

# THE RIO NEWS.

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Reserve fund 600,000

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BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO. (Caixa 208.)

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos (Caixa 320.) (Caixa 185)

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

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Reserve fund . . . . . 340,000

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AUTHORIZED BY

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

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

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Branch Office in Rio de Janeiro:
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P. O. B. 58.

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Union Bank of London, Limited, London Joint Stock Bank, Limited, Paris Bank, Limited, Lazard Freres & Co., Paris, J. Henry Schroeder & Co., Kleinwort Sons & Co., A. Kuffer & Sons.

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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

on 30th June 1899.

OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO
9, Rua da Alfandega.

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

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BOER PRISONER'S HYMN.

Corpl. Juddkins, of the Royal Horse Guards Blue (says the "Daily Times"), has sent home from Reinburg a poem written by a Boer while a prisoner in the British camp there. The poet's name is J. F. B. Schumann. He was a member of the Fortsburg command, and was captured with others near Coleberg, 1899-1900.

The year is ended—what a year!
Who could have prophesied its end—
Have prophesied the sorrow, tear,
The misery and distress that rend
The hearts of thousands of our land,
Of thousands more across the sea?
'Midst all our woe we kiss Thy hand,
Submissive, Lord, to Thy decree.

Thy ways are to our feeble sense
Incomprehensible, tho' just,
In Thee, O Lord, is our defence,
Ourselves we humble in the dust,
And with contrition we confess
That we have sinned and gone astray,
But, Lord of Hosts, in our distress
We plead Thy grace—hear when we pray.

The broken spirit and contrite heart
Thou: never dost despise, O Lord!
Yea, just and merciful Thou art
To such as hearken to Thy word;
Who, suppliant, in Thy presence creep
And bow themselves before Thy throne—
So do we now, yea, Lord, we weep,
For we have sinned 'gainst Thee alone.

Have mercy, then, O Lord, we pray,
And make an end to this dread war;
Oh, grant that soon may come the day
When peace shall reign and strife be o'er.
As ends the year so end this strife,
All enmity be buried deep!
Oh, grant us soon that peaceful life
When we shall cease to mourn and weep!

From the Daily Mail, March 2.

THE SIEGE OF LADYSMITH.

HOW THE LITTLE GARRISON MADE HISTORY.

The siege of Ladysmith will perhaps remain the most remarkable surprise of the present war.
Saving a few far-seeing and better-informed persons, no one expected it. The mere suggestion of its possibility was ridiculed in the early days of the war, but the danger was looming ahead when, on October 7, Lieutenant-General Sir George Stewart White, V.C., arrived at Pietermaritzburg to command the forces in Natal.

The usual military strength in Natal had been already somewhat augmented, and reinforcements were on their way from India in case of eventualities. The northernmost garrison was at Glencoe. The general in command, however, was of opinion that in the event of hostilities the force consisted of the untenable, and he therefore counselled the withdrawal of all troops to Ladysmith. In a subsequent report Sir George White has referred to his conversation with the governor of Natal: "After full discussion, his excellency recorded his opinion that such a step would involve grave political results and possibilities of so serious a nature that I determined to accept the military risk of holding Dundee as the lesser of two evils. I proceeded in person to Ladysmith on October 11, sending on Lieutenant-General Sir William Penn Symonds to take command at Glencoe."

War broke out on October 10, and on the 12th the Boers crossed the frontier of Natal. For the next week they advanced southwards in three divisions, under Generals Joubert, Viljoen, and Lukas Meyer. Skirmishing took place at intervals, and our outlying forces were obliged to retire. The battle of Dundee,

the first serious engagement of the war, took place on October 20, and was distinguished for the gallant storming of Talana Hill by the King's Royal Rifles, the Royal Irish Fusiliers, and the Dublin Fusiliers. General Symons was mortally wounded, and died soon afterwards. Another important engagement was fought at Elands Laagte, and we again scored a brilliant victory.

But the oncoming force of Boers was overwhelming in numbers, and a general retreat seemed to be the only tactical possibility. Generals White and Yule combined their forces, and reached Ladysmith on October 25. The enemy speedily encircled the town, and posted guns on the surrounding hills. Five days later General White attempted to split up the Boer forces to the north and west, but was unable to do so. On this occasion No. 10 Mountain Battery and a battalion of the Gloucesters and the Royal Irish Fusiliers were cut off at Nicholson's Neck and taken prisoners.

The investment of Ladysmith became closer, and on November 2 General French, who has since that date distinguished himself so valiantly elsewhere, succeeded in leaving the beleaguered town by the last train that ran through to Durban.
The siege of Ladysmith may be said to have begun on November 1, and desultory firing took place daily until the 9th, when the first big organized attack was made by heavy mounted guns of the enemy on the surrounding heights. On that day, being the Prince of Wales's birthday, the Naval Brigade fired a Royal salute of twenty-one guns, and vociferous cheering celebrated the loyal occasion.

The bombardment of Ladysmith continued from day to day with undiminished vigour. The Boers brought some of their biggest guns, hitherto devoted to the armament of the Pretoria forts, to bear upon the town. One of these, which was christened "Long Tom," made itself particularly objectionable through the excellent way in which it was served by German artillerymen. This gun was knocked out of action on at least one occasion by the excellent marksmanship of the Naval Brigade, but was repaired and readjusted, and survived nearly to the end.

The garrison consisted of the following troops: The 1st Liverpools, 2nd Rifle Brigade, Natal Borderers, and a detachment of the Natal Mounted Rifles, the Natal Carbineers, Imperial Light Horse, 5th Dragoon Guards, 15th Hussars, 5th Lancers, 9th Hussars, 2nd King's Royal Rifles, 1st Royal Irish Fusiliers, 1st Lancasters, 1st King's Royal Rifles, six batteries of the Royal Field Artillery, namely, the 13th, 21st, 2nd, 53rd, 67th and 69th; a Natal volunteer battery, and the Naval Brigade, which did such signal service; the 2nd and Gordon Highlanders, the 1st Manchester, and the 1st Devons.

The naval 47 guns worked excellently, and replied persistently to the Boer bombardment. They had only arrived in Ladysmith a few hours before the communication with the outside world closed, and, mounted upon the special field carriages devised by Captain Percy Scott, they proved themselves to be of the greatest possible use.

The garrison seems to have soon settled down to the most regular military routine of life in a besieged camp, amusements were organized, sports, races, and cricket matches varied the monotony, and the greatest possible meed of praise is due to the officers, from the general in command downwards, for their untiring efforts to keep up the spirits of those under their command, both soldiers and civilians.

St. Andrew's Day was notably celebrated by a Scotch banquet. An improvised boatrace took place in Klop River for the championship of the camp, a small stream that encircled the camp. Humorous siege newspapers were published to amuse the troops. Pleasuries were even exchanged at Christmas-tide with the besiegers. A neutral camp was established at the Intombi Spruit, in close proximity to the town, where an excellent hospital was organized.

From time to time the garrison made plucky sorties, and those on December 8 and 10, wherein three of the enemy's guns were destroyed, were conspicuous for the gallantry shown by all engaged. Perhaps the Imperial Light Horse, a regiment recruited in Durban principally from Johannesburg Uitlanders, and hence earning the nickname of the Brigade of Vindication, especially distinguished itself. They lost very many men, including Major Doveton, Lieutenant Adams, and other brave fighters.

The mortality through wounds and disease became very high. It is not known yet precisely how many men died, but the periodical lists which were photographed to Colenso, and thence transmitted to Durban, made painful reading. Cases of enteric fever were prevalent, and at one time seemed almost epidemic. The death of Mr. George W. Steyn was universally lamented by the whole garrison, and the tributes to his memory were sincere and touching.

