time past. The house of commons voted the supplementary credits asked by the government for the continuation of the war.

FEB. 18.—It is thought here that the Boers who captured the commissariat wagons belonging to Gen. French's division were not part of Gen. Cronje's forces, but more probably came from Colesberg with the intention of cutting off Gen. Kelly Kenny's communications before he could be reinforced.—The imperial troops on abandoning Rensburg left a quantity of armaments, but managed to save the cannons they had on Coleskop, and concentrated in Arundel. In the retreat a company of the New South Wales regiment was cut up.—The bombardment of the positions occupied by the Boers near Ladysmith is being continued by the imperial troops; several laagers have disappeared, and it is evident that the Free State contingent has marched to meet Lord Roberts' forces.—During the entire week combats have been going on in the vicinity of Ladysmith, north of Tugela; the results are unknown owing to the vigilant censure of telegrams.—The colonial forces in Dordrecht attacked and carried at the point the bayonet one of the Boers' positions, with a loss of 8 killed and 7 wounded, retiring to a stronger position in the neighborhood. Gen. Gatacre's troops entered Dordrecht, but were obliged to retire immediately, losing 8 killed and 4 wounded.

FEB. 19.—Gen. Buller reports having obliged the Boers to recross to north bank of the Tugela on Sunday, capturing Mount Sothen and the south side of Mount Christo. A large quantity of provisions and munitions was captured. The Boer losses are estimated at 40 men, and 22 were taken prisoners. The British losses numbered 50 killed and wounded, including five officers.—A telegram from Lord Roberts announces the capture of the Boer encampment at Birds river.—From Sterkstroom it is reported that the Boers are moving north. The British have occupied Dordrecht.—In the house of commons Lord George Hamilton announced that the government has received information of the increase of Russian forces on the Afghan frontier.

United States.

FEB. 14.—The house of representatives has passed a bill authorizing all the ports of the United States to export products and merchandise. (We fail to understand this dispatch. There are no export duties in the United States, and all ports already have the right to export products.)

FEB. 18.—A Washington telegram says that Great Britain has refused the mediation of the United States in the Anglo-Transvaal war.

Spain.

FEB. 13.—Yesterday Count de Almenara consented to withdraw his motion in the senate against the Spanish generals in Cuba.—Great inundations are reported in various provinces.

FEB. 14.—The inundations in the provinces of Burgos, Salamanca, Leon and Soria have interrupted traffic on various railway lines.—The transport Alicante arrived at Barcelona to-day with a large number of Spanish soldiers from Manila.

France.

FEB. 13.—A strong column of French troops in Algiers is now concentrated in the province of Oran, ready to march into the Constant district where a part of them will garrison in Sidiak.

FEB. 14.—Deputy Marcel Habert has cited to witnesses in his defence, among them Paul Dronéville who was recently banished.—A great storm passed over a great part of France and its northern coasts last night, seriously interrupting telegraphic communications.

FEB. 17.—The Journal des Debats publishes to-day an article criticising the new Brazilian customs tariff. (It is a case of the pot calling the kettle black.)—The minister of marine has discovered that a servant in his department

has been offering to sell information to England about shipments to the Transvaal. (In all probability there is nothing in it.)—The Sultan of Turkey has sent the insignia of his order of merits to President Loubet.

FEB. 18.—A report is current in Paris that Great Britain has informed the American government that an offer to mediate in the Anglo-Transvaal war would be considered unfriendly.—The first anniversary of President Loubet's presidency was observed to-day.

Germany.

FEB. 13.—The reichstag to-day passed in 3rd reading the treaty between Germany, Great Britain and the United States in regard to the Samoa islands.—Prince Henry has returned to Berlin.—The Cilitian consul at Hamburg has absconded, taking with him a large sum of money.

FEB. 15.—The miners at Zwickau have struck and the strike threatens to spread to all the coal mines of Saxony. The miners have not resorted to violence.

FEB. 18.—Gen. Schmeling, of the German army, has published a criticism on 'South African military operations, and says Gen. Roberts has made a serious mistake in dividing up his forces.—The railways in Saxony are diminishing traffic for want of coal.

Italy.

FEB. 13.—The Argentine corvette 'Sarmiento,' on a voyage around the world, arrived at Naples to-day.

FEB. 18.—At Rome the police prohibited meetings to commemorate the death of Giordano Bruno.—The Pope has appointed Mgr. Sabatucci as internuncio to Argentina.

CURIOUS HABITS.

The editor who presides over the 'Sub Rosa' column in the London Morning Leader chronicles a complaint which is both surprising and amusing. He says:—

'A long and vigorously-expressed letter signed 'Traveller' has reached me, and the subject to which it refers is 'Grunting and Affected Coughing.' Poor 'Traveller' has been much troubled by this evil of late, and he declares that unless 'the pernicious habit is soon checked we shall be called a nation of snoots and grunters.' I am sure I hope not, and I cannot say that I have noticed much of this sort of sound, which should be the monopoly of 'mature swinehood,' coming from my fellow-creatures.

'But 'Traveller' has, and he testifies of that which he has heard in this way:

'On Sunday I was at church, and immediately behind me sat a lady with her young children, and during the sermon she was constantly grunting, and her children followed, and being asked on the way home why they grunted, one replied, 'Mummy grunts, so do I.'

'I can sympathise with the sufferer who had sermon in front and grunting behind, but his next experience was even worse. He was in a first-class railway-carriage. Five other men were there—and one grunted! That was enough to start the others, and according to 'Traveller,' first one, then another, then two or three at a time, anon a full chorus of five, grunted like pigs! Again I must confess I have had no such experiences, but as 'Traveller' appeals to me to try to stop the habit I do so willingly.

At this, the threshold of another year, may I appeal to all—ladies in church or gentlemen in railway carriages—to abstain from all grunting, and to avoid the snort which is neither harmless nor necessary? 'Traveller' (who sends his card, and who lives in a select, genteel neighborhood) has been half-maddened in this way, and he says thousands of others suffer from the same cause. So suppress these gurgling guttural grunts and groans and thus reduce the sum of human misery.'

COUNT LEOPOLDINA'S AFFAIRS.

The adjourned meeting of creditors under this failure was held at the London Bankruptcy Court before Mr. G. W. Chapman (Official Receiver). The debtor, described as of 47, Old Broadstreet, E. C., company promoter, states that he has a large share holding in the Cornhill Gold Mining Company and that he recently recovered a judgment for £11,000 against a foreign power. Proofs amounting to £16,944 having been called over, it was intimated on the debtor's behalf that at present he was in Paris, but would shortly attend at the court and submit a proposal for the consideration of the creditors.—After some discussion, it was decided to allow the meeting to be further adjourned for a month.—Financial News, Jan. 10.

