

THE RIO NEWS.

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VOL. XXVI.

RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 20TH, 1900.

NUMBER 12

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Reserve fund..... 973,245

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Capital..... £ 1,000,000 sterling
Reserve fund... .. 1,328,751 ..

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Agents in Rio de Janeiro :

Youle & Co.

No. 58, Rua 1º de Março.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co. Ltd.

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Authorized Capital..... 3,000,000
Subscribed Capital..... 2,750,000

Agents for Rio de Janeiro:

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7, Rua da Quitanda.

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HAND BOOK OF RIO DE JANEIRO

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

Travellers' Directory.

São Paulo:

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Bello Horizonte:

Trains leave station of General Carneiro, on main line of Central railway, at 2:21 p. m. and 11:20 a. m.—the latter a mixed train.

Corcovado:

Regular trains, week days, leave St. Rua Cosme Velho, Laranjeiras, at 8:10 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., returning leave the summit at 7:30 and 9:30 a. m. and 4:30 and 7 p. m. On Sundays and holidays, the trains are: ascending 6:30, 8:30 and 11 a. m., 12:30, 2:30, 4:30 and 8 p. m.; descending 8:35, 10:25, 11:35 a. m., 12:35, 2:35, 4:35, 6:30 and 9 p. m. Each train gives the excursionist half an hour on the summit.

Official Directory

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

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

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 99, Rua 1.º de Março. EDIGNE SEIGER, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Ita borahy (opposite Custom House), WILLIAM G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

Church Directory

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Service is held every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. There is a Celebration of the Holy Communion on the first and third Sundays in the month at 11 a. m. and on the second and fourth Sundays at 9 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 Crasley & Co. 26, Rua do Ouvidor.

Irvine Crawshaw, M. A., British Chaplain

74 Rua Meado de Sá, Icarahy.

IGREJA EVANGELICA LUTHERANA.—Rua Largo de S. Joaquim, No. 179—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays. Prayer meeting at 10 a. m. Worship at 11 a. m., Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 5 afternoon. Gospel preaching at 6:30 p. m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study and preaching at 7 p. m.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

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

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

ALVARO E. DOS REIS, Pastor.

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

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

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

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

EDMUNDA D. THLY, Pastor.

Professional Directory

Dr. Brissey, Surgeon, graduate of the Faculty of Paris. Specialist in diseases of females, urinary passages. Radical cure of hernias, hemorrhoids, tumors, surgical diseases of the bones, and surgical operations. Consultations from 1 to 5 p. m., Rua da Quitanda, No. 45.

Dr. Carlos Feldhagen; Offices: No. 26, Rua 1.º de Março, 2 to 4 p. m.; residence: No. 57, Rua Marquez de Abrantes.

Miscellaneous.

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

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro, No. 75.—On sale, the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.

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

RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.—Rest and Reading Room. W. J. LUMBY, Missioner. Gift of books, magazines, papers, etc., also of left off clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission, or at No. 27, Candelaria.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—No. 59, Rua da Quitanda, 2nd floor. Rooms open from 8 a. m. to 10 o'clock p. m. Secretary's office hours from noon to 1 o'clock p. m. R. A. W. Sloan President; Myron A. Clark, General Secretary; Domingos de Oliveira, Hon. Treasurer.

WEST COAST ITEMS.

—The total exports of nitrate from Chili in January amounted to 2,019,371 Spanish quintals, as compared with 2,665,801 quintals in the corresponding month of 1899.

—A Lima telegram of the 14th says that officials from the Interior are to the effect that Col. Viscarra, chief of the Iquitos rebels, was killed in battle at Pumahuay, and that the Rio Negro rebels have submitted.

—The Chilean government is said to be sending Chileans to study in the "school of realists" in Paris. We have never heard of the school, but if Paris journalism is a result of its teachings, then it would be better to send young men to plant potatoes.

—The Tarapacá gives the following statistics of the exportation of nitrate from the port of Iquique and Caleta Buena:

Table with 3 columns: Year, Iquique, Caleta Buena. Rows for 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The Paraguayan government has officially declared the bubonic pest extinct at Asuncion.

—The Uruguayan government has resolved to take rigorous measures against the introduction of bubonic pest from Buenos Aires.

—After a brief renewal of bull-fights, the Uruguayan government has resolved to prohibit further exhibitions of that brutal sport.

—The February receipts of the Montevideo custom-house amounted to \$612,462.15, or less than the receipts for the corresponding month of last year and 1898.

—By the present mail, the British minister is remitting to the Lord Mayor of London a draft for £268 19s. 5d., being the balance of the Montevideo subscriptions to the Mission House Fund.—Montevideo Times, March 8.

—Telegrams from Buenos Aires of the 13th inst. report that revolutionists are gathering in the province of Entre Rios for the invasion of Uruguay. A torpedo-destroyer has been sent to patrol the Uruguay river to prevent their crossing.

—The February report of the British Hospital at Montevideo shows that 22 patients remained over from January, 10 were admitted in the month, 10 discharged and 1 died, leaving 21 under treatment on March 7. Seven out-door patients were also on the register for the month.

—We learn that Miss Kelly, so long connected with the British Hospital here, has been appointed matron of the Anglo-Germun Hospital in Rosario, Santa Fé. Miss Kelly is an excellent nurse, and her many friends here will be pleased to learn of her well-merited advancement.—Montevideo Times.

—Both Argentina and Uruguay have now removed their quarantines against poor little Paraguay, while the latter has with tremblingly imposed three days quarantine upon arrivals from Buenos Aires and Rosario. We are now awaiting a storm of protest from the Argentines who refuse to admit that "since for the goose is sauce for the gander."

—The Montevideo list of subscriptions to the Mission House Fund was closed on Feb. 28 with a grand total of \$3,665.14, say £767, the balance of which has been remitted to the Lord Mayor. As already announced a new list, limited to monthly contributions of \$1, has been opened at the English Club, and is rapidly filling with names.—Montevideo Times, March 4.

—On Wednesday the 7th inst. at St. John's church, Buenos Aires, was celebrated the marriage of Miss Mary Isabel Williamson and Mr. Thomas Herbert Bingham. The bride was given away by her uncle Mr. C. H. Krabbé. It is interesting to note that the bride's mother was a resident of Rio de Janeiro many years ago and resided in a picturesque little house, now partly demolished, on Rua do Russell, under the Gloria Hill.

—A contemporary states that there are no fewer than 573 victims of the quarantines at present congregated at Flores Island, though the Lazaret has not decent accommodation for one-third the number. The profits must be enormous, and it is not surprising that the interested health authorities reject all idea of diminishing their formidable quarantines. How much longer will the disgraceful scandal be allowed to continue?—Montevideo Times, March 6.

—"Suspected" cases of bubonic plague, some of them fatal, have been denounced in Buenos Aires lately, at the rate of three or four daily, but the authorities still hesitate to acknowledge officially the presence of the disease, though they are taking the wisest sanitary measures which alarm quite as much as they protect the people. In consequence of this, the authorities here talk of raising the quarantine against Buenos Aires from five to ten days. This is another proof of their insane trust in quarantine. Quarantine has failed to keep the disease out of Buenos Aires, and will fail to keep it out of Montevideo if it intends to come, but still the authorities stick to it, regardless of its proven inefficacy and its immense mischief to economical interests.—Montevideo Times, March 10.

—The article we quote to day from the Rio News makes an eloquent and vigorous arraignment of so-called republicanism, a not merely in Brasil, but in many other Spanish American countries. It is worth reading and pondering over, for it shows how unnumbered are the sympathies often expressed with these countries merely because they call themselves "Republics." At the same time, it should not be imagined that this proves the failure of republicanism—for genuine republicanism has never been tried in them, nor have the people learnt to exercise it.—Montevideo Times, March 7.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 13th announces a revolution in the province of Entre Rios. The revolutionists have seized Diamante, Rosario, Talá and other places, but were repulsed at Colon. Some bodies of regulars have been sent to Paraná. The telegraph line has been cut. The revolution is apparently a revolt against a corrupt local government. Later telegrams report a threatened attack on the provincial capital and then a weakening of the revolution. There has been some fighting and a few casualties, but no particulars are yet made public. This morning's telegrams announce the capture of Nogoya by the rebels, and the investment of Victoria. The revolution is apparently more serious than at first reported.

—The most inhuman cruelties are practised in Rosario through stupid ignorance and abject fear. An Englishman there was attacked with gastric fever. He was seized, and carried to the pest house, and there given a cold bath which killed him. They examined him and found that he had only the fever, and not the plague. Meantime his children were sent to one part of the town, and his wife to another. After the husband and father had been killed the widow was graciously permitted to go out from the pest house into the street, with perfect freedom to go begging or to the devil. That was in Rosario, a city with churches, hospitals and a reputed civilized government. The entire method of dealing with the plague is stupid, when not vicious, cruel and inhuman.—Buenos Aires Herald, March 7.

—Every year, towards the close of the summer, "suspected" cases appear regularly in Buenos Aires, and sometimes here also. That is to say, cases of disease, fatal or otherwise, which the doctors fail to diagnose specifically, and which may be attributed to a combination of hot weather, unhealthy and impure living, and indiscreet eating and drinking. Though the symptoms are generally pretty much the same, one year these "suspected" cases are attributed to beri-beri, another year to cholera, and another to yellow-fever. For the present these plagues are out of fashion, so they are hooked on to bubonic pest—but the story is exactly the same as any time for the past ten years, and they are made the same excuse for mischievous quarantines and for panic sanitary measures. This betrays the farcicality of the whole business.—Montevideo Times.

—It will be remembered that at the last Lord Mayor's banquet Lord Salisbury declared that Great Britain is not making war in South Africa for territory.

—The average daily circulation of the Daily Mail in January was 1,223,860 copies—or very nearly one and a quarter million copies a day. This is a remarkable result, and it is the best answer that can be given to the man who sneered at the Daily Mail service as worthless.

—After the defeats of December the government called for 10,000 volunteers for South Africa. It now appears that only a little more than 2,000 have been forthcoming—not because there was any lack of men, but because those who offered themselves were discouraged in every way. The time has surely come for the government and the war office to organise a vastly larger force. The matter cannot safely be left to private initiative and subscription.—Daily Mail, Feb. 1.

—At Coleou, an officer of one of the Irish regiments said: "Our men were wonderfully plucky. One man near me got a bullet through him, and said, 'Ah, and if the bastards haven't hit me, that's one ter them.' Immediately the words were out of his mouth he got another, and said, as coolly as ever, 'Be jibers, if they haven't struck me the second time.' Another bullet struck him just after, and he said, 'Well, that's number three. I do think the blackguards might let a feller alone after they've hit him wance.' Others were laughing and joking continually."

—Paris is suffering from a plague of rats. Their ordinary resorts—the sewers—having been disturbed by the work connected with the Exhibition along the banks of the Seine, they took refuge in the neighboring houses, preferably the new ones. There are now streets near the river where the inhabitants are afraid to allow their children to cross the garden or the courtyard after dark. The central markets are infested to such an extent that rat-hunting has been abandoned in despair. As soon as dark sets in armies of rats attack the reserve provisions, to which they have burrowed their way beneath the masonry. A singular detail is that the cats, which are very numerous at the central markets, live on the best of terms with the rats. They can be seen trotting about together. On Achères plain, rats estimated to be 10,000 in number have been seen at once on two acres of ground planted with beetroot.

Banks.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

Capital £ 1,500,000
Capital paid up 750,000
Reserve fund 60,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO
10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

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

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Messrs. Muller Frères & Co., PARIS.
Messrs. Schroder & Co., J. H. Schroder & Co., nactf., HAMBURG.
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Established in Hamburg on 16th December, 1887 by the «Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft» in Berlin and the «Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg.

Capital . . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos

(Caixa 108.) (Caixa 185.)

Draws on:

Germany..... Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin and correspondents. M. A. von Rothschild (Söhne, Frankfurt a M)
England..... N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London. Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Manchester and Liverpool. District Banking Company Limited, London. Union Bank of London, Limited, London. Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London.
France..... Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches. Heine & Co., Paris. Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Paris. Lazard Frères & Co., Paris. De Neufville & Co., Paris.
Portugal..... Banco Lisboa & Açores and correspondents.

and any other countries.
Opens accounts current.
Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.
Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every description of banking business.

Petersen-Gutschow,
Directors.

THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

LONDON: Finsces Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 21, Rua da Alfandega.

