



THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

VOL. XXVI.

RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 17TH, 1900.

NUMBER 16

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OUVIDOR 57

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HAND BOOK OF RIO DE JANEIRO

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

Travellers' Directory.

São Paulo: Through express trains leave the Central station daily at 6 a. m. and 8.30 p. m. (dormitorio); returning leaves S. Paulo at 5 a. m. and 5 p. m. (dormitorio). Change of cars both ways at Taubaté. Numerous steamers weekly for Santos, connecting with the São Paulo Railway.

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Bello Horizonte: Trains leave station of General Carneiro, on main line of Central railway, at 2.21 p. m. and 11.20 a. m.—the latter a mixed train.

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Official Directory

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

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

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 99, Rua 1º de Março. EUGENE SEEGER, Consul General.

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Church Directory

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Service is held every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. There is a Celebration of the Holy Communion on the first and third Sundays in the month at 11 a. m. and on the second and fourth Sundays at 9 a. m., also on Saints' Days according to announcements. Baptisms and marriages at times to be arranged with the Chaplain, for whom communications may be sent to Crashley & Co. 35 Rua do Ouvidor.

Irvine Crawshaw, M. A.,

British Chaplain

74 Rua Mendo de Sá, Icaray.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Largo de S. Joaquin, No. 179.—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays. Prayer meeting at 10 a. m. and 7 p. m. Bible classes to study the Holy Scriptures, at 5 afternoon. Gospel preaching at 6 1/2 p. m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study and preaching at 7 p. m.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Catete. English services every Sunday at 12 noon. Pastor, H. C. TUCKER.—residence Rua da Concordia 87. Portuguese services every Sunday at 10.30 a. m. and 7 p. m. Wednesdays at 7.30 p. m. and at Fabrica Carioca, Sundays, at 11 a. m. and 4 p. m. Pastors.—M. DICKIE and FRANK WIEDERHEIMER.

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

ALVARO E. DOS REIS, Pastor.

Residence: On the Church premises.

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

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

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

PETROPOLIS METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Avenida Marechal Deodoro, No. 15. English service at 4 p. m. Sundays. Portuguese services at 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sundays, 7.30 p. m. Wednesdays, Sunday School at 10 a. m.

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Professional Directory

Dr. Brissay, Surgeon, graduate of the Faculty of Paris. Specialist in diseases of females, urinary passages. Radical cure of hernias, hemorrhoids, tumors, surgical diseases of the bones, and surgical operations. Consultations from 1.05 p. m., Rua da Quitanda, No. 47.

Dr. Carlos Feldhagen; Offices: No. 26, Rua 1º de Março, 2 to 4 p. m.; residence: No. 37, Rua Marquez de Abrantes.

Miscellaneous.

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

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro, No. 71.—On sale German, Italian, Spanish and other languages. JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.—No. 31, Rua Gonçalves Dias.—Open from noon to 6 p. m.—For terms, apply to Librarian.

RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.—Rest and Reading Room: 10, Rua Camerino (Formerly Imperatriz), 2nd floor. W. J. LUMBY, Missioner. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc., also of left-off clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission, or at No. 27, Candelaria.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—No. 30, Rua da Quitanda, 2nd floor. Rooms open from 9 a. m. to 10 o'clock p. m. Secretary's office hours from noon to 10 o'clock p. m. R. W. Sloan President; Myron A. Clark, General Secy eta ty, Domingos de Oliveira, Hon. Treasurer.

WEST COAST ITEMS.

—The Chilean squadron is expected to arrive at Callao, Peru.

—The French colony at Santiago has organized a manifestation of sympathy with the Boers.

—A candidate for the presidency has already appeared in Chili, as well as in the United States. The fortunate gentlemen is Dr. Augusto Matte.

—The President of Peru (whom the formal says is Nicolao Pirola) denies the report that Peru has no funds disposable for the redemption of Tacna and Arica.

—When the Chilean sanitary smiths have a ship securely anchored at Uspallata, we should like a photograph of her. Will the Times do us the favor to send one? It will be a rare curiosity.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The Paraguayan quarantine on Rosario arrivals has been reduced to five days.

—During the month of March there were 2,693 births, 1112 deaths and 476 marriages in the city of Buenos Aires.

—Much regret is expressed in Buenos Aires over the postponement of President Campos Salles visit to that capital.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 14th inst. says that "aphthos fever" has appeared among the cattle in the province of Entre Rios.

—The Bolivian government has suspended the second expedition to the Rio Acre district, in view of the surrender of Galvez to the Brazilian authorities.

—Buenos Aires telegrams of the 10th inst. announce the resignation of Minister of Finance Rosas, who is to be succeeded by D. Enrique Berduc. The new minister promises large economies.

—The mayor of Buenos Aires has very properly ordered the suspension of ornamenting the streets in honor of President Campos Salles' visit to that city. Someone should tell our neighbors how to make jugged hare.

—The Buenos Aires Herald of the 31st ult. notes the arrival there from Rio Grande on the preceding day of Mrs. Maria Robinson Wright and her secretary Miss Hartman. It would seem that after finishing their book on Brazil they propose to undertake a similar work on Argentina.

—A complaint has been lodged with the mayor of Buenos Aires by a Mr. Meyer, who says that his business in the municipal departments is greatly retarded by officials whom he has refused to "tip." Unfortunately one can do very little in a public department in these patriotic days without paying tribute.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 13th says that the sanitary bulletins have been suppressed, consequently it is not known whether any more cases of honic pest have occurred. Is it another attempt of the ostrich to conceal himself? An official telegram of the 14th declares, however, that no cases have appeared either in Buenos Aires or in Rosario, and that the plague would be declared extinct in the following week. Quite so!

—The numerous friends of Dr. Henry Wells will regret to hear of his death, which took place on Saturday in this city. In many respects Dr. Wells was a remarkable man with a remarkable career. He went all through the Crimean war as surgeon in the Royal Horse Artillery and was in charge of the hospitals at Scutari. After the war, he returned to London, where he changed to meet Lopez of Paraguay, who gave him the appointment, which brought him out to the land of oranges and mandiocca. Fortunately for himself, his engagement came to a close just before the declaration of war with Argentina and Brazil. He settled in Gualaguaychu, where he had a very large practice. He married a lady of Italian extraction and had several daughters, one of whom is married to Mr. Toso and another to Dr. Small, of this city. He acted as British vice-consul in Gualaguaychu for a number of years. Subsequently he bought a villa in San Isidro and lived in retirement, although he did not abandon his practice. He was highly esteemed, and simply loved by the poor. Death has cut him down in his seventieth year. —Buenos Aires Standard, Mar. 26.

—There may be a mild and non-virulent form of honic disease in Buenos Aires just now, but there is no more "plague," in the sense of a dangerous epidemic, than there is in Montevideo itself, and in fact the matter scarcely receives incidental mention in the papers and telegrams. To maintain quarantines on this account is not merely insane, it is positively criminal when their economical mischief is taken into account. And when we further remember that the quarantines thus imposed have been declared farcical and useless as a sanitary defence, the affair becomes one of which it is impossible to speak with patience or moderation. The abuse that is being committed by the sanitary authorities is one of the gravest description and merits the strongest protest, not merely from every resident in Uruguay, but from every country having commercial and maritime relations with her. To break down such quarantines as the present, even force would be justifiable, for they are an offence to the whole world. If Argentina, Brazil, Gt. Britain and a few other powers were to send their war vessels to the port and inform the authorities that the quarantines must cease, they would, in our opinion, be fully justified in the act. —Montevideo Times, April 4.

—The Prensa of Buenos Aires is being criminally prosecuted for having asserted that the larger fortune possessed by the President, General Roca, was dishonestly and corruptly acquired.

—It is not too much to say that the proposed visit of the President of Brazil to this country, while inevitable after the visit of our President to Brazil, will be without any conceivable benefit. It can do nothing in the way of bringing about a better understanding between the two countries for the reason that these relations are already as cordial as their respective interests will permit, and there is no hope nor should there be a desire to bring them any closer. As an interchange of courtesies both visits are very pleasant, but they are hardly worth what they will cost, all of which must come out of the hard work of the farmer. —Buenos Aires Herald.

—The honic pest is a very paying source of income for some people, especially those in charge of health departments. The president and secretary of the Paraguayan department have lately been presented by the President of that republic with the sum of \$15,000 gold, the former with \$10,000 and the latter with \$5,000 gold. When it is taken into consideration that the premium of gold in Paraguay is somewhere about nine hundred, the size of the gift can be more easily imagined. How the Paraguayan doctors must bless those members of the Argentine health board who located the pest in their country. It now remains to be seen what the Argentine government will do for the members of their own health board, although in the opinion of many the salaries they receive should be sufficient remuneration for the trouble they have caused the country and all the loss that they have occasioned it. —Review, Buenos Aires.

—Little by little, says the B. A. Standard, the recesses of the South are being explored, and at some very distant day we may hope to have complete details of the topography of this hitherto somewhat neglected part of the republic. Letters received from the expedition that is exploring the River Santa Cruz relate that on the 23rd February it had arrived at the Arroyo del Bote and had pitched its camp at a spot lying at 50º. 12' 30" South and 71º. 42' West. Two hundred and twenty-eight miles of the river had been explored and the party were within eighteen miles of its source in the Lago Argentino. Life on a southern exploring expedition is evidently not altogether uninteresting, and the men are offering constant high spirits and making things together unpalatable and try the patience of both men and beasts. On the 17th February, the first snow fell and the temperature at night went below freezing. The river is found to be navigable up to where the explorers had encamped, for vessels not drawing more than five feet. The depth of the river is, however, 15 feet, but the passage for larger vessels is impeded by rocks and boulders. The country on either side is varied, in some places described as desert, utterly bare of vegetation, and in others covered with verdure and offering plenty of food for cattle. The explorers expect to return to Buenos Aires in May, when they will have been away six months and by that time will have taken exact plans of the river and port of Santa Cruz, Gallegos, Gollo Nuevo, the Beagle Channel and other places.

—It is now our painful duty to return to a subject which we had hoped to postpone to our next issue; that subject is "aphthos fever," which, according to the last accounts we have received, is rapidly increasing. We are not pessimists, and we are loth to accept pessimistic reports, but we now think it necessary to sound the alarm. According to the veterinary inspector, Mr. D. Luz, the disease was first noted on the estancia of Pascaredon in the district of Necochea. In the opinion of this gentleman, there seems to be little or no doubt about the importation of the evil. Luth, as we are, generally to believe in the usual onerary against imported infection or contagion, we must confess that this time Mr. Luz seems to make his case pretty clear; the facts he shows are as follows:—Early in January, 20 young bulls were imported from the establishment of Hargaux, in France, all of them showing scars of healed ulcers. This was not remarked at the time of purchase, and the greater number of them went to Necochea, whence a certain number of them were sold to Dr. Pedro Luro and sent by way of Mar Chiquita to Tuyú, and the line of infection can be traced as they went. Unfortunately, six of them were sent northwards, and so far their present residence has not been discovered, but luckily the disease is showing itself in a mild form, the comparison being about equivalent of "chicken-pox" to "small-pox" or "scarlatina" to "scarlet fever." It is at present reported to be easily curable, but carelessness only knows what may happen, if carelessness allows to develop. Consider the stringent measures now being adopted by the provincial government we have some considerable hope that it may not assume a more virulent form, but, let the estancia in general understand that a great deal depends on him himself, any blind purchase of stock from a less scrupulous neighbour may tend towards disastrous results to all, because the disease is both infectious and contagious, and whilst partaking of the qualities of small-pox and scarlet fever in man, it is just as virulent when once fully developed in the former, and much more infectious and contagious than the latter. This seems to be saying a great deal, but past experiences have proved what we now state. Therefore camp friends, beware! —Sport and Pastime, Buenos Aires, March 28.

Banks.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

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

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO
10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

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PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO
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BUENOS AYRES, ROSARIO DE SANTA FE, AND
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Capital... 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.
(Caixa 108.)

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos
(Caixa 520.) (Caixa 135.)