There does not appear to have been any very great scarcity of food, and although at one time the besieged inhabitants, were compelled to subsist on reduced rations, this was probably only as a precautionary measure. The same remark applies to the ammunition, which was not reported to be running low, although it is always possible that this was purposely kept secret for the same reason.

This is not the place to refer to General Buller's attempts to relieve Ladysmith, but it must suffice to indicate briefly that the siege

was protracted from week to week, and from month to month, the besiegers closely investing all the heights and roads, and the besieged valiantly replying to a continuous, if irregular, bombardment.

On January 6 the Boers made a determined attack on the town in the neighbourhood of Caesar's Camp, but they were repulsed at all points with heavy loss, though it cost many lives, among them Lieutenant-Colonel Dick-Cuningham and the Earl of Ava. It was during this engagement, and particularly on an eminence called Waggon Hill, that our men displayed such conspicuous gallantry.

About the British in the trenches a Boer forming one of the attacking party wrote as follows, and it throws a much light on the condition of the garrison about the middle of their hard struggle:

"Tall, gaunt, haggard figures, with their uniforms in rags, some with no shirts under their scanty clothing, with long ragged, unkempt beards, they seemed as they stood at bay, and as we caught a glimpse of them through the flash of the rifles and the lifting smoke of the fusillade, like dream imaginations of devils from hell."

Every one, too, will recollect that it was during this fight that a terrible wave of suspense swept over the country, it being due to the failure of the sun, whereby heliograph communications with Chieveley ceased at the words of General White, "Very hard pressed."

Not until twenty-four hours later did reassuring intelligence arrive.

The enemy seemed to have been disheartened at their defeat, and for some time afterwards relaxed the vigour of their bombardment.

Towards the end of the month of January the attempt of General Buller to take Simon Kop was eagerly watched from Ladysmith, and hopes were high that relief was at hand. These were, however, doomed to failure, and another long period of enforced expectation ensued. Gradually, however, and despite his frequent failures, General Buller crept closer and closer to the town, and the spirits of the garrison rose proportionately as they heard the British guns shelling the enemy's positions.

So at length, on the last day of February, after a siege of 118 days, relief came—and not one too. Lord Daudonaid, at the head of a contingent of cavalry, rode into Ladysmith towards night, and the long, weary waiting was at an end.

While not one of the longest sieges, Ladysmith will probably hold a very high place of honour, principally for the fact that in every military respect the attackers held a marked advantage over the besieged. They were more numerous—three or four times so: for at the height of the investment the Boers certainly numbered from 30,000 to 40,000. They were better armed, for their artillery outranged our own without the least difficulty; they were better fed, for they had a line of railway at their disposal, which brought up countless quantities of supplies, and enabled the men to go on for long periods. They held better positions, for our troops occupied the plain, while they garrisoned the hills all round; they had the inestimable advantage of wagging war on the enemy's country, they had a morale heightened by the success of our retreat from Dundee, the engagement of Rietfontein, the surrender at Nicholson's Nek, and the repulse of General Buller.

Yet with all these advantages they failed—in consequence of the indefatigable defence of Sir George Buller, the garrison. Up to January 6 it might be said that the Boers had failed because of their inability to attack, but surely after that sanguinary struggle this argument no longer held good.

The price paid in blood by the garrison will not be known in its completeness for some little time, but at the middle of February the official record was as follows: Of officers, seventeen had been killed and five died of their wounds, while sixty had been wounded. Among the rank and file, 195 had been killed, thirty-eight had succumbed to injuries, 429 had been wounded, and there were reported as "missing." There are no actual statistics of the deaths from the ravages of disease, but they must have numbered between 400 and 500.

Thus the total roll of those removed from the fighting line was about 1,200 out of a force which hardly exceeded at the start 10,000.

The siege lasted just 118 days as compared with Khartoum 341; Sebastopol, 327; Paris, 167; Kimberley, 123; Plevna, 94; Lucknow, 86; Saragossa, 29; Cawnpore, 21. It is curious that the British are almost alone in the annals of war in having relieved any beleaguered garrison.

The military expert will probably make several interesting deductions, the relative inefficiency of artillery fire, the supreme value of strategic entrenching, the doom of attempts to storm. All these may have some valid basis, but the question remains, Would the result of the siege have been the same had we been the attacking force and the Boers the defenders? It is very doubtful.

THE PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

In an illustrated description of the new Pacific steamship "Ortona," an interesting historical sketch of the company is given, from which the Liverpool Journal of Commerce makes the following summary:

It is just 60 years since the now well known Pacific Company was founded. The type of steamer then introduced to continue the trade was, in its day, considered as excellent, and as well equipped as we now estimate the ships

of to-day. But a comparison of the first steamer, the "Peru," and the last, the "Ortona," as exhibited on the company's almanac, shows at a glance the mighty strides that ocean navigation has made during the intervening sixty years. The "Peru," together with her sister ship the "Chili," was a wooden paddle steamer of 710 tons register. She was full brig-rigged, carrying a bowsprit and long jibboom, like an old man-of-war, while her quarter galleries arouse memories of the old line-of-battle ships. The extreme length of the craft was 198 feet, and her beam was 50 feet. These dimensions and proportions compared with those of the first-class liners of to-day give one an adequate idea of the advancement of the science of naval architecture as well as the enormously expanded enterprise of shipowners. The "Ortona's" length is 517 feet, beam 55 feet, and tonnage 8,000. The company obtained a Royal charter of incorporation, dated February 17, 1840, for the purpose of establishing steam navigation along the shores of North and South America in the Pacific ocean, and likewise from or between these shores and the coasts of China and New Holland, both or either of them, inclusive of all intermediate islands, and also from or between the ports of New Guinea, Central America, and Mexico in the Atlantic Ocean, all or either of them, and those of the West Indies. In 1865 these powers were extended to embrace the River Plate and Falkland Islands, and other parts of North and South America the company might desire to trade to. It was not until 1867 that powers were obtained for the establishment of a mail service between this country and the west coast of South America, this step being taken at the express desire of the Chilean government. Owing to the expanding trade of the company it was found expedient in 1875 to seek further extension of powers, with the result that freedom was obtained to employ the steamers of the fleet in trading between any ports and places whatsoever. The first boat despatched under the conditions of the mail service was the "Pacific," of 1,630 tons and 450 h.p. This paddle steamer was despatched from Valparaiso to Liverpool in May, 1868. A couple of years later the terminal port of Callao was selected. This made the run a distance of 11,000 miles, while the sailings were increased from one to three per month. In 1873 a weekly service between Liverpool and Callao was inaugurated under contract with Her Majesty's government by the sailing of the well-known handsome clipper mail steamer "Sorata," 4,035 tons and 4,000 h.p. This change, together with the extending local and other services of the company, necessitated the commissioning of a fleet of no fewer than 54 steamers to efficiently maintain the business, so that in 1874 the company's fleet numbered 54 vessels, with a total tonnage of 120,000, and an aggregate h.p. of 21,395. Owing, however, to the failure of the estimates of a lucrative business, and to an extraordinary increase in the price of coal and other necessities, the fortnightly mail service was discontinued, a fortnightly one, as is now conducted, being re-established. In 1893, however, a monthly cargo service was inaugurated, and that service, which includes Brazil, has been extended to Glasgow. In conjunction with Messrs. Anderson and Co., and Messrs. F. Green and Co., the Orient line was established. The first steamer for the new line was the "Lusitania," which sailed early in 1877, monthly sailings being then instituted, which were maintained until January, 1880, when the fortnightly service still conducted by the Orient line with the colonies was established. Of the nine steamers sailing under the Orient flag the "Ortona," "Orizaba," "Oroya," and "Oruba" belong to the Pacific Steamship Company, and were specially designed for the Australian trade by the company.