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

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

BRANCHES:

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RIO DE JANEIRO

BANCO DA REPUBLICA DO BRAZIL

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

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

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

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

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THE ANTARCTIC AND COMMERCE.

It seems to me [writes Mr. Frederick A. Cook, M.D. in Scribner's Magazine] that the nations seeking to divide China and Africa might turn their ambition toward the Antarctic. Here are millions of square miles which belong to nobody; at least there are no valid claims filed, except those which accrue from right of discovery. Victoria Land would seem to belong to England, but it is possible for the United States to lay a strong claim by right of extension of territory. Wilkes, the American explorer, was the first to see and to chart the great masses of land of which Victoria-land is a part. The work of Ross, though better in quality, is supplementary to that of Wilkes, which gives the United States a priority claim. There is also a small French claim. There is, indeed, room for a future boundary dispute of the limits and claims of American, English and French in Wilkes-land. The British government seems to have no doubt on this question, for twelve years ago the Queen issued a grant for Possession Island, making Mr. Albert McCormick Davis, of Montreal, a colonial governor of its numerous cities of penguins, and giving him for a stipulated period a monopoly of its guano. Mr. Davis never rose to the dignity of being the first south polar king. He was content with the honors of appointment, and returned his credentials three months after issue.

Peter and Alexander I. islands, and one or two islands of the Sandwich group, belong to Russia. The Bellany, and Biscoe, and Sandwiche group, as well as Enderby and Kemp lands, belong to Great Britain. Graham-land, like Wilkes-land, offers many bones of contention. The entire northern coast should belong to the United States. A part of the east coast and a part of the still uncharted west coast belong to England. Norway has a claim for about two hundred miles on the east coast. The recent discoveries of the Belgica give to Belgium the most beautiful and the most useful body of water in the entire Antarctic area. It is generally held that all these countries belong to nobody, indeed, that they are not worthy of ownership, but this is not true. This issue of a grant for Possession Island is an indication of the sentiment of England; another indication is to be perceived in an incident which happened a few years ago. The Argentine government, being anxious to secure possession of the South Shetland islands, probably for the harbors, and the possible value of the fisheries, made some preparation to place there a lighthouse and thus take possession by right of prior occupation. In response to this, according to a rumor said to have been based on official instruction, a British cruiser was ordered to speed, as soon as the Argentine steamer left port, to the South Shetlands and there to receive the Argentines.

I must beg leave to differ from the prevailing opinion regarding polar exploration, that there is no commercial or material reward commensurate with the expenditure of time and money. In the Antarctic there are several prospective industries, and much of the future work has a direct bearing upon commerce. There are seals, penguins, and whales in abundance around the circumpolar area. Fur seals are nearly extinct. The several varieties of Antarctic seals have a coat of single hair which is useless as a fur, but the skin and oil are of considerable value. There is no reason why a profitable fishery could not be prosecuted, like that off the coast of Labrador and Greenland. The penguins are not widely known to commerce, but their countless millions will surely attract enterprise and yield some useful product. Already they are being taken at the Falkland islands for the oil they possess. We must abandon the hope that right or black whales, possessing the prized whalebone, exist here in numbers sufficient to warrant a promise of future whaling. Ross

reports having seen right whales, but a diligent search since has failed to establish this report. From the Belgians we saw no whales of this variety, but finback and bottle-nose whales were seen in great numbers. These are small whales having no bone of commercial value, and a somewhat inferior quality of oil. But the hunt for a similar variety of whales in Norway has given profitable employment to thousands of men in the past ten years. Whaling and sealing in the Antarctic cannot, however, be made to pay the enormous expense of fitting out a hunting ground. To make these industries successful, permanent bases must be established either in the Antarctic, on the sub-Antarctic islands, or in the southern ports of South America or Australia.

The guano-beds of Possession island offer an enterprise which seems to promise certain results. The guano is rich in nitrates and exists in quantities sufficient to keep a fleet of cargo vessels occupied for years. Similar islands may perhaps be found off the coast of Graham-land or among the partly known groups such as the South Shetland, Bouvet, Prince Edward, or Macquarie islands. Our geological knowledge of this area is still too imperfect to offer even a guess of the probable finds of precious metals or gems. A rough analogy, the South Shetlands in general appearance, and in what little is known of the geological formation, resemble Tierra del Fuego, and we now know that here gold is found in paying quantities. Since these islands are an extension of the Fuegian lands, is it unreasonable to expect to find gold there? An Antarctic Alaska is by no means beyond the future possibilities. Are there not people or unknown animals in the regions around the South Pole? Borchgrevink, owing to his inexperience and hasty conclusions, mistook ordinary penguin tracks for the footprints of some large and unknown animal. No reliable traces of either large, new animals or human beings have been found.

THE ALLEGED PLOTS.

The Journal do Commercio in its issue of last Tuesday commenced the publication of a long series of statements said to have been made to the chief of police of this city by alleged conspirators. These statements embody in a connected, amplified and embellished form the fragmentary rumors which for some time have been circulated in regard to two plots against the government. One of these plots, as it is stated, was in favor of Julio de Castilhos and was organized by officers of the army. The other, embracing the conspirators elements, is alleged to have had for its object the establishment of a governmental junta in regard to whose members the accounts differ. The statements also differ from one another in other details, some of which, if serious importance could be attached to them, would show that the plot was really formidable. It is asserted, for instance, that the conspirators counted on the support of four battalions of infantry, part of another, one regiment of cavalry, one regiment of artillery, the police brigade, the naval battalion, the military school, the escola pratica at Realengo, all the war vessels in port except two and 30,000 civilians consisting principally of railway laborers and tram drivers.

In active or passive connection with either one or the other of the two plots some of the persons whose names are mentioned are the following:—Gen. Canturari (chief of staff of the army), Gen. Marciano de Magalhães (brother of the late Gen. Benjamin Constant), Gen. Arthur Osorio, Costillat, Ribeiro Guimarães, Fraginhe and Costa Mattos, Cols. Julio Barbosa, Faria, Thomé Cordeiro, Cunha Mattos, Pinto, Pucci, Souza Menezes and José Christina, Major Teodoro Fanny (who had been acquitted of the charge of being accessory to the attempt on the life of ex-President Prudente de Moraes and murder of Marshal Bittencourt), Major Marcelles (ex-commander of the S. Paulo police force), Major Jacuting, Perrho, Mefonso and Pimentel, Admiral Wandekik (chief of staff of the navy), Admirals Custodio de Mello and Guilhoib, Capt. Pinheiro Guedes, Lieut. Costa Mendes, Reis Junior and Vilhans, Visconde de Ouro Preto, Comptrollers Lafayette, Andrade Figueira, João Alfredo, Bissoni, Carlos Afonso, Angelo do Amaral and Gervasio Peixoto, Dr. Pisa e Almeida (a judge of the supreme court noted for his independence and rectitude), Dr. Pedro Tavares (then lieutenant-governor of the state of Rio de Janeiro), Dr. Fernando Mendes (editor-in-chief of the Journal do Brazil), Drs. Miguel de Carvalho and Carlos de L. et.

The statements refer principally to the second plot, whose execution, it is asserted, was to begin with the deposition of the governor of the state of Rio de Janeiro at Petropolis. Then President Campos Sales was to be arrested by Lieut. Costin Mendes, the minister of marine by Admiral Andenkolik and the minister of war by Major Franco. A strike was to be declared on the Central railway and on the tramways and was to be converted into a political movement. Several vacant houses were to be fired to attract the attention of the fire corps and thus prevent it from opposing the revolutionists. The land and sea forces above mentioned were to take part in the movement and the police force was to fraternize with them. The funds required for the work, it is asserted in one of the statements, were subscribed by prominent business men.

Whether there were really one or more plots, or not, the effect of this affair is certainly disheartening. It is evident that the country is still in the abnormal state which has lasted for over ten years and which has been char-

acterized by an almost uninterrupted succession of disquieting rumors, plots, riots, revolutions, dictatorships and political murders. The conservative classes cannot fail to be tired of such a state of affairs and yet it seems to be almost impossible to induce them to unite and to put an end to it.

A BUILDING TO RESIST EARTHQUAKE.

The new earthquake-resisting, steel-framed palace for the Crown Prince of Japan is now being designed, and the foundations are being laid, with the view of obtaining the structural steel in February. The palace itself will be built of granite and marble around the steel skeleton. It will be 270 feet by 400 feet and the height will be 60 feet, and will be built in the French Renaissance style. A Chicago engineer has been called upon to design an elaborate heating and ventilating plant. An American ice manufacturing and electric light system will also be added. It is thought that steel construction will revolutionize the building industry in Japan. The new palace will rest on 400 deeply anchored steel columns embedded in concrete piers. The Carnegie Company will furnish the steel.

LIQUID AIR.

The commercial possibilities of liquid air as a refrigerant lies in the fact that it is 344 degrees colder than ice, containing the same amount of cold in a space marvelously smaller. A liquid air plant, it is said, has already been started in California and its value to that region is thus explained: "Most of the fruit shipped without loss is a loss. The cost of 'icing' a car from Los Angeles to New York is \$22 and \$75 per car for freight on the ice." In addition the ice takes up one-quarter of the carrying capacity of the car. With a completion of the plant we can cool a car at a cost less than \$40 for liquid air for the trip, and no cost for the freight whatever. Here is a saving of \$127 per car." What refers to the refrigerating for fruit, means also for the refrigerating of meats or other articles requiring the use of ice. — [Exchange.

WHAT TO DRINK.

Water is the only liquid that will absolutely quench thirst. Coffee (without cream, milk, or sugar) is the only general stimulant and tonic that has absolutely no reaction. In its proper form it is the one great nerve restorer instead of nerve destroyer, the general medical fraternity to the contrary notwithstanding. The active principle of coffee is caffeine. But mix it with cream or milk and you form a substance that makes the stomach rebel, and eventually produces dyspepsia and biliousness. That is why it is best to drink it without milk, cream, or sugar, as people do after dinner as a digestive.

Avoid all false stimulants. Take a glass of moderately cold water half an hour or so before breakfast. While the stomach is tubular, as it is upon rising, the water passes through it quickly and removes the mucus that has gathered during the period of rest. The water also wakens up the alimentary canal, and gives it a morning's exercise and washing. If troubled with constipation add half a teaspoonful of salt to the glass of water. It is Nature's remedy. If constipation becomes chronic, increase the dose gradually to a teaspoonful. Cease taking it when the desired results have been produced, and there is no further tendency to constipation.

—Major Arthur Griffiths contributes to the current number of the *Fortnightly Review* a timely article reminding us of the great changes made in the relations of the commander-in-chief to the secretary of state for war in 1895. Changes, it would seem from many current criticisms of the war office, which have been completely forgotten by many amongst us, or, at all events, have not been properly understood. In 1895, when Lord Wolsey succeeded the Duke of Cambridge, the real character of the old office of commander-in-chief was altered. Formerly the commander-in-chief was the sole military adviser of the secretary of state. Now the secretary of state can consult any of four other great military officers. The commander-in-chief may be likewise consulted, or he may be passed over altogether. Practically, therefore, the commander-in-chief, instead of being what the title would seem to imply, is only one of five great military advisers of the secretary of state. The latter is in reality the commander-in-chief now. The public will do well to bear this in mind. For when Mr. Brodrick and others tell us that everything done has been in accordance with the military advisers of the government, we require to know who those military advisers are. Does he mean that the commander-in-chief sanctioned what was done, or that he was overruled by others, or that he was not even consulted, and that some one or more of the other military advisers gave the counsel adopted.—*The Statist*, Feb. 3.

—According to the *Daily Mail* the total losses sustained by General Buller's army in his second attempt to break through the Boer lines, from Jan. 18 (Acton Homes) to Jan. 27 (recrossing the Tugela) aggregated 1,744 officers and men, as follows:—officers, 34 killed, 61 wounded (missing not stated);—n. c.'s and men, 217 killed, 1,115 wounded and 317 missing.

—An Antwerp telegram of Feb. 3 to the *London Morning Leader* says:—"A wealthy family of the old Belgian aristocracy has recently given an example of the extent to which the animosity towards Great Britain has grown, and is still growing on the continent. The family in question possesses a full length portrait of General Washington, painted by Steuart, of which they were always extremely proud, but now they have announced their intention of selling it to the highest bidder, as they will not have a representative of the hated race' in their house."

