Vol. XXVI.

RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 15TH, 1900.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

NUMBER 20

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Official Directoru

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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.

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WEST COAST ITEMS.

— A Santiago telegram of the 12th announces the resignation of the ministry. — The departure of the Peruvian minister to Argentina and Brazil has been delayed by an attack of influenza.

The Chilian press resents the idea of any foreign intervention to prevent the theft from Peru of the provinces of Tacna and Arica.

— The Chilian government has prohibited the importation of Argentine cattle on ac-count of the foot and mouth disease.

— It is reported in Lima that Argentina will not interfere in the Chili-Peru conflict because of an accord between Presidents Roca and Errazuriz.

— Santiago telegrams of the 9th state that the government is giving free passages to Chilan emigrants who will settle in Tacna, and that the war budget has been increased by ten millions of dollars.

by ten millions or uonars.

A puzzling telegram from Santiago vesterday says that a bill has been presented in the Chilian congress authorizing the construction of a railway from Chili to the state of Amazonas. Such a road would be as useless as it would be costly, besides the greater part of it would be in Bolivian territory. But, when the papers come we shall probably find that the sstate of Amazonasa is a mistake.

find that the state of Amazonase is a inistake.

— We understand that the new bank formed by the inhabitants of this rapidly growing place (Panta Arenas) has now been legally established, the supreme government having decreed the approval of the statutes last week. The name of the new institution is aBruco de Punta Arenas, Magallanes, Chile, and Mr. J. H. Meredith has been appointed its managing director. The formation of the bruk was attended with great success, all the shares having been taken up locally within a few days of their issue, while many applications had to be refused. Punta Arenas is certainly a go-ahead place and we congratulate its population on their latest undertaking, to which we wish every prosperity.—Chilian Times.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

- Influenza is still raging in Buenos Aires

—An epizootic disease has appeared among the cattle in the Argentine province of Tucu-

—The Buenos Aires journals consider it certain that President Campos Salles will visit that city in July.

Yesterday there was a run on the Argentine conversion bureau on account of a rise in the premium on gold.

— It is said that Maestro Ciacchi has contracted to build an iron theatre in the Avenida de Mayo, Buenos Aires. —The Southern railway station in Plaza Constitucion, Buenos Aires, is to be enlarged at a cost of a million pesos.

— A Buenos Aires telegram of the 14th to the Paiz quotes El Tiempo as saying that bubonic pest is still raging in Rosario.

-The well-known Brazilian capitalist Carlos Alkaim, for many years a resident of Buenos Aires, died in that city on the 8th inst.

—It is stated that a Rosario firm have entered into a contract to export 10,000 tons of quebracho wood to the United States.

—It is reported that five sailors belonging to the Argentine ironcled «Almirante Brown» were recently drowned in Beagle channel. They were in a small boat and were swamped in a rough sea.

—A bill has been presented in the Argentine congress abolishing the municipal council of Buenos Aires. Now have the provincial assembly and national congress abolished also, and there will be a gleam of hope for the future.

—The suspected case of bubonic pest reported from Buenos Aires on the 7th inst, was verified to be a genuine case on the following day. This will prolong the quarantine plague another month. On the following day this verification was denied.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 8th says that President Roca had visited the new partiament building now under construction, and that it has been decided to face it with marble at a cost of 3,000,000 pcsos. Of course money is no object in a bankrupt country.

is no object in a bankrupt country.

—A Rio Janeiro telegram says that the police have discovered a tremendous conspiracy with remifications in all the States, the object of which is to establish a provisional government which will revise the constitution so as to give greater autonomy to the states. Are revolution and conspiracy necessary for that?

— Montevideo Times, April 29.—(No, my dear colleague; but a revolution is sometimes very necessary for the preservation of a vicious and incapable government.)

—According to a Paraná paper the cabbies of that city are obliged to report to the police the route taken by their fares, whether they are men, women or girls, as well as the name and profession if known, approximate age, place where the eab was hired, where it went to, whether the fare spoke secretly or in a loud voice to any one and whether the cabby overheard anything. This sounds more like Russia or Persia than "free" Argentina.—Buenos Aires Herald.

—The Nacion of Buenos Aires censures the A gentine government for not declaring the nubonic epidemic extinct. But, suppose the government knows it is not extinct?

government knows it is not extinct?

—Our hearty congratulations to the Buenos Aires Standard on attaining its 40th year, which it did on Tuesday. May its Shadow never grow less, may the Power never depart from its elbow, may its Cellar perpetually overflow, its Museum be crowded, and its Callery be boundless, may it always be welcome on 'Change, may it enjoy a lifelong honeymon to every marriage, and may it invariably return twenty years younger from every trip home.—Montevideo Times, May 3.

A Liverond firm, being delighted at the

return twenty years younger from every trip home.—Montevideo Times, May 3.

—A Liverpool firm, being delighted at the idea that one of its employees was called up to join the Reserves at once volunteered to pay half his wages to his wife in his absence. At the end of the month the woman appeared, and the moiety was at once given to her.—What?a she said, «Four pounds?a "Ves.a" resplied the senior partner, sthat is exactly half; sorry you are not satisfied.» "It isn't that I'm not satisfied; why, for years he has told me he only got six pound altogether and—and—if the Boers don't kill him, I will?

—Respecting the cattle plague, the R. A. Standard reports as follows;—The most timportant item in the reports about the cattle disease is that it has broken out in Santa Fé, having made its appearance at Alcorta, Villa Constitucion. The animals attacked have been isolated. In the province of Buenos Aires all accounts concur as to the disease disappearing. In the estancia "Chapadmala], belonging to Sr. Miguel Martinez de Hoz in Pusyrredon, where 16,000 head of cattle and 60,000 sheep were attacked, the disease has almost disappeared after killing goo head of cattle and 50,000 sheep were attacked, the disease has almost disappeared after killing goo head of cattle and too sheep. The animals that secumbed were just those which were in the poorest condition.

—The police have arrested a large gang of blackmalters. The gang includes barristers.

succumbed were just those which were in the poorest condition.

—The police have arrested a large gang of blackmallers. The gang includes barristers, employees of the courts and even of the chambers. This gang, it seems from the police evidence, published a book called the "Vade mecum," which like "Stubb's List, "professed to be a list of merchants, great and small, who were not worthy of credit. The gang went to shopkeepers and if they would not pay \$50 a month put their names in the black list. Many shops were refused credit by bunks because their name appeared in the list. \$50 a month from 300 firms, which would not be many for a city like Buenos Aires, means \$15,000 a month, a handsome income. Quite large firms have been ruined by this gang stopping their credit. Over 9000 firms were on the black list. 200 firms bought the book at \$100 each for each edition, making a sum of \$20,000 er edition besides the blackmail money.—Buenos Aires Herald.

—The note of the day has been the collapse of the wormed to interest the collapse.

besides the blackmail money.—Bucnos Aires Herald.

—The note of the day has been the collapse of the proposal to introduce electric traction on the Baring group of transways. The proponents had submitted to numerous vacillations and fresh modifications and exactions on the part of the foment committee of the representatives, and a few days ago everything was regarded as practically settled, when suddenly the committee took a fresh turn and wished to introduce an entirely unreasonable clause to the effect that at the end of 30 years the municipality might expropriate the plant without any payment whatever! as soon as this was made known the proponent syndicate, probably profoundly disgusted at the monner in which their offer has been treated from first to last, telegraphed out instructing Mr. Colladon to withdraw the proposal, and it is impossible to blame them for doing so. After this experience, it is not likely that another offer will be made in a hurry. We refer to the matter editorially, and can only repeat that the affair has made a deplorable impression, especially in financial circles, and that both municipality and committee are very generally censured for their attitude in the matter. As the Sigfo well puts it, they have strained the cord of limitations and exactions, until eventually it has broken.—Montevideo Times, April 28.

—Thomas B. Reed tells a story of a wise old manufacturer in his district with whom he was one day conversing. Mr. Reed said to him: «You are the only man who makes these things. You can demand your price.» Said he: -al am trying every minute to make these goods cheaper and sell them cheaper.» «Why so?b» «I am the only man,» he replied, with the business, and I want to stay so. If I raised the price I would have a boom, but I'd lose a business. In the long run, business is better than boom.» Hearken to the voice crying in the wilderness. It is not an American characteristic to be satisfied with anything short of a «boom.»—Merchanis' Review.

—The New York Commercial relates that when Collis P. Huntington, the multi-millionaire, was recently asked how he made his first thousand dollars, he replied: "—I don't believe many men remember how they made their first \$1.000. They probably lost it the uext day, too, if they were pushing and energetics." The great railroad builder does remember, however, how he made his first \$5,000, and it is a pretty good story. When he came to New York as a boy of sixteen he had a little property in the form of the stock of a country store. This he traded for a lot of one thousand old fashioned eight-day clocks. He shipped the timepieces to various points along the Erie Canal and then following them up sold the entire lot at \$5 apiece.

Banks.

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Capital	2	1,500,000
Capital paid up	,,	750,000
Reserve fund	,,	600,000

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Reserve fund ,, 1,000,000

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

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From the Daily Mail, April 21 WITH NUMBER THREE.

(BY RUDYARD KIPLING.)

All the world over, nursing their scars, Si the poor fighting men broke in our wa old the poor fighting men, surly and grim Mocking the lilt of the conqueror's hymn.

Dust of the battle, o'erwhelmed them and hid— Fame never found them for aught that they did. Wounded and spent, to the lazar they drew, Lining the road where the legions went through.

Sons of the Laurel, that press to your meed— Worthy God's pity most ye that succeed— Ye that tread triumphing crowned toward the stars, Pity poor fighting-men broke in our wars!

Pity poor fighting-men broke in our wars!

The sun had faded the Red Cross on her panels almost to brick colour, had warped her woodwork and blistered her paint. For three months she had jockalled behind the army—now at Belmont, now at Magersfontein, now at Rensburg, and in that time had carried over thirteen hundred sick and wounded.

In her appointments, her doctors, her two mursing sisters, and her nineteen orderlies there was neither veneer nor pretence, coquetty of uniform, nor the suspicion of official side.

try of uniform, nor the suspicion of official side.

She was starkly set for the work in hand, her gear worn smooth by use and habit, detailed for certain business only, and to that business most strictly attending.

As she started from no known platform I came aboard early, and while we lay silent as a ship in port, the big stock-pot purring in the kitchen, the bottles clicking in the pharmacy as the doctor counted them over. I felt that peace had never been in our generation—that Number Three Hospital train—iodoform-scented, washed, scrubbed, and scoured—had plied since the beginning of time.

Know now that hospital trains have the right of way over all traffic, and since their crews feed aboard them, need only stop to water and change engines.

We slipped out of Capetown into the twilight at a steady twenty-five mile an hour on our six hundred mile journey north.

Some day you in England will realise what it means to handle armies and their supplies over this distance on a single three-foot six line.

The war has been a war of shunting and side-

line.

The war has been a war of shunting and side-tracking, of telegraphs and time-tables; so we may hope that the railway men, who have worked like devils, will not be overlooked when the decorations come ripe.

Because the line runs through Cape Colony, and because Cape Colony is—we have the highiest authority for it—loyally trying to be "neutral," every bridge, every culvert, every point at which the line may be cut or blown up was guarded by a little detachment of armed men.

was guarded by a little detachment of armed men.

These are drawn chiefly from local corps, such as the Duke of Edinburgh's Own Volunteer Rifles. They do not like the work; they love still less the "loyalty" which has made the fatigue necessary.

Said a dust-spotten, begrimed sergeant of the "Duke's" as Number Three-doubleheaded, panted up the Hex River poss into the Karroo, "We've been here since November. I don't mind telling you we're pretty sick of it. We laven't had a look-in at the front yet. We sit here and patrol the line. Lovely work!" The setting of the picture hardly varied a hair's-breadth.

The single track, lifting and dancing if the

The setting of the picture hardly varied a hair's-breadth.

The single track, lifting and dancing in the heat, the brown, hairless hills dusted with split stones, the sleek mirage, the knot of khaki figures, the dingy tents, repeated themselves as though we were running in circles. Here was a water-tank, Number Three drank of it, sucking thirstily; here was a speckle of ten houses and a refreshment-room, which we had no need to enter; here was a new-laid siding, and Number Three flung them all behind her; but from the men with rifles, the red-eyed, bristle-bearded, disgusted truck-watchers there was no escape.

Suddenly we overhauled a train-load of horses, Bhownager's and Jannagar's gifts to the war; stolid saices and a sowar or two in charge.

"Whence dost thou come?"
"From Bombay, with a Sahib," He looked like a Hyderabadi, but he had taken off most of his clothes.

Dost thou know the name of this land?"

"No."
"Dost thou know whither thou goest?"
"I do not know."
"What, then, dost thou do?"
"I go with my Salib."
Great is the East, serene and immutable.
'e left them feeding and watering as the
'der was.

We left them recenning and watering as one order was.

A few miles further on—forty or fifty are of no account in this huge place—were guins, infantry, and buck-wagons, rumbling toward De Aar, and I think New South Wales Lancers. Then a Victorian contingent camped by the wayside, happier than the Duke's, because they were nearer the front, but wrathful in that certain Canadians still further up the line had the audacity to make a camp called Maple Leaf

they were nearer the front, but wrathful in that certain Canadians still further up the line had the audacity to make a camp called Maple Leaf.

They wanted news of the Burma Military P-lice—long men on little clock-work ponies, recently landed, and vanished. Corps have a knack of disappearing bodily in this country. Of the Burmans I knew mothing, but could furnish information more or less accurate of some Malay Light Horse lately seen in Capetown, and of some Yeomanny details.

"Ah," said Austraita, with a rifle, by the water-tank, "wait till you see our Queensland bushmen. My word! They're something."