The capital of this great steamship enterprise has varied from a quarter of a million to three millions, with power to increase to four millions of money. It now stands at £1,477,125, and up to the present this has been found ample for all requirements. The company adopts a liberal policy in writing off large sums for depreciation, repairs, and renewals, so that notwithstanding the great developments of the trade and the necessity to make provision to cope with it in shipping, this can be done without taking advantage of borrowing powers. The policy of extension upon which the Pacific Company have embarked will shortly be further developed, not only in respect of the West Coast trade, but also as regards the River Plate and in other directions.

JOSH BILLINGS ON HENS.

The best time to set a hen is when the hen is ready. I can tell you what the best breed is, but the Shaghigh is the meanest. It cost as much to board one as it did a stage boss and you might as well undertake to fat a fanning mill, running out of it. There is no profit in keeping a hen with her eggs, if he lays less than one a day. Hens are long-lived if they don't contract the throat disease; there is a grate mummy goes to pot every year by this melonkolly disease. I can tell eggactly how to pick out a hen, but as a general thing the long-eared ones, I know, are the least apt to stretch up the garden. Eggs packed in equal parts of lime water, with the other end down, will keep from 30 to 40 years, if they are not disturbed. Fresh beef-steak is good for hens; I suppose 4 or 5 pounds a day would be awl a hen would need, at first along. I shall be happy to advise with you at any time on the hen question and take pay for my advice in eggs.

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This popular Hotel has been completely and very much restored and has been provided with sanitary improvements of every description, including a hygienic system of sewerage, flushing tanks, and ventilating pipes.

The apartments have been repainted and renovated throughout and are luxuriously furnished. The dining-room has also been refitted, and no expense has been spared to make this

The most comfortable Hotel

in the city. The baths have likewise been improved. As before, particular pains will be taken to provide the guests of this Hotel with a first-class table, and with the best of service and attention. The electric train 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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Mr. J. F. FREITAS, proprietor of the old and well known Freitas Hotel, desires to advise his friends and former customers that he has reopened that hotel at No. 120 RUA DO RIACHUELO in a large and most attractive edifice acquired for this special purpose.

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

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References may be obtained at: Messrs. Netto, Bastos & C., No. 12, Rua de S. Bento. "Monteiro Fr. & C.," 38, "Vise, Infantina, Soares & Niemeyer," 6, "da Afanlega, Mr. Bernardino da S. Carvalho, No. 1, Rua Fresca. Telegr. Address:—Georges, Theresopolis.





THE RIO NEWS PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor

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RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 27th, 1900.

THERE has always been a strong prejudice against export duties in the United States, and whenever discriminating tariffs have been under consideration a disposition has invariably been shown to impose them against countries where such export duties exist. Should the negotiations fall through for a reciprocity treaty with Brazil, it is certain that very little sympathy will be shown to this country for any loss of revenue from these duties, and when the true situation in the Amazon valley is fully understood we may feel sure that no small degree of indignation will be shown. As every well informed man in Brazil knows, and as repeatedly confessed in the public press, the state of Amazonas is a hot bed of corruption. The state treasury derives a large revenue from export duties on rubber, the maximum rate exceeding 20 per cent., and this revenue is steadily increasing. It is much more than sufficient for the expenses of the state government, and it is therefore very largely squandered on corrupt officials, contractors and official "protégés." No one can form any conception of the scandalous jobberies existing in that state unless he has personal knowledge of them. And yet this exorbitant export tax of 20 per cent. continues to be enforced because the Amazon valley enjoys a monopoly, and the consumer, in every part of the world, is thus made to pay dearer for rubber products. In fact, the whole world is paying tribute to the corrupt ring which governs that state, and will continue to do so until some substitute is found or retaliatory measures are adopted. What the situation is in Pará we can not say, but as the financial situation there is embarrassed in spite of this princely revenue from rubber exports, we may conclude that there is something decidedly wrong in that state also. The United States government has been very patient and considerate thus far, but it must be aware of the situation on the Amazon, and of its causes. And when it becomes publicly known that Americans are paying very high prices for the rubber they consume merely to support dishonest state governments, there will be a demand for retaliation which no government will be able to withstand.

We are pleased to see that Councillor Andrade Figueira has not accepted as definite the action of the court of appeals in refusing to take steps for the prosecution of police authorities who have committed abuses against personal liberty, and that he has appealed to the supreme court. This is a question in which every inhabitant of this country is interested, for, if the police authorities can be restrained from committing such abuses, the whole community will thereby be benefited. And it is to be regretted that there are journalists who apparently fail to understand this and who, instead of endorsing the civic courage and public spirit of Councillor Andrade Figueira, and showing their gratitude for the important service which he is rendering to the country, are engaged in the reprehensible and odious work of vilifying him.

COFFEE NOTES

—It is stated that an accord is about to be arranged between Brazil and Italy on the basis of a 20 per cent. reduction in the Italian import duties on Brazilian coffee, beginning on January 1st, 1901, and a further reduction of 10 per cent. later on. In return Brazil will concede the most favored nation tariff to Italian products.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The Acre expedition was reported from the Rio Purus on the 8th inst.

—A large quantity of counterfeit 5000 notes are in circulation in the state of Sergipe.

—The emigration of Coreenses to Matto Grosso has aroused a meeting of protest in Ceará.

—Last year there were reported at Manaus 53,064 arrivals of passengers and 42,566 departures.

—It is probable that Dr. Rodrigues Alves will be succeeded in the senate by Dr. Bernardino de Campos.

—In Campos the edifice of the recently suspended normal school has been turned into a graded school, or something of that sort.

—The state of Amazonas has paid 1,000\$ for twenty-five portraits of the Brazilian jurist Teixeira de Freitas to ornament various court-rooms.

—The cultivation of the grape for the manufacture of wine, is said to be making rapid progress in the municipality of Sete Lagoas, Minas Geraes.

—The legislature of the state of Rio de Janeiro has been in session for several weeks, but for want of a quorum has not yet been able to begin its labors.

—A Porto Alegre telegram of the 22nd inst. announces the death in Pelotas of Marshal Antonio Nicolão Falcão da Frota. He was a brother of Admiral Julio Frota.

—The Tribuna do Povo of Rio Grande do Sul reports that a battery of Krupp artillery has been sent from the River Plate to the castillista senator Pinheiro Machado.

—Serious political troubles are appearing in Ceará, where arbitrary arrests are being made. At Itamaraty 4 electors have been imprisoned and the authorities have refused to respect a writ of habeas corpus.

—The Jornal do Commercio of Juiz de Fora, Minas Geraes, says that some agriculturists of that municipality are sowing wheat this year as an experiment. If it turns out a success, the sowing next year will be on a large scale.

—In Tietê, São Paulo, yellow fever seems to be increasing. On the 23rd 8 new cases were reported from private residences, while in the isolated hospital there were 7 admissions, making 14 under treatment at the end of the day.

—At Porto Alegre, Drs. Julio de Castilhos and Borges de Medeiros have been made honorary members of the Praca do Commercio of that city. Little wonder that the Praca recently weakened in its opposition to the consumption tax.

—A Tatyba (S. Paulo) paper called the Cidade de Tatyba recently asserted that an individual had been caught selling pork tainted with carbuncle, in the streets of that town. There should be the severest punishment for such an offence.

—On the 26th inst. there were 6 yellow fever cases under treatment in hospital at Tietê, São Paulo, with 1 new case admitted and 4 deaths during the day. In private houses there were 4 cases under treatment, 2 deaths and 1 new case reported.

—In accordance with the request of sanitary officials, Gen. Svaget has sent the 3rd and 15th regiments of cavalry and the 18th battalion of infantry to the frontier to form a sanitary cordon against the introduction of bubonic pest from Argentina.

—It is said that the German government is about to send a war vessel to Rio Grande do Sul, to visit the German colonies in Southern Brazil. Of course there will be some who see foreign aggression in this, and we may expect to hear quite an uproar over it.