—The army must (writes the London correspondent of the *Sheffield Daily Telegraph*) be spending vast sums in Natal, yet I continue to receive reports of bitter distress from that country, which the local government is sore put to it to relieve. Cape Town, on the contrary, is simply counting money, and to be an hotelkeeper there must for the time be one of the most lucrative vocations on earth. I speak not without warrant, for I know of some persons who, having inquired prices, were asked a hundred pounds a month for a bed in a three-bedded room. Think of that; £3,600 a year for a single bedroom! The revenue of the colony may suffer during the war, but its aggregate wealth must certainly be increased enormously.

—It is puzzling to know just where to locate General Kitchener. He was with Lord Roberts when the advance into the Orange Free State was begun. He was at Paardeberg at the beginning of the siege. Then he was reported to have arrived at Arundel, south of Colesberg. A few days later he was in Kimberley with Lord Roberts, attending a banquet given by Cecil Rhodes. One stray telegram then located him with Buller in Natal, which was clearly a mistake. More recently he had organized a force for the relief of Mafeking and had started northward from Kimberley. And now we are told that he is in northern Cape Colony organizing a force to dominate the Afrikaner insurrection there.

—A Lourenço Marques telegram of February 12th states that the Boer losses on the Tugela for the week from January 19 to January 25, including the Spion-kop battle where the British forces lost so heavily, were only 51 killed and 140 wounded. The Boers were of course well sheltered, but either the effectiveness of the British artillery fire, especially of the lyddite shells, was greatly overrated, or else the Boers are purposely concealing their losses. An American correspondent, Mr. Eugene Easton, who returned from the Transvaal in January, says that the information furnished by the Boer commanders' is generally very accurate and that they are making no efforts at concealment. And yet, it seems impossible that their losses should have been so small in a week's hard fighting.

—No man has less false modesty about his early career than Col. Hector Macdonald. Shortly after Oudurnan the Prince of Wales expressed the desire that the hero of the day should be presented to him, and the introduction shortly afterwards took place at the Marlborough Club. "It is a curious thing," Colonel Macdonald said his Royal Highness, "that we should never have met before." "Pardon me, sir," replied the Scot, "may I say that we have?" "Indeed—and when?" queried the Prince, who prides himself on never forgetting a face. Colonel Macdonald half stood to attention, and then astonished the group of generals and equestrians by remarking with a smile, "I was corporal of the guard the day you landed in Bombay."—*Morning Leader*.

—In comes a dillygation fr'm th' Union iv Amalgamated Paintmakers; an' says th' chairman, 'Major,' he says, 'we have a complaint to make agin thim pants iv evers,' he says. 'What's th' matter with th' pants?' says th' future President. 'I thought they looked all right!' he says. 'I paid four dollars fr thim in Bucyrus las' year,' he says. 'They have no union label on thim,' says th' chairman. 'Do you know, sir,' he says, 'that ivry time ye put on thim pants ye take a pair off some down-throdden workman?' he says. 'Glory be?' says Big Bill, 'is that thine?' 'Thim what am I to do?' he says in alarm. 'Do?' says th' chairman. 'Wear pants that'll say to th' world that Bill McKinley's legs are fair legs,' he says, 'that they may bow at th' knees, but they never how to th' oppressor.'—*Mr. Dooly in the Hearts of his Countrymen*.

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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.

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MODERATE PRICES

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TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

OUR OWN SPECIAL SERVICE

LONDON, 14TH MARCH, 5 a. m.

The Marquess of Salisbury has replied to Presidents Kruger and Steyn that Her Majesty's government can not assent to the independence of either republic.

This reply practically is unanimously approved in England.

General J. D. P. French, after a sharp fight with the Boers, has seized some hills controlling Bloemfontein and has cut the railway running north and south of that city.

Field Marshal Lord Roberts is hurrying up troops to his support.

General Lord Methuen has seized Boshof, an important town in the Orange Free State north-east of Kimberley.

General G. Brabant has crossed the Orange river near Aliwal North and has inflicted a defeat on the enemy.

Hundreds of rebel colonists are surrendering in Cape Colony.

Advices from Mafeking on the 6th inst. state that the garrison is hard pressed but undaunted. Colonel Plummer is reported to be only 47 miles distant from the beleaguered town, and the Boers are said to be retreating.

The British losses at Driefontein are reported to have been 400, killed, wounded and missing.

LONDON, 15TH MARCH, 5.25 a. m.

Field Marshal Lord Roberts on Tuesday last, occupied unopposed the city of Bloemfontein, capital of the Orange Free State, after having threatened to bombard the city.

President Steyn fled from Bloemfontein before the entrance of the British forces and has proclaimed Kroonstad the capital of the republic.

The British flag is now flying over the official residence of President Steyn.

Large quantities of railway rolling stock were seized, and the troops were warmly welcomed by the population of the city.

The resistance of the Orange Free State has practically collapsed.

The rebellion of the Cape Colony Afrikaners has likewise collapsed, except in the west where General Lord Kitchener is acting vigorously.

LONDON, 17TH MARCH, 5.25 a. m.

General Sir W. F. Gatacre has crossed the Orange river and occupied Bethulie, in the Orange Free State.

From Bloemfontein Field Marshal Lord Roberts has sent 2,000 men with two guns, in three railway trains, to meet and reinforce the advancing columns under the command of Generals Gatacre and Clements. They covered 40 miles yesterday afternoon without encountering opposition.

The Marquess of Salisbury, in thanking President McKinley for the friendly tone of the message wherein he retransmitted the appeal of Presidents Kruger and Steyn, says the British government declines to accept any intervention in South Africa.

The Boer delegates reported to have arrived at Delagoa Bay some days ago, have left that place to seek European intervention.

LONDON, 17TH MARCH, 7.10 a. m.

Field Marshal Lord Roberts reports that in consequence of the proclamation which he has issued, the Free Staters are surrendering by the hundreds.

The British force sent south from Bloemfontein by railway train has arrived at Springfontein unopposed.

The entire railway line between Capetown and Bloemfontein is practically in British possession.

The forces under the command of Generals Clements, Gatacre and Brabant have all crossed the Orange river into the Orange Free State, the first two without encountering opposition.

Unofficial advices from the beleaguered garrison at Mafeking on the 10th inst., state that the defence is still stoutly maintained.

SUMMARY FROM DAILY PRESS.

Great Britain.

MAR. 13. — A telegram from Lord Roberts says that yesterday Gen. French took possession of two hills near the Bloemfontein railway station, which dominate the city. He had sent a large force to secure the point gained. The telegraph line running northward south had been cut. — In Saturday's battle near

Bloemfontein the British losses were 70 killed and 321 wounded. Among the killed were Col. Umphelby and Lieut. Pratt. — On the 11th Boers are said to have lost 280 killed, 400 wounded and 200 prisoners (these are evidently estimates), and on the 12th they had 25 killed and wounded. — Gen. Gatacre has asked for a reinforcement of 3,000 men. He reports having obliged the enemy to cross the Orange river. — A telegram from Mafeking says the garrison is eating horse flesh and bread made from hay, and that the enemy is steadily approaching. — The message from Presidents Kruger and Steyn asking for peace, dated 5th inst., has been made public. They declare that the war is continued only to defend their rights and liberties. Lord Salisbury's reply, dated the 7th, accuses them of beginning the war and refuses to recognize their independence. — In the house of commons Sir Wilfred Lawson protested against Lord Salisbury's reply. — At Scarborough a peace meeting was broken up by roughs. — The United States has offered mediation in the South African war, which Lord Salisbury declined. — A Brussels telegram says that 9,500 men formerly belonging to Gen. Cronje's army have reunited with the forces under General Jonbert.

MAR. 14. — Lord Roberts telegraphs from Bloemfontein that on Tuesday evening he took possession of the city of Bloemfontein, various functionaries meeting him outside the city and delivering to him the keys of the public buildings. President Steyn had fled, and the capital of the republic had been removed to Kroonstad. — Reports are again current in London that the Free Staters have destroyed various gold and diamond mines. (These reports are evidently originated by the Rhodes faction to exasperate the public and prevent any settlement without absolute subjugation.) The *Times* press unanimously approves Lord Salisbury's reply. — The commons yesterday passed the credits asked by the government. — A Capetown telegram says that Gen. Cronje and his men leave for St. Helena to-morrow. — Cecil Rhodes has postponed his departure for England.

MAR. 15. — From Ladysmith it is reported that the Boers continue to fortify the Biggarsberg and Drakensberg passes. — Lord Roberts has allowed only sufficient troops to enter Bloemfontein to police the city. — It is stated that Gen. French's flanking movement compelled the Boers to retire from Bloemfontein without giving battle. — A report is current in London that the Boers have only 30,000 Mauser cartridges left. — Gen. Jonbert has left Pretoria for the Orange Free State to take command of the Boers. — The divisions of Gen. Gatacre and Clements have united near Bethulie. — Gen. Gatacre occupied Bethulie Wednesday morning. — Lord Roberts has sent a reinforcement of 2,000 men to Gen. Gatacre. — A letter is said to have occurred yesterday at Kipbankfontein, near Aliwal North. — Col. Plummer has arrived at Lobatsi, 40 miles north of Mafeking. — The war loan of thirty millions has been closed, it being covered ten times over.

MAR. 16. — Lord Roberts has appointed Gen. Prettymann governor of Bloemfontein, and has issued a proclamation ordering all Free Staters within ten miles of the capital to deposit their arms under penalty of having their property confiscated. — Gen. Pole Carew has left Bloemfontein to join Gen. Gatacre. — Gen. Jonbert has arrived at Boshof. — An official telegram says that Gen. Clements crossed the Orange river at Vandy Wednesday night without opposition. — Lord Roberts telegraphs that the reinforcement sent south had arrived at Springfontein without encountering the enemy. — Many Free State burghers have returned to their farms. — A letter from Johannesburg, dated the 2nd inst., says the mines have been kept in a perfect state, which proves the stories to be false that the Boers have destroyed these properties. — Gen. Jonbert has fortified Brandford, Kroonstad, Warrenton and Winberg.

MAR. 17. — Gen. Pole Carew has succeeded in uniting with Gen. Gatacre at Springfontein without encountering the enemy. With this reinforcement Gen. Gatacre's command is increased to 10,000 men. — At Bloemfontein the markets and commercial houses have opened their doors. — Communications between Capetown and Bloemfontein have been reopened. — A report is current in London that three-fourths of the Free Staters have returned to their farms. — Various London journals have already decided that Presidents Kruger and Steyn and all the principal Boer chiefs are to be imprisoned perpetually on the island of St. Helena. — A telegram from Lobatsi, of the 12th inst., says the raising of the siege of Mafeking is imminent. — It is said the Boer forces scattered after the crossing of the Tugela have succeeded in joining Gen. Botha. — Deputy Dewet, of Aliwal North, has been arrested for treason in Capetown. — Queen Victoria has authorized the creation of a corps of Irish guards. — The Dutch ministers are proceeding against the transportation of the Boer prisoners to St. Helena.

MAR. 18. — The telegrams to-day are somewhat mixed (owing, perhaps, to the suspension of our special). — The Gaurds are said to have returned to Bloemfontein from their expedition to the north. — The burghers at Edenberg have submitted. The Belmont deserters (2) have also surrendered, delivering up several Maxim cannons. — The cavalry division sent to pacify (2) the Thabancher district arrived at Warrenton just in time to save the bridge there. — The railway between Capetown and Bloemfontein is now in operation. — Gen. Carrington has left England to take command in Rhodesia. — A London telegram says 9,000

men from Gen. Cronje's army have arrived north of Kimberley (where next?). — A Bloemfontein telegram says that Lord Roberts for their march to the north. (But Norvalspont is south, on the Orange river. — Disturbances have occurred in Dublin over the Queen's projected visit. — A Pretoria telegram says that the French attaché, Capt. Demange was slightly wounded at Modder river. — A Simons town telegram says the transportation of Gen. Cronje and his fellow prisoners to St. Helena will begin only on Wednesday next.

