

THE RIO NEWS.

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NUMBER 24

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

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WEST COAST ITEMS.

—The municipality of Lima has subscribed 2,000 soles for a monument to San Martin. —The Spanish cruiser "Rio de la Plata" left Santiago on the 9th for Ailao, Peru. She received an enthusiastic reception in Chili. —Yesterday's telegrams from Chili state that President Errazuriz has temporarily resigned because of illness, charging the minister of interior, Sr. Fernandez Albano, with the duties of president. —Columbia has at present plenty of trouble through the formidable revolution, which has been going on for months, and the result of which is still uncertain, though the latest telegrams seem to show that the government is getting the upper hand. A new international difficulty may now come upon the republic, since the date for the payment of the £40,000 awarded to Messrs. Pynchard, McTaggart, Lowther & Co. by the Lausanne arbitration tribunal was 17th April, and a month has now passed without the government making any steps to comply with that obligation. It remains to be seen whether the British government will take any steps to enforce payment.—S. A. Journal, May 19.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 9th says that several travellers in the Cordoba mountains have perished through intense cold. Cyclones have likewise caused great damage in that province. —The British gunboat "Swallow" went aground near Colón, Panama, on the 31st ult., but happily without serious results. She succeeded in getting off soon after without sustaining any damage. —During the month of April there were 2,780 births, 592 marriages and 1,104 deaths in the city of Buenos Aires. The official statisticians estimate the population at the end of the month as 802,745. The excess of immigration over emigration was only 590. Tuberculosis accounted for more deaths than any other disease.

—We beg to call the attention of our colleague, the Buenos Aires Herald, to the circumstance that the Argentine postoffice is levying an additional rate on its papers. We have weighed one of them and find it under the single rate weight, nevertheless it is surcharged as short paid and we are compelled to pay double the difference. It's a small swindle, but it is irritating all the same.

—The Brazilian minister at Montevideo has made a reclamation on the Uruguayan government on account of the punishment inflicted on a Brazilian soldier in the Flores island lazaretto, and the latter has ordered the summary prosecution of the guilty parties. So far, so good—but is the civilian of less account than the soldier? If the Flores island savages may not ill-treat a soldier, why should they be permitted to ill-treat a civilian?

—Plew! An extensive forgery has been discovered in Buenos Aires of bank-notes of \$500, which have reached all the banks and principal business houses. The principal person is said to be no less than a lieutenant colonel, one Eduardo Perez, a rich stock-farmer in the west of the province. All the materials for forgery were found buried in his estancias, and it is not the first time that he has been under suspicion of the offence. Seven other persons, some of good position, are under arrest on charge of complicity.—Montevideo Times, May 30.

—A great meeting was held in Buenos Aires on Sunday last on the subject of the death penalty. The orators were all in favor of its abolition, and resolutions to that effect were passed. (We think this very unwise. The death penalty is rarely, too rarely, inflicted, and is always hampered in its effect by the absurd interference of damas de beneficencia and other persons of both sexes. In a young country with a polyglot population, for the most part only semi-civilised, with the impulsive instinct of the Latin race to use the knife on the smallest pretext, capital punishment is the only preventive terror. England with her centuries of civilization cannot do without it, and rigorously enforces it, but still less can Argentina afford to dispense with it if life and property are to be protected.)

—The forgeries which have come to light this week are in many respects curious, and have fairly attracted much attention. Forgeries of ten or twenty dollar bills, while they might involve considerable loss to individuals, could hardly be regarded as a public danger to the credit of the currency. But if \$500 bills can be put in circulation to any considerable extent, the public credit may be seriously shaken. It is understood that the total number of bills printed represents a value of \$350,000, not an appreciable fraction in a total issue of \$300,000,000; but we have only the assertion of the criminals in regard to this, and it is not surprising that an uneasy feeling should prevail as to the number of forged notes which are actually in circulation at the present time, especially as the imitation is so good as to deceive any ordinary man. If the treasury is to be called upon every year or so to print fresh notes, and withdraw from circulation those which have been counterfeited, the expense will be considerable, and all confidence in what is well termed "the fiduciary circulation" will be destroyed. It is to be hoped that the police by their activity will save us from such a contingency.—Review, Buenos Aires, June 2.

—A Sucre telegram of the 9th says that alarming reports are current there of the situation in the Rio Acre district. It is said in Bolivia that the Brazil is forwarding these disturbances on the Rio Acre. If the telegram were true, say Amazons instead of Brazil perhaps demerit would be difficult.

—We have repudiated 56 per cent of the currency debt and have made the par value of the paper dollar 44 cents in gold, but we continue to keep the same number of so-called dollars, while as a matter of fact they are worth only 44 cents each. Whatever mischief this repudiation has done or may cause it is now too late to change the fact and we have now only to see what is the wisest arrangement we can make of our currency nomenclature. Since the paper dollar is recognised as having a nominal value of 44 cents we should change the currency so as to reduce the number of notes and make what is now called a dollar exchangeable into honest 100 cent dollars at the ratio of 44 to 100. We have in circulation in paper money more or less \$500,000,000 and this sum counted at 44 cents each dollar would amount to \$132,000,000. The government should call in these depreciated dollars and substitute for them the same amount in conventional dollars that is to say, call in the 44 cent dollars and substitute for them an equal sum in 100 cent dollars. These new notes would be convertible no more than our present paper money and to reduce much, but they would have the advantage of being understood as forming a debt recognized to be convertible as soon and as fast as the conditions of the country and its finances would permit. It is absurd to continue to talk of dollars when we mean only 44 cents, not at the actual value of the dollar which might be less than 44 cents, but the par or nominal value of the dollar.—Buenos Aires Herald, May 22.

QUARANTINE ABUSES.

Yesterday's Siglo gives two delightful examples of the absurdities committed by the health authorities here. When the British str. "Ethelwald," from Antwerp, arrived here on Saturday, she was clapped into ten days' quarantine for the fact of having taken on board, at Rocha, a pilot of Argentine nationality, although it was nearly a month since that individual had left the Argentine shores. The mere fact that he was an Argentine seemed to them sufficient excuse for imposing quarantine, and the vessel had to suffer consequently. Such an imbecility is beyond comment. When the Italian cruiser "Eturia" arrived some days ago, it waited at Flores Island and, nobody coming to visit it, sent a boat to the port to enquire the reason of the delay. The reply was that the weather was too rough. The boat then returned to the "Eturia" without mishap. It was not too rough for the "Eturia's" boat to make the double journey, but it was too rough for the sanitary authorities to visit the "Eturia," and consequently the vessel had to spend an extra day in quarantine, her protest on the matter not being admitted. And yet it is to the health authorities responsible for abuses and imbecilities such as these—all of which inflict serious injury on the port and make vessels avoid it worse than if it was really plague-stricken—that the Siglo recommends the administration of the lazaret should be entrusted. For our part, we do not think them fit to be entrusted with any authority whatever.

The worst of this sanitary business is that, no matter what abuses, what errors, what imbecilities the authorities commit, or what injury they inflict on the interests of others—and the amount of these is simply legion—there is no chance of either protest or reclaim. They, who continually show themselves to be unfit to be entrusted with any authority whatever, exercise an authority more irresponsible and more autocratic than any body in the republic. A claim for damages or compensation for wrongful procedure can be instituted against the government or the chambers, but the health authorities are beyond such claim. If a vessel enters a protest against unjust quarantine, half the time elapses before the protest is taken into consideration, and the mischief is already done. Damages and compensation are equally out of question, because the health board is an irresponsible body. It can and does inflict any amount of damages on others, but it has no means to respond to any claim, there is not even any court before which it can be called to account for its misdeeds. This is an obviously anomalous situation. If the government cannot perceive the mischief that is being done by these men, it is time that commerce and shipping united in a very forcible protest to call its attention to a situation that has become little short of intolerable, and to demand that a body whose decisions immediately and often disastrously affect the most important interests of the republic, shall at least be constituted of competent and representative men, and be made responsible for its acts. To put the matter briefly, we may say that a revolution is necessary against the present pernicious sanitary despotism.—Montevideo Times, May 29.

—Husbands and wives sometimes say very sharp things to each other. One day Mr. and Mrs. G. had a very hot argument. Mrs. G. indignantly asked her husband if he dared to say his judgment was better than hers. It was only an Irishman who could have made the ready retort with cutting sarcasm:—"Certainly not, my love; our choice of each other showed how very inferior my judgment was to yours." That was certainly one for you, Mrs. G.

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Capital paid up..... " 750,000
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(Caixa 108.)

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

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Idem paid up..... " 500,000
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BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU BRÉSIL.

Established in Paris on the 23rd October 1866 by the Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris and the Société Générale pour favoriser le développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

AUTHORIZED BY

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

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

HEAD OFFICE:

9, RUE LAFFITTE, Paris.

Branch Office in Rio de Janeiro:

78, Rua da Quitanda

P. O. B. 58.

Branches at S Paulo and Santos.

