

NEWS.

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WEST COAST ITEMS.

-The arbitration convention between Chili and the United States has been promulgated.

The war of petty factions in Chili con-tinues to make the task of President Erroz riz a very spiny one.

a very spiny one.

—A Santiago telegram of the 28t'ı ult. says the health board has declared infested after ports of Buenos Aires. Rosgrio, B unbay and Calcutta. The arrivals from these ports will be subjected to 48 hours observation at Uspallata. We hope no slipmaster will demur, for it will be an experience worth having. Noone but a sanitary official would ever have thought of so daring a scheme. For those who way not understand us, we will say that Uspallata is the famous pass in the Andes between Argentina and Chili, 12 795 feet above the sea level. In all probability, the quaratined ships will be anchored a little below the summit.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

-Heavy rains have fallen at Buenos Aires during the past week.

during the past week.

— Even Argentine potatoes have been subjected to sanitary extinction on the Brazilian frontiers! At least so says El Tiempo.

The new Argentine journal El Paiz published a telegram from Rio de Juneiro on the 28th ult. stating that it is probable that President Campos Salles will gire up his projected trip to the River Plate.

—The Pais of Buenos Aires says that Rio Grande do Sul is receiving great quantities of arms, and that the arms used by the revolutionists of Entre Rios were loaned by the Rio Grande federalists. We very much doubt the story. story

story.

— The fornal's Buenos Aires correspondent gave us the comments of half a dozen Argentine journals in regard to the imposition of quarantine restrictions by Brazil. They all appear to believe that Brazil is quite wrong in following the example set her by Argentina.

— A disagreeable impression has been made in Argentina because the exportation of cattle to Brazil has been stopped on account of the epizootic epidemic in that country. We are extremely sorry, gentlemen: we know exactly how you feel, for we have been subjected to the same troubles for nitury years.

—The fornal's correspondent telegraphs that

the same troubles for many years.

—The formal's correspondent telegraphs that President Roca says the Devoto and Hume spalacess (why not residences?) have been definitely accepted for the use of President Campos Salles and his suite. We shall ask some member of the latter to bring us one of the Hume gargoyles as a memento.

Campos Salles and his suite. We shall ask some member of the latter to bring us one of the Itune gargoyles as a memento.

—It is stated, but is not yet official, that Brazil intends to close her ports entirely against vessels from Argentini, and possibly will insist on Montevideo either doing the same or being equally shut out. It would be no more unreasonable and hardly less offensive to declare war at once. If it were not for the injury to economical interests, however, Brazil might well be excused for taking some revenge for the way she is treated in the Plate.—Montecideo Times, March taking some revenge for the way she is treated in the Plate.—Montecideo Times, March taking some revenge for the total the sander to say that there were, or are, financial interests behind the Auglo-Boer war. If this be so, what explanation can be given of the fact that the city financial papers, such as the Financial News for example, are the most outrageously and rabidly jingoistic of all, urging on the war before it broke out, advocating its prolongation and pushing to anextreme now, and violently abusing after true jingo fashion everyone who has the temerity to hold a different or more moderate opinion than their own. It will not be easy to explain this.—Montevideo Times, March 21.

—The Argentine ministry of agriculture has officially declared that foot and mouth disease has broken out in the province of Buenos Aires. It is prevalent in Pueyrredon, Loberia, Mar Chiquita, Tuyú, Maipú, Doloes, Branden and General Lavalle. The national government of the province in stamping out the epidemic. The nation will pay for the extra expense. \$20,000 has already been ordered to be paid. The government of the province has issued a decree forbidding the issue of guias de campaña to cattle in partidos affected and ordering the provincial authorities to help the national ones,—B. A. Heruld.

—In the Argentine insult, there is no advocating the provincial suthorities to help the national ones,—B. A. Heruld.

the provincial authorities to help the nutional ones.—B. A. Headd.
—In the Argentine republic at the present moment, we are suffering from an overdose of precautions. Officially, there is no plague in Buenos Aires. Rats are being killed off as a wise preliminary precaution: churches and other public buildings are being carefully and frequently desinfected, solely in the interests of cleanliness. Grain stores, stables, and the like are to have waterproof floors of a regulation thickness, in order of course to ensure the proper condition of the animals and goods therein. The kissing of relics and other such practice are forbidden because they savour of superstition. Even the fact that one must apply for a permit before removing from one house to another is connected with the police, or the census, or the Lord knows what: not at all with any epidemic. Thus by the time the plague comes upon us, or when it is declared to be upon us, it will find a people thoroughly prepared to cope with it, free of every unsanitary practice and every superstition. We are not prepared to deny that the consummation is one devontly to be wished; but if we are not yet face to face with the plague, the precautions seen a little superfluous.—Review, Buenos Aires, March 17.

—In Corrientes and Berniejo on Thursday a postuian was found drunk. A policeman kindly invited him to the comistria where be was searched. Six registered letters which had been opened were found on him and the sums of money mentioned in the letters were gone. — B. A. Herald. March 17.

sums of money mentioned in the letters were gone.— B. A. Herald, March 17.

—We separate the following from our war news. A Paris telegrum states that the eminent sociologist Dr. Kupper, has published in the Revne das Deux Mondes a study of the Boer national character. This Dr. Kupper regards as essentially military; the Boer being unproductive, because he lacks the modern idea of Indor, but preserves the antiquated type of civilisation, taking advantage of the work of others and exercising an organised and simost legalised system of spoliation. In proof of this, Dr. Kupper cless the exploitation of the negroes, and the tendency to employ the same methods with the utilanders. We have specially quoted the above, because it so strongly suggests a parallel with the River Plate and other Spanish American republics, where the native—or at all events the older type of unitwe—equally rejects the modern idea of work/and does his best to live by exploitation of the utilander or foreigner, who supplies the capital, the energy and the economic activity of the country, furnishes farther greater part of the revenue, but has no political representation or rights and considerable difficulty in obtaining ordinary justice. The parallel is an easy one to work out, and so ne day, not far hence, the «utilander» question in South America will demand a solution as urgently—but we hope not by armed force—as it has in the Boer republics of South Africa.—Monterideo Times, March 22. (We refer the foregoing to the serious consideration of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain.)

—It would be well for the tax-payers of Buenos Afres province to occupy themselves

Sourn Arrica.—Montevateo Times, March 22. (We refer the foregoing to the serious consideration of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain.)
—It would be well for the tax-payers of Baenos Aires province to occupy themselves more than they do at present in what vitally concerns them —the question of taxation. Whether radical, autonomist, or of the national union civica.—or whether they belong to any of the off-shoots of these parties, or to no party or group whatever, they cannot afford to remain much longer-indifferent to the taxation which is being heaped upon them and to the bad faith in which they are treated by parties in office. Lest year it was officially announced that the rural municipalities should be greatly restricted in their powers to create and levy imposts. As a quid pro quò it was also announced that the fiscal tax on way-bills should be increased. What has happened? The fiscal quia tax has been increased, but the privileges of the camp town municipalities have been left intact. It is an ancient tale and a tiresome one. The only protest against it that can have any efficacy is a civic revival. There must be a real tribunal of public opinion if rulers and ruled are to live by the usages of democracy. If rulers are to be made responsible, this side of the grave, it is only the ruled who can make them so. The ruled in Buenos Aires province are content to let the rulers have it all their own way. They have a dread of politics. But the choice of evils is foreing itself more and more upon them, and they will one day have to definitely choose. There are 1,000,000 people in the province of Buenos Aires: there are 3,000 wire-pullers who do all that is done in politics, and they do whatever they please with the other 997,000. They dictate to the majority. When will the majority take its turn? When will the 997,000 dictate to the 3,000?—Southern Cross, Buenos Aires.

LOSS OF THE "VERONA."

Arres.

**LOSS OF THE "PERONA."*

The German steamer "PERONA."*

The German steamer "PERONA."*

The Nessel captain and crew of the Br. str. "Averona." This vessel, we learn, was from Buenos Aires with live stock and produce for Deptford and Hamburg. At 11,30 on the night of the 6th inst., in 2º 20 'N. and 29º 20' W., she was run into by the British fournasted sailing vessel struck the Verona» amidships, on the larboard, at right angles, completely breaking in the sides so that she rapidly filled with water. All hands, most of whom were asleep in their bunks at the -time, hastily took to the boats in the clothes they were wearing, and had just time to reach the Dunstaffinges when the Averonas turned over and sank. No effects were saved. Two cattlemen were lost. Three hours had barely elapsed after the collision when the distress signals of the "Dunstaffinges were seen by the "Pernambuco." The steamer stood alongside and at daylight took the shipwrecked men on board, to the number of 49 (this includes 19 cattle men.) They were in a pitiable state, many of them having suffered injuries, and nearly all being without clothes. Thirty-six hours later, on her voyage down, the "Pernambuco." Inlend the French steamer "Parnangua.", homeward bound, but the captain declined to take the shipwrecked men on board, alleging want of accommodation. They were accordingly brought on to Montevideo, where they remain under charge of the British consul.

The "Veronas" was a steel vessel of 2243 tons net register, built in 1897, and owned by Messrs. Good, Harrison and Co. She measured 352 feet by 45 by 25. She had a valuable cargo consisting of 4000 bales wool, 2500 tons wheat, 300 cattle and 1500 sheep.

The "Dunstaffinages" was severely injured in the prow by the collision and her fore-part was full of water, but she was still seaworthy and her captain, refusing offers of assistance.

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From the Daily Mail, February BUSINESS!

LORD ROBERTS AND LORD KITCHENER AT THE BASE.

Capetown, Jan. 29.

Capetown! But Lord Roberts is here and Lord Kitchener is here, and lazy, sunshiny Capetown hardly knows itself for energy and bustle.

For the war—the real war—is just going to

begin. Hitherto the war, though it has been going on for more than three months, has consisted chiefly of military operations conducted mainly by the Boers But now we are about to commence operations on the English offensive.

Lord Roberts, as I said, is here, and so is

mainly by the Boers But now we are about to commence operations on the English offensive.

Lord Roberts, as I said, is here, and so is Lord Richener. The presence of the one means that we now know exactly what we are about; the presence of the other that we know precisely how we are going to set about it. The one has a plan and a policy; the other has taken pen and ink and paper, and in a careful, laborious. English businessike way is working out and perfecting the details. This is a new order of things, and here in Capetown con at once recognise the change. Previously we were treating the South African difficulty as the doctor used to treat influenza before he quite understood it—we were just treating the symptoms.

There was Ladvsmith, there was Kimberley, there were the invaded portions of the colony—each one we were attempting to relieve by special treatment, just as in the early days of influenza we used to take one powder for the leadache, another drug for the aching limbs, and still another for the burning pain behind the eye. But now Doctor Lord Roberts has been called in, and while he may not neglect to ease the inconvenience of the symptoms he will go to the root of the matter and attack the microbe.

There is an air of knowledge and resource about the new doctor, and now that he has come into the house the patient and, his family feel that though the case, having got so long a start, is an awkward one, it is still easily amenable to good and careful treatment.

I do not know what sort of spirits Capetown was in before Lord Roberts and Lord Kitch.

easily amenable to good and careful freatment.

I do not know what sort of spirits Capetown was in before Lord Roberts and Lord Kitch-ener arrived. I was not here to see. But from what I am told I gather that there was a good to yell with the delighted enthus-asm of a political meeting every time a British gun went off. And every time a new Boer trench was reported Capetown used to hood dismally and pull as long a face as if the building society had collapsed. As I have said I did not see it because I was not here. But as nearly as I can gather that was the case. Capetown used to be wild with joy over some immaterial British success or to be overwhelmed with despair by some inconclusive British set back.

ed with despair by some inconclusive British set back.

But now—I think I remarked that Lord Roberts is here and Lord Kitchener is with him—Capetown has recovered its equaminity. I do not say that it is not watching the course of events with deep and anxious attention. Of course it is. But it does not get so widdly excited about immaterialities. It sees little or nothing of the commander-in-chief or of his chief-of-staff, but it seems as if by some unaccountable psychologic action these two men by their mere presence had imposed some thing of their own will and spirit upon the whole community.

So Capetown, instead of vapourising itself in exaggerations of elation or despair, is finding a vent for its calmer feelings in—what do you think? More Anglicano, in attenting to its business. Shopkeepers, who a month ago were sitting at the club waiting with tingling nerves for news, are now selling

BANCO DA REPUBLICA DO portable camp furniture at mighty long prices.

prices.

It pleased me very much when I went about the town to see the prices they had the rapacity to charge. I went into a shop to price a canvas water-bucket, the value of which, if I know anything of the cost of the foot of rope that forms the handle and the strip of sail cloth that forms the pail, could not at most be a shilling. "Six and ninepence, "said the shopman. You see he went a penty better than even the traditional lawyer for rapacity, I loved him for that. A month ago if I had wanted a canvas bucket I should have had to search the whole town for one. The shop-keeper was then so excited about the war that it would never have occurred to him that there was a market for camp equipments. But now—

that it would never have occurred to him that there was a market for camp equipments. But now—

«Canvas pails, sir? Certainly. We are selling these faster than we can get them. Yes. Six and ninepence.»