MAR. 19. — To-day's dispatch says that British troops have gone south (not north) to Norvalspont, to protect communications. — A Lourengo Marquess telegram says that Gen. Jonbert and Botha have arrived at Kroonstad to confer with Presidents Kruger and Steyn. — A British cavalry force, making a reconnaissance, encountered the enemy at Fourteen Streams and was repulsed. The Boers numbered 500 men. — The Boer commandant Olivier is said to be retiring north toward Kroonstad. — Sir Michael Hicks Beach announces that the subscriptions to the war loan aggregated £355,500,000. — Col. Plummer is reported to be making forced marches for the relief of Mafeking. Gen. Methuen is also said to be marching toward Mafeking from Bloemfontein. — The Irish leader, Mr. Redmond, has gone to Dublin to arrange for a mute reception of Queen Victoria, as a protest against the policy of the British government. — A Pretoria telegram says that since the beginning of the war the Boers have had 800 killed, 2,300 wounded and 1251 sick with fever. — A Toronto telegram says that Dr. Ryerson reports from Kimberley that the British have 17,000 men in hospital. (This must be a mistake.)

France.

MAR. 13. — The shah of Persia is expected to arrive in Paris in June to visit the exposition.

MAR. 14. — The French press considers that Lord Salisbury's reply has postponed all hopes of peace in South Africa for a long time. — It is stated that Drs. Richelet and de Hericourt have discovered a remedy for tuberculosis in compressed beef extract. — A Paris telegram says that information from a good source is to the effect that Great Britain has confidentially advised the powers that autonomy might be conceded to the Boer republics. After the model of Australia, in which case the war loans will be charged to them. — The foreign office to-day received telegrams from Germany, United States and Holland and a call from the Russian minister in regard to South Africa. Lord Salisbury said England would do nothing without the unconditional submission of the two republics.

MAR. 15. — In the senate to-day M. Delessé stated that as Great Britain had publicly refused the independence of the Transvaal, intervention had become impossible. France however would second the initiative of the other powers.

MAR. 17. — The 15th of April has been marked for the official opening of the Paris exposition.

MAR. 18. — The *Mémorial Diplomatique* says that a rising is imminent of the Senoussi tribes in Egypt.

MAR. 19. — The French press is protesting against the entrance rates adopted for the exposition. It is expected that the Prince of Wales will be present at the opening ceremonies, the French government guaranteeing that there will be no hostile demonstrations. — An epidemic of small-pox has broken out in Paris.

Turkey.

MAR. 19. — Osman Pacha, the hero of Plevna, died last night at Constantinople. — Disorders have appeared at Yarnik over certain taxes collected by the police. The troops of the line were called in, and in the conflicts 3 men were killed and 10 wounded.

MAR. 19. — At the St. Patrick demonstrations in Chicago, on the 17th inst., the Irish carried Boer flags and cheered for the South African republics.

United States.

MAR. 13. — In virtue of the petition of President Kruger the United States has offered its mediation for the restoration of peace, which was declined by the British government.

MAR. 17. — The United States government has sent a war vessel to Ta Koon, a village at the mouth of the Pehio river, Gulf of Petchili, China, to protect the American Protestant missionaries of that neighborhood who are frequently insulted by the native population.

Holland.

MAR. 13. — The cabinet met to-day to consider the petition of President Kruger for intervention. Before taking action it is said the cabinet will consult with other governments.

Germany.

MAR. 13. — The government has replied to the German consul at Pretoria that it is disposed to mediate only after the belligerents have requested it.

MAR. 15. — The Berlin press severely criticizes Lord Salisbury's reply to Presidents Kruger and Steyn.

MAR. 18. — Violent manifestations against the English and in favor of the Boers were held to-day in Heidelberg.

— In Dublin the British commander in Natal is known as Sir Reverse Buller.

THE SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

With this number (No. 70, of March 17th) our special war telegrams service comes to an end. On December 15th last, Mr. H. A. De Lisle called on us and asked if we could help him out of a difficulty. A large number of British residents, who were not satisfied with the ordinary newspaper telegrams, which they considered unfavorable to their country, had subscribed for a special service, but at the last moment difficulties had arisen in obtaining the telegrams which threatened to defeat their plans. We replied that we could help them, providing the service were made a part of *The Rio News*, as press telegrams could be obtained in no other way. He promptly agreed to the proposition, and the arrangement was made. On the following day (Saturday) we arranged for the transmission of the telegrams with the Representative of the Western Telegraph Co., Ltd., and then telegraphed to the *Daily Mail* for a London correspondent. Mr. Hans E. Watney, of the *Daily Mail* staff, promptly accepted our offer, with the understanding that his remuneration should be paid to the Kipping Fund, and on December 18th (Monday) the service was begun. At this end of the line, we also offered to contribute all remuneration for personal services and printing the telegrams to the same fund, the subscribers paying for the delivery, for which special arrangements had to be made. This arrangement has added £60 to the fund from Mr. Watney and ourselves.

The service has been in operation for three months, and in view of the limited amount subscribed it has certainly been very satisfactory. A limit of £200 a month was placed on the cable expenses, which allowed an average of less than 45 words a day. In view of this restriction, Mr. Watney has done exceptionally well. He has sent us no street rumors, nor has he worried us with trifles and conjectures. He has given us all the principal occurrences, and with as much detail as our limit would permit, and for all this, as well as for the trouble taken on our behalf, he is entitled to our grateful thanks.

Here, however, we regret to say, the enterprise has not run so smoothly. Before the first month ended, complaints were made that we had taken liberties with the telegrams, had, in fact, written a long telegram out of two words, and demands were made that the telegrams be distributed exactly as received. We placed the originals in the hands of the committee, and the story was shown to be false. But the reflection on our good faith in the matter was not at all pleasant, and especially as we had taken the service in hand simply through a desire to be useful in such an emergency and with the wish to render a favor to the British colony of this city.

This unfortunate controversy, in which we were not personally concerned, as we had offered to print the telegrams *verbatim* if the committee wished, led to the retirement of several subscribers. At the end of the second month a few more retired, some of them because we had sent late telegrams to three or four central points to avoid the extra work of printing and distributing, and had not sent to them. At the committee's request we then agreed to print and distribute all late telegrams although it sometimes greatly interfered with our regular work.

And now, when an effort is made by some subscribers to continue the service, the committee being no longer able to go on with it through their absence from Rio, it is found that some still want verbatim telegrams, others want amplified telegrams, and still others object to some of the items which we have used to fill up the space to facilitate printing. Under such circumstances, the undertaking must fail. Whether the telegrams are verbatim or not, or whether the items used are "jingo" or not, matters not a straw to us. The service is for those who pay for it, and our only interest has been to facilitate the work which we undertook to do and out of which we have derived no pecuniary benefit whatever.

Under ordinary circumstances we should have said nothing of our own part in this transaction, but as some members of the British community have questioned our good faith in amplifying the telegrams, our good faith in offering our services, and our motives in carrying out the work, we propose to invite their attention to one or two facts, and then they can draw what conclusion they think fit. In the first place we have held the original telegrams at the disposal of anyone who doubted the correctness of our amplifications. This ought to be sufficient to establish our good faith in the transaction. And then, in the second place, to meet reflections on our good will and motives, we have to say that our contributions for other dependents of British soldiers through the Kipping Fund amount to thirty-five pounds five shillings (£35.5s.0d.) for the privilege of publishing "The Absent-minded Beggar" 5 guineas, and for three months services at £20 a month, £30. As the editor of this paper is an American, and as the highest subscription of any British resident to the Fund was 500s, or less than £15, we submit that the question of good will and motive is out of court.

— More war office appreciation of colonial help! This time it is Trinidad, which offered volunteers last November, had the offer refused, repeated the offer on December 22, and — up to the present has received no reply. Is it paralysis at Pall Mall, or what? — *Financial News*, Feb. 3.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOREUX, Editor and Proprietor

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RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 20th, 1900.

UNDER existing circumstances, one of the quickest and most effective means of improving the industrial and financial situation of the country, is to secure a large influx of foreign capital for investment. It will help to improve exchange, it will give employment to labor, it will revive commerce, and it will add largely and directly to the working capital of the country. And still further, it will bring in fresh hands and trained minds to grapple with the serious problems which confront us. But how is this new capital to be obtained? Surely not by exhausting taxation, nor by petty, jealous restrictions, nor by unfriendly legislation. If present tendencies are to be continued, we certainly could not advise the investment of a shilling in Brazil, no matter how promising the opportunities might appear to be. That there are good opportunities, no one can question. In capable hands, the Central railway would be a splendid investment, but the prospect of endless conflicts with a staff having vested rights in a pension fund to which they have been forced to contribute, will compel the foreign capitalist to hesitate. The service of the bankrupt Lloyd Brasileiro offers another splendid opening, but the regulations governing the coasting trade by which not only must the ships be under the Brazilian flag, but also that the captain and two-thirds of the crew be Brazilian citizens, will go far to prevent the investment of foreign capital in that enterprise. Then, too, the vexatious taxes and regulations which weigh upon trade between the states along the coast, is proving to be a great obstacle to the development of a healthy and prosperous trade. Nothing would contribute more to the prosperity of Brazil as well as to the success of transportation companies than absolute free trade between the several states. In the United States this freedom in the inter-state trade is the antidote for the prejudice caused by restrictions imposed on foreign commerce, and it has given prosperity and wealth where a stagnating trade might otherwise have existed. Free trade between the several Brazilian states is an absolute necessity, if the country is to prosper, and no time should be lost in making it a reality. Then there are the many tramway companies in the country, all badly and extravagantly managed and nearly all weakened by corrupt administration—these, too, might offer excellent inducements for the investment of foreign capital. But how can the foreigner come in as long as petty restrictions are

imposed upon him at every step, by congress, by the state and by the municipality? He expects to manage his property so that it can be made to pay dividends, but how can he do this when fresh exactions and restrictions are imposed upon him at every step? There must be some fundamental law protecting such investments from such impositions, and there must be some clear and explicit law making contracts inviolable. And then there must be something done to secure such investments against legal delays and petty legal persecutions. The case of a foreign company which bought a railway property, and then found itself obliged to defend sixty-odd lawsuits, should never be repeated. And the grant of a concession to a foreign company for an extensive electrical service, to be subsequently worried and delayed by legal embargoes and other harassing legal actions, must be made the last. If a municipality has no right to grant a certain concession, then the municipality must defend its action and not its foreign victim. We desire to see more foreign capital here, for we feel sure that it will help the country in many ways, but we want also to see the foreigner treated fairly and justly. If he buys a gold mine, works it, succeeds, and begins sending away his gold, we do not care to see the newspapers calling attention to it and accusing him of despoiling the country of its precious metal, as though he were doing something wrong. And if he buys a factory and makes it pay a dividend, we want credit to be given him for his management and the money paid out in wages and for raw material, rather than the ungracious charge that "he's making money out of us and sending it away." Let us have more justice for the capitalist who risks his money in our industries, and more consideration for the rights and privileges accorded to him. He can give employment to thousands of idle hands, he can revive our declining trade, he can help the government out of its difficulties. If the Brazilian capitalist fails in all this, as he certainly has failed, then let us encourage the foreigner to come in.

HAD the United States government first imposed a duty on coffee and then offered to celebrate a reciprocity treaty, there would have been very little difficulty in bringing the negotiation to a successful conclusion. But it was thought best to treat the question on its merits with the expectation that Brazil would acknowledge the concessions already voluntarily made. But Brazil has all she wants in the free admission of coffee and rubber, and objects to compensation, on the grounds that the concessions were made voluntarily and without expectation of reciprocity. And it is also urged, and with reason, that the United States has derived advantages from such free admission, or else it would not have been enacted. And just there the negotiation halts. Brazil objects to the grant of special favors, and also to the loss of revenue. If the duties on American flour are reduced, Argentina and Chili will claim and get the same concession. Duties might be reduced on kerosene without coming into conflict with others, but in almost everything else some other foreign power will exact a corresponding favor. It is evident therefore that reciprocity will not yield the special advantages anticipated, but this is not the question. The United States seeks some compensating favor for the free introduction of coffee, rubber, etc., and expects Brazil to meet this proposition with concessions on her tariff schedules. But Brazil avoids the fair exchange by increasing her duties and by adopting a maximum rate, which is treated as the normal rate in the negotiation. When the issues are joined, Brazil will say: "We offer you our minimum rates, which are granted to nations offering us reciprocal advantages in trade,"—and there the negotiation ends. That it is not fair treatment for the United States, everyone must admit. Most of the nations enjoying

the Brazilian «minimum» will continue to impose duties on Brazilian coffee, while the United States imports it free of duty. If there is any justification for reciprocity at all, it must be on the grounds of special treaties and special favors. Uniform favors and a common «minimum» render reciprocity a farce. If American manufactured products are to be admitted on exactly the same terms as French products, while France continues to impose an import duty of about nine cents a pound on coffee, then there is something unfair in the transaction. Each treaty must stand on its own merits, and the concessions must be reciprocal. Anything short of that renders the transaction a farce.