Then he expressed a private and unprintable opinion about those arrogant Canucks up the line, which opinion twisted the other way I got buck again from a Canadian, an Eastern Province man, a few hours later.

Strictly in confidence, I may tell you the Colonial Corps are riding just the least little bit in the world jealous. They have each the honour of a new country to uphold, and it is neck and neck between them.

So I sat joyously on the rear platform while Number Three ran the links of empire through my hands.

English of the Midlands, Cockney, Scotch, Irish. Welsh, African-born. Queenslander (he had been in the Sunnyside "daur" and "blew" furiously). Victorian and Canadian, one after another, we picked them up and dropped them with a flying word.

There was nothing wrong with that chain, and by the same token, it seemed to have got hold of something at last, for a truckload of Boer prisoners slid by in charge of a few disreputable bearded cornets.

"Ho!" said an orderly critically. "And where did you pick them up?"

"Round Paardeberg. There's more to follow. Most of these is Transvaalers."

"That's all right," said the orderly.

The army, you see, is collecting Transvaalers, and has come a long way for samples.

"An' which might be prisoner and which is guard?"

Stid the head cornet with a battered helmet, "The a sergeant of the Northamptons in charge."

Is guard [7]
Said the head cornet with a battered helmet, "I'm a sergeant of the Northamptons in charge," "Oh, you are, are you? Then what are you doin with Labby's friends? Take 'em along. Mr. Labouchere won't be pleased at you."
But the sergeant was mightly pleased; save that his prisoners had not washed for some time. He said it.
Then we drew to the home of lies, which is De Aar—a junction, the pivot of many of our manceuvres and a telegraph centre.
It smelt like Umballa platform in the hot weather, and they kept a hell there of fifty half-naked telegraph operators, sweating under the blazing kerosine lamps, each man with two pairs of hands and some extra ears.
Outside was thick darkness, and the shunting of trucks—thousands of trucks: but the steady boom of the racing instruments beat through all other noises like the noise of hiving bees.
There was some need to work, and, at least, one very good reason in the shape of a big saloon that glided past us in the night, a lit window revealing just a chair and a neat empty table.
The Sirdar was on the move; going down to Naauwpoort to arrange surprises, and it is not at all healthy to be idle when Kitchener passes by.
Therefore, and before this war is over, you will hear all sorts of baseless tales from a certain type of officer who has been made to work: and you must not believe them.

After De Aar time-tables ceased.
We were cut adrift on the Sargosso sea of accumulated rolling stock between that place and Orange River.
Here the rumours begin.

RUDYARD KIPLING.

— Octrois, says a London paper, are threatened. The municipality of Dijon, the ancient capital of the Dukes of Burgundy, have deposited a bill in the chamber of deputies, having for its object the superssion of the town dues, and the substitution of an inhabited house duty. The well-to-do classes are crying out against the bill, a fact which affords another proof, if any were needed, that taxes on articles of consumption fall most heavily in the main on the poorer classes. It is strange that the octrois, or barriers between town and town and town, date not from the feudal times, but from the revolution. Complegne has the doubtful honour of the innovation, but its example was rapidly followed, and in the present day there is no town, properly speaking, however small, where the wayfarer is not ordered to stand and declare any articles of a dutiable nature he may have about him.

Passing almost without comment in the public journals there has, within the last few months, been inaugurated in Brazil a combination of interests which is of the highest importance, not only to this country, but to the southern republics and the great commercial interests on the other side.

For many years telegraphic communication with Europe has been successfully maintained without a single interruption by the Western and Brazilian and the Brazilian Submarine Telegraph companies—a record few countries can boast of and for which the companies concerned are to be congratulated. These two companies for 25 years have been entirely distinct the one from the other, having no common interest but the vital one of being absolutely dependent the one on the other for their very existence. It scarcely comes within the scope of these remarks to consider why the amalgamation of these interests—to the immense benefit of the country—was not brought about long ago; but to-day it is an accomplished fact, and it should be placed on record.

The public have not had long to wait for the

brought about long ago; but to-day it is an accomplished fact, and it should be placed on record.

The public have not had long to wait for the mecessarily far-reaching results of this consolidation of important interests. The scheme (the realization of which under the former conditions was very remote) of triplicating the cables from Pernambuco to Montevideo and duplicating the existing table from Pernambuco to Pará, was at once decided upon—an undertaking that involved the capital expenditure of over half a million sterling. The amalgamation took effect as lately as the 1st of January last. On the 28th of April the shore end of the new Parfa cable was landed at Pernambuco by the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company's steamer. Scotins, and it was expected that this cable would be laid and opened to the public by the 1st of May. The construction of the cable, like all work contracted for by that famous company, embodies the latest scientific improvements in its carrying capacity and durability—the latter an important point for Pará and the merchants and bankers of the republic, who have too long been subject to harassing interruptions of frequent and prolonged intervals.

This section — the first of the three to be

republic, who have too long been subject to harassing interruptions of frequent and prolonged intervals.

This section — the first of the three to be laid — is to be duplexed on Muirhead's system—and will have a carrying capacity of over 200 letters a minute—both wavs. It runs direct from Pernambuco to Parâ leaving Ceará and Maranham to be served by the existing cable. The «Scotia» on completing this work returns to England to ship the second section — Pernambuco to Rio — which it is expected will be laid by Angust. The third section — Rio to Montevideo — will follow immediately, thus bringing Brazil and the whole of South America within a considerably shorter distance of time from Europe and North America.

The Western Co.'s connections from Argentina to the Pacific will ensure the ports on that side a rapid and reliable service, the triplicate cables on the Brazilian coast rendering a total interruption a matter of the highest improbability.

From the Buenos Aires Herald, April 29

THE INEFFICIENCY OF QUARANTINE.

There is no great commercial center or port which can afford to adopt or submit to the antiquated requirements of quarantine. The very existence of this system at any point is a confession of provincialism and comparative unimportance. What could London or Liverpool do if the policy of quarantine were adopted which disgraces Montevideo and Buenos Aires?

It would be impossible to establish such a quarantine, for the damage to commerce would be so great as to overbalance all possible benefit even if it should do all that its apologists claim for it. We were much impressed by a remark made by a gentleman just out from England on this point. He said that a quarantine is a confession of the small importance of a port. It is this fact which is making us restive under the absurd requirements of this system, for while this port has not been very great it is fast increasing in importance, and as it does so the quarantine condition bears heavily on it.

It is also to be observed that a quarantine is and has always been a failure. We do not refer to the quarantine of any particular ship which may have contagious disease aboard, but to the establishment of a general quarantine against a country. It has never prevented the overleaping of disease either in the case of men or animals. We established a quarantine against a Paraguay because there were a few cases of bubonic plague there, but it came here. We did the same against Rosario, but it overleaped all cordons. England closes its ports against the cattle disease, but it overleaped all cordons. England closes its ports against the cattle disease, but it overleaped all cordons. England closes its ports against the cattle disease, where each case is noted as it presuns itself and dealt with without closing the port and with a far better result on the public health at the bottom of the policy. It is time that the Argentine republic should part company with such absolute expedients and take

CABLE DEVELOPMENT IN BRAZIL.

THE WESTERN TELEGRAPH CO.

Passing almost without comment in the public journals there has, within the last few months, been inaugurated in Brazil a combination of interests which is of the highest importance, not only to this country, but to the southern republics and the great commercial interests on the other side.

For many vears telegraphic communication with Europe has been successfully maintained without a single interruption by the Western and Brazilian and the Brazilian Submarine

The passing almost without comment in the public journals there has, within the last few months, been inaugurated in Brazil southern from this reform, for the importance of a ferrom this red against a ship in which there may be sickness. We recommend to our Argentine of the world in the treatment of contagious diseases. There has been on little discussion all fished yabout his, and we are not contagious diseases. There has been on little dental this contagious diseases. There has been on little dental this country, the problem of the world in the treatment of contagious diseases. There has been on little dental this country, the problem of the world in the treatment of contagious diseases. There has been on little dental this country, the problem of the world in the treatment of contagious diseases. There has been on little dental this country, the problem of the world in the treatment of con

S. PAULO FACTS.

The law's delay has, to a certain extent, been overcome, and the São Paulo Light and Power Co. have commenced to run a section of their electric bonds. The inauguration took place on May 7, when at 1,30 p. m. the new governor of the state turned the regulator of the machinery in Rua Monsenhor Andrade. Idalf an hour later the first bonds were run on the line between Rua São Bento and Barra Funda. During the afternoon the public had free rides, and the bonds were crowded with people desirous of testing the novelty. The ordinary service commenced next day. At resent these trams are so popular that at the city terminus in the afternoon, there is a regular fight to get into them. It is expected that the service will be extended to Avenida in a week's time. The Light and Power Co. are to be congratulated on having their concessions legalised, in face of the strenuous opposition of the Viagao Co. The latter succeeded lately in getting an embargo laid on all works connected with the bonds of their rivals, and stated that they thenselves were going to employ electric traction. The contention will probably be ended by the Viação being bonghi up by the newcomers, as has already been the case with the Santo Amaro line and the Agua e Luz.

The Fourth Centenary has not been celebrated here with such enthusiasm as in Rio. Only May 3rd was observed as a holiday, and the festivities were unimportant. The lead was taken by the Church which celebrated the day by a mass in the porch of Coração de Jesus; the adjoining square was thronged with worshippers and onlookers.

On the following Sunday was celebrated the local feast of Santa Cruz de Pocinho, heightened by a lingering recollection of the recent anniversary. São Paulo, for once, seemed quite lively. A street off the Praça Michi is now becoming quite a fashionable resort with its brillantly-lighted switchback, concerts, merry-go-round, and Ærion's wheel (an Earl's Court wheel on scale 1/1000). At 9p. m. came a display of fireworks; there were several good set pieces, the last

trations.

The Athletic Club is starting its season most vigorously; the first two matches were marked by good attendance and successful results. The Tennis Club is displaying rather more life than last year, but still cannot altogether conceal signs of old age.

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In the best part of Senador Vergueiro a room with board. Apply Crashley & Co., 36 Rua do Ouvidor 36.

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The restaurtant and service cannot be excelled.

FREITAS HOTEL 120, Rua do Riachuelo

Mr. J. F. Freitras, proprietor of the old and well known Freitas Hotel, destres to advise his Friends and former customers that he has reopened that hotel at No. 120 KUA DO REACHED in a large and most attractive edifice acquired for this speedin purpose. The new exhabilishment solid is a large and most attractive edifice acquired for this speedin purpose. The new exhabilishment solid is a large for the most and quiet street, with trams for all central points of the clip passing the door. It has a large and beautifully laid out pleasure garden, particulary suitable for ladies and children, and well-mounted bath-rooms provided with hot and cold water.

The Hotel is specially adapted for families, for whose comfort and convenience nothing will be found lacking. It contains a large drawing-room, and its dining-room opens on verandals overlooking the garden contains a large drawing-room, and its

uen, Special attention will be given to orders by mail and telegraph,

Grande Hotel Metropole

181. RUA DAS LARANGEIRAS, 181

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

The apartments have been repainted and repapered throughout and are luxurlously furnished. The dining-room has also been refloored, and no expense has been spared to make this

The most comfortable Hotel

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

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GLIMATE V REST HEALTHY
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References may be obtained at: , , and e S. Bento.

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TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

SUMMARY FROM DAILY PRESS.

Great Britain.

Great Britain.

MAY S.—Recent telegrams state that the Boers have reinforced the commandos investing Mafeking, but it is expected that the garrison will hold out until succor arrives.—The Daily Mail says that Gen. Hunter, after crossing the Vaal had invaded the Transvaal, captured Klerksdorp, and was moving on Potchefstroom.—Lord Roberts confirms the capture of Winburg.—The Boers are said to be preparing to resist the crossing of the Zand.—Gen. Hutton has occupied Welgelegen, a few miles north of Smaldeel.—A telegram from Maseru says the Free State burghers are re-occupying positions near Thabanchu and are over-running all the adjoining district as far as Ficksburg, 110 miles northeast of Bloemfontein.—At the opening of the Transvaal raad at Pretoria President Kruger made a feeling eulogy of Gen. Joubert and eulogized the conduct of the Orange Free State burghers. He said that both states desired peace and were only fighting for their independence.

MAY 9.—Great enthusiasm prevails in Lon.

pendence.

May 9—Great enthisiasus prevails in London over recent victories.—Gen. French has joined the forces under the immediate command of Lord Roberts.—Gen. Hamilton has occupied Senekal, northeast of Winburg.—The Boers encamped at Ladybraud have retired to Ficksburg.—It is reported that the Boers are retiring from the Zaud to the Vaal river.—The Judonic pest in India is said to be diminishing.

May 10.—News from Mafeking of April 30 state that the garrison can hold out some time longer. —Lord Roberts telegraphs that the Boer defences on the Zand river had been bombarded and the Boers compelled to retire. Strong detachments of British troops had already crossed the river.—The forces of Generals Tucker, Pole-Carew and Hamilton are united at Weigelegen.—The Slandard publishes a dispatch from Durban (second only to Captown) that the foreign powers had advised the Transvaal government that they had asked Great British to exact compensation for the destruction of the gold mines, should that occur, and that they would support any act of the British government toward that end.—In a speech at the Primires Club yesterday Lord Salisbury attacked the Manchester School, which favors peace in order to promote commerce. He also condemned the policy initiated by Mr. Gladstone. Regarding the war he was convinced that foreign powers were persuaded of, the justice of the British cause. He admitted, however, the growing elimity to England among continental powers and urged the people to prepare themselves for the defence of their country.