That's business. When you see the British shopkeeper looking after his shop like that you feel that you can trust the British soldier to be looking after his end of the business. All Capetown is just working away at untiling money out of the war. Things that soldiers want, things that shopkeepers think soldiers may think they want—the shops of Capetown are full of them, and are doing a roaring trade in them at treble and quadruple and quintuple prices. Business!

I go down to the docks to the South Arm, which the military have commandered as a landing-place for troops, and where a long range of great ware-houses is full of military stores. I confess I am expecting to see an indignant scene of unsystematic muddle and red tape incapacity. Not a bit of it.

A row of hig transports is lying alongside the long wharf. Gaugs of nitgers directed by Army Service Corps non-coms, are unloading goods—cases of cannel foods, bales of forage, boxes of biscnits, bugs of flour, a thousand and one things. And everything as it comes ashore is wheeled off to its own proper place in the long row of dock sheds, where, without a moment's delay, it is checked and tallied and neatly stacked. And ontaile the sheds on the other side from the wharf there are railway trucks standing, and articles of immediate need for the troops at the front, six or seven hundred miles up the line, are not put into store at all, but are wheeled through the sheds direct from the ship to the railway trucks. And calmly, without flurry or fluster, giving his orders quietly but shortly, a colonel of the A. S. C. moves about supervising and directing.

"We have no more stores here," he says, a than we think it is prudent to keep in reserve. Nearly everything as it is landed now sore straight up to the front. The captain here is working eighteer hours a day, and i

very smoothly, "Business!"
In one of the sheds there are boxes and cases and burrels and parcels of a thousand sorts, shapes, and sizes. These are all presents of comforts, luxuries, necessaries, unnecessaries, and advertisements for Tommy at

necessaries, and advertisaments for foundy ac-the front.

It seems at first glance a hopeless confusion, but when I come to look about I find that all the things are sorted out according to brigades and regiments, that presents for the troops at De Aar are together in one section, and those for the regiments at Modder in another, and that with each consignment of stores going to each military centre as large a consign-ment as possible of presents from home goes too.

to each military centre as large a consignment as possible of presents from home goes. In the hurry and bustle and bigness of war some confusion might be expected and excused. But there is no confusion about the A.S.C. This is business—hard, systematic, wholesale, English business A transport comes in, and as the men come marching down the gangway I expect to hear harrowing tales of discomfort and buf feeding. Not a bit of it. He has had a lovely voyage, he says, and the junk was a bit of all right. He is shown where to put his kit down, and sits about on packing cases, and writes letters home, and has tea with the hides of the Tommy's Welcome Fund. And an hour or so later, when he has been fed, I see him comfortably packed in railway carriages going off up country cheering as he goes.

Business' Good practical business!
I seek an opportunity to get a glimpse of the general manager of this great business undertaking at his work. I am told to be there at ten minutes past nine.

I arrive at five minutes pist nine and wait in an outer office for what seems an hour. I look at my watch and find it is eleven minutes past nine. I begin to doubt, when I remember that my watch and find it minute fast. It is exactly ten minutes past nine when a door is opened and my name is called.

I go into a long room in which are several seeds like the desks in the manager's office of a great railway company. And at each

called.

I go into a long room in which are several desks like the desks in the manager's office of a great railway company. And at each desk, bending over piles of papers, sits a high officer.

officer.

And at the end of the room, at a table which commands a view of all the rest of the room and all the other desks, sits a big, dark, stern man with a heavy monstache, intent upon papers. Before he looks up 1 have time to note the telephones and neatness and orderliness of the arrangement of the table. When he does look up he keeps his finger ou where he left off.

I begin to tell what I have to say. He looks at me with very keen bright grey-blue eyes, and before I have said ten words he seems to know all the rest, including that which I had planned artfully to lead up to. In ten words he says what he has to say. He asks me about something which he wants to know, hears what I have to say, remarks that he is very busy, and before I have quite realized that I have shaken Lands and said good morning he is bending down again over his papers, deep in a calculation at the point where he left off.

Lord Kitchener—for it is he—is engaged, they tell me, in reorganising the transport system.

Think of that—in time of war, in the midst

where he left off.

Lord Kitchener—for it is he—is engaged, they tell me, in reorganising the transport system.

Think of that—in time of war, in the midst of a campaign, he is doing for himself what the whole of Pall Mall would have bungled at for years in times of peace. But he thinks it is necessary, he knows that he can do it, and no one seems to have the slightest doubt that it will be a very advantageous thing to do. And I observe that of the men immediately around him many, down to the merest subordinates, are men whom he has trained and tried himself at the other end of Africa to know what he wants and to do what he wants.

The head manager has brought his submanagers along with him just as Sir Thomas Lipton or Sir Weetman Fearson or any other big English business man would do if he had a big new scheme to carry out.

Business—big, businesslike business!

I go elsewhere, to a house near the Houses of Parliament, to a camp where recruits are training, to a ship from which artillery is being landed, to a hospital where wounded men are lying, and everywhere I seem to come across a little greyheaded man with a very compact, well-knit figure and a resolute walk and a resolute look and very keen eyes.

And wherever he happens to be people turn found and look at him as he passes and hurry back for another look, and are so impressed that they almost forget to cheer. And wherever he goes, with his alert step and his grave, strong look, confident purpose and resolution seem to be spread around. He looks so thoughtful; everything he does seems so thoughtful, so well considered, part of a definite scheme.

I get a gimpse of him, alone in a big office room. It is a very small matter to him which I want to put before him, I am thinking. But he does not seem to think so. To him no detail seems uninportant. He considers it rapidly but thoughtfully, gives a decision and a reson for it, and then, that subject dismissed, remembers to say something on a subject that is very close to the heart of every Daily Mall enter and

Daily Mail writer and every Daily Mail reader too.

Lord Roberts is the man with a plan, the man who knows what he is going to do, and is taking every step necessary to do it. And the colonists, who were getting very anxious, are, since he has been among them, fuller of enthusiasm than ever, and that a quieter, more resolute, more real enthusiasm. And see how they are volunteering to him. A dozen bodies of irregular colonial horse are being raised; as many as are wanted can be raised.

raised.

Business! At last, real business!

CHARLES E. HANDS.

EXPERIENCIA DOCET.

Ruskin said that living in the country broadened the mind and taught us many things if only we kept our eyes and ears open and were willing to learn. The old philosopher of Coniston was right in this, as he was in his artistic criticism, for we have noticed that living in what may be called the country here does tend to teach one things one dit not know before, even if it does not actually broaden the mind in the sense understood by the departed writer. A residence in towleads one to imagine that in the really country suburbs all things are much the same as they are in the city, that it is as easy to sen! to the admacens at the country of the central streets. A short life in the country quickly disabases one's mind of this, and one learns that obstructions and obstacles exist which had never to be taken into account in the city. We are aware that these sentences are trite and partake something of the nature of platitudes, but they are prefatory to the adventures of a friend of ours dealing with an attempt to obtain household supplies in a belated district.

It happened thus. Our friend, whom we will call Hector Montgomery, lately took and which we will call Riverdiver. Montgomery is a comparatively recent arrival, but has made considerable progress with Spanish. The other day it came on him in the ordinary course of events that kerosene would be needed for the house. Enquiry from his mended that it could be bought in town for considerably less. This was the beginning of the training and the changador to train (additional). 30 Chan

be ready sin falla. At five we drove round to the store, but the case was not there, they had ejins sent a man for it to their other place, and it would be round in a minute. We waited and the minute ran into nearly quarter of an hour, so that we had to hurry the cabman to be in time for the train.

Arrived at the station a changador seized the case and rushed it off to the weighing machine with Montgomery tearing after it. As we strolled up an excited discussion was taking place and Montgomery training after it. As we strolled up an excited discussion was taking place and Montgomery rushed at us: al say, just see what this chap means, he says it can't go by this train. I must see the Gefe. Time was pressing so we rushed off to the Gefe and asked the reason. "Kerosene, sir." he replied, sis an explosive and can only go by a trent de peligro." We thanked him and went out. A railway friend met us and said, shook here, old chap, unofficially I don't mind telling you that if you wrap the box up in brown paper it can go." Of course owing to having been late at the store the case was not wrapped, but stood naked, with "Kerosene, Lyddite Brand," in brilliant crimson lettering inches big, staring the whole world in the face. When we got lack to Montgomery and explained the matter, he had to hire another changador to carry the case into one of the offices to send it as an sencomienda, which the porter had told him he could do. We borrowed ablue penel and q rinted in beautiful lettering, as artistic as the short space of time would allow, the name and address of Montgomery. Then the clerk at the office said, soll you cannot despatch that from here, it must go from the other side of the station." At this moment the whistle of our departing train pierced the air and, Montgomery swore fiercely for three minutes. He said that the man at the house had nothing to do for a couple of days and he would send him into town the first thing with a blank cheque and instructions to draw on him to any reasonable amount, but to see the k

pole.

Then he called another changador, and told him to wrap the kerosene case in an old sacking. The changador was delighted to do it, but he had no old sack. Montgomery gave him a dollar and begged him to scour the town and find one. About twenty nimutes later the changador came back with the most disreputable and highly scented old sack we have yet met with, and slowly and tenderly in the grey twilight, which was creeping up, he swathed the kerosene case and hid the damning words «Kerosene Lyddite Brand,» from the view of an enquiring guard. Then the procession started again for the train—it was about two hours later—and Montgomery got in and the changador deposited the evil smelling sack and its contents in the carriage. Hardly had he done so when the guard come up and said that a package of that nature must go in in the second class, and with a weary sigh Montgomery heaved himself up again, called another changador and had the case carted into the second class, where he sat by it grimly guarding it till the arrival at Riverdievr. The train stops but a short time at this station, and Montgomery in the absence of any porter had to unload the nasty, dirty bundle himself.

Later in the evening we made up the cost of the case:

Later in the evening we made up	the co
the case:	
Cost of case	\$3.90
Cab to station	1.00
Changado: to weighing machine.	30
Do. to «encomienda» office	20
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Cost of sack	1.00
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TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

SUMMARY FROM DAILY PRESS.

Great Britain.

MAR. 27.—Advices from the Orange Free State say that heavy and continued rains have impeded military operations.—The Times publishes a telegram saying that two regiments of lancers had attacked the Boers near Brandfort, who in return attempted to capture them. The British Jesses were slight.—A telegram from Maseru (Basutolaud) says that a British force had occupied Ladybrand, but was compelled to withdraw before the attacks of the Boers.—The Boer commandant Olivier is reported to have passed near Maseru, on his way to join the Boer forces in the north of the Free State.—A Pretoria telegram of the 23rd says that Gen. Joubert had retuned there from Kroonstad, full of hopes for future war operations.—Gen. Methuen is reported to have arrived at Taungs, to the north of Fourteen Streams.—Telegrams from Barkly West state that the Boers have reoccupied Pophenel and are compelling the rebels of Herbert district to join the Roer forces.—The Duke of Norfolk has left for South Africa.—It is said the Prince of Wales will not be present at the opening of the Paris exposition.—A Shimonstown telegram announces the departure for St. Helean of the Boer prisoners captured at Paardeberg, including 10 cases of typhoid fever.

MAR. 28.—Sir Alfred Milner has arrived at Maseru. It is expected that his presence there will prevent the Boers from obtaining assistance in Basutoland. Another telegram says he arrived at Bloemfontein.—Telegrams to various London papers announce the death at Pretoria of General Piet Joubert, commander—in-chief of the Boer forces. His death is said to have been caused by injuries received from a fall from his horse some time ago.—A British force of 2,000 men is encamped at Clocolan (on the road between Ladybrand and Picksburg) to impede the march of Commandant Olivier—At Bloemfontein preparations are making for the movement north toward the Trausvaal.—Telegrams from Kroonstad state that Commandant Olivier has arrived as felly at Grabber, a small town between Ladybrand and Bloemfontein preparati

South Kensington. His remains will be taken to Paris for interment.

Mar. 29.—It is reported from Brandfort that Commandant Olivier has arrived at Winburg, where he has 25,000 men, under his command.—On Monday the British forces had several skirmishes with the enemy north of Ladybrand, losing one wounded and three prisoners.—On Sunday there was a fight on the Modder river, the British losses being 10 wounded and 3 prisoners.—At Warrenton the British were attacked by the Boers, who were repulsed, the British having one officer and several men wounded.—Gen. Roberts elegraphs that the Boers are effecting a complete reorganization of their forces and propose to move south.—Another dispatch says that Gen. Villebois Marenil proposes to strike the British line of communications.—Gen. Clements is reported to have found two large guns buried at Fauresmith.—The Irish members of parliament are organizing a protest against the celebration of the union of Great Britain and Ireland.—At Nottingham yesterday Sir Edward Grey said that parliament would support the government in prosecuting the war, and that the liberal party will intervene only after the complete submission of the Transvaal and Free State.

Mar. 30.—The Queen has requsted Lord Roberts totansmit to Mrs. Joubert ber consoli-

the war, and that the liberal party will, intervene only after the complete submission of the Transwal and Free State.