WE ARE in receipt of a notice from the Société Anonyme du Gaz de Rio de Janeiro that we must walk up to the captain's office before the end of the month and deposit 240\$000 as security for our gas bills in case we wish to pay them monthly, or 720\$ in case we prefer to pay them quarterly. The gas company will accept our best compliments regarding the weather, and permit us to say that we shall do neither. We are not in the business of supplying the gas company with working capital this year; in fact, it keeps us busy in supplying the government with money to pay a part of its current expenses, and we can't take on any more burdens of that description just now. We are greatly obliged to the gas company for the confidence it reposes in our good will, but it hurts us to feel that we have been taken for a monumental fool. Our gas bill for the quarter ending 31st December last amounted to Rs. 64391—say six *with four hundred* réis—and to deposit 720\$000 to secure the payment of so petty a sum implies a degree of mental incapacity which is not at all flattering to us. If the company wants alms, let it say so: but to ask us to deposit seven hundred to secure the payment of six, is a business wholly un suited to our tastes. We understand that these notices are being sent out generally, and if the company is only moderately successful in its quest it ought to get in a very handsome working capital on remarkably cheap terms. It's a lovely scheme, but we prefer kerosene.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—Cases of bubonic pest are reported daily in Buenos Aires and almost daily in Rosario.

—Dr. Souza Motta has been reelected president of the legislature of the state of Rio de Janeiro.

—Fears of an approaching *secca* is causing increased emigration from the capital of Ceará.

—The *Echo do Sul* reports that Gen. Savaget intends asking to be relieved of the command of the 6th military district.

—The *Comercio de S. Paulo* says that from 1899 to 1897 yellow fever made 6,887 victims in the city and port of Santos.

—In the city of Rio Grande do Sul there has been fighting between municipal guards and marines belonging to the flotilla.

—In S. Paulo on the 15th inst. Col. Lucidoro, ex-commander of the 5th battalion of the police force, attempted to commit suicide.

—The commander of the garrison of Livramento has forbidden his officers to go to the adjoining town of Rivera in Uruguayan territory.

—The concentrationists in Ceará and Paraná are endeavoring to implicate their political adversaries in the alleged plots at Rio de Janeiro.

—Pernambuco journals defend Gen. Arthur Oscar from the charge of having taken part in either of the alleged plots against the government.

—On the 9th inst. there were 4 cases of yellow fever under treatment at Tieté, São Paulo, and one death occurred. Two new cases were reported.

—On the 9th inst. there were at Casa Branca, São Paulo, four new cases of yellow fever and three patients were discharged cured. The disease is said to be very benign in character.

—During the heavy rain on last Wednesday three small houses at Petropolis were buried in a landslide. Five of the tenants were killed, two dangerously wounded and eight slightly wounded.

—The castilistas are endeavoring to exclude from the territory of Rio Grande do Sul the federalist journal *Canabarro*, published at Rivera. On the 11th inst. they seized a large number of copies of that journal. Is this the liberty recommended by Comte?

—On the 15th inst. a mill «for cleaning Paulista wheat» was formally inaugurated in São Paulo. In the United States the farmer has no trouble in cleaning a few hundred bushels with a small fanning-mill run by hand. But how about the wheat? Is São Paulo producing more than a twenty-dollar fanning mill can handle?

—Borges de Medeiros is said to be in bad health and it is reported that he will be temporarily replaced in the government of the state of Rio Grande do Sul by Dr. Fernando Abbot, whom he has just appointed his lieutenant-governor.

—On the 9th inst. there were 83 patients in the yellow-fever hospital at Sorocaba, 13 were admitted during the day, 1 was discharged, 1 died and 94 remained under treatment. Outside the hospital in private residences 55 new cases and 6 deaths were reported.

—At a meeting held at the office of the *Comercio de S. Paulo* on the 17th inst. it was resolved to send a congratulatory address to Senator Ruy Barbosa, whose defence of the sufferers from abuses committed by police authorities has been very much appreciated.

—There seems to be a lack of harmony among the castilistas. José Gabriel, who was sub-chief in the northern part of the state of Rio Grande do Sul, has been dismissed, and now he says that his life has been threatened by his successor and asks the governor for protection.

—The Paraná state assembly has passed a resolution, which has been sanctioned by the governor, conferring upon a commission on municipal affairs the power to decide upon the validity of elections during legislative intervals. The intention is to retain control of elections by the dominant party.

—In S. Paulo on the 16th inst. the Instituto dos Advogados passed resolutions censuring the indignities to which Councillor Andrade Figueira had been subjected and congratulating Senator Ruy Barbosa on his patriotic conduct. The president of the Instituto resigned his office and left the room, followed by six more members.

—Two men—John Dwyer and George M. Gough—employed on the British str. «Rustington» at anchor in the port of Santos, had a fight on the 10th inst., in the course of which Gough succeeded in knocking Dwyer through an open hatch down into the hold. Dwyer was so badly injured by the fall that he died in a very few minutes. Gough was at once arrested and locked up.

—It would seem that a new era of prosperity has struck the town of Jahu, São Paulo. A few days since the good wife of Sr. Olyntho Rebouças presented him with triplets—and this in spite of stamp taxes and hard times! At another time, on three successive days nine births of twins were registered. It may have been a coincidence, but we are inclined to think that the good people of Jahu have been reading the *Pais* articles on «national defence» and have concluded that there is more strength in many sons than in worthless ships.

—In S. Paulo on the 15th inst. some of the leading monarchists held a meeting and protested against the indignities to which Councillor Andrade Figueira had been subjected. A committee was appointed to call on the councillor's family, now in S. Paulo, and express the deepest concern for the brutal treatment which that family had received at the hands of the police. It was resolved to thank the press that has defended the victims of oppression. There was also a meeting of students who expressed their indignation at the conduct of the police and the government. They prepared a telegram addressed to Councillor Ruy Barbosa, but the telegraph operator objected to the language in which it was enclosed and refused to forward it. The telegram was then converted into a letter, which was sent by post.

RAILROAD NOTES

—Through traffic has been established on the Mogiana and Sapucahy railways.

—The regular annual meeting of shareholders of the Botanical Garden tramway company occurs to-day.

—The net receipts of the Natal and Nova Cruz railway for the month of January amounted to 20,413\$865.

—The minister of industry has rejected all the proposals for the lease of the Sul de Pernambuco railway.

—We are hearing nothing more about those local syndicates for the purchase of the Central railway. Have they given up the scheme?

—The São Christóvão tram lines are now trying to add to our annoyances by following the Botanical Garden company's example in adopting changeable and complicated rates.

—The people of Rio de Janeiro are threatened with a new increase in their daily expenses. The prefect has been authorized to make a new contract with the Botanical Garden tramway company. In this contract gratuitous return tickets are to be suppressed.

—The estimated traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway for the week ending March 14th were 316,642\$ in currency, against 275,753\$ in the corresponding week of last year, showing a surplus of 41,896\$. There was also improvement of 1 1/32 in exchange—89 3/4 d. against 6 3/4 d.—which gave £ 10,936 for this year's receipts, against £ 7,754 for those of last year, showing an increase of £ 3,182 in sterling. The aggregate receipts since 1st January have been £ 109,093 this year, against £ 91,500 in the same period of last year, showing an increase of £ 17,593.

—The tramway from S. Paulo to Santo Amaro was sold at auction on the 15th inst. for 155,000 to the Light and Power Co.

—The approximate weekly traffic returns of the Recife and São Francisco railway (77 1/2 miles), compared with the corresponding week of last year, are as follows:

For week ending January 6th:			
	1900	1899	Increase
Freight traffic, kilos.....	1,066,730	2,466,393	*539,573
Passengers carried.....	13,778 1/2	11,090 1/2	4,788
Total receipts, week.....	36,203,700	35,577,600	*3,775,900
do since Jan. 1.....	33,478,530	33,577,600	*5,099,930

For week ending January 13th:			
	1900	1899	Increase
Freight traffic, kilos.....	4,755,810	4,204,953	551,456
Passengers carried.....	10,246 1/2	10,142	104
Total receipts, week.....	61,218,110	59,569,270	11,668,540
do since Jan. 1.....	97,697,140	91,137,870	6,559,270

For week ending January 20th:			
	1900	1899	Increase
Freight traffic, kilos.....	5,136,952	4,234,608	902,044
Passengers carried.....	10,570	10,759 1/2	*180 1/2
Total receipts, week.....	62,664,800	51,338,150	11,668,850
do since Jan. 1.....	190,331,740	142,667,200	12,675,820

For week ending January 27th:			
	1900	1899	Increase
Freight traffic, kilos.....	5,438,470	4,486,357	952,113
Passengers carried.....	10,457 1/2	11,001 1/2	*544
Total receipts, week.....	65,710,700	50,927,800	14,782,900
do since Jan. 1.....	228,009,840	193,648,800	33,411,870

—The official health report of Kimberley for the month of December, according to the Central News correspondent, stated that the mortality among the whites amounted to 60 per thousand, and among the blacks to 158.8 per thousand. The population of Kimberley was estimated at 14,000 whites and 19,000 natives, including those in the compounds, convict station and gaol. Typhoid fever was specially prevalent during the month.

SHIPPING NOTES

—The Br. str. «Ovalca» has gone aground at the entrance to the River Plate and is considered lost.

—A Valparaiso telegram of the 18th says the U. S. transport «Hartford» has left that port for Rio de Janeiro.

—The Italian cruiser «Christóvão Colombo» is expected to call at this port for water and coal. There supplies will be furnished in strict quarantine.

—A Montevideo telegram of yesterday says the American squadron has left for Valparaiso. But what is it going to that port for? Valparaiso is on another station.

—A very puzzling telegram from Madrid says that the U. S. cruisers «Chicago» and «Montgomery» left Barcelona for Brazil on the 18th inst. How did they happen to be at Barcelona?

—The Argentine school-ship «Sarmiento» is having a festive time of it at Barcelona. Even Dr. Amancio Alcorta has succeeded in tearing himself away from Paris and arbitration attractions in order to take part in them.

—The Amazonas state government has freighted the steamer «Belem» at 5,000 \$ a day to conduct a military expedition up the Rio Acre. As the trip will require 70 days, the ship will cost the state 350,000 \$! But what has the state of Amazonas to do in the matter?

—The passengers who left Rio for Europe on the 13th inst. by the Pacific Co's steamer «Liguria» were the following: Capt. E. Chudwick, Messrs. A. J. Gomes Pinto, L. M. Rego, M. F. Silva, Leo Lissen, Carlos V. Lima, S. Esteves Rodrigues, Henry W. Hockley and 19 third class.

—The new German navy bill proposes to double the line of battleships, raising them from 19 to 38, to increase the large cruisers from 12 to 20, and the small cruisers from 30 to 45. The increase in the personnel is calculated at 33,746 men. The non-recurring expenditure on the construction and armament of the ships is estimated at 1,600 million marks, or 80 millions sterling, and that on docks and harbours at 261 million marks, or 13,050,000 sterling. The total non-recurring expenditure is thus 2,93,050,000. Of this sum it is proposed to raise 750 million marks, or 38,450,000, by loans extending over 16 years, and the remainder amounting to 1,082 million marks, or a little under 55 millions sterling, is to be met from the revenue. In addition there is to be a recurring expenditure, which, it is estimated, will increase on an average 5,400,000 marks per year, or 270,000.—The Statist.

—Since the beginning of the war and up to the end of January the Transvaal had admitted 6,000 persons to the rights of burghers. These are probably foreigners who have taken up arms for the Transvaal.

LOCAL NOTES

—The Chilean minister who arrived here on the 16th was not subjected to quarantine.

—On the 14th inst. the United States minister called on Dr. Ennes de Souza, director of the mint.

—We deeply regret to hear of the death of Mr. L. Ray, of the Leopoldina Co's staff, which occurred in Rua das Palmeiras, Botafogo, yesterday morning.

—Councillors Andrade Figueira and Ruy Barbosa and the independent press have received many hearty congratulations on their attitude in the present emergency.