Draws on:

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pondents.
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shares, etc., and transacts every description of bank-
ing business.

Petersen-Gutschow,
Directors.

THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 21, Rua da Alfandega.

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

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

BRANCHES:

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

DRAWN ON:-

London and County Banking Co., Ltd.—LONDON.
Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.—PARIS.
Banco de Portugal and agencies.—PORTUGAL.
And on all the chief cities of Europe.

Also on:

Farmers Loan and Trust Company.—NEW YORK
First National Bank of Chicago.—CHICAGO.

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORGATE ST.
London E. C.

Capital... £1,000,000
Idem paid up... 800,000
Reserve fund... 840,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1º de Março

Branches at:

S. PAULO, SANTOS, BAHIA, PARA, MONTEVIDEO
BUENOS AIRES AND ROSARIO.

Agencies at Pernambuco, Ceará, Maranhão and
Rio Grande do Sul.

Draws on its Head Office in London:

The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited, LONDON.
Messrs. Heine & Co., LONDON.
Messrs. J. Berenberg Gossler & Co., HAMBURG.
and correspondents in Germany.
Messrs. Roesti & Co.,
and correspondents in ITALY.

The Bank of New York, N. B. A., NEW YORK.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and
transacts every description of banking business.

BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU BRÉSIL.

Established in Paris on the 23rd October 1896 by the
Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris and the Société
Générale pour favoriser le développement du Com-
merce et de l'Industrie en France.

AUTHORIZED BY

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

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

HEAD OFFICE:

9, RUE LAFFITTE, Paris.

Branch Office in Rio de Janeiro:

78, Rua da Quitanda

P. O. B. 58.

Branches at S Paulo and Santos.

Draws on:

Head Office, Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris,
and agencies.
PARIS AND FRANCE Société Générale pour favoriser le dé-
veloppement du Commerce et de
l'Industrie en France, and agencies
Heine & Co., Paris.
Lazard Freres & Co., Paris.
Périer Mercey & Co., Paris.

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

GERMANY Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft,
Deutsche Bank, Berlin, and branches
Dresdner Bank, Dresden, and branches.
Schroeder Gebrüder & Co. Hamburg.
Conrad Hinrich Donner, Hamburg.
Norddeutsche Bank, Hamburg.
L. Behrens & Sohne, Hamburg.
Correspondents in all chief-cities.

PORTUGAL J. M. Fernandes Guimarães & Co. and
their correspondents.
Banco Commercial de Lisboa, Lisbon.

ITALY Banco Commerciale Italiana, Genova
Milan, Turin.

AND ANY OTHER COUNTRY

Opens accounts-current.
Pays interest for fixed periods; executes orders for
purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc., and trans-
acts every description of banking business.

C. Blum,
Manager.

DAIRY MACHINERY

Alfa-Laval Separators

Agents:—HOPKINS, CAUSER & HOPKINS

75, RUA THEOPHILO OTTONI, 75

RIO DE JANEIRO

BANCO DA REPUBLICA DO BRAZIL

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

N. B. This capital to be

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

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

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

on 30th June 1899.

OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

9, Rua da Alfandega.

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

Draws on:

Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons.
London & County Banking Co. Ltd.
Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co. Ltd. LONDON.
Messrs. Hottinguer & Co.
Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.
PARIS.
Commerz und Diskonto Bank in Hamburg.
HAMBURG.
Banco de Portugal LISBON.

Opens accounts current:

Pays Interest on Deposits for fixed periods.
Executes orders for purchases and sales of
stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every
description of banking business.

From the New York Times, December 24, 1899.

A MUNICIPAL EXPERIMENT.

BY A. W. HAWKS, JR.

Municipal Baltimore is ending the century
by the beginning of a reform which embodies
a practical test of many of the theories of
modern political economy.

In the spring of last year (1898) the legis-
lature approved the new charter drawn up by
a commission appointed for this specific pur-
pose. Most active among the framers of this
complex act was Thomas Gordon Hayes, who
a month ago was inaugurated as the new
charter mayor of the city. He had been suc-
cessful in having incorporated in the law his
ideas on municipal government, and he is
now pursuing such a policy with a spirit and
success that opens the eyes of previous re-
formers and brings sadness to the hearts of
the old-time democracy.

Throughout the new charter are to be found
eight central principles which control the
spirit of the law. They are:
First—To locate responsibility upon public
officials in such a manner that it cannot be
evaded.

Secondly—To give representation to the
minority party in all departments, when com-
posed of more than one person, so that an
opportunity may be given to the minority
to scrutinize the actions of the party in
power.

Thirdly—To hold municipal elections at a
different time from the state and federal elec-
tions, in order to separate municipal affairs
from the influence of the political issues
which are necessarily involved in state and
federal elections.

Fourthly—To require the appointment of
experts in all departments where professional
knowledge and skill are required.

Fifthly—To grant the use of the streets and
other public property, for limited terms and
to the highest bidder, subject to the control
and regulation of the city during the period
of the grant.

Sixthly—To check hasty legislation, espe-
cially in matters relating to expenditure of
the public moneys, and to prohibit the crea-
tion of floating debts.

Seventhly—To remove the public school
system from all possible political influence.

Eighthly—To place the indigent sick and
poor, when their treatment, care, or support
is paid for by the city, under the supervision
of city officials.

Beginning with the inauguration of Mayor
Hayes the term of the executive was increased
from two to four years. He alone is vested
with the power of appointment. It is hoped
by this centralization that the responsibility
will be placed specifically on one man, and,
to insure the city against bad judgment, all
appointments have to be ratified by the se-
cond branch of the city council, a body of
eight members elected by direct vote. There
is another legislative body known as the first
branch, but to it is given only the power of
appropriating moneys, and this is subject to
a municipal board of estimates.

The latter organization is an entirely new
feature in this city. The board is made up
of the mayor, the controller, the president of
the council, all of whom are elected by the
people; the city register, who is named in a
council caucus, and the city solicitor, who is
appointed by the mayor. As its name im-
plies, the board makes departmental appro-
priations and fixes the tax rate. Its levy, as
usually, may be amended by the council,
provided the amendment reduces the appro-
priation, but no additional sums can be in-
serted by the city fathers. In addition, no
expenditure exceeding \$2,000 can be made
without the board's sanction, and if this sum
is for a public improvement it must first pass
through a board of public improvements.

To the board of estimates is left almost en-
tirely the question of franchises, the council
having in regard to such rights only the
power of approval and veto. The present

board has inaugurated a system of annual
rentals to be paid, instead of lump sum, by
corporations enjoying public rights. A strik-
ing example was furnished this week which
resulted in the present unique situation of a
municipality getting the better of a railroad.

In Baltimore the street railways are con-
trolled by the United Company. In the orig-
inal franchises of two of the lines are clauses
giving the city the right to purchase the roads
at the expiration of every fifty years. The
present company introduced in the council
ordinances which granted seven franchises to
construct switches connecting the tracks of the
various branches of the system. The
rights were to extend for a period of twenty-
five years and a lump sum of \$500 was offered
in payment for the privileges. The ordi-
nances which on the face appear extremely
simple would mean much money to the com-
pany and practically prevent future competi-
tion should franchises be given to others.
When the ordinances came to the board of
estimates it was at once decided to incorpo-
rate an annual rental instead of the lump
sum. In all \$1,550 was to be charged annually
for twenty-five years for the franchises, of
which the company had offered \$900. In
addition, the board incorporated in the fran-
chises clauses insuring a continuance of free
transfers, compelling the road to pave the
streets on which the new tracks were laid,
etc., and another amendment which made the
franchise revert to the city without cost
should it ever decide upon municipal own-
ership of the street railways. The result was
that the United Company at once had its or-
dinances withdrawn from the council.

A lower tax rate is another of the Mayor's
pet schemes. At his dictation the council has
reduced city salaries to an extent that caused
a clamor to arise from every ward in the city
against the administration, but which now
has about died out, principally for the reason
that Mayor Hayes won his fight in the legis-
lative bodies of the city. Thus, the adminis-
tration states, is only a forerunner of what is
to follow, and the city will begin at once a
raising of the taxable basis. At present it
is ridiculously low, being but \$300,000,000,
while that of Boston, a city of approximately
the same size, is \$1,000,000,000.

A. W. HAWKS, JR.

PERSONAL INFLUENCE IN SOUTH AMERICA.

Pará, Brazil, March 22, 1900.

Every four years the United States goes into
the political education business, which from
a foreign stand-point is the best of instruction
for the people, but at the same time it develops
a class of characters that has been our fate to
meet in South American countries.

These characters are generally specimens of
a community that have missed education and
success in life, having always industriously
avoided work or being employed, or connected
with any business house or manufactory, but
are noted for the grand muscular development
of their jaws in handling wind, and unques-
tioned ability to stand up against endless liba-
tions of bad whisky, and to wear out shoe
leather in corner pavement activity, patriotically
working his "personal influence" to big the
other man out of office for his friend to
go in.

Then this "personal friend" comes in on the
tide of a successful political campaign, and,
going to Washington to help his country's
foreign trade, immediately puts theory into
practice by using his "personal influence" to
place his importunate worker into office as one
of Uncle Sam's commercial representatives to
develop trade and closer commercial relations
in South America, from where he secretly
hopes that he will never return.

Then with his carpet bag full of red neck-
ties and a particular brand of whisky, to be
taken as fever preventive, with his head well
muddled by his government's instructions, and
with several bottled good-byes, he sails for a
South American country that he had never
heard of before and knows nothing whatever
of its history, language or commerce, but with
a faint, hazy idea that with the American flag
and his "personal influence" he can hold it
down.

Then he arrives on foreign soil and is ac-
credited by the government and round of
officials with all the pomp of surroundings.
Their natural politeness and picturesque lan-
guage are new to him, and he takes literally
their formal saying that everything is his.
Never in his life having received such atten-
tion, he takes personally what is meant for
our flag and feels flattered and pleased. He
informs them that he was the one selected out
of the many millions at home, and that he did
not care to take the post as he left such im-
portant interests behind, but the President of
his country asked him to take this, just to
oblige him, until he could be sent for to fill a
more important place elsewhere, but as he
liked the country and the people he thinks
that he will stay a considerable time with
them.

He does not know that this is the regular
thing with everyone that comes, and that he
is only a new clown in a circus more than a
hundred years old, and that they have by
heart what he will say, from their experience
with others.

Then with his assistant, who knows the
language and routine of office (called dry
nurses), in which he has been many years
picking up the crumbs, and who has nothing
to lose and all to gain, they talk the matter
over, in which helping American commerce

TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

Great Britain.

APR. 10.—President Steyn is reported to have declared to the volksraad at Kroonstad that the Boer delegates sent to Europe are empowered to treat for peace at *arbitration*.

The attack on the British garrison at Wepener yesterday has resulted in heavy losses on both sides but is without definite result. The fighting has been renewed to-day with greater vigor than ever, the Boers being repulsed.

Bloemfontein telegram says that the Free State guide employed by Col. Broadwood has been shot for leading the British force into an ambushade. Military honors were accorded at the burial of Col. Vilhelms Margull. It is stated that the 8th division has been ordered to Kimberley. Another dispatch says this division will go to Springfield.

Telegrams from Ladysmith of the 8th state that the Boers are placing cannon on elevations commanding the British camp at Blandslaagte. It is believed that an encounter may occur at any moment. An attack on Mafeking on the 17th inst. was reported. A Lourenço Marques telegram says that a fight occurred at Komassie on the 13th March between Col. Plummer and the Boers, the British losses being 10 killed, including 3 officers, 27 wounded, including 3 officers, and 1 missing. The cruiser «Niobe» with Boer prisoners has arrived at St. Helena. The military preparations of Russia are attracting much attention in England. It is said that 500,000 Russian troops are concentrated in the Caucasus, and that Turkey will be required to pay up her war indemnity at once. Advice from Acra, on the Gold Coast, state that the British resident at Koomassie, with his wife and 300 British rifles and various British subjects, taken refuge in the fort, to escape the fury of the Ashantee rebels.

