

O NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE

Vol. XXVI.

RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 13TH, 1900.

NUMBER 11

TILSON, SONS & CO. (LIMITED)

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

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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 3, a.m., also on Saints Days according to announcements. Baptisms and marriages at times to be arranged with the Chaplain, for whom communications may be sent to Crashley & Co. 36 km de Owyldor.

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JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

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Residence : On the Church premises.

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and 7,30 p. m. Sundays; 7,30 p. m. Wednesdays,
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Miscellaneous.

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

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VOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—
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WEST COAST ITEMS

—The Chilian minister of marine has order the disarmament of the cruiser «O'Higgins,» —The recent elections in Chili have given a majority to the conservatives.

-The partizens of the gold standard in Chili are said to have a large majority in con-

—The prisoners in the penitentiary at Concepcion. Chili, have attempted to blow up the building with advanante. But—how in the world did they get the stuff?

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

— On the 9th inst, the Montevideo sanitary authorities decreed ten days quarantine against Buenos Aires on a gount of the «suspected-cases of bubonic pest.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 8th, to the Paiz, notes the death of a brother-in-law of Vice-President Quirino Costa and says it is asserted that he died of bubonic pest.

The Paragnavan minister at Buenos Aires has asked the Argentine government to suspend its quarantine against Paragnay as there has been no cases at Asuncion for twenty days.

has been no cases at Asuncion for twenty days.

—On the 6th the Buenos Aires sanitary authorities formally denied that there were cases of bubonic pest in that city. And yet, the sanitary officials now admit that cases have been under treatment since January 12th!

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 8th inst. says there were three deaths and two new cases of bubonic pest in Rosario that day. The people are becoming hostile to the medical men in general, because of the severity of the sanitary officials.

—The outbreak of plague in Argentina has

of the sanitary officials.

—The outbreak of plague in Argentina has adversely affected prices of Argentine securities, as trade may be seriously hampered. With abundant wheat and maize crops, the earnings of the railways should, however, remain large, as it will doubtless be possible to ship the cereals from ports other than those affected.—The Statist, Feb. 3.

—The Breuos Aires jurne let Triempe, which is credited with being President Roca's personal organ, says the suspected cases of bibotic pest which live occurred in that city, are more than suspected. There have been 36 such cases, and on the 8th there were a more. The sanitary authorities refuse to officially declare it bubonic pest, but they are isolating the cases, disinfecting their libitations, and acting generally as though the pest existed in that city.

—The Argentina government is making the

acting generally as though the pest existed in that city.

—The Argentina government is making the serious mistake of threatening foreign consults and correspondents who should send news of the existence of bulonic pest at any place in that country before it is officially recognized by the Argentine sanitary authorities. Argentina will find it very difficult to abulldozea foreign consuls in this way. And as for the foreign correspondents, how can they be held accountable for repeating what appears in the native press.

—The official announcement that bubonic pest exists in Buenos Aires is said to have created a dolorous impression in that city. This document admits that there have been 43 cases since 18th January. Another telegram says the formal notice of the appearance of the plague will be deferred until the President's return. The Argentine sanitary authorities seem to have no idea of truthfulness. A telegram published here this morning says there have been 52 cases since January 13, of which 18 proved fatal. A majority of the cases were from the flour mills at the Once de Setiembre station.

—We do not quite understand the logic of

from the flour mills at the Once de Settembre station.

—We do not quite understand the logic of those who claim that the financial law which repudiated 56 per cent of the currency is a success. It is quite true that the fixing of the nominal value of paper dollar at 27,27 (227,27) gold, prevented any decline in gold beyond that figure. That prevention of a sharper decline in gold was all that is claimed for it. That it prevented a crisis there is no doubt, for the market was in the hands of speculators who were favored by all the conditions of the moment. Nothing can be said too strongly in favor of the placing of a check on the decline in gold but it is begging the question to say that the law which was passed could alone have done this thing, or that it was necessary to pass the law in order to stop the decline. We contend that this was the only redeeming feature to the scheme, and that all the others were bad.—Buenos Aires Herald.

A. M. B. AT SOUTHAMPTON.

A. M. B. AT SOUTHAMPTON.

The A.M.B. had a busy time at Southampton yesterday, when 208 sick and wounded were landed from the transport «Canada». The men had been told at St. Vincent what to expect when they arrived at Southampton, and no sooner had they hopped or limped down the gangway than they made for the free telegram office. Then they proceeded to breakfast, and made short work of the steaming hot soup and coffee.

Fifty-four men, shivering in khaki, were given great conts, and a couple of dozen men unable to walk without assistance were presented with walking sitcks. Scarcely a man among them had a single thick undergarment, and they regarded the bundles of warm clothing distributed to each one of them as veritable godsends. Some had not even boots to walk ashore in, and these were, of course, supplied.

There were warm blankets for the stretcher cases (of which there were eight), and A.M.B. cigarettes for all.—Daily Mail., Jan. 23.

REBEL-MAKING.

REBEL-MAKING.

A Cape Town correspondent writes to us as follows: If there is trouble in the Colony it will be due to the harsh and arbitrary action of the British soldier, who really seems an impossible person to deal with civilians.

«Even in districts where martial law has not-been proclaimed the soldiers proceed on the broad assumption that every Dutchman is 'disloyal' and make them take out passes when they want to go to the town from their farms, or vice versa. (Some of these passes I have seen myself.)

«The wholly unsupported statement of a colored servant that his master said this or that is considered good enough ground for the arrest of a Dutchman, and the poor wretch is shoved into gaol, and kept there without trial for days, and even weeks.

«This sort of thing is, of course, driving the friends of men treated in this manner into the rebel camp, —Morning Leader, Feb. 13.

BOER CHIVALRY.

A private letter from an officer at the front, quoted by the Pull Mall Gazetle, gives a signal instance of chivalry on the part of a Boer commander. It appears that during the fatal charges at Magersfontein a party of two officers and 12 men rushed, with sublime heroism, up to the muzeles of the rifles in the Boer trenches. So impressed were the Boers by this extraordinary gallantry that, moved by a common impulse, they cast their own weapons aside and, coming out of their trenches in overwhelming numbers, seized the valorous 14 and dragged them into the works. Then, after causing them to be disarmed, the Boer commander exclaimed, "There! You are free to go. We will not reopen fire until you are safe within your own lines. One cannot fight against such courage as yours."

—Darkness fell as the British crossed the Tugela on the 16th (January). With the gloom came fitful flashes of lightning from the thunder clouds, which had been threatening all day. By and by, however, these separated, and the moon shon: through. Simultaneously with the clearing of the sky well-known Dutch lymns were sung by the Boers, and repeated from kopje to kopje, the effect being strongly weird and highly inspiriting alike to grey-beards and to beartless youths. The scene of the impending battle is from the Boer point of view full of historical significance. Spion Kop is the eminence from which the Voortrek-kers, after crossing the Drakensbergen, spied out the then barbaric land of Natal, and found it fair to their eyes.—Renter's Special from Boer Camp on Spion-kop.

Notwithstunding war's alarms the London stock exchange must have its joke. The other day a Kaffir dealer, whose nose is long and rosy of hue, was holding forth to his fellow-members as to what he would have done in General Buller's place. His oration was lengthy, and so, as news travels fast in these days, it happened that a waiter approached him before he had done, with a telegram. It came from the war office, and requested him to immediately proceed to South Africa and take over the command. Let it be said that the member is an efficient volunteer. Pale with the suddenness of the way in which his merit had been recognized, the cherry color of his chief feature became more pronounced than usual. But, swift on the heels of blue first telegram followed another, also from the war office, ordering "General Commander-in-Chief Moses to paint his nose khaki-color before venturing to the front, "—Fxchange.

—Some friction has unfortunately arisen between the regulars and colonials in Natal, and a number of colonial officers are resigning their commissions. They are proceeding to Capetown to lay the matter before Sir Alfred Milner. The disagreement is lamentable from every point of view; it probably arises from the fact that the colonials dislike the rigid discipline of the Imperial army. Sir Alfred Milner and General Roberts should, however, be able to put matters to rights by the exercise of their well-known tact. We cannot afford to put up the backs of our excellent Natal volunteers. In view of these quarrels, Lord Roberts's decision to form a colonial division is particularly opportune. It should put an end to the possibility of friction by placing the colonials under their own officers and generals. Men such as General Bravant, who know the country and the enemy thoroughly, can use the excellent material at their disposal to the best advantage, and in the matter of tactics suited to the peculiar conditions could probably teach our Imperial officers valuable lessons.—Daily Mail, Jan. 23.

—A Chicago press dispatch of Jan. 22 says:
A train load of beef, 750,000 pounds, for the
use of the Boers, is being purchas d here by
an agent of the Transvaal government. On
account of recent seizures by British war
vessels of ships bearing supplies destined for
the Transvaal, packers have refused to sell the
beef for delivery beyond Chicago, and negotiations for transportation are pending. This is
the second train load of beef sold here for the
Boers, the first consignment sold about a
month ago, being now, it is said, on the
ocean, 8

Banks.

ONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

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

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Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

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Capital. . . 10,000,000 Marks.

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Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin Nordeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg M. A. von Rothschild Sohne, Frankfurt a M

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LONDON: Princes Street, E. C. PARIS: 16. Rue Halevy.

Rio de Janeiro :

No. 21, Rua da Alfandega.

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

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

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RIO DE JANEIRO

And, just as when the jumps were blind, You were not one to lag behind, You will, I doubt not, set the pace In a more dangerous kind of race.

(Pall Mall Gazette.)

A VOICE FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

We have been requested to publish the following extracts from a letter written by Mrs. Lewis, a sister of Prime Minister Schreicher, of Cape Colony, addressed to the Christian people of Great British and published in The Methodist Times of January 4th:

Dear Fellow-Christians.—Lam constrained by an overwhelming sense of God's will to send out this message at this crists.

An awful war is upon us in this country; a war in which, on either side, our mearest and dearest may fall. There is scarcely a household in the Cape Colony which has not some of its beloved ones in imminent danger of death, not only in the colonial forces, which in Natal and elsewhere, are supporting the imperial government, but in still larger numbers among the burghers of the republics now engaged in the war with Great Britain.

Every bullet sent on its death mission may be bringing darkness not only to homes in the republics, but equally to the colonial homes of her Majesty's loyal subjects. There surely never was a war in which more conflict of feeling was awkened, more bewildering anguish caused, than this which is now rending the hearts and souls of thousands, who, like the writer, are facing death to beloved ones, or what is even more bitter than death, family and heart disunions and separations, which may extend into and darken all the future of life. If ever there was need to get beyond the human, to reach out above the earth— to where "there is a river, the streams whereof make glad the City of God," it is in this terrible crisis.

It is because I fear that a considerable section of the Christian world of England, because of its tender sympthy with present

make glad the City of God," It is in this terrible crisis.

It is because I fear that a considerable section of the Christian world of England, because of its tender sympathy with present suffering and its yearning after a present suffering and its yearning after a present search is being led by writers who have spealed only to these sentiments into an attitude with regard to this war which is out of harmony with the divine purpose at this time, that I am driven to write this appeal.

Let no Christian heart think that the immediate events which have led up to this war are the chief cause why the lifeblood of the British during leisure hours.

BANCO DA REPUBLICA DO BRAZIL

Realized Capital. Rs. 103.616:4008001

N. B. This capital to be reduced to Rs. 100.000008 in accordance with the Government's Decree of 8th May 1857.

Reserve Fund . Rs. 16.787:3045005

Profits in suspense Rs. 10.3844820373

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Messes, Braing Brothers & Co. Ld.

Messes, Haring Horthers, Lawrence Brain, Lawre

THE NEW REGULATIONS.

redress as were the victims themselves.

THE NEW REGULATIONS.

The following notice has been issued by the British foreign office: —In order to ensure the proper execution of certain articles of the Brazilian customs regulations concerning the impositions of fines, British shippers and captains are writed that appeals against fines levied in Brazilian ports must be presented through the customs inspector within one month of the date of the notification of the fine complained of, and that, according to Article 603 of the Regulations, receipts can be demanded from the inspector specifying the date of presentation of appeals. In case of complaints being made to her Majesty's legation at Rio de Juneiro against fines imposed, the interested parties must afford proof that the prooper appeal, presented through the custom-house inspector, has been lodged within the prescribed term of one month. The various fines imposed under the Brazilian customs regulations were all to be doubled from Jamary 181, 1900. The London chamber of commerce recently made representations to the foreign office on behalf of interested members, protesting against the regulations of the Brazilian government prescribing that goods bearing lobels in the Portuguese language would, after March 181 next, only be admitted into Brazil. notwithstanding that Portuguese is the larguage of that country, if they are imp rt 4 from Portugal, and in reply thereto, the toreign office have forwarded the secretary copy of a telegram received from the British minister at Rio de Janeiro, which states that the lirazilian minister of finance intends prolonging the relaxation of the problibition against goods bearing labels in the Portuguese Language until July 18t.

Clause II. of the new regulations requiring declarations signed by shippers specifying the merchandise to accompany bills for lading, and the Brazilian minister of finance intends prolonging the relaxation of the problibition against goods bearing labels in the Portuguese Language until July 18t.

Clause I

COFFEE NOTES

The New York coffee trade is greatly dissatisfied with the delays and methods of delivery to which they are subjected by the Brooklyn Whaif and Warehouse Co. The present system has been in force one year and has been proved ineffective and vexations.

— The export of coffee from Ceylon during the calendar year of 1899 was only 18,542 cwts., against 86,009 cwts. in 1890. Of the total export, 14,293 cwts, went to Great Britain, 3,043 to Australia, 442 to America, and the balance in small parcels to various countries.

— There seems to have been a little bluster, on both sides, for when the fatal date arrives both Brazil and France are willing and anxions to postpone tariff hostilities to the end of August. And should an agreement not be reached before that time, it may be considered certain that another postponement will be made. The reciprocity provision was not adopted for the purpose of waging a tariff war on France, but rather as a checkmate to spushful Uncle Sam.

The precipitions between France and

apushfub Uncle Sam.

—The negotiations between France and Italy with regard to their joint attitude in presence of the Brazilian custom policy are being continued. The two countries, it is stated, are willing to make certain concessions to Brazil for imported coffee. France would even go so far as to consent to lower the present duties by 10f. Anyhow, it is expected that the pourparlers will be satisfactorily concluded before the end of the current month.