MAR. 30.—The Queen has requsted Lord Roberts to transmit to Mrs. Joubert her condolences on the death of her husband, Gren Joubert, sinot forgetting to say that England has always considered him a brave soldier and chivalrous adversarys. (This is enough to make the sjingoess desperate.)—Telegranis from Pretoria state that the funeral of Gen. Joubert was attended by delegations and tokens of respect from every part of the country. Innunerable telegranis were received, among them messages of condolence from the Presidents of France and Switzerland and the Emperors of Germany and Anstra-Hungary.—The British prisoners sent wreaths, accompanied with appreciative inscriptions,—It is stated from Lourengo Marques that the British are concentrating at Elandshagite, and that the Boers are marching against them.—From Kimberley it is reported that C.A. Drummond has arrived at Barkly West and is moving toward Mafeking with supplies.—The Loudon press criticises adversely the award given in the arbitration, of claims of British investors against Portugal in regard to the Lourengo Marques railway. The Times says the award will at least pay interest on the Claims.—The celebrated war correspondent and author Archibald Forbes is dead.

MAR, 31.—Lord Roberts telegraphs he is advised that the Boers are abandoming Brandfort and are retiring to the north. He states that the losses of the British in Turusday's fights are more considerable than at first advised. The latest reports give them as 2

officers and 19 soldiers killed, and 10 officers and 159 soldiers wounded. The battle occurred at Karac kopje the Boers being repulsed. They are said to have retreated to Boardford after the battle.—It is said that the Boers at Brandfort number only 6,000 men.—A telegram from Mazerp says President Steynisth threatening to shoot all the burghers who refuse to take up arms against the British. (Sir Alfred Milner forgets that we had this tient of news a fortnight ago, or more)—Cambridge has again beaten Oxford in the annual boat race on the Thames.

MAR. 28.—An agitation is going on throughout Italy in favor of a constituent assembly.—Mark [18] in favor of a constituent assembly.

Mark [28]—An agitation is going on through in the latter of a constituent assembly.—Mark [18] in favor of a constitue

Item of news a fortnight ago, or more.)—Cambridge has again beaten Oxford in the annual boat race on the Thanus.

APRIL 1.—Under yesterday's date the formal corrects its special telegram of the British losses at Karree Siding (not Karach, the casualties being given as 2 officers and 2 godifiers killed, 8 officers and 159 soldiers wounded, and 3 soldiers missing. The Boers are said to have removed 50 wounded nen. The Boers are said to have retired in perfect order.—It is said that a detachment of Boers is encamped at Paardeberg.—The English press is becoming anxious over the inactivity of the British forces, concluding that if decisive steps are not taken at once some disaster will result.—A Simonstown telegram says that typhoid fever continues to rage among the Boer prisoners, and that their departure for 8. Helena has been deferred. Twelve fatal cases have already occurred.

APR, 2.—Lord Roberts advises the war office that a British force under Col. Broadwood returning from Thabanchu, was surprised at the Modder river crossing, near the Bloemfontein waterworks, losing 150 killed and wounded, 200 prisoners, 7 guns and its train of provisions and munitions. Gen. French went at once to protect the withdrawal of the British force. The Daily Chronicle says the seven guns were recaptured, but the war office has no confirmation of the report, The report that the Boers had gut the water supply is also unconfirmed.—It is stated that the Boers have open the story of the state of the British prisoners behind them, 12 of whom are officers.—The novelist Rider Haggard has gone to South Africa. (This is a very unfair advantage to take of an unsuspecting enemy. Spain.

Spain.

MAR. 27.—The queen-regent yesterday signed the debt conversion law.

MAR. 28.—A freight train was derailed at the North station of Madrid last night, smashing up 16 wagons.—The senate to-day adopted the bill prohibiting labor on holidays.—The Argentine schoolship "Sarmiento» left Barcelona to-day for Algiers.

The Spanish fluores minister has

loan to-day for Algiers.

MAR. 29.—The Spanish finance minister has announced that he will make some modifications in his new tax on alcohol, to facilitate its adoption by the cortes.—The commercial associations throughout the country are organizing for Sunday public manifestations against the adoption of the budget.

MAR, 30.—The government has prohibited the projected manifestations for Sunday next. The clambers of commerce recomment the closing of all shops on Sunday. (What a punishment that will be!)

APR. 1.—The proposed closing was only partly realized, being postponed in some cities, and made effective only part of the day in others.

France.

France.

MAR. 27.—The Aurore says that the Duke of Orleans is indisposed (poor fellow!) because an Englishman struck him in the face with a whip for approving the caricatures of Queen Victoria.—The opening of the Paris exposition was to-day fixed for April 14.

MAR. 28.—The Matin insists that the Prince of Wales will be present at the imaguration of the Paris exposition.—The Paris evening papers call attention to the probable occupation of Delagoa bay by Great Britain, and insist that France should undertake to protect weaker nations (such as Madagascar?).

MAR. 30.—An Algiers telegram says the

weaker nations (such as Madigascar?).

MAR. 30.—An Algiers telegram says the
Algerine rilemen have occupied the oasis of
Inghar and Tidikelt with a loss of two officers
and nine men killed. The defeated Arabs are
said to have lost 600 killed, 1,000 wounded and
6:0 prisoners (which is absurd).

MAR. 31.—The mortal remains of Councillor Souza Correa were deposited in the yault of his family at Montmartre to-day.

APR. 1.—The largest steamer built in France, the «Savoic», was launched to-day. Her tomage will be 15,400.

United States.

Apr. 1.— A bill is under discussion in the senate creating special customs rates for Porto Rican products.

Rican products.

APR. 2.— Mr. William Davis, assistant secretary of state, who recently visited the Transvaal, has resigned his office in order to be free to espouse the cause of the Boers. He proposes to give public conferences throughout the United States, to explain the situation in that country and the causes of the war. He favors American intervention.

Italy

MAR. 27.—In reply to an interpellation, the minister of foreign affairs informed the chamber of deputies that Brazil asks for a diminution of one third of Italy's import duties on Brazilian coffee, and that Italy is disposed to

demands.

MAR, 30.— There was a tunultuous session of the Italian chamber to-day. The opposition threw paper balls at the presiding officer and shouted wold with the ministers! Out with the president! The chamber was guarded by a military force.

APR, I.— The competent parliamentary commission has approved the commercial accord between Italy and the United States.— It is said that negotiations have been opened between the Brazilian uninister and the Vatican to substitute a nuncio for the internuccio it Brazil and for the appointment of a Brazilian cardinal.

Germany.

MAR, 28.—The reichstag to day passed the estimates and adjourned to April 24th.—A Portuguese representative has arrived at Berlin to explain the attitude Portugal will assume in case the award is given against her in the Lourenço Marques railway question. The object is to prevent British intervention in the affairs of the Lourenço Marques colony.

Miscellaneous.

MAR, 27.—A Brussels telegram says that a physician named Dr. Edwards has made some astonating cures of mental diseases.—A Yokolana, telegram says that a Russian squadron has arrived at Chemulpo (Corea) to support a request for territory which the care has made upon China.—A Pekin telegram says a bloody fight has occurred in the province of Petchili between imperial troops and 1,500 members of a secret society.

MAR, 28.—In a railway collision year, China and China and China a collision year. China and China and

Mar. 28.—In a railway collision near Glas-w, Scotland, 3 persons were killed and 17

injured.

MAR. 29.—A Shanghai telegram says the Russians have landed troops at Masampo, in Corea. An ontbreak of hostilities between Russia and Japan is considered inminent.—The president of the Swiss federal council made public the award in arbitration on the Lourenço Marques railway question, condemning the Portuguese government to pay an indemnity of 15 30,000 francs to the British bondholders.

MAR. 20.—The Dathers.

MAR, 50.— The Portuguese government hows keen satisfaction over the decision of he Berne arbitrators and will pay the award tonce, which is only a third of the amount lemanded.

demanded.

Apr. 2.— A Yokohama dispatch denies the reported landing of Russian troops at Chemulpo, Corea.— The Antarctic explorer Borteligrevink has arrived in New Zeahand. He says he has discovered the magnetic pole.

THE OVERCROWDING OF LONDON.

If the overcrowding of London has nothing to compare with it in history, that is because London itself admits of no historical comparison. At the beginning of the century London hat self admits of no historical comparison. At the beginning of the century London had fewer people inhabiting it than it now has living in a state of evercrowding alone. The census of 1801 gave London a population of 800,000 people. To-day London has 900,000 people living within its borders in defiance of the law, with some two millions living just within the legal limits (which is not a necessary health standard), and nearly two millions more living under proper hygienic conditions. It is this unprecedented growth of London which has brought about the unprecedented overcrowding. London contains more people than the three great continental capitals of Paris, Berlin and Vienna put together. It has more people living in a state of overcrowding than comprise the total population of Glasgow or Liverpool, or, in deed, of any other city throughout the whole British empire. What is more, the population is growing, and promises to go on growing, at a me more rapid than anything that has gone before. In fact, the London water commission of type sestimated that London thirty years hence would have a population of 11,000,000! For the moment let us see what we have

gone before. In fact, the London water commission of 1892 estimated that London this years hence would have a population of 11,000,000!

For the moment let us see what we have made of our present population of 4,500,000.

We have seen that one-fifth of this population is illegally overcrowded, that one tenth is living in "the soul-destroying conditions" of the one-roomed home, that some 200,000 fare housed in block dwellings, and, worse than all, that numbers are housed in the workhonse because they can't get ordinary accommodation outside. As a supplement to this, let me add that London has an average of 68,500 of its people in workhonses, or a more than the combined populations of Exeter, Canterbury and Dorchester. We have more children in our poor law schools than is represented by the whole population of Warwick. London also accommodates 35,000 of its people in common lodging-houses, equal to the entire population of either of the rail-way towns of Crewe or Darlington, One in four of the population of Condon dies in a public institution, one in eight dies in the workhonse or workhonse infirmary, and one in every twenty is direct to a condon the entire population—roughly a million and a quarter—fall below Mr. Charles Booth's chronic poverty line.

These are terrible figures. Nevertheless, whatever we may say or do, London is bound to grow. She is the capital of the kingdom, the sent of the empire, and the port of the world. So long as these conditions last London must keep on growing. Attempts to stop its growth lave always failed and always will fail. "Lest London be too great to fear God or honor the king." is a far-away cry, lost in the remoteness of Tudor times, when London land barely half a million people. "England will shortly be London and London England!" was James I's cry of remonstrance. Queen Elizabeth, before him, had tried to stem the tide. London then inspired. What we have to do is to face this growth, not to lament it, and to be ready to meet the yet larger growth which is bound to come. —London Daily News.

THE PARANA' MOSQUITO.

Our friend Bulfin, of the Southern Cross, has been having a little vacation among the islands of the Parand delta and has made the acquaintance of the mosquito, which inhabits that little known part of the world. We are glad to say that Editor Bulfin is a deeply religious man and possesses a very sympathetic nature. He would n'ttell a swhoppers for the world, upless you really desired him to do so—and then, of course, the responsibility is yours. This brings me to speak of the Delta Mosquito—a fowl that has been very much maligned. You may object, on scientific grounds, to hive the mosquito classified as poultry but it is the most sensible designation available undeathe somewhat unmand and painful circumstances. The Delta mosquito is a largeboned if full blooded, sinewy, deep-chested, lusty fellow, but he is not the cannibal that so many nervous people would fain have you believe him to be. He roars and trumpets and blusters a great deal more than he bites. It is true that when he does bite he puts his whole heart into the work and an appreciation of his thoroughness will remain with you for a week after his visit. But I have not found him bloodthirsty unless when provoked. My experience is that the mosquito will respect you if you trust him. Put him upon his honour, throw yourself upon his mercy and your defencelessness shall be unto you as proof armour, more or less—probably less. But get behind or under a mesquito netting and the moment he finds you there he will swear a death fend against you and he will lie in ambush and wait for you or yours for weeks and wait for you or yours for weeks and went when the time is ripe for his premeditated crime he will have his direverge. I found this out on the Chana and looked in. He pulled at the net, shook it and then insulted me in the most vehement, uncalled-for manner. I read on, resolving not to take any notice of the intruder, but he remained. After a short flight of a recommitting nature, he returned in a fearful passion and nearly went int

else. I tried him again and again, waited for him with the bed cleared for action, but he never came.

Others have stories of a like kind to tell of mosquitoes. Here is one, for example, told by Messrs D. W. Lowe and Alex. J. MacNally regarding the Parand mosquitoes which they once encountered off Arroyo Seco in the province of Santa Fé. They were on board a large steam launch which they moored to the bank for the night. They rolled themselves in blankets and lay down. The mosquitoes stabbed them through the blankets. They then went ashore and borrowed from the station master of Arroyo Seco a large cauvas waggon covera stiff as a board and as tough as cow hide. They rolled themselves up in this when they returned to the humch and hoped for sleep. The mosquitoes came and day them ont. It was a sultry night but, obeying the instincts of self preservation, the persecuted men hay down on the bottong of the launch and roofed themselves with a few borrowed sheets of corrugated iron. Then the mosquitoes went outside near the water line, bit therough the hull and drew blood again. Messrs Lowe and McNally then according to their narrative, temporarily abandoned the haunch in order to save their lives and also to prevent the launch from being scuttled. I write this story as I heard it.