This is from a Scots Guard's letter from Modder River: 'A party of Boers, about 50 strong, tried to reinforce the men on the hill-side, but the 12th Lancers—ser on the gh. I can't be very certain—soon stopped them, and were on them like madmen. They cut up 73 of them, and took the other seven prisoners. I never saw such a cutting up in my bit of service. They were caught fairly in the open, and they howled for mercy, but the cavalry had been too long waiting on them to show them mercy. Two days afterwards we were on outpost duty, and what we thought were two Highlanders on horseback in kilts came riding along. They were stopped and found to be Boer spies. . . . Their ignorance in riding into our camp thinking they would pass for Gordons made the camp roar.'

THE RIO NEWS PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor

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

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RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 20th, 1900.

On Saturday next, the 24th instant, we are expected to unite in celebrating the tenth anniversary of the promulgation of the constitution. We need not say that the people are taking very little interest in these anniversaries, for it is well and widely known. It has long since been discovered that the republic is not for the people, but for a comparatively small group of officeholders. There is no effective expression of public opinion or popular will in the elections, and the returns show that the people are not taking the trouble to vote. There is no popular choice of representatives, no popular discussion of public questions, no consulting of public interests in the framing and execution of laws. The country is governed practically by a ring of political speculators, who make and execute laws for their own glory, satisfaction and protection. They have crude ideas of republican government and they have impracticable theories of the functions and powers of government which they are zealous in promoting. All this they call republican government, and they are anxious that the people and the outside world shall agree with them. As the first decade of this government has now passed into the realm of history, it would be well were every Brazilian citizen to give a few hours' reflection to the results which have been secured by this new form of government. A government is good or bad, right or wrong, according to its results in promoting the progress and welfare of the people. What we call it, matters little as long as it protects life and property, promotes civilizing influences, elevates the people and develops their intelligence, character, independence and wealth. A republic is no better than a despotism if it fails to achieve these results, and it may even be considered worse because it has added deception and broken promises to its misgovernment. If we are now better off here in Brazil than we were a little over ten years ago under the monarchy, then the republic has established its claim upon popular support. But are we better off? Have we more personal liberty and a wider range of rights and privileges in trade and industry? Has popular education been encouraged and promoted? Have industries been promoted, commerce extended, and are the rights of life and property better protected? Have our laws been improved, and is justice better administered? Is our standard of public and private morality higher than it was then; are crimes against public trusts less frequent; and has the standard of official integrity been raised? Is the ballot purer than then, and is congress more devoted to the protection of public interests? Has the wealth of the people been increased; have commerce and industry prospered; are taxes lighter; has the public debt been decreased; are the

people happier and more contented? Can we say «Yes!» to all these, or even a part of these questions? Or to even one of them? We are now passing a milestone on the road, and the creators of the republic must surely be able to give an account of themselves. Can they show that in any one particular the people and the country are better off than they were a little over ten years ago? We have no need to answer for them, nor for the people. The records of these years have been written on heart and brow, in the midst of blood, and suffering, and corruption. Our commerce has been shamefully pillaged and reduced, the people are impoverished, and no one thinks that to-morrow will bring relief. And whose fault is it? Have we been suffering from war, famine and pestilence? or from the blunders and impositions of an unsuitable, ill-adapted, badly-organized, irresponsible and corrupt government?

PERHAPS the most mischievous as well as the most infamous feature of the present war, is the effort of certain yellow journalists in London, who belong body and soul to the Royal speculators, to associate the peace associations in England with the open enemies of the empire. A correspondent of one of these papers even asserts that the agents of one of these committees are stirring up the Bosutos against Great Britain by spreading exaggerated and misleading reports among them. Such charges would be contemptible were they not likely to lead to serious annoyances. Of all the pernicious influences at work in this struggle, that of the mercenary yellow press is undoubtedly the worst.

WHAT in the world does Chili want to fortify Juan Fernandez for? The islands are worth nothing and the fortifications will protect nothing. If Chili were at war with a strong power, it would take the effort, and if they were considered worth the effort, no matter if they are fortifiable. To spend money in arming them against imaginary dangers, is to throw it away. There is crying need for money to help the poor and unfortunate, even in Chili, and it is a crime to waste it on pretensions military display. Let us have an end of it! Militarism is the curse of civilization to-day, and it is dragging us back faster than education and invention can help us forward. And instead of helping civilization to overcome it, the church is cheering it on. We can live better without soldiers and fleets and forts and big guns. We want peace and rest, freedom from the tyranny of the sword, the largeness of homes over which hangs no terror of conscription and war.

JUST how the foreign merchant and manufacturer looks at the new impositions on commerce may be seen by an extract, published elsewhere, taken from the Manchester Textile Mercury. They look upon it just as merchants do here, a measure designed to restrict commerce and to harass merchants. And more than that, they resent a regulation which adds to the trouble and difficulty in shipping goods. It is nothing to them that the customs laws in Brazil are so complicated that no one can know what he is doing, nor is it their fault that a contraband trade is carried on here, often with the connivance and assistance of the customs officials themselves. They are not responsible for the acts of merchants and officials in Brazil, and they are very naturally averse to serving as assistant detectives against their customers. The arrangement, we may add, is not only vexatious, but so far as any practical purposes are concerned it is useless. It will add nothing to the revenue, and it will simplify nothing in the dispatch of business. It will create new items of cost, and these will naturally be added to the price of the goods, so that in the end the consumer will be bearing the burden. And so far as these vexatious regulations restrict trade, the revenues of the country will be the loser. The question, then, may well be asked—Is it worth while to pursue so suicidal a policy?

THERE is another question that naturally suggests itself. The competition in arming has weighed very heavily upon the poorer countries, like Italy and Austria-Hungary. Now we are entering upon an even fiercer competition in ships. The cost of a great ship is enormous. The cost of keeping up a great navy is immense. What is to be the result to the poorer countries? Are we gradually approaching the extinction of the smaller states, and the bankruptcy of even the larger states with embarrassed finances? Germany is undertaking a very serious burden when she proposes to keep up an army that will be able to meet France and Russia at the same time, and furthermore, to construct a navy which, added to the navy of either France or Russia, is to be equal to the British navy? But, if the burden is serious for Germany, what will it be for the poorer states, who can only exist by keeping up at the same time a great army and a great navy?—The Statist, Jan. 20.

The Mansion House Fund had reached an aggregate of £ 611,000 on the 22nd ult.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A CURIOUS RELATIONSHIP.