—It is announced that Dr. W. Weyer, German consul in this capital, has been transferred to Chicago, U. S. A., and will be succeeded by Baron Ostman von Ley.

—On February 12th the Kipling Poem Fund had reached the sum of £77,000 of which £56,700 had been disbursed. No one dreamed of such a result at the beginning, and no one even now can prophesy the limit it will reach.

—The police delegate who has been investigating the case of the theft of stamps valued at 2,000,000 at the mint reports that he considers eight persons implicated in the crime. Some of these persons are employes of the mint.

—The minister of war has decided to invite tenders for the work of adapting, in part, the S. Lazaro and S. Christóvão factories for the intensity and arsenal of war. The mechanical installation will be given to the director of the arsenal workshops.

—The *Paiz* takes pains to inform its readers that Minister Murtilho, when he first heard the rumors of a plot against the government, did not believe them. We had no idea of accusing the minister of anything, but now we are a little uncertain about it.

—This is curious justice. The two officers and three sergeants of the police brigade implicated in the alleged conspiracy, are to be dismissed from service. If they are guilty, then they should be severely punished; and if they are not guilty then this dismissal is most unjust.

—Owing to the damp, changeable weather, there has been a considerable increase in sickness lately, including a number of cases of yellow fever. Newcomers should remember that March is a very treacherous month, and care should be taken to avoid exposure and excess.

—The officious organs of the government are attacking Councillor Andrade Figueira. But they fail to show that he violated any law in refusing to obey the orders of the police authorities. And if those orders were illegal, he certainly set a very praiseworthy example of civic courage in refusing to obey them.

—We understand that the monthly subscriptions for the Kipling Fund have been favorably received and promise to yield a handsome total. There has been some delay in sending back the lists, for which reason it has been impossible to publish the results, but we are informed that the total will probably reach £60 a month.

—On Thursday night one of the police delegates arrested a son of the commander of the police brigade for taking part in a disturbance at a theatre. The young man's father interfered, an altercation ensued and the delegate tendered his resignation, which, however, has not been accepted and on which, it seems, he has decided not to insist.

—In your account of the movement of troops last week you neglected to state that the special statistics army had been ordered to embark for the north.—«What's it going to do there? Drum up recruits for the Brazil subscription list, I suppose.»—I don't know, but I suspect that it is sent to convoy the gold receipts of the Penedo custom-house.

—«There are some sidewalks in this city», observed Smalwyth with a harried look on his expressive face, «so narrow that a moderate-sized man can't walk abreast without pushing a half of himself off into the gutter.» And as one of Smalwyth's boots was very muddy we had no difficulty in determining which half had occupied the dangerous side.

—There are some people in this world, so good, and proper, and well-intentioned, that they do not know the difference between a forger and an honest man. And the chances are that were they obliged to make a choice, they would select the forger rather than the plain-speaking, honest man. This is not criminal, of course, but it is very unfortunate.

—We understand that the legal profession in this capital is profoundly disturbed by the arbitrary and illegal proceedings of the government in its recent inquiry into an alleged conspiracy. And well it may be. If legal procedure and constitutional guarantees can be set aside at pleasure by a chief of police, then a legal status for both government and people is impossible.

—We see from a statement in one of the morning papers that the negotiations for a reciprocity treaty between Brazil and the United States are progressing favorably. It is a good thing to stir up the business occasionally, or the 20th century will come in and find nothing done. And we are very glad to hear that it is progressing favorably, indefinite as the expression may be.

—It gives us much pleasure to record that up to the present Jacobin rioters are not howling in the streets, martial law has not been declared, the independent press has not been silenced and the government has not filled the columns of its official and officious organs with the usual stereotyped congratulatory telegrams. To whom are we to be grateful for this? To Rothschild, or to Luiz Viana?

—Lieut. Costa Mendes having applied to the federal court of this district for a writ of habeas corpus, Judge Oliveira Coelho issued an order requiring the prisoner to be presented to that court on last Wednesday. The order was disobeyed by the minister of marine, who alleged that Costa Mendes, being an officer in the reserve, was not entitled to the benefit of habeas corpus. The judge repeated his order, and on Thursday the prisoner was set at liberty.

—«When a big man gets a little man down and then insists on hammering him merely to satisfy a purely animal pleasure», remarked Smalwyth thoughtfully, «we are very apt to call him a brute. And it doesn't make a particle of difference whether he wears good clothes and has plenty of money in his pocket, or whether he is a common laborer. In fact, of the two the gentleman or brute is the worst, for his education ought to have taken a little of the savage out of him.»

—The sooner the government changes its methods in the treatment of political adversaries the better it will be for the country. If a man is suspected, on sufficient grounds, of having violated the law, let him be tried and, if convicted, punished. But to subject him to humiliating annoyances is to convert an open adversary into a secret and dangerous conspirator. Such annoyances, which excite irritation and resentment, are not readily forgiven. Moreover they have a very deleterious effect on national character, destroying manliness and encouraging subservience, hypocrisy and treachery.

—We regret to note that the Brazilian organ in Paris, *Le Brésil*, is still harboring the belief that the voyage of the American gunboat «Wilmington» up the Amazon covered some sinister design. When our colleague is able to shake off a few prejudices of that description, and becomes better acquainted with the facts, he will find that the voyage of the «Wilmington» up the Amazon was free even from a suspicion of unfriendliness. And, on the other hand, he will come to know that the suspicions and innuendoes to which Americans have been subjected on this account, are the only unfriendly manifestations in the whole affair.

—Law-abiding citizens who desire the restoration of legal methods in the administration of public affairs will be pleased to learn that Councillor Andrade Figueira has informed the court of appeals of the abuses from which he and his family have suffered and has asked for the prosecution and punishment of the authorities by whom those abuses were committed. And they will be sorry to hear that the court has refused to consider the information, thus giving its approval to abuse of authority on the part of the executive. What hope can we have for Brazil under such circumstances?

—Those who are impressed with the statements published in the *Journal do Commercio* in regard to the alleged plots will do well to reflect that such statements, alleged to have been made in secret, by persons under constraint, are open to suspicion and have no value as evidence unless they have sufficient verisimilitude to inspire credence. They should also reflect that, if the persons to whom these statements are attributed really betrayed or professed to betray fellow-conspirators, no confidence can be placed in the testimony of such unprincipled persons. Evidence, in order to be valuable, must be given publicly without constraint by persons worthy of belief.

—The report of the chief of police on the alleged plots has been published. The following are the persons whom he considers implicated:—Councillors Andrade Figueira and Basson, Dr. Augusto Vieira, Engineer Francisco de Goes, Alonzo Nemeveer, Costa Borillo, Gomes Cardia, Pedro Garcia, Gen. Costa Mattos, Col. Pinto Pezza, Majors Pimental and Ildofonso, Capt. Miranda and Marcondes, Lieuts. Costa Mendes, Reis Junior and Vinhas, two army sergeants and three police sergeants. The conduct of Councillor João Alfredo and Major Teixeira França, he says, requires consideration. There are no sufficient grounds, he asserts, for including among the conspirators other persons whose names have been mentioned in connection with the plots.

—We are informed that Mr. W. G. Wagstaff, British consul-general at this port, is leaving for home on the 27th inst. by the Pacific Mail str. «Orissa», and also that he is retiring from the consular service. Mr. Wagstaff informs us that he will be unable to say «good by» personally to many members of the British community and other friends, and that he takes this means of doing so and thanking them for the kindness and attention shown to him during his tenure of office in Rio de Janeiro. We are able to say in return that our entire English-speaking colony, both British and American, sincerely regret Mr. Wagstaff's departure, and they will long cherish the recollection of his untiring cordiality and consideration, both in his official and social relations with this community. Their best wishes will go with him to the «old country» and remain with Mrs. Wagstaff and himself all through life.

—Among the departures for Europe this week we have to note that of Mr. Yoshitomi Toyama, 2nd secretary of the Japanese legation in this capital, who is returning home after a brief tour in Europe. Mr. Toyama has been here in Brazil a little over two years and has made many friends who will join us in wishing him a pleasant and safe voyage home. He leaves by the «Magdalena» on the 22nd inst.

BUSINESS NOTES

—A commercial treaty between Brazil and Spain is said to be under negotiation at Madrid.

—During the month of February 24,805 kilos of mangabeira rubber were exported from the port of Santos.

—The government has ordered that the new tariff with all its provisions shall go into execution in all the custom-houses.

—We take pleasure in calling attention to the «D'Emir» cigarettes, manufactured from genuine Turkish tobacco, advertised in another column.

—Importers ask the government to suspend until June 30 the enforcement of the order requiring consular invoices and to appoint a committee to report on this subject.

—It is stated that an invoice of merchandise recently shipped from Hamburg to Rio de Janeiro, amounting to Mks. 87,05, had to pay consular fees to the amount of Mks 21.10, or over 24 %.

—The merchants of Fortaleza, Ceará, met on the 19th and resolved to petition the government against the stamping of stocks, and declared that they would close their doors before they would pay it.

—The commercial organizations at Porto Alegre and Pelotas have decided to advise merchants to pay under protest consumption taxes on existing stocks of merchandise and to apply to the courts for redress.

—A dry-goods shop on Rua Gonçalves Dias, with a branch on Rua do Catete, has recently made an arrangement with its creditors, paying 20 per cent. This is a fair illustration of what we may expect throughout the year.

—A telegram from Campos says that the business men of that city support the demand of the Praça do Commercio of Porto Alegre for the suspension of collection of consumption taxes on existing stocks of merchandise.

—Last year France exported to Brazil merchandise valued at 55,337,000 francs and imported from this country merchandise valued at 70,854,000 francs. About half of the exports from France to Brazil was shipped to Rio de Janeiro.

—The sale of the following three factories at auction was announced last week:—a macaroni factory on Rua do Hospício, a confection factory on Rua do Barro Vermelho and a factory of nails, mosses, ornamental tiles and other articles on Praia Formosa.

—The unwillingness of merchants in Rio Grande do Sul to pay consumption taxes on existing stocks of merchandise is said to have given offense to Julio de Castilhos. We trust that Julio will not display his resentment through the medium of his friend João Francisco.

—The Calcutta correspondent of the London *Times* says: «The Burmese rice crop has been the record. Over 2,000,000 tons will be available for export to foreign countries. Burma is also able to supply a practically unlimited quantity to the Indian famine districts.»

—It is said that the minister of finance wears a very sweet smile over the proposal of Rio Grande merchants to pay the new consumption taxes under protest. Happily those things are not settled very precipitately, said he, and I shall be out of it long before any protest can be settled.

—One of the characteristics of a state telegraph service it would seem, is the conversion of every telegraph employe into an official censor, privileged to refuse telegrams whose language toward the government does not happen to meet his taste. There doesn't seem to be any too much liberty in that.

—A Porto Alegre telegram of the 17th says that two partners of the embarrassed firm of Vinva Claussen & Co. arrived there that day from Hamburg and New York and were to meet the managers of their São Paulo and Rio Grande houses on the following day to discuss the difficulties which the firm had encountered.

—It was announced on Saturday last that the minister of finance had ordered the suspension of consular invoices until further notice. And when the minister next orders the execution of this vexatious law, it would be advisable for him to give at least three months notice, so that full particulars can be sent to shippers abroad.

—The president of the Associação Commercial says that in the custom-house there are considerable stocks of merchandise that will be re-exported if the minister of finance insists on collecting double duties in default of consular invoices. This merchandise was imported during the suspension of the orders requiring such invoices.

—The cotton factory of S. Pedro de Alcantara manufactured last year 1,624,029 meters of cloth, consuming 386,779 kilos of raw material. The sales amounted to 1,200,298,990 and the value of the stock of merchandise at the end of the year to 219,263,550. The capital of the company is 2,000,000, on which it paid a dividend of 10%.

—At the meeting of shareholders of the British Bank of South America, in London, on the 22nd inst., the directors will propose a dividend of 10% per share, payable on and after the 24th inst. They will also propose to add £20,000 to the reserve fund, deduct £5,000 from the cost of buildings, and carry forward £11,500 to the new account.

—It would seem that our complainant merchants are falling on each other at the *recebedoria* in their anxiety to pay the consumption stamp tax on their stocks. At least that is the impression we get from the *Journal's* notice. We wonder if a degree of vexatious and burdensome taxation will ever be reached which the merchants of Rio de Janeiro will resist?