But mark one circumstance. They began by distrusting the mosquitoes. It was the net that began trouble. You will rarely, if ever, see an Islander with a net. When the mosquitoes become too numerous and quarelsome, as they do sometimes about sundown, the Islander goes on the windward side of his house and lights a fire of dried grass, upon which he piles green herbs and branches, and raises a snoke that makes the district uninhabitable to animated nature—including his family. When the trouble is over the family comes back. The Rr mosquitoes meanwhile have moved on to eat some other family, and you will not see them again for several days.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor

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

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RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 3rd, 1900.

WE HAVE now finished the first quarter of the year and the revenue returns show a very serious decrease compared with last year, which presented a decrease from 1898. From all quarters and in every particular, business shows a falling off. In one direction only do a failing on. In the direction only do we find increased receipts, and that is in the internal revenue department, where the new consumption taxes are yielding increased returns. These are direct taxes, and as a very considerable direct taxes, and as a very considerable part of them come from stamping stocks of merchandise, they are larger than they are likely to be in succeeding quarters. The annual registry taxes for establishments selling the merchandise subject to stamp taxes, are also paid the first quarter, and contribute to subject to stamp taxes, are as a paid the first quarter, and contribute to the favorable returns. In view of all this we should like to ask if the minister of finance is still of the opinion that our business difficulties are only transitory, and that we are soon to have a return of prosperity? Can he not see that he is flogging to death a sick horse? Can he not understand that a heavy decrease in imports means a decreased revenue in the custom-house? Will he not bein the custom-house? Will be not be-lieve that empty warehouses and sus-pended trade mean loss and threaten ruin that the temporary ruin of our com-merce, even for a brief period, implies a serious injury to every other depart-ment of industry, and a no less serious ment of industry, and a no less scrious loss to the treasury? If men are trans-acting no business, how can they be expected to pay more taxes? The painful fact is not yet half described. Few merchants care to talk of their embar-rassments except with intimate friends, rassuents except with intimate Friends, and it is not easy therefore to know their position. But enough is-known to permit us to say that the business situation in Brazil is extremely critical, and that the great majority of business men have lost all hope in the future. If the minister doubts this, let him dismiss his orderlies, lay aside his official character, and then go around among the shops and offices and talk with business men as one man talks to another. If men as one man talks to another. he can discover any signs of prosperity in this way, he can do much better than we can. No one wants to see the treasury embarrassed; everyone wishes to help the minister in every legitimate object. But what can we do? The

laws are made by novices who are governed by selfish or corrupt purposes, and they are enforced with an animus which they are enforced with an animus when shows that the government is treating us as subjects rather than as a free people. For much less than we are enduring governments have been overthrown. The first open resistance of the American colonies against Great Britain was on account of stamp taxes. The resistance of the Catalans to-day, and which may lead to the overthrow of the present Spanish government, is on account of vexations licence and reaccount of vexatious needed and registry taxes. And some fine morning Minister Murtinho will wake up to find himself besieged by an infuriated populace, maddened by the vexations he has heaped upon them, half starved through the privations they have suffered, and made desperate by the wrongs he has inflicted upon them.

ONR of the great misfortunes of this country is that a very large number of persons are directly or indirectly dependent on the government for their livelihood. The matural effect of such dependence is to create subservience, destroy self-respect and debase national character. Accordingly, when under these adverse circumstances a public functionary displays independence, we feel that he is entitled to respect and encouragement. But the jacobins, whose intolerant and despotic spirit makes them think otherwise, are savagely attacking Dr. Coelho Rodrigues, prefect of the Federal District, and Dr. Benedicto Valladares, director of the municipal bureau of public instruction, for having expressed admiration for the civic courage displayed by Councillor Andrade Figueira.

It must be confessed that the officials of the postoffice are absolutely lawless, for there is no other word for it. The constitution and laws of the country guarantee the inviolability of private correspondence, and yet the average postoffice clerk no more scruples to open a letter than he does to carry off an illustrated paper. We have had letters opened repeatedly, and we have seen special clerks in the postoffice examining and opening suspected parcels. A registered letter just received, containing a a postal vale, with a declaration on the outside that it contained so many mibrels, was deliberately cut open to enable the inquisitive official to see whether there was a fine in it for him. He should have sent for us to open the envelope in his presence, but he preferred the illegal and unserupplous method of cutting the envelope himself. Of course there is no remedy for these abuses. We have again and again complained of them, but nothing is done. The official is above the law.

This civic contage displayed by Councillor Andrade Figueira in resisting illegal demands of the police authorities has had, as we ventured to hope, the beneficial effect of rousing public opinion and leading to a useful and thorough discussion in which it is conclusively shown that those authorities have been systematically engaged in violating the laws intended to protect personal liberty. To this abuse people have hitherto patiently submitted either because they did not know their rights, or because they had no confidence in the execution of the laws promising protection. This is no mere party question, but a matter of general interest affecting not only Brazilians of all parties and classes, but also foreigners who reside in this country, and now that it has been brought before the public and the courts of justice, it will, we hope, continue to be agitated until it is possible to remedy an evil which, directly and indirectly, has largely contributed to the misfortunes of the country.

It gives us unalloyed satisfaction to see that the stock-raisers and merchants of Argentina are unanimously in favor of a sanitary accord with Brazil. Nothing could be more desirable, unless it be a sanitary accord with the whole world. There has been so much discord during past years, that a reversal of the relationship can not fail to be agreeable to everyone concerned. There seems to have been some sort of a convention—we will not call it an accord—arranged last year, when President Roca came up to see us, but as no one was in earnest about it and the sanitary representatives on both sides were concerned only in extending and solidifying their official authority, nothing practical came of it. The Brazilian official made some very humiliating concessions, while the Argentine apparently did not make the slightest effort to keep the agreement. He found plenty of pretexts for imposing quarantine, after the pic-nic was over, and he did it. Since then, we have been laving all sorts of quarantine complications. And we have lead an unexpected epidemic to add a new perplexity to our embarrassments. Under sach circumstances, a rational accord will be most welcome, but we need one more epidemic in our midst before we can hope for complete relief—and that epidemic is sa change of heart,. No accord invented by the sanitary officials of any South American republic will ever help us out of our troubles.

It is their business to confuse and complicate matters, and they will do it. To expect them to remove the obstructions now imposed upon commerce, is to expect them to commit saticide. The practical way out of the difficulty is to first abolish all sanitary dictatorships, the next is to prolibit quarantines as customarily imposed, the next is to charge all expenses to the country imposing restrictions, and then the next is to organize an advisory commission composed of steamship agents, merchants and railway men todevise means for treating cases of infectious diseases o ccurring on shipboard or found on railway trains. It is everybody's business to check the spread of an epidemic, and we believe the business men should now have a try at it, seeing that the doctors have failed-

INDEPENDENT JOURNALISM.

We have freedom of the press. Nothing is wanting in this direction. In this fact is the strongest guarantee we have for the maintainance of freedom for the people. There can never be an irredeemable wrong so long as a people have freedom of utterance by means of the press. Few among us stop to consider just what this freedom means and to what it tends. There is no danger of overestimating the force of this fact. The press of a country is a true reflex of the intellectual and moral state of the people by which it is maintained. By means of the press any one may safely form a judgment as to the character of the people. It is inevitable that it should reflect the status of a people for it must be supported by those who approve of its general course, so that what sells and circulates shows the claracter of its patrons. In a country where that what sells and circulates shows the character of its putrons. In a country where partisanship rises supreme over all other considerations will be found a purely partisan press, and there will be found no organ of independent discussion.

It is only when a people advance beyond the boundaries of parties and become widely patriotic that there will be found candour and an honest search after the truth and what will bless the general public. In our own case this fact and course finds illustration. We have no independent press, as independence is understood by the English reader. We have no journal which cares or darest to discuss all sides of a vital question. There are those which discuss any side of any matter but no one which will seek to ascertain what is the truth for the sake of truth. The ideal newspaper will approve what is right wherever found and condemn what is wrong by whomsever done or tolerated. It will praise a government for one thing and it will criticize it for another.

eriment for one thing and it will criticize it for another.

It will care nothing for the success of any party except as that party stands for some principle which will bless the public. Such a paper we have not seen among us except in foreign journalism, or rather in none except inforcing in journalism, or rather in none except informals printed in a foreign tongue. The line of development of the press will be along the course of caudour and independence. Some day we shall see great Argentine papers with only one policy and that of absolute fairness towards every body and every thing, a paper which will have no friends or enemies to influence its utterances. We shall not see personal cumity made the reason of public attack and persistent malignment as we now see. Then the paper will have no policy to sustain except that which is wise and good, and this will follow free discussion. This is done largely in the papers printed in foreign Languages, perhaps because they have no motive to mix in political matters affecting parties, but whatever the reason, such is the fact, and it follows that they have the widest influence and are the ablest journals, so recognized by the wisest Argentines themselves. Party journals can never be greater than their party, while an independent paper may be as great as the principles it advocates.—Buenes Aires Herald.

COFFEE NOTES

-The Companhia de Carris Urbanos has raised its freight on coffee to 350 reis per bag. Had it been a foreign steamship co there would have been an indignant protest

PROVINCIAL NOTES

-At Petropolis on last Saturday a bronze to this gentleman by friends and admirers

-On the 27th ult. an official of the Ric Grande state treasury was arrested for a defalcation. Great sympathy is expressed for the prisoner because he has been in the public service 40 years and is the father of a numerous

—A telegram from Uruguayana on the 27th ult. announces the assassination of Sr. João Mello, editor of a paper called the *Poco*. If Counte could see the works of his followers in that blood-stained state, he would assuredly repudiate every one of them. If

-An exchange says that a planter near S. Carlos do Pinhal, São Paulo, has refused an offer of 1,000,000\$ for his coffee plantation. offer of 1,000,000\$ for his collect plantation. That's just where we differ from the said planter. If we had a plantation worth 2,000,000\$ at the present time, and in view of present tendencies, we should take 1,000,000\$ for it, cash down, and consider that we had been fortunate.

-Mail advices from Manáos state that the steamer «Belem» left that port for the Rio Acre on 26th February, with a military expedition of 100 men and 12 officers. The dispatch boats «Juruenta» and «Tocantius» left for the same destination at the same time. The expedition arrived at Porto Central on March 14 and anchored. The «Tocantius» then proceeded to the Acre and anchored at Puerto ceeded to the Acre and anchored at Puerto Alonso on Murch 25. A conference with the adventurer Luiz Galvez resulted in his agreeing to obey the orders of the Brazilian government and to depose his arms. The Amazonas delegate, Sr. Lopo Netto, then interposed and offered Galvez recourses to leave the country. Galvez said he had poligations of Soa cooş to meet (2), but Sr. Lopo objected. It was finally arranged to pay him 440,009, Galvez to turn over everything to the Amazonas representative.

-In the legislature of the state of Rio de Janeiro a very singular bill has been reported by the committees on the constitution and the budget. The governor of that state, our budget. The governor of that state, our readers will remember, vetoed the budget and has since been collecting taxes and spending public money without legislative authoriza-tion. The two committees in their report say that the governor could not constitutionally do this and that his action is extra-legal and constitutes a financial dictatorship. The bill reported by the committees is intended to put an end to this dictatorship by extending last year's budget to the present year. But a part of the present year has already elapsed, and taxes during this period have been collected taxes during this period have been collected and public money has been spent. The bill accordingly provides that the extension of last year's budget to the present year "shall take effect counting [eigenarâ a contar] from the 1st of last January." The scope of this provision is not very clear; but, if it is intended to legalise the governor's action, it is assuredly unconstitutional. We do not think it possible that the constitution of the state of Rio de Janeiro can confer on the legislature the faculty of legalising violations of the law. Such a faculty, containing as it does the germ of political dissolution, would virtually establish an absolute government in the state of Rio de Janeiro. As long as the laws continue to be violated with impunity by those whose business it is to carry them into execution, so long will the people, having no confidence in legal methods, continue to circulate reports of real or imaginary plots and revolutions.

RAILROAD NOTES

-The removal of the Leopoldina Co.'s offices to Rua da Lapa began on Friday last.

-It is stated that the Leopoldina company is paying 40,000\$ a year rental for their new offices on Rua da Lapa. To the old resident who knows the building, it seems like paying the value of the property in rent every two

-The January receipts of the Central Bahia railway were 170.719\$240, against 91,595\$270, in the same month of las year, showing a very satisfactory increase of 79,123\$970. The number of passengers carried was 10,787, and the quantity of merchandise 7,065,789 kilo-grammes against 10,512 passengers and 3,619,-181 kilos of merchandise in the same month of last year.

-The minister of finance has refused to ancel the fine of 35.689\$692 imposed on the União Sorocabana e Ituana for not paving in União Sorocabana e Ituana for not paying in within the prescribed period the taxes on transportation collected by that road for the months, February to September, 1898. The taxes collected amounted to 178,4184,64. It is safe enough to play pranks with the foreign debenture holders, but the company can not do that with the national treasury.