To the Editor.

Sir,—Under the heading «Kruger's Relative Prisoner», the Daily Mail of January 22 says:—«One of the prisoners taken in Lord Dunsford's successful skirmish on Thursday is a grandson-in-law of President Kruger.» I am puzzled to know how the man who marries another man's granddaughter can be described as a relative. Is there any authority for it? In my opinion, he is only a connection by marriage, as it is expressed in some parts of the world.

Yours truly,

INQUIRER.

Rio, 15th February.

THE ROMAN STYLE.

To the Editor.

Sir,—It is with extreme reluctance that I venture to join issue with an authority so learned and positive as a «London Graduate» and yet I see no escape for it. I am of the opinion that MDCCC is the correct way to write 1900 in Roman characters, and I find that there are others who agree with me. My personal acquaintance with the Romans is not very extensive, being confined to the man who runs a barrel organ for the amusement of a surprisingly intelligent monkey, and another who goes around mending old umbrellas, but there was an ancestor of these humble workers named Julius Caesar who lived, loved, made war, attended parliament and wrote books about nineteen hundred and fifty years ago. He was something of an authority in his day, equal perhaps to a «London Graduate» in this, and in his well-known «Commentaries» (Book III, chap. LXXI) he says: «Caesar desideravit uti readily translate into—Caesar lost 60 men.» Very well, if we wait 1950, all we have to do is to put an «M» before Caesar's method of writing 950, and there we have the good old Roman style!

Respectfully and tremblingly submitted,

A CORK GRADUATE.

Rio, 16th February.

PATRIOTIC FUND.

Rio de Janeiro, 17th Feb'y, 1900.

Dear Mr. Lamoureux.—Regarding the committee elected to promote the contributions to the above fund, I find that, through some unaccountable mistake, the name of Mr. H. Savile was omitted, which I very much regret, as that gentleman has been of the greatest assistance in pushing the matter forward. As one of the members of the committee he is authorized to receive subscriptions.

I am, dear Sir,

Yours very truly,

JOHN A. FINLAY, Hon. Sec.

COFFEE NOTES

Several new ways of adulterating coffee have lately come to light in England, according to Toronto Merchant. One grocer, by coating the berry with sugar, raised the weight from 5 per cent, to 10 per cent., and got a shilling a pound for what otherwise would have brought about two pence.

It was reported at Table 1 on January 11 that the sugar and coffee war between the Arbuckles and the American Sugar Refining Company had been practically settled. In evidence of this the Woolson Spice Company—the Toledo plant of the sugar company—that day advanced the price of coffee one-half cent a pound.

Receipts of mild coffees, exclusive of Java, at this port in 1899 amounted to 984,813 bags, compared with 987,131 bags in 1898. The receipts in 1899 were divided as follows: Maracabo, 329,507 bags; Sivanilla, 298,271 bags; Central America, 78,126 bags; Mexico, 141,241 bags; Liguayra, 73,283 bags; Cera, 7,915 bags; Jamaica, 29,719 bags; Costa Rica, 116,713 bags.—Merchants' Review, New York.

There was a sharp advance in prices of coffee yesterday of 40 to 45 points on the receipt of advices from Rio by Harp & Rand saying that several cases of suspected habonico plague had broken out there. During the last hour of business the market reacted 15 points under selling by longs to realize profits. There was also some short selling by the trade as they were disposed to look for a reaction. The failure of Aretz & Co., coffee exporters in Rio, also had a bullish influence.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce, Jan. 12.

Messrs. W. H. Crossman & Brother, of New York, have issued a circular dated December 29, in which they express unbelief in the reports of shrinkage in the crops of mild coffee; believe in a ten million Brazil crop this year and the year to follow, discredit London reports of heavy increase in consumption; think the recent rise due to outside speculation, the influence of which will be temporary. The drift of their argument is that coffee will rule 10 per cent. lower at the close of the present crop, as it did at the close of the last Rio and Santos crop of 8,750,000 bags.

AN ABUNDANT SUPPLY OF COFFEE.

On the first of the year the world's visible supply of coffee amounted to 7,936,093 bags, a total which has been only five times exceeded at the time of making up the monthly statements. On December 1, 1899, the visible was 7,436,492 bags; on November 1 it was 7,699,788 bags; on October 1 it was 8,036,556 bags, and on September 1 it was 7,659,544 bags, but on no other monthly opening day did the visible reach the 7,000,000 mark, except on November 1, 1898, when the total was 7,128,800 bags.

Below is the official statement of the visible supply of the world on January 1, 1900, showing stocks in detail:

Table with columns for location (Stocks—England, Hamburg, Antwerp, Havre, Bordeaux, Marseilles, Trieste, Netherlands, etc.) and quantity in bags. Total European stocks (all kinds) 4,694,401. Stocks—Rio 182,000. Santos 615,000. Bahia 24,000. United States (Brazil) 83,682. United States (other kinds) 241,610. Total 5,925,093. Afloat for U. S. from Brazil 445,000. U. S. from Europe 32,000. U. S. from Java and East Europe from Java and East 130,000. Europe from Brazil 478,000. Europe from U. S. 9,000.

Grand total 7,936,093. Against Dec. 1st, 1899 7,436,492. Against Jan. 1st, 1899 6,699,753.

It is pretty generally conceded that the Brazilian crop for 1900 will be large, probably 10,000,000 bags, and yet with a visible supply of more than 7,000,000 bags staring speculators in the face, there are some to be found who argue that the market price will advance to 12c a pound before the close of the present crop year!—Merchants' Review, New York, Jan. 12.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

There was a strike of stevedores in Macaé on the 12th inst., who wanted an increase in wages.

It is said that eight nuns in the convent at Sorocaba are down with yellow fever, and that great terror prevails in the place.

It is stated that at Juiz de Fora 15,000 persons called in eight days at the house of Professor Faustino, a faith cure man.

It is said that there was a great mortality among the rats at Feira de Sant'Anna, Bahia, in December, but no bubonic pest has appeared as yet.

The gubernatorial election in SAO Paulo on the 15th seemed to have attracted a very light vote. The elector is getting tired of going through the farce.

Senator Rodrigues Alves and Dr. Domingos de Moraes have been elected without opposition governor and lieutenant-governor of the state of S. Paulo.

The Minas Geraes state government has recently created an agricultural colony at Lumbrary to be called «Novo Bolea», in which German colonists are to be located.

The Bahia municipality has been condemned to pay an indemnity of 2,000 \$ for refusing to attend to a judicial order maintaining Professor Franz in his post as a school teacher.