—Prominent monarchists at Taubaté and Uberaba have written to Councillor Andrade Figueira expressing admiration for his civic courage. They also express indignation at the abuses to which the councillor and his family were subjected by the police authorities.

—A telegram of the 21st inst. from Porto Alegre reports that the castillista police has attacked the house of Col. Maneo Machado near Livramento murdered six federalists and sent others to Caty. It is feared that Col. Machado and other federalists will be murdered.

—The Reforma, of Porto Alegre, of the 21st, says that recruiting (which means the press-gang) is again enforced in the 3rd district where many federalists have been forced into the service. The residence of Col. Maneo Machado had been assaulted by a detachment of the state troops. Six federalists had had their throats cut.

—A Pará telegram of the 20th announces the arrival there of Dr. Eduardo Ribeiro, the Amazonas boss, who is on his way to Europe. As Dr. Filleto Pires might say, it is very dangerous to leave Manaus on a visit to Europe. There are too many hungry vultures left behind.

—Gov. Luiz Vianna has advised the government of the election in the Bahia 7th district of the following deputies: Desembargador Montenegro, Gen. Dionysio Cerqueira and Dr. Marcelino Moura. There was neither protest, nor reclamation, and diplomas have been issued to the three.

—On the 20th inst. there were 63 cases of yellow fever in the isolated hospital at Sorocaba, 5 new cases were admitted during the day, 14 were discharged and 1 death occurred, leaving 53 under treatment at the end of the day. Outside the hospital 22 new cases and 5 deaths were reported.

—Leading monarchists at Nova Friburgo have united with those in S. Paulo in protesting against abuses committed by the government in relation to Councillors Andrade Figueira, João Alfredo and Basson and in expressing gratitude and admiration for the services rendered by Senator Ruy Barbosa to the cause of liberty and civilization.

—A telegram to President Campos Salles from the governor of the state of Amazonas, received yesterday, announces the complete collapse of the Acre revolution. Galvez has submitted and the people have laid down their arms and accepted Bolivian rule. Singularly enough, considering the encouragement given to the revolution at Manaus, the governor congratulates the President on this satisfactory result of the expedition sent up the Rio Acre.

—A curious complication has arisen in Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul. The family of Marshal Antonio Frota is said to have given the sword of honor received when minister of war to an adventurer named Count Silyatori, who practised medicine in some form. Silyatori boasted of it, and the transaction became public. In face of the public protests he then sought to return the sword to some military officer, but the destination of the same has not yet been determined.

RAILROAD NOTES

—A report has been current in S. Paulo that the Viação Paulista (tramway) company was offered 6,000,000\$ for its property and privileges on the 20th inst.

—A report is current that new proposals for the lease of the state railways will be asked for in April. It is said that two proposals are already ready for presentation.

—The União Sorocabana line has been initiated by the S. Paulo inspector of railways to make certain necessary improvements on the line between S. Paulo and Sorocaba within 60 days, under penalty of a fine.

—The gross receipts of the Paraná railway amounted last year to 3,410,485\$195 and the expenses to 1,723,774\$260, the net receipts being, consequently, 1,716,712\$235. The length of the road and its branches is 417 kilometres.

—On last Tuesday the president of the tribunal of accounts ordered the registration of six accounts of expenses of the Central railway in 1899 aggregating the sum of 350,532\$614. Is this sum included in the Noticia's account of public expenditure for last year?

—The Puz of the 21st complains that the Leopoldina company has failed to carry into effect the new tariff adopted some months ago, and insinuates that the delay is made purposely. Without doubt the fiscal engineer of the railway could inform the Puz on that point.

—A large number of officials and civil engineers visited the new works on the São Paulo railway (the serva section) on the 23rd inst., after which they paid a visit to the Santos docks. They were accompanied and entertained by Superintendent Speers and members of his staff, of the São Paulo railway, and were greatly pleased with the excursion.

—At the last meeting of shareholders of the Viação Paulista (tramway) company, the directors were authorized to come to an accord with the creditors, and to emit 50,000 debentures of 100\$ each at an issue price of 80, drawing 7 per cent., in settlement of their claims. The company can not be in a very hopeful condition, judging from this transaction.

—On the 21st the president of the tribunal of accounts ordered the registration of further accounts of the Central railway to an aggregate of 106,000\$413. Were these accounts included in the alleged balance of the Central railway for last year, and also in the Noticia's balance, or are they to be charged to those floating balances between two years which belong to neither?

—There was a story current on the 21st that the government had received a telegram saying that on the 22nd or 23rd would be floated the loan destined for the purchase of the Paulista railway. It was added that the operation had the support of Messrs. Rothschild. The 22nd and 23rd came and went, however, and the negotiation did not materialize. It would seem quite time to put in quarantine these repeated stories of the sale of the Paulista.

—At Petropolis on Sunday night five buildings were destroyed by fire and others were damaged. The loss is estimated at 1,000,000\$, of which only a part is covered by insurance.

—The estimated traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway for the week ending March 17th, were 277,880\$ in currency, against 266,655\$ in the corresponding week of last year, showing an increase of 11,225\$. The exchange rates were 8 1/8\$, this year, against 6 7/8\$ last year, the sterling equivalents of the week's receipts being 49,408 in 1900, against 47,638 in 1899, showing an increase of 1,770. The aggregate receipts since 1st January have been 4,118,501 this year, against 4,99,138 in the same period of last.

—We understand that the general offices of the Leopoldina Railway Co. are to be moved to the Hotel Miramar, Rua da Lapa, which is an old lodging-house overlooking the bay, recently reconstructed for a hotel. In his selection of this place, Mr. Barrow has evidently been influenced solely by a desire to protect his staff against fevers, and he sincerely trust that his anticipations will be realized. The locality is somewhat inconvenient for business purposes, however, and there are no choice of restaurants in the vicinity, which will be an inconvenience to the staff. All this, let us hope, will be remedied in good time.

—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:—

Table with columns: Freight traffic, Passengers carried, Total receipts, 1900, 1899, increase. Data for week ending February 27th.

Table with columns: Freight traffic, Passengers carried, Total receipts, 1900, 1899, increase. Data for week ending February 16th.

Table with columns: Freight traffic, Passengers carried, Total receipts, 1900, 1899, increase. Data for week ending February 17th.

Table with columns: Freight traffic, Passengers carried, Total receipts, 1900, 1899, increase. Data for week ending February 24th.

SHIPPING NOTES

—The passengers who arrived in Rio on the 21st inst. by the Lycopolt and Holt steamer "Wordsworth" from New York, Pernambuco and Bahia, were the following: Rev. Christian Broders, Mr. Estevão L. d'Almeida and 19 third-class.

—The United States cruisers "Chicago" and "Montgomery" arrived at Bahia on the 26th inst. The "Chicago" encountered the French steamer "Bretagne" in distress 200 miles south of Bahia and towed her into that port. The "Bretagne" is bound for Rio.

—The United States cruiser "Montgomery" Capt. J. P. Morell commanding, entered this port on the morning of the 23rd and after receiving coal left for Bahia on the evening of the same day. We understand that the "Chicago" and "Montgomery" will visit this port some time early in May.

—The U. S. warships in this port, namely the flagship "Chicago" and the cruiser "Montgomery," will sail to-morrow for a cruise to Brazilian waters, touching at Bahia, Ceará and Maranhão. They expect to be at Bahia on return about mid-April and back here by the end of that month. —Montevideo Times, March 17.

—The British cargo steamer "Redcar," which went ashore on Monday morning at Ponta del Este, near Malhão (where the "Belloc" was wrecked not long ago) is now given as a total loss. She was a steel vessel of 1128 tons register, measuring 260 feet by 37 ft 8 in and classed A 1 at Lloyd's. She was built in 1880 by English and Co., of Middlesbrough. She was from Glasgow, with coal, consigned to J. Mudd and Co. This was her first trip to the Plate. The crew has been brought here in the "Solis." —Montevideo Times, March 14.