Draws on:

PARIS AND FRANCE: Head Office, Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, and agencies. Société Générale pour favoriser le développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France, and agencies Heine & Co., Paris. Lazard Frères & Co., Paris. Péricr Mercey & Co., Paris.

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

C. Blum,

Manager.

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Agents:—HOPKINS, CAUSER & HOPKINS

75, RUA THEOPHILO OTTONI, 75

RIO DE JANEIRO

BANCO DA REPUBLICA DO BRAZIL

Realized Capital. . Rs. 101,246,400\$000

N. B. This capital to be

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

Reserve Fund . . . Rs. 17,480,078\$736

Profits in suspense . Rs. 11,156,739\$835

on 31st May 1900.

OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

9, Rua da Alfandega.

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

Draws on:

Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons. London & County Banking Co. Ltd. Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co Ltd. LONDON.

Messrs. Hottinguer & Co. Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris. PARIS.

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Opens accounts current;

Pays Interest on Deposits for fixed periods.

Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares etc., and transacts every description of banking business.

THE SANITARY SITUATION.

Do we dispute the opinion of the sanitary authorities that bubonic pest exists in Rio de Janeiro? Certainly not! We are not competent to discuss a question of that character, and we can not dispute an assertion of which we have no special knowledge. But at the same time we know that there are medical men here who privately entertain doubts of the existence in Rio of the said pest; we know that a very considerable proportion of the people do not believe it, and we can not help feeling that the course pursued by the sanitary authorities warrants the belief that the outbreak has been invented rather than discovered.

A few months ago one or two cases were discovered in the Gamboa district, and several people were carried off to an isolated hospital, but no other cases appeared. It may have been a coincidence, but it happened that the extra sanitary inspectorships created when the same pest broke out in Santos, had just been discontinued, and also that the municipal prefect had announced his inability to go on with the laboratory designed to manufacture Yersin serum. As the national government showed no inclination to take the scheme in hand, it was feared that it would have to be abandoned. The two alleged cases, however, promptly solved every doubt. Arrangements were at once made to go on with the laboratory, and the discontinued sanitary inspectorships were promptly renewed. All this, of course, may have been nothing more than a coincidence, but there are some who doubt it.

As for the present outbreak, which was made public about the middle of May, it is true that a disease peculiar in character has broken out in this city. Many physicians and old residents assert, however, that similar cases have appeared in other years, under certain climatic conditions. They have heretofore treated these as cases of *lymphatite*, with varying degrees of success, according to the nature of the disease and the physical condition of the patient. When the bubonic outbreak was made public last month Dr. Terni announced (*O Paiz* of May 20th) that all the cases of *lymphatite* which he had treated since the 1st of that month were in reality cases of pest. Other cases of *lymphatite*, treated by physicians of experience and good reputation, were declared by sanitary inspectors as cases of pest. To the unprofessional mind, therefore, there appears to be some uncertainty as to the identity of the disease, and people are inclined to believe that a disease common enough here at certain seasons is being mistaken for bubonic pest.

Of course the unprofessional observer may be mistaken. But when he sees the phenomenal increase in the number of sanitary officials and in the aggregate of sanitary expenditure, and when he notes how arbitrary and irresponsible is the power exercised by these officials, he can not help concluding that the discovery of such a pest is not unwelcome to them. It is a harsh judgment, and may be a very unjust one, but the citizen who finds his trade ruined, his movements hampered, his house and place of business invaded by men who order him to do absurd or onerous things, and his expenses increased by a reckless expenditure of public money, by arbitrary exactions, and by an artificial scarcity of provisions, he may surely be pardoned for speaking harshly.

We have seen also in the enforcement of quarantine restrictions, so manifest a lack of knowledge and judgment that it is impossible to place full confidence in the men who are responsible for the present situation. Were they to call in the older and more experienced physicians of this city and submit the direction of sanitary affairs to them, there would be less doubt and grumbling in our midst. And had the government cabled for some well-known medical expert who has seen and studied bubonic pest in India, then no one could have felt that an epidemic had been invented for improper motives. But the management of the whole affair leaves the public to solve its doubts as best it can, and we are sorry to say the solution is not always favorable to the sanitary officials who are responsible for the anomalous situation in which we are placed.

Then there is another consideration which is having some weight on the public mind. We have been led to believe, from what we have read of the plague, that it is very fatal. And yet up to May 31st the deaths at the plague hospital were slightly under 24 per cent. This surely is not the dreaded pest of which we have heard! Yellow fever is far more fatal than this. When we consider the terribly unsanitary condition of this city, the filthy tenements within its most densely populated districts, the enormous percentage of unemployed, poverty-stricken people, and the insufficient and improper alimentation of a great part of our urban population, we might reasonably fear a terrible mortality were the bubonic pest to appear in our midst. Must we believe, then, that this pest has assumed a remarkably benignant character in a place so favorable to its malignant development, or may we not believe that it is something akin to the plague, and yet not the plague itself?

These are of course the deductions of unprofessional observers—the citizens who obey uncodified laws and irresponsible orders, who live in an atmosphere of phenic acid, who fear that at any moment wife or child may be hurried away to a dirty lazaretto under conditions likely to kill, even where there is no danger from the disease, and who must pay all the bills and are expected not to grumble. To the professional mind they may be valueless; to the world at large, however, they will have some weight in determining the conditions under which men are living in this country.

CRICKET AT ICARAHY.

R. C. A. A. 25, S. DOMINGOS.

played on the Icarahy grounds 27th May and resulted in a win for the Association by 5 runs. The scores were:

S. DOMINGOS.	
1st innings	
E. Morrissy, ct. Pierce, b. Stutfield.....	3
R. Morrissy, b. Stutfield.....	9
F. Morrissy, l.b.w. b. Slater.....	5
C. A. Conolly, b. do.....	1
W. Morrissy, b. do.....	6
E. V. Morrissy, ct. Pierce, b. Slater.....	1
G. H. Lomas, b. C. Mawson.....	12
E. A. H. Roberts, ct. Jackson, b. Slater.....	8
W. L. Gims, not out.....	2
A. R. L. Wright, ct. Pierce, b. Mawson.....	0
A. Breach, ct. Tootal, b. do.....	1
Extras.....	2
Total.....	50

R. C. A. A.	
N. W. Jackson, b. Conolly	0
H. R. Latham, ct. Lomas, b. R. Morrissey	0
E. A. Tootal, b. R. Morrissey	9
H. J. Pierce, ct.	13
C. B. Mawson, ct. W. Morrissey, b. R. Morrissey	24
W. P. Slater, b. R. Morrissey	20
S. Francis, not out	4
A. L. Stutfeld, b. W. T. Ginns	1
C. Hay, ct. E. V. Morrissey, b. Ginns	0
W. Jeans, b. Ginns	0
A. C. Wilson, did not bat.	0
Extras	4
Total	55

S. DOMINGOS. 2nd innings	
E. V. Morrissey, b. N. W. Jackson	3
W. T. Ginns, run out	17
F. Morrissey, ct. Jeans, b. Francis	26
C. A. Conolly, b. Stutfeld	0
W. Morrissey, b. Jackson	6
R. Morrissey, b. Stutfeld	0
G. H. Lomas, b. Mawson	10
R. Morrissey, not out	13
E. A. H. Roberts, do.	6
A. R. L. Wright, did not bat.	—
A. Breach, do.	—
Extras	5
Total, 7 wickets	86

R. C. A. A. VS. LONDON & RIVER PLATE BANK.	
Played on the Icarahy grounds on Sunday 10th inst. A very close and interesting match, resulting in a win for the Bank by 2 runs.	
L. & R. P. BANK.	
J. Robinson, b. Ginns	9
C. A. Conolly, c. Pullen, b. Ginns	22
E. A. Tootal, c. Ginns, b. Moraes	17
C. H. T. Allen, hit wkt, b. Ginns	3
S. H. Lomas, b. Ginns	33
S. Francis, b. Ginns	0
A. Hargreaves, c. and b. Morrissey	4
C. H. Lloyd, b. Moraes	8
H. P. Weigall, b. Moraes	0
J. Mill, not out	0
N. B. Shaw, b. Ginns	0
Extras	8
Total	105

R. C. & A. A.	
E. V. Morrissey, b. Conolly	11
J. Moraes, b. Conolly	8
H. L. Wheatley, c. Robinson, b. Francis	34
C. Pullen, c. and b. Francis	3
W. T. Ginns, c. and b. Francis	0
H. Smyth, b. Francis	1
J. W. Elworthy, b. Conolly	25
H. C. Hampson, b. Conolly	15
J. Moraes Junior, b. not out	4
J. Nobrega, not out	1
O. Cox, l. b. w., b. Francis	1
Extras	6
Total	103