A S. Paulo telegram of the 16th inst. says that there were at that time about 1,000 cases of yellow fever at Sorocaba. There must be something radically wrong in the sanitary condition of that town.

According to reports from Manóas a movement is on foot to compel the resignation of the governor. No one seems to please Eduardo Ribeiro but himself. In all probability he will soon take over the government and run it as he pleases.

On Friday last the isolated hospital at Sorocaba closed the day with 146 patients under treatment. During the day the hospital received 27 more patients, discharged 6, and had 5 deaths. In Casa Branca there were 6 patients in hospital under treatment.

It is reported from Manóas that Col. Braga, president of the Acre republic, has arrived there with two members of his cabinet. He left Galvez in command during his absence. They are coming down to Pará, where, let us hope, they will be invited to stop.

The Jornal do Commercio of Juiz de Fora says that rice was very generally planted through the forest-producing day in plantations during the past year, and with very good results. The planters are greatly encouraged by the results. Let us hope the state government will not crush the industry with export taxes as it has done with other products.

In the state legislature of Paraná Dr. Vicente Machado has introduced a bill conferring on the governor the faculty of deciding contested cases in elections of municipal chambers, prefects and district judges. The bill naturally excites much opposition.

RAILROAD NOTES

The União Sorocabana company has suspended the stoppage at Sorocaba for breakfast and dinner during the continuance of yellow fever in that town.

On Tuesday five shareholders of the Sorocabana railway conferred with the minister of finance on the affairs of that road. The minister is said to have requested them to state their views in writing.

We omitted to note in our last that the Companhia Edificadora had also made a proposal for the lease of the Central railway. The *Jornal do Commercio*, however, was not at all friendly to the proposal, and the company will probably not push its pretensions.

This week the Rosario railway income was £11,996. In the corresponding week of last year the receipts were £20,153, more than the total revenue of all the railways of Chile. This is an effect of the stupor solution, so called, of that city.—*Buenos Aires Herald*, Feb. 9.

The *Tribuna* asserts that the minister of finance has recently conferred with President Campos Sales on the subject of the lease of the Central railway. It looks as though Minister Murinho were running the department of industry, transportation and public works, as well as that of finance.

The December receipts of the Central Bahia railway were 145,435\$50, against 93,422\$50 in the same month of 1898, showing an increase of 52,012\$40. For the year ending December 31st the total receipts were 1,153,197\$85, against 1,399,635\$83 in 1898, showing a decrease of 246,437\$98.

The movement of passengers between the Central and D. Clara stations of the Central railway (suburban traffic), during January last, compared with the same month last year, shows an increase of 48,575 first-class passengers and 72,285 second class, yielding an increase of 19,998\$700 in revenue over last year.

The estimated traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway during the week ending February 10th were 394,204\$ in currency, against 323,643\$ in the corresponding week of last year, showing an increase of 70,559\$. Exchange was also a halfpenny better, which gave a sterling equivalent of £ 12,935 for this year, against £ 9,945 last year, showing an increase of £ 2,990. Since 1st January the aggregate receipts were £ 62,335 this year, against £ 56,517 last year—an increase of £ 5,818.

The *Siglo* states that the tramway managers are applying to the municipality to appoint definite stopping places for the trams, say at the corner and in the middle of each square or block. This will put a stop to the irritating abuse, on which we have often commented, and to which ladies are specially prone of causing the trams to stop every ten or twenty yards. Only recently we made a suggestion to the above effect.—*Montevideo Times*.—This is a subject which Rio tramway managers might also take into consideration.

The ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the Comle d'Eu railway was held in London on the 22nd ult., when the chairman stated that the year 1898-99 was a very bad one for the company, there being a decrease in both passengers and goods carried. On the other side, he was glad to say, the management had been able to effect a reduction in the working expenses. The result was a loss on working of some £1,500. As a matter of fact, the line was not large enough and did not tap the rich products of the province, where a considerable amount of cotton and other crops was cultivated. The company had received from the government guarantee in paper and had sold it at 81, against 88 1/2 last year. It was proposed to pay the same dividend as last year, viz., 3 per cent. for the year.

SHIPPING NOTES

The French str. «Bears» which recently went ashore near Montevideo, has been successfully floated.

Three of the yellow-fever patients in the floating lazaretto at Buenos Aires were reported on the 13th as having died.

Col. Arthur Torres is said to be organizing a company for direct steam navigation between Rio de Janeiro and Caravelas.

Advices have been telegraphed to all the Brazilian ports that the permission granted to foreign vessels to receive and convey provisions, etc., to the port of Santos, has been cancelled, the pest having disappeared from the latter port.

The department of marine has shortened the names of some of the war vessels and has restored the name of «Republica» to the cruiser whose name the government of Marshal Floriano Peixoto had changed to «Quinze de Novembro». This is right and sensible. Now let us have the ridiculous name of «Floriano» dropped and the old name of «Desterro» restored to the port and capital of Santa Catarina.

The «Severn», one of the Royal Mail vessels chartered by the British government as a transport, is expected here direct from the Cape in a day or two. She is now free, and will probably load cargo for Brazilian ports.—*Montevideo Times*, Feb. 6.

It will be pleasing to Dr. Nuno de Andrade to know that we are to have no English mail this week until Saturday, which is a holiday. We shall therefore get our home letters on Monday, providing the postoffice clerks are not all off to the carnival. The regular Royal Mail packet cuts our acquaintance this time, because of our pest doctors, and we are left to wait for the coming of a cargo steamer.

The new ironclad «Marechal Deodoro» arrived in port on the morning of the 18th inst. The vessel has the following dimensions: length 267 1/2 feet, breadth 47.9 feet; maximum draught 13 3/4 feet (4 metres); displacement 3,162 tons. (The draught, given by *O Paiz*, does not seem correct.) The engines are capable of developing 3,400 horse-power and the speed is said to be 14 miles an hour. The armor varies from 3.9 inches to 11.8 inches in thickness. Her armament consists of two 9 in. Armstrong guns mounted in fore and aft turrets, four 4 1/2 inch Armstrong guns, mounted at the angles of the citadel, 6 Nordenfeldts (37 m. m.) on upperdeck, two Maxims fore and aft, and two torpedo tubes.

LOCAL NOTES

A telegram from Montevideo says that Sr. Blas Vidal, Uruguayan minister to this capital, has offered his resignation.

It is stated that up to last Friday the type-setters and other employes of the national printing-office had not received their pay for January.

There was another case of suspected pest in Rosario on the 12th inst. On the 13th one death from bubonic pest and one more suspected case, were reported.