MAY 11.—The Daily Telegraph says that 10,000 Boers under President Steyn are occupying strong positions east of Thabanchu. Gen. Brabant is preparing to meet them.—Lord Roberts telegraphs from Reit spruit that his forces have occupied Ventershurg, between Winburg and Kroonstad.—Capetown sends out a sensational report that a conspiracy to assassinate Sir Alfred Milner had been discovered.—A Pretoria telegram says the women of Transvaal Boers and Free Staters of the British column of 5,000 men

MAY 14.—From Capetown it is capled that President Steyn has proclaimed Heil-bron the capital of the Orange Free State.— Gen. French has arrived at Paarde-kraal, six miles north of Kroonstad.—The Free Staters Gen. French has arrived at Pande-kraal, six miles north of Kroonstad.—The Free Staters are said to be concentrating on the Vaal river.—From Thabanchu it is reported that Gen. Rundle has captured Newberty Mills with large stores of wheat. It is admitted that, contrary to predictions, the Boers show no disposition to destroy property to prevent its falling into the hands of the victors.—In Natal Gen. Buller has had a battle at Helpmakaar, defeating the Boers and turning their positions in the Bigarsberg. The Boers are said to be retiring toward the Transvaal frontier, and the British forces are said to have arrived near Dundee.—From Pretoria it is aunounced that the Boers have captured the native quarter at Mafeking and that the garrison is in a precarious condition.—In presenting the Australian federation scheme in the house of commons. Secretary Chamberlain expressed his disapproad of a supreme tribunal in Australia.

United States.

May 8.—Twenty Argentine youths have arrived at New York to enter American industrial schools.—The Tribune says that years will elapse before the Cubans are prepared for independence, and that they should prepare themselves for it by taking an interest in municipal government. (That, we fear, is not a characteristic of Latin nationalities. They prefer to begin at the top)—In Havana, at the Gibara theatre, the journalist Alberto, director of Don Claridades, has been assasinated.—From Manila it is reported that the Tagalos had been defeated in the Visayas with a loss of 286 killed.—The Cuban chief Maximo Gomez has arrived at San Donnigo.—At New York it has been resolved to appoint a commission to welcome the Boer delegates.—A strike has broken out on the New York railways.

—At New York it has been resolved to appoint a commission to welcome the Boer delegates.—A strike has broken out on the New York railways.

MAY 9—Great preparations are making for the reception of the Boer delegates.

MAY 11—The United States government is of the opinion that the approaching Pan-American congress is not competent to deal with the Tacma and Arica question. (What, then, can it do?)—The United States government denies having sent any representation to the Tanaswaal government in regard to the destruction of the mines.

MAY 12.—Senator Lodge, who is occasionally afflicted with jirgo halucinations, sive that the Monroe doctrine will be applied in case Germany interferes in South America. (A slipper should be applied, in case the senator interferes again).—Republican conventions throughout the country are declaring in favor of President McKinley's renomination.—A'Manila telegram says the Tagalos lawe been defeated and captured.

MAY 13.—Senator Spooner has declared in the United States senate that he is authorized by Secretary Hay to declare unfounded the reports about perilous relations with Germany.

MAY 14.—In the senate to-day Senator Hale declared that a war with Germany is impossible because there are ten millions of German origin in the United States.—The Boer delegation has arrived at New York and is to be received by the Tanunany society to day. (Unfortunately, it will be sought to make political capital out of this visit.)

Spain.

MAY 8.—The students at Barcelona have

Spain.

itical capital out of this visit.)

Spain.

May S.—The students at Barcelona have been promoting disorders, and were dispersed by the police. It is reported that the mayor of that city will be dismissed because of his fimility. Disorders have occurred also at Manress, near Barcelona.—At Tarsas Minister Dato visited some factories and was received with hostile demonstrations, being slightly wounded and compelled to leave the town in haste.

MAY 9.—The government has issued orders to impede the threatened closing of business houses in Madrid to-morrow.—There were renewed disorders in Barcelona yesterday.—At the same time there was a brillant court reception at Madrid.

MAY 10.—The cabinet is studying the project for a new loan to consolidate sundry debts.—The shops of Madrid, Valencia, Valladolid, Burgos and Saragossa were to-day closed as a protest against the new taxes. At Barcelona they were closed at midday. No disorders were reported, except in Madrid where there were slight disturbances.

MAY 11.—Advices are to the effect that business establishments in all the provincial cities were closed yesterday. In Valencia a barricade was constructed, but was not defended. In Madrid the theatres, cafés, concert rooms and all public establishments were closed last evening. At Seville a mob pelted the windows of the military club with stones, and a conflict with the police resulted. At Barcelona there were renewed disturbances, and martial law has been declared in the provinces of Barcelona and Valencia.

Italy.

MAY 9.—Archbishop Corrigan, of New York.

Italy.

MAY 9.—Archbishop Corrigan, of New York, has arrived in Rome.—The King and Queen have formally opened the sanitary exposition at Naples. (Naples needs something more than an exposition in that line.)—Riccitoti Garibaldi has left for Buenos Aires to promote

his emigration scheme.

MAY 10.—Vesuvius has been in eruptithrowing out great quantities of lava

Germany.

MAY 10.—A Berlin telegram says it is probable that the protest about the Transvaal mines was made by a Franco-German syn-

dicate, and not by the powers, as asserted by n newspaper

MAY 12.—At Berlin great satisfaction is xpressed over the renewal of the triple

France.

France.

MAY 9.—The Patric says the Germans are preparing to fight the United States in case the latter opposes their ambitious plans in South America. (Nonsense!)—Philippythe functionary attached to the marine department accused of offering documents to the British government relative to the Transvaal armaments, has been found guilty and sentenced to four years imprisonment.

Miscellaneous.

May 8.—The Sultan of Turkey has ordered the reconstruction of eight ironclads.—A decree of to day dissolves the Belgian chambers, and new elections are to be held on the 29th inst.

MAY 11.—The Conde de Alto Mearim died uddenly in Paris to-day.—A report is cur-rent that the grand vizier of Morrocco has been ussassipated. sinated

assassinated.

— Serious disorders are anticipated during the present session of the Austrian reichsrath, the various nationalities composing that body being bitterly hostile to each other.

—Reinforcements have been sent to the British station of Wei-hai-wei.—Thirteen hundred Portuguese pilgrims left Lisbon to-day for Rams.

S. PAULO CRICKET.

SÃO PAULO ATHLETIC CLUB 1/8. S. PAULO RAILWAY.

Played at Cousolação on Sunday the 6th inst. and resulted in a win for the S. P. A. C. by \$4 runs. S. 13.ULO RAILWAY.

A. N. Crompton, b. M. King		8
W. I. Hart, b. King		4
F. C. Fforde, b. H. E. Barber		15
F. Stuart, c. P. W. Crewe, b. H. E. Barb	er.	7
I. Webster, b. H. E. Barber		10
W. Holland, b. C. W. Miller		4
1. G. Macintyre, b. C. W. Miller		0
C. H. Lowe, b. C. W. Miller		5
T. Pudney, b. H. E. Barber		1
E. G. Knight, b. C. W. Miller		I
R. J. Fforde, not out		0
Leg byes		2
Total		57

BOWLING AVERAGE. wicket runs 25 22 8 King..... 15 Barber.... 22 W. Miller. 8 12.5 SÃO PAULO ATHLETIC CLUB.

I. Blomeley, b. W. Holland	0
P. W. Crewe, run out	6
C. W. Miller, c. F. Fforde, b. J. Webster.	80
H. E. Barber, b. J. G. Macintyre	14
S. J. Glencross, b. J. G. Macintyre	4
W. Jeffrey, b. W. Holland	16
W. F. Rule, b. W. Holland	7
M. King, b. W. Holland	2
O. Brough, b. F. Fforde	2
I. Grav, b. Stewart	I
E. Wright, not out	I
Byes	5
Wides	3

Total				14
BOW	LING A	VERAG	E.	
	overs	runs	wickets	average
W. Holland	20	53	4	13.
F. Stewart	11	22	I .	22
F. Fforde	4 2/5	14	I	14
J. G. Macintyre.	4	26	2	13
A.N. Crompton.	2	9	-	
I. Webster	6	9	1	9

SANTOS CRICKET.

MR. RICHARDS' TEAM vs. MR. KEALMAN'S TEAM.

Played 6th May, 1900, on the Club Grounds at José Menino, Santos, resulting in a win for Mr. Richards' team. The score was:

MR. RICHARDS' TEAM	
W. C. Preece, ct. Cadzow, b. Kealman	1
A. D. Watson, ct. Meadows, b. do	2
F. H. Gepp, b. Lloyd	
G. Tomlinson, b. Murray	1
C. L. Stock, ct. Lewis, b. Burgos	2
A. Richards, c. and b. Tracey	1
A. T. Smith, b. Tracey	
C. G. Vieira, c. and b. Kealman	
H. Born, b. Kealman	
H. G. Beardall, b. Burgos	
B. Standen, run out	
H. Barton, not out	
Extras	
Total	11
MR. KEALMAN'S TEAM	
A. M. Burgos, 1. b. w b. Preece	
R. C. Lloyd, ct. Stock, b. Tomlinson	
C R Murray run out	
J. Meadows, ct. Beardall, b. Tomlinson.	
F. Tracev, b. Tomlinson	
H D Smith b do	
A. Kealman, b. do	
S. A. Morgan b. Preece	
A. Lewis, ct. Stock, b. Tomlinson	
H. J. Jones, c. and b. Preece	
I. Cadzow, not out	
C. Stuart Smith, b. Preece	
Extras	

ASSOCIATION CRICKET.

R. C. & A. A. vs. UNITED BANKS

R. C. & A. A. 75. UNITED BANKS.

The first fixture between the above teams was played at Larahy on Sunday 13th inst. and resulted a win for the Association by 55 runs. The Association won the toss and batted first, sending in E. and E. V. Morrissy to face the bowling of Stutfield and Conolly. At first runs came very slowly and Stutfield bowled E. Morrissy with the score at 27, and in the same over got Jackson's wicket without any addition to the score. Then R. Morrissy came in and played a very useful innings of 52 but during the time he was in, he was missed on no fewer than five occasions. Towards the end of the innings F. Morrissy bowled with wonderful effect taking the last five wickets for 17 runs, the innings closing for 143.

The Banks started none too well, losing four wickets for 28 and in fact no one wis able to make anything of a show except F. Morrissy who compiled 40 in very correct style and was the last out with the total at 83, leaving the Association winners as stated. Jackson took 7 wickets for 28.

ASSOCIATION.

ASSOCIATION.	
. Morrissy, b. Stutfield	6
. V. Morrissy, c. Wright, b. Stutfield. . W. Jackson, b. Stutfield	24
. W. Jackson, b. Stutheld	0
. Morrissy, c. Rolls, b. Morrissy	52
I. J. Pierce, b. Mawson	4
V. Morrissy, c. Couolly, b. Morrissy	29 6
V. L. Ginns, b Mawson	
I. C. Hampson, c. and b. Morrissy	0
I. Smyth, c. Rolls, b. do	3
V. P. Slater, not out	0
Highfield, c. Ridgway, b. Morrissy	
Extras	19
Total	143
	143
UNITED BANKS.	
A. Conolly, c. Hampson, b. Jackson.	II
A H. Roberts, c. Pierce, b. Slater	2
Morrissy, c. and b. Jackson	40
E. A. Tootal, b. do	5
B. Mawson, c. E. Morrissy, b. Jackson	0
G. H. Lomas, c. Ginns, b. do	9
A. Ridgway, b. R. Morrissy	11
A. I. Stutfield, b. Jackson	8
A. R. L. Wright, c. Slater, b. Jackson	1
O. W. Rolls, b. Slater	0
H. Hargreaves, not out	0
Extras	1
있는 그렇게 하는 이 가는 없다. 그는 이 가득했다.	-
Total	88

R. C. A. A. vs. L. & B. BANK.

The score of this match was given in our last issue with the exception of the following Bowling Analysis, which we were compelled to have experience.

to leave over :	0 -			
	& B.			
1	st inn	ings		
	overs	maidens	runs	wickets
E. Morrissy	9	I	17	_ 4
C. H. Pullen	5	I	12	I
M. Morrissy	1	0	2	0
H. Hargreaves	3	0	4	I
2.	nd in	nings		
	overs	maidens	runs	wickets
E. Morrissy	9	3	12	I
C. H. Pullen	3	0	8	0
H. Hargreaves	4	2	6	0
F. Robinson	3	0	8	0
G. Highfield	3	0	II	I
	R. C. /	1. A.		
	ist inn	ings		
	overs	maidens	runs	wickets
A. L. Stutfield	8	3	12	5
A. R. L. Wright	7	2	20	4
	nd in	nings		
	overs	maidens	runs	wickets
A. L. Stutfield	7	2	9	5
A. R. L. Wright	7	2	8	4
				

RIO 75. NICTHEROY.