— Financial Naws, Feb. 15.

—A Rio de Janeiro telegram of Feb. 16, published in the New York Journal of Commerce of Feb. 17th, says:—The American minister, Charles Page Bryan, at a conference with the Foreign Office, has proposed to abandon the duty on Brazilian coffee imported into the United States in exchange for reciprocal advantages for American goods exported to Brazil.» As no duty is now imposed on coffee, the ofter must refer to the proposed duty on coffee in case no reciprocity agreement is arrived at.

THE MILD COFFEE CROP.

New York, Jan. 30.

Editor of The Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin.

mercial Bulletin.

Sir.—When I issued my circular in the early part of December (which was written toward the end of November) I mentioned that many believed that the coming crops of mild coffees would show a considerable deficit as against former years. A party who has been identified a long time with the bear interests and seems very anxious, in order to depress the market, to prove by all sorts of statistics that the world's production of coffee will not be diminished—yes, possibly even increased as against former years, stated in a circular and otherwise that these prognosications as to smaller mild crops were mide either out of ignorance or with the deliberate intention to deceive.

My circular had, however, hardly reached South America when attention was called from Venezuela to the then established fact that the official figures showel the output of Venezuela for 1899 to be over 20 per cent, less than that of 1898. Since then it has been confirmed that the crops of Puerto Rico and Mexico were very materially short, and it is now stated from Central America that the same conditions prevail there to a greater or less extent. Gu temalans who are now here report that Guatemala will export at least 25 per cent, less than last year, which is also confirmed by reports received via San Francisco.

As Columbia, from where, we receive all the

per cent. less than last year, which is also confirmed by reports received via S in Francisco.

As Columbia, from where we receive all the Savanillas, has been in a disturbed condition for a long time and a revolution is still existing there, it is fair to assume that the shortage in the production of that country will be greater than anywhere else and will, in all likelihod, reach fully 33 per cent.

As the countries named and from which quite reliable reports have so far been received represent the principal mild coffee producing countries, there seems but little doubt that the predicted shortage of mild coffees is by no means based on imagination, but will prove to be a very unpleasant fact for the bears to face later on.

Of course it is well known that during the crop season coffees arrive fully as fast, if not faster, if the crop is small, than when the crop is large, but the end is reached so much the quicker, and only when that time is arrived can it be proven by actual figures that a material shortage has occurred. As I am merely a broker and not personally interested in the article beyond my vocation, that is, have never owned either actual coffee or options, I think I can at least be considered unbiased.

ARNOLD SCHRAMM.

ARNOLD SCHRAMM.

MOCHA COFFEE.

MOCHA COFFEE.

The American consul at Aden discusses, in a recent report, a statement which is frequently made, and which has been repeated quite recently, that no genuine Mocha coffee reaches the European or American markets from the Arabian ports. The consul says this statement is quite erroneous, for the books of his own consulate at Aden, and of the consular agency at Hodeida show that over 5,000,000 lbs. of Mocha coffee were invoiced from these places to the United States last

year, not to speak of the quantity sent to Europe. But it is said that, though nominally shipped from Arabian ports, it is really coffee grown elsewhere, and then shipped to Aden to be reshipped as Mocha. This suggestion is also erroneous, as appears from a letter from the British authorities at Aden on the subject. It is true that parcels of coffee from Jawa, Singapore, and other places are landed in Aden, but, according to the official communication above mentioned, these parcels are bonded in the warehouses of the owners at Manla, and the key lodged in the trade registration department. «When the owner desires to export, a peon of the department is sent with the key to count the bags and bring them to the wharf. As the merchant or owner can have no access to his goods unless accompanied by the peon of the department, the transfer of the inferior bean to Aden for mixing with that of Mocha or Harrar is hardly possible. The consul adds that an examination of the customs authorities reports shows that foreign coffees are promptly re-exported to other ports, being landed at Aden for transhipment only; while the precautions in Tarkish Arabia to prevent mixing are equally stringent. No doubt Mocha coffee is mixed with inferior beans in Europe, and sold as genuine Mocha, but it is hardly possible that an importer buying in an Arabian port could get anything but genuine Mocha or Harrar coffee.—Chamber of Commerce Journal.

ALL RIGHT AT LAST.

A,* learned reader*, as he calls himself, sends me a long letter, in which hetouches on many topics, and I extract this verse from its surroundings;

There was a man who had two sons
Bach was the other's brother;
The name of one was Andrew John,
John Andrew was the other.
In course of time these brothers died,
Tis very sad to tell;
And Andrew John went up to heaven
John Andrew went——

Now, what do you imagine the last two words are? I very much fear that you suspect the worst as regards poor John Andrew, but the last words are not what you are thinking about at all, for the line reads:

John Andrew went as well,

and if you can find any fault with that, either as a bit of poetry, or as a sentiment, well, I'm sorry for you. -S. I., H. in Morning Leader.

BRITISH FORCES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The under-secretary for war made a statement on February 8th as to the strength which the British forces would reach within a week or two from that time. It was as follows.—

Regular army	128,000	
Royal navy	1,000	
Militia	20,000	
Yeomanry	S,000	
Volunteers	10 000	
Colonials	26,000	

Grand total 193,000 Adding odd numbers would give about another

CAPTAIN MAHAN'S ADVICE.

NEW York, Jan. 22.

Captain Mahan, the well-known author of works on sea power, has written for publication a letter dealing with the attitude of Americans towards Great Britain in connection with the war in South Africa.

with the war in South Africa.

He suggests to his fellow-countrymen the inadvisability of holding public meetings for the purpose of expressing their views on the war, and warns Americans that problems await them in the near future which make a good understanding with England too important to permit the creation of an impression that Americans are all against her.

He concludes by declaring that snot only is the cause of England just, but to have failed to uphold it would have been to fail in national honour.»—Laffan.

THE GUARD AND THE BEER.

A certain gallant corps, writes a correspondent from Clieveley camp, provided the guard that should protect our precious beer till Christmas Day. In the morning two dozen bottles were missing.

«Disgraceful!» said the authorities. «Double the guard!» And they doubled it.

Next morning four dozen were missing!

—The London correspondent of the Manchester Courier gives some amusing incidents of the Veomanry "tests." For instance, two applicants were examined at Woolwich as to their riding qualifications. They did very well as regards sticking to their horses, and were undismayed by the jumps. They could not, however, ride "hard"—that is, bump up and down in military fashion in the saddle, and were therefore rejected. Will it be believed that these two men have been engaged permanently for some years by Tilling's, one of the biggest horse-owning firms in the metropolis, as "breakers in" of their wildest purchases, some of which come straight from the grass lands of South America?

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This popular Hotel has been completely and bry oughly restored and has been provided with sar/tary improvements of every description, including a hygienic system of sewerage, flushing tanks, and ventilating pipes.

The apartments have been repainted and repapered. The pand of the repair of the restored and no expense has been spared to make the

The most comfortable Hotel

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

FREITAS HOTEL 120, Rua do Riachuelo

Mr. J. F. FREITAS, proprietor of the old and weknown Freitas Hotel, destres to advise his friends and former custon es: that he has reopened that hotel at No. 120 KPA no REACHTEGO in a large and most attraction. The new establishment is structured by the continuous and tractive and healthy localities in the city, on a broad and quiet street, with trams for all central points of the city passing the door. It has a large and beautifuls fail out pleasure garden, particularly suitable for high continuous provided with hot and cold water.

The Hotel is specially adapted for familities, for whose comfort and convenience nothing will be found lacking. It contains a large drawing-room, and its defining-room opens on verandahs overlooking the gardepied of the custom is a large drawing-room opens on verandahs overlooking the gardepied for the custom is also given to orders by mail and ellipse.

Special attention will be given to orders by mail and telegraph.

Restaurant & Lunchroom ZUM MÜNGHNER KIND'L

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TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

OUR OWN SPECIAL SERVICE

LONDON, 7TH MARCH, 5.35 a. m.

The Bors have evacuated Stormberg, in northeastern Cape, Colony, which place has been occupied by General Gatacre.

General Brabaut has routed the Boers near

Dordrecht and they have retreated across the Orange river into Free State territory.

Cape Colony is now nearly clear of invaders General Sir Redvers Buller reports that Natal territory is practically clear of Boers.

The Boers are still massing near Lord Roberts' encampment in the Orange Free

Heavy reinforcements are arriving at Cape town.

LONDON, STH MARCH, 5.40 a.

Field Marshal Lord Roberts telegraphs to the war office that the Boers have been com-pletely routed near Osfontein, his cavalry having outflanked them and obliged them to abandon their superb positions.

The enemy's forces have taken to flight, having lost dieavily from the British he

The British losses were fifty men only.

An unofficial report says that one gun and a quantity of stores were captured.

An Afrikander insurrection has broken out in the north-west districts of Cape Colony. Three thousand Afrikanders are in arms, but no uneasiness is felt.

Her Majesty the Queen will spend a fort-Ireland early in April, instead of night in going to the Continent.

Her Majesty has authorized the Irish reg iments to wear the shamrock on St. Patrick' day henceforth as an award for gallantry in the field.

LONDON, 9TH MARCH, 6.25 a. III

Owing to the headlong flight of the Boer from their positions flanked by the British, which President Kruger was personally unable to stem, Field Marshal Lord Roberts has been unable to overtake them.

The British forces are steadily advancing

upon Bloemfontein.

General W. F. Gatacre has occupied Bur ghersdorp (about fifteen miles north of Storm

General Clements has seized both of the bridges crossing the Orange river at Norvals-

Her Majesty the Queen was received with unparalled enthusiasm yesterday on her return London.

Fourteen thousand reinforcements will be to sailing for South Africa up to March 20th.

LONDON, 16TH MARCH, 6.15 a. m.

The Daily Mail's Pretoria correspondent in a message censored by the Boer officials says that Presidents Kruger and Steyn conferred together at Bloemfontein on Monday last on the terms of a telegram to Lord Salisbury that it will be possible to discuss the basis of peace between Great Britain and the two republics in case their independence is admitted.

The British cabinet is certain to consider terms of peace only when the British army is

The Boer forces in front of Field Marshal Lord Roberts' army are in a disorganized

condition. President Kruger was in the fighting line on Wednesday and made desperate and futile

attempts to rally his forces. Bloemfontein is now defenceless

General Clements is preparing to cross the Orange river into Free State territory.

LONDON, 12TH MARCH, 5.15 a. m.

Field Marshal Lord Roberts continues to advance upon Bloemfontein.

Yesterday he reached Aasvogel-kop, only a few miles distant.

On Saturday he defeated a strong force of Boers at Dreifontein. The Welsh Regiment stormed a hill occupied by the Boers, who left 102 dead and many wounded on the field.

The Presidents of the two republics have telegraphed to Lord Salisbury proposals of peace based upon the conditions that their independence shall be respected and their

colonial allies amnestied.

They have also invited foreign powers to intervene in the conflict.

The Cape Colony insurrection is spreading. General Kitchener is personally making pre-parations to crush it at once.

General Buller is advancing upon Bimparsberg (? Biggarsberg.)
LONDON, 13TH MARCH, 6.20 a. in.

Field Marshal Lord Roberts is now only fifteen miles from Bloemfontein, having outmanoeuvred the twelve thousand Boers who with eighteen guns were opposing his

Sharp skirmishing engagements are now in progress at the crossings of the Orange river. Boer delegates have arrived at Delagoa Bay and it is believed that they are charged with some peace mission. (It will be remembered that a similar mission was reported to have arrived at Delagoa Bay some months ago, and was never heard of again .- Ed. News.)

SHMMARY FROM DAILY PRESS.

Great Pritain

Great Britain.

MAR. 6.—No telegram from Lord Roberts' army, except the puzzling statement that in his last fight with the Boers Gen. French captured 60 prisoners, the Boers having had 42 killed and wounded.—An absurd telegran from Gen. Buller says the Boers have evacuated the whole territory of Natal, leaving their ambulances full of sick and wounded.—Gen. Gatacre has occupied Stormberg, which had been abandoned by the Boers. —Near Dordrecht, Gen. Brabant has routed the enemy, capturing about 100 prisoners and a large quantity of rifles, amountion, stores, etc. Another telegram says the Boers saved their artillery, mutitions, etc. The British losses were 2 killed and is wounded.—Gen. Clements has arrived at the Jouberts-siding station, north of Colesberg.—A Lourengo Marques telegram denies the report that the Boers have initiated negotiations for peace.—In the house of commons Mr. Campbell-Bannerman says the liberals will vote the proposals of the government, although they do not approve its policy.—Vesterlay the house of commons voted an increase in the taxes on tea, tobacco, and other articles.—To-day the commons voted the thirty-five millions asked by the government for war expenses.—Cecil Rhodes is leaving Capetown for England on Saturday.

MAR. 7.—Telegrams from Capetown an mounce a serious state of affairs in Cape

government for war expenses.—Cecil Rhodes is leaving Capetown for England on Saturday.

Mar. 7. — Telegrams from Capetown announce a serious state of affairs in Cape Colony, where 3 coo Artizanders have risen in the west, detachments of the rebels having occupied Prieska and Kendaut. Another detachment is threatening Carnarvon—Lord Roberts telegraphs that his cavalry division had succeeded in flanking the enemy, who retired, followed by cavalry and mounted artillery. The other divisions were crossing at Pophars-drift. The British losses were light.—From Sterkstroom it is reported that the Boer forces at Bastards Nek, 12 miles north of Stormberg, had retired northwards.—Markeking advices of 19th February state that the Boers had made a new attack but had been repulsed.—A Durban dispatch says that a flying column of British in Zuhaland had crossed the boundary. Hie into the Transvaal.—General Buller advises the war office that in the fund operations for the relief of Ladysmith le lost 1,859 men, kilbed, wounded and missing.—Gen. Bulber is moving toward Van Reemen's pass.—Gen. Cronje continues a prisoner on bord the 4Doris. The other prisoners, 3,700 in number, including many women who were fighting in the Boer ranks, are confined on four transports.—The commons has passed the government's financial bills.

Mark S.—It is communicated from South Africa that the situation of Mateking is be-

were highing in the fact of the government's financial bills.