The city of Oporto has been declared clean and all restrictions on communication have been withdrawn. When, now, will our sanitary sniffs remove their quarantine restrictions?

The British minister at this capital, Mr. R. C. H. Phipps, left for Europe on leave of absence on the French packet «Corailière» on the 14th inst. During his absence the legation here will be in charge of Sir Brooks Boothby, 1st secretary of legation.

We are anticipating no slight difficulty with our next issue. Saturday will be a political holiday—the anniversary of the promulgation of the constitution—while Sunday, Monday and Tuesday will be devoted to Carnival. If we can publish on Monday, the situation will be saved; if not, then we must publish on Wednesday and risk losing the mail.

Pedro Alvarez Cabral has apparently decided to settle at Tobias dos Santos, where he has paid 500\$ for a town lot. Four hundred years ago, when he made the great discovery that we are all engaged in celebrating, he might have had for nothing the pick and choice of all the town lots in the country. Evidently Pedro is not made of the same stuff as Ramalho, Pensador & Co.

Dr. José de Saldanha da Gama has been appointed director of the Polytechnic School. He held some years ago that office, for which he is said to have displayed much competence; but in 1893 he was dismissed by the government of Marshal Floriano Peixoto on account of being brother of Admiral Saldanha da Gama. His reappointment is an act for which we take pleasure in congratulating the present government.

Our Parisian contemporary *Le Brésil* is to be congratulated on at least one truthful confession. In the issue of 21st January notice is given of the federal elections of 31st December, in which our colleague says that they have not been without their ordinary accompaniment of frauds and violence. It is to be feared that too much frankness in this direction will cost *Le Brésil* the helpful friendship of the treasury.

A curious telegram from London appeared in *O Paiz* yesterday morning. It reads:—«A decrease in criminals has been verified in the courts, the fact being attributed to the enlistment in the army of many individuals of bad repute.» If we are not mistaken we have seen something of that description on this side of the frog pond—even to the release of condemned criminals on condition of enlistment. And we have likewise seen unpunished offenders rise to high social position.

The *Daily Mail* of January 23 says:—At a meeting of the British Guiana branch of the Navy League the following message was read from Mr. Rudyard Kipling:—«My British Guiana! Seeing what they have had to contend with lately in the sugar line, they have done uncommonly well. Please convey to them my very best thanks (a) as a vice president of the league, and (b) as perpetrator of 'The Absent-minded Beggar,' and (c) as a fellow contributor to the big Jack-pot which we're boiling up on Thomas's behalf. Have you seen Brazil and Trinidad come into the game?»

Very sincerely,
RUDYARD KIPLING.

The munificent donation of seven hundred pounds to the Kipling Poem Fund sent from Rio de Janeiro is a splendid example of the manner in which Britons the wide world over are pulling together. The formation of the «Absent-minded Beggar» Relief Corps will give a new impetus to these generous responses; for this corps systematically undertakes work which has hitherto been left to chance, with the most deplorable results, as we have lately witnessed.—*Daily Mail*.

Smalwy desires us to call attention once more to that peculiar phase of public morality which is deeply offended at a blushing dress that does not cover the body and legs, and which, at the same time, takes no note of the shameful things seen every day in our streets. It also permits practices at our theatres which are offensive in the highest degree. It would seem to be remarked, «that we are far more sensitive to appearances than to the real thing.» We permit disgusting immoralities, and baulk at the bare suspicion of one!

We deeply regret to hear of the death of Mrs. Chalmers, wife of Mr. George Chalmers, superintendent of the Morro Velho mines. She was suffering from pulmonary consumption and died last week at their residence in Morro Velho. The news will come as a painful surprise to the many who have enjoyed the boundless hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. Chalmers at the mines, and the heartfelt sympathy of these and their many other friends, among whom we desire to be included, will be at once offered to Mr. Chalmers in his sad bereavement.

When Prince Henry, he of the mailed fist, arrived at Hong Kong with his fleet, he found the English officers laying out a cricket pitch. When poor Ericson had his legs blown off he said, «no more cricket for me», and quietly lighted a cigarette. So it is that cricket on the battle field is ever present, unlying. Among those of local cricket who have gone to the front is Mr. Reginald Yorke, a member of the Guilmes Club. A splendid rider, an excellent shot and athlete. Though not successful in his army exam, he will make a model horse soldier for which he has volunteered.—*Buenos Aires Sport and Pastime*, Feb. 7.

«Yes, I know it's a stupid sort of fun,» says Smith, and of course we ought to be ashamed, when we are not even able to pay for a sufficient quantity of good wholesome food, to waste what money we have in throwing bits of colored paper at each other. But the fact is that we are nearly dead for a little amusement and Martinho hasn't left us enough money to pay for anything substantial. And so, not having a dog, we have to hunt with a cat. What makes me uneasy is that so many of the paperthrowers persist in urking the fun, such as it is, too conspicuously. If Martinho sees us, he won't be happy until he has made us put a consumption tax stamp on every one of those little bits of colored paper.

One of the busiest doctors during the heated period tells us that the habitual drinker of alcohol went down in almost every instance in which he was attacked and that the proportion of those attacked who were accustomed to alcohol was very great, and whatever might be one's habits, he advised a suspension of alcoholic drinks during the hot weather. This is the consensus of medical advice. The same doctor told us that a foolish youth who was very warm, went into a restaurant or bar for a whisky and soda and was cautioned to take but little at a time. But he laughingly said he would show a man how to take a drink, and drank a full glass at once and in two minutes he was down and in a few more he was dead.—*Buenos Aires Herald*.

BIRTH

At the Fazenda Dumont, Ribeirão Preto, São Paulo, on 15th February, the wife of John Walter Hugo Pussell, of a daughter.

THE PAYSANDU CRICKET CLUB.

We are in receipt of the Committee's «Estimate for 1900,» which shows a very commendable amount of enterprise on their part in improving the grounds, and a very urgent need of additional support. While the Club begins the year with 143\$150 cash in hand, it owes 570\$ on current expenses for the past year, 1,005\$500 on improving the ground and 2,910\$ on the new pavilion, luncheon shed and refreshment bar. Against these and current expenses for the year the committee counts on 7,800\$ from its membership subscriptions, 2,000\$ from new members, 1,600\$ from the special subscriptions for ground improvements which are not yet paid and 200\$ from refreshment account. Besides these a subscription of 390\$ was recently made at the annual meeting. Including some small items on both sides of the account which we need not mention, the committee counts on a deficit of 327\$50 at the end of the year. Let us hope this will be more than covered during the season.

SOPHIA HARRIOT TATAM.
(Née FREELAND).