The following Bowling Analysis of the match at Icaraby on the 5th and 6th inst. between Rio and Nictheroy was not published in our last issue for want of time and space:

ards' team. The score was:	""		NICTHE	ROY		un al <mark>i</mark> st
MR. RICHARDS' TEAM			ist inn	ings		
e, ct. Cadzow, b. Kealman	12		overs	maidens	runs	wickets
n, ct. Meadows, b. do	23	W. P. Slater	27	11	29	2
b. Lloyd	23	N. W. Jackson	17	8	12	4
on, b. Murray	16	C. B. Mawson	9	2	17	0
ct. Lewis, b. Burgos	29	R. Robinson	5	0	15	0
, c. and b. Tracey	12	A. E. Ridgway	8	3	12	0
, b. Tracey	0	W. Strange	9	2	20	4
, c, and b. Kealman	9		and in	ings		
Kealman	1		oriers	maidens	runs	wickets
all, b. Burgos	0	W. P. Slater	31	17	27	2
run out	0	N. W. Jackson	34	9	34	5
not out	0	C. B. Mawson.	9	3	20	I
	9	R. Robinson	4	2	8	0
		A. E. Ridgway	3	0	7	0
Total	114	W. Strange	7	0	16	2
MR. KEALMAN'S TEAM			RI	0		
os, 1. b. w b. Preece	13		ist inn	unes		
, ct. Stock, b. Tomlinson	9		overs		runs	wickets
run out	10	E. Morrissv	14	1	44	3
, et. Beardall, b. Tomlinson.	1	W. L. Ginns	12	1	34	I
b. Tomlinson	0	C. A. Conolly	6	0	17	3
ı, b. do	0	A. L. Stutfield	7	0	22	ĭ
ı, b. do	I 0	E. A. H. Roberts		3	7	0
in b. Preece		R. Morrissy	8	4	6	I
t. Stock, b. Tomlinson c. and b. Preece	5		and in	nings		
not out	4		overs		runs	wickets
nith, b. Preece	3	W. L Ginns		0	7	0
mth, b. Freece	2	A. L. Stutfield			38	1
		E. A. H. Roberts		Ö	7	O
Total	48	R. Morrissy		6	38	0
		The state of the s				

THE RIO NEWS

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor

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

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RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 15th, 1900.

Advices have just been received from Europe to the effect that the terms of a reciprocity treaty with Italy have been agreed upon at last, by which Italy makes a large reduction in her duties on Brazilian coffee, in return for important reductions in Brazil's import duties on various Italian products. This is satisfactory and, if true, the government is to be warmly congratulated. A tariff war would unavoidably work untold mischief to both countries, and untold mischief to both countries, and as the people would have to bear all the burdens in the end, it is a satisfaction to see the danger warded off. The position assumed by Brazil, from the standpoint of those who advocate reciprocity, was certainly fair and just. Italy was imposing an excessive import duty on Brazilian coffee, to the injury of its producers, and it was the duty of the government to secure a fair reduction. And this reminds us that from the government to secure a fair reduction. And this reminds us that from the same standpoint the United States government is seeking a similar concession from Brazil, and that this government is avoiding it. If it is fair and just that Italy should make concessions to Brazil, then it is equally fair and just that Brazil should make concessions. to Brazil, then it is equally fair and just that Brazil should make concessions to the United States. The latter has admitted Brazilian coffee free for over a quarter century, and more than a half quarter century, and more than a half of the Brazilian product finds a market in that country. And now as a fair and just return, the United States government is asking for a diminution in the Brazilian import duties on certain American products. Instead of granting the request promptly and cheerfully, Brazil is evading the obligation and is doing her best to escape it. Negotiations have been in progress for the best part of a year, and with so little success that the President publicly aunounced at the the President publicly aunounced at the beginning of the present month that beginning of the present month that they have as yet no definite character. The unavoidable conclusion now must be that Brazil is trying to avoid making any concession at all, and negotiations are kept up merely to gain time and prevent retaliation. Had the United States imposed an import duty on coffee before entering into negotiations, the terms of a reciprocity treaty would have been arranged long ago, and even now we are inclined to consider this as the shortest way to the desired end. As the negotiation now stands, Brazil can not escape the charge of bad faith and of refusing to concede what she is exacting from others.

THE DECREASE IN REVENUE.

President Campos Salles thinks that, in spite of the decrease shown by re-turns thus far received, public revenue will not be less this year than it was in 1899. He attributes the decrease in the 1899. He attributes the decrease in the first quarter of the present year exclusively to the reaction in importation after the excessive imports in December caused by the desire to escape the $5\,^{0}/_{0}$ additional gold duty. But he evidently fails to remember that also in Decem-

ber, 1898, imports were, from a similar motive, abnormally large and that motive, abnormally large and that nevertheless the causes that produced a decrease in revenue in the first quar a decrease in revenue in the insequar-ter of 1899 continued at work during the whole year. In fact 24%, or nearly one fourth, of the customs receipts for last year were collected in the first quarter.

Moreover the decrease still continues, as is shown by the returns for the

as is shown by the returns for the mouth of April.

According to these returns the re-ceipts of the five principal custom-houses of Brazil (Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Pará, Bahia and Pernambuco) amounted last month to only 10,458,0438300, against 13,332,568\$378 in April, 1899, and 14,110,338\$777 in the corresponding month of 1898.

The returns from the Rio de Janeiro

The returns from the Rio de Janeiro general revenue office were less favor general revenue office were less lavorable in April than they were in the previous three months. The receipts amounted last month to 1,679,650\$452, against 1,584,303\$953 in April, 1899, and 1,291,017\$534 in the corresponding month of 1898.

Adding the figures at present known for April to those for the first quarter of the year, we have the following result:

Revenue in 1898:	
Customs receipts for the 1st	62,950,288\$000
Customs receipts at the five	
principal ports for April Receipts of Rio de Janeiro general revenue office for	14,110,338\$777
four months	6,099,017\$534
Total	83,159,644\$311
Revenue in 1899: Customs receipts for the 1st	
quarter	52,845,680\$000
principal ports for April	13,332,568\$378
Receipts of Rio de Janeiro	

general revenue office for four months..... 6.052.270\$933

Total..... 55,828,071\$910

cheat his bailor. And so far as we know, he has never committed murder.

In his message the President speaks of the great reduction in the army. What does he mean? For some time the strength of the army in normal times has been about twenty-eight thousand men. Last year it was also fixed for 1900 at a trifle over that number. And now the army bill just introduced in congress fixes the normal strength of the army for 1901 at 28,160 men, not including officers and 800 military cadets. Where is the reduction? Of course we are well aware that the actual strength of the army is but little, if any, above one half that number, but this is due to no reduction made by the present government. It has been less than twenty thousand for several years and it has not been increased simply because of the difficulties encountered in getting recruits. Those whose memories are good enough to go back three years or so will remember that President Prudente de Moraes wished to reduce the army, but the patriotic congress which has so materially helped the present administration in its efforts to economise, refused to permit it. On the contrary, these patriotic congressmen insist on voting a fictitions force every year in order to maintain a large number of skeleton battalions to make places and pay for useless officers! That's the economy we really have! Of course the President does not speak of this in his message, but he knows it as well as those who have to foot the bills.

THE news from Spain during the past week have been decidedly disquieting. Driven to desperation by irritating and oppressive taxation, the industrious classes are everywhere protesting and resisting. They have closed their places of business throughout the whole country as a protest against the new taxes. And in many places violent demonstrations have occurred, and conflicts with the police have naturally followed. Unfortunately the governing class in Spain never learns anything from experience, and never yields to opposition, and the result must be a state of anarchy at no distant day unless a stronger hand and wiser head are soon found to govern that country. There may be much of mischievons turbulence in some of the Spanish cities, but at the same time there can be no disputing the fact that the people have ample cause for complaint. They have been robbed and betrayed by the politicians and military classes, and they are now beginning to understand it. And now, when an attempt is made to increase their burdens in order to renew useless and wasteful military expenditures, they are very properly resisting. And what is occurring in Spain must soon occur in every other country burdened by a gigantic military establishment. The trading and industrial classes are being steadily impoverished by these parasitical burdens, and they must resist. It may mean anarchy for a time, but then the choice is between anarchy and ruin.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A TIMELY DENIAL. Bemdita, 1st May, 1900

Andrada Figueira, Esq.

Rio de Janeiro

Sir,—Permit me to say that the inclusion of my name among those who sent you their respects and compliments, was wholly unauthorized and unwarranted. On the contrary, my sympathies are always and invariably with the police, no matter what they may do. It's the best way I know to save my chickens.

Respectfully yours. JOHN SMITH.

"LIONS AND ASSES" AGAIN!

"ILIONS AND ASSES" AGAIN!

"ILIONS AND ASSES" AGAIN!

Mr. Editor.—The vicious-minded beggars does not know how to leave bad alone, but must go floundering deeper and deeper into the mire. He complains that in the sjingo dovecoless—hever mind the contradiction of terms, as he is as deficient in English composition as in British patriotism—ato call a spade a spade is an offence never-to-be forgotten." The pity is that the tactless critic does not see that for months past he has been calling British spades sangninary shovels, and the most battered Brazilian muck-rakes spades. In December last he called our military leaders in South Africa "assess", and the castigation he then got has received a phenomenal publicity in England and abroad. In May, 1900, he tries to justify his slander against all our galant officers by quotations from the last issues to hand of the Economist and Statist. The extracts given do not call all our leaders "sincapables," nor any one or more of them "assess". That is one point "the vicious-minded beggars" has over-looked. A second is that their criticisms were given after five months further experience than he had when he vented his renegade spleen. But what authorities he selects as competent critics on military matters! The views of the two able papers on financial matters are always valuable, but we are not aware that they keep military experts on their staffs, or that the papers on financial matters are always valuable, but we are not aware that they keep military experts on their staffs, or that the papers on financial matters are always valuable, but we are not aware that they keep military experts on their staffs, or that the papers on financial matters are always valuable, but we are not aware that they keep military experts on their staffs, or that the papers on financial moters are neither invincible, infallible or superhuman, but they are getting there all the same, slowly but surely. Meanwhile our miscrable self and our wretched fellow subscribers to the fund most lie under the A BRITISHER.

Rio, 12th May, 1900.

ABOLITION DAY.

The Editor of the Rio News.

The Editor of the Rio News.

Dear Sir.—The illustrations in the local papers on Sunday last filled me with disgust. All sorts and conditions of men who had little or nothing to do with the great crusade that resulted in the liberation of the slaves in Brazil were figured forth for public veneration, but there were two doughty champions in the struggle who received no recognition. When the Lei Amera abolishing slavery was promulgated, a grateful people recognised the splendid work of two foreign journalists who had labored strennously to achieve that great end, and presented both with golden mementos suitably inscribed. Those were Messrs. Angelo Agostini and A. J. Lamoureux. They were the idols of the hour in 1888, but to-day their services are forgotten. Hence my disgust. Yours truly,
X. Y. Z.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

MAY 10.—Senate.—The majority of the committee on the constitution reported in favor of declaring Dr. José Maria Metello duly elected senator for Matto Grosso. Senator Arthur Rios presented a minority report in favor of anuuling the senatorial election in that state. Senator Jonathas Pedrosa offered

a motion for the immediate discussion of the election. This led to a debate in which Senator Ruy expressed surprise that opposition to immediate discussion should proceed from members of the committee. The motion was rejected.

rejected.

May 11.— Senate.— In executive session the senate confirmed the appointment of Dr. Joaquim Nabuco as minister to England and that of Dr. Coelho Redrigues as prefect of the Pederal District.— Chamber of Depaties.— Deputy Augusto Severo introduced a bill describing the flag to be used on board of vessels conveying the President of the republic and declaring that the said President is entitled to a salute of 21 gnns. The same deputy introduced a bill making an appropriation of 1.000,000 for completing the monitors Maranhão and Pernambuco.

Coffee Notes

— The coffee crop this year in the municipality of Ytú, São Paulo, is estimated at 200,000 arrobas, say 50,000 bags.

—A São Paulo telegram of the 10th inst. says that in three Italian steamers 3,000 Italian laborers had left that state for Italy. This at the beginning of the coffee picking season is a bad sign. The planters can not be managing well if laborers are leaving the country just at the time when they are most wanted.

Provincial Notes

—The Jornal do Brazil states that in June the governor of S. Paulo will visit the governor of Bahia.

— The mule sales at Itapetit, inga, São Paulo, numbered 3,600 animals in April, leaving 2,000 in stock

— There were 18 cases of yellow fever at Santa Cruz das Pilmeiras, S. Paulo, on the 10th inst, of which 4 were new cases reported that day.

Welcome rains are reported from the interior districts of Rio Grande do Norte, where some auxiety was felt in regard to threatening drouth.

where some anxiety was tell in regard to threatening drouth.

— On the 10th inst. there were 9 cases of yellow fever in the Sorocaba hospital, of which 3 were discharged and 1 died during the day. In private residences 2 deaths and 1 new case were reported during the day.

—It would seem that Col. Braga is determined to keep up a revolutionary government on the Rio Acre, and it may be necessary to send another expedition up there. He has decreed are export duty of 15 per cent on rubber, free importation from Brazil, and the adoption of Brazilian laws and legal procedure. He doesn't want to fight Brazil, but he proposes to resist Bolivia.

—A startling story comes from São Paulo

to resist Bolivia.

—A startling story comes from São Paulo under date of the 11th inst. It is stated that a band of thieves had invaled the plantation of Sr. Marcolino da Silva Diniz at S. José da Bella Vista, where they murdered his wife and from which they carried off a great quantity of valuables. Is brigandage becoming an organized institution in Brazil? If so it will require a strong hand to repress it. It would seem that we are following very closely in the footsteps of Mexico.

Railroad Notes

—Last week the Central railway paid 558, 9895317 into the federal treasury.

—A London telegram of the 12th inst. says the Rio Claro company has amounced that their purchase of the Paulista property has been indefinitely postponed.

ocen indennitely postponed.

The president of the tribunal of accounts has ordered the registration of the psyment of 141,612\$133 to the Brazilian Coal Co. for coal furnished to the Central railway in the month of March.

month of March.

—The representative of the Viação Paulista tramway company has lodged a protest for damages against the S. Paulo municipality and the Power and Light Co. through the initiation of traffic on the last mentioned company's lines.

pany's lines.

—The Light and Power Co. of São Paulo have established a very commendable innovation in the character of ladies' or families' trams, in which no man is allowed to enter unless accompanying a lady. This is a feature which might well be copied elsewhere.

unless accompanying a lady. This is a feature which might well be copied elsewhere.