MAR S.—It is communicated from South Africa that the situation of Mafeking is becoming desperate. A violent epidemic of fevers is raging there, especially among the women and children. The garrison has lost one the 2th ult.—Advices have been received that 500 Afrikanders in Griqualand West have revolted.—From Poplar Grove Lord Roberts sends particulars of the flanking movement reported yesterday. The British losses were only so men. The losses of the enemy, commanded by Dewett and Delarey, are unknown. The British captured one cannon and several wagons of munitions and provisions.—It is amounced that Gen. Clements has occupied Novals-point.—From Molteno it is amounced that Burghersdorp has been occupied by the British.—Gen. Buller is reported to-be advancing upon Harrissmith, which is said to be defended by only 2,000 men.—The Queen returned to Buckingham palace to-day and was received with the greatest enthusiasm.—A Pretori telegram of the 4th assy President Kruger has issued a proclamation inciting the Boers to continue the fight for the independence of their country.—A London telegram (probably of yellow-press origin) says that MRR .9.—Lord Roberts telegraphs that Presidents Kruger and Steyn were both present

(grobabily of yellow-press origin) says that General Cronje will be taken to St. Heleua. MAR. 9.—Lord Roberts telegraphs that Presidents Kruger and Steyn were both present at Wednesday's combat and both tried to raily the republican forces, but without avail.—The effective strength of the Boer forces at Bloein fontein is estimated at 14,000 men.—Telegrams received state that the situation at Ma'eking has become most critical, the Boers having captured all the forts except one which defend the place.—Gen. Gatacre has received a reinforcement of 10,000 men commanded by Gen. Warren.—The Prench government has expressed its regrets for the Bordeaux affair to the British muister at Paris.—The new war loan will draw 2½ per cent, interest and will be issued at 9½ — President Kruger is credited with having said at Glencoe that he believes the war will terminate in April.

MAR. 10.—It is known that the British government to day received five dispatches from Presidents Kruger and Stevn inquiring on what terms peace can be made: and that the reply was that the basic condition for suspending hostilities will be the incorporation of the two republics in the British empire.—Gen. Kitchener with his forces arrived to-day at Kimberley.—Advices from Poplar Growe state that the Boer forces in the Free State are completely disorganized.—The Boers lost 40 killed and wounded at Abrahams-krail.—The Boers bave concentrated at Bloemlof to oppose the Mafeking relief expedition.—Gen. Brabant has occupied Jamestown without opposition.—The Boers are entrenching in the Biggarsberg monatains, in Na(a). They report a British column of 12,000 men moving toward Helpmakar.—Gen. White has arrived at Pieternarizberg, where he received an entunsiastic welcome.—A detaclment of 2,000 men has been sent to subdue the Cape rebels at Prieska.—Gen. Joubert has returned to Pretoriat to organize the defence of that capital.

MAR. 11.—Lord Roberts telegraphs from Declination that the neurny is beauting to

ria to organize the defence of that capital.

MAR. 11.—Lord Roberts telegraphs from Dreifontein that the enemy is beginning to harass his march and is giving the army much to do. Gen. Kelly Kenny's division expelled them from two excellent positions at the point of the bayonet. The Boers lost 102 killed and wounded and 40 prisoners. The British lost two officers killed and 10 wounded.—Gen. Kichener has gone to Victoria Road to organize a force to subdue the rebels in Griqualand West and Cape Colony—The Queen has decided not to go to Italy. It is said an anarchist conspiracy against her life has been discovered. (This same report also comes by the last mails.)

MAR. 12.—Lord Roberts arrived last night

comes by the last mails.)

MAR. 12.—Lord Roberts arrived last night at Ansvogle-kop, 25 miles west of Bloemfontein, without encountering the enemy.—Vesterday evening Gen. Gatacre arrived at the Orange river near Bethulie. The Boers had partly destroyed the bridge and had prepared to defend the crossing.—Another telegram, says Gen. Gatacre has arrived at Bethulie (which is probably a mistake).—The rebels at Herschel and Barkly East are said to have submitted.—Cecil Rhodes is said to have submitted.—Cecil Rhodes is said to have arranged for a mansoleum at Kimberley for those who died in defending that city (and the De Beers diamonds).—Nothing positive has been made public in regard to the reported peace proposits.

United States.

. United States.

MAR. 6. — An explosion of fire damp in the Redash coal utines at Montgomery, Va., caused the imprisonment of 70 utiners in the galleries; 70 bodies had been removed at latest advices.

70 bodies had been removed at latest advices. MAR, 8. — A S. Domingos telegram says martial law in that republic has been proclaimed by congress, a conspiracy having been discovered against the government. Numerous arests have been made.

MAR, 9. — Of the Spanish prisoners held by the Tagalos, in the Philippines, only 900 remain to be liberated.

MAR. 10. — The New York Herald asserts that Mafeking surrendered March 5th, after an assault in which the Boers lost 200 and the

MAR. 11.—The convention between t United States and Great Britain in regard the Nicaragua canal has been submitted the foreign affairs committee of the sena which proposes an amendment reserving the United States the right to defend t canal—Official statistics state that there are deposit for exportation 6.000,000 toos of whee —Disorders have broken out in Januaica.

MAR. 12. — A Manilla telegran says that Col. Funston has routed the Tagalos at Antique, province of Panay.

France.

MAR. 6.—The reports circulated about the opinions in high official circles in regard to an eventual conflict with Great Britain are contradicted, and also in regard to the alleged animosity of Frenchmen against Englishmen.

—The minister of marine has adopted rigorous measures against the accomplices of Philipp, the functionary who furnished information to England in regard to the Transvaal.—The court of appeals has confirmed the sertence against the Assumptionists. —The Temps says the British colonial office is becoming uneasy over the large number of Afrikanders of Natid and Cape Colony who are joining the Boers.—The strike at Lille has terminated, owing to concessions to the strikers obtained by the minister of finance.

MAR. S.—A fire broke out in the Comédie Frincaise to-day at midday, during a relearest, and in a short time the theatre was completely destroyed. Mile, Henriot, a daughter of the celebrated actress of that name, was burned to death.—An attempt to make a hostile demonstration before the British consulate at Bordeaux last night was suppressed, and several of the richers were arrested.—The republicans are censuring the nationalists for trying to provoke a war between France and England.

MAR. 9.—It is believed that the fire which destroyed the Comédie Française origin uted in the literating apparatus. It is believed that the old walls can be used and the theatre reconstructed within two months.—The cabinet has approved Minister Callaux's project for an income tax.

MAR. 10.—The minister of instruction says it e Comédie Française will be reconstructed and reopened on 4th July next.

MAR. 12.—The minister of public instruc-tion has asked congress for a credit of 2,200,000 fraints for the reconstruction of the Comédie Française.—The strikers at Camanix are as-suming an aggressive attitude.—Dr. Leyds has arrived at Paris. He denies that proposals for peace have been made.

Italy

MAR. 6.—A merchants commission representing the most important chambers of commerce in Italy have had an interview with the sub-secretary of agriculture, industry and commerce, in which they expressed the hope that the Italian and Brazilian governments would arrive at an accord on the tariff question. The secretary replied that in spite of the best disposition on the part of Italy, the Brazilian government is making an accord difficult through its exaggerated pretensions. The Italian minister at Rio de Janeiro, he added, has communicated that the Brazilian government wishes to impose unacceptable conditions.

MAR. 12.—The Shah of Persia is expected

Mar. 12.—The Shah of Persia is expected in Rome. He is accompanied by a large retinue and is making a tour of the European capitals.

Gerinany.

MAR. to.—The reichstag adopted to-day a project of law providing official inspection for imported meats.

The Paiz of Sunday shears that in case Brazil is not treated with more urbanity by France in the matter of the truff reduction on coffee, Brazil will decline to concede any other favor to France than the maximum rates established by law. Just make a note of that, gentlemen. Brazil only asks for a thirty per cent reduction on the import duties in France—which means a reduction to 109 frances 20 centimes per hundred kilos, or nearly 9 cents a pound—which is certainly not unreasonable.

— It appears that the custom-house's statement, published in our last issue, of the official value of imports at Rio de Janeiro in the year 1899, referred only to dutible imports. There has been published the following supplementary statement showing the official value of the non-dutiable imports:

ne of the non-dunable imp	0,13.
from the British Empire .	5 394,560\$228
» Germany	1.513,537\$615
Belgium	687,251\$184
» France	329,342\$954
Argentina	328,417\$000
the United States	306,327\$040
Austria	44,269\$600
Portugal	41,422\$085
1 Italy	24,350\$866
" Uruguay	4,410\$000
n Chili	1,600\$000
B Spain	320,5000
" Holland	62\$500
	and the second

Total..... 8,675,891\$672

Adding to this sum that of 220.686,981\$492, official value of the dutiable imports, we have a total of 229.362,876\$164.

a total of 229,502,8765104.

—We are informed that the braz'n organ of the special statistics army will contain in to-day's issue the following important item: —Reis non verba. We are authorized to state that his excellency the minister of finance did not burn any currency last week because he didn't have any to burn, -if his excellency had burned currency that is presingly needed for paying the special statistics army, it would have been a burning shame. Primo: civere, define philosophare. Talk's talk, but it takes money to buy whiskey. The motto of the special statistics army is reis (and army, it would have been a untiling standard primo civer, deinde philosophare. Talk's talk, but it takes money to buy whiskey. The motto of the special statistics army is reis (and the more of them the better) non verba. Verb sat, non-superatibus, such as pea-cocks, for instance, but not to birds like us who are too old to be caught with chaff. Consequently the blooming unisances that are always chaffing us are westing their time. And don't you forced it.

ing us are wisting their time. And don't you forget it.

—The sile of the Lloyd Brazileiro property at public metion on the 15th is becoming something of a mystery. We have been told that a Genard syndicate wants the property, but we hear nothing more about it. Then came the report that an American syndicate had offered \$1,500,000 for the property, and that the minister of finance and president of the Banco da Republica had responded by putting the price up to six millions. And now, in seeking information about the property and sale we find the directors and anotherer mute, although they advertise their readiness to furnish such information on application. The syndic, also, hesitated to furnish the particulars desired and what we have been able to obtain are not as clear and satisfactory as an outsider could wish. From appearances we are inclined to believe that the directors are either hoping to have the property and its franchises restored to them, or else there is a native syndicate interested, which explains their disinchination to give information—Since writing the foregoing, the formal do Commercto of yesterday publishes a guarded notice about the reorganization of the Lloyd with another similar company, which will take over the property and the material thus consolidated will become security for the new obligations issued to creditives. Of the enterprise and competence of the material thus consolidated will become security for the new obligations issued to creditives. Of the enterprise and competence of the manager of the company referred to, there can be no question, but the old Lloyd will want a great deal of new blood. Will he be able to supply it?

THE RIO NEWS

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor

Contains a summary of areas and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the nurricet, 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, MARCH 13th, 1900

WITH regard to the alleged conspiracy in this city, we must respectfully decline to believe that it ever existed, or that there is any cause for the labored investigation now proceeding. There is always more or less talk of a revolution, and we have heard rumors for months that one was brewing, but that a serious plot really existed we do not believe. As for the evidence published, believe. As for the evidence published, it shows nothing beyond the circumstance that there has been talk of a revolution, and some officious and irresponsible individuals have been conducting themselves as though they were promoting an important political conspiracy. As for the published evidence, several witnesses have already publicly denied the statements attributed to them. An unknown officer named to them. An unknown officer maned to them. An unknown officer named Costa Mendes has also deposed that he and Lieut. Vinhaes had been offered 1,000,000\$ for their services in promoting a revolt, in case it succeeded, but Vinhaes denies the statement. On the face of it, the deposition is absurd and incredible. The monarchists are not incredible. The monarchists are not fools, and they certainly would not offer any such sums to persons without influence and resources. This man's testimony stamps the whole affair as a fiction, unworthy of the slightest cre-And more than that a little dence. too much of this kind of testimony may expose the fact that the real conspiracy is to be found in official rather than in monarchist circles.

The hesitation of the Brazilian gov ernment in offering to the United States what may be termed a fair compensation for the free admission of coffee and rubber, is matter for profound regret. It may be said that the United States admitted these products free because it was considered advantageous to do so, and yet when the duty on coffee was removed in 1874 the immediate rise in the price of coffee here showed that the the price of conce here showed unather practical advantage really fell to Brazil. But this feature is a shifting one, and might easily at another time fall to the might easily at another time fall to the other party. The practical basis of preother party. The practical basis of present negotiations, it should be said, rests not upon the abolition of coffee duties over a quarter century ago, but upon the new basis for trade relations which has come into effect in recent years. Cheap coffee in the United States has been of incalculable advantage to Brazil in the development of her coffee industry, and now that the United States government wants some return for it, the debt should be acknowledged promptly and cheerfully. It ought to have been acknowledged spontaneously, but unhappily the op-portunity has been lost. It is an act of good will, as well as an act of justice, and it should therefore be a generous concession in every sense of the term. Could a balance be struck, we very much doubt whether Brazil could ever much doubt whether Brazil could ever pay the debt, but there is no balance and no recorded debt. An incalculable benefit has been rendered, and now it is asked that Brazil should grant some reciprocal concession for American pro-

If it is not done, then the favor ducts. If it is not done, then the tayor so long enjoyed in the free entry of coffee will be withdrawn. And if this is done, Brazil will have no one to blame but herself. Increasing her tariffs and providing for universal reciprocity by the adoption of exaggerated maximum duties will not prove satisfactory. Such a step will be looked meen by Such a step will be looked upon I Americans as an evasion—a trick avoid the just acknowledgment of admitted that the United States government has shown exceptional patience and forbearance in this negotiation, but it will be a mistake to test those virtues too severely. Some day this patience will fail and forbearance will cease to be a virtue, and then we shall enter upon a relationship which the citizens of both countries will deeply regret. And it should be remembered that true reciprocity consists in con-ceding, not what one is obliged to con-cede, but what is a just equivalent for all the favors received

The President has sent advices to the governors that it has been discovered that the monarchists have been furnishing money to certain individuals to promote resistance to the constituted authorities. The President's dreams are disturbing ones, no doubt, but they are dreams all the same. The worst danger we have in hand is that of the government which is seeking to make capital out of a faked conspiracy in order to distract public attention from financial and administrative blumders. The worst enemy which the country has is arbitrary, irresponsible authorities.

has is arbitrary, irresponsible authorities.