-The estimated traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway for the week ending March 24th, were 230,390\$, against 232,874\$ in the corresponding week of last year, showing a decrease of 2,4845000. The higher rate of exchange (8¼ d. this year against 6 29/32 d. last) change (8.4 d. tins year against 8 29/3/2 d. hist) turned this currency decrease into a sterling increase, the equivalents being χ 7.920 this year against χ 6.702 last year, showing an increase of χ 1,218. The aggregate feechpts since 1st January have been χ 126,421, against χ 105,840 last year, giving an increase in sterling of χ 20,581.

The new tariffs on the Leopoldina railway went into effect on the 1st inst, and have car went into effect on the 1st inst, and have caused violent resistance in some places. At Briburgo, on the Cantagallo line, a disorderly group invaded the station enclosure and committed considerable damage, breaking the switches and tearing up rails on the sidings. The station was dominated by the mob during the day and traffic was interrupted. At three other points on the same line the track was torn up. The manager has asked the state government for protection and a police force has been sent to Friburgo.

SHIPPING NOTES

The Italian cruiser "Etruriah arrived at Balia on the 27th, after a cruise to Trindade island. Are the Italians also casting covetous eyes on this "pearl of the South Seas."

-The Portuguese str. «Alvares Cabral» was towed into the port of Fortaleza, Ceará, on the 31st ult, with a broken shaft, by coasting steamer offrazile. The agents hwill send a steamer at once to receive passengers and mails.

—The passengers who embarked in Rio on the 29th inst. for Bahia, Pernambuco and New the 29th that. For Bahfa, Pernambuco and New York in the Lamport & Holt steamer Words-worth, were the following: Mr. and Mrs. Bruno Rogner, Messrs, Paulo Pujos, George W. Smith. Antonio T. Magalhāes, Alfredo Meyer, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Thuillier and 28 third class.

The passengers who arrived in Rio on the 26th ulto. by the Lamport & Holt steamer 20th unto. by the Lamport & Holt steamer #Buffons from New York, Pernambuco and Bahia, were the following: Mrs. Mendonga, Mrs. Gana, Dr. and Mrs. M. Agapito, Messis, G. Schmidt, Fontes, E. Strange, M. Fernandes and servant, W. Walker, E. Espinola and 5 third-class. There was also 1 first-class passenger in transit to the River Plate.

—We hear that it is practically decided to turn over the Lloyd Brazileiro steamship property to a national syndicate. In that case a no foreigners need apply, a And the service will continue as before. It seems to us a serious mistake to continue important public services under management which can not give the very best results. The coasting traffic can be almost indefinitely developed, to the reciprocal advantage of both the country and the company, but it will never be done under management like that of the old Lloyd Brazileiro company. -We hear that it is practically decided to

FLORES ISLAND QUARANTINE.

A correspondent of the Review of the River Plate writes as follows of his experiences at the Flores island lazaretto, that purgatory of the unfortunate traveller seeking to land at

Montevideo:—

In fulfilment of my promise to give you some notes of my experience at Flores island during the five days quarantine to which all passengers from Buenos Aires are condenmed, I send you the following which will show you that the treatment at the hands of the Urugayan authorities has not improved in the slightest degree.

We haveled on the stone into at 2,200 m.

slightest degree.

We landed on the stone jetty at 7,30 a.m. last Friday (2/3/900), 30 first-class passengers, some 20 second and about 80 third class. We were immediately marched off to the 2nd Cuerpo», and as my luggage was such as I could personally carry, I took same to my room, Until roam there was much difficulty in the distribution of the insufficient accommodation for the first and second class passengers.

Not a bed, or anything had been as yet

Not a bed, or anything had been as yet prepared for our reception.

Our room, No. 5, was occupied by 7 persons with a total floor area of 28 square metres, say 4 metres per head, of which 1/2 was occupied by each individual's bed.

a metres per head, of which 1/2 was occupied by each individual's bed.

Fortunately there was unlimited ventilation: 2 sides of the room were practically composed of doors and windows. I got one end of the room and had two sconocidoss between self and the rest of the crew. At 10,30 a.m. the breakfast bell sounded, and the meal provided was a fair specimen of all our subsequent repasts, and so I will try to describe it.

«Fiambre, sopa, puchero, estofado, bifes, queso (sin dulce), frata (um durazno!), café. Almost every dish garlic and grease; very few vegetables! The table wine was undrinkable, even to the majority of second-class passengers. Absolutely no cleanliness anywhere! Insufficient rapkins for 30 people, and for all to be seated, we had to fetch all the chairs from all the 1st and 2nd class bedrooms.

After each meal each person decamped to his contraction of the co

After each meal each person decamped to his room carrying chair and napkin in order to insure their possession at the next meal. Soup plates were insufficient to go round, so the 1st batch of people had to hurry up in order that the later ones might use same, subsequent to a trip to the kitchen sida y vuelta por la ventanilla; w this last is an undescribably ditty affair. The coffee spoons which were on the table were taken from it to provide for the want of same in the scuerpo primeros and we were supplied with table spoons for our coffee! All the bedrooms and tables for first and

second-class passengers were attended to by only 3 men, and this naturally means slovenly lustiness or otherwise incomplete attendance to even the most ordinary service. In fact the service is what you might expect in the lowest fondas of the Paseo Colfo or Boca in Buenos Aires. The beds were made up with old straw mattresses, and the first night most of the passengers had no sheets nor pillows. Next day the missing sheets and pillows, also napkins, were provided. The quarantine itself is a most bare-faced fraud, as anyone who cares to can manage to mix with people of the other «cnerpos,» and the lazareto servants pass from one part to the other with impunity. I myself was frequently in contact with the passengers in the other a cnerpos. The greatest shame, in my opinion, is the so-called ho spital, which is attached (absist onen) to the cemetery, or vice-versa. The three rooms are vanting. The floors are tiled and damp, and in spite of the so-called arefacciones the rain of Tuesday night flooded the whole place. On the Monday a poor fellow, English, had been landed off a cargo boat as he was too weak to travel, and so he was quartered in this hospital and an enfermero sat up with him all night. On Tuesday he was much better, thanks to some medicine. The only commodity given him was a bed brought from the flavareto, and this was soaked through on the Tuesday night (and the painters had just color-washed the walls and painted the cellings). Not a tile of the roof is tied down; some are weighed down with big stones put on top (a refacciones ! so). Due to the wettings from general debility. I and two of my companions managed to get a good deal of liberty, chiefly I fancy, through not asking permission and not turning round inquisitively when the sentry called or whistled for us to come back. You see he could not pursue us, for fear the rest of his flock might stampede. It was for us a case of a "ignorance is bliss," The only part of the island we did not visit was the trace and front of the Comandancia and the lig

LOCAL NOTES

- It is expected that the President will return to Rio on the 18th inst.

—As an experiment the Jornal do Brazil has commenced publishing an evening edition.

— The United States minister at this capital again called on Dr. Ennes de Sonza at the mint on the 28th ult.

- We see that our sanitary authorities paid Dr. Oswaldo Cruz 10,000\$ for his trip to Santos to study the bubonic pest down there.

— It is said that an sinstitute bacteriologicosis to be instituted at the Santa Cruz abattoir. Better import a competent veterinary surgeon

—On Tuesday several witnesses testified before one of the district courts of this city that Fileto's resignation of the office of gov-ernor of Amazonas had been forged.

—The annual boatrace between Oxford and Cambridge, which this year occurred on Sat-urday last, resulted in a victory for the latter by twenty lengths. Cambridge was the win-ner last year also.

—The prefect has reinstated Major Jacaré in the office of municipal agent and has issued orders for giving him arrears of pay. We can not compliment the prefect on this act, nor will anyone else outside a select circle of

—The annual general meeting of sub-scribers of the Seamen's Mission will be held at the offices of Messrs. John Moore & Co., No. 8 Rua da Candelaria, on Friday next. April 6th, at 2 p. m. A full attendance is requested.

—The Gazeta de Noticias contradicts the report that Dr. José Carlos Rodrigues, director of the Jornal do Commercio, has been appointed minister to England. This report, like that of the appointment of Dr. Joaquim Nabuco, or of Barão do Rio Branco, is evidently a mere conjecture. conjecture.

—The Impreusa of the 29th ult. has it from a trustworthy source that the President has not yet resolved to postpone his visit to Buenos Aires to September next. He is naturally averse to visiting the city while bubonic pest exists, and is therefore waiting for developments in that respect.

The controversy between the minister of finance and the director of the mint, Dr. Ennes de Souza, which has been going on for a long time, resulted last week in the removal of the latter, he refusing to send in his resignation. The minister has appointed his complade, Dr. Pirmo Martins to the vacant directorship.

—What object can the Portuguese consular authorities have in reporting the sanitary condition of this city as specially bad? We have been considering it as comparatively good, for the few deaths from yellow fever are neither unusual nor dangerous. Surely mischief enough has already been made by quarantine restrictions. Let us have a rest!

—It is worthy of note that Dr. Ennes de Souza proposes to appeal to the courts against his dismissal as director of the mint. He claims that the post is non-political and is not subject to the whims of the minister.

The meeting of the Patriotic Fund committee, which had been called for Siturday last, was not held because only three were present. The meeting is now called for Friday next, 6th inst., at 2.45 p. m., at the offices of Messrs. John Moore & Co. It is proposed to elect a new treasurer, and a full representation of the committee is earnestly requested.

—The many friends of Mr. W. H. Gilbert, here and at Morro Velho, will deeply regret to hear of his death, which occurred at the Strangers' Hospital yesterday. Mr. Gilbert has been in Brazil about five years and at the time of his death was acting manager here for the Minas and Goyaz Gold Mines. He was a very popular man here in Rio and his death will be decely recretted. will be deeply regretted.

"The police were fortunate enough last week, through the persistence of a victim, to catch a very dangerous female thief, who is accustomed to get into private residences as a servant and then escape with money and jewellery on the first oportunity. Her real name is Emma Bernstoff, though she has several other names, and her victims are said to be numerous, some of them losing large

—On Siturday and Sunday Engineer Francisco de Goes. Dr. Antonio Augusto Vieira, Gomes Cardia, Garcia de Aragão, Majors Pin entel and Ildefonso. Lieutenauts Costa Mendes, Reis Junior and Vinhaes. Ensign Joaquim Castro and Serjeants Evangelista and Rios were arrested in virtue of warrants issued by the federal judge of this district. The nrisoners are accused of the crime of conspiracy. A warrant has also been issued for the arrest of Major Teixeira França, accused of the same crime.

accused of the same crune.

—According to a telegram received here vesterday, the death has just occurred at Sm Remo of Mr. Rudolph Lucius, formerly partner in the well-known firm of Magalliaes, Lucius & Co., of this city. Mr. Lucius retired from the firm in 1897 and returned to Europe, where he has since resided. He was a resident of the United States for many years, where we believe he became a naturalized citizen. He was also a resident of Cuba for a short time. During his residence in Rio de Janeiro he made a host of warm personal friends, who looked upon his retirement as an irretrievable personal loss, and to whom his unexpected death will come as a personal bereavement.

personal loss, and to whom his unexpected death will come as a personal bereavement.

—It is unnecessary for us to state that we expect no appreciation whatever from the editor of the Brazilian Review, nor do we expect even the commonest courtesy. But when the denies the statement which we have made that we derived no pecuniary benefit from printing the war telegrams, he simply lies, and he knows it. We gave whatever remineration we were entitled to, to the Kipling Fund, and a sum was specified which was perfectly suisfactory to the committee and to everyone else, so far as we know except the editor of the Brazilian Review, who had applied for the work himself. Without doubt others could have done the work better, but with that we have nothing to do. The work was brought to us, and we carried it out as well as circumstances permitted. Had it been given to the editors of the Brazilian Review and formal do Commercio, it might have gone on as smoothly and successfully as the Review itself, and the British colony might have continued it indefinitely just to please them. The spurely business liness would focuse have been eminently satisfactory to a purely business community, but the Kipling Fund would have been none the richer for it just as it is none the richer for the reproduction of the "Absent-minded Beggats" in our critic's columns.

the "Absent-minded Beggats in our critic's columns.

—Some days ago Admiral Custodio de Mello, perceiving that his house was watched by a suspicious-looking person, made inquiries and ascertained that the man was a police spy. He called at once on the chief of police whom he requested to put an end to this absurd and useless annoyance. The chief disclaimed having ordered the surveillance and offered to send a detective to observe the proceedings of the suspicious-looking person. The admiral however, stated that his object in calling was not to ask that one spy should be set to watch another, but merely to make known an annoyance of which the chief was able to relieve him. As our readers doubtless remember, the admiral has been watched by spies on previous occasions; but the surveilance to which he was subjected did not prevent him from taking up arms. with the approval of President Campos Salles, against the dictatorship of Marshal Floriano Peixoto. The police would certainly be much more useful, if the government, ceasing to use it for political purposes, would restrain its action to the legitimate object of repressing crime. From political espionage the government has never derived the slightest benefit, and Marshal Floriano Peixoto, who was led not only by his consciousness of natural opposition to his sinister schemes, but also by his distrustiful disposition, to make use of it on a prodigious scale, found it an utterly inefficient weapon in his attempt to make himself a permanent dictator.