—A S. Paulo telegram of the 9th inst. reports that the board of directors of the Paulista Co. Isa decided definitely to break off negotiations for the sale of its railway to the Rio Claro Co. It has been realized in London before this, without doubt, that the Paulista company is a very fickle party to deal with.

—The directors of the Viação Paulista tramway company of S. Paulo assert that the Jornal's telegram in regard to the sale of that concern to the Light and Power company is not strictly true. It would appear that negotiations are in progress, the Banque Française being a large creditor and therefore deeply interested in the sale.

—The inauguration of the first electric line of the S. Paulo Railway, Light and Power Co. on the 7th inst., was a great success and elicited much popular enthusiasm. The electric current was turned on by Dr. Rodrigues Alves, governor of the state, and a lunch was served at the company's offices after the invited guests had made an excussion over the line. The trams have since been running regularly and are crowded with passengers.

-The April traffic returns of the S. Paulo railway (139 kilometres), compared with the same month of last year, give the following

reights tons. 52,563 ince 1st Jan. " 202,878 freights " 14,776 since 1st Jan. " 81,812 Inward freights do since 1st Outward freights

Inter-station traffic, tons... 14.172 12.427

—The traffic receipts of the Central Baliar railway for the month of January amounted to 170,710\$ in currency, against 91.50\$\$ in the corresponding month of 1809, showing a handsome increase of 79.124\$. The average rate of exchange was 77164, against 72,764. In 1899, which gave a sterling equivalent of £5.290 this year against £2,766 last, again of £2,524. The improved returns of the line, owing to the termination of the drouth and revival of agricultural industry in the interior, will be grateful news to the shareholders.
—The estimated traffic receipts of the Leo-

agricultural industry in the interior, will be grateful news to the shareholders.

—The estimated traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway for the week ending May 5th were 225,1475 in currency, against 240,2095 in the corresponding week of last year, showing a decrease of 15,062\$. The exchange rate was 8 3/8, against 7,716 last year, the sterling equivalents of the receipts being £,7857 this year against £ 7,444 last, by which a currency loss becomes a sterling gain of £ 4/3. The aggregate receipts since 1st January have been £ 171,480, against £ 145,841 in the same period of 1899, showing a gain of £ 25 599.

—Last year the operating expenses of the Mogyana railway amounted to 9,207,285\$21 and the traffic receipts to 15,772.440\$105, the balance in favor of the latter being consequently, 5,565,157\$284. The operating expenses of the Sorocabana road were 5,906. The balance in favor of the latter amounted to 3,487,975\$210. The length of the Mogyana road and its branches is 1,152 kilometres and that of the Sorocabana company has, in addition to its railway 222 kilometres of river navigation, whose receipts and expenses are included in the above mentioned sums.

—The directors of the Recife and São Francisco Pernambuco railway in their last half-yearly report state that the total traffic receipts verser's each of the series of the rain fraise open that of the soro each and the series of river navigation, whose receipts and expenses are included in the above mentioned sums.

the above mentioned sums.

The directors of the Recife and São Francisco Pernambuco railway in their last balfverly report state that the total traffic receipts for the year ended December 31 last were \$\int_{20}\$, if 21, if 21 last were \$\int_{20}\$, if 21, if 21 last were \$\int_{20}\$, if 21, if 21 last were \$\int_{20}\$, if 22, if 22 lu 189S, a decrease of \$\int_{12}\$, 479; while the expenditure, exclusive of rolling stock, has been \$\int_{18}\$, os. The traffic receipts for the year show a falling off \$\int_{12}\$, 479, but considerably more than this decrease occurred during the first six months of the year, ander review: for the segond half the receipts amounted to \$\int_{10}\$, 685, being an increase of over \$\int_{7}\$, one of an are the largest ever recorded during any previous corresponding period. The funding bonds received from the Brazilian government for the guaranteed interest have been sold at an average of \$\int_{5}\$ per cent. The directors have pleasure in \$\int_{10}\$, anounting to \$\int_{10}\$, and the laft-year ended December 31, 1897, amounting to \$\int_{10}\$, and the stating overnment, and it is expected that those for the half-year ended Jucenber 31, 1807, amounting the first of the second of \$\int_{10}\$, and the propose of the half-year show a balance available for dividend of \$\int_{20}\$, 280. The directors therefore propose a dividend at the rate of 4 per cent, per animum, carrying forward \$\int_{20}\$ of the Great Western account.

The directors' report of the Great Western account.

of 223,280. The directors therefore propose a dividend at the rate of 4 per cent. per annun, carrying forward £4,280 15s. 1od. to next account.

—The directors' report of the Great Western of Brazil railway, for the year ended December 31 last states that the gross receipts were 1,497,549 milreis, ngainst 1,355,495 milreis, ngainst 1,355,495 milreis in 1898, and the working expens s 996,396 milreis against 1,078,104 milreis, leaving a net balance, after deducting special items charged to working, of 390,238 milreis, against 93,050 milreis in 1898. This balance, kilometrically divided between the government and the company, gives the following results: To the government in respect of the guaranteed lines, 265,715 milreis; to the company for the Timbauba extension, 124,523 milreis. The increase of 141,854 milreis in gross receipts, together with the decrease in working expenses of 81,708 milreis, have together given a net increase in profits, excluding instalments, of 223,562 milreis, being equivalent to an improvement of 805 per cent. as compared with the previous year. The working expenses amounted to 667 per cent. of the gross receipts, as compared with 795 in the year 1898, an improvement of 132 points. The current year's working is showing greatly improved results. The guarantee as been punctually pid by the Brazilian government in funding bonds, which have been sold at an average of 842 per cent., as against 8073 per cent. in 1899. Under the provisions of an agreement come to with the government, the profits made on the guaranteed portion during the past year have been proposals made by this company to the government of the company in reduction of future payments under the guarantee. The proposals made by this company to the government of the company, who undertake to finish the entire length of 24 miles by July 23, 1901. Ten kilometres of this extension have been completed, and will be opened for troffic on 1July 1 next. The extension will be worked on a similar basis to that entered into with regard to th

Coude d'Eu Railway at Pilar. Proposits will in due course be submitted to the shareholders for raising the capital necessary for this extension. The audited accounts of the past year show a balance of £11,398, which, added to amount brought forward from the previous year of £6,87, makes a total of £18,385. From this amount must be deducted the interind dividend of £3,000 already paid, leaving a balance of £15,385. From this balance the directors have transferred the sum of £500 to exchange suspense, in reduction of the balance on that account, and they recommend a further dividend of £10 per share, making a total distribution of 3½ per cent, for the year. This will absorb £7,300, leaving £7,385 to be carried forward to the current year's revenue account.

SHIPPING NOTES

The American squadron commanded by Rear Admiral W. S. Schley left Bahia on the Sth inst.

—The British gunboat "Beagles arrived at Bahia on the 7th inst. and sailed again on the morning of the 9th.

—The Br. str. "North Umbrias is reported to have been wrecked at Colonia, Uruguay, on the 1th inst. She was loaded with wheat.

—The Argentine school-ship "Sarmiento." which is now visiting New York, is expected to arrive here in Rio de Juneiro in July next.

—The Anerican squadron under the command of Rear-Admiral W. S. Schley, arrived here on the 1th inst. The squadron comprises the cruisers a "Chicagos" and "Montgouery" and the gunboat a Wilmington. It is stated that arrangements have been made to dock the "Chicago" for the purpose of scraping her bottom.

—The Br. str. "Dunstans which arrived at New York on the 1th ult, from Mandos and Para had one death from yellow fever at sea and was held at quarantine for disinfection. The Ger, str. "Raguas, which arrived there from Santos and Rio on the same day, and which last her master, Capt. Siemers, at Rio from yellow fever, was also detained at quarantine for a thorough disinfection and cleansing.

—On Sunday morning April 20 the Italian for a thorough disinfection and cleansing.

antine for a thorough disinfection and cleansing.

—On Sunday morning April 29 the Italian str. "Alacrita" (ex. "Counsellor"), from Rosario to Genoa with wheat, struck on Furalion rock, west of Firalion island, five miles from Colonia, Uruguay. On the following day the British str. "Oro," also from Rosario to Europe with produce, struck on the same rock almost alongside of the "Alacrita." Both vessels were afterwards saved and towed into Buenos Aires by Lussichs salvage tugs. Salvage operations were greatly impeded by the Uruguayan sanitary authorities.

I OCAL NOTES

— A new illustrated weekly is soon to be issued here under the title Revista da Semana. It is said that machinery, etc., has been brought out to illustrate and print it by the most modern methods.

— On the evening of the 10th inst. there was a conflict in the market between soldiers of the 1st battalion and employes of the place, in which the soldiers came off second best. They had a good clubbing.

— The Diario Official of the 13th published the new project of a civil code, prepared by Dr. Clovis Bevilscqui, which is to be submitted to congress for adoption. The code fills 102 pages of the Diario Official.

— On the 17th inst, the senate in secret session approved the nominations of Dr. Joaquim Nabuco as envoy extraordinary and of Dr. Cooleho Radrigues as municipal prefect. The minister of war, General Mallet, has been convalescing on Santa Thereta, and is rapidly recovering his strength. He intends to call on the President to-day but will not take up the duties of his office for some time yet.

— The President has sent a message to con-

to call on the President to-day but will not take up the duties of his office for some time yet.

— The President has sent a message to congress proposing that for the year 1901 the army shall be composed of the respective officers, of 800 military cadets and of 28,160 non-commissioned officers and privates. There's no reduction there, so far as we can see.

— There was a reception at the Japanese legation in Petropolis on the toth in honor of the birthday anniversary of the Japanese crown officers were in attendance and tendered their compliments to Minister Okoshi and his wife.

— The Noticia of Wednesday last gave us an intimation that the federal government had resolved to assume responsibility for the anti-bubonic serum laboratory which the numicipal prefect abandoned for want of resources. The laboratory will continue under the direction of Baráo de Pedro Affonso.

— Notwithstanding the financial embarrassments of the municipality the prefect hes senctioned the resolution of the municipal council appointing 24 special sanitary inspectors at a salary of 5005 a month, each. This means an expenditure of 12,0005 a month, or 144,0005 a year, on a service which could easily be performed by existing officials.

—This, my boy, is a very bad bird of the vulture species. He is the scavenger of Brazil. He feeds on carrion. He can't sing, he is not pretty to look at, and his flesh is not fit to eat. Most of us would prefer not even to have him in a museum. But there he is, and we must take him as we find him. Providence designed him to do dirty work for others, and he does it. You don't need to feed him—the government is doing that.

—It occurred to uson Sunday while washing the dirty ink off our fingers after carrying a couple of morning papers a short distance, that the publishers of these papers ought to offer premiums to subscribers in the shape of boxes of Pears' soap. It might be a great inducement to subscribe, and it certainly is an obligation on the part of those who use such miserable ink.

—The Jornal de Commercio of Sunday last reproduced a fac-simile of two pages of the first issue of that paper, which was dated 1st October, 1827. It is interesting to note that the paper was wexclusively dedicated to Srs. merchants, which is unhappily no longer the case. As a rule the paper is now dedicated to the interests of the treasury in opposition to those of the mercantile classes.

—Having been defeated at the polls and having failed to get a seat in the chamber by other means, "Generals Francisco Glycerio applied to the federal district attorney's office on the 9th inst. for an inquiry into his connection with the conspiracy against the life of ex-President Frudente de Moraes which led to the assassination of Marshal Bittencourt. At the time the clamber refused to permit the prosecution.

—To-day the minister of finance will present

the assassination of Marshal Bittencourt. At the time the chamber refused to permit the prosecution.

—To-day the minister of finance will present to the President for signing the decree moninating Dr. Elysio Firmo Martins as director of the mint. This is the appointment foresh dowed a long time ago, when it was stated that the minister would appoint a compadre to that post. Dr. Firmo, it may be said, has not been considered a very ardent republican, but time and a good salary always temper the wind to the shorn lamb.

—A telegram from Paris on the 11th announces the shorn lamb.

—A telegram from Paris on the 11th announces the sudden death in that city of the Portuguese capitalist José João Martins do Pinho, Conde do Alto Maraim, at the age of 52 years. He came to Rio de Janeiro at the age of 14 years, and through natural business talent, great industry and exceptional shrewdness with his investments was emabled to amass a large fortune at a comparatively early age On the advent of the republic in Brazil he retired to Portugal.

—The new commercial department of the minister of finance and the staff of the Braz'n Review seem to be strangely mixed. The director of the one is the director of the one is the director of the one is the director of the other, and even the delivery boy and messenger of this peculiarly s independents organ is the continuo of the special corner in statistics. Then the offices of both are one and the sume, and of course the statistics and opinions emanating therefrom will be of exactly the same brand. It's a beautiful arrangement, surely 1.

- Among the visitors a few days ago to the

emandaring thereton with no of exactive the same brand. It's a beautiful arrangement, surely!

— Among the visitors a few days ago to the Portuguese cruiser "D. Carlos Is were the swell known thieves Cubeção and Zezinho». They were effusive in their admiration, and were delighted to welcome their Portuguese cousiss to these hospitable shores. And to prove their sincerity, they annexed a considerable mumber of articles of value as mementos of the visit and testimonials of their high appreciation. The police are now looking for them for the purpose of bestowing a leather medal on them.

—A discarded mistress of one of the clerks of an important foreign bank, attempted to get satisfaction on the 10th bytaking a shot at her faithless admirer. But he had been warned in time and was conveniently absent when she walked into the bunk and asked for him. There was an unpleasant scandal, of course, for she made a scene, flourished her revolver, frew a crowd, interrupted business for half an hour, and was then removed by the police. She still says she will shoot her fickle lover, and perhaps the police are not so very far wrong in not locking herup.