—The minister of finance has finally decided to permit Messrs. P. S. Nicolson & Co. to dispatch free of duty the articles imported direct by the St. John del Rey Mining Co., Faria Gold Mines of Brazil, S. Bento Gold Estates, Anglo-Brazilian Gold Syndicate, and Brazilian Gold Exploration Syndicate, of which companies they are representatives in this city.

—Straws tell which way the wind blows. The *Commercio de São Paulo* of the 14th inst. says the price of the *Putz* in São Paulo had fallen to 100 reis, while that of the *Imprensa* and *Journal do Brazil*, the two papers which have condemned recent aggressions of the government, has risen to *one, two and even three milreiros* a copy, and the supply is quickly exhausted.

—The Postmaster-General of the United States has perfected a plan to sell postage stamps in book form. Two cent stamps will be offered for sale in books of 12 stamps at 25 cents. The books will be of a size convenient to slip into the vest pocket, with wax paper between the stamps. Let us hope that the scheme, which is as convenient as it is ingenious, will not be attempted here, for that case we should be compelled to take the books and pay 300 reis for every 200 reis stamp.

—The United States is now the greatest silk manufacturing country in the world—judged by the quantity of material consumed. Taking the years 1896, 1897, and 1898 together, the United States took 21% per cent. of the total raw silk supply, while France took about 24 per cent. But for 1898 alone the consumption of raw silk by the United States surpassed that of France, America having used 3,815,000 kilos, while France consumed 3,578,000 kilos, and it is believed that this lead has been fully maintained throughout 1899, for which the figures are not yet given.—*Textile Mercury*.

—The lottery *fiscal* of this capital, Dr. Domingos Olympio, has presented his report to the minister of finance, and has resigned. The minister has appointed Dr. Aureliano de Campos to the vacancy. In his report Dr. Domingos Olympio says that there were 299 lottery drawings for account of states and 330 others in this city during the year, the former yielding taxes to an aggregate of 429,248,595, and the latter 706,905. Last year's revenue exceeded the preceding year by about 200,000\$. From the report we see that there was an average of over two lotteries a day, excluding Sundays, during the year, and that this form of gambling tends to increase with the pressure of hard times.

—In a recent issue we commented on the action of the Brazilian authorities in prohibiting the introduction into the republic of goods bearing descriptive labels in Portuguese, the language of the country. The regulation was simply made to harass foreign trade. The board of trade has now received through the foreign office a copy of telegram from her Majesty's minister at Rio de Janeiro to the effect that the provision of the new Brazilian consumption tax law, as it has been called, prohibiting the importation of goods manufactured abroad bearing labels wholly or partly in Portuguese, which was to have come into force on January 1, then on March 1 next, has now been further postponed until July 1. It is to be hoped that further protests will be made, and will result in its abrogation altogether.—*Textile Mercury*, Jan 27.

—How the custom-house officials abuse their opportunities was well illustrated a few weeks ago by the treatment accorded to an American missionary. He landed on a Saturday and wished to get out of the city that same day, so he tried to hurry up things in the custom-house. One of his trunks had been examined and passed. On reaching the second the *onferente* asked him if it had anything dutiable, when the missionary replied somewhat testily, "That's for you to say. It's your business to decide that, not mine." This nettled the examiner, so he had everything out on the floor, even from the trunk already examined, and made the missionary pay duties to the tune of 1,015\$ on new clothes, partly worn clothes, trinkets, keepsakes, and all sorts of things. No documents were made out and no receipt was given for the money. It was an outrageous imposition, but the missionary paid it out of his lean script and thanked God that his skin had not been taken from him.

—It has been found, according to the *Journal do Commercio*, that the robberies of postage and revenue stamps in the month aggregate 2,500,000\$. It is a pretty large sum, and we are indebted to the *Journal* for taking the responsibility of making it known.

It is popularly supposed that Kruger the Boers will arrive in Ceylon before the close of the year as a harmless old exile. It may be found that he is just the work of line-sweeping; but Nature evidently designed him for some such calling.—*Ceylon Times*, Jan 27.

—The fact that every United States troopship that passes through the Mediterranean stops at Malta, where the soldiers are allowed to land and mingle with the British garrison there, is arousing much comment at Marseilles, where the papers publish letters from their Maltese correspondents. It is announced that on Nov. 20 the United States transport "Thomas", from New York, having on board the Forty-seventh regiment United States volunteers, under the command of Col. Walter Howe, reached the island. The force, which consisted of 50 officers, 1,400 men, and 15 nurses, was invited to land. The regiment, it is said, escorted by the band of the Royal Warwickshire regiment, which is now on its way to South Africa, gave an exhibition drill on the Floriana parade ground. In the evening the officers were entertained by their British hosts, and toasts were exchanged for the success of the respective campaigns. Col. Howe's men are described as giants in physique—strong, deep-chested, well grown men, who look none the worse for their voyage and confinement on board ship.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—I've called, Mr. Minister, to collect pay for the special statistics army.—*Não ha verba.*—*Reis non verba*, Mr. Minister.

—By a decree of the 19th the government opens an extraordinary credit of 143,750\$ in the department of finance to pay an indemnity adjudged to Sr. Manoel Ignacio Araujo Pimpão.

—The recently retired government of the state of Paraná said to have paid its policemen with state bonds in denominations of 150\$ and 200\$. The issue of these bonds was clandestine and illegal.

—Last week the president of the tribunal of accounts continued to order the registration of payments of expenses incurred in 1899. Are the respective sums included in the *Noticia's* account of public expenditure for that year?

—The *Journal do Commercio* says that the marine and war departments owe to contractors large accounts that are in danger of falling into arrear, as the respective appropriations are exhausted. Are the sums represented by these accounts included in the *Noticia's* account of public expenditure for 1899?

—In order that the government's creditors for expenses incurred last year may be paid before the end of the month the tribunal of accounts has landably decided to hold three sittings a week. We trust that in all branches of the public service similar zeal will be displayed and that the *Noticia* may soon be able to publish a statement of public expenditure for 1899 less defective than that which its readers were recently obliged to accept.

—If Minister Murinho has already forced the government's creditors to make abatements in their accounts, what may not now be expected of him, since by his transaction with the Banco da Republica he has established the extraordinary precedent of an abatement of 136,000,000\$ in an account of 186,000,000\$? Doubtless he will expect from the government's creditors an abatement in proportion to that which he has allowed the bank.

—The following is a statement of the receipts of the Rio de Janeiro custom-house and general revenue office for the first fortnight of the present month compared with those for the corresponding period of last year:

	1900	1899
Custom-house.	1,915,612\$232	2,958,386\$920
General Revenue Office.	1,157,095\$551	762,129\$301
Total.	3,072,710\$783	3,720,516\$221

The decrease was 647,805\$438. Perhaps the government will learn in the course of time that an increase in taxation does not always produce an increase in revenue.

—There has been very little doing in this department (South American stocks) but prices are fairly well upheld on the strength of the better prospects in Brazil, where the work of reducing the burden of debt is being speedily carried out. In view of the tariff war which is likely to take place between Brazil and France, investors would do well to proceed with caution. If Brazil persists in adopting retaliatory measures, it is very probable that the French, who hold so much Brazilian stock, may realise, in which event there is sure to be a big drop in these securities. While I do not think that the Brazilian government will go to the extent of adopting reprisals, holders of the stock would be wise to closely watch the development of the struggle.—*The Critic*, London, Feb. 3.

—The *Noticia* says that the government now has £800,000 in London. We place the statement on record, for with £462,000 in addition to that sum the government will be able to pay its gold expenses in Europe this year, provided they do not exceed the budget estimate and provided also there are no outstanding gold obligations for last year.

—Whether Mr. Henry Hess, of the London *Critic*, is a bad character, or not, we do not know; but that he is saying some very inconvenient things of other alleged bad characters no one can doubt. He accuses Mr. Harry Marks, M. P., of the *Financial News*, with being a blackmailier—and is not prosecuted for it. And he is even publishing a directory of "guinea pigs"—that good old British institution which has for so many years escaped the sacrilegious hand of the reformer. If we are to believe what Hess says of Marks, what Marks says of Hess, what Marks and Hess both say of others, what Labouchere says of all of them, and what Lord Russell says of the London financial press, we can not help sympathizing with Omni Paul's desire to prevent such men becoming citizens of the Transvaal.

—When we were overflowing with speculative prosperity and issue banks some ten years ago the Banco de Credito Popular struck us dumb with astonishment by making a large loan to a Uruguayan bank, the Banco Nacional, we believe. Then the Credito Popular petered out and the Banco da Republica fell heir to its issue and assets. And then the Banco da Republica turned over the Uruguayan bonds which had been given to cover the said loan, to the government in payment of a part of its indebtedness to the national treasury. And now the local press of Saturday says the minister of finance has succeeded in turning these Uruguayan bonds into £700,000 worth of Brazilian bonds! Let us have the particulars. The original loan, if we are not mistaken, was for \$3,000,000 (pesos), and the bank turned into the national treasury 6,817 bonds of 500 pesos each, making \$3,408,500, which we believe covers some accrued interest.

—A surplus of 49,000 contos of reis is said to be shown by the Brazilian treasury's accounts for 1899. Needless to say, had the obligations of the government been met in full there would have been a deficit more than twice as great as the surplus now mentioned. But what strikes us about the figures transmitted from Rio is the small evidence they afford of economy in the expenditure. In 1897 the expenditure was 312,523 contos, of which 164,408 contos represented Treasury outlays, mainly on account of the foreign indebtedness. That left 148,000 contos for other expenditure. Last year the expenditure is put at 250,000 contos, though the foreign debt service was suspended. Where, then, are the economies? And why drag in the last £2,000,000 loan? That loan was not included in the funding scheme, and by the agreement made in relation to its repayment was to constitute a first charge on any sum receivable from the lease of the Central railway. Its holders did not themselves accept the terms which were forced down the throats of the other bondholders of Brazil. They have been paid in full, while the bondholders have to content themselves with paper. Even their interest was paid in cash, as against the paper which was thought good enough for the rest of the bondholders. It is perhaps unnecessary to add who the holders of these favoured securities were.—*Financial News*, Feb. 9.

—A Durban newspaper called the *Weekly Review* ventured to criticise Sir Redvers Buller's tactics about the beginning of February, and was at once suppressed.

BRYANT AND MAY N'T.

Mr. Bryant, representing the well-known firm of matchmakers, Messrs. Bryant and May, is buying gold claims for floating on the London market.—*Sydney cor. Mining Journal*.

'Tis sad that Bryant never can pretend to be a matchless man; Yet truly, as the poet sings, He's done a lot of striking things; And now he seems to think he's struck (Though off the box) a streak of luck; But striking gold in any patch Is harder than to strike a match; And may be he has still to learn A gold mine's not a light concern; And if he finds it half the weight That some have found such mines of late, 'It may succeed,' he'll make complaint, 'And yet, as May remarks, it may n't; 'Tis bliss with *lucifers* to revel, But gold mines are the very—!'

—*The Critic*.

SING SING penitentiary, in the state of New York, is able to boast of a well printed newspaper, edited by prisoners, which is called the *Star of Hope*. And it is full to overflowing of a very high standard of morality. Some of its aphorisms are exceptionally neat, such as:

"There are friends who will stand by you to the last dollar. Your dollar, not theirs."
"We, as prisoners, need no spectacles to see the beauty of upright when we look through our barred doors."
"The world may owe every man a living, but the majority of them are too *lazy* to hustle around and collect it."
"A polite man is one who listens with interest to things he knows all about, when they are told him by a person who knows nothing about them."

COMMERCIAL.

Rio de Janeiro, Mar. 20th, 1900.

Par value of the Brazilian milreiros (1500),

gold.....	27 d.
do of the Brazilian milreiros (1500) in U. S. coin at \$4.86,65 per £	
1 s'gt.....	51 75 cts
do \$1.00 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold. 1887	
do of £ 1 s'gt. in Brazilian gold....	8 800

Bank rate of exchange, official, on London

to-day.....	8 1/4 d.
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Present value of the Brazilian milreiros (gold)..... 3572

Present value of the Brazilian milreiros (paper)..... 395 rs. gold

Present value of the Brazilian milreiros in U. S. coin at \$4.80 per £

1 s'gt.....	16.5 c.
Value of \$1.00 (\$4.80 per £ 1. str. in Brazilian currency (paper).....	55.80
Value of £ 1 sterling	26500

EXCHANGE.