The Church and social life in this city is sensibly the poorer by the death of Mrs. William Tatam, who, after a long and painful illness, passed to her rest at the age of forty-eight.

Born in London in 1851, she married in 1870 Mr. William Tatam, then a partner in the firm of Messrs. Phipps Brothers & Co., of this city. Her life was a beautiful example of what quiet, unobtrusive, persistent goodness can

effect, and at social gatherings her presence was a natural and welcome sight.

A humble minded Christian of the evangelical portion of the Church of England, betraying to the few who were allowed to know something of her inner life an almost morbid self-depreciation, having borne strange burdens of sorrow,—yet she moved about with a strong, even cheerfulness, shedding brightness all about her, upon all sorts of people, making them sure, in a world so full of petty misunderstandings and littleness, of her generous and trustful sympathy. Always eager to admire, that was good and attractive in others, she was a non-conductor of any spiteful and gossiping criticisms. And yet she possessed a shrewd, humorous intelligence which could penetrate, if necessary, unmercifully.

Now that she is gone many will realize almost with surprise the measure of her kindness.

Her funeral at the British cemetery, Gumbó, on the 24th of January, 1900, was attended with every mark of respect and affection by her relatives and numerous friends.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

The Stone Reef at the Mouth of Rio Grande do Norte, Brazil; by J. C. Branner and C. E. Gilman. Reprinted from *The American Geologist* of December, 1899.

The Manganese Deposits of Bahia and Minas, Brazil; by Prof. John C. Branner, of Stanford University, Cal. A paper presented to the Institute of Mining Engineers at its California meeting, September, 1899.

BUSINESS NOTES

The Banco Regional da Parahyba do Sul is in liquidation.

It is stated that a new bank with a capital of 2,000,000\$ is to be established at Pernambuco.

The Montenegro printing-office on Rua Nova do Ouvidor will be sold at auction day after to-morrow.

It is stated that a new bank is to be established at Manaus with a capital of 20,000,000\$ obtained at Hamburg.

There is to be established a butter factory at Lima Duarte in the state of Minas Geraes. The respective capital is 80,000\$.

Executive decree No. 3,599 of the 16th inst. makes another deficiency appropriation of 457,708\$352 for the war department.

The business houses of Pelotas have sent a telegram to the Centro Commercial of Rio de Janeiro protesting against the stamp tax.

Last month the deposits in the government savings bank (*caixa economica*) at Rio de Janeiro amounted to 2,586,880\$ and the withdrawals to 2,106,421\$78.

A Pelotas telegram of the 15th says several droves of cattle are on their way to that city and the arrivals will therefore be largely increased by the end of the month.

It is said that Swift & Co., the widely known Chicago packers, will put up a large cold-storage plant at Pará. There'll soon be a new object on which to levy taxes, in that case.

By a decree of the 15th inst. the government grants exemption from import duties to the Rio de Janeiro Harbor and Dock Co., Ld., for the material imported for works and administration.

The minister of finance has decided that consular invoices are not required for merchandise sent from foreign countries to Brazil by parcels post. This is a very noteworthy concession on the part of the minister.

What benefit did the merchants of Manaus derive from the 8,039,855\$172 which they paid last year into the custom-house of a government that does not even protect them from the depredations of practical adventurers?

The firm of Costa Mattos & Co. has informed the president of the Sociedade Nacional de Agricultura Brasileira that it is paying from 12\$00 to 18\$00 per kilo for *planta fibre*. Smalwy says it's a *plu* he has none to sell.

The *Tribuna* says that David Saxe de Queiroz has offered to compromise for the reported sum of 5,700,000\$, his claim against the government on account of *burgos agrícolas*. And it will be a very good business for David even at that!

The *Gazeta de Uberaba* has published a series of articles against the exorbitant municipal tax on peddlers. The tax is 2,000\$ when the respective packs are carried by men and 4,000\$ when they are carried in vehicles or on the backs of mules, or other animals.

The French merchants in São Paulo telegraphed to their diplomatic representative in Rio de Janeiro on the 13th to the effect that a failure to celebrate an accord with Brazil will lead to a total loss of their trade in this country. They ask the legation to use every effort to avoid such a result.

On last Tuesday a committee of business men had a conference with the minister of finance, who stated that the government had decided not to insist on the stamping of dry goods and to permit merchants and manufacturers to pay the consumption tax by means of stamps on the respective invoice.

—We see by the *Diario Popular* that a gross falsification of Nestle's food is being sold in São Paulo. As this heartless speculation endangers the lives of infants, great care should be taken to buy only from reputable dealers who import the genuine article. The falsifiers when caught, should be severely punished.

—The increase in the suburban passenger traffics shows that residents are steadily moving out into the suburbs to escape the heavy rents which have ruled in this city. The great number of empty houses and the reductions in rents prove that the landlords are feeling the loss and are, at the eleventh hour, trying to recover their tenants. They put on the screw when they had the opportunity, and extorted the last vintem from tenants who had no choice but submission. Let us hope that empty houses will now teach them a valuable lesson.

—The Associação Commercial of Porto Alegre has solicited the cooperation of the Centro Commercial of this city in opposing the consumption taxes on existing stocks of merchandise. The Centro will, we trust, accede to the request, and we believe that a vigorous effort to relieve the taxpayers of this burden will prove successful. The conciliatory attitude which the government is beginning to display towards business men leads us to hope that it has at last perceived the futility of its attempt to improve the financial situation by means of exorbitant taxation.

—There will be an exceptional demand this year for *Whitaker's Almanack* and *Hazell's Annual* because of the army lists and other reliable information relating to the South African war. *Crashley* has only recently received the last issues of these two well-known, invaluable reference books, and as the supply will soon be exhausted it will be well to secure your copy at once. Every *chacara* ought to have at least a copy of *Whitaker* to settle all disputes, for you can find almost everything which covers them. And as for *Hazell's* it is even more complete than *Whitaker's* on home topics, besides having biographical sketches of the principal men of the day.

—So demoralized has become the service in the postoffice that our American newspaper mail received there on Saturday week was not put in our box on Wednesday morning. It had been thrown on the floor and the postoffice clerks would not even take the trouble to pick it up and pass it out to our messengers. A complaint to the chief of section enabled us to get the papers, but some of them were so trampled and dirty that we felt obliged to show them to the *administrador*, who promised to have the abuse corrected. The chief of section offers the excuse that they are overworked, but at the same time this does not explain why a crowd of idling, cigarette-smoking, gossiping clerks can not do their work properly and promptly. We rent a box and expect our mail to be delivered in good order, but it is invariably late and frequently dirty.