The Paiz of Sanday says that the dagger of the monarchist is of gold, but the armor of the monarchist is of pronze. He should have said the cheek of the republican is of bronze, and his word, when inventing conspiracies, is of smoke. The republic which is always in danger of destruction by a couple of dozen monarchists, can not be said to be armored in bronze. Were the republic founded on truth and justice, and were its supporters honest, and just, and progressive, we might all sleep in perfect security. It is misgovernment and injustice which makes the republic weak and injustice which makes the republic weak and its founders and supporters alraid of their own shadows.

It is pleasing to note that Deputy Pinto da Rocha is courageous enough to assume responsibility for the vote which he gave in favor of the abominable consumption taxes which are causing so much complain throughout the country. Nothing but impregnable ignorance and incurable insensibility could lead a man to glory in his participation in such a blunder, and we would rather see Pinto da Rocha in that position than most others. He may call Dr. Honorio Ribeiro names for defending connercial rights, if it pleases him to do so; it will be the nearest approach to an argument he can make. But the fact remains, nevertheless, that Brazilian commerce is steadily declining and the revenues of the treasury are falling away. If this is the result he had in view, then his skill and foresight are to be commended; but if he expected to assist the treasury and promote the prosperity of his country, then the sooner he resigns his mandate the better.

country, then the sooner he resigns has mundate the better.

It might be supposed, perhaps, that the government with the 25,000,000\$ which it has to receive in virtue of the recent transaction with the Banco da Republica (not to mention with the Banco da Republica (not to expense), at least for a while. But it evidently has large obligations to meet, including a debt of 19,385,1015/85 for sundry accounts to the bank itself. a sum which, deducted from the 25,000,000\$, reduces it to 5,611,8058/13. Moreover the bank is not in a position at present to furnish money for burning to the government, for its cash balance, which usually varies from 25,000,000\$ to over 30,000,000\$, was reduced last month to 15,713,9505/55. The minister of finance doubtless hoped to be able to cover the amount of currency burned with the increase in revenue resulting from heavier taxation. In this, however, he was disappointed, for revenue, instead of increasing, has largely decreased. Consequently he has been obliged not only to suspend the burning of currency, but also to resort to a ruinous transaction with the Banco da Republica.

Provincial Notes

—His Holiness the Pope has conferred the title of sharons on Dr. William Studert, of Fortaleza, Ceará.

—The Pará state legislature has voted 5,000\$ to assist Coelho Netto in his work on the discovery of Brazil.

—An Italiam named Francisco Marciani was arrested in Pará on the 9th in the act of passing a 500\$ counterfeit note.

—It is reported that Colonel Ramalho, governor of the state of Amazonas, has purchased the newspaper Diario de Amazonas for the sum of 70,000\$. It is a bad lookout for the people when the press falls into the hands of the government.

-The Bolivian government has appointed Sr. Nicanor Guttierrez consul for that country at Manãos, and Sr. Mariano Nova consul at

at Manaos, and Sr. Mariano Nova Consultaria.

—On the 9th inst. a 17-year old son of Dr. Sixi no Branda, governor of Minas Geraes, committed suicibe. The unfortunite deed, it is believed, was cured by some love affair.

—Several of the persons arrested in Pelotas. Rio Grande do Sul, for passing counterfeit money, have been set at liberty! And yet Rio Grande do Sul is said to be full of counterfeit motes!

eit notes!

—A São Paulo jury, on the roth inst.,
manimously absolved Guitherme Falcone for
the murder of João Bressane three years ago,
t was alleged that the crime was committed

It was alleged that the crine was committed in self-defence.

—The intendente and municipal council of Rio Claro, São Paulo, have resolved to close up the newspaper Rio Claro and have issued their orders accordingly. But the editor declines to close and refers them to his constitutional privileges.

—Montevideo advices are to the effect that the reports are false which state that the federalists are gathering on the fromier for the invasion of Rio Grande do Sul. The principal federalist chiefs are on their estancias engaged in their usu d rural occupations.

—Now that yellow fever is decimating the town of Soroccibi, steps are taken to provide its people with a supply of putable water. The state tre issuy has advanced (62,30\$5050 toward new waterworks, which we trust will help to crash out the terrible epidemic now raviging that town.

—The governor of Rio Grande do Sul wants

that town.

—The governor of Rio Graude do Sul wints to have all communication between Livramento and the Uruguayan town of Rivera, just across the boundary line, suspended after 8 p. m. in order to check the alleged contrabuid traffic between the two piaces. The minister of finance, however, is not agreeable to the removal.

S p. m. in order to check the angeed contrabund traffic between the two places. The minister of finance, however, is not agreeable to the proposal.

—On the 5th inst! the isolated hospital at Sorocaba had 78 cases of yellow fever under treatment. During the day there were 13 admissions, a discharged and 7 deaths, leaving 82 under treatment at the end of the day. Outside 50 new cases and 9 deaths were reported. On the following day 14 new cases were admitted into the hospital, and 64 were reported from private houses, while there were four deaths in hospital and 10 outside.

—On Junity 14 there was a cowardly slaughter in Iti, S. Paulo, some concealed cuttirouts firing upon some noisy brawlers in the street who were mixing a munifestation before the residence of a political opponent. The affair was due to a long standing political quarrel. Last week the state government decided to investigate the affair, and vesterday the chief of police went to Itú for that purpose. Two months delay in so serious a matter is hardly excusable.

—The police force at Ribeirão Preto should be at once removed to some other place and then subjected to rigorous discipline. They are making themselves insupportable where they are, and the police delegado says he has no moral force to control them. On the 5th inst., three of these soldiers, Dohre Guiseppe, João Baptista Mattos and Virgillo Antonio de Andrade, assaulted the Italian Pedro Galiola as he was entering his own house and robbed him of 2,2003 in currency and £6 sterling. Such police protectors are not wanted anywhere.

—The number of federal troops stationed at the mercent time in the state of Rio Grande

Such potice protectors are not wanted anywhere.

—The number of federal troops stationed at the present time in the state of Rio Grande do Sul is said to be 5.800, consisting of the following commands:—transportation corps; 3rd, 4tb, 6th, 1rth, 13th, 17th, 25th, 29th, 39th, 38th and 32nd battelions of infantry: 2mb battalion of suppers and miners; 1st battalion of signe artillery and 3rd and 4th regiments of field artillery 2md, 3rd, 4th, 6th, 8th, 10th, 17th and 12th regiments of cavalry. There is complaint of delay in the payment of these troops. The garrison of Livramento, for instance, has not, it is stated, received pay for three months.

RAILROAD NOTES

—Some Sorocabant shareholders had a conference with the minister of finance on the 9th inst. in regard to reciprocal interests. Nothing definite was arranged.

—The fiscal engineer of the D. Therezi Christina railway reports that for the second half of the past year the traffic recepts were 69,4725480 and the expenditure 196.528560. [aving a deficit of 127,0565180.

—The president of the tribunal of accounts has ordered the registration of the payment of 254,7005 to the Mogyana Co. for interest due in 1895. When will interest for 1899 be paid? Is the respective amount included in the Noticia's account of the year's expenditure?

—The February traffic returns of the São Paulo railway (139 kilometres), compared with the same mouth of last year, give the follow-ing results:

Inward freight tons	1899 -	1900
	47,604	33.379
do since 1st Jan. »	102.176	80,482
Outward freights »	20,125	
do since 1st Jan. »		13,703
Passengers carried	46,441	34,063
rassengers carried	97,199	78.774
do since 1st Jan	206,616	156,793
Inter-station traffic, tons	19,143	
701. 1	19,145	14,390

The decrease in freight and passenger traffic is very noticable and indicates that trade in S. Paulo is undergoing an acute crisis. The government's optimism must surely give way before these eloquent proofs of distress.

—The Ararquara company has signed a contract with the Companhia Elifications of São Paulo for the extension of its line toward Ribeirãosinho, two stations of which are to be opened by June next.

—The American method of loading and unloading railroad cars with corn-pith cellulose, which is very lightand bulky, is unique. The predict is blown into the ear by compressed a r, the force picking it solidly, while in unloading it is drawn out by suction, the process being automatic throughout.

—The president of the tribunal of accounts has ordered the registration of the payment of 100 coofs for real estate purchased for the Central railway and 172,1755693 for sundry stepples furnished to that road in December. Are these sums included in the Noticia's account of public expenditure for 1899?

—The Paiz hears that measures have been taken to reorganiz: the Sorocab una company and to provide capital for its projected extensions. Let us hope that the scheme also provides for the payment of the company's debs, so shamefully repudiated. Any reorganization which does not provide for this should be met with an immediate demand for liquidation.

—The Paiz wants the government to extend

vides for the payment of the company's debs, so shundfully repudiated. Any reorganication which does not provide for this should be met with an immediate demand for liquitation.

—The Paiz wants the government to extend the Central railway to the S. Francisco, in order to provide interior communication in case of we with a foreign power. Whenever a scheme like this is broached, the hugaboo of a foreign war is always held up to our horified gaz. But there is no such war impending and Bazil has nothing to fear worse than her own improvidence and extravagance.

—The Careta de Naticias of the 6th insteaming and Bazil has nothing to fear worse than her own improvidence and extravagance.

—The Careta de Naticias of the 6th insteaming the following and Bazil has nothing to fear worse than her own improvidence and extravagance.

—The Careta de Naticias of the 6th insteaming the following the following of a passenger conch on the Petropolis line, the delay and dangerous transfer at the Ignassi bridge, the naturonanced change of barcas on the preceding Saturday by which many regular patrons had to take a slower boat and did not arrive at Mura until about 65 m., and of the institution put to reclumations. In reply the Lopoldini mutagement says the fiscalization of the Petropolis line does not belong to the state of Rio de Juneiro, but to the federal government, and also that the supervision of the hours service belongs to the capitanea of the port—all of which, as the Gazeta says, is aside from the question. If the service is but and the Petropolis residents complain, the management shoular remedy matters at once without waiting for an official intinution. The improvement we had hoped for in the management of this line seems to be still unrealized.

—Some idea of the value of the *surplus-derived from the Central railway last year my be obtained from our own experience. In October and November last we accepted two advertisements from the administration of the number of times our collector has wined the central particular

SHIPPING NOTES

— A Darban telegram of the 9th inst. states that cases of bubonic pest had occurred there on the str. «Kilburn» which had recently arrived from Argentina.

— A Paris telegram of the 9th says the L. & H. str. «Cuvier» had been wrecked at Pas de Calais. The disaster was caused by a collision with an unknown steamer.

— A Bahia telegram of the 10th says that the first engineer of the L. & H. str. «Maskelyne, William Alexander Montgomery, died on shipboard on the 7th inst, and was buried at sea.

at sea.

—The director-general of public health has been advised by various steamship companies that they propose to suspend calling at Santos because of the existence of yellow-fever in the treat.

because of the existence of yellow-fever in that port.

—A Montevideo telegram of the 6th stysthat possengers from Buenos Aires after enduring five days quarantine at Flores island could not proceed to Rio de Janeiro because Dr. Nuno de Andrade is imposing 20 days quarantine.

—The department of industry is inviting investigation of the river navigation service between Montevideo and Cuyabá, Matto Grosso. Two trips a month are required. The proposals must be in up to 15th May next. The contract will be for five years, the subsidy 22,5005 per round trip or 45,0005 per month, and the contractor must deposit 20,000 as a guarantee for the faithful execution of his contract.

—Our readers will note, with surprise, that the number of foreign sailing vessels in this port is now reduced to seven. There was a time—and not so very long ago—when the list filled from half to two-thirds of a column in this paper, but that time has gone by. Of Corres steam has been steadily driving out the sailing vessels, but this accounts for only a part of the decrease. Commercial stagnation and financial depression will account for the rest.

MRTCH 151H, 1799. J

—The steamship "Herschel," from Santos, loaded with coffee, was detained at Quarantine yesterday, as Edgar Harnby, the second engineer, died on Junuary 30 and was buried at sea. Capt. Frodsen, master of the vessel, reported the cause of death as billious fever. —

N. Y. Journal of Commerce, Feb. 17.

—The Royal Mail steamer a Dambes left Rio on the 7th inst. with the following possengers for Europe: Dr. and Mrs. A. S. Oliveira Continho, Dr. J. Carlos Rodrigues, Messrs. J. S. Rocha, J. F. Costeiro, F. Collazov Alcobre, J. J. Gonçalves Medeiros, wife. 2 children and servant, W. Ryan, Alberto N. Så, E. J. C. Simões e Souzi and wife. José J. C. Simões e Souzi and wife. José J. C. Simões e Souzi and vife. José J. C. Sinões e Fouzi and vife. A Bordallo, V. Ribeiro Rodrigues, J. B. Pacheco, Peter Trewin and H. E. Jones.

—The municipal government of Pará is the contractions of the properties of the pro

Peter Trewin and H. E. Jones.

—The municipal government of Pará is again inviting tembers for a semi-monthly steamship service between Pará and the River Plate for the purpose of supplying that market with fresh beef. As the steamship company is also the fresh beef contractor, who must furnish 105,000 kilos of dressed beef every fortuight at a maximum of 450 reis per kilo, subject to diverse penalties, deposits, etc., and is offered a contract for only two years, we are inclined to believe that the proposals will not be immerous. The municipality will probably find it is necessary to offer bet r terms—The passengers who arrived in Rio on the

hably find it is necessary to offer be t r terms—The passengers who arrived in Rio on the 7th inst. by the Royal Mail steamer "Magda lena from Europe, Pernambuco and Rehia were the following: Mr. and Mrs. J. Passes, Mr. and Mrs. Theophilo G. Mattos, Frades Innocencio M. C. Lena and Carmelo Pastor, Dr. Luigi Z. Cavazzoni, Messrs, Fred. T. Parker, J. W. Applin, Antonio L. Ferreira Cavvalho, A. Vasconcellos, Julius Hartmann, Wm. Mail-dison, Wm. J. Johnson, Gustavo Massow, Joaquim Costa, A. Agostinho, Christian Euler, Joseph Mawson, son, daughter and servent, Hugo Bussman, C. Aragão, Eduardo Freire, Bibano F. Campos, Ernesto C. Cesar, T. Livignani and 9 third-class

LOCAL NOTES

—It is reported that the chief of police has tendered his resignation.