S. PAULO CRICKET.
S. PAULO A. C. VS. SANTOS A. C., 2nd ELEVEN.
A very pleasant game was the result of this fixture played in São Paulo on the 3rd inst. The S. Paulo captain winning the toss elected to bat first. A very good start was made, the 1st wicket realizing 28 runs, but the Home side were startled when they saw the 2nd, 3rd and 4th wicket fall at the same total. The situation was however saved by Knight ably seconded by Tomkins, both of whom played well, Knight especially going in for good hard hitting. The total eventually reaching the respectable score of 132.
After the usual interval the Santistas commenced their innings. Runs came slowly, Watson being bowled by Blomeley just as he appeared to be set. Pritchard played a good innings carrying his bat for a very useful and well played 29. The innings closing for 66, left the Home side winners by the same number of runs.
There was quite a large gathering of friends and supporters of the club to witness the game, tea and refreshments being very kindly provided by Mrs. C. W. Mitchell. The pavilion which is now finished, was much admired by our visitors who expressed their surprise and pleasure at the great improvements the committee have carried out.
The scores were:

SÃO PAULO 2nd XI.	
A. N. Crompton, b. A. T. Smith	19
J. J. Blomeley, l. b. w., b. C. S. Smith	7
J. Fussell, l. b. w., b. A. T. Smith	0
P. Comber, b. C. S. Smith	4
C. H. Lowe, b. C. S. Smith	0
F. Sparkes, l. b. w., b. C. S. Smith	0
E. G. Knight, b. J. Thomson	67
E. Wright, b. A. T. Smith	6
H. Johns, b. H. G. Beardall	0
P. Tomkins, not out	18
R. Ffiorde, b. J. Thomson	0
Byes	7
Leg Byes	1
Wides	3
Total	132

BOWLING ANALYSIS.	
H. F. Hampshire	24 6
A. T. Smith	3 35 10 11.66
C. Stuart Smith	4 18 5 4.5
H. G. Beardall	1 20 0 20
E. Greene	— 13 4 —
J. Thomson	2 12 2 6
A. T. Smith, bowled 2 wide balls and J. Thomson 1 wide ball.	

SANTOS 2nd XI.	
A. P. Watson, b. Blomeley	8
H. P. Smith, b. Blomeley	5
H. Cookson, run out	5
A. T. Smith, c. Crompton, b. Sparkes	5
C. Pritchard, not out	29
C. S. Smith, b. Sparkes	2
H. F. Hampshire, b. Blomeley	0
J. Thomson, b. Fussell	0
J. Codzow, b. Fussell	0
H. G. Beardall, b. Fussell	0
E. Greene, c. Comber, b. Fussell	3
Total	66

BOWLING ANALYSIS.	
J. J. Blomeley	3 24 14 8
F. Sparkes	2 31 18 15.5
J. Fussell	4 11 4.3 2.75

S. PAULO FACTS.
On Saturday, June 2nd, a snacking concert was held in Rotisserie Sportsman to celebrate the occupation of Johannesburg and Pretoria by British troops. Proceedings had been announced to commence at 8.30 p.m., but, alas! for «English punctuality», 9 o'clock struck before the band commenced to play, and it was 20 minutes later when the vice-consul evoked hearty cheers by reading a telegram from Acting Consul Hamuil at Santos, that the news received on the previous Wednesday had been officially confirmed. Mr. Fussell's fine voice then filled the room with inspiring «Soldiers of the Queen.» Our Baby evoked roars of laughter by his inimitably droll stories. Miss Wright sang two songs very sweetly. Dr. Baumgardner afforded some variety by a whistling solo which made one think, that some «warbler of the spring» was in the vicinity of the Sportsman, fearlessly pouring forth its strains of unpredicated art. Other gentlemen who promoted the pleasure of the evening, were, M. Thyss with two songs, Mr. Green with a recitation, and Mr. Greenland with two songs. After Mr. Fussell had sung «The Absent-minded Beggar,» it was announced that the tambourine would not be handed round, but that those present could drop what they could afford, or more, into a Union Jack-draped vase, as they passed out. The concert was brought to a close shortly before midnight by «Rule Britannia,» «God save the Queen,» and «Auld Lang Syne,» but dancing was indulged in for a couple of hours longer. The amount collected for the Widows' and Orphans' Fund was nearly a conto. A very pleasant evening was spent, and the organizing committee deserve the thanks of the community, but at the same time it should be remarked that the program suffered from the too evident existence of the «impromptu.» It may be asked, too, if there was not enough patriotic fervor to find vent in a certain amount of speechmaking.
Last Thursday the São Paulo contingent of the Brazilian pilgrimage to Rome and Lourdes, left for Santos where they embarked on the steamer «Washington.»

The Light and Power Co. manage to keep well before the public. Their latest is an estimable idea; they intend to devote the takings of one day on their bonds to look towards the founding of a hospital for tuberculous. The employees will be given a holiday, their places being taken by the company's engineers as drivers, and by doctors as conductors. This is the first time for such a plan to be attempted here, but in the States it is often resorted to for filling the coffers of indigent charities. It has been found so successful, that even newspapers are run for a day on this principle. The editor's sanctum is occupied by amateurs who have, or think they have, the power of expressing in forcible language, how the country can be saved from anarchy and misrule; volunteer reporters have their respective spheres assigned to them, and rush off to fire, theatre and club to provide topic for the next issue; that slighted individual, the poet, raises a whoop of joy, for the waste-paper basket has also been allowed to take a holiday. The advertisement columns are specially arranged for the charity issue; the whole profits made by this voluntary staff goes to the object which is being worked for.

Advertisements do not always accurately represent the things advertised. In England, for example, «a commodious manor-house with fishing,» has been known to do duty for a farm-house without fishing. The fishing was supplied by a field called the «fishpond,» because in olden days there had really been a pond there which supplied a priory with fish. Here, however, things are more what they seem, and when a professor announces that he can teach English and French, he does so in such terms that the reader can appreciate the extent of his capabilities.
English and North-America
If to learn by the professor
Dr. Full-no Sicrano
In three months; it is the necessary time for to speak very well.
As this advertisement, couched in much the same terms, was noticed in this column a year or two ago, one can easily conclude that 3 months is hardly sufficient to speak very well. Perhaps the learned linguist has spent the interval on a trip to the North Pole «to learn North-America,» which possibly might account for the Polish appearance of «speak.» He is evidently not a reader of the *Illo Agoz*, otherwise he might be told that it was certainly advisable for English to be learned «by the professor Dr. F. S.»

—It will be a great relief to many to know that they can «lick» the new green half penny postage stamp without the slightest danger. The *Lancet* says so.

WEST AUSTRALIAN «OUTLANDERS.»

The following item is none the less interesting because we found it hidden away in small type, at the foot of a column of the *Times*. «Yesterday (Monday), that is) the petition to Her Majesty from the residents of the Western Australian Goldfields, who seek separation from the older settled portions of the colony, arrived in London. The petition is over one mile in length, and bears the signatures of 28,023 adults. It is accompanied by the sworn declarations of the members of the executive committee, which state that the signatures are those of persons over age, and that they have not been duplicated. The grievances of the petitioners complain are «practical disfranchisement and unjust taxation for the benefit of the old settlers.» The petition is enclosed in a handsome casket of polished Australian woods, the panels being embellished with medallions representing typical mining scenes. The key of the casket is of pure Kalgoolie gold.» The keys of the problems presented by these energetic and agitating gold seekers in different parts of the world are not so readily found. *London Commercial Intelligence*, May 12.—(Except in South Africa where the key is armed interference.)

—The total wealth of Europe, personal and real estate, is estimated at £47,000,000,000. This fact can hardly console the hordes of beggars who swarm in the streets of big cities. Unjust distribution still remains the root evil.

REMOVAL.
Messrs. HENRY ROGERS SONS & Co. OF BRAZIL LIMITED beg to announce to their friends and customers that they have removed their offices and warehouse from 77 Rua da Alfandega, to 76 Rua do General Camara.

NATURAL MINERAL WATER
FROM THE SANTA RITA SPRINGS.
ANALYSED BY THE NATIONAL LABORATORY.
The best table water, being absolutely natural, and is bottled on the same system adopted by the Carlsbad, Apollinaris, Vichy and other renowned European mineral waters.

OFFICE AND DEPOSIT:
Rua Visconde de Inhauma 51
TELEPHONE 450 RIO DE JANEIRO

Hotels.
RESTAURANT «CAMPI»
RUA DA ALFANDEGA N. 7
This house is particularly renowned for its splendid Breakfasts and Lunches.
The attendance is excellent and the cooking cannot be beaten by any Restaurant in Rio de Janeiro.
The Proprietors exercise every care to please their Customers.

Rio de Janeiro, 15th May, 1900.
C. CAMPI & Co.
Restaurant & Lunchroom
ZUM MÜNCHNER KIND'L
10, Rua General Camara, 10
1st class German cooking,
and excellent service.
MODERATE PRICES
Herman Moronoff,
PROPRIETOR.

IF YOU DO NOT KNOW SPECIAL TROPICAL

DUNLOP TYRES

full particulars will be sent to you on application.

Their chief claim to universal adoption in hot countries is their successful resistance of heat and moisture.

QUALITY is made first consideration, and tyres carrying on outer cover and inner tube trademark can be relied upon to give the most satisfactory results, and to provide both ladies and gentlemen cycling in tropical regions with comfortable, safe speedy and economical wheeling.