—A lighthouse has been erected on the north-western extremity of Tumbes peninsula. It shows a fixed white light at 34 metres elevation above sea-level, and is visible at a distance of 6 miles in an arc of 233 degrees comprised between the northern extremity of Quiriquina island on the one side and of the extremity of Lobos point on the other. At 242 metres to the east of the lighthouse there has been placed a siren, which, in foggy weather, will emit two sounds a minute each of 5 seconds' duration, separated by silences of 10 and 40 seconds thus: Sound, 5 seconds; silence, 10 seconds; sound, 5 seconds; silence, 40 seconds. —Chilian Times, Feb. 28.



LOCAL NOTES

The new Chilean minister Dr. Joaquim Godoy, was formally received by President Campos Salles on the 23rd.

The informer Lieut. Francisco Cesar da Costa Mendes, who was in the naval reserve, has been returned to the active list.

The German colony of Petropolis gave a parting festa on the 26th at the Crystal Palace, Petropolis, to their retiring consul, Dr. Wever, who is about to leave us for Chicago.

A telegram from Buenos Aires published this morning gives the proposed programme for the festivities of May 20th to May 31st in honor of President Campos Salles.

We are in receipt of an illuminated wall calendar, with removable monthly dates, issued by the Pacific Steam Navigation Co. through their Rio agents Messrs. Wilson Sons & Co. Ltd.

It is curious how many blunders have been made in the press telegrams here since our special service was discontinued. Perhaps the man who accused us of copying journal telegrams, will be able to explain it.

The British representative at this capital, Sir Brookes Boothby, has presented to the minister of foreign affairs the regrets of Lord Salisbury for the death of Councillor Souza Correa, the Brazilian minister in London.

On Sunday evening last, 25th inst., the American minister, Mr. Charles Page Bryan, gave a banquet at the American legation in Petropolis to the new Chilean minister, Dr. Joaquim Godoy, who has just arrived and presented his credentials last week.

There were two fires in the city on the 21st, one at 28 A Rua do Catete, in an Italian boot and shoe shop, which destroyed the building and considerably damaged No. 28, and the other in a deposit in Rua da Harmonia. The losses in both cases were small.

We have received the receipt of the Daily Mail for second remittance of £ 20, being the compensation due Mr. C. F. Watney and Mr. A. J. Lamoureux for sending and printing special war telegrams for the month ending 17th February, which amount has been given to the Kipling Fund.

The chaplain of the British Church announces that the next service at Icarahy will be held on Sunday next, April 1st, at 8 p. m., at the chaqueta of the London and Brazilian Bank, Praia das Flexas. The offertory will be given to the Kipling Fund in behalf of the widows, orphans and dependents of soldiers sent to South Africa. Mr. Crawshaw hopes that the service will draw a full attendance.

The commission appointed, after a long delay, to investigate the assertion that carbuncle existed among the cattle at the Santa Cruz municipal abattoir, presented its report last week. It finds the statement true and says that carbuncle is prevalent among the swine and cattle. This will be unpleasant news for the people of Rio who know that terrible disease can be transmitted to human beings by the infected meat. We are now waiting to see what Dr. Nuno de Andrade will do about it.

A very daring swindle has been recently detected in Petropolis. A healthy, robust fellow presented himself to the agent of the Educadora life insurance company and took out a policy of insurance. A few days later his death was announced. The medical examiner declared that the deceased was not the man he had examined for in insurance, and then it was discovered that the dead man was moribund at the time the policy was taken out, and that he was represented by another who has since been arrested.

«What did I tell you to say about the plot?» — «You told me to attack The Rio News and I did it.» — «Yes, and you made a mess of it as you always do, and as we're all doing. I'm afraid, in this wretched plot business. I didn't tell you to say that the chief of police had violated the law. Whether he violates the law or not, is none of your business.» — «But, you see, I thought —» — «No, you didn't. You never did such a thing in your life and I don't believe you ever will. What's the use of attacking The Rio News if in the same breath you confess that The Rio News is right?»

«Whether there was really a plot and, if there was, who were the conspirators, are questions which the courts of justice, we presume, will decide, if these questions are brought before them. If the officious organs of the government begin by assuming that Councillor Andrade Figueira conspired and this, they seem to think, justifies them in believing that he has no rights that any one is bound to respect. This distorted view of justice, applied to a gentleman whose civic courage ought to command universal admiration, is a very bad symptom and disheartens those who hope for a better state of affairs.»

«I wish to tell you something.» — «Well, what is it?» — «The Rio News positively gloats over the misfortunes of our beloved country that nourishes us with the product of the taxes we collect from it.» — «Is that all?» — «No, it isn't. It absolutely desires the bankruptcy of every mother's son of us.» — «Good gracious! Is that a fact? How do you know?» — «Why, isn't it always ridiculing our special statistics army and our brazi' organ?» — «I wish get out, you blooming — lion-leader!» — «Oh Joseph C. had taken you to Europe with him. If you come to me again with such nonsense. I'll put half a dozen stamps on you. I thought you were going to tell me that you had discovered another plot.»

We deeply regret to note the death of another member of the Leopoldina staff, Mr. Alfred N. Wilmot, who died with yellow fever at the Strangers' Hospital on the 21st inst. He was a young man of steady habits and fine abilities and had a promising career before him. His death will be lamented not only by those who knew him personally, but by many others who knew his father during a long residence in Brazil.

The sudden death of Councillor João Arthur de Souza Correa, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of Brazil in London, which occurred at his residence in London on the night of the 22nd inst., has aroused widespread expressions of regret and sympathy. He was a native of Pernambuco, but the greater part of his life was spent abroad, mostly in England. He entered the navy in his youth took part in the Crimean war as an officer in the French navy, and then changed to the diplomatic service in 1859. Of his 41 years of diplomatic life, 32 were passed in England, where his diplomatic service had its beginning and its end. He was an accomplished diplomat and man of the world, and was greatly esteemed in the best social circles of Europe.

PRESENTATION TO MR. WAGSTAFF.

A very pleasing ceremony took place yesterday at the City Club, the many friends of Her Majesty's consul-general at this port, Wm. Geo. Wagstaff, Esq., C. M. G., who is retiring from the consular service altogether, having arranged to present him with a testimonial of their respect and esteem on his departure from Rio de Janeiro.

Her Majesty's chargé d'affaires Sir Brookes Boothby, occupied the chair, and in a few well chosen terms conveyed to Mr. Wagstaff the sentiments of the many friends who had contributed toward this testimonial. He then presented him with an elegantly bound album containing a choice selection of photographs of Rio de Janeiro and a long list of signatures.

In reply Mr. Wagstaff expressed his obligations to Sir Brookes Boothby for coming down from Petropolis for this occasion, and for the terms in which he had expressed the wishes of the meeting, and his sincere thanks to all who had contributed to this beautiful souvenir of Rio, particularly to the promoters of the idea. In design and artistic workmanship it is unique and reflects a great credit on all connected with it. In turning over its leaves, it would remind him of the pleasant times spent in Brazil.

In looking through the album he noticed the names of persons not belonging to the British community; their appreciation as well as the representative character of the donors, afforded him special gratification, showing, as it does, that he was carrying away from his last post the esteem and good will of so many friends.

On the 1st proximo, he continued, he will have completed 39 years in the consular service, five of which have been spent in this city. It was a great satisfaction therefore for him to know that his services had been appreciated by so many and from quarters so unexpected. He regretted parting from old friends, yet without parting there can be no meeting, and he looked forward with pleasure to meeting some of these friends in Old England at some future time.