-The police authorities are accused of illegally entering and searching houses.

—The police and post-office authorities are accused of tampering with the mails.

—The new Chilian minister to Brazil, Dr. Joaquim Godov, is expected to arrive here to-day on the "Liguria."

—On Friday last ocurred the death of Senator Esteves Junior, of Senta Catharina, one of the extreme members of the Florianista factio

Faction.

—The Patiz makes a violent attack on the monarchists, whom it accuses of plotting. But it says nothing in regard to the alleged jacobin plot.

—Some of the partisms of the governor of the state of Rio de Janeiro are endeavoring to implicate his political adversaries in one of the alleged plots.

—With the transmitted of the plotting of the alleged plots.

The alleged plots.

—With the treasury, the police, the army and the navy at its disposal, the government should not find it necessary to resort to illegal measures in order to defend listelf.

—A Rosario telegram of the 12th inst. says that there have been 69 cases of bubonic pest in that city since the first appearance of the disease, of which 49 have been fatal.

—Like the found do Brazif, the Imprensa severely criticises the arbitrary and illegal arrest of civilians. And it complains of the prevalence of espionage at the present time.

—Before assailing the monurchists as con-

Present or espionage at the present time.—Before assailing the monorchists as conspirators the *Brix* would to well to wait until it shall have been ascertained whether there was really a plot and, if there was, who was engaged in it.

engaged in it.

—Senator Generoso Ponce is expected to arrive shortly from Matto Grosso. He is said to bring documents showing the baselessness of the claim of Murtinho's partisans to have carried the elections in that state.

The courts have rendered a favorable ver-diet in Dr. Hilario de Gouvéa's suit against the government for his salary and the restora-tion of his professorship in the medical school, of which he was deprived by the government of Floriano Peixoto.

or Floriano Peixoto.

"The heat of the last few days, supplemented with a general collapse of all the best efforts of our good friend Dona Lavandeira, makes us yearn for kharki garments here in Brazil. A kharki «Mother Hubbard» would be just the thing for this weather.

The government should pray to be delivered from its soi-disant friends. The silly and obviously false assertions with which the latter pretend to defend it are an insult to the understanding of an intelligent public, and, instead of winning favor, excite irritation and contempt.

contempt.

—In a dispute over the last congressional elections at a recent sitting of the numicipal council there was a storny exchange of insults among the aldermen. This is a prefude to what we may expect when the candidates meet in May and attempt to settle their conflicting claims to seats in congress.

—Who is the «celebrated explorer Sir John Stanley» that the Havas Agency is telling us about? If it is the widely known African explorer and advertiser H. M. Stanley, then his opinion on the relations between France and Great Britain are hardly worth quoting. But if it is someone else, then we reserve our opinion.

—Undeterred by the remembrance of the just execuation which it incurred by its conduct in 1893 and 1894, the Priz is once more engaged in its old work of arousing ignoble, intolerant and rancorous passions.

The suspension of currency-burning and the transaction with the Banco da Republica may possibly have no connection with the alleged discovery of a political plot, whose opportune appearance in the nick of time for withdrawing public attention from those two events may merely constitute a remarkable coincidence.

—A report was current in Buenos Aires on the 6th that President Campos Selles had given up his projected visit to that city because of the internal (perhaps the ato is a typogra-phical error in this word, an afa being intended) polities of Brazil. We have heard of no such decision up here, but there are odds up that he will not go.

will not go.

—We have received receints from the Daily Mail Publishing Co. for \(\frac{1}{2} \) to contributed to the Kipling Poem Fund by Mr. Watney, which sum represents his remuneration for sending telegrams to Rio during the month ending 18th January, and for \(\frac{1}{2} \) to contributed by Mr. A. J. Lamoureux for publishing the said telegrams during the same month.

—It is impossible to predict with any certainty the result of the events now occurring around us. There is, however, one possible calamity which conservative men of all classes should stremuously endeavor to avert, and that is the revival of the anarchy and terror with which a tyramical and sugninary dictatorship overwhelmed the country in 1893 and 1894. and 1891.

and 1891.

—The fornal do Brazil has recently published some extracts from an eloquent and patriotic speech made by Minister Epitacio Pessos in 1893 in opposition to the tyranny of Marshal Floriano Peixoto. The quotations are very appropriate at the present time and we trust that the minister will not claim that his place in the cabinet gives him the right to retrograde.

vetrograde.

— We understand that Mr. A. H. Thomson, formerly accountant here and subsequently manager in Santos, will become acting manager of the London and River Plate Bank in this city, until other dispositions are made by the London office. Mr. Thomson is well known in business circles here and enjoys the full confidence of the public as well as of the London board.

— The management of the public as well as of the London board.

—The supreme council of the court of appeals has postponed to the 19th inst, the hearing of Engineer Francisco de Goes application for habeas corpus. The prisoner's counsel protested against a delay that subjects his client to 24 days' illegal incarceration. And indeed it seems to us, we regret to say, that the court displayed a culpable lack of concern for personal liberty.

—Among the new London papers, one of the best edited and most deserving of success is the Morning Leader. Its steady growth, as shown both in its popularity and by its enlarged pages, is a good augury for the future. It is not sensational, it is not retained to promote private schemes, and its conduct is not regulated by prejucice and rancor, as is the case with many Lendon journals.

—We are in receipt of the Christmas num.

It is not sensitional, it is not retained to promote private schemes, and its conduct is not regulated by prejucice and rancor, as is the cose with many London journals.

—We are in receipt of the Christmas number of The Manila Freedom, which our old friend Rev. J. B. Rodgers thoughtfully mailed to us over two months ago. It comes to us dressed in a beautiful curnine top coat covered with pictures characteristic of the Philippines. The local printing is not so well done, but there is no lack of confidence in the future of that distant country under American direction.

—We should be very much pleased to see a full account of the government's transactions with the Banco de Republica, showing the Ioss which the taxpayers have sustained from those transactions which remind as very much of the story of Hons in Luck. Hans, our readers will remember, began with a lump of gold as large as his head, which by a series of brilliant transactions, like those of the government with the bank, he succeeded in reducing to zero, thanking his stars that he was at last relieved of the responsibility of taking care of his property.

—A telegram from Cherbourg of the 6th announces the death there on the preceding day, at the age of 74 years, of the French astronomer Emmanuel Liais, for many years director of the Observatorio Astronomico of Rio de Janeiro. He enjoyed the confidence of the Emperor and played an important rôle in Brail for many years. He was a writer and controversialist of note in his day and wrote several important books, but we do not know that his scientific works have wom more than passing notice among his contemporaries. Perhaps one of the best known was his Faunc, Climat et Géologie du Brésil.a He returned to Cherbourg in 1881.

—Mong the arrivals here on the 7th inst. by the Roval Mail str. «Magdalena» was Mr. J. W. Applin, who comes to assume the post made vacant by the resignation of Mr. E. P. de Saone for some years manager of the British Bank for the Brasilianische Bank für Deutschland, and will soon leave

—The police report on the supposed muti-nous conduct of officers and sergeauts of the police brigade and on the alleged discovery of one or more political plots has not yet been made public. Some of the journals have published what purports to be an incomplete disclosure of the facts elicited; but in some instances persons to whom statements have been attributed (notably Councillor João Al-fredo) have denied having made such state-ments.

ments.

A São Paulo correspondent sends us the following swar newse gem, which is worthy of preservation:

**ORATION OF THE STATE OF TH

and that he should therefore capitalate. In view of this General Cronje yielded without reluctance.

—Among the arrests m de last week was that of Councilior Jobo Alfredo on Friday last. It would seem that a certain Lieut. Costa Mendes has been trying to conspire and has imposed his schemes on various presons, as well as publishing them at the cutes. Councillor Jobo Alfredo is said to hay deposed that he heard this man explain his plan, but spoke against it, being convinced of the failure of any such scheme. And well he might be! The average conspirator hatches his terible plan in some secret place, and then hurries to an Ouvidor cafe and tells all about it to a crowd of admiring listeners. To call him a conspirator is to treat a farce fair too seriously.

—It is a curious circumstance that unscrupulous men invariably take advantage of every period of disorder to punish their enemies. During the noval revolt many a citizen was imprisoned simply because some privateneny denounced him as conspirator and even now, the same malignant spirit prevails, and the unscrupulous coward is trying to among and injure those whom he dislikes by false insinuations and accusations. We hear, even, that the editor of this paper has been denounced by a man who was himself, not so very long ago, a victim of the same false and malevolent treatment. All we have to say to such an accusation is that we would not touch at conspiracy in Brazil, monarchical or otherwise, with a five mile kite string. We have everything to lose and absolutely nothing to gain in such theatrical affairs.

—Smith has been interviewed by the correspondent of a foreign journal. «Is it true, Mr. Smith, as sked the correspondent, what on the fair of the fishy appellation ir every number and person. I conspire; thou conspires; the, she or it conspires. The antipaoloins were conspiring. The three plots became entangled and their machinery was thereby clogged. A deadlock ensued and the denouement was posponed a pedulo de muitas familiana, and the proposed and their m

clogged A deadlock ensued and the denonement was postponed a pedialo de muitas familias.

—During the last few days police authorities have been requiring citizens, some of whom have taken a prominent part in public life, to appear before them for the purpose of answering questions propounded by the said authorities. One of the citizens that received orders to appear at the central police station was Councillor Andrade Figueira, a gentleman well known for services rendered to his country and for the stainless integrity of his character. Setting a much needed example of civic courage, the Councillor frensed to obey an order which he considered illegal and impertinent. For several days his house was surrounded by a large force of detectives and uniformed policemen, and it was finally resolved on Sunday to take him to the police station by force. In the execution of this resolution the Councillor and several of his relatives and friends who, fearing that his fate would be similar to that of Col. Gentil de Castro, attempted to defend him, were wounded with bludgeons. His daughter, D. Luiza, wife of Col. Trompowsky, courageously refused to abandon him and, in spite of the opposition of the police force, insisted on accompanying him. On his arrival at the police station Councillor Andrade Figueira refused to answer any questions and to sign a document handed to him for his signature. He was finally permitted to return to his residence, where he was welcomed by a large circle of friends and admirers with a cordial display of appreciation of his exemplary fortitude. The Councillor is 66 years of age and for a long time has suffered from beriberi.

BIRTH.

At the Pharol, Barra, Bahia, on the 6th inst. e wife of Charles Francis Savary, of a son,

MARRIED

WERR—JONES —On February 24th, at the English Church, Bahia, by the Rev. Wm. E. Macray, M. A., British Chaplain at Pernambuco, ČLARENCE JAMES, fourth son of the late Rear-Admiral John Whitmarsh Webb, R. N., to ALICE MARION, younger daughter of the late Charles Jones of Bahia. No cards.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.

We have been requested by the secretary of the above institution to publis the following: at a meeting of the Committee held recently, it was decibed, with a view to facilitate the circulation of magazines amongst subscribers resident on the other side of the buy, to open on 1st. May next a depot of the Library at Messas, Crashley & C., where the Librarian's son will be on duty from 400 to 5.30 p.m. on working days. Although the new arrangement is made chiefly in the new arrangement is to be chiefly in the new arrangement is to be chiefly in the new arrangement is to be chiefly in the new arrangement is made chiefly in the new arrangement is to be chiefly in the new arrangement is to be chiefly in the new arrangement as will himself of it as he exceeded by the second of the present, magazines only will be exchanged, but it is hoped to extend the facility to books, and the Committee invite suggestions as to the improvement and extension of the play. The following are the rules, to which the committee request the strictest observance:

I.—Alay subscriber wishing to take out a magazine must enter the title of some in the Book provided for that purpose and sign his application. If available, it will be sent down from the Library mety day, if not, as soon as it returns from circulation.

II.—Magazines which are duplicated cun be taken at once on being entered in the Book and signed for, that is if no previous requisition has been unded at the Library they can, if required, be returned to Messas, Crashley & Co, on the following day.

IV.—No magazine shall be kept at the disposal of a subscriber for more than one day if not claimed within that period, it shall return to the Library and the order be considered cancelled.

V.—Subscribers can only apply for one magazine at a time.

V.—Subscribers can only apply for one agazine at a time.

The following is the list of those impazines is intended to duplicate: (1) Chambers, (2) transl. (3) Windsor. (4) Pearson's. (5) Harmsouth's. (6) English Planstrated, (7) Cornhill, Market

(1) Harpers.
We are further informed that the Committee oossess two extra-copies of «Southey's History of Brazil » which they offer for sale.

new departure seems to be a good one. The new departure seems to be a good one, as a very large percentage of our young men reside on the opposite side of the bay, and it is inconvenient for them to come up to Rua Gonçalves Dies for books and magazines. Of course a considerable number of new subscribers will be required to cover the extra expense, but there should be no difficulty in obtaining them. The Library deserves condit and generous support, and we feel sure it will be cheerfully given.

FRANKS, YOULE.

FRANKS. VOULE.

We have the painful duty of recording the death on the 9th inst., after a brief illness of less than two days, of Mr. Frank Schwind Voule, sub-manager and acting manager of the London and River Plate Burk, of this city. Mr. Voule went home on Wednesday slightly indisposed, but was feeling much better on the following day and at 2 a. m. on Priday morning was appurently progressing favor-bly. Dangerous symptoms anpeared a little-later on, and at 6 a. m. the end came.

In saying that Mr. Frank Voule was one of the most popular men of the British colony in this city, and that he was highly respected and esteemed in business circles, we are doing no more than to repeat what is on every man's lips. He took always a willing and active part in every undertaking connected with the British colony, and especially so with cricket and other out-door sports. And in business he was invariably countenous and considerate. He came out to join the staff of the London and River Plate Bank in 1891, though we believe he had resided here previous to that time. He was only 34 years of age, and had every reason to look forward to a long and brilliant career. And to make his untimely death seem all the sudder, he was looking forward to a visit home at an early day. His burial at the Gumboo on Friday evening was attended by a large number of personal friends and business associates, who went out to the emetery in a heavy rain to pay their last respects to one whose memory will long be treasured in our little colony.

Business Notes

—The auction of the Lloyd Brazileiro Co. has been postponed to the 17th prox.