—Yesterday there was a meeting of business men at the building of the Centro Commercial for the purpose of hearing the report of the committee chosen on the 1st inst. According to the report of this committee the government's decision in regard to the payment of the consumption tax on dry goods is as follows:—The tax on goods made in Brazil will be paid by means of stamps on the respective notes of sale and that on imported goods by means of stamps on the respective notes of entry at the custom-house. Up to the 19th prox. merchants will send to the general revenue office inventories of their present stocks of merchandise and on these stocks they will pay the tax when notified to do so. If the tax does not exceed 500\$, it will be paid in cash; if it exceeds that sum, it will be paid in three instalments, the 1st on June 30, the 2nd on Sept. 30 and the 3rd on Dec. 31. The president of the Centro stated that on a suitable occasion there would be chosen a committee to report on the means of overcoming certain difficulties and irregularities that are detrimental to trade.

NEW BELGIAN AND BRAZILIAN BANKS.

BRUSSELS, January 22.—Under the name of the Banque Belge des Pêches Foncières, a new credit establishment has been called into existence at Antwerp, with the assistance of the Banque d'Anvers, the Compagnie Anversoise d'Entreprises Coloniales, the Brazilian Bank for Germany at Hamburg, together with some private banking firms.

The capital of the new concern, which is to last for a period of thirty years, amounts to 12,000,000. In ordinary and preference shares, but can eventually be raised to 25,000,000. Its object is to carry out all kinds of mortgage business, at home as well as abroad. The establishment of foreign branch offices is projected, and the first subsidiary concern is to be a bank at Rio de Janeiro with a capital of 5,000,000, and a field of operation in the Brazilian provinces of Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Minas Geraes, and Rio Grande do Sul.

According to the statutes no mortgage to be contracted in these countries can exceed 50 per cent. of the taxation value as to rural estates and 75 per cent. if situated within the town.—*Financial News*, Jan. 25.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—The Sergipe st. government has burned apolices to a value of 361,000,000.

—While the treasury is burning its revenues, how can it be expected to pay salaries and accounts?

—A man may burn his money if he pleases. But if he is owing this money to others, he commits a criminally dishonest act.

—Another addition to the army of office holders is announced. The state of S. Paulo has been divided into 34 consumption tax districts.

—A telegram of the 13th inst. from Santa Catharina says that the custom-house employees at that place had up to that date received no pay for three months.

—A telegram of the 13th inst. from Curitiba states that up to that date holders of bonds of the federal government had not received the respective interest for the half years ended June 30 and Dec. 31, 1899.

—On Saturday last the minister of finance burned another 2,000,000 in revenue, in accordance with the provisions of the funding loan, while creditors of the government are unable to get their claims settled at the treasury. On the same occasion 3,000 redeemed apolices of the 1899 loan were also burned.

—It is stated that in São Paulo the last fiscal year closed with a balance of 3,522,513,220. It is added that at present there is no floating debt, current expenses are paid up to date and there is a cash balance of 9,500,000 in the state treasury. If these figures are correct, the present is the most economical administration that S. Paulo has had for a long time. The state treasury was in a very different state when Campos Salles left the governor's chair.

—Another illustration has just been given of the value of the annual budget over which so much time and money are spent. An executive decree of the 16th inst. opens a supplementary credit of 487,708,352 for the item "Transport of troops, freights and baggage, purchase and repair of vessels (embarkations) and fuel," in the war department. The expenditure on this item was 1,160,555,870 in 1896, 1,216,298,578 in 1897 and 1,073,196,861 in 1898—and yet the budget for the current year appropriates only 1,000,000,000, which the minister of war considers totally inadequate for the service. Such budgets might very well be suppressed.

—The Mandatus on House is one of the few whose receipts for last year exceeded those of 1898. The following is a comparative statement of the receipts for the two years, excluding deposits, which are not properly revenue:

Table with 2 columns: 1898 and 1899. Rows include Import duties (including labor and storage), Consumption taxes, and Other receipts.

Total... 5,577,707,870 8,059,855,172
The deposits amounted to 120,721,947 in 1898 and 424,993,029 in 1899.

THE NEW CENTURY.

On the opening days of 1900 the discussion continues to rage as to whether the first of January was the commencement of a new century, and it might be thought impossible to put forward a fresh argument on the subject. We will, nevertheless, endeavor to do this, and to be so far novel as to plead that good old Tory doctrine «the wisdom of our ancestors» in support of the theory that 1900 will close the nineteenth century. Let us look at what the London newspapers have said upon the point at the critical date in times past. There were none in 1600, so we must let that pass. There were no dailies, moreover, in 1700, but if the *Post Man*, the *Post Boy*, and the *Flying Post* of the period covering January 1, 1700, be searched, no claim that a new century had been commenced will be found, though it will be discovered a year later. Even more emphatic is the evidence of a hundred years afterwards, for on January 1, 1801, the *Times* came out with a leading article on the new century, while the *Morning Post* not only published some «Original Poetry on the Commencement of the Nineteenth Century», but facetiously announced, under the heading «Important Death», that «Last night died suddenly at twelve o'clock, that celebrated character Mr. Eighteenth Century, at the great age of one hundred years.» If there was one journalist then living who would have been delighted to dispute with everybody else believed, if he had considered it at all possible, it was William Cobbett; but even that chronic disputant published in the well-named *Porcupine* of January 1, 1801, some poetry on the new century, and we can fairly wait a twelvemonth to follow his example.—*Exchange.*

—If a man has a col' on the chest, get Casey's mixture for man an' baist, put him in bed, slap a mustard plaster on him that'll keep his mind employed, an' have thin fight it out. May th' best man win. If the patient's alive in th' mornin' he'll not have stren'th to cough.—*Mr. Dooley.*

COMMERCIAL.

Rio de Janeiro, Feb. 20th, 1900.
Par value of the Brazilian milreis (1000), gold... 27 d.
do of the Brazilian milreis (1000) in U. S. coin at \$1.86, 65 per £ 54 75 cts
1 str. in \$1.00 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold. 1827
do of £ 1 sterling in Brazilian gold... 8 800

Bank rate of exchange, official, on London to-day... 7 15/16 d.
Present value of the Brazilian milreis (gold)... 34/01
Present value of the Brazilian milreis (paper)... 294 rs. 60 l
Present value of the Brazilian milreis in U. S. coin at \$1.80 per £ 1 str. in \$1.00 (\$1.80 per £ 1 str. in Brazilian currency (paper)... 68/24
Value of £ 1 sterling in... 308/36

EXCHANGE.