APR. 11.—Lord Roberts telegraphs that the Wepener garrison under Gen. Brabant is finding no difficulty in repelling the attacks of the Boers. The war office is advised that a Boer commando is encamped near Alival North. A telegram from Bloemfontein says that Gen. Gatacre has been substituted in the command of the 3rd division and is returning to England. Gen. Pole Carew has been put in command of the division. In the fight at Wepener on the 9th the British losses were 11 killed and 41 wounded, according to the list posted at the war office. A Pretoria telegram says that Gen. Dewet had won a victory at Meerkatfontein on the 9th inst., the British losses being 600 killed and wounded and 500 prisoners. (Round numbers are always suspicious.) The *Daily Telegraph* says this evidently refers to the fight at Reckersburg on April 4th, where the British losses aggregated 656 men. The war office denies that any fight has occurred at Meerkatfontein. Lord Roberts line of communications south of Bloemfontein is guarded by 15,000 men. A *Times* dispatch says that Gen. Methuen is approaching Boshol. From Dewetsdorp it is reported that Col. Buller Powell had been killed. The report lacks confirmation. Lord Roberts has issued a proclamation threatening the rigorous execution of martial law in the northern districts of Cape Colony against all who assist the enemy. Telegrams from Ladysmith announce that the Boers had attacked the right flank of General Buller's army at Blandslaagte with artillery fire, but had been silenced by the British guns. The British losses were 4 killed and 8 wounded. A laconic telegram from Acra says that the governor's pacific attempt to overcome the Ashantee insurrection has failed.

APR. 12.—A telegram from Alival North says the Boers have suffered considerable losses in their attack on Wepener. A Pretoria dispatch says the fighting continues and is favorable to the Boers. About 7,500 British are shut up in the town. A Lourenço Marques dispatch says that 35,000 Boers are retained between Kromm and Wepener, with 90 cannon. The *Times* is informed that Wepener is defended by 500 British, who are of the best men in service, and that they have successfully repelled all attacks on them. A Lourenço Marques dispatch says that President Kruger will personally distribute bayonets to the Transvaal Boers, who have thus far fought without them. An Blandslaagte telegram of the 11th says the British command the Sundays-river bridge, and that the Boers are entrenched on the opposite side awaiting an attack, which may occur at any moment. Another telegram says the Boers have reappeared at Blandslaagte and have retired after cannonading the British position for two hours. The Boers are reported to have recaptured Smithfield, south of Bloemfontein. A telegram from Bloemfontein says the Boers are fortifying east of Brandaal. It is stated that the Transvaal has protested against the passage of British troops across Portuguese territory. The Queen has sent a message of felicitations to the naval brigade, just arrived in England, which took so gallant a part in the defence of Ladysmith. In view of the bad sanitary situation in Simons town, the remaining Boer prisoners are to be sent to St. Helena. The Ashantees continue to 16 ft the British forces at Koomassie. Four officers and 40 native soldiers (Houssas) have been killed by them.

APR. 13.—No confirmation has been received in London that Russia intends to protest against the breach of neutrality committed by Portugal. It is believed that Russia will follow the lead of France. The European

press, principally in France, Germany and Russia, are of the opinion that intervention in the Anglo-Boer war, ought to be initiated by the United States. (In heaven's name, why? Is it a cat's paw they would make of Uncle Sam? He has not a particle of material interest in the matter. He has no territory in Africa, and his commercial interests will not be affected in the least by this war. Besides that, he has scoured his hands in the extreme East, and is not hunting for more territory just now.) A telegram from Bloemfontein says the Boers have suffered great losses at Wepener and have abandoned the place. Advice from Alival North, said to be from Boer sources (which, of course, no one believes), says that on the 10th at Wepener the British dismounted 4 Boer guns, captured one, killed four commandants and captured various Boer prisoners.—Lord Roberts announces the death of the Dutch attaché, Capt. Nix, wounded at Simonsport (the battle in which Col. Broadwood suffered so severely). Secretary Hay denies that Capt. Reichman took part in the battle of Sanisport. A Pretoria telegram says a new foreign legion has been organized there and has left for the front.—The London press says the Transvaal protest will not change Portugal's action.—It is said Lord Roberts will remain another week at Bloemfontein, and that Gen. Kitchener is organizing an expedition to relieve Wepener.

APR. 14.—Gen. White has arrived in London and was received with great popular manifestations. A report is current that Gen. Gatacre, who has been substituted by Gen. Clernside, will be subjected to court-martial on his return home for the defeat of the British force at Reckersburg. The Boers have abandoned the attack on Wepener, having lost four guns and various prisoners. A *Times* correspondent says, however, (according to the *Daily*) that the British neither captured nor destroyed any Boer guns.—Lord Roberts is hastening preparations for his advance, which, it is said, will begin on the arrival of the 8th division. Gen. Kitchener has been charged with the protection of the line of communications between Bloemfontein and the southern frontier of the Free State. A report is current that Kimberley (Gen. D'Almeida had defended the Boers on the 11th at Zwartkops). On the 13th the Boers bombarded the British trenches between Warrenton and Fourteen Streams, but without causing any damage.—In spite of the protest of the Boer republics the British forces have been landed at Beira. A Capetown dispatch says the attitude of the Dutch farmers in the southwest district of Cape Colony is causing serious apprehensions.

APR. 15.—It is stated that Lord Roberts has sent a protest to President Kruger against the treatment received by colonial prisoners.—It is announced that General Brabant has marched to the relief of Wepener, where the British losses up to Friday last had been 18 killed and 132 wounded. A Bloemfontein telegram of yesterday states that a patrol of the Royal Irish had been captured, of which patrol Lord Rossin formed part. The transport «Lake Erie» has left Capetown for St. Helena with 500 prisoners.—At St. Helena Col. Scheil tried to escape by jumping into the sea and swimming to a Dutch frigate near by. The governor threatened to shoot him if he again tried to escape. (This may be doubted, as it is no a criminal offence for a prisoner to escape, if he can. It would be a barbarous act to shoot a man for this, and no one would protest more quickly against it than Great Britain, were the Boers to shoot a captured fugitive.) Telegrams from Acra state that the disorders at Koomassie continue, and 50 volunteers have been sent there to repress disturbances. Other tribes are said to be joining the rebels.—It is said that the Dutch merchants of Capetown, irritated by the abnormal situation, are entering into combinations prejudicial to British commercial interests.

APR. 16.—It is reported that the Boers at Blandslaagte are retiring to the Biggarsberg. On Saturday they destroyed three coal mines.—Nine governments of those who signed the Hague convention, are initiating negotiations for the termination of the Anglo-Boer conflict.—In the Free State, press correspondents state that the Boers are disposed to retire, the north, having failed to cut Lord Roberts' communications.—On the contrary, a Bloemfontein telegram says a Boer train of 60 wagons was seen moving south toward Wepener. The correspondents report, however, that President Kruger is disposed to withdraw the Transvaal forces to the frontier and leave the Free Staters to resist the advance of Lord Roberts (which is highly improbable).—A Kimberley dispatch reports the capture of Mr. Frank Smith, a diamond mine owner, between Barkly West and Warrenton.—A Capetown telegram reports that the Bosutos have surrounded the Boers at Wepener.—The British consul at Lourenço Marques has had two Maxim guns seized at that place.—Telegrams from Mafeking announce that Col. Buller Powell is gravely ill.

France.

APR. 11.—A spy was captured in Paris to-day, supposed to be in the service of Germany. M. Willeck-Rousseau declared in the chamber to-day that the Paris exposition signifies the re-establishment of moral peace (?) in France.—In reply to an interpellation on the action of Portugal in granting permission for British troops to cross Portuguese territory, M. Delcasse said that France is not charged with guaranteeing the neutrality of other nations in the Anglo-Boer war.

APR. 14.—The formal opening of the Paris exposition took place at 2 p. m. in the grand hall of the machinery building. President

Loubet and M. Millerand, minister of commerce, industry, post-offices and telegraphs, delivering the opening addresses. Many sections of the exposition are still unfinished.

APR. 15.—It is estimated that four millions of foreigners will visit Paris during the exposition, of which 300,000 American.—On his return to the Elysee, President Loubet was received along the route with cheers for the Boers. Similar cheers were given in front of the British embassy.

APR. 16.—Felicitations were sent from the Berlin commercial association to the Paris chamber of commerce.

United States.

APR. 10.—At the meeting in Washington convoked by Mr. Davis, disorders occurred through interruptions by persons hostile to the Boers.—President McKinley has ratified the convention adopted at the Hague peace conference.—The birthday anniversary of King Christian of Denmark was celebrated with exceptional enthusiasm at St. Thomas where the people proclaimed their loyalty to the Danish crown and protested against the sale of the island to the United States.

APR. 11.—Admiral Dewey denies that he has withdrawn as a candidate for the presidency.—The cruiser «Benington» has been ordered to Chinese waters.

APR. 15.—President McKinley sent a congratulatory telegram to President Loubet on the occasion of opening the Paris exposition.—The Mexican and other American ministers met at Washington to deliberate upon a programme for the next Pan-American congress.

APR. 16.—The mayor of Chicago having sent an invitation to the Spanish minister to attend the first anniversary celebration in that city of the capture of Manila, the latter sent an indignant reply, denouncing the insult.—The mayor excused himself by explaining that the invitation must have been thoughtlessly sent by the clerks charged with the issue of invitations.

Germany.

APR. 10.—Great preparations are being made in Berlin for the celebration of the majority (16 years) of the Crown Prince in May. It is expected that the Emperors of Russia and Austria and the prince of Naples will be present.—The Emperor William has refused to sign the sentence of the Prince of Arsenberg, condemned to two years imprisonment for killing a native of Dinmark, because he considers the punishment too light.

Spain.

APR. 10.—The fortification of the Canary islands is about to be initiated.

APR. 11.—The Queen Regent signed yesterday the treaty with Argentina respecting literary property.—The governor-general of the Canary islands has resigned.

Belgium.

APR. 10.—The explorer Lemaire, who has spent two years in Congo land, reports the discovery of gold mines in the Marungu district.

APR. 12.—Dr. Leyds has left Brussels for Milan to meet the Boer delegation, which recently landed at Naples.

Italy.

APR. 10.—The *Messaggero* predicts that Italy will be plunged into a commercial war in 1904, after the expiration of the treaties with Germany, Austria and Sicily, and urges an alliance with France and Spain, two of the Latin nations.

APR. 13.—Dr. Leyds has arrived at Milan, where he met the Transvaal delegation.—An interview with the Boer delegates shows that they have no pre-arranged programme, but will be governed by circumstances.—A Naples telegram says an attempt has been made to derail a train carrying the Italian prince. Several arrests have been made.

Miscellaneous.

APR. 11.—A Greek torpedo boat moored near the Piræus naval arsenal blew up this morning, causing the death of the commandant and several sailors.—At Bangkok, Siam, the director of railways and his wife have died with cholera.

APR. 12.—A Yokohama telegram says that Russia has again asked for a concession of territory at Masampo.—It is reported from Stockholm that Russia, France and Holland have signed a collective protest against the British troops crossing Portuguese territory into Rhodesia.

APR. 13.—A native mob at Bombay attacked the isolated sanitary camp outside the city, where all pest cases are sent, and had to be driven off by the troops. Ten natives were killed and many wounded.—At Constantinople many arrests are being made, and Tewfik Bey has been banished.

APR. 16.—Minister of Finance Witte denies the report that Russia will intervene in the Anglo-Boer war.—A Bombay telegram says that in spite of the concessions made, disorders continue over the sanitary camp at Culinport. Reinforcements of police have been sent to the place.

OUR FRIEND THE ENEMY

Madder River, Dec. 18

The man of us all who knows the foe best is Padre Robertson, chaplain of the Highland Brigade, mess-fellow with the late most valiant Wauchope, man among men and man of God.

Towards the close of each battle, before the Boers have done killing us and before we have stopped firing at nothing all day long, Padre Robertson mounts a horse and rides over to the enemy's lines to ask permission to gather in our dead and wounded.

«I knew they wouldn't harm me,» he said to me once, «because they could see by my riding right up to their that I was either a minister or a madman.»