The Impreusa hears that the government is thinking of appointing Dr. José Carlos Rodrigues, director of the Jornal do Commercio, to the vacancy caused by the death of Councillor Soura Corréa. There surely must be some mistake in this, for the President can not help knowing that such an appointment would be most objectionable. If President Campos Salles wishes to confer honors on a man, against whom exists a serious criminal charge and who has never been acquitted of the same by a court of law, then he should confine the preference within national boundaries. Such a person could not be a persona grada at St James. We are well aware of Dr. Rodrigues' ability and of the services he has reutered the present administration, and we also know that he is a personal friend of the President and a favored guest at some of the Petropolis legations, but for all that he is not the man to succeed Councillor Souza Corréa.

for all that he is not the man to succeed Councillor Souza Corréa.

—a It pains me deeply to see that you have been advertising your generosity so shamelessly, a observed Mr. Smalwyt, with a touch of iron in his voice, what even your braz'n contemporary is compelled to protest. What in in the world were you thinking of? Eh? You simply wished to show to a few critics that you had been disintersted, and that you had something to show as proof of your sympathy? But was that necessary? Don't you sumpose they knew it as well as you did? And here you go and give your treasury-pampered contemporary an opportunity to whack you over the head for advertising yourself! Do you suppose for one moment that he would ever do such a thing? Not a bit of it! Has be ever boasted of his giving a hundred milreis to the Kipling Fund? Not much! He's properly modest, he is! He hides his light under his hat, and he lets no one see it but Murtinho! He's in a mortal funk all the time lest someone discovers that he has been doing a good deer!! I'm inclined to believe that he'd faint were anyone to catch him redhanded in doing a good act. I've taken pains to look the matter up, in Bahia, Rio, Rio Grande and Buenos Aires, and I have never yet heard a man betray the invincible modesty in such matters with which he has surrounded himself. Now you go and do likewise, and don't fail to keep your light under your hat. Reis non werba Is And with that Smalwyt opened the Jornal and was soon deeply absorbed in its auction and lottery advertisements.

At "The Lodge," Avenida Paulista, S. Paulo, on the 27th March, the wife of William Fox Rule, of a daughter, "Alice."

GILBERT. — At the Strangers' Hospital, in this city, on the 2nd inst., of liver complaint, WILLIAM HOWORTH GILBERT, of Richmond, Surrey, aged 38 years.

Business Notes

—The creditors of Viuva Claussen & Co., have appointed a committee to examine the books of the firm.

—The sadministrador das capataziass of the Pernambuco custom-house has been caught in a series of frauds, connected with the weigh-ing of merchandise.

—The government has resolved to sell the material existing at Therezina, Piauliv, belong-ing to the extinct commission for improving the Parnahybaeriver.

—On last Friday the new director of the mint dismissed too employes of that establish-ment. It is stated that these employes had been illegally engaged by the former director.

—In January and February the United Kingdom exported to Brazil 11,724,500 yards of cotton piece goods valued at £ 126,135, against 19,782,400 yards valued at £ 196,638 in the corresponding period of 1899.

—It is stated that at an auction in Nietheroy last week paintings by some of the best Brazilian artists were sold for 500 reis each. Evidently the only works of art for which people are now able to pay are the artistic revenue stamps that Minister Murtinho forces them to buy.

— A telegram of the 27th ult. from Pelotas gives a gloomy account of the commercial and financial situation. The saladeros are receiving very few cattle and the crops are reported to be small. The banks have no money and rates of interest are very ligh. The telegram adds that very serious consequences are expected.

—The business men of Ceará have issued a manifesto explaining their refusal to pay consumption taxes on their stocks of merchandise. They deny that their conduct is revolutionary and claim that in refusing to pay taxes which they describe as burdensome, exorbitant, barbarous and unconstitutional, they are merely defending themselves from bankruptcy.

—In his annual report presented last week to the minister of finance, the retiring director of the mint says that coins of a value of 1,212,240 were coined last year in that establishment, while postage, revenue and consumption stamps to a nominal aggregate value of 175,014,728535 were printed. This shows that the printing press has become our best source of wealth.

—The Peruvian citizen Julio Benevides wants a concession for navigating the Putomayo, or Iga river and for creating a fiscal station on the Colombian frontier to suppress the contraband traffic in that district. Of course, Benevides is wholly benevolent in his intentions and nothing but good will toward Brazil and the national treasury imples him to enter upon so difficult an undertaking. It reminds us of the man who devotes his talent and time to statistical work and wants no pay for it.

for it.

—If the minister of finance still thinks that the critical state of business is only temporary, let him take a walk through the custom-house and make a note of the empty armazons. More than that, let him ask what merchandise is missing, or has decreased most during the last few years. The customhouse has never been so empty as it is now. And if he will take the trouble to interview importers, he will find there is very little merchandise coming out. Are we not right, then, in saying that high taxes are strangling commerce and ruining the treasury? ruining the treasury?

ruining the treasury?

—The board of directors of the Banco Nacional reports that bank to be in a prosperous condition and takes a very hopeful view of the general commercial and financial situation. Of courseal lof us who are affected by this situation very carnestly desire that the board may not be disappointed and that our own less optimistic opinion may prove to be unfounded. It is possible that, in spite of general depression, the bank's circumstances may be encouraging, for it was able to declare last year a dividend of 10 % and carry 150,000% to its reserve fund. We note, however, that of the amount thus carried to the reserve fund, 120,000% belongs to the 1st half year and only 30,000% to the 2rd.

—The board of directors of the Sociedade

only 30,000\$ to the 2rd.

—The board of directors of the Sociedade Anonyma Fabrica de Aniagens Botafogo candidly acknowledges that it was mistaken in supposing that business would improve in 1899. Although the company last year diminished its production, reducing at the same time the salaries of its operatives and the price of its manufactures, the year closed, on account of the great difficulty in making sales given at reduced prices, with an unsold stock valued at 227,99,590. In spite of the disappointment in last years's expectations, and in spite of the new adverse circumstance of the collection of the consumption tax of 20 reis per metre on the company's manufactures, the board continues to hope for an improvement in business. ment in business.

ment in business.

The prefect is said to contend that the contractors who supply the city of Rio de Janeiro with fresh meat are required by their contract to slaughter 489 beeves a day. This is equivalent to about 200,000 lbs, of beef, a quantity which is certainly not too large for a city of this size. The contractors, however, usually slaughter between 350 and 400 beeves, equivalent to about 160,000 or 170,000 pounds of meat, which, they assert, is sufficient to supply the demand. The demand would certainly be greater if the people had money to pay for a larger quantity than that which they now consume; but, unfortunately, after paying the exorbitant taxes with which they are burdened, they have not even enough money left to purchase articles of prime necessity.

The exprencies of the minister of fugure

cessity.

The exigencies of the minister of finance in regard to the enforcement of receipt stamps, have brought up a question of serious importance. In many states the local authorities have been very strict in enforcing the use of state stamps, and gradually they have been superseding the federal stamps. The proposal of Dr. Mutilaho to turn every citizen into a spy and informer has alarmed the banks, who are now refusing to accept any documents not bearing federal stamps, and this discloses how generally the state stamps have been used. It is unreasonable to expect the average citizen to keep himself informed of the requirements of the multitudinous and complicated have on this subject, and it is unjust that he should be held responsible for what he can not understand.

A Santos correspondent complains of the misleading advertisement in our columns for some years past in regard to the «Hand Book of Rio,» a 2nd edition being amnounced as in preparation. It is to be feared that he has only too much reason for the complaint. We began the revision some years ago, but other work prevented our going on with it. As we were intending to take it up just as soon as we could find the time, we let the advt. stand. That's the explanation, unsatisfactory as it, may be. No one can regret the delay more than we do. Our correspondent will be glad to hear, however, that we are now actually revising and printing the book. We have also ordered a large map of the city and environs, and we hope to make the 2nd edition a great improvement on the 1st. As we have to do the work at odd intervals, it progresses slowly and it will be two months at least before the book is finished. In the meantime our correspondent can send us his advertisement at once and feel sure that it will be in circulation in a very short time.

THE DECREASE IN REVENUE.

The following is a statement of the customs eccipts at the port of Rio de Janeiro in the rest quarter of the last five years:

quarter of the mat i	,
1896	35,287,717\$913
1897	26,003,518\$352
1898	22,770,745\$613
1899	20,836,116\$06.1
1900	10,511,043\$690

The receipts of the Rio de Janeiro general revenue office for the first quarter of the last three years were as follows:

1898	4,807,664\$534
1899	4,467,966\$980
1900	6,351,310\$158

Comparing the combined receipts of the customhouse and general revenue office for the first quarter of the present year with those for corresponding periods of 1898 and 1899 we have the following result:

1898 1899	27,578,410\$147 25,304,083\$044	a ant sandto
1900	16,862.353\$848	2,274,327\$10 8,441,729\$196
Tota	l decrease	10,716,056\$299

Total decrease ... 10,716,058209

This decrease of 10,716,0565209 or nearly 40 % in two years is very significant and shows that we were right in warning the government that it might expect disastrous results from its deplorable policy of frantically seeking to increase the public revenue by heaping new burdens on an impoverished and already overtaxed people.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—The papers relating to the government's purchase of the Sauta Monica plantation for 400,000\$ have been sent to the tribunal of accounts.

—On Saturday the minister of finance authorized revenue officers to grant an extension of ten days to the time fixed for payment of consumption taxes on stocks of merchandise.

—By executive decree the government has made a deficiency appropriation of 332,227\$390 for payment of arrears of accounts and one of 189,391\$488 for payment of interest. Are these sums included in the Noticia's account of public expenditure for 1899?

—We can not hear that the Noticia is making any effort to answer our questions about the inclusion of recently developed expenditures in the balance sheet which was given as some weeks ago. In the interests of truth, the Noticia ought to make these matters clear.

—Councillor Andrade Figueira says that the residence of the President of the republic has already cost the tax-payers over 10,000,000\$. At this rate it will certainly be much cheaper to give the President the Soo,000\$ per annum that the Emperor used to receive and let him pay his own expenses.

—The government has recently been making more deficiency appropriations by executive decree for paying last year's expenses. Among the respective sums are 93,1378-325 for the war department, and 35,7805 for the general revenue office. Are these sums included in the Noticia's account of public expenditure for 1800?

-The receipts of the Rio de Janeiro custom-The receipts of the Rio de Janeiro custom-house amounted last mouth to 3,76,985859 in currency and 574,3048107 in gold, against 4,900,9508962 in currency and 473,4508922 in gold in March, 1899. This year, as our readers are aware, 15 % of the import duties are col-lected in gold, while last year only 10 % were thus collected.

—From what we hear—and it was a de-partment official who gave the information— the handsomest return commission ever paid in this country, was earned only a very short time ago in an important transaction, the real purpose or necessity of which no one yet seems to understand. If it is true, some of our busy men will very soon be retiring from business.

men will very soon be retiring from business.

—«I can't make you patriotic, but I can make you pay taxes, were the words with which President Campos Salles once received a committee of merchants that had called on him for the purpose of obtaining relief from their burdens. And he has certainly kept his word. Nearly everything that we consume pays taxes not once only, but several times, and it is hardly possible to perform a single act that is not subject to taxation. But, less fortunate than the President, we, it seems, are unable to return the compliment; we can neither induce him to be patriotic, nor make him pay taxes. Even his champagne, it is asserted, is exempt from import duty, and in this item alone the national treasury is said to have sustained a loss of 14,000\$!

—The following is a statement of the gold receipts of the Rio de Janeiro custom-house for the first quarter of the present year com-pared with those for the corresponding period of 1899:

1044 .		
	1900.	1899.
	(15 % of import duties collected in gold.	(10 % of import duties collected in gold.
muary	360,108\$225	375.318\$471
ebruary	451,318\$744	667,768\$038
larch	574.304\$107	473,450\$922

Total..... 1,385,731\$076 1,516,537\$451 The decrease was 130,806\$375. Thus this tax after being made 50 %, heavier produced nearly 10 %, less revenue.

The following stories of Mr. Kruger appear in Mr. Hobson's book about the Transval war. A few years ago he was induced to take part in the opening ceremony at a Jewish synagogne. On entering and taking his place, he removed his hat, and paid no heed whatever to the suggestion of his secretary, who explained the Jewish'custom of covering the head. When the time came for the President's address, he ejaculated a few brief sentences, and annazed his congregation by concluding thus, «1 declare this synagogue open in the name of our Lord Jesus Christ.» On another occasion, shortly after he had presented on behalf of the state a piece of land (an erf) for the building of a Dutch Reform church, he was approached by an influential Jew who tendered a similar request on behalf of a Jewish congregation. The President promised to consider the request, and soon afterwards announced that he had granted it. Shortly after, however, he was waited on by his Jewish friend, who complained that the piece of land they had received was only half the size of that given for the Dutch Reform church. Well, a retorted Kruger, what fault have you to find? They believe the whole Bible, so they get an erf; you only believe half the Bible, and you get half an erf. »

COMMERCIAL.