Feb. 12.—Today's market was not steady, and quotations rose and fell several times; there was very little business done.

Official quotations on London were:
Bank bills... opening 7 23/32 closing 7 13/16-7 27/32
Private bills... opening 7 27/32 closing 7 27/32-7 7/8
Official value of the milreis 287-288 reis gold.

Feb. 13.—The market was firm; transactions reported were small.

Official quotations on London were:
Bank bills... opening 7 13/16 closing 7 27/32
Private bills... opening 7 27/32 closing 7 27/32-7 29/32
Official value of the milreis was 289-292 reis gold.

Feb. 14.—The market remained firm with few alterations. Business was still restricted.
Official quotations on London were as follows:
Bank bills... opening 7 13/16-7 27/32 closing 7 27/32
Private bills... opening 7 27/32 closing 7 27/32-7 7/8
Official value of the milreis 289-292 reis gold.

Feb. 15.—Today's market was quiet, and with very little business reported.

The official quotations on London were:
Bank bills... opening 7 27/32-7 13/16 closing 7 7/8
Private bills... opening 7 7/8 closing 7 7/8-7 13/16
Official value of the milreis 289-292 reis gold.

Feb. 16.—Quotations today remained well sustained, there was very little business reported.

Official quotations on London were:
Bank bills... opening 7 13/16-7 27/32 closing 7 7/8
Private bills... opening 7 27/32 closing 7 27/32-7 13/16
Official value of the milreis 289-292 reis gold.

Feb. 17.—The market remained firm and with an upward tendency. Business still remained dull.

Official quotations on London were as follows:
Bank bills... opening 7 13/16-7 7/8 closing 7 29/32
Private bills... opening 7 29/32-8 closing 7 13/16-7 31/32
Official value of the milreis 289-293 reis gold.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 20th February 1900.

Exports.

Coffee.—There was a decided reaction in the market last week, the reported sales aggregating only 28,000 bags, against 100,000 bags in the preceding week. The dealers believing that the advance in foreign markets would continue, began the week with a further advance in prices which they maintained until Thursday when unfavorable advices from abroad and greatly decreased sales compelled them to give way, but not sufficiently to meet the views of buyers. The market was therefore paralyzed, and continued so yesterday. The receipts for the week were 71,150 bags, and the shipments 71,185 bags.

Advices from foreign markets show a considerable decrease in sales, though they are still high compared with last year. The sales in New York aggregated 100,000 bags, Havre 160,000, Hamburg 107,000 and London 67,000—total 424,000 bags, against 175,000 in the corresponding week of last year, and 652,000 in the preceding week.

The detailed movements of the market during the week were as follows:—

Table with columns: Rio N. Y. Reported Santos, Good Average per arroba, Sales per 100 kilos. Rows list various coffee grades and their prices.

The shipments since our last report have been:
61,827 bags for the United States
5,672 " " Europe
" " " Cape of Good Hope
129 " " River Plate, etc.
1,105 " " Coastwise
71,185 bags.

The following ships sailed with coffee last week:
United States:
Feb. 15 New York Germ. str. Asti... 25,412

Table of European market prices for various goods like Marseilles Fr. str. Les Alpes, Constantinople, Philippeville, Smyrna, etc.

Table of Elsewhere market prices for goods like Montevideo Fr. str. Portugal, Buenos Aires, Punta Arenas Br. str. Magellan, etc.

Table of Coastwise market prices for goods like Southern ports str. Bahia, Northern ports str. Maranhão, etc.

The receipts for the past week were 74,011 bags against 67,048 bags for the previous week and 61,642 bags for the week before.

Brokers' quotations, according to New-York types were the following:
Feb. 17 Feb. 10
No. 6... 16,300 16,400
7... 15,600 15,800
8... 15,100 15,200
9... 14,600 14,700

The stock in all hands was estimated this morning at 157,055 bags, against 154,136 bags a week ago. The Santos stock is reported at 419,610 bags.

Daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro

Large table showing daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro from Feb 11 to Feb 17. Columns include Receipts, Shipments, and various coffee grades.

Imports.

Flour.—The receipts were 1,100 bags ex *President de Moraes*, 5,500 ex *Santos* and 1,200 ex *Iris* from the River Plate, 10,000 barrels ex *Josephine* from Baltimore and 120 barrels ex *Sachert* from Trieste. The market is quiet and weak. The prices are unchanged, as shown below:—

Table of flour prices: Trieste nominal, Richmond do 29 1/2, Baltimore 1st... 33,500-44,500, etc.

Codfish.—The *Roman Prince* brought 200 cases, 44 half cases and 100 tubs from New York. The stock in first hands consists of 10,000 tubs of Gaspe and 4,000 of Halifax. Importers quote from 15,500 to 16,500 for Gaspe and 16,500 to 17,500 for Halifax. Broker's quotations are unchanged.

Lard.—The arrivals were 500 kegs ex *Josephine* from Baltimore and 500 ex *Roman Prince* from New York. Broker's quote from 80 to 85c nets per pound wholesale.

Pork.—There were no arrivals. We quote 125c to 135c per kilo wholesale.

Rice.—No receipts. The wholesale price is from 23c to 24c per bag.
White Pine.—Receipts nil. The price at retail is 30c reis per foot.
Pitch Pine.—The *Dalhanna* brought about 704,201 feet and the cargo was sold to arrive. Prices unchanged.
Spruce Pine.—No arrivals. Market nominal.
Swedish Pine.—There were no receipts and on changes in prices during the week.

Stocks and Bonds and Joint Stock Companies --- February 19th.

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

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Banks, Paid, Reserve Fund, Last Dividend, Last quotation. Lists various banks and their financial details.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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" " " 10 " 19 " " 9\$800
" " " 20 upwards " 8\$400

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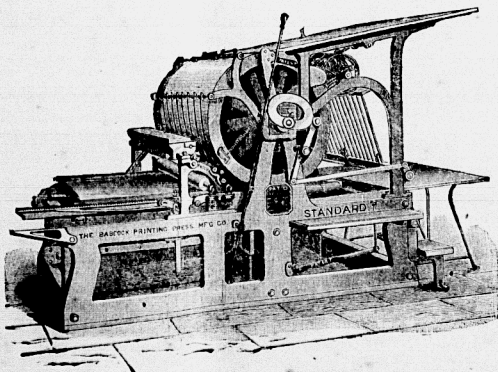
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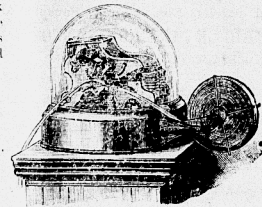
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" 21	La Plata	Santos.
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