Dunlop Tropical Tyres alone have solved the problem of giving perfect cycling under the above conditions.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED
Write for full particulars to—
THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRES CO., LTD.,
Alma Street, Coventry, England.

Grande Hotel Metropole

181, RUA DAS LARANJEIRAS, 181
This popular Hotel has been completely and thoroughly restored and has been provided with sanitary improvements of every description, including a hygienic system of sewerage, flushing tanks, and ventilating pipes.
The apartments have been repaired and repapered throughout and are luxuriously furnished. The dining-room has also been re-furnished, and no expense has been spared to make this
The most comfortable Hotel
in the city. The baths have likewise been improved. As before, particular pains will be taken to provide the guests of this Hotel with a first-class table, and with the best of service and attention. The electric tram passes the door every few minutes, making it the most convenient as well as the pleasantest Hotel in Rio de Janeiro.

THERESOPOLIS
GRANDE HOTEL THERESOPOLIS
SITUATED AT THE ALTO DO THERESOPOLIS
CLIMATE VERY HEALTHY

GEORGE SCHNEIDER has the honor of advising his friends and patrons that he has taken charge of the management of the Hotel Theresopolis, where he expects to merit the continuation of the kind patronage heretofore extended to him, and offering all possible comforts to convalescents and Summer guests.
The Hotel furnishes transportation to the foot of the *serro* and vice-versa.
References may be obtained at:
Messrs. Netto, Bastos & C., No. 12, Rua de S. Bento, Monteiro Fr. & C., «58,» Visc. Inhamina, Soares & Niemeyer, «6,» da Alfandega, Mr. Bernardino da S. Carvalho, No. 1, Rua Fresca.
Telegr. Address:—Georges, Theresopolis.

CARSON'S HOTEL
158, Rua do Cattete,
RIO DE JANEIRO.

This well mounted establishment is situated in the best and most healthy part of the capital, with beautiful garden and grounds, and electric tramways passing the door continually.
Hot and cold baths, splendid rooms and accommodation for families with a well chosen staff of attendants guarantee the comfort of all visitors.
Carlos Ribolzi,
PROPRIETOR.

Hotel dos Estrangeiros
PRAÇA FERREIRA VIANNA
(Cattete)
Telephone No. 5,008

This hotel, which has been completely restored, is situated in the best part of the city, receiving air and light from all four sides, close to the cleanest beach of the city, surrounded by a large garden; has large, comfortable rooms newly and well furnished, good shower and warm baths, disinfectants in the water-closets, drinking water filtered by the Pasteur system, good table-service, and is, therefore, to be considered the first hotel of this capital.
Possesses also a sumptuous saloon and splendid table-service for banquets.
Its restaurant and service cannot be excelled.

FREITAS HOTEL
120, Rua do Riachuelo
Mr. J. F. FREITAS, proprietor of the old and well known Freitas Hotel, desires to advise his friends and former customers that he has reopened that hotel at a new and splendidly furnished and most attractive edifice acquired for this special purpose.
The new establishment is situated in one of the most attractive and healthy localities in the city, on a broad and quiet street, with tram for all central points of the city passing the door. It has a large and beautifully laid out pleasure garden, particularly suitable for ladies and children, and well-maintained 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 verandahs overlooking the garden.
Special attention will be given to orders by mail and telegraph.

TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

SUMMARY FROM DAILY PRESS.

Great Britain.

JUNE 5.—Railway communications with Mafeking, impeded by Boer strategy since the beginning of the war, are now completely re-established.—General Hunter's forces have arrived at Lichtenburg, 130 miles west of Johannesburg.—Lord Roberts has reported to the war office that at 2 p. m. to-day his troops entered Pretoria. The news was received in London with the greatest enthusiasm imaginable, and reports from British colonies abroad are to the same effect.—A Laffan agency telegram says that the Boers in Pretoria are exceedingly irritated against President Kruger for fleeing from that city and carrying away the public money.—General French has been sent to liberate all the British prisoners at Waterval, near Pretoria.—General Hamilton's division has dislodged the Boers from their positions on the banks of the Crocodile river.—Two columns of British troops are making forced marches to the eastward in order to relieve of Coomassee, where the governor is besieged.—The Boers troubles in China are becoming more pronounced, and the Times openly charges the government of that country with complicity in the disturbance. The French and Russian fleets at Tien-Tsin have shelled the fortifications which have been constructed by the Boers.—A Paris telegram says that the Boer women are to present a rich flag to General Botha for his heroic determination to continue the war even after the seizure of Pretoria by the British. JUNE 6.—The occupation of Pretoria was received in London with great enthusiasm, but the public thought less of it than of the feat of arms which Baden-Powell successfully carried through at Mafeking. «B. P.» as Baden-Powell is now affectionately designated in England, expressed the wish when he was going out that they would give him a tight corner. As luck turned out he got the tightest. Reputations have been lost by general officers, Gatacre for instance, but «B. P.» is not only promoted to major-general, but is well on his way to a peerage. Marshal Roberts has reported to the war office that after the engagement at Six mile-spruit, outside of Pretoria, General Botha asked for an armistice to negotiate the surrender of the town. Roberts replied that he could only accept an unconditional surrender. He advanced his troops on Pretoria early on the morning of Monday last, and they entered at 2 p. m. The British prisoners had been removed from Pretoria to Waterval, and he ordered French and his cavalry to dash to their relief. He also reported that Mrs. Kruger and Mrs. Botha were left in Pretoria after their husbands had fled. Pretoria was surrounded by British troops on the right and left, with the main body under Roberts coming from the south, and French's cavalry endeavoring to cut off retreat to the north.—The Times to-day says that President Kruger has paid the highest tribute to his malignant enemies by leaving his wife in their hands.—The troops that entered Pretoria were the 3rd battalion of the grenadier guards, a battalion of the Scots guards, and three companies of yeomanry. The invading troops received a cordial reception from the officials and residents in Pretoria.—The Bachelors' Club in London has struck the Duke of Orleans off its roll of members for his anti-British letter to M. Villette, the French caricaturist.—The French papers say to-day that there is little likelihood of success in guerrilla tactics on the part of the Boers. The Mail, however, says Transvaal and Orange Boers will be helped by the Cape afrikanders.—The news reports that a battalion of 450 yeomanry fell into the hands of the Boers at Spragge, near Lindley, on the 31st ult. Methuen made a forced march of 44 miles in 25 hours to catch up with their captors, but could only engage the rear-guard. Lord Roberts has little doubt that the yeoman will be liberated by Methuen within a few days. JUNE 7.—The Brazilian minister in London, Dr. Joaquim Nabuco, denies the statement that a fresh loan to Brazil has been accepted from a syndicate of English capitalists.—Col. Talbot Power, in command of the yeomanry; died of wounds received in the Lindley engagement.—The Boers have taken all their British prisoners to Elandsvalley.—The Birmingham Post says that President Kruger attempted to escape from South Africa on a Dutch man-of-war, but was refused permission.—Lord Roberts telegraphs to the war office that he has suspended operations for the moment in order to rest his tired troops.—The Boers are supposed to be entrenched at Hatherley, 12 miles to the east of Pretoria.—In Belfast and Londonderry there have been party rows on the receipt of the news of the occupation of Pretoria.—A sensation was caused in London on receipt of a telegram from Shanghai that Japan had delivered an ultimatum to Russia, objecting to the landing of more Cossacks in Tien-Tsin and Taku under threat of war.—The Chinese authorities are now active in suppressing the Boxer revolution, but the revolutionists are becoming stronger every day. JUNE 8.—Public opinion in London is now chiefly occupied by the Boer insurrection in China to the exclusion of the Transvaal campaign, which is now considered as practically over. General indignation is expressed at the attitude of the Chinese government, and no reliance is placed on its promises. It