March 12.—The market today was weak, and little business reported.

Official quotations on London were:

Bank bills.....	opening 8 1/4
" " " " " "	closing 8 1/4
Private bills.....	opening 8 1/4
" " " " " "	closing 8 1/4

Official value of the milreiros 303.08 reis gold.

March 13.—There was no change in the tone of the market and only a few transactions were reported.

Official quotations on London were:

Bank bills.....	opening 8 1/4
" " " " " "	closing 8 1/4-8 3/16
Private bills.....	opening 8 1/4
" " " " " "	closing 8 1/4-8 7/32

Official value of the milreiros was 301 reis gold.

March 14.—Today's market was still weak and but little business done.

Official quotations on London were as follows:

Bank bills.....	opening 8 1/4
" " " " " "	closing 8 1/4-8 3/32
Private bills.....	opening 8 1/4
" " " " " "	closing 8 1/4-8 5/32

Official value of the milreiros 301 reis gold.

March 15.—Today's market was very unsteady, but a considerable amount of business was transacted.

The official quotations on London were:

Bank bills.....	opening 8 1/4-8
" " " " " "	closing 7 31/32-8
Private bills.....	opening 8 1/4
" " " " " "	closing 8 1/4-8 1/32

Official value of the milreiros 297.299 reis gold.

March 16.—The market was still very weak; there was a fair amount of transactions reported.

Official quotations on London were:

Bank bills.....	opening 7 15/16-7 31/32
" " " " " "	closing 8
Private bills.....	opening 8
" " " " " "	closing 8 1/32

Official value of the milreiros 294.296 reis gold.

March 17.—Today's market was more animated and rates improved. Transactions reported were regular.

Official quotations on London were:

Bank bills.....	opening 8
" " " " " "	closing 8 1/4
Private bills.....	opening 8 1/4
" " " " " "	closing 8 3/16

Official value of the milreiros 297.301 reis gold.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 20th March 1900.

Exports.

Coffee.—The improvement in sales noticed in our last issue continued through the past week, the aggregate sales reported being 84,000 bags against 74,000 bags in the preceding week. Prices opened on Monday at a considerable reduction on those of the preceding Saturday, but began to improve on the following days and the improvement continued to the end of the week, closing some 500 reis per arroba better than the opening prices. A gain like this means a very considerable benefit to the country. The receipts during the week were 66,707 bags, and the shipments 52,442 bags. Prices opened yesterday at another advance, but the sudden rise, exchange forced down the prices and greatly restricted business.

The reports from foreign markets show that the market is being well maintained, prices having risen slightly and the sales continuing steadily. New York reports sales of 102,000 bags during the week, Havre 102,000, Hamburg 61,000, and London 25,000—total 322,000 bags, against 241,000 in the same week of last year, and 36,000 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.

Table with columns: Rio N. 7, Reported sales, Santos, Good Average. Rows show prices for various dates from Mar. 12 to Mar. 17.

The shipments since our last report have been:

Table showing 43,919 bags for the United States, 6,919 for Europe, 81 for Cape of Good Hope, 1,320 for River Plate, etc., and 52,242 bags for Coastwise.

The following ships sailed with coffee last week:

Table listing ship names, destinations, and dates. Includes United States (New York Br. str. Cyprion Prince, Germ. str. Ragusa) and Europe (Genoa Il. str. Sempione, Trieste and Finne Aust. str. Dook, Alexandria, etc.).

Elsewhere:

Table listing other ship destinations: River Plate Fr. str. Brasil, Southern ports str. Itaipava, Northern str. Mendon, do str. Braganca.

The receipts for the past week were 64,275 bags against 60,357 bags for the previous week and 95,776 bags for the week before.

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

Table with columns: No., March 17, March 10. Lists prices for No. 6, 7, 8, 9.

The stock in all hands was estimated this morning at 209,854 bags, against 277,339 bags a week ago. The Santos stock is reported at 402,839 bags.

Daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro

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

Imports.

Flour.—The arrivals were 4,465 bags ex Prudente de Morais and 1,700 ex La Plata from the River Plate and 5,200 barrels ex D. Pedro II from Baltimore. The market continues dull and prices are therefore unchanged as shown below:

Table listing import prices for Flour, Trieste, Richmond, Baltimore, Western and Interior, River Plate, and Local Mills.

Codfish.—The receipts were 230 cases ex S. Paulo from Hamburg. Broker's quote from 64,000 to 66,000 for Caspe, 57,000 to 61,000 for Halifax and 53,000 to 54,000 for Norwegian.

Lard.—The D. Pedro II brought 250 kegs from Baltimore. The last quotation is 870 reis per pound wholesale.

Pork.—No arrivals and no change in prices. Rice.—The receipts were nil. The bag of 60 kilos wholesale, is now quoted from 21,000 to 21,500.

White Pine.—No receipts. Prices continue at 30 reis per foot. Pitch Pine.—There were no arrivals. The cargo ex Ellerslie was sold at 25,000 per thousand feet.

Spruce Pine.—Receipts nil. Market unchanged. Swedish Pine.—No arrivals. Prices are nominal.

Kerosene.—There were no receipts during the week. The wholesale price is 12,500 per case. Rosin.—No receipts. The latest quotations are from 27,000 to 30,000 per barrel for clear and 25,000 to 25,000 for dark.

Turpentine.—Arrivals nil. Prices unchanged. Cement.—The Heathbank brought 17,517 barrels, the Maskeyne 2,610 and the Mainz 8,157, all from Antwerp. The market is nominal.

Indian Corn.—No arrivals. Prices unchanged. Bran.—No receipts. Native bran is now quoted from 5,800 to 5,500 per bag of 40 kilos.

Hay.—No arrivals. We quote from 140 to 160 reis per kilo wholesale. Coal.—The following vessels arrived with coal last week:

Table listing coal arrivals: From Cardiff ex Charing Cross, ex Heathbank, ex Norfolk ex Scarsdale.

Rum.—The receipts continue regular. Prices are lower, as shown in the following table:

Table listing rum prices: Pernambuco and Maceio, Bahia and Aracaju, Campes, Angra and Paraty, Parahyba, Alcohol of 36 to 38 deg, ditto 40 deg.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table listing arrivals of foreign vessels: ANTWERP, BALTIMORE, HAMBURG, LONDON, SOUTHAMPTON, CAPE-TOWN, PORT NATAL, EAST LONDON, DELAGOA BAY, MOSSEL BAY, MONTEVIDEO, B. AIRES.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table listing departures of foreign vessels: HOPWELL CAPE, BALD.

FREIGHTS.

Table listing freight rates for various routes: NEW YORK, NEW ORLEANS, ANTWERP, BREMEN, HAMBURG, LIVERPOOL, COPENHAGEN, GENOA, BORDEAUX, HAVRE, TRIESTE, LONDON, SOUTHAMPTON, CAPE-TOWN, PORT NATAL, EAST LONDON, DELAGOA BAY, MOSSEL BAY, MONTEVIDEO, B. AIRES.

ENGAGEMENTS.

Table listing engagements: CAPE OF G. HOPE, RIVER PLATE, MARSEILLES, BORDEAUX, NEW ORLEANS.

Vessels Afloat & Chartered for Rio

Table listing vessels afloat and chartered for Rio: Amy, Bayard, Doris, Homewood, Kambara, Prince Victor, White Wings.

Foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, March 18th, 1900.

Table listing foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro: American (bk. D. Pedro II.), British (sp. Marabout, bk. Kings County, bk. Dalhousie, bk. St. Croix, bk. Ellerslie, bk. Levanik, bk. Heathbank).

Arrivals of foreign steamers.

Table listing arrivals of foreign steamers: Mar. 12 (Maskelyne, La Plata, etc.), Mar. 13 (Maskelyne, La Plata, etc.), Mar. 14 (Maskelyne, La Plata, etc.), Mar. 15 (Maskelyne, La Plata, etc.), Mar. 16 (Maskelyne, La Plata, etc.), Mar. 17 (Maskelyne, La Plata, etc.), Mar. 18 (Maskelyne, La Plata, etc.).

Departures of foreign steamers.

Table listing departures of foreign steamers: Mar. 12 (Velledo, Bresil, Treda, Capri, etc.), Mar. 13 (Gottardo, Liguria, Sempione, etc.), Mar. 14 (Val, Trieste, Red Cross, etc.), Mar. 15 (Chili, Les Alpes, S. Paulo, etc.), Mar. 16 (Inca, Canova, etc.), Mar. 17 (La Plata, Fijica, etc.), Mar. 18 (Liguria, Bellara, etc.).

* Calling at intermediate ports.

STOCKS AND SHARES

Sales of Stocks and Shares.

Table listing sales of stocks and shares: 1 Apolices, 58; 3 do (500\$) at rate of; 3 do 1895; 2000 Emprestimo Municipal; 141 do.

Banks.

Miscellaneous.

Table listing bank and miscellaneous items: 200 Melhoramentos no Brazil; 3 Apolices, 58; 56 do 1895; 35 do 1897; 100 Emprestimo Municipal; 54 deb. Sorocabana Ituana R. R.; 67 do do.

Banks.

Miscellaneous.

Table listing bank and miscellaneous items: 30 Constructor; 100 Lavouca e Commercio; 8 Nacional; 22 Republica; 170 do; 100 Loterias Nacionais.

MAR. 14.

Table listing market items: 11 Apolices, 58; 1 do (500\$) at rate of; 1 do (500\$) do; 4 do (400\$) do; 2 do (200\$) do; 2 do 1895; 50 do; 10 do (reg.); 55 Emprestimo Municipal; 12 deb. Lloyd Brasileiro.

Banks.

Table listing bank items: 25 Commercial; 21 Credito Real de S. Paulo (ch'yp.); 100 Hypothecario; 50 Lavouca e Commercio; 6 Republica; 116 do; 40 do.

Miscellaneous.

154 Melhoramentos no Brazil.

MAR. 15.

Table listing market items: 18 Apolices, 58; 1 do (500\$) at rate of; 1 do 500\$ (cert.) at rate of; 9 Emprestimo Municipal; 112 do do; 50 deb. Candelaria.

Banks.

Table listing bank items: 91 Commercial; 80 Depositos e Descontos; 50 Lavouca e Commercio; 10 Nacional; 100 Republica.

Miscellaneous.

30 Obras Hydraulicas.

MAR. 16.

Table listing market items: 3 Apolices, 58; 7 do; 1 do (500\$) at rate of; 3 do (200\$) do; 3 do 1895 (cert.) at rate of; 55 do; 55 Emprestimo Municipal; 7 deb. Sorocabana-Ituana R. R.; 40 do do.

Banks.

Table listing bank items: 50 Commercial; 15 Depositos e Descontos; 80 Lavouca e Commercio; 114 Republica; 100 do; 27 Rural e Hypothecario (2nd S.).

Miscellaneous.

1000 Obras Hydraulicas; 1000 Sal e Navegacao.

MAR. 17.

Table listing market items: 55 Apolices, 58; 40 do; 13 do; 6 do (500\$) at rate of; 1 do (500\$) do; 12 do 1895 (reg.); 37 do; 37 do; 340 Emprestimo Municipal; 20 deb. Sorocabana-Ituana R. R.; 30 do Lloyd Brasileiro.

Banks.

Table listing bank items: 70 Commercial; 20 Lavouca e Commercio; 316 Rio e Matto Grosso (20%) m/m/m.

Miscellaneous.

30 Allianca Mercantil; 100 Loterias Nacionais; 500 Obras Hydraulicas.

SATURDAY'S QUOTATIONS—S. PAULO.

Table listing Saturday's quotations in Santos: Banco Comercio e Industria; Constructor e Agricola; Credito Real da Carteira H.; Lavadores; Mercantil de Santos; S. Paulo; Ribeirao Preto; Uniao de S. Carlos (all paid); do do (40%); Uniao de S. Paulo (all paid); Santos; Cia Agua e Luz; Antarctica; Argos Paulista; Fabril Paulista; Ferrer Carro Sto. Amaro; Gaz de S. Paulo; Italo Paulista; Lupton; Mechanica; Melhoramentos de Brotas; Mogyana (all paid); Idem (at 30 days); Paulista; Idem (at 30 days); Pogredim; Stupacko; Telephonica; Uniao Sportiva; Viacao Paulista.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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" 22	Magdalena	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Cherbourg and Southampton.

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