Rio de Janeiro, April 3rd, 1900.

Par val	ue of the Brazilian milreis (15000),	
do	gold of the Brazilian milreis (15000)	27 d.
	in U. S. coin at \$4.86,65 per &	
	ı stg	54 75 ets
do	\$1.00 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold.	1\$827
do	of \mathcal{L} 1 stg. in Brazilian gold	8 S90

Bank rate of exchange, official, on London	
to-day	3 1/8 d.
Present value of the Brazilian mil reis	
(gold)	\$297
Present value of the Brazilian mil reis	
(paper) 3	o3 rs. gald
Present value of the Brazilian mil reis	
in U. S. coin at \$4.80 per &	
1 stg	16. 37 c.
Value of \$1.00 (\$4.80 per ∠ 1. str. in	
Brazilian currency (paper)	6\$107
Value of £ 1 sterling ,, ,,	29\$313

EXCHANGE.

March 26.-Today's market was quiet and rate varied slightly; very little business was transacted Official quotations on London were:

Official value of the milreis 299-300 reis gold.

March 27 .- The market today was firmer, Move ment was fair

Official quotations on London were:

Bank bills	opening	8 1/8
* n	closing	8 3/16-8 7/32
Private bills	opening	8 3/16-8 7/32
э в	closing	8 7/32-8 1/4

Official value of the milreis 295-303 reis gold.

March 28.—Today's market remained unchanged. Business was limited.

Official quotations on London were as follows:

			opening		
20	n.		closing	8	1/8-S 5/3
Priva	te bill	s	opening	8	7/32
п	33		closing	8	3/16

Official value of the milreis 301 reis gold.

March 29.—There was no alteration of the tone of oday's market. Business was restricted.

The official quotations on London were

 Bank bills
 opening
 8 ½

 " " closing
 8 ½

 Private bills
 opening
 8 ½

 " closing
 8 ½
 Official value of the milreis 299-301 reis gold.

March 30. - Market remained unchanged, but trans reported were more important than of eding days.

Official quotations on London were :

 Bank bills.
 opening
 8 7/32

 " " closing
 8 5/32

 Private bills
 opening
 8 ½

 " closing
 8 3/16-8 7/32
 Official value of the milreis 303 reis gold.

March 31.-The market today was quiet, and only a small amount of business tra

Official quotations on London were

 Bank bilis.
 opening
 8 ½

 "
 closing
 8 5/32

 Private bilis.
 opening
 8 5/32

 "
 closing
 8 3/16-8 7/32
 Official value of the milreis 299-301 reis gold.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 3rd April 1900.

Exports.

Coffee.—The market last week was comparatively dult, the sates being light and exporters showing an unwillingness to meet the slight advance imposed by factors. The sales were only 35,000 bags, against 45,000 in the preceding week and 85,000 in the preceding week but one. Prices were advanced 400 reis per arroba during the week, and then receded no reis on Saturday. The receipts for the week were 37,922 bags and the shipments 31,075 bags. There was some expectation of better business yesterday, but as experters were unwilling to pay the prices asked, a smal concession was made by factors.

Reports from foreign markets give the following Coffee. - The market last week was comparatively

concession was made by factors.

Reports from foreign markets give the following sales for the month; New York, \$87,000 bags. Havre, 488,000, Hamburg 231,000, London 169,000—total 14,75,000 bags, against 944,000 bags in March 1899. The tota sales for the quarter were 5,788,000 bags, against 2,75,6000 bags in the same period of last year.

The detailed movements of the market during the consecuence 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. Reported Santos, Good Die V -

		per arroba	sale.		Average per 10 kilos
Mar.	26	13\$400-13\$600	8,000	bags.	8\$500
"	27	13 600	6,000	.,	8 500
"	28	13 800-14 000	10,000	.,	8 500
11	29	13 800-14 000	4,000	.,	8 500
**	30	13 600-14 000	2,000	.,	8 500
**	31	13 700-13 900	3,000	,,	8,600
Th	e shi	pments since or	ir last re	port l	ave been :
		11.741 bags for	the Uni	ted St	ates

13,741	bags	for the	United States
2,294	,,	.,	Europe
-	.,	.,	Cape of Good Hope
-		.,,	River Plate, etc.
15,643	**		Coast wise
31,678	bags.		

	Un	nea suites :	bag
Mar.		Baltimore Amer, bk D. Pedro II New York Germ, str. Capri do Belg, str. Wordsworth	10,00 8,36 34,90
	En	rope:	
Mar.	28 31	Algiers Fr. str. Brêsil	70 1,11
	El	sewhere;	
Mar.	26	Buenos Aires Fr. str. La Plala	22
Th	e i	eccipts for the past week were 38,98	7 bag

against 62,562 bags for the previous week and 64,29, bags for the week before.

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

	March 31	March 2
No. 6	14\$500	14\$500
7	13 700	13 700
8	13 200	, 13 200
9	12 700	12 700

The stock in all hands was estimated this morning at 295,444 bags, against 295,170 bags a week ago. The Santos stock is reported at 388,260 bags.

Daily receipts and shipments of coffee at

Receipts	Mar. 25	Mar. 26 7.529 4.630	Mar. 27 Mar. 28	2	Ear. 28	Mar 29 3.506 1,000	- recommended and an in-
	2,251	4.630	4.420		1,135		1,000
., Europe		:	700		:	1,044	
Cape	•		:		·	:	: -
River Plate, etc		:	:				:
Coastwise		100	:				3,396
Total shipments bags		4.730	5.120		1,125	1,125 2,044	
Stock	295.170	237.969	295,925		303.958	303.958 305.400	
Average quot. No. 7. N. Y.							
per arroba	:	135600	135600		14\$000	14\$000 14\$000	
Do do No. 8		13\$100	13\$100		13\$500	13\$500 13\$500	
N. Y. spot quot. N. 7		8 1/8 C.	8 6.		80	80. 80.	S
Exchange on London		8 3/32 d.	8 3/16 d.		8 1/8 d.		
Steamer freight, 5% primage		50 6.	50 C.		50 C.	50 C. 50 C.	
Receipts at Santos bags.	:	4,702	5,167		5.134		4,729
Stock at Santos	:	394,890	391,220		391,060	391,060 390,680	

100

1				

Flour.—The receipts during the week were 7,650 barrels ex White Wings, 5,950 ex Doris and 7,000 ex Amy from Baltimore, 1,000 bags ex Strabo from London and 300 barrels ex Aglaja from Trieste. The market is quiet, but higher quotations are expected, prices are unchanged as shewn in the following

AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE PARTY	
Trieste	nominal.
Richmond 1st	
do 2111	
Baltimore ist	331000-341000
do 211d	32 000-33 000
Western and Interior	30 000-31 000
River Plate	28 000-30 000
Local Mills	33 000-34 000

Colfish.—The Babilonga brought 540 cases and the Aurgrassil 937 from Hamburg and the Buffon 50 cases, 58 half cases and 1,700 this from New York. There were no changes in broker's prices.

Lard.—The arrivals were 250 kegs by the Amy, 200 by the Doris and 200 by the While Wings from Baltinote, 4.450 kegs and 120 cases by the Buffon from New York. The wholesale price continues at 870 reis per pound.

Pork.—The entries last week were 50 barrels, 50 half-barrels and 50 cases by the Huffon from New York. Market unchanged.

Rice.—The receipts were 1,000 bags ex Rabilonga from Hamburg. The bag of 60 kilos is now quoted from 205500 to 215000.

White Pine.—No arrivals. The Olivia is expected with about 300,000 feet from New York. The cargo is sold to arrive at 32 reis per foot.

Pitch Pine .- The receipts were nil. Broker's quote at 80\$000 per dozen.

Spruce Pine. No receipts. Prices unchanged. Swedish Pine.—There were no arrivals and no changes in prices.

Kerosene.—The Buffon brought 16,600 cases from New York. Broker's continue to quote at 128,000 per

Case Windesair.

Rosin.—The receipts were 250 barrels by the Amyrenn Baltimore. We continue to quote from 25000 to 275000 per barrel of 280 pounds.

Turpentine.—No arrivals. Market nominal.

Cement,—The arrivals during the week were, 1,000 barrels ex Belenden from Antwerp and 50 ex Bretagne from Marseilles. Quotations unchanged.

Indian Corn.—No receipts. The bag of 62 kilos is now quoted from 95000 to 9500 wholesale.

Brau .- No arrivals. There were no changes in prices of native bran

Hay.—Receipts nil. The wholesale price continue from 360 to 380 reis per kilo.

Coal.—The vessels arrived with coal last week

were th	e following :		The second second second		
Brom	Cardiff	ex	Prince Victor	4.028 to	ous.
b		ex	Cardiff	1,799	н
			Whitby		10
	Salarati, e.e.		Homeric		39
man and and the	Greenock	ex	Homewood	1,730	19
, ,	Leith		Shelley	1,523	n
	New Castle	ex	Athen	1,012	31

-The entries continue regular. Prices ar

210\$000-215\$000
195 000-200 000
205 000-210 000 215 000-220 000
210 000-225 000
200 000-330 000
340 000→350 000

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

MARCH 27.

BALTIMORE.—Amer, bk. While Wings; 684 tons; Col-lier; 40 ds; sundries to John L. Bisset.

MARCH 28. *

BALTIMORE.—Amer. bk. Doris; \$76 tons; Thompson 55.ds; sundries to order.

MARCH 30

LIVERPOOL -Nor. bk. Prince Victor; 1131 tons; Han-sen; 58 ds; coal to Gaz Company.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

MARCH 28.

BALTIMORE.-Amer. bk. D. Pedro II: 465 tons; Ki ehne; coffee.

MARCH 30

SABINE PASS.—Br. sp. Marahout; 1455 tons; Ross stone ballast.

FREIGHTS.

NEW YORK. NEW ORLEANS	of coffee.	den met	
ANTWERP. BREMEN. HAMBURG. LIVERPOOL.	-35 shillings and 5 % ton of 1,000 kilos.	primage	per

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

GENOA. | 40 francs and 10 % primage per ton of 1,000 kilos. BORDEAUX.-40 francs and 10 0/0 primage per ton of 950 kilos.

HAVRE.	} = 35 francs and 10 % primage per ton of 900 kilos.
TRIESTE. FIUME.	(-45 shillings and 5 % primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.
LONDON. SOUTHAMPTO	1-30 shillings and 5 % primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.
CAPE-TOWN. P. ELIZABET	1-50 shillings and 2 ½ % primage per

-57 shillings, 6d. and 2 ½ % primage MONTEVIDEO. 1-3\$000 per bag of 60 kilos

ENGAGEMENTS.

CAPE OF G. HOPE Br. str. Thames.	2.041	agso	coffee
GENOA It. str. Las Pulmas	325	do	do
BUENOS AIRES -Br. str. Clyde	225	do	do
NEW ORLEANS Fr. str. Corsica	10,850	do	do

	Vessels	A float	.4	Chartered	for	Rio	
Bava	rd		૽ૺ	Mobile			

Belfast	Leith
Olivia	New York

Arrylals of foreign steamers.

DATE	NAME	FROM	CONSIGNED TO
26 26 26 27 27 28 28 28 29 29 29 39 30 30 31	Buffon Athen Colonia Capri Bellénden Shelley Strabo Cordoba Brésil Par'guassú Malange Cardiff S. Paulo Aglaja Titania Mainz Bretagne Manin	New-Castle Hayre 26 ds, Santos 20 hs, Manchester 4:ds, Leith 35 ds, Liverpool 23 ds, Hawre 39 ds, River Plate 5 ds, Hamburg 21 ds, Antwerp 28 ds, Cardiff 25 ds, Santos 20 hs, Trieste 44 ds, New-Castle 36 ds Santos 1 d, Marseilles 20 ds	i. Johnston & Co. N. Megaw & Co. T. Wille & Co. T. Wille & Co. J. Lapert S. Montoux E. Johnston & Co. W. Guimarñes & C. Brazillan Coal Co. E. Johnston & Co. E. Johnston & Co. T. Wille & Co. H. Stoltz & Co.

Departures of foreign steamers.

DATE	NAME	FOR	CARGO		
Mar.	Paris and				
26	Hogarth	Liverpoo!*	Sundries.		
26	La Plata	River Plate	In transit		
26	Lesreaulx	Bahia Blanca	Ballast		
27	Colonia	Montevidéo	In transit		
	Brésil	Bordeaux*	Sundries		
. 28	Capri	New York*	do		
	Scarsdale	Buenos Aires	Ballast.		
	Highlander	do	do		
	Babitonga	River Plate	In transit		
	Amazonas	Santos	do		
29	Orissa	Liverpool	Sundries.		
29	Wordsworth	New York	do		
	Athen	Santos	In transit		
31	S. Pauto	Hamburg*	Sundries.		
Apr. I	Mainz	Bremen*	do		
- 1	Bretagne	Santos	In transit		
1. 1. 1	Malange	do do	do		
	Corgoba				

* Calling at intermediate ports.

Foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, April 1st, 1900.