is stated Great Britain, France and Russia, already in accord, are about to consult the United States to arrange common action in China. The admirals in Taku are already acting in concert.—The Dominion parliament in Canada has passed a patriotic vote congratulating the Queen on the recent victories in South Africa. A member of French descent who protested against the vote was vigorously hissed.—A meeting of the Irish league at Ballinrobe, Connaught, was dissolved by the police, who charged the people, and some 50 were more or less injured. Many arrests have been made.—A telegram from Philippeville says that the British steamer Proteus has become a wreck. The crew were saved.—Pirates have seized a Chinese sloop 8 miles from Hong Kong.—Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, speaking at Glasgow, argued that the Transvaal and Orange Free State should be made two self-governing republics instead of two crown colonies as suggested by Mr. Chamberlain.—The British admiral in China has landed 900 seamen and marines at Taku, and of these 180 have already reached Pekin. The Chinese government has protested against the step.—Sir R. Buller has occupied the heights of Laing's Nek, and made the Boer entrenchments and general position untenable.—President Kruger indignantly denies that it was ever his intention to quit the Transvaal. JUNE 9.—There is little news from South Africa. It is supposed that Lord Roberts is preparing some complex move to close the war.—Kruger's whereabouts are not definitely known. His wife is permitted to reside in the presidential house without let or hindrance.—Buller is preparing to carry the Boer position at Drakenburg and Laing's Nek.—The English papers regard the Transvaal war as finished. Algernon Swinburne has written a hymn for the occasion. (That settles it).—The powers have 26 ships of war anchored off Taku. Russia has offered to suppress the Boer insurrection alone, but Japan will not agree. All the representatives of the powers are acting in accord.—The American minister has received special instructions to take steps for the protection of citizens of the United States.—The English press is against dethroning the Empress, as that would probably lead to the break-up of the empire.—The Times says that the Chinese government has censured General Nich for having killed 500 Boxers within 20 miles of Tien-Tsin. United States. JUNE 5.—The American admiral on the China station has informed his government that the naval brigade he landed has had fighting with the Boers, and that he is arranging for reinforcements.—Fighting is going on in the Philippines in a desultory series of skirmishes. General Mac Arthur has, however, proposed to release all the Tagalo prisoners in his power. JUNE 6.—The London Daily Express says that 800 people in Havana are down with leprosy.—The American admiral on the China station has received orders to send a slow-draught gunboat from Taku to Tien-Tsin for river service. A similar boat has been ordered from Manila.—Nine new bubonic cases, of which three were fatal, are reported from San Francisco.—The democratic convention held in New York supports Mr. Bryan as its candidate at the next presidential election. JUNE 8.—The war-ships «Massachusetts» and «Indiana» have been ordered to Chinese waters.—News received in Washington is to the effect that the powers have made another joint demand on the Empress to suppress the Boxers.—An explosion of fire-damp took place in a colliery at Gloucester, Ohio. The latest telegrams say that 25 men were killed and many injured.—The U. S. consul in Madrador, and delivered telegrams from Washington inviting him to sue for peace. JUNE 9.—It is said that the government has intimated to China that heavy indemnities will be exacted if any American subject is injured by the Boxers.—In 24 democratic conventions the candidature of Mr. W. J. Bryan for the presidency has been adopted by all but two.—The explosion in the Gloucester, Ohio, mine only caused the death of 3 men instead of 25 as previously reported.—The members of the Boer mission are visiting the eastern cities of the United States in their individual capacities. (Whatever that means, the mission is a dismal failure.—The «Ash-ville» has been ordered from Cavite to Taku. The gunboat «Helen» is also under orders for the same port. Spain. JUNE 5.—The Queen-regent yesterday received the new minister of Bolivia on presentation of his credentials.—The new subscription for the consolidation of Spanish debts is being rapidly subscribed, the total amount to date being 1,821 millions of pesetas. JUNE 6.—The subscription for the consolidation of the Spanish debts has been covered 25 1/2 times over. (Spain may have lost her fleet, but she evidently has not lost her credit at home. Probably the latter is the result of the former). JUNE 9.—The men in the Rio Tinto mines have gone out on strike, and it is probable that their action will be followed by the men in neighboring mines first by British capital. In the southern station of Madrid four workmen laden with sulphuric acid and other combustibles were burnt, and one man was injured. (We give this telegram solely for the purpose of asking why such telegrams are sent. They cannot possibly have the slightest interest for anyone abroad. Merchants would

not know if their special consignments were destroyed, and any possible relatives of the injured would not know of his injury for lack of his name). Italy. JUNE 7.—Sig. Gabriel D'Annunzio, the great Italian writer, has been elected deputy for Ravenna as a socialist. Owing to the heated conflict he had a duel with the editor of La Nazione, and slightly wounded the latter in the eye.—The government has obtained a large majority in the elections, but owing to divergencies of opinion amongst the ministers, it has been resolved to dissolve and reform the cabinet.—The Pope is suffering from the fatigue of the recent beatification ceremonies and the reception of thousands of pilgrims. He is confined to his bed with a slight cold.—The river Po has overflowed its banks at Moncaliere, inundating the town and destroying the vineyards. JUNE 8.—It is stated that the deputy Macola, who killed Cavallotti in a duel last year, has been stabbed, but time, place and other details are not given.—The Don Marzio criticises the position of the Pelloux cabinet, and affirms that the increase of the socialist members nullifies the ministerial success. Sig. Visconti Venosta declines to remain minister.—The Azules, the popular socialist organ, has been seized a second time, and the government hopes to suppress it altogether.—Sig. Misicione, who was banished from Brazil for conspiracy by Marshal Floriano was awarded 80 contos out of the 4,000 contos indemnisation to Italian subjects by Brazil. This sum he refused to accept, claiming 4,000 contos for himself. His share of 80 contos is to be returned to Brazil, thus ending the question. JUNE 10.—General Hunter's division occupied Ventersdorp, south-east of Johannesburg, on the 7th inst.—The Boers have destroyed a railway bridge between America and Roovalde.—The Sunday Sun says that the victory of Petelich has resigned, and that Emmo-Fon has been burnt by the Boers.—Our telegrams state that the situation in Poo-Ting-Fou, where the foreign missionaries and their sympathisers were in the greatest danger, is now comparatively peaceful.—There is great anxiety about Coomassee, where 30,000 Ashantis are besieging the little garrison. JUNE 11.—The Central News agency says that the Empress of China has had to take refuge in the Russian legation to escape a revolt in her palace.—The Russians are said to have landed 4,000 soldiers with 20 cannons at Taku to march on Pekin. The Daily Express says these troops have already been attacked by the Boers.—Russian troops at Port Arthur and British troops at Hong Kong are kept in readiness for prompt action.—German, English and French troops to the number of 500 yesterday seized a train and started from Tien-Tsin to Pekin.—Mr. Schreiner, the Cape premier, is expected to give in his resignation in a day or two.—It is said that Lord Methuen lost the Derbyshire battalion, with 15 killed and 50 wounded at Heilbron, at the time of the Roovalde disaster.—Telegraphic communication with Pretoria seems to have been cut. France. JUNE 5.—It is generally believed that the discussion which is about to take place in the chamber of deputies on the amnesty granted in the Dreyfus question will renew the agitation of last year between the anti- and the Dreyfusards. (We sincerely hope not, as the civilised world is heartily sick of the whole nauseating scandal).—The French government has received official intimation that the Prince of Wales will visit the Paris exhibition on 26th June. (While the issue of the Transvaal conflict was still in doubt, the Prince with characteristic tact refrained from all mention of an official visit, but with Roberts in Pretoria, all hesitation disappeared).—A statue of Marshal Rochambeau was inaugurated at Vendôme. The American minister, Mr. Horace Porter, was one of the principal speakers on the occasion, and dwelt on the services of Rochambeau in the war of American independence and the hearty sympathy existing between France and the United States. JUNE 7.—The death is announced of M. Delany-Bellville, the president of the Paris chamber of commerce.—The senate is discussing the proposal to create a colonial army.—The budget committee to prepare the estimates for 1901 has been elected; the members are favorable to the government.—The strike of the metal workers at Châlons-sur-Saone has terminated, the men going back to their work.—King Oscar of Sweden and the Shah of Persia, arrived in Paris to-day and were officially received by the President and his ministers. JUNE 8.—Reur-Admiral Correjoles has received orders to take joint action with the other admirals on the China station to repress the Boer insurrection.—Admiral Gervais has been appointed to the supreme command of the French fleets in European waters, and in the course of the coming manoeuvres he will give several brilliant feasts. JUNE 9.—The exhibition has attracted over two millions of people from all parts of the world since the 1st inst. To walk now in the streets of Paris is a veritable struggle.—During the past week the senate approved 231 votes against 37 the amnesty of all political offenders including Esterhazy. Officers against the civil law are not included.—The Paris press says that Great Britain and Ger-