—The minister of war proposes to try again to sell the old iron, guns, etc., in his department, and tenders will be invited to that end.

—During the month of February the deposits at the Caixa Economica (government savings bank) amounted to 2,122,9825, and the withdrawals to 1,989,4695, showing a surplus of deposits of 133,5415000.

—The minister of finance having refused to grant permission for the German bank to open a branch in Porto Alegre for a longer period than four years, the bank has accepted the condition, and the permission was conceded on the toth inst.

—At a meeting of merchants in São Paulo on the toth inst.

—At a meeting of merchants in São Paulo on the toth inst. it was resolved to support the action of the Porto Alegre merchants' exchange, and to telegraph to the President saking for the suspension of the consumption tax regulations until the meeting of congress.

The Viação Paulista (trauway) company; of São Paulo, will meet on the 15th inst, to consider proposals of the directors for a concordat with the company's creditors.

The minister of finance has solicited the opinion of the tribunal of accounts on a proposed appropriation of 91, 126555 for paying percentages due to employes of revenue stations. Did the Noticia include this sum in its account of public expenditure for 1899?

The governor of S. Paulo has promulgated regulations for the registry of commercial books. They are to be registered at the junta commercial, or by the just ed aircileo this substitute in the comarcas of the interior. Companies and pawnbrokers are to be considered as commercial concerns for the purpose of registry.

—At a meeting of business men in S. Paulo on the 10th inst. it was resolved to support the demand of the Praça do Commercio of Porto Alegre for the suspension of collection of the consumption tax on existing stocks of merchandise. If was also resolved to solicit the support of commercial organizations throughout the country.

—We are now engaged in printing a second edition of the #Hand Book of Rio de Janeiros which was issued from this office some years ago. We shall be very glad to receive any corrections which our readers may have made in the old edition. The book will be a first-class medium for advertisements, especially for lines of business patronized by travellers.

—Following the example of the business organizations at Porto Alegre and Pelotas, the Associação Commercial of Bahia has asked the government to suspend the collection of the consumption tax on existing stocks of merchandise until the meeting of congress. Now the business upen of Rio de Janeiro should adopt measures for supporting this reasonable demand.

—A telegram from Porto Alegre states that not the 4th inst. creditors for deposits, amounting to 300,0005, in the lonse of Viuva Chausen, decided to appoint a committee for conferring with the manager of the town of the husiness requisition for freight and pa

— It is stated that the government has sent

right to resort to other legal means of obtaining relief.

—It is stated that the government has sent, or is going to send, £187,949 to Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Son for meeting its obligations in Europe. This is certainly not a large remittance, but it nevertheless absorbs two months' gold receipts of the eight custom-houses of Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Pernamhuco, Maranhao, Paranaguá, Santa Catharina, Paranahyaba and Penedo and nearly £30,000 in addition thereto.

—That extraordinary contract between the national treasury and the Banco da Republica was signed at the contencieso of the treasury on the roth inst. If José Carlos Rodrigues can convince the Rothschilds that this is a sound and profitable transaction for the national treasury, he will probably have no difficulty in arranging for an extension of the funding loan period. But it will need a deal of sophistry to do it.

—It is said that Dr. José Carlos Rodrigues, who left for Europe last week, carries a commission in his hat to secure a favorable consideration when it is upsetting confidence everywhere by its absurd arrests of persons suspected of conspiracy. To invent conspiracies is to destroy confidence.

—The Companhia Geral de Transportes, whose advertisement appears on another page, is one of the oldest and best equipped curpress of that description in that capital. It is prepared to move all kinds of furniture, pianos, etc. and is licensed to effect removals to and from S. Domingos and Praia Grande. We are not disposed to advise any one to nove, but if you must do so you can do no better than to give the Companhia Geral a trial.

—La Societe des Mines de Camaguam's is the title of a company which has just been the company and trial.

Trial.

—La Societe des Mines de Camaguams is the title of a company which has just been formed in Brussels, Belgium, with a capital of \$300,000, to work some large deposits of copper ore in the Cacapava district of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil. On account of early delivery being an important factor to the quick developing of the undertaking, it is stated that considerable machinery will be bought early in April by this company in the United States.—

N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

THE RIC

This announced that the gas company has made a contract with the representatives, of the Auer incandescent burner for the use of that burner in street lighting. It will make a great difference in the appearance of the streets, if generally used.

The estimated traffic receipts of the Leopoidina railway for the week ending March 3rd were 357,341\$, against 306,289\$ in the corresponding week of last year, showing a surplus of 51,052\$. Exchange was much better this year (8½d. against 613/16d.) consequently the equivalents of these receipts were £12,284 this year, against £8,694 last year, showing a gain in sterling of £3,590. The aggregate receipts since 1st January have been £9,815,79 against £83,746 in the same period of last year, which shows a substantial increase of £44,411 in the two months and three days under consideration.

The readers of this paper have been kept informed regarding the pagress of Brazilian tariff legislation from the time the new law was brought forward, and those of them who are concerned in trade with Brazil will be interested in knowing that a table of the changes made by the new law appears in the advance sheets of the consular reports for January 23. Aside from the changes in this list the tariff of 1897 remains, but there is an indirect increase of duties effected by increasing the percentage to be paid in gold that is not mentioned in this report. The duties mand in this report and the duties remaining unchanged constitute the minimum tariff, which will be imposed upon goods from countries that treat Brazilian exports with a proper degree of generosity; for example, that do not kay coffee. We get the benefit of this minimum tariff, law was to provide Brazil with a means of striking at us if we should put a duty on coffee, which Commissioner Kasson intimated last summer was very likely to be done. Prance has high duty on coffee and the maximum Brazilian resports of creatiate for this retaliation.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce, Jan. 27.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The government's indulgence (to call it by no other name) towards, the Banco da Republica is in striking contrast with the rigor and arrogance with which it treats bond-holders and taxpayers, at whose expense, by the way, that indulgence is displayed.

— If the Banco da Republica's last balance sheet is correct, the sun which the government exchanges for 50,000,000\$ is 188,500,005\$325 and not 185,000,000\$ as the minister of finance asserts. But in a transaction of this kind, we presume a few thousand contos more or less make ho difference.

— It is asserted that a few years ago the Banco da Republica sold to the government for 40,000,000\$ the debt of the Banco Hypothecario. And now the bank repurchases that debt and pays 145,000,000\$ of its own debt to the government, all with 50,000,000\$, half of which is to be paid in four instalments. Do transactions of this kind lead the format do Commercio to suppose that the financial restoration of the country will be accomplished much sooner than optimists have anticipated?

—The format do Commercio says that before suspending the burning of currency the government had destroyed a larger sum than that which in the funding agreement it had bound itself to withdraw from circulation up to this date. If the fornat will publish the respective figures, we shall be able to see what importance should be attached to the statement. And if the fornat will reproduce that earlier statement that the minister intended to destroy currency in anticipation of the government's obligation to do so, we shall all be able to correctly appreciate the excuses now given.

—Last month the national treasury's balance.

destroy currency in anticipation of the government's obligation to do so, we shall all be able to correctly appreciate the excuses now given.

—Last month the national treasury's balance on account current at the Banco da Republica was reduced from 15,359,651\$9,12 to 1,595,818\$-642. At the same time its indebtedness to the bank for sundry accounts increased from 19,050,421\$164 to 19,050,101\$787. The following shows the position of the treasury in relation to the bank at the end of each of the last three months:

Dec. 31. Net balance in its favor 4.459,946\$029 | 4n. 31. " a against it 3,080,769\$222 | 19b. 28. " 17,712.283\$4.5 The Noticia's balance seems to be of no practical benefit to the government.

—In noting the anniversary of the present secretary of finance of the state of S. Paulo on the 8th inst., the Diario Popular recalls attention to the foreign loan of £1.000,000 sterling which he had effected at 76 ½, 5 per cent interest, and redeemable in 15 years. The Diario asserts that the government received only £765,000, which at 8 d. exchange is equivalent to 22,950,000\$. The annual amortization is £96 342 68., which in 15 years will amount to 42,353,000. To 10,000,000\$. The annual amortization is £96 342 68., which in 15 years will amount to 42,353,000. The loan of 22,590,000\$. The state will have to pay 49 403,000\$. The Joario thinks that such loans should not be made to consolidate floating debts—and we think so too. It is better not to run up floating debts, and it is likewise better to reduce expenditures so that debts may be paid from surplus revenues. The São Paulo floating debt which gave rise to this loan was created under the administration of Governor Campos Salles, as there was a surplus in the treasury when de assumed the administration of that state.

-«Like The Rio News,» says Smith, a Tam opposed to new tixes. There is no rule, however, without exceptions and, in view of the empitiess of the indical treasury. I have proposed to the government the levying of a non-consumption tax on dead-head publications printed at the national printing-office.»

office.»

—One of the grounds on which the minister of finance attempts to justify his commutation of a debt of 186,000,000\$ into 25,000,000\$ in cash and a new debt of 25,000,000\$ is that no time had been fixed for the payment of a considerable part of that debt. The minister's argument is most unfortunate. A debt, when there is no stipulation to the contrary, is payable on demand.

Returns of customs receipts continue to show a large decrease in revenue. Since our last issue the following returns for February have been made public:

1990 1899 (15 %) of im- (10 %) of im-

	port duties.)	port duties.)	
Paranaguá	10,527\$404	17.431\$145	
Santa Catharina	6,381\$782	not stated	
Pará	199,590,700	er et	
	1900	1899	
Paranaguá	92,387\$111	198,969\$075	
Santa Catharina	63,415\$600	not stated	
Pará	1.650.957\$500	2.010.739\$405	

COMMERCIAL.

New York	Rio de Janeiro, Mar. 13th	. 1900.
Par vali	re of the Brazilian milreis (150 0),	
do	gold	27 d.
	1 stg \$1.00 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold.	54 75 cts
do	of L 1 stg. in Brazilian gold	5 890
Bank ra	te of exchange, official, on London	
	to-day value of the Brazilian mil reis	8 ¼ d.
	(gold)	3\$272
Present	value of the Brazilian mil reis	

EXCHANGE. March 5.—Today's market was quiet and transactions were limited.

March 6.—There was no change in the tone of oday's market; a fair amount of business was transa-

Official quotations on London were:

Official quotations on London were:

Bank bills—opening 8 ½
Private bills—opening 8 ½
Private bills—opening 8 ½
Obering 8 ½
Obering 8 ½
Obering 8 ½
Obering 8 ½
Official value of the mitries was gof reise gold.
March 7,—A good deal of agitation was the feature of today's market, and the amount of transactions reported was of average volume.

Official quotations on London were as follows:

Bank bills—opening 8 ¾
Official value of the mitries 9 ¼
Official value of the worket and the declared transactions were set of the market and the declared transactions

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED Established in 1862.

BALANCE SHEET OF THE RIO BRANCH, 28TH FEBRUARY 1900. Assets: Bills discounted.

Bills receivable.

Loans, guaranteed accounts, etc.

Head office, agencies and brauches

Sundry accounts.

Securities for loans guaranteed also ato

Values deposited	11,469,882 960 10,120,169 780 11,568,543 610
Liabililies:	70, 299, 530\$710
Declared capital of this branch, beposits, fixed maturity and with notice do without interest, studry accounts securities pledged and on deposit stills payable. Itead office, agencies and branches.	1,500,000\$000 9,648,132 050 11,295,337 130 9,439,569 940 27,589,992 740 237,592 230 10,678,906 620

Rio de Janeiro, 6th March, 1900.
For the London and River Plate Bank, Limited,
F. S. Youle, Actg. Manager,
C. H. Lloyd, Actg. Accountant.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 13th March 1900

Exports.

Coffee.—There was a marked improvement in the market during the past week, the sales reported amounting to about 74,000 bags. Prices were well maintained until Saturday when there was a drop of 100 rels an arroba. In Santos the drop occured on Thursday. The receipts for the week were 60,021 bags, and the shipments 27,205 bags. Yesterday dealers gave way ngain, because of unfavorable advices from abroad show diminishing sales as well as diminishing prices for the week. The reported sales at New York were 128,000 bags. Havre 94,000 Hamburg \$4,000, and London 40,000—in all 316,000 bags against 35,500 in the same week of last year, and 49,700 in the preceding week.

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

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

	Rio N. 7 per avroba	Reported sales	Šautos, Good Average per 10 kilos
Mar. 5.	14\$000-14\$200	12,000 tags.	9\$200
., 6.	14 000-14 200	11,000 ,,	9 200
., 7.	14 200-14 400	15,000 11	9 200
. 8.	14 000-14 200	10,000 ,,	9 000
. 9.	14 000-14 200	16,000	9 000
,, 10	13 600-13 800	10,000 ,,	9 000

The

18,902	bags	for the	United States
1,135	11		Europe
			Cape of Good Hope
5.629			River Plate, etc.
1,570			Coastwise *

The following ships sailed with coffee last w

45,000	e tonowing surpassified with conce last we	ek.
	United States:	
		bags
Mar.	n-transfer	12,092
	Europe:	
Mar,	Marseilles Fr. str. Béarn. Salonique do Dakar do London Br. str. Danube	2,146 250 20 1,135
	Elsewhere:	
Mar.	7 River Plate Br. str. Magdalena	3,129
Mar.	I Southern ports str. Porto Alegre	324
again	e receipts for the past week were 60,387 ist 95,786 bags for the previous week and for the week before.	bags 75,348

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

No. 6	March 10	Mar. 2
71.47	13 800	14 000
8	13 300	13 400
9	12 800	12 900

The stock in all hands was estimated this morning at 277,339 bags, against 244,554 bags a week ago. The Santos stock is reported at 421,820 bags.

fee at	F eoi	o	its o	ei ir	m	iij Ja	si e .	id d	ii i	t.4]\	ip	de	re	y	iil	Di
	Receipts hags	Shipments U. States .,	Europe	Capt	River Plate, etc	Coastwise	Total shipments bags	Stock	Average quot. No. 7, N. Y.	per arroba	Do do No. 8	N. Y. spot quot. N. 7	Exchange on London	Steamer freight, 5%, primage	Receipts at Santos bags.	Stock at Santos "
Mar. 4	4.094		•			•		241.554		1						
Mar. 5	15.384	3,011				940	3.951	255.987		14\$200	13\$700	81/50.	8 516 d.	50 C.	3.234	401,350
Mar. 6	9.126	3,061	1,135	:	3,129		7.325	257.788		145200	13\$700	8 % C	8 ½ d.	50 C.	9,370	407,310
Mar. 7	9.438	1,833				600	2,433	±4.793		145400	13\$\$00	834.0	8 5/16 d.	50 C.	3,726	406,750
Mar. 8	5.877	1,427		•			1,427	269 243		14\$200	13\$600	8 1/2 C	8 7/16 d.	50 6.	6,5%0	409,350
Mar. 9	8.420	3.700			í	30	3.730	273,933		14\$200	13\$500	846	8 34.	306	8,249	416,310
Мат. 10	8,018	5.870			2,500		8,370	273,581		13\$300	13\$300	8.416.0	85/164.	50 6.	4.407	419,060
Totals since Mar. 1	102,044	39,349	1,634		5,629	1.690	48,302					•				
Tot since Ja	2,775	1,758	.574	102	61	150	2,647									

13\$000

105\$000

8795000

214\$000

30 Constructor.....

Miscellaneous. Loterias Nacionaes.
Obras Hydraulicas

I Apolices, 5s.....