Al, but there's good stuff in our padres! Think of the behaviour of the one called Hill at Belmont. The Grenadiers were still scaling the steep and rocky kopje like flies, and the leaden ropes of bullets were still whistling down from the Boer cryes as the wind of a gale searched the deer and rigging of a ship. But Padre Hill was there, moving from man to man, lifting a head here and giving water there, and, once, actually standing up book in hand reading the sacrament for the dying.

«Go back, padre, go back!» said an officer.

«No,» said he, «I'm in my right place here.»

But, as I was about to say, Padre Robertson went over to the Boer lines on either three or four days after the battle of Magersfontein, and got to know more about the enemy in action than any man I have yet seen. He tells me that there are Englishmen, Irishmen, and Scotchmen among them, as well as the mercenary Germans and Scandinavians, who are serving for a gold Kruger a day—which is to say a pound sterling Dutch. He found ministers among them of the Reformed Presbyterian (or Dutch Reformed) faith, who got their pastoral training in Scotland. Everybody was courteous to our padre, and he found many well dressed men of polished manners among them, men of the better class. Some tried to argue, saying that the war was being waged for the sake of a few capitalists and mining speculators, but our padre would not argue.

«No,» said he, «I'm neither a politician nor a soldier,» said he.

They blindfolded all the ambulance men and stretcher-bearers who were obliged to go within 500 yards of their trenches, and led them hither and thither to gather the dead, but they did not blindfold the padre. Nor did they put him under oath as to what he might tell or hide. One day they said that if he would give his word to bring back a list of the Boers taken by us they would furnish such a list of the English which they held.

He carried out his promise, and perceived that they have a nearly perfect identification department and system of tracing all who are in their army, no matter what happens to them; this being a department not possessed by every other army in the world, to put the case so as not to offend any one in particular.

It has been told how when this humane work was going on, on the morning after the day of battle, our big naval gun burst out and flung a Lyddite shell over into the enemy's lines. The Boers were surprised and nonplussed; a that, but the padre assured them it was all a mistake, and cautioned back to his own lines to have the firing stopped.

«What became of a Boer yet?» said an officer of high rank, «if you keep going over to them after every fight.»

«No fear of that,» said the padre, «but I'm bound to say they've been very courteous and good and kind to me, and very helpful as well.»

From an ambulance man I heard an anecdote of quiet favour. The Boers rode out to him and chatted with him as he did his work.

«Have you any water in your bottle?» they asked, «oh, yes, we are very thirsty.»

The padre said he had water in one bottle and whisky and water in another.

«Oh, yes,» said the padre, «and water,» said he, «if you'll say 'G' of bless that,» said he.

«We've no objection,» one Boer replied, «we've nothing against the Queen. Let's have the whisky.»

I talked to several of our men during the days when we were taking in our dead and wounded, and heard much about the Boers. Not one had been seen to wear a uniform. They were clad precisely as so many men would be if gathered up in city streets and country roads. After they left the trenches it was seen that every man had a horse, that nearly all the horses were very good ones, and that the Boers set them three-centars, so graceful and easy like, as one man put it.

When we get to the point where we can write and speak of the Boer's defects as freely as we can tell the world the worst news of ourselves, I shall tell the other side of the story of the Boer upon the battle-field. For there is another side—no matter how subtle and helpful and courteous they have been to brave Padre Robertson.

JULIAN RALPH.

—The U. S. S. «Wilmington» has arrived here from Buenos Aires. If given free pratique, she would be spending on shore daily from \$400 to \$500 in provisions and libby's money. Instead of that, she has been chipped into an entirely senseless, unjustifiable, useless and irritating quarantine for ten days, and the port loses some \$500. This is one example out of hundreds of the manner in which money is kept out of the port by these quarantines. Is it surprising that the port is in a state of decay? It is being done to death by quarantines which are worse than any actual plague.

—Montevideo Times, April 6.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOURÉUX, Editor and Proprietor

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Prost & Co.,

181, Queen Victoria Street

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Notices of marriages, births and deaths 25\$00 each

SINGLE COPIES: 800 réis; for sale at the office of publication at the English Book Store, No. 36 Rua do Ouvidor, and at the Casa Americana in São Paulo.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:— 79, Rua Sete de Setembro. POSTOFFICE ADDRESS:— Caixa 258.

RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 17th, 1900.

The letter which we publish in another column in regard to consular officials who misrepresent the country which employs them, is no more than a repetition of complaints made for many years. The writer is a keen business man who has visited every country in South America in the interests of one of the largest manufacturing establishments in the United States, and it must be admitted that he knows exactly what he is talking about. He has come in contact with American consular officials in every port visited, and when he complains of their character and methods, he speaks with unquestioned authority. It must not be supposed that he includes every consular official in this complaint, for a large percentage of American consuls, especially in the more important consulates, are good and competent men. The one complaint that is to be made in regard to these better officials is that they are not retained in office. Just as soon as they become thoroughly familiar with their duties and are able to render efficient assistance to American commercial interests, the administration at home is changed, and new, untrained men are appointed. For a sensible people, this is about as foolish and mischievous a practice as could be invented. The commercial house which called in its travellers every year, and substituted them with greenhorns, would be no more ridiculous and unbusinesslike than is the United States in changing its consular officials every four years and in selecting men for such positions who are totally ignorant of the duties they have to perform. As for the character of many of these officials, the least that can be said is that they are a disgrace to the country they represent. If the people of the United States wish to be honored and respected abroad, they must be careful to select men to represent them who will command respect and esteem. Too often has it occurred that their representatives are confirmed drunkards, gamblers, unscrupulous speculators, boorish politicians, and all that—and too often have these badly chosen officials put their own countrymen to shame and covered themselves with ridicule. It may be that other countries are also mis-represented in the same way at times, but with that we have nothing to do. The power and influence of the United States rest upon its educated classes, its industrial energy, its commercial acuteness, its moral strength—and these are the qualities of character which should be found in every representative abroad. It is a mistake to have the country's vices represented in foreign lands, rather than its virtues. As several earnest members of congress at Washington are now urging the adoption of a bill regulating the consular service and bringing it under civil service rules, we trust that the evils so frequently condemned by travellers and business men will soon disappear. When the con-

sular service affords a career, when young men may be educated for it and know that promotion awaits them as a reward for intelligent and efficient service, then there will be no lack of good men to represent their country and to transact its business in a proper manner. It may be that we shall get no better officials than many of the untrained men now sent out every four years to the more important consulates, conspicuous among whom are those who have been stationed at this port, but we shall avoid the grotesque specimens who have been sent to many of the smaller consulates, and the scandals which they have brought upon the consular service.

That much-discussed idea of a "grande naturalização" as the Portuguese idiom has it, is again to the front in Argentinian. The grande way to accomplish this grande object is not to be such a grande fool. Just make the country fit for a quiet, law-abiding man to live in, with adequate protection for life and property, light taxation, liberal education, and all that, and the foreigner will come in fast enough, without any urging. But he won't give a straw for naturalization in a country where the conditions of life are so unfavorable that his one dream, by day and night, is to get out of it.

WE ARE glad to see that the federal government does not approve the scandalous offer of money to the Acre adventurer Galvez, and that the minister of interior has asked for explanations from the state government of Amazonas. More than that, the federal commandant of the flotilla sent to subdue the piratical gang on the Rio Acre, who permitted the Amazonas to delegate to interfere and make the offer, has been recalled. All this is right and proper, and we trust the federal government will not only repudiate the transaction, but will now have the whole affair thoroughly investigated and the guilty parties punished. There are reasons for believing that the politicians of Manaus are very largely responsible for the so-called Acre revolution, that G. Ivez was only a tool for the execution of their mercenary schemes, and that their offer of money when G. Ivez surrendered was merely to protect themselves against disclosures.

WE ARE glad to record the belief of President Loubet, expressed at the opening of the Paris exposition, that the twentieth century should have more fraternity and less misery. These amiable expressions are eminently pleasing, even if they are not altogether satisfying, for no one believes in them. The Czar, the Kaiser, the Sultan, the emperors, kings, queens, presidents, edit genis omne all want peace and concord, and to get it they are preparing to fight everything in sight. The world has never been so heavily armed as it is now, nor the greed of territory and power so great, and yet no one talks of anything but peace. They are taxing the farmer and artisan and merchant into a state of poverty to support their armies and fleets, and it is all done to maintain peace. They are imposing tariff restrictions upon each other's trade, and are threatening each other with commercial reprisals, and at the same time they are pressing each other's hands and exchanging sweet platitudes about fraternity and progress. And they even get together to draft laws to govern international arbitration which not one of them will accept when he really wants to fight. We shall certainly hope, with President Loubet, that the twentieth century will have more fraternity and less misery, and that we shall go one step further and ask those who can make the hope a reality to call off the dogs of war and let us see what peace can do toward promoting fraternity and reducing misery. The great powers who are amusing themselves by making war on the weak, in the interests of civilization and progress can not be said to be doing much toward promoting fraternity among men, unless we are to believe that extermination is necessary in preparing the way for fraternization. The lion and the lamb are to lie down together, the lamb inside the lion.

BANCO DA REPUBLICA.

Day after to-morrow the shareholders of the Banco da Republica will hold an extraordinary general meeting for the purpose of being informed of the bank's recent transaction with the government and for taking action on proposed alterations in its statutes.

In the last three months considerable changes have been made in the bank's affairs. In its assets and liabilities there has been a net reduction of 88,931,366\$185 each. On the 31st of December, 1899, the bank owed the government the following sums:

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes Bonus account (80,000,000\$000), General debt (69,900,036\$323), Account current (22,280,185\$082).

Total 171,180,222\$407. The second of these items the bank reduced to 66,080,579\$591 by transferring to the government real estate valued at 2,819,456\$731. In a subsequent transaction, which has excited much discussion, it cancelled the first item and the balance of the second item, amounting to the total of 146,080,579\$591, by agreeing to pay 25,000,000\$ in cash and the same sum in four notes of 6,250,000\$ each. The payment

of the 25,000,000\$ in so-called cash consisted in opening an account to the credit of the national treasury called the redemption account. The notes, we presume, will be paid at maturity in the same way.

But the bank in this transaction not only cancelled the aforesaid items, but also received the transfer of the Banco Hypothecario's debt of 39,853,245\$82 to the government. This debt the Banco Hypothecario has since redeemed by paying the sum of 3,500,000\$ to the Banco da Republica. By excess of withdrawals over deposits the government's balance on account current at the bank had been reduced on the 31st ult. to 11,787,814\$612. Thus by an actual cash outlay of 7,923,570\$844 and by the transfer of real estate appraised at 2,819,456\$731, a sum which doubtless considerably exceeds its market value the bank has reduced its liabilities to the government from 171,180,222\$407 to 61,787,814\$612. If we estimate the market value of that real estate at half its appraised value, it appears that the bank's net profit in these transactions with the government was 100,070,163\$747. This is a result of which the shareholders certainly have no cause to complain; but with taxpayers it is, as Mr. Kipling says, another story. Their net loss is of course equal to the bank's net profit. They also lose the net profit of the Banco Hypothecario, which is 36,353,248\$82, making a total loss of 139,423,116\$23 making the fault of the minister of finance and his predecessors, they have sustained in these transactions with two solvent banks.

In addition to the reduction of 109,392,406\$755 in its indebtedness to the government the bank made the following reductions in other liabilities:

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes Deposits (5,723,731\$858), Unpaid dividends (2,915,196\$000), Sundry accounts (1,276,262\$172), Other items (363,287\$905).

Total 10,278,477\$945

Adding this sum to 109,392,406\$755, we have a total gross reduction of 119,670,884\$650 in the bank's liabilities. But in certain liabilities there was an aggregate increase of 2,925,486\$99 and in the last balance-sheet there appears the new item of 27,821,029\$67 for general accounts current, making a total of 30,739,518\$495. Deducting this sum from the gross amount of reductions, we have 88,931,366\$185, which is, as we have said, the amount of the net reduction made by the bank in its liabilities during the quarter ended on the 31st ult.