many are closely following the French movements in Morocco.—Telegrams to Paris say that the Boers at Laing's Nek offered to submit conditionally, but that General Buller refused any other terms than an unconditional surrender.—The Transvaal section of the Paris exhibition was opened to-day. LEGISLATIVE NOTES JUNE 4.—Chamber of Deputies.—The chamber adopted the motion offered by Deputy Eduardo Ramos on the 1st inst. to ask for information in regard to duties on imports. The bill on liens on agricultural products and the rural credit bill were voted in 2nd discussion. By a vote of 76 to 69, Dr. Idefonso Alvim was declared duly elected deputy for the 3rd district of Minas Geraes. JUNE, 6.—Chamber of Deputies.—On motion of Deputy Carlos Cavalcante it was ordered that the committee appointed to report on mining legislation should also report on public lands. When the vote was about to be taken on the elections in the 2nd district of the city of Rio de Janeiro, the delegations of Rio Grande do Sul, Rio Grande do Norte, Ceará, Santa Catharina and Paraná rose in a body and withdrew from the chamber. This excited much protest and Deputy Sena, taking the floor, asserted that he was authorized to state that there was no truth in the report, circulated by the friends of those delegations, that the latter were acting under the inspiration of the President of the republic, who, he added, had informed him that he positively disapproved of such conduct. JUNE 7.—Senate.—The senate rejected the bill on the pay of operatives in government workshops.—Chamber of Deputies.—Much time was spent in discussing the occurrence of the previous day. One of the speakers, Deputy Alfredo Pujol, said that it was a matter of current remark in the lobbies of the chamber that the delegation of Rio Grande do Sul had presented a vote on the previous day in order to display unconditional support of the president of the republic. «If the President made a point of counting in Alcindo Guanabara,» retorted Deputy Germano Hasselcker, «the S. Paulo delegation would be much more eager than that of Rio Grande to comply with his wishes.» This led to a stormy scene which resulted in the suspension of the sitting. When the sitting was resumed, explanations were made and Deputy Germano Hasselcker deprecated republicanism dissensions, which, he said, would contribute more to the restoration of the monarchy than all the efforts of monarchists. The chamber by a vote of 79 to 66 declared the candidates Nelson de Vasconcelos, Irineu Machado, Henrique Lagden and Oscar Godoy duly elected deputies for the 2nd district of the city of Rio de Janeiro. The chamber then proceeded to take action on the elections in the 12th district of Minas Geraes. Deputy Francisco Sá moved to take the vote separately on the two candidates in whose favor the respective committees had reported. «Yes,» cried a deputy, «you wish to sever the twins so that you may kill Maria.» The motion was negatived and the chamber by a vote of 87 to 55 adopted the report of the committee declaring duly elected the candidates Lamarine Guimarães and Padua Rezende. JUNE 8.—Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Gomes de Mattos presented a petition of the Associação Commercial asking for the abolition of the enactment prohibiting the importation of foreign merchandise with labels in Portuguese. On motion of Deputy Eduardo Ramos the bill on the judicial reorganization of the federal district was recommitted. The navy bill was voted in 3rd discussion. JUNE 9.—Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Germano Hasselcker introduced a bill appropriating 10,000\$ to enable Dr. Ciapot Prevost to go to Europe and explain his operation on the twins Maria and Rosalina. By a vote of 88 to 52 the chamber declared duly elected deputies for the 2nd district of the state of Rio de Janeiro the candidates Barão de Miracema, Alves de Brito, Luiz da Silva Castro and Nilo Peguana. QUARANTINE ABSURDITIES. In view of the following absurd regulations it might well be asked: Why not suspend steamship communication altogether? It would be much more reasonable. The Buenos Aires Herald of May 29th says: «With regard to the travelling inspectors which have been granted by the health board for passenger steamers calling at infected Brazilian ports, the following condition has been added: 1. That nothing whatever (with the exception of mail bags) including parcels post, be taken on board in the mentioned infected ports. 2. That all passengers, mails and cargo for the mentioned infected ports, be landed in rigorous quarantine and without the steamer communicating with shore; 3. That mail steamers shall only receive the mail bags on board, the same to be immediately placed under disinfection when received; 4. That the only communication between the steamer and shore, shall be when the vessel is visited by the doctor; 5. That all these operations be inspected by the travelling inspector who must only be taken on in any port not calculated as dirty.» —The Montevideo health board has decided to decrease the quarantine on Argentine arrivals at that port from ten to five days and that, if nothing further is reported, the five days will also be removed and Buenos Aires be declared clean.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 12th, 1900.

It is seldom that the mail from southern Brazil does not bring local merchants warning of German competition in that coast of Brazil. This is not to be wondered at when one considers that German emigration has been so large in that section of the country during the past few years as to create comments recently from the press of Rio de Janeiro, and very lately the Brazilian government has been approached on the subject of the increasing movement on the part of German capitalists to establish German colonies in Brazil. With the exception of provisions, it is asserted that the progress of trade with southern Brazil is not as active as it should be. Undertakings in that section of the country are all sending for estimates to Germany, and in many instances, it is said, American manufacturers are quoting through German firms for material needed. The magnitude of German interests in South America has just been disclosed by the statement of the German minister of marine, who estimates that Germany's over-sea investments in agriculture, manufacture and trade, not including stocks and bonds, at 7,500,000,000 marks, or nearly two billion dollars, of which 2,000,000,000 marks are credited to South America, 2,000,000,000 to the United States, 1,000,000,000 to the Transvaal and 400,000,000 to Central America and the West Indies. It is the rule of the German Emperor not only to have trade follow the flag, but to have his flag follow trade, and the government of Brazil is just taking the alarm.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce, May 17.

It would be interesting to know what started this ridiculous outcry in the United States against the alleged designs of Germany against the independence of Brazil. There is a general belief abroad that it originated with the politicians who wish to make use of it in the approaching elections, but we can hardly credit this when newspapers like the New York Journal of Commerce make use of it. The outcry certainly never originated here, for no one dreams of such an eventuality. There has been no large German emigration to southern Brazil during the past few years, there is no alarm here, either in the press or in government circles, in regard to German designs, and there are no indications that Germany is harboring any such designs. There was a large German emigration to the southern provinces under the monarchy, but Brazil sought it and paid for it. But of late years the movement has been much restricted because the southern states have been unable to keep up the subsidies, while the contractors have preferred to bring out Italian colonists for the coffee planters further north. Of late years Italian immigration has been very much larger than German, and with less beneficial results to the country. As for the increase in trade, it is the legitimate result of commercial enterprise and hard work. It not only springs from the natural and legitimate preference of the German colonist for the products of his native land, but it is the natural result of commercial enterprise. The Germans have many important importing houses in the southern states, and a large percentage of the retailers are of German descent. That their trade in German goods is large, and that it is increasing, is therefore easily understood. And now, may we ask, what have Americans done to

secure even a part of this trade? Nothing at all! They sit at home and make use of their consuls to get information about the markets, and then they stir up an agitation—always at home—to the effect that this trade ought to be theirs. Why then do they not come after it? Why do they not open commercial houses down here and make a rational effort to get the trade? And why do they not advertise? Do they expect that the stock-raisers and the small farmers of the south will send for American goods just because they are made and sold by Americans? If they do, then they must pay themselves with expectations. The trade is for those who work for it, and thus far the Americans are not in that category. And unless they bestir themselves, they will find themselves enjoying a still smaller percentage of the trade of this country. There is no «America for the Americans» among the consumers in this country. Their motto is «the vitens for the Brazilians»; and they will therefore buy what is cheapest and trade where they can get the best terms. It is a serious blunder to mix politics and commerce, for both buyers and sellers have all they can attend to in getting the most favorable price. Making and saving money fills a larger place in our lives than the Monroe doctrine or the political horoscopes of country lawyers turned politicians, and if the people are left to themselves, they will solve all the political problems that arise without the assistance of the «empire-builders» of a preceding generation.

THE DECREASE IN REVENUE.

The returns thus far received for the month of May, while showing an improvement over those for April, are not such as to confirm President Campos Salles' belief that public revenue this year will be at least as great as it was in 1899. On the contrary they show an increase in the shortage, which has now reached a figure that cannot be overcome in the remaining months of the year unless some favorable circumstance, which there is at present no just ground for anticipating, should produce during those months an extraordinary increase in receipts.

The revenue stations whose receipts for May we are able to compare with those for the corresponding months in 1898 and 1899 are the Rio de Janeiro general revenue office and the custom-houses of Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Pará, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Ceará. The result of the comparison is as follows:

Table with columns for year (1898, 1899, 1900), office name (1st qu'r: Rio de Janeiro Gen'l Rev. Office and 6 custom-houses), and revenue amounts in various currencies.

Table with columns for year (1900), office name (1st qu'r: Rio de Janeiro Gen'l Rev. Office and 21 custom-houses), and revenue amounts.

The foregoing returns for 1900 represent, presumably, over 25 % of the total public revenue for the year. There is at present, as we have said, no just ground for anticipating any improvement in the returns to be received during the rest of the year and it consequently seems probable that that revenue will not exceed 280,000,000\$, or 61,285,000\$ less than the budget estimate and 53,670,000\$ less than the minimum estimate of President Campos Salles. Under these circumstances we again appeal to the President to redeem his pledges by adopting a policy of thorough retrenchment in expenditure.

The instructions issued by the minister of finance that the law prohibiting the importation of foreign products with labels in Portuguese (except from Portugal) does not include labels registered as trademarks, is a virtual admission that the contention appearing in these columns is perfectly sound and right. Under the constitution the law is illegal and void, and to escape such a condemnation the minister now hastens to declare that registered trademarks are not included in the prohibition. This, however, is not sufficient. Such a discrimination is most impolitic, for it opens the way to endless difficulties in the dispatch of goods, in which the importer will have to be constantly proving registration and his authority to represent the proprietors of the trademark. But there is still one more point to which we wish to call the minister's attention, and that is the violation of the international trademark convention. Brazil has undertaken not only to protect registered trademarks, but also to give them registry. It is a reciprocal arrangement, and we deny that this country can now adopt a law which will practically vitiate the privilege of registering such marks.