In conclusion, and in bidding his friends good bye, he desired to express the following wish: — «Prosperity to Brazil, and success to you all individually in your affairs; may good health attend you and your families.»

We have since learned that the members of the consular staff, Messrs. Rhind, Lud, McGuffie and Moore, took Mr. Wagstaff quite by surprise on his return to the consulate, by surprising him with a tankard. It was an act as graceful as it was unexpected, and it is needless to say that the tankard will be well filled henceforth with a very pleasant remembrance.

DR. R. H. GUNNING.

The many old friends of Dr. Robert H. Gunning, for many years a resident of this country, will deeply regret to hear of his death in London on the 22nd inst. He was in his 82nd year and had been quite blind for several years, but had kept up his interest in Brazil and his many friends out here to the last.

From what we can learn he first came to Brazil in or near 1838 as a medical officer for the National Brazilian Mining Association. He was afterwards a director of one of the mines, and then a contractor on the D. Pedro II railway and the União e Industria road, where he laid the foundations of a considerable fortune. He was fortunate in some of his investments. He was fortunate also, particularly in the Navegação Brasileira company, and from these sources he was enabled to derive a fortune which was afterwards largely devoted to educational and charitable purposes.

He went to England to live in 1885, but returned yearly to this city for some years. Old age and increasing infirmities finally compelled him to give up so long a journey, and then after occasional visits to Tenerife and Lisbon, he gave up travel altogether.

He was widely known in this country, and his residence at Palmerina was always open to visitors from every part of the world. Lady Brassey pictured it in her «Voyage of the Sunbeam», and other travellers have spoken of their reception there with praise and gratitude.

DEATH.

WILMOT.—On the 21st inst., at the Strange's Hospital, of yellow fever, ALDRED NEVILLE WILMOT, son of the late Clement H. Wilmot, aged 27 years.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Banco de Crédito Real de S. Paulo; Estatutos e Contratos (1881 — 1900). A useful and convenient compilation of all the official acts affecting this important banking institution.

Signos of the Times; Harvest issue. A beautifully illustrated number of this widely circulated religious paper, which is well worth reading. It sets a good example to the religious press by taking a firm stand against war.

Judice del Comercio Americano; a descriptive and classified index of business houses forming the National Association of Manufacturers. A very useful compilation for business men, as it furnishes a list, with addresses, of most of the important manufacturers of the United States.

BUSINESS NOTES

On the 18th inst. a contraband of 51,000 cigars was discovered on the Italian s.r. «S. Gottardo» in the port of Santos.

The government has conceded an exequatur to Mr. Albert Schwind Youle, recently appointed British vice-consul at Victoria, Esprito Santo.

The minister of finance is said to have received specimens of the new notes which it is proposed to put into circulation in substitution of existing notes.

The Companhia Telephonica São Paulo e Rio is asking an indemnity of \$80,000 on the ground that the Central railway broke its contract. The minister of finance has rejected the petition.

Baby Nursing, Limited is the title of a new joint stock company placed on the London stock market, but why limited we do not know. Most mothers will want the nursing to be unlimited.

The Café Bouguignon, which was burned in Petropolis on Sunday last, was insured in the Manchester for 15,000\$, while the Casa Fioretti was insured in the Sul America for 25,000\$000.

The minister of justice signed a decree yesterday prohibiting the landing of Argentine live cattle in Brazilian ports because of the epidemic of epizootic, or apthous fever, raging in that country.

The minister of finance advises the delegação and the Associação Commercial in São Paulo, that the time for registering dry-goods merchants had been extended eight days more, to the end of the month.

It is stated that the minister of finance has telegraphed to the Associação Commercial of S. Paulo that he has extended the time fixed for the payment of consumption taxes on stocks of merchandise.

The war department wishes to establish a smokless powder factory and is calling for tenders, which will be received up to Sept. 3. It does not bind itself, however, to accept any of the proposals which it receives.

In the last five years the shipments of wine from Portugal to Brazil have averaged per annum 36,717 pipes and 278,872 cases. Last year the shipments were 40,835 pipes and 227,676 cases, against 43,835 pipes and 231,523 cases in 1898.

The liquidation of the Companhia Alto Parahyba, which began in December, 1896, has now been concluded. The shareholders have lost all their capital amounting to 1,200,000\$, and the losses of creditors amount to 3,489,509\$570.

At a meeting held at their consulate on the 20th inst. the French merchants of this capital decided to organize a chamber of commerce similar to those established in France. A commission was appointed to draw up the statutes for presentation at a future meeting.

The president of the Banco Regional da Parahyba do Sul, now in liquidation, reports that the losses of the bank will probably amount to about 150,000\$ and that the shareholders will lose at least 50% of the capital which they invested in shares of that establishment.

The Garantia insurance company in the 33 years of its existence has issued 43,734 policies and received premiums to the amount of 6,686,945\$201. It has paid insurance for losses to the amount of 3,203,682\$951 and dividends aggregating 1,602,500\$, equivalent to 64½ per cent of 100\$.

The new prefect seems to have run into a live hornet's nest in his efforts to put the abattoir service on a good footing. The contractors who enjoy a monopoly of supplying us with bad beef, are quarrelling among themselves, and the prefect has had the misfortune to ally himself with the smaller faction. In consequence of this, he is severely criticised on all sides.

The Jornal do Commercio reports that the Associação Commercial of Rio de Janeiro is preparing a circular in which it asks other commercial organizations to advise merchants to pay consumption taxes on their stocks of merchandise. The Jornal we trust is mistaken. We should be much better pleased to learn that the Associação had decided to assist business men in obtaining relief from this burden.

The minister of finance has authorized the treasury agency in Rio Grande do Sul to give business men ten days more for reporting their stocks of merchandise subject to consumption taxes, providing they allege good reasons for not having already reported.

In a report of the partners of the firm of Vivea Claussen & Co., at Porto Alegre, con-voking a meeting of creditors it was reported that a loss of 300,000\$ was attributed to Messrs. Aretz & Co., their representatives in this capital. The latter firm have replied that the loss of 300,000\$ was caused by speculation by the made, contrary to the express orders, by the chief of the coffee export section of their business.

Difficulties have arisen in the custom-house over having no adhesive stamps to pay the consumption tax on imported fabrics, and the minister of finance has authorized the use of those designed for the tax on domestic fabrics. The trouble arises from the mistake of having a special stamp printed for each tax and each description of taxable merchandise. One single issue of stamps would greatly simplify the business and reduce the costs of imposing the tax.

On the stocks of dry goods thus far reported at the national treasury for the payment of consumption taxes in instalments the sum of 394,491\$952 has to be paid. Over half of this sum will be paid by the following six houses: — John Moore & Co., 47,593\$720; Edward Ashworth & Co., 45,777\$990; Sotto Minor & Co., 44,613\$370; P. S. Nicolson & Co., 23,081\$200; Oliveira, Valle & Co., 20,864\$800; Pareto & Clavier, 18,118\$500.

Eleven firms have reported their stocks of hats, on which taxes to the amount of 16,246\$000 have to be paid.

The cotton factory of the Companhia Manufactureira Fluminense manufactured last year 3,888,870 metres of cloth, against 3,369,023 in 1898. The company employs 446 operatives, of whom 232 are men, 134 women and 80 children. The machinery is valued at 665,995\$960, the factory building at 917,390\$820 and the buildings for operatives at 56,475\$986. Among last year's expenses are the following: — export duties, 8,193\$151; tax on dividends, 3,750\$; other taxes, 3,928\$. The dividend declared for last year was 10% on a capital of 1,500,000\$.

By a decree of 27th January last the government has conceded a thirty years' concession to Dr. José Maria do Conceição Junior for exploring a fishing industry among the Abrolhos islands off the coast of Bahia and Espirito Santo. The grantee proposes to organize a company to work these fisheries under this concession, which will have a capital of 2,500,000\$, and will be equipped with all the latest appliances, including two fast steamers to carry live fish to the market. This is an industry that ought to be developed, as the Abrolhos furnish good fishing grounds, and the market is a large and profitable one.