The following is a statement of the reductions made in the bank's assets:

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes Public funds (7,400,581\$146), Debentures and shares of banks and companies (10,203,096\$080), Accounts in liquidation (4,624,996\$735), Guaranteed accounts current (47,876,471\$553), Real estate (2,819,456\$731), Sundry accounts of the national treasury (18,820,239\$033), Cash (7,357,129\$530), Other items (5,776,281\$664).

Total 104,878,252\$277

How the reduction of 18,820,239\$033 was made in sundry accounts of the national treasury is not apparent, since during the last quarter the public revenue receipts have been very light. We suspect, however, that the government is again issuing treasury bills and is still delaying the payment of current expenses.

In certain assets of the bank there was an aggregate increase of 15,916,886\$592. Deducting this sum from the gross amount of reductions, we have 88,931,366\$185, which is, as we have said, the amount of the net reduction in the bank's assets during the quarter ended on the 31st ult.

BRITISH PATRIOTIC (MANSON HOUSE) FUND.

STATE OF S. PAULO (BRAZIL).

Subscriptions in aid of above Fund are invited, and will be gratefully received by: S. Paulo.—P. W. Mark, Esq., H. B. M. Consul.—P. C. P. Lupton, Esq., Vice-Consul.—William Speers, Esq., São Paulo Railways.—Dr. W. London Strain, 47, rua São Bento.—J. H. Christy, Esq., 47, rua São Bento and at the Branches of all the English Banks.

The proceeds will be equally applied to: a) Fund for widows, orphans, and other dependents of British soldiers and sailors killed in the Transvaal war. b) Fund for British soldiers and sailors disabled in the Transvaal war (for their benefit if after they leave the service).

LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Ladies List.

100\$ each.—H. Speers, E. A. Estill, M. W. Mitchell, Dorothy M. Strain, Matron and Nurses of Hospital Samaritano, Emma Nohmann, Margaret Buchanan, Matron and Nurses of Hospital Isolamento; total 800\$. 50\$ each.—Mrs. Florde, Ellen Gray, Alice W. Gray, Anne Burton, L. Schubmann, Hannah Jeffrey, Margaret Gray; total 350\$. 30\$ each.—M. A. A. Tomkins, Olga B. Heine, Marion Forster, Alice F. Wilson, Agnes Brown; total 150\$. 25\$ each.—I. Carrington Hull, Jennie Carrington, Ada Lockley, Beatrice Wyard, Marion Bartlett, Alice Smith, E. Harrison; total 175\$. 20\$ each.—Miss Holland, Elizabeth Morse, Mrs. Broad, L. Baggott, Lizzie Perkins, E. Gray, Nanny Heine, Eunice S. Hillman, George Strachan Rego Freitas, Mrs. Holland, Mary Keimath, K. Harrison, N. Harri- sop, Lillie MacNeill; total 280\$.

15\$ each.—A. Wilson, L. Naylor; total 30\$. 10\$ each.—M. Briggs, S. Borat, Edith White, M. Groomet, Mrs. Campbell, Lizzie Campbell, Mary Whitbourne, Dorothy Harrison; total 80\$. 8\$—Janet Bell; total 8\$. 5\$ each.—Mary Collopy, H. P. Currie, H. Harrison; total 15\$. Grand total 1,888\$.

Gentlemen's List.

35\$500 (250 7/12) 0/2.—Percy C. P. Linton, W. London Strain, William Speers, Henry White; total 3,413\$520. 500\$ each.—Francis W. Mark, Evans O'Donnell & Co., A. J. Crummeck, Anonymous (R); total 2,000\$. 250\$ each.—James Florde, B. Rynkiewicz, A. Pinto Mendes, William Snape, P. I. Speers; total 1,250\$. 225\$500.—Offerstory St. Paul's Church, Feb. 18th; total 225\$500. 220\$ each.—A. Reeve, Ernesto Malitsch; total 440\$. 200\$ each.—Um Brasileiro amigo de Inglaterra, F. H. Christy, Charles H. Driver, E. J. Macdonald, London & Brazilian Bank (Circular), Um Brasileiro amigo (F.), Anonymous (C. H. D.); total 1,000\$. 150\$ each.—George A. Smith, F. S. Speers, Joseph Kirk, J. K. Edlows, J. W. Florde, Thos. P. Speers, Herbert Speers; total 1,050\$. 125\$—Francis Strawn; total 125\$. 120\$ each.—A. Pries, Stambolos; total 240\$. 100\$ each.—Edward G. Knight, Cecil R. Hillman, Francis R. Hull, Frank Stewart, John Buller, C. Brodowski, S. Froise, Henriette Reeves, A. Williams, H. C. E. E. Wright, Geo. D. Estill, R. Gray, J. H. Wood, W. Powles, John Bomleley, Sq., Hadfield, Fred Jacques, Jas. H. Jacques, J. H. Snaue, Willam Crichton, Alfred Speers, Frank Goodier, Wm. Turk, A. J. B. Shaw, Dr. Alfredo Ellis, John Harrison, Charles C. Tomkins, Wm. J. Sheldon, Humphreys & C.; total 3,000\$. 60\$ each.—J. Finlayson, Herbert E. Bott; total 120\$. 50\$ each.—F. C. Florde, R. J. Florde, E. Schnoor, D. Girochling, J. M. Stuart, J. G. S. MacIntyre, E. S. Dunfield, S. J. Askham, E. Hamer, H. Bernard, M. Birch, A. Foot, Jas. Cole, J. Crowther Smith, E. W. Wyard, Alf. Skerry, Pedro de Souza, D. B. Muir, Robt. C. Lindsey, L. L. Haselden, H. W. Stacey, G. H. Wiram, Alex. McKenzie, Edwin Hadfield, Walter Brook, Ben Ward, Herbert Snape, John Buller, Wm. Wilkinson, Thomas Broadbent, Joe Peel, Thos. Rydings, J. B. Scourar, J. K. Napier, S. Boyes, F. Neumann, Arthur J. Hunter, H. C. Schubmann, James W. Gray, Wm. B. Browne, Philip Hammond, E. J. Holloway, George Wilnot, Eric Wishart, Christopher Davidson, Wm. Harding, A. D. Sundell, Chas. W. Mitchell, R. Creagh, Henry Broad; total 5,900\$. 45\$—Felix Guilhem, 25/12 1/12; total 45\$. 30\$ each.—W. J. Hart, A telegram from the Transvaal; total 80\$. 35\$—James Mitchell; total 35\$. 30\$ each.—M. Thomson, Walter C. High, William H. Booth, H. B. M. Johns, Caritas, T. Hobbs, Philip H. Dennis, Juvenal Alves Lima, James Duncan, Charles Hill, Alexander Fraser, J. J. Bomleley, A. Shillers, D. MacNeill, Chas. F. Gibson, H. R. Pennington, J. Skerry, C. K. J. Burrows, W. Holloway; total 570\$. 25\$ each.—J. S. Webster, O. Sp., John Barton, Edwin Collier, C. C. Tomkins, R. Balli Colla Marini, N. Fussell, John J. Wilson, E. Bartlett, P. W. Crewe; total 250\$. 20\$ each.—A. N. Crompton, Albert Hodge, W. Squires, E. L. Varella, C. W. Cockell, Geo. R. Smith, A. L. Buller, Tito Grandi, S. Harrison, Wm. Holdship, Adao Gray, Hubert D. Weale, Thomas A. Scott, Frederick A. Fuller, Henry Poonceh, H. West, Alexander Sim, James Fernie, Robert G. Sim, A. Scotheman, Elaw Mitchell, E. T. Bown, M. King, J. Allan Kerr, J. A. Davy, John J. Wilson, C. A. Fitzgerald, Turley, Charles A. Forbes, A. C. Wright, E. C. de Oliveira, C. Vasques, E. H. Hume, H. S. Kirkman, B. McSheehy, H. W. Jeans, A. de Souza, Grant Dufresne, Wm. Hordcastle, J. Blacklock, M. Copenhagen, George Craig, H. M. Dale, F. D. Mens, C. Riley, E. V. Huite, Geo. Fleming, J. H. Lowe, John Vauter, Thos. Funnell, Wm. Holland, Geo. H. Dronsfield, James H. Hunter, S. O. Gordon, J. E. Green, Arthur Stuart, G. Baggott, Leslie Greenlands, A. J. Makepeace, Allan J. D. Cockell, W. F. Rule, J. Skerry, Wm. Broadbent, W. Smith Wilson; total 1,260\$. 10\$ each.—F. W. P., Alexander Ronald, A. Normanton, William Wright; total 60\$. 10\$ each.—A friend, James P. Walter, William A. Holland, W. Holland, George Holland, F. Jones, Edward Hutcheson, John Normanton, William Knox, Samuel Mitchell, Thomas Gould, Ernest Gould, Charles Chittenden, Edwin Benson, Robert J. Paton, William Blyth, J. W. Sallom, J. Jennings, D. S. Nelson, N. T. Conpar, G. W. Tebyriga, C. W. Miller, C. Hay, Ant. Vasques, T. Davis, V. A. Harris, J. H. Chalk, J. W. Taylor, Percival Ould, Francis Churchill, W. Mansell, Albert Kenworthy, H. Holland, Charles Armstrong, Joseph W. Mee, H. W. Fry, J. Hough, M. Joyce, G. Breal, George L. Rowlands, William Buller, P. E. Corbett, W. H. Cockell, Noel Peyrount, John Renaudin, Thomas Neale, James Holland, Thomas Prescott, Fred Pegler, D. Campbell, Frederick Richardson, Alfred Dainton, W. J. Thomas, W. Bassam, I. Isaac, James Butler, James C. Baggott, O. Evans, C. W. Miller; total 590\$. 5\$ each.—H. Mack, O. Drake, F. W. Temple, F. S. Cerisoua, Alfred Gould, Thomas Pudney, Joseph Gould, W. Macdonald, W. Coleman, G. Limbert, G. Houck; total 53\$.

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15/ 2/00	250.	a 7 7/8	8,533,240
6/ 4/00	56.	a 8 5/32	1,647,870
		£ 636.	R. 20,421,520
Advertisements.....			173,800
		R.	20,544,820

São Paulo, 10th April, 1900.

P. C. P. LUPTON.
WILLIAM LOUDON STRAIN.
WILLIAM SPEERS.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—Cases of yellow fever have appeared at Arelas, in the state of São Paulo.
—Counterfeit notes of 500\$, 100\$ and 20\$ are still appearing at various points in the state of Minas Geraes.

—An opera company, subsidized by the state governments of Pará and Amazonas arrived at Pará on the 14th inst.

—During the first three months of this year yellow fever caused the death of 847 persons in the town of Sorocaba, S. Paulo.

—Her Majesty's government has appointed Dr. John Spens British vice-consul for the state of Minas Geraes, with residence at Morro Velho.

—People from the interior districts of Ceará are flocking into Fortaleza to escape the terrors of the threatened *secca*. It is said that famine is already felt in some districts.

—A S. Paulo telegram reports the arrest of a planter for opposing the seizure of his plantation debt. If taxes are not reduced, many similar cases, we fear, will be reported.

—There was a gubernatorial election in Ceará on the 11th. The opposition abstained from voting, as usual, and put in a protest, which constitutes the customary "moral victory."

—Detachments of the 37th battalion were distributed throughout the state of Rio de Janeiro, at various points on the Leopoldina railway, last week to prevent further disturbances.

—Another newspaper office has been attacked. In this instance the attack was made at Mandos on the office of the *Commercio do Amazonas*, which inconsequence has been obliged to suspend publication.

—From 1st July 1899 to 31st March 1900, the movement at the São Paulo founding's asylum (*casa dos expostos*) was as follows:—Inmates 1st July 304, entries 69, taken out 24, died 29, remaining 31 March 320.

—The continued heat and drought in Ceará is causing much disquiet among the people, who fear another *secca*. They are emigrating to Amazonas by hundreds. In a brief time no one will be left in the state but the politicians.

—The proprietors of two plantations at Monte Alto, São Paulo, have recently resisted the execution of mortgage foreclosures by the court. It was necessary to send a police force from the capital to enforce the seizure of the properties.