Then there is the broader question of acquired rights which must be considered. If a merchant has been allowed to import and sell certain goods bearing a certain label during a term of years, he has acquired a certain property in the reputation which such goods enjoy, just as he acquires property in the reputation which his place of business enjoys, commonly known as «good will.» To compel a change in the appearance of these goods, and the adoption of a new label, will be to inflict an injury upon his business and to cause him loss. This, we contend, the government has no right to do, except for the public good, in which case the importer is entitled to indemnification. Congress is not privileged to destroy private property at pleasure, nor can the government ignore those rights. Every merchant, therefore, who has been using certain trademarks to distinguish his goods, whether registered or not, possesses rights which entitle him to protest against this mischievous prohibition, and we trust that the foreign legations will continue their protests.

It is worthy of note at the national treasury that our foreign creditors have taken seriously the President's assertion that Brazil will next year be in a position to meet her obligations without having recourse to new or increased burdens. Although many financial journals had expressed their doubts on this point, they have promptly accepted the President's statement and have, almost without exception, expressed their sincere gratification over the improved outlook for this country. The President of course fully appreciates the gravity of the situation. He was under no obligation to make so sweeping a promise, but now that it is made he is under the strongest obligations to see that it is carried out. He assures us that the government will not only be able to resume payments abroad after July 1st, in accordance with the conditions of the funding loan, but he asserts that «for this it will not be necessary to require additional sacrifices or subject public credit to further tests.» We understand this to mean that no more burdens of taxation are to be imposed upon us, and that the government will henceforth meet all its obligations fully and promptly. And we note that our foreign exchanges have noted the promise and have the same understanding of its import.

THE Buenos Aires press is criticising—and with good reason—the action of the Brazilian sanitary authorities who are continuing heavy quarantines against Argentine arrivals after the Buenos Aires officials have declared the pest extinct. They also call attention—still with good reason—to the circumstance that Argentina is imposing only ten days quarantine, while Brazil imposed twenty. Our colleagues should know by this time that the sanitary official is a stranger to both law and reason. He runs his business on impulse and sentiment, and his professional dignity forbids restrictions on his action.

We have on various occasions called attention to the growing scarcity of small notes and to the disinclination of the clerks in the caixa amortizadora to give small notes in exchange for cancelled or mutilated notes. On Saturday last we sent some of these notes, principally dirty and mutilated small notes, to that office and asked for small notes in exchange, and request was unceremoniously refused. The notes of 50000 were given out. Although this redemption office is supposed to be a public office, designed for a recognized public service, its employees seem to consider that they are under no obligation to attend to any request which may interfere with their customary occupation of smoking cigarettes and gossiping. As this indifference to public interests is causing a scarcity of change in this market, it is time the attention of the minister of finance should be called to it in order that the abuse may be corrected.

It would seem from the telegrams that in Rio de Janeiro the bubonic pest is taking a severer form than that known in the River Plate, the majority of cases proving rapidly fatal. It is also showing itself more infectious. We think this may easily be attributed to inferior sanitary conditions, and the dirty habits of the lower classes. Dirt and plague generally go hand in hand.—Montevideo Times. Our colleague has been very greatly misinformed. The official returns show that from April 19th to May 31st 59 patients were removed to the Paulo Candido (bubonic) hospital, of whom 14 died, 25 were declared convalescent and 22 were under treatment. Of the 22 convalescent, 4 were considered merely as isolated. Of the 14 deaths, 3 died during removal and 3 arrived at the hospital moribund. It will be seen therefore that the mortality was less than 24 per cent, and that too under the adverse circumstances of hurried removal from their homes, transportation over rough streets in some cases for long distances, transfer to a steam launch, and transport across the bay to the hospital, which means from 40 to 60 minutes. All these things imply fright, fatigue and exposure which in the case of many patients are sufficient to turn a hopeful case into a hopeless one. It will be seen from this that the disease, far from being rapidly fatal in a majority of cases, is really very mild in character. Thus far it is less fatal than yellow fever, and when it is considered that it is very largely confined to lymphatic, badly-nourished and badly-housed people, to say nothing of those whose vitality has been deeply undermined by syphilis, it must be considered that it does not compare with yellow fever in malignity. In fact the mildness of the disease, under conditions which naturally favor its most virulent development, is a strong argument against the decision of the health authorities that we have the dreaded eastern plague in our midst.

COFFEE NOTES

—The Santa Gertrudes coffee plantation in the municipality of São Paulo is to be lighted with electricity, for which a 15 h. p. motor will be used. This hardly looks like a loss on existing low prices.

—The Corvo, of S. Carlos do Pinhal, São Paulo, says that the recent rains have greatly injured the coffee crop in that vicinity. It rained 20 days without cessation, and the new crop is prejudiced both in quantity and quality. The Corvo advises planters not to sacrifice their crop at 85 per cent, as the crop will be less than estimated and prices are sure to be higher.

—A telegram from Paris yesterday says the new commercial treaty between Brazil and France will be signed within the next eight days. The reduction in the French import duty is only 20 francs per 100 kilos, or from 154 to 134 francs, which implies that Brazil has failed to obtain what was demanded. We have never believed, however, that Brazil would hold out and force a tariff war with France.

—The Popular of Araraquara, São Paulo, says:—Planters of this municipality inform us that the damage has been great caused to the present crop by the last rains. It can be affirmed that a good part of the crop has been lost, especially on sloping lands, which comprise a greater part of the cultivated lands of the municipality. Besides this, the remaining coffee will lose in weight perhaps ten or twenty per cent. We hear it said, also, that in Guariba, Corrego Rico, and Visconde do Pinhal, there have been hailstorms which have greatly injured the coffee plantations and ungathered fruit.

—Bulls are evidently endeavoring to make the quotations of Brazilian bonds in Europe and the Rio de Janeiro exchange market act and react on each other. When the collapse comes, somebody will of course make money at the cost of imprudent speculators.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

The new American consul at Santos, Mr. John J. Gironi...

The epidemics of yellow fever at Sorocaba, Tieté, and other places in the state of S. Paulo have nearly disappeared.

Some sort of a plague among the cattle has appeared at Lavras, Minas Geraes...

The good people of Cataguazes, Minas Geraes, were treated to a bull-fight early last month which they will long remember.

RAILROAD NOTES

The receipts of the Central railway week before last, which were sent to the national treasury...

The Areal to Entre Rios section of the Leopoldina railway is now practically finished.

The estimated traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway for the week ending 2nd June were 205,451\$ in currency...

The Leopoldina Railway Company held an annual general meeting of shareholders on Saturday last.

SHIPPING NOTES

The passengers who arrived in Rio on the 9th inst. from New York, Pernambuco and Bahia...

The government has announced that vessels leaving this port for other Brazilian ports can not have free pratique in the latter until the expiration of ten days counting from the day of departure...

A few days ago a sailing vessel left ballast from a clean South African port arrived off the entrance to this harbor and was taken in tow by a tug-boat.

According to an arrangement between Drs. Malbran and Nuno de Andrade, the inspectors of the latter can visit ships calling here to leave mails, passengers and cargo...

The R. M. S. «Clyde» was subjected to ten days quarantine in Buenos Aires for having called at Rio. The passengers complained loudly against this measure...

HEALTH MEASURES AT BUENOS AIRES.

The national health board has issued a circular to the shipping agents in this city to the effect that—

- 1. That all vessels arriving here from Brazilian ports must take the necessary precautions against the rats on board and have the proper implements attached to the bowsers. 2. To close all portholes after sunset and also withdraw all gangways and communications whatever with the quay. 3. The officers and crew of the vessel shall be inspected twice per day by the officers of the sanitary inspection...

LOCAL NOTES

On the 7th inst. the new painting of Sr. Victor Meirilles entitled «A Invenção» was formally unveiled at the industrial exposition.

On Saturday last the chamber of deputies approved the minority report which recognizes Gov. Alberto Torres' candidates in the Campos district.

The Noticia of yesterday says that the employees of the central disinfecting station, who are dependent upon the municipal government, have received no salary for three months.

The treasury has placed the sum of 1,500,000\$ at the disposition of the minister of war for the adaptation of the S. Lázaro and S. Christovão factories for service as an arsenal and intendency of war.

The Paiz says that Senator Lopes Trovão proposes to introduce a bill in Congress for the embellishment and sanitary improvement of this city.

The recognition of the governor's nominees for the chamber of deputies was the occasion for great rejoicings in Petropolis on Saturday last, and it is anticipated that a diplomatic banquet to the successful jacobins will be at once given.

We see by the South American Journal that Baitão do Rio Branco has charged the celebrated French sculptor M. Felix Carpentier with the execution of a statue of his father, the Visconde do Rio Branco, which is to be erected in this city.

It is worthy of note that there were 213 deaths from pulmonary consumption in this city last month, and this month the mortality will be even higher.

We are requested to state that the British chaplain will hold a service at No. 71 Rua Mendô da Sô, tentatively, on Sunday evening, June 17th, at 8 o'clock.

Now that cases of alleged bubonic pest have appeared in Niteroy, what is the use of continuing annoying restrictions at the ferry stations on the other side of the bay.

The morning papers of the 8th announced the discovery of two suspected cases of bubonic pest in Niteroy on the previous day.