—Lust Sunday Rev. Irvine Crawshaw preached his last serion at Christ Church and closed his official connection with its congregation and our community. There was a good attendance, but not so large as we had hoped to see. During the three years he has been amongst us, he has quietly and unobtrusively done excellent work in the service of his Mister. He did not publish from the housetops the numberless small acts whereby he brought sunshine into happy homes by his friendly visits, comfort to the poor, and consolation to the afflicted; but many of his prisher. He did not publish from the horought sunshine into happy homes by his priendly visits, comfort to the poor, and consolation to the afflicted; but many of his proviser were lait yellow fever himself, but that fact did not deter him from exosing himself to the terrible infection in the Strangers' Hospital or outside of it wh ioners were stricken down. It is high courage to storm a hill in hot blood under a withering fire, but it requires even greater nerve to enter a fever ward in cold blood and risk the insidious attacks of infection at the side of a death-bed, to carry spiritual consolation to a dying countrymut. Yet this our departing chaplain has done times out of number, and—said nothing about it. The work, however, for which he will be best remembered is that of the reconstruction and restoration of the church, for which both chaplain and trustees labored together untiringly and successfully. It was no small task to raise over one hundred contos in these hard times, but they succeeded, and no debt remains to burden their successors. Mr. Crawshaw will take away with him not only the thanks of his parishioners for his untiring efforts in their behalf, but their good wishes for his health and success in every new field of labor.

—According to a statement published a few days since the telephone company of this city had 2540 metres of wire stolen from various telephone lines on the night of the 1st inst. Since the opening of its service the company has lost twelve kilometres of wire in this manner. Repeated complaints have been made to the chief of police, but all to no purpose. The police are required to look after imaginary monarchist conspirators, and the company must look after its own wires, just as the ordinary citizen is connelled to employ special watchment olook after his own property.

RIO CRICKET & ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

A Lawn Tennis Tournament well be held at the Club grounds at Icarahy commencing 3rd June, and names of intending competitors must be handed in by 25th inst. to one of the following members of the Lawn Tennis Com-mittee:

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Almanak Laemmert, 1900 We are in receipt of a copy of this old-established and widely known directory for the current year, which is well up to the standard. In addition to the classified lists of department officials, business houses, industries, companies, etc., it contains resumés of the budget and consumption tax lows of the past year, and a quantity of useful statistical information. It is needless to say that the Almanak Laemmert is indispensible in the office and countingroom, and the praiseworthy efforts of Mr. Arthur Suer, its editor, are heartify appreciatel in business circles everywhere.

Business Notes

—We have been informed that a new Lloyd Brazileiro Co. is to be organized with a capital of 20,000,000\$. But without experienced management it will result no better than the company just liquidated.
—Three fines of 600\$ cach have been im-posed upon Salgado, Cardoso, Lemos & Co., fresh meat contractors, for fulling to stump receipts. For the same cause G. Laport & Co. and Luiz Francisco dos Reis have each been fined 600\$.

and Luiz Francisco dos Reis have each been fined 605.

A telegram of the 8th inst, from Juiz de Fóra states that business was puralyzed at that place by the lack of revenue stumps. In thus neglecting to furnish stumps which it requires the public to use the government displays its contempt for the business interests of the country.

place by the lack of revenus stumps. In this neglecting to furnish stamps which it requires the public to use the government displays its contempt for the business interests of the country.

—Some years ago Messrs. Bradbury Wilkinson & Co. had an interesting experience in supplying the Argentine government with currency, and it proved in the end to be a very unsatisfactory contract—that is, if we were correctly informed. Without doubt care is now taken to gnard against misunderstandings of that character.

—In answer to a telegram from the president of the Pracy do Commercio of Porto Alegre the president of the Associação Commercial of Rio de Janeiro suggests that action should be taken to induce congress to repeal the unjustifué ble legislative provision prohibiting the importation of foreign merchandise with labels in Portuguese.

—The directors of the City of Sunos Improvements Company have declared a dividend on the preferred ordinary share capital of the company for the six months ended December at last at the rate of 7 per cent, per annum, making 6 per cent, for the year, payable on 1st inst. The half-year's interest on the six per cent. cumulative preference shares will also be paid on May 1.

—We are dropping the railway time-table for some years published on the second page of this paper. It was inserted grantinusly for the convenience of our readers, but as the railway companies here value a free advertisement too little to even send us corrections when changes are made, it is hardly worth while to go on, especially as we have no time to spare in that direction.

—The gas company has at last given us a taste of its quality by cutting off the gas from our printing-office because we failed to deposit 70% to guarantee a quarterly gas bill of 1542 l. The hopeless foolishness of the act fils us with profound pity; we can not even laugh at it. And the fact that we are consuming less than two milices worth of gas per quarter shows that, cutting off our supply causes us no inconvenience whatever.

—The persis

—Much complaint has been caused in Pará by the demand of the custom house for the restamping of certain documents. These documents already have the state stamp, but it documents already have the state stamp, but it appears that in virtue of legislative provisions now in force they require the federal stamp. Their restamping will of course cause much annoyance, labor and expense, and it is consequently not surprising that the demand of the custom-house should have excited general

sequently not surprising that the demand of the custom-house should have excited general discontent.

—Unless the treasury is very careful we shall soon be in difficulties through a scarcity of small notes. Complaints are made already of a scarcity, and everyone wants change. Were a package of mutilated small notes to be taken to the caixa da amortização for exchange, large notes would invariably be returned. The small notes are becoming very torn and dirty and require substitution, but the treasury should provide that small notes be issued in exchange.

—«The financial and commercial situation here,» says the president of the Banco da Lavoura e do Commercio do Brazil in his report for last year, agrows worse day by day and is full of surprises and losses. So deep is the impression caused by this situation and so great are the apprehensions that are felt that those to whom appert-ins the responsibility of action hesitate and reflect, asking themselves whether it would not be better to remain inert than to continue to grope in the dark on a path beset with dangers.»

—It should be borne in mind that the exhanation given of the falling off in imports

path beset with dangers...

—It should be borne in mind that the explanation given of the falling off in imports this year is very lame. There was an excessive importation in December last, and so there was in December 1898. And there will be a continuation of them as long as congress uses the general revenue bill for tariff changes. A comparison of the current year with last year is perfectly fair, therefore, because the same influences were at work in both years, viz., excessive importation in December and decreased importation in following months.
—We take much pleasure in calling attention.

decreased importation in following months.

—We take much pleasure in calling attention to the advertisement elsewhere of Srs.

Magalhäes & Co., an old and well-known firm of stevedores. The business was established many years ago, and its founder is no longer in active connection with it, but its reputation for good work and fair dealing still exists and entitles it to the confidence of sl.inpussters and shippers. It is worthy of note that Srs.

Mugalhäes & Co. had charge of the loading of the « Somali » which took out the largest cargo of coffee ever shipped on a sailing vessel from this port.

of coffee ever shipped on a sailing vessel from this port.

—The net profits of Messrs. Wilson Sons and Co., for the past year amount to £ 52,972. Adding the amount brought forward from 1508, £ 3,076, there remains an available balance of £ 56,051, which the directors recommend be appropriated as follows: To reserve fund (raising it to £ 105,000), £ 25,000; contingency fund (raising it to £ 40,000) £ 10,000; to dividend of 7 per cent. on ordinary shares (free of income tax); to balance carried forward to 1900, £ 5,931. The coal and coke deliveries for the year show an increase of 68,740 tons, as compared with the previous year.

— A dispatch from this capital to the United States dated March 15 and appearing in a New York paper of April 15, says ethe negotiations... for a commercial treaty are almost concluded. It is thought the treaty will be signed on or before April 15,5 Was this untruthful statement sent on to counteract the criticisms of The Kio News, or was it the result of too much confidence in empty promises? Comparing the statement with the President's blunt characterization of the negotiation will make the Washington officials reel that the play has gone quite far enough.

— In view of the high price of food stuffs the farmers in the vicinity of Contendas Minas

that the play has gone quite far enough.

—In view of the high price of food stuffs the farmers in the vicinity of Contendas Minas Geraes, devoted themselves last season to the culture of rice and produced a very large crop. Unfortunately the supply exceeded the local demand and the price fell from 500 to 50 reis per litre. And yet this country imports a large quantity of foreign rice, the quantity imported at Rio de Janeiro being 1,130,324 bags in 1898 and 1,265,182 bags in 1899. This rice was solid at prices varying from 195 to 255500 per bag. Evidently the cost of marketing country produce in this country is too great. And there is no doubt that one of the causes of this evil is burdensome taxation, which hampers every kind of productive activity and greatly retards the development of the resources of the country. country.

retards the development of the resources of the country.

—The wholly unjustifiable attempt of the gas company to make consumers deposit cash to secure their gas bills ought to be stubbornly resented. If the people of this city have any spirit at all they will resent it. Such an imposition means that the people are to furnish the gas company with an enormous working capital, a part of which will never find its way back. If the government, which generally sacts without the least reflection, thinks it right to oblige consumers to put up a cash deposit to secure their gas bills, then the money should be deposited elsewhere than with the company, and facilities should be provided for its withdrawal without expense and vexations formality. In the meantime the best way to settle the difficulty will be for the consumer to use kerosene. It is cheaper, much cheaper than gas, and there will be no companies, nor fadorers, nor guarante deposits, nor unitedligible bills. It is less convenient, perhaps, than gas, but the extra trouble will be more than compensated by the reduced expenditure. We have seen obstreperous gas companies brought to their knees, figuratively speaking, in the United States in this way, and we believe if can be done here.

— It is stated that in the last ten years following quantities of coal have been ported at Rio de Janeiro:

By Lage & Irmãos	1,043,097	tons
« Wilson Sons & Co., Ld	686,665	a.
« the Brazilian Coal Co	665,172	a
« « Central Railway	602,630	ш
« « Rio Gas Co	539,582	α
« Belmiro Rodrigues & Co	347,422	α
« the Messageries Maritimes.	233,042	H
« « Empreza Industrial Bra-		
zileira	164,031	α
« « Royal Mail S. S. Co	89,778	"
« « Leopoldina Railway	87,129	к
« João Corrêa Pacheco & Co.	66,689	a a
« the Lloyd Brazileiro Co	54,280	К
" Thedim Rodrigues & Co	49,236	a
« sundry importers	267,068	К

Total..... 4,905,821

wished.
—Comments have been made on the recent experiment in counterfeiting a 100\$ note of the American Bank Note Co, and it is said that the work will probably be taken from that establishment on this account. Possibly this is what was intended at the outset. It should be said, however, that the test is in no sense a fair one. The American Bank Note Co, has printed for the government just what was ordered, the latter choosing designs, paper, colors and grade of work. The company did not guarantee the work against counterfeiting. On the contrary, Mr. Goodall, president of that company for many years, once told us that it was very difficult to make a note that could not be counterfeited, and added that he could easily counterfeit the finest engraved notes then issued. He further stated that he could make a note that could not be counterfeited, but the Brazilian government did not care to incur the expense. Since then many improvements have been made, and in these the American Bank Note Co, has not fallen behind. It may safely be said that this celebrated company can make just as good and safe a bank-note as any other printer.
—The principal reason why American shoes -Comments have been made on the recent

said that this celebrated company can make just as good and safe a bank-note as any other printer.

—The principal reason why American shoes have not found a market in Brazil is because no effort has been made by the manufacturers to secure that field. According to a report from Consul Furniss at Bahia on the subject the footwear imported into Prazil comes from England, Germany and Pranee. Yet most of the hides shipped from that section of Brazil are sold in the United States. For the year ending December 31, 1899, the declared value of hides shipped to the United States was \$440.885 86 and of goat and other skins \$580.917.64, while so far this season the amount has much exceeded the figures for the corresponding period last year. Unless our manufacturers are willing to give the same terms as those given by European manufacturers, sixty and ninety days, goods to be delivered against acceptance of draft, they cannot expect to control a large portion of the trade. The best way to introduce American shoes in Brazil, the Consult thinks, would be for the manufacturers to establish retail stores a Pará, Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Santos and São Paulo, with a good grade of shoes and awithout the aid of a middleman. Good grade shoes sell in Brazil at from \$5.25 to \$6 a pair.

— N. Y. Journal of Commerce, April 2.—(To the foregoing should be added that the import duties and consumption taxes here represent in the prices above given from about 80 cents to \$1.70 per pair of men's shoes and 78000 on men's boots (laced or with elastics), plus 15 % gold, plus consumption taxes.

FINANCIAL: NOTES

FINANCIAL NOTES

—On the 10th inst. the legislature of the state of Rio de Janeiro voted the budget in 3rd discussion.

— The secretary of finance of the state of São Paulo has decided that only hypothecary notes bearing government guarantee can be received at par as security deposits in the state treasury.

atte treasury.

The President has sent a message to congress asking for a deficiency appropriation of 3,518,921\$200 for completing the sum of 6,96,250 to be paid this year to the Rio de Janeiro City Improvements Co.

On the 10th inst. there was the following fall in the quotations of Brazilian bonds in the London market:—West of Minas loan, from 65 ½ to 65 ½: Funding loan, from 65 ½ to 64.

—A London telegram of the 8th inst, to the Jornal do Commercio states that the debenture loan of \$550,000 issued by the S. Paulo Railway Co. had failed, the public not subscribing and the syndicate guaranteeing the issue being compelled to remain with the whole of it. The failure is attributed to the high price (102 ½) of the emission. What a misfortune the Jornal is unable to blame the Times correspondent for it! And what an inexplicable mystery it is that the failure should have followed so closely on the President's message and the complimentary press allusions to it!