Miscellaneous

do (500\$) do (500\$) do (500\$) do (500\$) do (500\$) do (500\$) do (500\$). Banks. 15 Commercial.
16 Commercio.
200 Constructor.
310 Republica.

MAR. 9.

MAR. to.

SANTOS

According to the monthly report of the Associação Commercial de Sautos, the receipts of coffee at that port during Phermary, aggregated 21, 456 bags, against 322,854 bags last year and 310,273 larges in 18.8. Since 1st July last the receipts aggregated 5,148,795 bags, against 4,582,345 bags in the preceding year and 5,129,822 bags in 1897-98.

The exports of coffee during February were as follows, in bags of 60 kilos:

NAMES OF EXPORTERS	BAGS	DESTINATION	BAGS
Naumann, Gepp & Co	86.500	New York	95,81
Pheodor Wille & Co	48,735	Hamburg	38.81
E. Johnston & Co	22,260	Trieste	26.050
Arbuckle Brothers	17,600		17.12
Zerrenner, Bulow & Co.	16,810	Antwerp	16,97
J. W. Donne & Co	12,860	Channel	10.00
lard, Rand & Co	9,000	Amsterdam	8,00
Auguste Leubá & Co		New Orleans	7.96
Krische & Co	6,000	Marseilles	6,51
Rose & Knowles		Genoa	5,23
Henry Wollje & Co		Galveston	3.98
Karl Valais & Co		Bremen	3 22
Nossack & Co	1,725	Fiume	1,500
Schmidt & Trost	500	Havre	1,000
Holworthy, Ellis & Co	500	Venice	50
A. Trommel & Co		London	459
Sundry		Copenhagen	25
		Lisbon	. 03.
		Barcelona	0.2
		Naples	018
		Coastwise	616

Monthly bullefin of the Santos coffee market during February, with daily receipts, sales, base, shipments and exchange.

Feb. 1900	RECEIPTS					Exch
	1900 Bags	1899 Bags	Sales	Base	Ship- ments	on Lond.
1	10.714	6.931	15.000	9\$200		7 11/16
2						
3	8.409	16.652	15.000	9 400		7 13/16
4		26.339				
5	6.172		20.000	g fico	diam.	7 27/32
6	8.661	23.235	15.000	9 600	3.800	7 27/32
7	9.683	18.229				7 20/32
8	11.902	15.778			39.384	7 27/32
Q	15.100	14.000	25.000	9 700	5.515	7 27/32
10	9.900	17.324	15.000	9 700	47.211	7 13/16
11		17.265				
12	11.738				45.180	7.13/16
13	15.117	13.959			610	7 27/32
14	6.834	15.070	15.000	9 700		7 27/32
15	15.248	15.305			41.574	7 27/32
16	8.195	14.572				7 7/4
17	7.045	8.244			5.500	7 25/32
18	7.1-10	15.740			3.500	1 =51/3-
19	12.573	237710	10,000	9 600		7.15/16
20	6.180	14.137		9.000		7 31/32
21	9.486	8.952			7-335	7 15/16
22	8.515	9.282			3.462	7 15/16
23	8.619	10.879			13-344	7 31/32
24		1010,79			28.050	7 3 13
25		14.706		100		
26	S.602				1.000	8 1/12
27	5.916	13.960				17.5-
28	6.466	13.205	8.000	9 300	1 016	8 3/16
	0.400	13.293		3 300	. 010	0 3/10
::	******	W. 12. 17. 17.				
	21. 160	322.854	1.00 000		213.091	19.

Imports.

Flour.—The receipts were 2,600 barrels ex Capri from New York. The market continue quiet and dull. Quotations are the following:

	**
Trieste	nominal.
Richmond 1st	
do 241	
Baltimore 1st	34\$000-35\$000
do 2nd	33 000-34 000
Western and Interior	31 000-32 000
River Plate	28 000-32 000
Local Mills	24 000-25 000

Colflish.—The receipts were nil. Broker's prices are unchanged. The stock in first hands was estimated of 7,000 tuls of Gaspe, 1,500 of Halifax and 500 cases of Norwegian—a total of 9,000 packages. Importers quote from 6;800 to 6;5000 for Gaspe, 5;5000 to 605000 for Halifax and 7;9800 to 8;600 for Norwegian.

Lard.—The Capri brought 2,000 barrels from New York. We quote 860 reis per pound wholesale.

Pork.—No arrivals. Market unchanged.

Rice.—No receipts. Broker's quote from 21\$500 to 22500 per bag wholesale.

White Pine.

Spruce Pine.

Spruce Pine.

Spruce Pine.

Swedish Pine. Swedish Pine. | Kerosene.-Receipts nil. Prices nominal.

Rosin. - There were no receipts. Market un-changed.

Turpentine.—The Capri arrived with 700 cases and 8 barrels from New York. The prices continue

Cement .- No arrivals. There were no changes in

Indian Corn .- No receipts and no changes in the market. Bran.—Arrivals were nil. Broker's prices are un-

Hay .- There were no arrivals and no changes in

Coal.—The only vessel arrived with coal last week, was the Weybridge with 3,59 tons from Cardiff.

Rum.—The arrivals continue regular. Prices are unchanged as shewn below:

Pernambuco and Maceló	. 245\$000-250\$c00
" Bahia and Aracajú	. 230 000-235 000
Campos	Maria
Augra and Paraty	. 245 000-250 000
Parahyba	. 230 000-235 000
Alcohol of 36 to 38 deg	. 360 000-390 000
ditto 40 deg	. 400 000-410 000

SHIPPING NEWS.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS. MARCH 7

BALTIMORE. - Amer. bk. Josephine; 870 tons; McClean; coffee.

ERFIGUES

ranni.	
NEW YORK. 1-50 cents and 5 % primage per 1 NEW ORLEANS (of coffee.	ong
ANTWERP, BREMEN, -35 shillings and 5 % primage 1 HAMBURG. ton of 1,000 kilos.	ser
COPENHAGEN.—37 shillings, 6 d. and 5 % primage 1 ton of 1,000 kilos.	er
GENOA. 1-40 francs and to 0/0 primage 1 MARSEILLES. (ton of 1,000 kilos.	er
BORDEAUX,40 francs and to 40 primage per t of 900 kilos.	
HAVRE. 35 francs and 10 % primage per t	on
TRIESTE. 1-45 shillings and 5 % primage 1 ton of 1,000 kilos.	per
LONDON. 1-30 shillings and 5 0/0 primage 1 SOUTHAMPTON (ton of 1,000 kilos.	per
CAPE-TOWN. 1-50 shillings and 2 1/2 0/0 primage p. ELIZABETH, 1 ton.	per
 PORT NATAL. 1 —57 shillings, 6 d. and 2 ½ % prima per ton. Mossel. Bay. 1	ıge
B. AIRES. (-35000 per bag of 60 kilos.	

ENGAGEMENTS.

| MARSEILLES.—Fr. str. Les Andes . 2,135 bags of coffee | New Orcheans.—Fr. str. Rerahyba. 2,150 do do | RIVER PLAYE.—Fr. str. Reistl. 2,500 do do | CAPE OF GOOD HOTE.—Fr. str. Mu-gdalema and Lat Plata. 1,700 do do

Foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, March 11th, 1900.

NAME	TONS	ARRIVED	FROM	CONSIGNERS
British				
sp. Mourovia sp. Marabout sp. Kings County bk Dalhanna bk St. Croix sp. Ellerslie bk. I,evuka	1445 2061 896 652 1340	Feb. 6 7 21 26	Savannah Pensacola	To order. To order. do To order.

Arryials of foreign steamers.

DATE	NAME	FROM	CONSIGNED TO
Mar.	4 4 5		
6	Danube	River Plate 6 ds	C. J. Cazaly
	Magdalena	Southa pton 19ds	do
	Freda	Montevidéo 8 ds	
			E. Johnston & Co.
		N. York 19 ds.	do
. 9	Ragusa	Santos 20 hs.	do
	Brésil	Cardiff 26 ds.	Wilson Sons & Co.
	Bresu	Bordeaux 15 ds.	S. Montoux
- 11	5. Cottardo	Genoa 22 ds.	H. Campos

Departures of foreign steamers.

DATE	NAME	FOR	CARGO
Mar.			
	As i hitá	River Plate	Sundries.
	Bellaura	Santos	In transit
	Heimburg	do	do
	Danube	Southampton*	Sundries.
7	Magdalena	River Plate	do
	Elsie	Buenos Aires	Ballast.
7	Tijuca	Santos	In transit
	Edenbridge	Baltimore	Manganese
· 8	Tagus	Paranaguá	Ballast
	Argentina	Hamburg *	Sundries.
11	Cyprian Prince	New York	do
-11	Carisbrook	Buenos Aires	Ballast

Vessels A	flout &	Chartered	for Rio

lmr	Baltimore	19 Jan'
avard	Mobile	
). Pedro 11	Baltimore	9 Feb.
Doris	Baltimore	27 Jan.
lomewood	Glasgow	3 Jan.
'ambira	Mobile	
Prince Victor	Liverpool	_
carsdale (str.)	Norfolk	A
Phile Wings	Paltimore	

STOCKS AND SHARES

	Sales of Stocks and Shares.	
	MARCH 5.	
40	Apolices, 5s	8883,100
- 2	do (500\$) at rate of	870
	do 11,000\$ (cert.) at rate of	S50
5	do 1895	S 65
57	do (reg.)	881
78	do	885
135	deb. Barão de Araruama R. R. man	39
86	 Sorocabana-Ituana R. R., 	63
	Banks.	
15	Commercial	215\$000
100	Republica	195
329	do	159
	Miscellaneaus.	
103	Loterias Nacionaes	105\$303
	MAR. 6.	
I	A polices, 5s	'887\$000
209	do	SSo
10	do	878
ı	do (500\$) at rate of	860
1	do (200\$) do	870
	do 1,700\$ at rate of	870
15	do 1895	862
185	do	850
24	do (reg.)	881
122	Emprestimo Municipal	167
100	deb. Sorocabana-Itua ia R. R	62 500
	Banks.	
5	Commercial	21.15000
50	Lavoura e Commercio	112 500
20	Mercantil de Santos	137

115 Republica.....

19 Apolices, 58.....

| do 2,505 (cert.) at rate of 342 | 345 | 346 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 |

Ranks.

Miscellaneous.

Apolices, 5s.....

Emprestimo Municipal......deb. Sorocabana-Ituana R. R...... Banks.

MAR. 7.

do

MAR. 8.

do

Miscellaneous. 4 Central do Brazil.....

(590\$) at rate of

2,500\$ (cert.) at rate of...

194 500

605000

880 5000

10) Sal e Navegação		48\$000
SATURDAY'S QUOTATION		7.0
in reach is get that their		
	sellers.	buyers.
Banco Commercio e Industria	360\$000	341\$000
Constructor e Agricola		
Credito Real da Carteira H		116 000
I,avradores		120 000
Mercantil de Santos	-	130 000
" S. Paulo	150 000	144 000
Ribeirão Preto		
União de S. Carlos (all paid).		265 000
., do do (40 %.)		120 000
União de S. Paulo (all paid).	77 000	70 000
Santos	. 45 000	-
Cia Agua e Luz	60 000	
Autarctica		150 000
Argos Paulista	-	6 000
" Fabril Paulistana		
" Ferro Carril Sto. Amaro		-
" Gaz de S. Paulo		380 00 0
Italo Paulista		25 000
ii Lupton	-	120 000
, Mechanica		116 000
" Melhoramentos de Brotas		
" Mogyana (all paid)	248 000	244 000
" idem (at 30 days)	255 000	243 000
" Paulista	262 000	258 000
,, idem (at 30 days)	265 000	258 000
, Pogredior	_	40 000
" Stupakoff	30 000	20 000
Telephonica		
" União Sportiva	95 000	90 000
" Viação Paulista	30 000	19 000

The total exports of rubber in Pará and Manáos

Exports	Europe	U. States	Total exported	Stock on the 31st December
1899	15,551,691	13.878,318	25,430.009	901,000
1898	12,078,742	9,830.265	21,909,007	1,336,000
1897	10.915.464	12,620,858	22,536,322	943,000
1896	12,550,424	9 045.450	21,601,874	1,052,000
1895	9,518,171	11.251,410	20,769,581	687,000
1894	9,012,658	10,461,030	19,473,688	846,000
1893	7,785,270	11,344,929	19,130,199	1,705,000
1892	7.077.623	11.431.559	18,509,182	919,000
1891	6.957.877	10,531,528	17.789.405	1,447,000
1890	6,806,058	9.587,763	16,393,821	1,182,000

to Commercia l...... We are indebted to Messrs. Pusinelli, Prusse & Co. for the following table of Rubber Exports in kilograms from Para and Manaos, for the year 1899.

2,500\$ (cert.) at rate of.
189 5.
(reg.).
1897.
(reg.).