A Porto Alegre telegram of the 23rd announces the arrival there of Mr. Claudius Bodé, manager of the Hamburg house of Vivea Claussen & Co. Calling on the editor of the Correio do Povo he is reported to have said that the embarrassment of that important house was caused by the Santos manager, who, without authorization, speculated heavily in exchange and incurred serious losses. He added that a meeting of creditors would be called, at which 30 per cent would be offered, half in cash and half in time. If not accepted the firm would go into liquidation. We are inclined to accept the report with hesitation, as it is not customary for a business man to announce such matters in the public press.

The custom-house has published the following statement of the official value of imports at Rio de Janeiro for the month of January:

Table with 2 columns: From the British Empire, Argentina, Germany, the United States, France, Portugal, Belgium, Italy, Spain, Chili, other countries, Total. Values range from 1,611,878\$105 to 8,653,790\$904.

The official value of the imports for January, 1899, was 20,932,870\$307 and the monthly average for 1899 was 19,513,573\$014.

FINANCIAL NOTES

«Are you aware,» inquires Smith, «that the braz' organ positively gloats over the misfortunes of tax-payers and absolutely desires that the resources of the country shall be squandered on dead-head printing and special statistics armies?»

The Republica says that the state treasury of Pará is in serious difficulties and that the fiscal year will close with a deficit. If that is the state of affairs in a comparatively prosperous state like Pará, imagine what the situation is in other states.

Incomplete returns are said to show that the revenue of the state of Amazonas amounted last year to 34,736,032\$464 and in January of the present year to 5,795,965\$997, against 4,072,980\$336 in January, 1899. It is painful to see such valuable resources squandered by Pensador and Ramalho.

—It is asserted that the Banco da Republica is making opposition to the floating of a new municipal loan. And with good reason, undoubtedly.

—The fines imposed by municipal agents in the city of Rio de Janeiro amounted to 43,865\$ in January and to 47,126\$ in February. Of these sums 27,480\$ was collected in the former month and 30,169\$ in the latter.

COMMERCIAL.

Rio de Janeiro, Mar. 27th, 1900.

Table with 2 columns: Item (e.g., Par value of the Brazilian milreis), Price/Value.

Table with 2 columns: Item (e.g., Bank rate of exchange, official, on London), Price/Value.

EXCHANGE.

March 19.—An upwards tendency was the feature of the market and important transactions were reported.

Table with 2 columns: Item (e.g., Official quotations on London were), Price/Value.

March 20.—The market today continued strong and business was also large.

Table with 2 columns: Item (e.g., Official quotations on London were), Price/Value.

Official value of the milreis 306-30 reis gold.

March 21.—Today's market continued firm throughout and a large amount of business was reported.

Table with 2 columns: Item (e.g., Official quotations on London were), Price/Value.

Official value of the milreis 310 reis gold.

March 22.—Today's market was unsettled; transactions reported were fair.

Table with 2 columns: Item (e.g., The official quotations on London were), Price/Value.

Official value of the milreis 301-308 reis gold.

March 23.—The market today was very weak and unsettled; there was the average amount of business done.

Table with 2 columns: Item (e.g., Official quotations on London were), Price/Value.

Official value of the milreis 292-296 reis gold.

March 24.—Today's market was sturdier than on the preceding days and a fair amount of transactions were reported.

Table with 2 columns: Item (e.g., Official quotations on London were), Price/Value.

Official value of the milreis 301 reis gold.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 27th March 1900.

Exports.

Coffee.—There was less animation in the market this past week and the sales were much under those of the preceding week. The reported sales being 40,000 bags, against 84,000 in the preceding week. Prices were fairly well maintained, losing 20c reis the first half and gaining 300 reis the second half of the week. The receipts were 55,275 bags, and the shipments 55,275 bags. Yesterday prices were slightly advanced, but there was little or no business effected and the market closed weak.

Advices from abroad show that the sales in New York were 67,000 bags, Havre 95,000, Hamburg 28,000, and London 33,000 bags—a total of 233,000 bags against 153,000 in same week of last year, and 324,000 bags 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 4 columns: Date, Rio N. 7, Reported sales, Santos, Good Average.

The shipments since our last report have been:

Table with 2 columns: Destination (e.g., United States, Europe), Quantity.

The following ships sailed with coffee last week:

Table with 3 columns: Destination, Ship Name, Quantity.

Receipts for the past week were 62,562 bags against 64,253 bags for the previous week and 66,357 bags for the week before.

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

Table with 3 columns: Date, No. 6, No. 7.

The stock in all hands was estimated this morning at 295,170 bags, against 296,891 bags a week ago. The Santos stock is reported at 294,890 bags.

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

Table with 3 columns: Date, No. 6, No. 7.

The stock in all hands was estimated this morning at 295,170 bags, against 296,891 bags a week ago. The Santos stock is reported at 294,890 bags.

Daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro

Large table with multiple columns: Receipts, Shipments, Dates, and various coffee types.

Imports.

Flour.—The receipts were 3,000 barrels ex Woods, 2000 from New York and 1,000 bags ex Tenyson from Montevideo. The market continues dull, but prices are lower, as shown below:

Table with 2 columns: Item (e.g., Trieste, Richmond), Price.

Coffin.—The Amazonas brought 615 cases from Hamburg and the Woodsworth 70 cases and 180 tubs from New York. Broker's prices are unchanged.

Lard.—The arrivals were 4,800 kegs and 10 cases ex Woodsworth from New York. Price continue at 870 reis per pound.

Pork.—Receipts nil. Market nominal. No arrivals. Broker's quote from 20\$500 to 22\$500 per bag of 60 kilos.

White Pine.—There were no receipts and no changes in price last week.

Pitch Pine.—The Kambira brought about 1,500,000 feet from Mobile, which remain unsold. Prices are unchanged.

Spruce Pine.—The receipts were nil. Market Swedish Pine unchanged.

Kerosene.—The arrivals were 12,500 cases by the Woodsworth from New York. The price continue at 1\$500 per case wholesale.

Rosin.—The Woodsworth brought 100 barrels from New York. We quote from 2\$500 to 2\$750 per barrel of 280 pounds.

Turpentine.—No arrivals and no changes in the market.

Cement.—Receipts nil. Quotations nominal.

Indian Corn.—There were no arrivals during the week. Market nominal.

Bran.—The receipts were 2,766 bags ex Tenyson from Montevideo. Native bran continue to be quoted from 5\$000 to 5\$800 per bag of 40 kilos.

Hay.—The arrivals were only 210 bales from Montevideo by the Tenyson. Prices are advanced 20 reis per kilo, and is now quoted from 360 to 380 reis per kilo wholesale.

Coal.—The vessels arrived with coal last week were the following: From Cardiff ex Highlander, 2,721 tons. " " ex Lezanadi, 4,097 "

Rum.—The arrivals continue regular. Prices are unchanged as shown in the table:

Table with 2 columns: Item (e.g., Pernambuco and Maccé), Price.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table with 3 columns: Date, Ship Name, Origin.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table with 3 columns: Date, Ship Name, Destination.

FREIGHTS.

Table with 2 columns: Destination (e.g., New York, Antwerp), Freight Rate.

ENGAGEMENTS.

CAPE OF G. HOPE.—Br. str. Thames, 500 bags of coffee. GENOA.—It. str. Las Palmas, 300 do do. RIVER PLATE.—Fr. str. La Plata, 228 do do.

Vessels Afloat & Chartered for Rio

Table with 3 columns: Ship Name, Destination, Date.

Arrivals of foreign steamers.

Table with 4 columns: Date, Ship Name, From, Consigned to.