—In 1898 river navigation in S. Paulo was reduced from 776 to 574 kilometres in consequence of the withdrawal of the steamers navigating the rivers Una, Jacupiranga and Juquiá. Last year there was no improvement in this respect.

—In S. Paulo the tribunal of justice has decided by a vote of 5 to 4 against Dr. Eduardo Prado's claim for compensation for the wrecking of the printing office of the *Commercio de S. Paulo*. The case will be carried to the supreme court.

—The telegraph editors of one of our provincial exchanges in repeating the dispatch about the escape of 32 Bore prisoners from Simonsdown, says that the place is a station of the railway from Bloemfontein to Natal. The schoolmaster is wanted badly in that locality.

—On the 15th inst. there were only three cases of yellow fever remaining in the isolated hospital at Sorocaba, while only two new cases and one death were reported from private residences. The epidemic which has devastated the town may now be considered at an end.

—An election was held in the state of São Paulo yesterday to fill the vacancy in the federal senate caused by the election of Dr. Rodrigues Alves to the governorship of the state. The only candidate was Dr. Bernardino de Campos, ex-governor and ex-minister of finance.

—Up to March 3rd the patriotic subscriptions at Mandos for the purchase of the Acre territory from Bolivia had reached a total of 124,000\$. Having failed to steal the territory by means of a fake revolution, the Mandos speculators now propose to buy, but they'll have to go down deeper into their pockets than this if they want the land.

—As our readers are aware, the commercial and financial depression prevailing last year in the state of S. Paulo caused many immigrants to leave the state. The number, according to the governor's message, was 31,319, but these figures, we presume, refer only to those who took passage at Santos, since it was doubtless impossible to ascertain the number of overland departures. The number of immigrants arriving in the state last year was 36,012 including 16,664 whose passage was paid, wholly or in part, by the state government.

—The president of the Juiz de Fôra municipal council has informed the state authorities, in reply to an inquiry about "suspected cases of illness, that 11 cases of fevers of bad character" (which generally means yellow fever) have occurred there within a period of two months, and that the victims were six Italians, three Portuguese and two Brazilians. The request for Dr. Ferrut to visit the place came from the Italian colony.

—An policeman Itú was caught a few days ago in an effort to obtain money from merchants in the name of his commanding officer, who is a major and police delegate. The soldier presented a letter, bearing the major's signature, asking for a loan of 100\$ which should be considered very confidential. The merchant to whom the letter was presented, said he would call on the major. The soldier then brought a letter saying he could not see anyone. Then the merchant sent the money, not by the soldier, but by a confidential servant, and the trick was exposed. The soldier was placed under arrest and should be severely punished.

RAILROAD NOTES

—In view of the prevailing commercial and financial depression only 97 kilometres of railway were built last year in S. Paulo. At the end of the year the number of kilometres in operation was 3,343.

—The Light and Power Co. of São Paulo expected to begin running electric trams on Saturday last, but there was some delay in the courts in regard to some formality and the inauguration had to be postponed.

—Some days ago at the station of Aureliano Mourão on the Oeste de Minas railway four loaded cars were destroyed by fire, the loss being estimated at 40,000\$. The fire commenced in a car loaded with cotton.

—Regular traffic was resumed on the several interrupted lines of the Leopoldina railway during the past week. On Wednesday a special excursion train left for Friburgo, and encountered no difficulty. A considerable force of police has been distributed along the lines to protect the laborers and prevent further interference with traffic.

—A London telegram of the 14th to the *Journal do Commercio* says the syndicate for the purchase of the Paulista railway has been dissolved, but will be reconstituted should the latter decide to accept the proposal made, which is:—The Rio Claro company to purchase the Paulista property for £4,950,000, paying for the same £1,250,000 in 4 1/2 per cent debentures, £1,500,000 in 5 1/2 per cent preferential shares, and £2,200,000 in ordinary shares. The syndicate proposes to take all the debentures, and 60 per cent of the preferential shares at 95.

—Negotiations are going on for the purchase of the Rio Claro São Paulo railway. The conditions are not completely arranged, and when they are will have to be submitted for approval to the Brazilian government and the state government of São Paulo. It is probable, therefore, that the matter will not be completely finished before May. We understand that 14 million sterling of four-and-a-half per cent debentures and £900,000 of five-and-a-half per cent preference stock are to be given. But it will not be possible to make the issue, which is to be by one of the leading houses in the city, before the end of May probably.—*The Statist*, March 24.

BRAZILIAN RAILWAY AMALGAMATION.

A BRAZILIAN AND AN ENGLISH COMPANY TO JOIN FORCES UNDER ENGLISH CONTROL.

Details may be expected to be made public shortly with regard to an important Brazilian railway scheme. Although a contemporary article as though the negotiations which the scheme involves were already completed, we have the highest authority for stating that that stage has not as yet been reached. Nevertheless, it is hopefully anticipated that, after two years of persistent endeavour on the part of those who have the transaction in hand, contracts will be signed in a day or two.

The project is to effect the amalgamation of one English and one Brazilian railway company, and the amalgamated company is to be, from the date of its birth, under English management and control. There will be an extensive conversion of the existing shares into new ones; but the scheme also involves the provision of a considerable amount of cash, and this it is intended to raise by an offer of shares to the public. The prospectus, we understand, is practically complete, and the promoters merely await the signing of certain necessary contracts before publishing it. It is not improbable that the date of issue may also be influenced to some extent by the course of the money market; but this is not believed to be likely to be of such a nature as to hang the scheme up for long.—*Financial News*, Mar. 21.

SHIPPING NOTES

—A new lighthouse on Ponta do Boi, Ilha de S. Sebastião, below Ilha Grande, was formally inaugurated on the evening of the 10th inst.

—The American cruisers "Chicago" and "Montgomery" arrived at Pará on the 14th inst. In all probability they will not ascend the Amazon.

—Fears are entertained that the Sloman str. "Livorno" has been lost at sea. She left New York February 28th for Brazilian ports, and was due at Pernambuco on March 15. She had an exceptionally large mail, having received the mails dispatched by the "Wordsworth."

—The steamer *Santos*, which had left Rio de Janeiro for the southern ports on the 1st inst., returned last Friday with some of its passengers and cargo still on board. Several cases of yellow fever having appeared on the steamer, the authorities at Santa Catharina prohibited the landing of cargo and passengers, and the *Santos*, instead of proceeding on its voyage, was ordered to return to Rio de Janeiro.

—The state government of Pará is still asking someone to make tenders for a monthly steam service between Pará and the River Plate for the meat supply of that city. But how can any steamship owner take up such a service? There will be no return freights to Buenos Aires, and a foreign owner would be prohibited from engaging in the coasting trade. Pará will now appreciate that suicidal restriction, even if no one else does.

LOCAL NOTES

—Conferences between the President and various deputations are now the order of the day.

—On Wednesday the supreme court refused to issue a writ of habeas corpus in favor of the prisoners accused of the crime of conspiracy.

—The mint has been authorized to coin 100 silver coins of 4\$, 100 of 2\$, and 100 of 1\$, commemorative of the 4th centenary of the discovery of Brazil.

—It is assumed in some political circles that President Campos Salles, when put to the test, will not go back on his own state and intimate political associates. Whatever his inclinations may be, he is a Paulista and will not join their opponents.

—As the passengers of the "Dambú" were about to land this morning, Dr. Paula Pessôa of the Ceará delegation died while embracing a friend who had gone on board to meet him. He had come to take his seat in congress and was accompanied by his wife.

—The police have found Agostinho Carlozo, Manuel Joaquim Pereira and Francisco Cardozo responsible for the murder of Francisco da Conceição on the morning of March 20th, the first committing the deed at the instigation of the second, and with the knowledge of the third.

—It is worthy of note that our gas bill for the three months ending 31st March amounted to the important sum of one mill three hundred and fifty-eight reis (15358) which was duly liquidated on presentation. It is for an account like this that the gas company called upon us for a deposit of 720\$000!

—If the republic was established without opposition in 1889 and if in 1900 citizens are plotting to destroy it, it is evident that those who since 1889 have controlled public affairs have done little to strengthen republican institutions in Brazil, or to win for them the love of the people.

—We hear that the Association ground in Icaray is in splendid condition and that cricket practice is going on finely. The field is said to be better than ever and promises good cricket this season. The lawn tennis courts are being relaid and will receive some much needed improvements.

—Old residents of this capital will deeply regret to hear of the death of Comendador Antonio Martins Lago, which occurred on the morning of the 14th inst., of periculous fever, at the advanced age of 75 years. The deceased was well known in business circles and at one time exercised much influence in local business enterprises.

—The old Gloria market place, which is falling into ruins, is being touched up and painted on one side in honor of the commemorative festivities which are to be held there next month. Let us hope that the new dignity given to the neighborhood by Bernardelli's statue will lead to the restoration and occupation of the old edifice.

—Judge Lucio de Mendonça, of the supreme court, has published a flippant, undignified article violently attacking Councillor Andrade Figueira. This from a judge of the supreme court shows his absolute unfitness for the position he occupies, and his inability to understand that a judge should never show himself a partisan in cases brought before him for judgment.

—It is said that a considerable number of Portuguese residents in this capital will ask their home government to recall Minister Lamprea, whose treatment of Consul Barbosa Centeno is not approved. The petition will be delivered to General Cunha, who is coming out on the "D. Carlos" as special ambassador to attend the festivities in commemoration of Cabral's discovery of Brazil.

—We sincerely regret to hear that the news from Mr. H. A. DeLisle is very unfavorable. At last accounts he was confined to his room, and in a pencilled note to a friend expressed the belief that that would be his last letter. We should like to believe that with the coming of settled warm weather, there might be a return of hope and strength, and his many friends here will join in hoping that youth and medical skill will even yet bring him through safely.

—The new director of the mint has already dismissed 212 supernumerary employes from that establishment. What in the world did Dr. Ennes want of such a force?

—It is said that the minister of industry has ordered a rigorous investigation into the conduct of the postoffice employes of this city. *Muito bem!* It is full time that something were done to improve that important public service. The place is full of employes, and yet we have only a negligent, delayed service, illegal interference with correspondence, innumerable thefts, and no responsibility.

—It is seriously asserted that the many conflicting claims to seats in congress will not give rise, as was expected, to stormy discussions, but will be quietly settled in conformity with the sovereign caprice of President Campos Salles. The *Jornal do Brazil* expresses the hope that the President, after selecting his congressmen, will take steps for making them behave better than their predecessors.

—It seems that last week, in our desire to say something favorable to the government, we were too hasty in eulogizing the minister of finance for suspending four treasury clerks. At the end of three days the minister discovered that he had suspended the wrong persons and consequently cancelled the suspension. As we do not learn that the minister has since punished the real culprits, we reluctantly withdraw our eulogy.

—The monument commemorative of the 4th centenary of the discovery of Brazil, designed by Bernardelli, has been received from Europe and is now being erected with all haste in the Largo da Gloria. The prefect, it is to be noted, has given permission to cut down the trees in that *largo* to facilitate the commemoration ceremonies on the 4th prox. It is a great pity that the authorities can not appreciate the value of shade trees in a climate like this.

—On the 11th a woman residing on Rua São Pedro had the unparalleled audacity to rebuke a cheeky, butcher's boy. Being wounded in his honor the young patriot returned to the butcher's shop, armed himself with a big knife, snaked back to the door where the poor indiscreet woman was standing, and then struck her with the blade with all his strength. A great gash in her side was the result, and she is now in a critical condition. The boy is still at large.

—On the 10th inst. some residents of S. Domingos succeeded in capturing six thieves who have been actively at work for some time past in house-breaking, highway robbery, etc. A day or two later other members of the same gang were captured, among them their chief. Let us hope that they will not be turned loose after two or three days detention. Were these rascals compelled to mend and clean the streets, thieving would not be so pleasing an occupation for them.