Exporters	TO EUROPE				To UNITED STATES					Total	Stock on 30th	Grand	
	Fine	Entre- fine	Ser- namby	Caucho	Total	Fine	Entre- fine	Ser- namby	Caucho	Total	exported [December 1899	Total
													1 Ar 1.
Pusinelli, Priisse & Co	1.847.593	38,700	408,900 235,670	278,664 85,980	2,835,170 736,460	1,742,688 2,388.405	353,003	1,124,56 6 967,158	232,506 161,334	3,492,766	6,317,936	140,000	6,457,936
La-Rocque da Costa & Co f	10.0										1		4,709,364
Frank da Costa & Co	798,461	115,058	502,941	103,774	1,520,234	802,213	126,934	875,066	178,937	1,983,150	3,503,384	67.000	3,570,384
The Sears Pará Rubber Co			-	-		1,434,314	240,607	537.364	93.488	2,305,773	2,305,773	72,000	2,377,773
Rud. Zietz	770,520	129,256	299.380	32,630		230.875	30,768	86.537	54-540	402,720	1,634,506	78,000	1.712,506
Witt & Co	288,755	60,105	75-455	88,318		364,498	80,604	122,366	96,346	663,814	1,176,447	70,000	1,246.447
Marius & Levy	296,634	52,418	177.353	413-434	939,839	6,025	1,985	9.955	12,228	30,193	970.032	45,000	1,015,032
Denis Crouan & Co	116 432	13,161	57,880		187,473	135,150		132,444	29,907	319,161	506,634	10,000	516,634
Mello & Co	312,480	39,750	42,273	19,644	419,147	33.760	4,320	5,880	6,976	50,936	470,083	5,000	475,083
R. Suarez & Co	248.010	61,445	56,498	4,312	370,265	541		195	800 - J	736	371,001	30,000	401,001
J. H. Andresen (successors)	186,597	36,611	61.179	29,188		12,960	3,840	3,850	1.558	22,238	335,813	6,000	341,813
Lajeunesse & Co	43,575	3,527	25,962	152,567	225,631				42,031	42,931	268,562	-	258,562
H. A. Astlett	-				100 484	122,990	20,742	47.982	20.717	212,431	212,431		212,431
B. A. Antunes & Co	111,010	23,800	32,624	9,37	168,371	17,340	3,230	2,942	11,041	35,453	203,824	4,000	207,524
Kahn Polack & Co	120,672	28,950	44.277	7,281	201,180	61,580	0	7	-		201,180	-	201,180
Henry Airlie & Co	63,930	8,120	7,800	-	79.850	61,500	8,330	35,625	- 1	105,835	185,685	-	185,685
Singlehurst, Brocklehurst & Co. /	49.785	16,198	13,906	4.950	84,839	56,454	8,605	13,897	2,227	81,273	166,112	32,000	198,112
Brocklehurst & Co	100	34		2.000	148.767	46, 31, 21, 2			200	1000			3 47 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
Luiz Schill & Sobrinhos	93,860	20,570	32,277		143.716	100					148,767	7,000	155.767
Velhote, Silva & Co	90,390	8,270	45,056		96,250	23,840	6,200		2000		143,716		143.716
J. A. de Freitas & Co Kanthack & Co	68,087	14,363	13,800	1,282	74,061	23,040	0,290	5.750		35,580	132,130	1000	132,130
Pires Teixeira & Co	44.085	9,154	19,540	1,202	74,001	46,658	1,240	3,340 27,042		3,340	77,401		77,401
Yorke, Laieunesse & Co	41,280	6,560	26,250		74,000	40,055	1,240	27.042		74.940	74.940	A STATE OF THE REAL PROPERTY.	74,940
Comptoir Colonial Français		4.041	6,221	1,402	49,016				_		74.030	-	74,090
A. F. Monteiro da Silva	37,352 26,840	5,950	9,146	1,401	41.936		10000				49,016		49,016
Pereira Junior & Co	8,330	2,550	7,530		18,410	13,724	1,700	5.478		21,278	41,936	_	41,936
P. Mouraille & Hermano	0,330	3.00	1.530	16,000	36,000	.31/	1.,00	5,470	376	21,276	39.688		39,688
A. Berneaud & Co			ΞI	30,000	30,000	8,730	500	1,324		10,554	10,554	_	36,000
Sundry small shippers	93-434	15,621	33.583	3,925	146,563	80,360	16,894	14,946	5.512	118,012	264,575		10,554
From Iquitos direct	276,425	16,268	286,512	317,224	896,429	10,300	-01094	141940	3,312	115,012	896.429		264-575
Stock in first hands	-70,4-3		-000	3.7						三	390.429	237,000	237,000
									28.0			-37,000	237,000
Tota1	6.410,647	1,030,459	2,527,013	1,583,572	11,551,691	7,583,405	1,319,349	4.023.710	951,854	13,878,319	25,430,009	901,000	26,331,009

Stocks and Bonds and Joint Stock Companies --- March 12th.

4		STOCKS	ano	Bonds and Joint Stock	Com	panies	March 12th.	
Emissi	on	Circulation		Public Funds			Nominal Value	Last Quotation buyers sellers
60,0 1 1,0,0 51.8, 109,6 109,6 Fes. 17,5 5,0 Fes. 65,0 10,0,0 25,0 25,0	95,300\$ co.coo to.coo to.coo 93,000 00,000 Fc 93,000 00,000 Fc 00,000 Fc 00,000 Co.coo 00,000 Co.coo 00,000 Co.coo 00,000 Co.coo 00,000 00,000 00,000 00,000 00,000 00,000 00,000	13,193,000		Stock 5 % currency (apolices) Stock 5 % currency (apolices	iro, 6 º/ º/o 7 º/o vha, 7 º		1,000\$ 800\$, 200\$ 1,000 1,000\$ 800\$, 200 1,000\$, 500 1,000\$, 500 1,000\$, 500 200 -F23, 500 500 1,000 200 200 1000 200 1000 200 200 200 20	\$78\$000 - \$70\$000 \$50 000 - 1.00\$ 000
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Banks	Pa id	Reserve Fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
20,000,000 24,000,000 24,000,000 24,000,000 25,000,000 5,000,000 5,000,000 6,000,000 20,000,000 20,000,000 20,000,00	\$ 10 000 \$0,000 \$1,000 \$0,000 \$0,000 \$15,000 \$25,000 \$15,000 \$15,000 \$15,000 \$15,000 \$15,000 \$15,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$15,000 \$	91,090 60,000 20,000 11 77,25532 21 31 411 411 411 411 50,000 411 411 411 411 411 411 411 411 411	200\$ 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200	Commercial do Rio de Janeiro. Commercio do and series. Constructor do Brazil. Credito Rend do Brazil. Credito Rend do Brazil. Depositos e Descontos. Hypoth.ecario do Brazil. Lavoura Commercio. Republicando Brazil. Republicando Brazil. Rio e Matto Grosso. do and series. Rural e Hypothecario. Com e India Balala. Com e India Balala. Credito Real de Minas Geraes. do and series. Credito Real de S. Paulo Lavoudores Mercantil de Santos S. Paulo União de S. Paulo	200 200 50 100 200 200 200 200 200 200 100 100 10	4,000,000\$ 3,120,000 1,615,009 2,760,000 803,007 1,71926 2803,17 230,000 27,709	85000, Jan. 1900 65000, ditto 1990 248000, ditto 1990 45000, Aug. 1892 25000, Jan. 1896 12 % ditto 1890 35000, ditto 1990 65000, Jan. 1896 65000, Jan. 1990 65000, Jan. 1990 65000, ditto 1990 6	2135000 - 2175000 - 202 000 - 202 000 - 70 000 15 000 - 17 000 3 000 - 17 000 - 80 000 35 000 - 12 000 - 12 000 - 12 000 - 12 000 - 12 000 - 12 000 - 12 000 - 12 000 - 12 000 - 12 000 - 12 000 - 12 000 - 12 000 - 12 000 - 12 000 - 12 000 - 12 000 - 13 000
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Railways	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
\$ 5,500,000 0,000,000\$ 12,000,000 20,000,000 10,000,000 70,000,000 1,600,000 42,000,000 12,500,000	\$50,000 \$00,000 100,000 100,000 100,000 550,000 \$,000 210,000 62,500	all	10 100\$ 200 200 do do do do 200	Leopoldina Minas de S. Jeronymo Macahé e Campos Muzambinino. do 2nd series Oeste de Minas do Quilombo do União Sorocabana-Itauna do União Valenciana Sapucaly Tocantinas e Aragnaya do Compando	6 10 100\$ 200 100 200 75 20 100 80 200 40 200 200 200 55	36,672 \$ 65,000 2,901,489 1,463,242 45,710 583,378	25000 Feb, 1900 int. Sept. 93 int. Jan. 92 6 % June, 92 65500, Peb, 86 int. Jan. 92	111\$000— 28 \$00—30\$000 4 750— 5 000 —————————————————————————————
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Tramways	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
2,500,000 6,000,000 700,000 14,000,000 12,000,000 3,000,000	25,000 30,000 7,000 70,000 60,000 15,000 8,000	all all all all 59,300 all all	100\$ 200 100 200 200 200 200 100	Carioca. Carris Urbanos. Corcovado (and Hotel) Jardim Botanico. S. Christovão Villa Izabel. Pernambuco.	100\$ 200 100 200 200 200 100	168,732 6,971 559,174\$ 105,899\$ 32,469	1\$500. July 91 3 000, Jan. 1900 5 000, ditto 99 8 000, July 91 4 000, Feb. 1900	80\$000 155\$000 158 000—160 000 167 000—171 000 100 000—
Capital	Shaves 5,000	Emitted all	Far	Steamships	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
25,000,000 5 000,000 673,400 1,000,000	140,000 25,000 3,367 5,000	all all all all 2,750	200\$ 200 200 200 200	Esperauça Maritima Lloyd Brazileiro Navegação Costeira S. João da Barra e Campos Sul Paulista.	200\$ 200 200 200 80	350,000\$ 59,598	9\$000, Jan. 1900 ———————————————————————————————————	200\$000 5 000 300\$000
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Cotton Mills, etc.	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
10,000,000 1,400,000 1,400,000 1,400,000 1,400,000 1,400,000 1,400,000 1,400,000 1,200	50,000\$ 12,000 2,500 20,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 11,500 11,000 11,000 11,000 11,000 11,000 11,000 11,000	all	200\$ 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200	Alliança, Alliança, America Fabril Botalogo (aniagem), Brazil Industrial, Carioca, Confiança Industrial, D. Izabel, Pabril Paulistana, Incu strial Mineira, Magéense, Manufactora Flumineuse Petropolitans Frogresso Industrial, Frogresso Industrial, Santa Luzia, Santa Luzia, S. Felix, Santa Luzia, S. João, S. Pedro de Alcantara, União Fabril,		1,122,050 g 279,979 55,442 150,000 54,294 150,000 54,294 120,220 225,504 189,250 225,504 189,250 120,350 120,693 120,6	10fsco - Jan. 1900 7 000 - Aug. 99 7 000 - Aug. 90 7 100 - Aug. 1900 - Feb. 1908 - Jan. 1900 - Jan. 1900 - Jan. 1900 12 000 - July 98 12 000 - July 98 12 000 - July 98 12 000 - Jan. 1900 13 000 - Aug. 1900 14 000 - Jan. 1900 - ditto 1900 -	80 000— 201\$000 80 000— 150 000 156 000— 155 000 185 000— 185 000 180 000— 255 000— 210 000 170 000— 205 000 000— 205 000 000— 205 000 000— 205 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Insurance	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation.
3,000,000 3,000,000 2,000,000 4,000,000 4,000,000 2,500,000 2,000,000 1,000,000 2,500,000 2,500,000	3,000 10,000 20,000 8,000 2,500 10,000 10,000 12,500 10,000	9,735 10,000 4,000 all all all all all all	200 B 200 C 500 F	Iliança. gos Pluminense. monarças. monarças. monarças. monarças. ideitdei. arantin eral. eral. demnisadora. revidente. rosperidade.	20\$ 250 30 20 180 100 20 20 20 20	43.678\$ 300,000 15,584 200,000 306,374 250,000 400,000 370,000 131,833	15000, July 97 25 000, July 97 25 000, July 197 25 000, July 197 3 000, ditto 199 3 000, ditto 190 8 000, ditto 190 2 000, ditto 190 1 000, ditto 190 3 000, ditto 190 1 000, ditto 190 1 000, ditto 190	- \$\$\$00 37\$000- \$000 37\$000- \$000 145\$000- 25 000 16 000- 20 000 52 000- 18 000
Capital	Shares		Par	Miscellaneous	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation
1,000,000\$ 500,000 200,000 20,000,000 00,000,000 23,500,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000	35,000 10,000 6,000 6,000 25,000 300,000 335,000 500,000 5,000 10,000 15,000 93,100 93,100 93,100 3,000 3,000	all all 5,821 all all 253,600 all 9,900 all all all all all all all all all a	200 C 200 II 100 M 200 w 200 w 200 M 100 M 100 M	antareira e Vinção Pluminense arros Tatersall Moreaus. arrusagens Fluminense. Tuzeiro match factory. Jocas de Santos. delhoramentos no Brazil. Dras Publicas no Brazil. Dras Publicas no Brazil. Joras Publicas no Brazil. Joras Publicas no Brazil. Joras Nacionnes do Brazil. Joterias de Brazil. Joras Nacionnes do Brazil. Joras De Brazil. Joras Nacionnes do Brazil. Joras Nacionnes do Brazil. Joras Nacionnes do Brazil. Joras Nacionnes do Brazil. Joras Nacionnes de Brazil. Joras Nacionnes	200\$ 50 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 100 10	42,378\$ 53,600 6,504,142 2,286,745 51,254 43,577 1,547,629 300,000 39,207 774,948 400,000 70,674 29,987	4 000, July 91 1 500, Jan. 99 6 000, Jan. 99 6 000, Mar. 9 Jan. 1900 8 000, ditto 92 15°lo. Sept. 91 15°lo. Sept. 91 15°lo. Jan. 1900 10 000, Feb. 95 13 000, Jan. 1900 13 000, Jan. 1900 14 000, Jan. 1900 15 000, July 99 6 000, Dec. 99 Jan. 1900	10\$000 15\$000 130\$000 15 \$000 15 \$000 15 \$000 10 \$000 10 \$000 102 \$000 106 \$000 100 \$000 110 \$000 150 \$000

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