Departures of foreign steamers.

Table with 4 columns: Date, Ship Name, For, Cargo.

\* Calling at intermediate ports.

Foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, March 25th, 1900.

Table with 4 columns: Ship Name, Tons, Arrival, Consignees.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table with 2 columns: Item (e.g., Sales of Stocks and Shares), Price/Value.



MAR. 21.

11 Apolices, \$8.....	889,000
do do (500\$) at rate of.....	888
do do 8,900\$ (cert.) at rate of.....	850
do do 1895.....	847
do do (reg.).....	868
do do (reg.).....	855
Emprestimo Municipal.....	167,500
deb. Sorocabana-Ituana R. R.....	60

Banks.

30 Constructor.....	115,000
200 Republica.....	191
do do.....	191,500
10 do do.....	192,500

Miscellaneous.

337 Melhoramento no Maranhão (30 0/0).....	2,500
2,000 Obras Hydraulicas.....	1,750

MAR. 22.

50 Apolices, \$8.....	889,000
do do.....	888
72 do do.....	887
9 do do.....	886
do do 1,100\$ at rate of.....	850
10 do do 1895 (reg.).....	853
50 do do 1897.....	1,602
5 do do (reg.).....	1,010
Emprestimo Municipal.....	168
deb. Sorocabana-Ituana R. R.....	60
2 Alliance (mill).....	201

Banks.

50 Commercial.....	214,500
do do.....	214,500
Constructor.....	15
Depositos e Descontos.....	78
66 Republica.....	191
150 do do.....	191,500
65 do do.....	191,500
40 Rural e Hypothecario (2nd. s.).....	139

MAR. 23.

34 Apolices, \$8.....	878,000
do do (500\$) at rate of.....	860
2 do do.....	868
32 do do 1897 (reg.).....	1,012
695 deb. Empresa Viacao.....	17,500

Banks.

30 Lavoutra e Commercio.....	110,500
10 Nacional.....	103
250 Republica.....	191
138 do do.....	191,500

MAR. 24.

12 Apolices, \$8.....	885,000
do do.....	886
112 do do (500\$) at rate of.....	887
1 do do.....	886
30 do do 1895.....	808
do do 1897 (reg.).....	1,010
Emprestimo Municipal.....	168
deb. Sorocabana-Ituana R. R.....	60

Banks.

18 Commercial.....	213,500
250 Republica.....	192
150 do do.....	193

Miscellaneous.

500 Melhoramentos no Brazil.....	13,500
113 Transporte e Carruagens.....	100

SATURDAY'S QUOTATIONS—S. PAULO.

	sellers.	buyers.
Banco Comercio e Industria.....	390,500	347,500
Constructor e Agricola.....	—	117,000
Credito Real da Carteira II.....	—	120,000
Lavradores.....	—	130,000
Mercantil de Santos.....	—	140,000
S. Paulo.....	150,000	145,000
Ribeirão Preto.....	—	265,000
União de S. Carlos (all paid).....	—	120,000
do do (40 0/0).....	—	79,000
União de S. Paulo (all paid).....	72,000	79,000
Santos.....	45,000	—
Santos.....	60,000	—
Cia Agua e Luz.....	—	150,000
Antartica.....	—	6,000
Argos Paulista.....	—	380,000
Fabril Paulista.....	—	25,000
Ferro Carril Sto. Amaro.....	—	139,000
Caz de S. Paulo.....	—	116,000
Halo Paulista.....	—	—
Lupton.....	—	247,000
Mechanica.....	—	244,000
Melhoramentos de Brotas.....	—	255,000
Mogyana (all paid).....	247,000	244,000
idem (at 30 days).....	—	257,000
Paulista.....	257,000	255,000
idem (at 30 days).....	—	35,000
Pogredior.....	30,000	23,000
Stupakoff.....	—	80,000
Telephonica.....	110,000	—
União Sportiva.....	35,000	12,000
Viaçao Paulista.....	—	—

PERNAMBUCO.

We extract the following from the monthly Pernambuco Freight Report and Shipping List of Mr. Arthur B. Dallas, dated 14th March, 1900:—

**Sugar.**—Entries have been good, footing up last month 227,736 bags. Up to the end of February the total receipts exceed last crop by 225,500 bags. Nothing recently has been done for the United States, and only a very few small lots shipped to Liverpool, but coastwise a large business. Latterly however owing to lightness in the money market, and failures in the south of sugar firms there is less disposition shown by packers to purchase freely, and every reason to anticipate a decline on the following quotations which must be considered purely nominal per 15 kilos, unshipped on shore, viz: Usinas 9300—9500. Crystallizados 9400. Brancos 7000—8000. Somenos 3400—3500. Mascavados 4300—4500. Brutos secos 3800—4000.

Brutos melados 3500—3500. Retames 2800—3500. There has been a very long spell of fine and extremely hot weather, and the lack of rain is beginning to be felt by the growing canes.

**Cotton.**—Continues to come forward freely, 35,223 bags having arrived to market in February last, and there is every reason to anticipate plentiful supplies from the interior. In spite of a rising exchange prices advanced and during the past few days with a decline in the rate a further rise has taken place: as to-day I quote 1st Pernams 17500 per 15 kilos on shore. The staple has been in great demand for shipment to Liverpool, Oporto and home markets.

Shipments from Pernambuco from 1st September 1899 to 28th February 1900.

DESTINATION	SUGAR MASCAVADOS	SUGAR WHITES	COTTON
Northern and Southern ports of Brazil.....	Bales	Bales	Bales
United States.....	Bags	Bags	Bags
Liverpool.....	Bags	Bags	Bags
Lisbon, Oporto, Bremen and Hamburg.....	Bags	Bags	Bags
River Plate.....	Bags	Bags	Bags

**Freights.**—Charters have been confined to steamers for Liverpool, and Portugal and a good business has been done in the home trade. The Harrison liners have all their cargo engaged to arrive hence and from the outports; and in addition the Red Cross liner "Caerense" and R. M. Steamers secured cargo for Liverpool. In addition the following charters have been effected viz:

Rus. str. <i>Ariadne</i> .....	hence and Paralyha
Cotton and cottonseed to Liverpool £2,500 lump sum.	
Brit. str. <i>Charlton</i> .....	hence and Paralyha lump sum p. t. Liverpool.
Nor. str. <i>Leif Eriksson</i> .....	hence and Paralyha Leixoes and Oporto, Cotton bales 45 bags 14 p. 15 kilos
Brit. str. <i>Ninette</i> .....	hence and Paralyha Leixoes and Oporto, Cotton bales and bags p. t.
Itk. <i>Carl von Dohla</i> hence Liverpool, Cotton, p. t.	

Latterly however there has been more steam tonnage available, and rates of freight are somewhat easier.

Shipments hence to United States ports in February

Brit. B'tine. <i>Stella</i> .....	4,500 bags — 355 1/2 tons
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Shipments from Madeira to United States ports

Brit. str. <i>Leixoes</i> .....	21,460 bags — 1,700 tons
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Shipments from Natal to United States ports

Brit. B'tine. <i>Mary Hendry</i> .....	5,310 bags — 392 tons
New York.....	—
Brit. sch. <i>Goldcock</i> N. York.	4,500 .. — 332 ..

Total shipments from Pernambuco from 1st September 1899 to 28th February 1900.

DESTINATION	SUGAR MASCAVADOS		SUGAR WHITES		COTTON	
	Bales	Bags	Bales	Bags	Bales	Bags
Northern and Southern ports of Brazil.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
United States.....	—	243,592	—	203,446	—	6,037
Liverpool.....	—	—	—	—	—	1,039
Lisbon, Oporto, Bremen and Hamburg.....	—	—	—	—	—	3,336
River Plate.....	—	—	—	—	—	454,114

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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