—The following returns of customs receipts

— The following returns of customs receipts for the month of April in addition to those published in our last issue, have been made public:

	1000	1800	
Pará	1,961,965\$871	2,173,337\$439	
Santa Catharina	48,559\$560	not stated	
Maranhão	341,137\$260	« «	
Jaraguá	137,558\$721	u u	
Natal	8,914\$743	6,682\$215	
Penedo	25,635\$538	11,693\$469	

The following gold receipts at custom-houses, in addition to those published in our last issue, have been reported up to this date for the month of April:

	1900 (15 % of import duties collected in gold)	(10 % of duties in g	899 of import collected old)
Pará	241,462\$030	176,	582\$640
Maranhão	41,246\$574	28,	790\$135
Jaraguá	. 17.421\$161	not	stated
Santa Catharina.	. 6,141\$302	"	u
Ceará	. 20,980\$669	tt .	a
Natal	. 183\$886	"	ıı
Penedo			u
TTT: 1 . 1 . 1 . 1		1 Th	

—With the data contained in the President's message we have been able to organize the following comparison between the revenue collected last year and the respective budget estimate

Estimated revenue Revenue collected Import duties, including la-bor and sto-

24,930,246\$000 32,527,860\$715 9,088,057\$000

36,984,082\$285 1,224,728\$296

Total.... 351,114,000\$ 322,109,706\$296 These figures are not definite and the President expects that complete returns will show a total revenue of 333,670,706\$296 for 1899.

COMMERCIAL.

	Rio de Janeiro, May 15th,	1900.
Par valu	e of the Brazilian milreis (1\$000),	
do	goldof the Brazilian milreis (1\$000) in U. S. coin at \$4.86,65 per £	27 d.
	ı stg	51 75 cts
do	\$1.00 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold.	1\$827
do	of & 1 stg. in Brazilian gold	8 890
Bank ra	te of exchange, official, on London	
	to-day value of the Brazilian mil reis	8 7/16 d.
	(gold)	3\$200
Present	value of the Brazilian mil reis	
	(paper)	312 rs. gold
Present	value of the Brazilian mil reis in U. S. coin at \$4.80 per &	
	I stg	16. 87 c.
Value o	of \$1.00 (\$4.80 per £ 1. str. in	
	Brazilian currency (paper)	5\$853
Value of	La sterling	28\$444

EXCHANGE.

Official quotations on London were:

The official quotations on London were : Bank bills opening 8 7/16

Bank bills opening 8 7/16

Private bills opening 8 8/16

Private bills opening 8 8/16

Official value of the milreis 310—318

May 11.—The market remained unal unal usainess improved.

Official quotations on London were:

Bank bills.....opening 8

"" closing 8

Private bills...opening 8

"" closing 8

"" closing 8 Official quotations on London were:

Bank bills... opening 8 7/16

Private bills... oldering 8 1/1/2

Private bills... oldering 8 1/1/2

Official value of the militers 310—31/3 reis gold.

May 12—The market was again weak and showed ittle animation for business.

Official quotations on London were:

Bank bills... opening 8 1/2

Private bills... opening 8 1/1/2

Closing 8 7/1/6

Closing 8 7/1/6

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 15th May, 1900.

Exports.

Coffee—There was much more activity in the market during the past week and the landsome aggregate of 6,000 bags was reported aft sold, which was a very satisfactory improvement on the small sales of preceding weeks. Prices were well maintained though a slight break was recorded for Thursday and Friday. Tie receipts were only 3,122 bags and the slipments 52,900 bags. Well of the 122 bags and the slipments 52,900 bags. Well as anticipated, either in quantity or quality. Vesterday the market opened very firm and with an advance in prices which American buyers declined to accept. There were sales for Europe at 128500 to 13,600, and the market closed firm on that basis.

Advices from abroad have not been favorable,

135000, and the market closed firm on that basis,
Advices from abroad have not been favorable,
which would seem to confirm the refusal of American
buyers to accept higher prices. The sales for the
week were New York 85,000, Harve 86,000, Hamburg
65,000, and London 37,000 bags, making a total of
week of last year and 196,000 in the preceding week.
The detailed movement of the metal deficiency 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.

May. 7		Rio N. 7 per arroba	Reported sales	Average per 10 kilos		
		12\$600-12\$700	14,000 bags.	8\$700		
**	8	12 500-12 600	10,000 ,,	S 700		
. ,,		12 500-12 600	10,000 ,	8 600		
**	10	12 300-12 500	S,000 ,,	8 600		
	11	12 300-12 500	12,000 ,,	8 500		
,,	12,	12 500-12 700	7,000 .,	8 500		
****				terror tracers		

17	,715	.,		
			11	Europe
	-	**	11	Cape of Good Hope
	,610		**	River Plate, etc.
3	,820	**		Constwise

The following ships sailed with coffee last week:

	c it	mown g ampa auch		conce mae w	
	Un	ited States:			bags
lay	Io	New York Germ.	str. As	sti	3,250
	E	rope:			
lay	G	Hamburg Germ.: Oran Fr. str. Marseilles Fr. str	. Chili,		3,005 500 3,762
		Oran	do		125
		Algiers Smyrna	do		125 250
		Phillipeville	do		500
		Constantinople	do		500
	El	sewhere:			
Iav	8	100			
		Buenos Aires	do		1,510-
	Co	astwise:			
lay	4	Northern ports st	r. Itam	<i>by</i>	750
	4	Southern ports s	r. Man	áos	625 485
	0		te Itah	ira	250

The receipts for the past week were 23,148 bags against 26,934 bags for the previous week and 37,326 bags for the week before.

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

	May 12	May 4
No. 6	13\$400	13\$400
7	12 700	12 800
8	12 200	12 300
9	11 700	11 800

The stock in all hands was estimated this morning at 219,370 bags, against 248,128 bags a week ago. The Santos stock is reported at 327,530 bags.

Daily receipts and shipments of coffee at

Rio de Janeiro	_
Receipts	# 1886 1886 1886
1,461	May 6
7,214 2,408 1,510 700 4,718 250,624 12\$700 12\$700 7 % C.	May 7
3,619 4,190 2,808 950 7,948 246,295 12\$600 12\$000 7,56 c.	May 8
2.334 5.524 2.130 7.654 240.975 12\$600 12\$200 7.58 6.	May o
3.429 6.620 6.173 20 12,813 231,591 12\$500 12\$600 7.916.6.4	May o May 10 May 11 May 12
3 010 6,762 425 1,050 8,238 226,363 226,363 125500 12500 7 9li6 d.	May 11
2,081 4,331 6,178 6,178 11,609 216,835 12\$700 12\$700 12\$700 79\$66.6.	May 12
May 1 40,325 32,335 21,202 5,770 4,445 63,752	Totals
3,104,867 2,01,836 6 50,115 101,900 77,039 191,379 3,021, 269	Totals

May 15th, 1900.]		
Imports,	Arrivals of foreign steamers.	do 12,500\$ (cert.) at rate of 850
Flour.—The receipts last week were 6,600 bags ex Tennyon from the River Plate and 2,000 barrels by the Handel from New York. The market is quiet and prices are lower as shewn in the following table:	8	20 do 880 200 Lavoura e Commercio 115
the Handel from New York. The market is quiet and prices are lower as shewn in the following table :	NAME FROM CONSIGNED TO	10 do (reg.)
Trieste nominat.		210 deb. Juiz de Fóra e Piáo R.R 82 300
do 294	May 7 Brésil Bordeaux 16 ds. S. Montoux 7 Trier Bremen 27 ds. H. Stoltz & Co. 8 Sydenham Newport 29 ds. Lage Bros	363 » Saneamento do Rio
do 2111	8 Sydenham Newport 29 ds. Lage Bros 8 Tennyson Sauce 10 ds. Gianelli & Co. 8 Chili River Plate S. Montoux	35 Commercio
Western and Interior 32 000-33 000	9 Asti Santos 23 hs. F. Johnston & Co. 10 Handel N. York 22 ds. N. Megaw & Co.	17 do
River Plate	10 Les Alpes River Plate O. Antunes & Co. New-Castle 3ods. T. Wille & Co.	100 Constructor 14 500 25 Hypothecario 46 200 V. F. Sapucahy 25\$00
Codfish.—The Handel brought 291 tubs, 310 cases and 60 half cases from New York. Broker's quotations	12 C. Genova Genoa 27 ds. H. Campos 12 Colonia Santos 1 d. J. Lapert	30 Republica 191 Miscellaneous.
and 60 halt cases from New York. Broker's quotations are unchanged. Lard.—The arrivals were 2,000 kegs by the Handel	13 Ragusa New York 22 ds. E. Johnston & Co. 13 Attivitá Genoa 22 ds. A. Fiorita & Co.	172 do 191 500 50 Loterias Nacionaes 93\$000 170 do 192 100 Sal e Navegação 48 500
from New York. We quote from 920 to 930 reis per	13 Actività Oction 12 day 11 11 11 11	170 do
pound wholesale. Pork.—Receipts mil. Market unchanged. Ries.—Receipts were only 196 bags ex Trier from Bremen. Broker's quote for Arancan and old re- Bremen. Broker's good for S. ** 25000 per hee	Departures of foreign steamers.	30 Alliança
Bremen. Broker's quote for Arrancau and old rice from 20\$500 to 21\$500 and for S. * * 23\$000 per bag		150 Confiança Industrial
	NAME FOR CARGO	169 Metropolitana
wholesale. White Pine.—No receipts. Market nominal. Pitch Pine.—Receipts nil. Prices unchanged. Spruce Pine.—No arrivals. Market unchanged.	ni l	Lavradores — 122 000
Swedian Pine. There were no arrival and no	May 7 Holgate Buenos Ayres Ballast River Plate In transit	100 União Sorocabana-Ituana
Kerosene.—No receipts. We continue to quote at 128200 per case wholesale. Rosin.—The Handel brought 500 barrels from New	8 Brésil River Plate In transit 8 Antonina Santos do 9 Chili Bordeaux* Sundries.	Tramways. Ribeirao Preto União de S. Carlos (all paid). 310 000 286 00
Vort Broker's quote 25\$500 for Darret Of Gark and	10 Asti New York* do 11 Les Alpes Marseilles* do	Tramways. União de S. Carlos (all paid), 310 000 285 00
29\$500 for clear. Turpentine,—The receipts were nil. Prices are	11 Rustington Montevidéo Ballast 11 Mercurio Buenos Aires do	135 do
nominal. The arrivals were 850 barrels from	12 Manin Montevidéo do 13 Cittá di Genova Genoa* Sundries	Miscellaneous. Argos Paulista
Bremen by the Trier. The market continues un-	13 Trier Santos In transit	300 Sal e Navegação
Indian Corn.—No arrivals. Bran.—No receipts. Market unchanged.	* Calling at intermediate ports.	MAY 10. Italo Paulista 25 00
Bran.—No receipts. Market unchanged. Hay.—Entries were 1,926 bales by various steamers from the Southern ports. Prices continue from 340 to		1 Apolices, 58
Conl.—The following vessels arrived with coal last	Foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, May 13th, 1900.	12 do 1895 880 ", Mogvana (all paid) 252 000 248 00
week: From Cardiff ex Schiller 1,767 tons.	Rio ao Janeiro, May 13tu, 1900.	3 do (reg.)
n » ex Castanos	(VE)	1 do (reg.) 1,010 , rogredior 30 000 20 00
changed as shewn below:	NAME N M KHOM CONSIGNERS	50 Emprestino Municipal 160 500 , Telephonica 85 00
Pernambuco and Maceió 180\$000—185\$000 Bahia and Aracajú 155 000—160 000		42 deb. Sorocabana-Ituana R. R 58 ,, Viação Paulista
Campos 160 000—165 000	Hodish .	40 » Empreza Viação
Angra and Paraty 180 000—185 000 Parahyba 165 000—170 000	sp. Ellerslie 1340 2Feb. 7 Pensacola. To order. sp. Kambira 1885 Mar. 22 Mobile To order sc. Strocco 298 Apr. 28 New York. To order.	AGUA MINERAL NATURAL
Alcohol of 36 to 38 deg 260 000-290 000		2 Commercial 113,500
ditto 40 deg 300 000—310 000	bk. Dalblair 1474 May 8 Cardill Central Ry.	12 do
CHIPPING NEWS	French	1 Commercio
SHIPPING NEWS.	bg. Berthe 154 Apr. 12 Marseilles. Ch. Hue	34 do 202 ANALYSED BY THE NATIONAL LABORATORY. 72 Republica 192 The best table water, being absolutely natural.
ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.	German	18 do 191 Bottled by the system adopted by the Carlsbad,
MAY 8.	bk. Schiller 1227 May 3 Cardiff Braz Coal Co.	Cotton mills. Apollinaris, Vichy and other renowned Europea
CARDIFFBr. bk. Daiblair; 1,474 tons; Mendus;	Norwegian	50 Brazil Industrial
37 ds. coal to Central Railway.	bk. Olivia 443 Apr. 21 New York. To order. bk. Argentina 979 May 3 Greenock B. Rodr. Co.	50 Confiança Industrial 193 DEPOSIT AND OFFICE:
MAY io.	Portuguêse	Railways. 600 Oeste de Minas (37 ½ %)
OPORTO.—Port. bk. Clara; 695 tons; Carneiro; 39 ds. sundries to J. A. Gouçalves Santos.	bk. Clara 695 May 10 Oporto J.A.G.Santos	200 V. F. Sapucahy
· 4 / 1/2 / 1/2	11111	Transcays. TELEPHONE 450 RIO DE JANEIRO
DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.	CTOCKE AND C	100 S. Christovão 160\$000
MAY 9.	STOCKS AND SHARES	Miscellaneous. CERVEJARIA BRAHMA
Ship Island.—Nor. bk. Homewood; 1,065 tons; Rotter; ballast.	Sales of Stocks and Shares.	400 Centros Pastoris 9\$000
MAY 10.	MAY 7.	200 Melhoramentes no Brazil
NEW-CASTLENor. bk. Prince Victor; 1,134 tons;	17 Apolices, 5s 885\$000	MAY II.
Hansen ; ballast.	3 Emprestimo Municipal 164	A polices re
MAY 11.	10 Apol. Est. de Minas	50 do 890 RUA VISCUNDE DE SAPOCARIT 140, 142 d 1
PHILADELPHIA.—Br. sp. King's County; 1,051 tons; Salter; manganese.	940 Republica	2 do (500\$) at rate of
Ma Y 13.	Railways.	to do 1895 881 Franziskaner Bräu (dark)
BALTIMOREAmer. bk. Good News ; 677 tons ; Myrick ;	400 Minas de S. Jeronymo 30\$000	do
coffee.	Miscellaneous,	Banks. Beer in barrels (shopps),
FREIGHTS.	100 Sal e Navegação	automats and bottled.
NEW YORK. 1—50 cents and 5 % primage per bag NEW ORLEANS of coffee.	MAY 8.	37 do
ANTWERP35 shillings and 5 % primage per	4 Apolices, 58	46 do 193 taining 4 dozen bottles, ready for shipment
LIVERPOOL. J ton of 1,000 kilos.	22 do	Railways. the interior.
COPENHAGEN.—37 shillings, 6 d. and 5 % primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.	54 do	100 Minas de S. Jeronymo
GENOA. 1-40 francs and to % primage per MARSELLES. (ton of 1,000 kilos.	3 do (500\$) do 850	1000 Ceste de Minas (37 ½ %) 4
BORDEAUX 40 francs and 10 % primage per ton	do 2,200\$ (cert.) at rate of 850	1000 do do
of 900 kilos.	10 do (reg.) 893	
TRIESTE. 2-45 shillings and 5 % primage per ton	9 do 1897 1,010 10 Emprestimo Municipal 160	Tramicalys. 100 S. Christovão
FIUME.) ton of 1,000 kilos.	40 do do 160 500	Miscellaneus. Wishing to buy a money-making press, will do we
LONDON. 1—30 shillings and 5 % primage per SOUTHAMPTON ton of 1,000 kilos.	2 Apol Est do Rio (500\$)	200 Sal e Navegação
CAPE-Town. 1-50 shillings and 2 ½ % primage per P. ELIZABETH.	240 deb. Empreza Viação	MAY 12. GORDON PRESSES
PORT NATAL. SAST LONDON. 5-57 shillings, 6d. and 2 1/2 % primage	Banks.	4 Apolices, 58
DELAGOA BAY. per ton. Mossel Bay.	I Commercio 200	20 do 893
MONTEVIDEO.	15 do	20 do (500\$) do 870 Chandler & Price, Cleveland, O.
	100 Hypothecario 45	f do (400\$) do
ENGAGEMENTS. Antwerp.—Germ. str. Stolberg 3,500 bags of coffee	[2] - [2] [4] [4] [4] [4] [4] [4] [4] [4] [4] [4	do 1.800\$ (cert.) at rate of 853 fitted and are light running. And they are the cheap
LONDONBr. str. Magdalena 1,958 do do	140 do 191 500	do 81,700\$ do of first-class presses on the market.
Buenos Aires — Br. str. Thames 1,638 do do Genoa.—It. str. Città di Genova 5,675 do do	Cotton mills.	19 do
HAVREFr. str. Colombia 10,075 do do	100 Corcovado 192\$000 60 Progresso Industrial 220	52 Kuprestimo Municipal (reg.)
MARSEILLESFr. str. Les Alpes. 5, 262 do do BORDEAUXFr. str. Chili 500 do do	60 Progresso industriat	ACO. Sancadicino do Morrison
NEW YORKBr. str. Handel 20,300 do do	200 Minas de S. Jeronymo 30\$000	
TRIESTE,-Aust. str. Barross 4.500 do do	1400 Oeste de Minas (37 ½ %)	ANTICA CACA ALVEC MOCILEIDA
Vessels Afloat & Chartered for Rio	160 V. F. Sapucahy 26	ANTIUM UNON ALTEO MUUUEINA
Annazona Rangoon 7 Mar. Bayard Mobile —	Tramways.	Complete and varied assortment of Conserves, Wines and Eatables. Speciality in English Goods,
Cambrian Chieflain Cardiff -	50 S. Christovão	WHISKY of different marks.
Ethelhilda (str.) Cardiff — Frances Baltimore — Glad Tidings Baltimore —	Miscellaneous.	MORTON'S HAMS, and Crosse and Blackwell's Preserves,
Gazelle Portland — Grace Deering Portland —	300 Melhoramentos no Brazil	(Imported direct).
Hanna Heve Rangoon II Apr.	50 Sal e Navegação 49	Frigarific Goods received by the Royal Mail Steamers. LIPTON'S TEAS.
Josephine	MAY 9.	CHEESES, &c.
Karoo Newport	94 Apolices, 58 887\$000	VICTORIA STORES