—We have to-day received from the *Daily Mail* a receipt for the last remittance of £ 20 to the Kipling Fund for account of Mr. C. F. W. Lacey and Mr. A. J. Lamoureux, being the amount stipulated for their services in connection with the special war telegrams service for the month ending 17th March last. This closes the transaction, the Kipling Fund having received a total of £ 60 pounds from this source and 5 guineas for the republication of "The Absent-minded Beggar."

—There has been a very noticeable increase of interest in Easter religious ceremonies this year, the church being evidently all the stronger and more influential for the opposition made by the political positivists. Even the government, which in 1890 repudiated the church holidays, is now closing all public departments on these holidays with as much regularity as in the days of the monarchy. Our positivist innovations do not seem to last long.

—The secretary of the Paysandu Cricket Club advises us that cricket practice has already begun on the grounds, with a fair attendance of members. The net is up every Sunday and holiday and it is expected that the opening match will be a success. The secretary requests that all members desiring to take part in the opening match should send in their names either to Mr. Latham or himself. Lawn tennis is also in full swing, the grounds and courts being in excellent condition.

—Some of the subscribers to the recent special telegrams are expressing their regrets that the service was discontinued. There is no doubt that the summary sent us by the *Daily Mail*, brief as it was, kept us better informed of the course of events in South Africa than the confused telegrams published in the local press are able to do. And more than that, it is evident that local newspapers also derived incalculable benefit from it, for their telegrams were fuller and more correct than, they are now. It must be confessed that there is a great deal of confusion in the telegrams now received.

—To our great regret the illness of Mr. A. H. Davison, which we noted in our last issue, terminated fatally. He was ill only five days and died Thursday morning 12th inst. Fortunately his father, Mr. A. S. Davison, of Santos, was able to arrive here before his death, and was with him at the last. He was a young man of much promise and his death is deeply lamented in our small English colony. Much sympathy is expressed on every hand with Mr. Davison Sr., to whom this loss has come like a bolt from a cloudless sky. He requests us to express his thanks to the many friends who have offered services and sympathy in his sad affliction.

—Some days ago the *Gazeta de Noticias*, asserting that at the present time there are no political parties and no real elections in this country, promised to open in its columns yesterday a new department in which public opinion would find expression in articles written by representative men. The promise was not kept and the failure to keep it has not been explained. There is no doubt that the expression of opinion has at present to contend with formidable obstacles, for, while elections have become a farce, independent journals are exposed to constant danger of being attacked and suppressed. For that reason really independent journals are extremely scarce.

—Can't write English, eh? said Smalwy, bending upon us. He looked as though he had drawn the *sorte grande*. "I was the editor of a paper and laid myself open to such a criticism. I'd go somewhere and plant potatoes. There are critics, and still other critics, and the editor of *Martinho's Brass Band* is one of the other. He can't even write pigeon English, and it's a mighty poor scribbler that he can look upon. That's all I've got to say on that subject." And Smalwy actually hugged himself with delight over the idea. And so did we. It's a decidedly funny predicament to be in—to be accused of not writing English by the *Brass Band*, as Smalwy calls it.

—For the entertainment of those members of the British colony who do not read the classical English of our erudite colleague of the national printing office (and they are many), we append the following extract from a note relative to a meeting of the committee of the Centro Commercial, at which Messrs. Baptista Franco and J. P. Wileman were present as delegates of the Treasury. — "We regret to note that British interests were absolutely unrepresented on the Committee, and can only conclude that the matter is either of insufficient importance to merit the attention of such magnates, or that the usual flippant policy is being adopted for which the Colony is becoming notorious." It is to be feared that the British colony has been repeating the mistake of the poor man in the fable who put a viper into his bosom to warm it and got stung for his pains.

—On Friday morning last a man nearly lost his life in S. Domingos through an encounter with a large octopus. He was reaching down after some shells among the rocks at a point on the Boa Viagem beach, when his arm was seized by something concealed under the rocks, and he felt himself being drawn into the water. Although he exerted all his strength he was unable to draw his arm away; on the contrary he was being himself drawn under the water. Several persons were fishing from the rocks near by, who, in response to his cries for help, ran to his assistance, and after a desperate struggle succeeded in pulling both the man and the octopus out of the water, the former in a state of collapse from fright and exertion. The octopus, which was an unusually large one for these waters, was killed, and an eye-witness of the incident says it was some three feet in diameter. It is the first time we have ever heard of such an encounter in this bay.

BIRTH.

On the 24th March, at Glendouran, London Road, Kilmarnock (Scotland), the wife of James Lorn Lawson, of a son.

DEATHS.

GUY.—On the 3rd inst., of enteric fever, at Bahia, CONSTANCE DOROTHY, infant daughter of Harold Clifford Guy and Maria de Lacerda Guy.

DAVISON.—On the 12th inst., at the Strangers' Hospital, ARTHUR HAROLD DAVISON, aged 20 years, of yellow fever. River Plate and South African papers please copy.

PAVANDU CRICKET CLUB.

Although the opening game of the season is only announced for the 29th instant (as per list of fixtures) it has been decided to inaugurate the Club's season with a two-day match on Saturday evening and Sunday on Saturday and Sunday the 21st and 22nd instants.

These wishing to take part in this match or in that of the 29th instant should send in their names promptly.

TENNIS.

During the Easter holidays a team went up from here to play against Petropolis at tennis. The team, consisting of Messrs. C. Block, G. H. Lomas, N. W. Jackson, A. L. Stauffeld, E. A. Tootal and R. Willes, left Rio on Wednesday evening and returned on Monday morning, having had a most enjoyable trip. The opposing side consisted of Sir Brooke Boothby, Baron Fallou, and Messrs. Ames, Barton Allen, Walter, and H. L. Wheatley. Three matches were played, and most of them were very evenly contested, the final score being five matches to four in favor of Rio.

Unfortunately the trip was somewhat marred by an accident to Willes, who strained himself badly during the first match, and was unable to take any further part in the contest. However, Mr. Forde, who was on the field, proved a very good substitute and added materially to the success of the Rio side.

The team was most hospitably entertained, and on Saturday night all were invited to a dance at the Casino which proved a great success.

BUSINESS NOTES

—It is announced that the government will resume the burning of currency on next Saturday.

—It is stated that "The Foreign Corporation," of London, has deposited £125,000 for the acquisition of the Docas Nacionais of this city.

—It is stated that in Goaz flour made of wheat produced in the State has appeared in the market, selling for the same price as imported flour.

—In S. Paulo the Companhia Lupton is calling for tenders for the lease of a cement factory at the station of Rodovalho on the Sorocabana railway.

—It is announced that having liquidated its responsibilities to the national treasury, the Banco da Republica will adopt the regimen of a joint-stock company.

—A São Paulo telegram of the 10th says the cattle dealers would suspend killings on the following day as a protest against the additional 5 per cent municipal tax imposed upon them.

—The new Banco de Crédito Real, with a Dutch and German capital of three millions of marks, will soon be established at Porto Alegre. The concessionist was granted by the state to Heinrich Schuler.

—On the 12th inst., Messrs. Crestá, Claussen & Co. complained to the police that an employé named Arthur Valle had defrauded them to the amount of about 7,000\$, collections received but not turned over to the cashier.

—A telegram from Baden-Baden last week announces the death there of Mr. Egon Widmann Laemmert, senior partner in the well-known firm of Laemmert & Co., of this city and São Paulo. He was also 52 years of age and was widely known and esteemed in this capital, which has been his residence for many years.

—During the fortnight ended on the 15th inst., the customs receipts at the port of Rio de Janeiro amounted to 1,962,528\$011, against 3,181,184\$577 in the corresponding period of 1899 and 3,649,280\$500 in that of 1898. For the seven fortnights from Jan. 1 to April 15 the receipts were as follows:

1898.....	26,420,026\$113
1899.....	24,017,311\$651
1900.....	12,473,571\$701

—It would be highly convenient to business men if the postoffice would adhere to its schedule and regulations. It has a certain rate for "impressos," and now it has been determined that certain descriptions of printed matter can not be accepted any longer as such, but must pay the higher rate for "encomendas," (parcels). It is very annoying to have these changes constantly occurring, and especially when they are made to increase the costs of the service. One is compelled to feel that the public official has no other object in life than the extortion of money from the unfortunate citizen.

—Boards of directors seem to be losing their hold on public reverence and confidence. A short time ago, the São Cristóvão (tramway) company dethroned its president and substituted its directors, and now (on the 11th) the Caixa Geral das Famílias had an extraordinary meeting and kicked out its board of directors and fiscals and elected a new administration. And if we are not misinformed several other companies ought to be doing the same thing. There is altogether too much "personal advantages in the management of these companies—too much eating," as the Portuguese have it.

—The committee appointed to examine the books of Vinva Claussen & Co. has made an unfavorable report and recommends the liquidation of the house under the direction of a receiver chosen by the creditors. On the 14th inst. at a meeting attended by a small number of the latter it was decided to adopt the committee's suggestion; but the representative of the firm refused to accept this decision and will appeal to the creditors who did not attend the meeting. This morning however, a subsequent telegram says that Mr. Bole has decided to accept the recommendation and will advise the branch houses to that effect.

—An illustration of the shameful situation in which we have been placed by the minister of finance, was made public last week. An unknown person went to an important commercial house and bought several articles, taking a separate account for each. He said he did not want regular receipts as he should come back for other merchandise. His purchases amounted to only 120\$. With the unstamped receipts he immediately went and entered complaint against the house, which will have to pay some cents fine on the transaction, one half of which will go to the second drelly informer. This is how Minister Murinho intends to "republicanize the republic."

—In a telegram of the 14th inst., the London correspondent of the *Journal do Commercio* asserts that Brazilian bonds have risen considerably in the last fortnight, the rise in the West of Minas loan being, he says, £2 1/2. The correspondent is not well informed, as is shown by the following quotations telegraphed to the Banco da Republica by Messrs N. M. Rothschild & Son:

	March 29	April 12
Loan of 1879.....	63	62
" 1888.....	65	62
" 1895.....	65	62 1/2
Funding Loan.....	72	71
W. of Minas.....	88	85 1/2
	68	67

—Building No. 48 Rua do Ouvidor has been sold for 80,000\$.

—The path of reciprocity is beset with difficulties, but retaliation is moving along easily. The *Maritime Register* intimates that the exorbitant consular fees collected by Brazil on shipments from this country are decisive factors to retaliate upon us for the discourtesy with which Santos coffee was treated here lately. We can hardly credit this; Brazil really has nothing to complain of. But a tariff war seems to be on between Brazil and France. Brazil lately adopted a maximum and minimum tariff for the purpose of imposing higher duties upon imports from France and some other countries that impose heavy duties on coffee. A bill has been introduced into the French chamber of deputies establishing a maximum tariff on colonial products from foreign countries that do not give France the benefits of the most favored nation clause. This is a blow at Brazil, upon whose coffee it will double the rate of duty. It will be interesting to observe what Brazil will do next for the injury of French trade. Within a very few years there have been tariff wars between Russia and Germany, and between France and Italy, which ought to have resulted in promoting the prosperity of each of the countries; they certainly restricted imports, and a great many people suppose imports are extremely injurious to a country, and the less it takes of them the better. Not one of these countries seems to have been pleased with a suppression of imports that also interfered with its exports, and all of them were equally glad to resume trading with each other.—*New York Journal of Commerce*.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—The national treasury will remit £217,262 to the London delegacy by the steamer of the 18th inst.

—It is stated that the minister will soon begin burning currency again, but will limit the amount to 1,000,000\$ a week.

—On the 11th inst., the *Noticia* reproduced an article on our financial situation from the *Financial Times* of London. Some months ago it was stated that this last-named paper had been selected to represent Brazilian interests in London.

—The *Journal's* London correspondent telegraphed on the 14th inst. that Brazilian funds have advanced considerably during the last fortnight, the Oeste de Minas stock showing an increase of £2 1/2. If this is a fair sample of the service that the *Journal's* director is to render in London, then we have no idea what we may expect next.

—The revenue produced last year by the general stamp tax, according to the director of public revenue, was 9,088,057. This was 2,911,943\$ less than the budget estimate of 12,000,000\$. In 1898 the revenue from this source was 8,402,863\$. It is necessary to remark that the stamp-tax was extended in 1899 to documents that were not subject to it in 1898.