NAME	TONS	ARRIVE	FROM	CONSIGNEES
bk, White Wings bk. Doris bk. Amy	654 876 665	28		J. L.Bisset. To order. Levering & C
sp. Kings County bk Dalhanna sp. Ellerslie bk. Levuka bk. Heathbank sp. Kambira	1340 1351 1548	7 21 27 27	Pensacola do Antwerp	To order. E. I. Braz. Avenier & Co
bk Homewood bk. Prince Victor	1065	Mar. 25 30	Greenock Liverpool	B. Rodr. & C. Gaz Co.

STOCKS AND SHARES

Sales of Stocks and Shares.

MARCH 26	5. Harris de la companya de la comp	
	58	887 \$ 000
do		
do	(500\$) at rate of	860
do	(200\$) do	860
do	12,500\$ (cert.) at rate of	848
do	700\$ do	845
do	1895	870
do	(reg.)	884
	mo Municipal	167 500
deb. Jorn	al do Commercio	175
	Banks.	
Lavoura	e Commercio	111\$000
	a	193
do		193 500
do		194
MAR. 27		

. 1	Mar. 30.
do (200\$) do	
do 2,100\$ do	2 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
do 4 1895 (reg.).,	89 do
Manufactora Flumineuse 200k	do 500\$ (cert.) at rate of 845
" Jornal do Commercio 176	66 do 1895 870
" Luz Stearica 200	1 do (reg.) 883
Banks.	15 do 1897 t,000
Control of the second control of the second	tio do (reg.)
	6 Kimprestimo armicipati
Constructor	10 40
do 15	Application 11 to 12 to 12
Laurage Commercia 111 500	
Nacional 185	Banks.
Republica 194	140 Commercial 213\$000
do	100 Republica 191
Rural e Hypothecario 260	117 do 192
Miscellaneous.	27 Rural e Hypothecario (2nd.s.) 130
	Miscellaneous
Memoramentos no muzarri	108\$000
o do do	200 Loterias Nacionaco
Mar. 28.	
A polices 58 885\$000	MAR. 31.
- do	27 Apolices, 58 8365000
2 do (600\$) at rate of 850	3 do 884
2 do (500≸) do 860	1 do (600\$) at rate of
g do (200\$) do 860	33 do 1895
do 1.4005 at rate of	30 do 1897
(10 1,200) (ccitt) its itte-	Banks.
(10 11500) an	40 Republica 191\$500
2 (10 1095	40 Republica
1.000	그 600 그렇게 되었다고 하는 하나요. 그리는 원인가 되었다면 그리
25 deb. Sorocabana-Ituana R. R 60	Miscellaneous.
50 » do do 60 50	1113 Construcções Cibanas
Banks.	300 Melhoramento no Brazil 15 500
	[]
40 Lavoura e Commercio 112800	
o Republica	SATURDAY'S QUOTATIONS—S. PAULO."
50 (10)	sellers, buyers.
(co do	Banco Commercio e Industria
2 Rural e Hypothecario (2nd s.) 127	Constructor e Agricola
Miscellaneous.	,, Credito Real da Carteira H., — 117 (0)
100 Melhoramentos no Brazil 15\$0	
	Mercantil de Santos 138 000
MAR. 29	56 7 11110
99 Apolices, 58 885\$0	rate de C. Conton (all paid) 265 000
66 do	do do (40 %) 120 000
t do (600\$) at rate of	União de S. Paulo (all paid). 76 000 68 000
1 do (500%) do	, Santos 45 000
1 do (500\$) do	Cia Agua e I.uz 60 000
860	,, Antarctica 180 000
do 600\$ at rate of \$60	, Argos Paulista 6 000
do 800\$ do 870	" Patri Laurenna
5 do 1895 868	Ferro Carril Sto. Amaro 380'000
t do 1807 (reg.) 1,010	Hall Deutliste 25 000
400 deb, Sorocabana-Ituana R. R 61	
30 I,loyd Brazileiro 70	500 " Hupton 116 000
Banks.	Melhoramentos de Brotas
	, Mogyana (all paid) 248 000 242 000
200 Cletino more.	,, idem (at 30 days) 242 000
102	Paulista 251 000 255 000
52 Republica	,, idem (at 30 days) 261 000 252 000
	D
. do 193	1 og rogrediot : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :
47 do	, Stupakoff 26 000 22 000
47 do 193 30 Rurai e Hypothecario (2nd. 8) 130 <i>Miscellaneous</i> .	" Stupakoff. 26 000 22 000 " Telephonica
47 do 193 30 Rural e Hypothecario (2nd. 8) 130 Miscilaneaus. 40 Melhoramentos de S. Paulo 200	, Stupakoff 26 000 22 000

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Ctacks and Danda and Joint Ctack Companies

	Stocks and Bonds and Joint Stock Companies April 2nd.							
Emission	C	irculation		Public Funds	144		Nominal Value	Last Quotation buyers sellers
506,595,300 60,000,000 119,000 50,000,000 105,694,000 13,155,000 60,000 60,000 10,000,000 10,000,000 10,000,00	Fes.	13,193,000		Stock 5 % Courrency (apolices) Stock 6 % Co			1,000\$ S00\$, 200\$ 1,000\$ S00\$, 200 1,000\$ S00\$, 200 1,000\$, 500 1,000\$, 500 1,000\$ 1,000\$, 500 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000	\$7,000 \$7,000 \$7,000 \$7,000 \$7,000 \$7,000 \$1
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Banks	Paid	Reserve Fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
20,000,000 24,000,000 24,000,000 51,000,000 50,000,000 50,000 50,000 50,000 20,000,000 20,000,000 20,000,00	100,000 80,000 120,000 80,000 40,000 15,000 15,000 15,000 15,000 100,000	94,000 60,000 20,000 ali 77,255 ½ ali ali ali ali ali ali ali ali ali ali ali	200 \$ 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 20	Commercial do Rio de Janeiro. Commercio and series. Constructor do Brasil. Credito Mowle. Credito Real do Brazil. Depositos e Descontos. Funcionarios Publicos. Hypothecario do Brazil. Nacional Brazilero. Republica do Brazil. Rio e Matto Grosso. do and series. Rural e Hypothecario. Commercial da Babia. Com. e Industria de S. Paulo. Credito Real de Minas Geraes. do and series. Credito Real de S. Paulo. Credito Real de S. Paulo. Lavradores S. Paulo. Lavradores S. Paulo. Lavradores S. Paulo. Lavradores S. Paulo. União de S. Paulo. União de S. Paulo.	200\$ 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200	4,000,000\$ 4,120,000 1,6,15,000 1,615,000 20,100,000 803,079 610,000 803,079 600,000 1,450,079 391,700 1,450,079 391,700 1,450,079 391,700 1,450,079 391,700 1,450,079 391,700 1,450,079 391,700 1,450,079 391,700 1,450,079 391,700 1,450,079 391,700 1,450,079 391,700 1,450,079 1	\$\$\\$000, \text{Jan.} Joseph of the leader of the leade	211\$000 - 21\$5000 - 20\$0000 - 300000 - 300000 - 30000 - 30000 - 30000 - 70 cm 2 - 20 cm 2 c
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Railways	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
\$ 5,50,000 5,000,000 12,000,000 22,000,000 52,000,000 12,000,000 12,000,000 12,000,000 13,500,000 12,500,000	550,000 500,000 60,000 100,000 310,000 100,000 350,000 5,000 210,000 62,500	all all all 33.5-25 266,475 10,000 all 5,400 all all all	£ 10 100\$ 200 200 do do do 100 do 200 - 200 - 200 - 200 do	Leopoldina Minas de S. Jeronymo Macahé e Campos Muzambinho. Oeste de do Quilombo. Uno Oocorocabana-itauna Unia Sorocabana-itauna Sapucahy Tocantins e Araguaya	£ 10 100\$ 200 100 100 200 75 20 100 80 200 40 200 200 200 200 55	36,672\$ 65,000 2,901,489 1,463,242 45,710 583,378	2\$000 Feb. 1900 int. Sept. 93 int. Jan. 92 6 % June. 92 6\$500, Feb. 86 int. Jan. 92	111\$C03— 26 000— 28\$000 4 500— 5 000 21 000— 10 000— 28 000— 29 500 4 250— 40 000—
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Tramways	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
2,500,000\$ 6,000,000 700,000 14,000,000 12,000,000 3,000,000 \$00,000	25,000 30,000 7,000 70,000 60,000 15,000 8,000	a11 a11 a11 a11 59,300 a11 a11	100\$ 200 100 200 200 200 100	Carioca. Carris Urbanos. Corcovado (and Hotel). Jardim Botanico. S. Christovão. Villa Izabel. Pernambuco.	100\$ 200 100 200 200 200 100	168,732 6,971 559,174\$ 105,899\$ 32,469	1\$500. July 91 3 000, Jan. 1900 5 000, ditto 99 8 000, July 91 4 000, Feb. 1900	\$0\$000 155\$000 155\$000—158 000 100 000—158 000 100 000—
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Pari	Steamships	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
1,000,000 28,000,000 5 000,000 673,400 1,000,000	5,000 140,000 25,000 3,367 5,000	all all all all 2,750	200\$ 200 200 200 200	Esperança Maritima Lloyd Brazileiro Navegação Costeira S. João da Barra e Campos Sul Paulista	200\$ 200 200 200 80	350,000\$ 	9\$000, Jan. 1900	200\$000 5 000 300\$000
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Cotton Mills, etc.	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
10,000,000 2,000,000 2,000,000 5,000,000 5,000,000 6,000,000 7,000,000 7,000,000 7,000,000 7,000,000 7,000,000 7,000,000 7,000,000	50,000\$ 12,000 2,500 30,000 18,000 30,000 22,500 10,000 6,000 4,000 7,500 20,000 30,000 1,500 11,500 12,000 12,000 17,500	all	200\$ 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200	Alliança America Fabril Botalogo (aniagem) Brazil Industrial. Carioca Confança Industrial. Corovado Davis (Corovado Davis (Corovado) Davis (Corova	200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200	1,122,060 £ 271,979 55,142 150,000 54,494 281,002 25,502 25,502 26,502 27,77 144,113 21,093 63,859 17,093 56,376 58,656	105cco – Jan. 190c 7 000- Aug. 96 — Feb. 1908 — Jan. 1900 — ditto 1900 — ditto 1900 50 – Feb. 1900 12 cool – July 198 12 cool – Jun. 1900 10 000- ditto 1900 10 000- ditto 1900 5 000- ditto 1900 - ditto 1900 — ditto 1900 — ditto 1900 — ditto 1900 17 °lo-Aug. 99	19\$\cdot 600 - 202\cdot 8000 No 00
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Insurance	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation.
3,000,000 3,000,000 2,000,000 4,000,000 4,000,000 2,500,000 2,000,000 1,000,000 2,500,000 2,500,000 2,500,000	15,000 3,000 10,000 20,000 8,000 2,500 10,000 12,500 10,000	all all 9,735 10,000 4,000 all all all all all	1,000 200 200 500 1,000	Alliança Argos Fluminense Bonança Confiança Fitel idade Garautta Germinisadora Previdente Prosperidade	30 20 180 100	43,678\$ 300,000 15,584 200,000 366,374 250,000 400,000 40,000 370,000 131,833	15000, July 97 25 000, Jain 1900 1 500, ditto 190 3 000, ditto 190 5 000, ditto 190 2 000, ditto 190 1 000, ditto 190 1 000, ditto 190 1 000, ditto 190 1 000, ditto 1900	- \$\$500 - 410 000 38\$000- 8 000 145\$000- 25 000 18 000- 40 000 50 000- 18 000
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Miscellaneous	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation
1,000,000\$ 500,000 200,000 300,000 30,000,000 30,500,000 2	35,000 10,000 6,000 25,000 300,000 300,000 10,000 5,000 5,000 5,000 15,000 20,000 7,500 3,000 7,500	all all 5.821 all all 233,000 all all all all all all all all all	200\$ 50 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200	Cantareira e Viação Fluminense. Carros Tatersall Moreaux Carruagens Fluminense. Cruzeiro (match factory). Docas de Santos. Melhoramentos no Brazil. Obras Publicas no Brazil. Obras Publicas no Brazil. Obras Publicas no Brazil. A Paiz, Interwapaper, Loterias Nacionaes do Brazil. Moinhos Fluminense (flour mills). Sancamento do R.d. J. (building society). Transporte e tarruagens. Tryographica o Brazil. União (water for ships).	. 200 . 279 . 260 . 100 . 200 . 200 . 200 . 50 . 100 . 100	42,378\$ 53,600 6,506,142 2,286,745 51,254 43,773 300,000 30,467 710,648 400,000 70,674 49,987	4 000. July 91 1 500. Jan. 99 6 000, ditto 99 Mar. 95 Jan. 1900 1 5 000, ditto 92 15 00 000, Feb. 191 13 000, feb. 192 5 000, July 99 6 000, Dec. 99 Jan. 1900	10 000 - 15 000 13 000 - 15 000 13 000 - 16 000 - 16 000 - 120 000 103 000 - 108 000 - 120 000 - 120 000 - 120 000 - 150 000 - 150 000

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