46, RUA DO OUVIDOR
Ayres A. de Souza.

Stocks and Bonds and Joint Stock Companies --- May 14th.

<u> </u>	- f	Stock	s and	d Bonds and Joint Stock	COII	ipanies i		Last Quotation
Emission	Ci	rculation	- -	Public Funds			Nominal Value	buyers sellers
\$66,595,300\$ 60,000,000 119,600 30,000,000 51,885,000 13,193,000 5,000,000 600,000 600,000 10,000,000 25,000,000 25,000,000 320,000 400,000 400,000	Fcs.	13,193,000	15 2 <u>1</u>	Stock 5 % currency (apolices) Sounds of 1895	0, 6 % lo		1,000 1,000 1,000 800\$; 200 1,000\$ 800\$; 200 1,000\$; 500 1,000\$; 500 1,000\$; 500 1,000 500 500 1,000	80 500 - 80 \$600 00 1,010 000 - 850 000 - 850 000 - 850 000 000 - 165 000 - 165 000 - 165 000 - 170 000 - 170 000
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	. Banks	Pa jd	Reserve Fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
20,000,000 16,000,000 16,000,000 18,000,000 18,000,000 18,000,000 19,000,000 19,000,000 19,000,000 10,000,000 10,000,000 10,000,00	100,000 80,000 120,000 80,000 40,000 40,000 15,000 15,000 15,000 15,000 100,000 50,000 50,000 35,000 37,500 25,000 50,000 50,000 50,000 50,000 50,000 50,000	94,090 60,000 20,000 77,7255/2 all all all all all 50,000 — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	200\$ 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200	Commercial do Rio de Janeiro Commercio do and series Constructor do Brazil Credito Neval Credito Real do Brazil Credito Real Desconicos Hypolitosa Desconicos Hypolitosa Desconicos Hypolitosa Desconicos Hypolitosa Commercio Nacional Brazileiro Republica do Brazil Rio e Matto Grosso Rio e Matto Grosso Rural e Hypothecario do commercial da Bahia Com. e Industria de S. Paulo Credito Real de Minas Geraes Credito Real de S. Paulo do 2nd series Hypothecario do 2nd series do 2nd series do 2nd series do 2nd series Hypothecario Hypothecario do 2nd series do 3nd series Hypothecario de S. Paulo União de S. Paulo União de S. Paulo União de S. Paulo	200\$ 80 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200	4,000,000\$ 3,130,000 1,645,009 1,645,009 803,079 803,079 20,000 17,450,059 25,0,000 17,450,079 351,700 7,550,711 2,185,336 6,000,000 350,550 1,141,521 400,000 655,000 400,000	8\$000, Jan. 1900 6\$000, ditto 1900 2\$\(\frac{1}{2}\)000, ditto 1900 2\$\(\frac{1}{2}\)000, ditto 1900 4\$\(\frac{1}{2}\)000, ditto 1900 5000, ditto 1900 4\$\(\frac{1}{2}\)000, ditto 1900 5000, ditto 1900 5000, ditto 1900 5000, ditto 1900 7\$\(\frac{1}{2}\)000, ditto 1	214\$500 - 216\$000 201 000- S0 000 14 000- 15 000 3 00- 15 000 76 000 41 000- 116 000 183 000- 116 000 183 000- 116 000 190 000- 130 000- 130 000 190 000- 130 000- 130 000 190 000- 130 000- 22 000- 22 000- 23 000- 23 000- 23 000- 22 000- 33 000
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Railways	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
\$5,500,000 5,000,000\$ 12,000,000 20,000,000 62,000,000 10,000,000 70,000,000 1,600,000 20,000,000 12,500,000	\$50,000 \$00,000 60,000 100,000 	all all all -33,525 266,475 10,000 all 	£ 10 100\$ 200 do 200 do do 100 do 200 	Leopoldina Minns de S. Jeronymo Macalde Campos Muzako Indica de Campos C	£ 10 100\$ 200 100 200 200 75 20 100 80 200 40 200 200 200 55	51,985\$ 65,000 2,901,489	25000 Feb. 1900 int. Sept. 93 int. Jan. 92 6 % June, 92 65500, Feb. 86	111\$000— 29 500— 30\$000 3 500— 4 000 15 000— 18 000 5 000— 10 000 24 500— 40 000
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Tramways	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
2,500,000\$ 6,000,000 700,000 14,000,000 12,000,000 3,000,000 800,000	25,000 30,000 7,000 70,000 60,000 15,000 8,000	all all all all 59,300 all all	100\$ 200 100 200 200 200 100	Carioca. Carris Urbanos. Carris Urbanos. Cordin (Solanico. S. Christovão. Villa Izabel. Pernambuco.	100\$ 200 100 200 200 200 100	168,732 6,971 642,448\$ 105,899\$ 32,469	1\$500, July 91 3 000, Jan. 1900 5 000, ditto 99 8 000, July 91 4 000, Feb. 1900	80\$000 155\$000 198 000 150 000 157 000-162 000 100 000
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Far	Steamships	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
1,000,000 28,000,000 5 000,000 673,400 1,000,000	5,000 140,000 25,000 3,367 5,000	all all all all 2,750	200 200 200 200 200 200	Esperança Maritima Lloyd Brazileiro Navegação Costeira S. João da Barra e Campos Sul Paulista	200	350,000\$	9\$000, Jan. 1900 10 000, Feb. 1900	2 300 000
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Cotton Mills, etc.	Paid	-	Last Dividend	Last quotation
10,000,000\$ 2,000,000 5,000,000 5,000,000 4,000,000 4,000,000 4,000,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 2,000,000 1,200,000 2,000,000 2,000,000 2,000,000 2,000,000	50,000\$ 21,500 21,500 30,000 18,000 22,500 10,000 22,500 10,000 6,000 4,000 7,500 20,000 6,000 4,500 1,800 12,000 17,500	all	2005 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200	Alliança America Fabril. Botafogo (aniagem). Brazil Industrial. Carloca Confiança Industrial O. Irabel. Fabril Paulistana. Industrial Mineira Magéense. Manufactora Fluminense. Petropolitana Progresso Industrial. Rini Svociensi Santa Luzia. S. João. S. Pedro de Alcantara. União Fabril.	200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200	279,979 40,373 150,000 741,947 284,002 52,038 189,282 200,000 92,814 28,277 144,143 21,693 639,889 17,039 38,394 71,567	105000	20\$\$000— 110 000— 250\$000 168 000— 220 000 190 000— 190 000— 150 000— 220 000 160 000— 172 000 165 000— 172 000— 173 000— 185 000— 185 000— 185 000—
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Insurance .	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation.
3,000,000 3,000,000 4,000,000 4,000,000 2,000,000 2,000,000 1,000,000 2,000,000 2,000,000	15,000 3,000 10,000 20,000 8,000 2,500 10,000 12,500 10,000	all 9,735 10,000 4,000 all all all all all	2008 1,000 200 200 500 1,000 200 100 200 200	Alliança. Argos Fluminense Bonança. Confiança. Fidelidade Garantia. Indemnisadora. Previdente. Prosperidade.	250 30 20 180 100 20 20	300,000\$ 15,584 200,000 366,374 252,000 400,000 40,000 500,000	1\$000, July 97 25 000, Jan 1900 1 500, ditto 99 3 000, ditto 190 7 000, ditto 190 2 000, ditto 190 1 000, ditto 190 3 000, ditto 190 1 500, ditto 190 1 500, ditto 190 1 500, ditto 1900	380\$000- 38 000- 10 000 145 000- 20 000- 17 000- 17 000-
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Miscellaneous	Paid	d Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation
500,000\$ 5,000,000 5,000,000 3,000,000 3,000,000 2,500,000 2,500,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000	10,000 25,000 25,000 15,000 15,000 10,000 57,000 15,000 10,000 93,128 20,000 7,500	all all all all 233,000 9,900 all all all 33,126	200 200 50 200	Cruzeiro (match factory). Docas de Santos. Empreza Industrial Brazileira Edificadora. Melhoramento no Brazil. Gazeta de Noticias (newspaper). G Pais (newspaper). Matte Larrageira (Paraguay tea). Moinhos Fluminense (four mills). Sancamento do R.d. J. (buiking society Transporte e Carrugers. Typographica do Brazil.	200 200 200 100 200 200 200 100	2,237.379 14,673 6,506,142 0 51,254 43,577 1,547,629 0 300,000 39,267 714,948 400,000 70,674	1 500, Jan. 99	15\$00 306\$000— 480 000— 17 000— 18 00 120 00 90 000— 92 00 80 000— 88 00 150 00

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