—When one semi-official organ reproduces an inspired article from another semi-official organ, with much clapping of hands and many words of approval, the very bronze into which our old time statesmen have been transformed may be expected to glow with pleasure. It is a trick which would make the shades of Zacharias and Cotegipe dance a horripone on their tombstones.

—The governor of S. Paulo makes the following estimate of the assets of the state government:

Water and sewerage works and other property.....	60,000,000\$000
Sundry debts.....	29,120,284\$383
Cash in the state treasury.....	8,350,933\$495
" " hands of state officials.....	2,561,128\$910
Total.....	100,041,346\$788

—At the end of last year the internal funded debt of state of S. Paulo amounted to 2,265,000\$ in currency and the foreign debt to 2,057,000, equivalent to 18,292,418\$25 in gold. On Dec. 31, 1898, the foreign debt was only 652,224\$690, the increase in 1899 being due to the necessity of borrowing money to pay the sum of 22,290,766\$101, amount of the aggregate deficits for 1897 and 1898. The floating debt at the end of the year 1899 had been reduced to 263,000\$, which had not been paid because the holders of the respective notes had not presented them for payment. The cash balance at the treasury was 8,350,933\$495 including security deposits of revenue officers to the amount of 652,418\$375.

CONSUMPTION TAXES.

The director of public revenue has sent to the minister of finance a statement showing the product of consumption taxes in 1899.

Comparing his figures with those for 1898 and with the respective budget estimates for 1899, we have the following result:

Molasses:	
Collected in 1898.....	4,535,013\$
Budget estimate for 1899.....	7,000,000\$
Collected in 1899.....	6,667,815\$
Tobacco:	
Collected in 1898.....	2,671,120\$
Budget estimate for 1899.....	5,000,000\$
Collected in 1899.....	6,217,282\$
Salt:	
Collected in 1898.....	4,763,336\$
Budget estimate for 1899.....	3,000,000\$
Collected in 1899.....	4,178,783\$

Beverages.....	2,578,706\$
Collected in 1898.....	3,500,000\$
Budget estimate for 1899.....	4,152,400\$
Collected in 1899.....	4,152,400\$

The new consumption taxes, collected for the first time in 1899, produced in that year the following revenue:

Boots and shoes.....	924,232\$
Perfumery.....	698,174\$
Pharmaceutical specialties.....	632,444\$
Canned goods, etc.....	427,505\$
Candles.....	319,395\$
Playing cards.....	74,633\$
Vinegar.....	51,127\$
Total.....	3,128,054\$

COMMERCIAL.

Rio de Janeiro, April 17th, 1900.

Par value of the Brazilian milreis (\$1000).....	27 d.
do of the Brazilian milreis (18000) in U. S. coin at \$436.65 per \$1000.....	54 7/8 cts
do \$180. (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold.....	1847
do of £ 1 stg. in Brazilian gold.....	8 8/90

Bank rate of exchange, official, on London to-day..... 8 3/4

Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (gold)..... 3524

Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (paper)..... 310 1/8 gold

Present value of the Brazilian mil reis in U. S. coin at \$436 per \$1000..... 16.74 c.

Value of \$1000 (\$436 per £ 1, str. in Brazilian currency (paper)..... 5899

Value of £ 1 sterling..... 28560

EXCHANGE.

April 10.—Today's market was firm and rates were well sustained; a fair amount of business was done.

Official quotations on London were:

Bank bills..... opening 8 2/16
" " " closing 8 1/32
Private bills..... opening 8 1/32
" " " closing 8 1/8 1/32

Official value of the milreis 305 reis gold.

April 10.—The market continued with an upwards tendency, with good business reported.

Official quotations on London were:

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

Official of the milreis 305-208 reis gold.

April 11.—Today's market was quiet with small movement.

Official quotations on London were as follows:

Bank bills..... opening 8 1/8 1/16
" " " closing 8 1/32 1/16
Private bills..... opening 8 1/32
" " " closing 8 1/8 1/32

Official value of the milreis 305-208 reis gold.

April 12 and 13.—Church holidays.

April 14.—The market was quiet and business limited. Rates remained sustained.

The official quotations on London were:

Bank bills..... opening 8 1/8 1/16
" " " closing 8 1/32
Private bills..... opening 8 1/32
" " " closing 8 1/8 1/32

Official value of the milreis 305-208 reis gold.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 17th April 1900.

Exports.

Coffee.—There were two holidays to be deducted from the past week and another day which generally counts for very little so far as business goes. For the four effective business days the sales amounted to 31,000 bags, which may be considered a very poor showing. Prices were well maintained, Tuesday and Wednesday showing a decrease of 20 reis which was recovered on Saturday. The receipts for the week amounted to 26,384 bags and the shipments to 25,277 bags. Yesterday the market was dull and weak, prices giving way a trifle to the views of exporters, but not enough to induce them to buy freely. Holders are demanding 13750 to 13500 for No. 7, but exporters are unwilling to go beyond 13250. The difference being too great to admit of business under a compromise.

Advices from foreign markets report the sales for the week at the principal distributing centres as follows: New York 18,000 bags, Havre 12,000, Hamburg 50,000, London 25,000—total 25,000 bags, against 18,000 in the corresponding week of last year and 32,500 in the preceding week.

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

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

Rio N. 7	Reported	Santos, Good Average
per arroba	sales	per 100 kilos
April 10.....	13,800-14,000	5,000 bags \$8500
" 11.....	13,500	5,000 " 8400
" 12.....	13,800-14,000	5,000 " 8500

The shipments since our last report have been:

33,554 bags for the United States
572 " " Europe
" " Cape of Good Hope
1,171 " " River Plate, etc.
38,297 bags.

The following ships sailed with coffee last week:

Europe:		bags
Apr. 7.....	Odessa It. str. <i>Los Palmas</i>	200
" 11.....	Oran Fr. str. <i>La Plata</i>	125
Elsewhere:		
Apr. 8.....	Valparaiso Br. str. <i>Ovillana</i>	25
" 9.....	Talcahuano " " <i>San Juan</i>	25
" 9.....	Montevideo Fr. str. <i>Cordillera</i>	125
" 10.....	Buenos Aires do.....	130
Costa Rica:		
Apr. 7.....	Southern ports Str. <i>Itapacy</i>	564

The receipts for the past week were 25,501 bags against 21,715 bags for the previous week and 38,997 bags for the week before.

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

No. 6.....	14500	April 7
" 7.....	14,000	14,000
" 8.....	13,500	13,500
" 9.....	13,200	13,000

The stock in all hands was estimated this morning at 265,424 bags, against 274,337 bags a week ago. The Santos stock is reported at 415,410 bags.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Imports.

Flour.—The receipts during the week were 400 barrels by the Coleridge from New York, 5,200 bags ex Thomson and 4,000 bags ex Alveiro from Montevideo. The market is very firm and prices are advanced last week, as shown below:

Table with 2 columns: Item (e.g., Trieste, Richmond, Baltimore) and Price/Quantity.

The exports of flour from the United States for Brazil during February last were 61,876 barrels.

Coffee.—The Phlox brought 645 cases from Hamburg and the Coleridge 2,560 bales, 283 cases and 250 half cases from New York. Broker's quotations continue unchanged.

Lard.—The arrivals were 400 kegs by the Coleridge from New York. Owing to the small stock in the market, prices are still advancing and we now quote from 900 to 920 reís per pound wholesale. The imports in Brazil of lard from American ports during February amounted to 62,386 pounds.

Pork.—No receipts. The price continues at \$700 per kilo of Armour and \$650 per kilo of P. T. George. During February were exported from the United States ports to Brazil 458 barrels of pork.

Rice.—No arrivals. Market unchanged.

White Pine.—Receipts nil. Quotations unchanged. The shipments from the United States to Brazil in the month of February aggregated 595,000 feet.

Pitch Pine.—There were no arrivals and no changes in the market. During February 45,000 feet were exported from American to Brazilian ports.

Spruce Pine.—No receipts. Market nominal.

Swedish Pine.—The arrivals were nil. Prices unchanged.

Kerosene.—The entries were 6,500 cases by the Coleridge from New York. We quote from 14,000 to 12,200 per case wholesale. The exports for Brazilian ports during February from the United States were 99,882 gallons.

Rosin.—Only 46 barrels arrived last week by the Coleridge from New York. The market continues nominal.

Tar.—No arrivals. Prices unchanged. The exports from American ports to Brazil during February were 15,525 gallons from which 7,484 were for Rio.

Coal.—The receipts were 150 barrels ex Phlox from Hamburg. Quotations unchanged.

Indian Corn.—No receipts. Owing to the quarantine on River Plate arrivals, our stocks have been completely exhausted, with only a small quantity in second and third hands.

Bran.—Receipts nil. Market unchanged.

Hay.—The Thomson brought 1,250 bales from Montevideo. The wholesale price continues from 360 to 380 reís per kilo.

Coal.—The following vessels arrived with coal last week:

Table with 3 columns: From (e.g., Cardiff, Bahia), Ex (e.g., ex Wreath, ex Skipsa), and Price/Quantity.

Rum.—Entries continue regular. Prices are unchanged as shown below.

Table with 2 columns: Item (e.g., Pernambuco and Maceió, Bahia and Aracá) and Price/Quantity.

Daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro

Large table with multiple columns: Receipts (e.g., Pernambuco, Bahia), Shipments (e.g., Santos, Rio de Janeiro), and various coffee grades.

FREIGHTS.

Table with 2 columns: Port (e.g., NEW YORK, BREMEN, HAMBURG) and Freight Rate.

ENGAGEMENTS.

Table with 2 columns: Port (e.g., CAPE OF G. HOPE, NEW ORLEANS) and Agent/Details.

Vessels Afloat & Chartered for Rio

Table with 2 columns: Vessel Name (e.g., Amazona, Bayard) and Status/Type.

Arrivals of foreign steamers.

Table with 4 columns: DATE, NAME, FROM, CONSIGNED TO.

Departures of foreign steamers.

Table with 4 columns: DATE, NAME, FOR, CARGO.

* Calling at intermediate ports.

Foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, April 15th, 1900.

Table with 4 columns: NAME, TONNAGE, ARRIVED, FROM.

STOCKS AND SHARES

Sales of Stocks and Shares.

Table with 2 columns: Item (e.g., APR. 9, 10 Apolices) and Price/Quantity.

Miscellaneous.

Table with 2 columns: Item (e.g., 90 Loterias Nacionais, 300 Melhoramentos no Brazil) and Price/Quantity.

Miscellaneous.

Table with 2 columns: Item (e.g., 500 Melhoramentos no Brazil, 50 Metropolitan) and Price/Quantity.

Banks.

Table with 2 columns: Item (e.g., 25 Commercial, 42 Rural e Hypothecario) and Price/Quantity.

SATURDAY'S QUOTATIONS—S. PAULO.

Table with 2 columns: Item (e.g., Banco Comercio e Industria, Credito Real da Carteira II) and Price/Quantity.

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- BERLIN, C.—HEILIGEISTSTRASSE, 8-9. HAMBURG—ALTERWALL, 79. MANNHEIM—F 3, No. 1. DANZIG—GR. KRAMERGASSE, 4. PRAGUE—NEKAZANKERGASSE, 13. BRUNN—FROHLICHERGASSE, 23. VIENNA, L.—HOHENSTAUFENGASSE, 4. BUDAPEST, V.—MARIA-VALEBEGASSE, 12. BRAILA—STRADA GOLESCI, 2. ZURICH—POSTSTRASSE, 11.

Stocks and Bonds and Joint Stock Companies --- April 16th.

Table with columns: Emission, Circulation, Public Funds, Nominal Value, Last Quotation (buyers, sellers). Lists various stocks and bonds with their respective values and market prices.

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

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

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

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

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Cotton Mills, etc., Paid, Reserve fund, Last Dividend, Last quotation. Lists various cotton mill and textile stocks and their financial details.

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

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

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Excellent Table Water

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