It transpires that the alarming mortality of rats in a certain part of Rua Direita was caused by the rat poison administered in a neighboring restaurant.

We hear that an organ recital will be given at the English Church by Mr. Savile some time this month, the date not being fixed as yet.

The project for transforming the old Gloria markets edifice (so long used as a tenement house) into a national school of fine arts, was placed in the hands of the President on the 5th inst.

On the 6th inst. Councillor Andrade Figueira appeared before the federal court investigating the alleged conspiracy...

The Buenos Aires postoffice is again playing pranks by charging an extra rate on our exchanges because of a suspicion of overweight.

It is believed by some that the epidemic which is creating so much alarm in this city, is in reality carbuncle, and not bubonic pest.

We are still doing the extremely foolish thing of imposing quarantine restrictions on Argentine arrivals to keep out what we already have.

The Havas Agency paid a delicate compliment to our popular American minister on the 10th inst. by publishing a New York telegram of the 9th to the effect that out of 21 democratic conventions thus far held, 22 had pronounced in favor of the candidacy of Mr. Page Bryan.

There will be a partial eclipse of the moon to-night, beginning at 10:23 p.m. and ending at 12:47 a.m.

It would seem that the director-general of public health really has been taking some notice of our unsanitary paper money, but he can not discover any way to solve the difficulty.

We have been very much puzzled over an item in the Journal of the 6th inst. which says that the director-president of the Villa Isabel tramway company had recommended to his employees the observance of sanitary precepts.

We are sorry to see that our peace-on-earth-good-will-to-men contemporary The Church Echo has again put on war paint and has gone after the pagans who refuse to have an altar cross in the church.

Public attention is still being attracted to the great surgical operation which Dr. Chapot Prevost made on the two joined twins last week.

According to the public health report of this city for the second half of May, there were 685 deaths, 640 births and 108 marriages.

According to the public health report of this city for the second half of May, there were 685 deaths, 640 births and 108 marriages.

Miss Elizabeth John-Marlit is the sweetest of our singers here in Rio, and she is too seldom heard in public.

Some months ago D. Gabriella Dias, a girl of 17 and daughter of the poet Theophilus Dias, left her home in São Paulo and ran away with a well known anarchist...

THE INDIAN FAMINE IN INDIA.

The undersigned earnestly solicit the attention of all British subjects and other sympathisers at the London & River Plate Bank (first floor), kindly lent for the purpose, to appoint a Committee for the organisation of an «Indian Famine Fund».

C. M. Block, Chas. Hargreaves, William Hector, Geo. E. Hime, Hugh Pullen, Chas. E. M. Taylor, A. H. Thomson, C. B. Rhind, J. P. Wileman.

BUSINESS NOTES

The laboratory attached to the custom-house has found salicylic acid in Feltoe & Smith's Line Juice Cordial, and has therefore condemned it as noxious to health.

The Commercio de S. Paulo hears that the Santos municipal council is about to declare lapsed a contract celebrated some time ago for the electric lighting of that city.

Mr. F. Palm, consul-general of the Netherlands, has returned home on a visit, and the duties of his consulate, as well as those of Denmark, during his absence, will be attended to by Comendador Gabriel M. Carregal, vice-consul of the Netherlands.

«Trade is passing through a severe crisis», says a telegram of the 6th inst. from the inspector of customs at Para to the director general of revenue.

We can not say that the new 50\$ and 20\$ notes are an improvement on the old ones either in workmanship, color or paper.

The Associação Commercial of this city has sent a representation to congress in favor of the repeal of that part of law 641 of 14th November 1889 which prohibits the importation of foreign products with labels in Portuguese.

The state of Minas Geraes is now enforcing the collection of import duties again. A small box of stationery, on which import duties have already been paid, was charged with import duties at the Central railway station last week.

It is to be noted that Messrs. Trajano de Medeiros & Co. have memorialized the minister of finance against the free importation of railway material which is manufactured in the country.

The board of managers of the caixa da amortização has resolved to extend to 31st December next the period for redeeming the called in notes of the treasury and issue banks, and to fix the same date for the redemption of the 20\$ treasury notes of the 8th estampa and 50\$ notes of the 7th estampa.

The Noticia and Gazeta de Noticias inform their readers that the rise in exchange has caused a reduction in the cost of living. The two journals have done well to mention the fact, for the public unfortunately had not discovered it.

It is needless to say that the proposed modification in the method of levying duties by which 25 per cent is to be collected in gold and the balance in currency, but as such an abatement that the total shall not exceed the confusion three confounded.

The minister of finance has issued a circular to the various departments under his direction advising them that the period specified in circular No. 3 of 17th January of the current year for the importation of products, whose labels falling under the prohibition of Art. 57 of the regulamento approved by decree No. 3622 of 26th March last, is prorogued to 30th September next.

The Brazilian chargé d'affaires in London denied on Saturday last the rumor that Brazil is attempting to negotiate a loan of 30 million dollars in New York.

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

Table with columns for 1900 and 1899, listing various states and their respective customs receipts.

Brazilians have pursued their upward march, and, in truth, this is not at all surprising, so favorable were the prospects of the country foreshadowed by the presidential message at the opening of congress.

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, June 12th, 1900.

Table showing par value of the Brazilian milreis (1000) in gold, in U.S. coin, and in sterling, along with bank rate of exchange and present value of Brazilian mil reis.

EXCHANGE

June 4.—Today's market was quiet and rates varied very little. Business transacted was unimportant.

Official quotations on London were: Bank bills opening 9 1/16 9 1/8 closing 9 3/16 9 1/4.

June 5.—The market was stronger than on the preceding day and business showed a good deal of animation.

Official quotations on London were: Bank bills opening 9 1/8 9 1/4 closing 9 1/4 9 1/8.

June 6.—Rates today showed some improvement in spite of the untidiness of the market during the afternoon.

Official quotations on London were: Bank bills opening 9 1/4 9 1/8 closing 9 1/8 9 1/4.

June 7.—The market remained stationary and undecided, but business was animated.

Official quotations on London were: Bank bills opening 9 1/4 9 1/8 closing 9 1/8 9 1/4.

June 8.—Today's market was very irregular; transactions reported were limited.

Official quotations on London were: Bank bills opening 9 1/4 9 1/8 closing 9 1/8 9 1/4.

June 9.—The market was quiet and very little movement apparent.

Official quotations on London were: Bank bills opening 9 1/4 9 1/8 closing 9 1/8 9 1/4.

BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU BRÉSIL

BALANCE SHEET, 31ST MAY, 1900.

Table showing assets and liabilities for Banque Française du Brésil, including cash, branches, and securities.

Table showing assets and liabilities for Banque Française du Brésil, including accounts current and interest.

Table showing assets and liabilities for Banque Française du Brésil, including accounts current with fixed maturity.

Table showing assets and liabilities for Banque Française du Brésil, including branches and agencies.

Table showing assets and liabilities for Banque Française du Brésil, including securities and sundry accounts.

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

Table showing capital and reserve funds for The British Bank of South America, Limited.

Table showing assets for The British Bank of South America, Limited, including capital, uncalled, and bills discounted.

Table showing liabilities for The British Bank of South America, Limited, including deposits and securities.

Table showing assets for The British Bank of South America, Limited, including capital and reserve funds.

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Daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro

Large table showing daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro from June 3 to June 9, 1900, including columns for receipts, shipments, and totals.

SANTOS

According to the monthly report of the Associação Commercial de Santos, the receipts of coffee at that port during May aggregated 7,519 bags, against 181,366 bags last year and 208,277 bags in 1898.

MARKET REPORT

Rio de Janeiro, 12th June, 1900.

Exports.—There was a still further improvement in the market during the past week, both in price and sales, the former showing an advance of 400 reis per arroba, and the latter an increase to 37,000 bags.

Advice from abroad are to the effect that last week's sales in New York aggregated 187,000 bags, Havre 16,000, Hamburg 64,000, London 42,000—a total of 309,000 bags, against 214,000 in the corresponding week of last year and 263,000 in the preceding week.

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

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

Table showing ruling prices for Santos, Good Average, and Rio N. 7, with columns for reported sales and average prices.

The shipments since our last report have been: 20,217 bags for the United States, 4,635 for Europe, 1,530 for Cape of Good Hope, River Plate, etc., and 35,402 bags for Consive.

The receipts for the past week were 13,200 bags against 21,200 bags in the previous week and 20,312 bags for the week before.

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

Table showing brokers' quotations for Santos, Good Average, and Rio N. 7, with columns for June 2 and June 20.

The stock in all hands was estimated this morning at 128,751 bags, against 120,372 bags a week ago. The Santos stock is reported at 226,660 bags.

Table showing monthly bulletin of the Santos coffee market during May, with columns for receipts, sales, base, shipments, and exchange.

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FINANCIAL NOTES

In the four months from January to April, inclusive, the public revenue from telegraphs amounted to 2,014,210\$170.

We are pleased to learn from the Jornal do Commercio that the report of the minister of finance will soon be ready.

A credit of 250,000\$ has been opened for account of the department of industry to indemnify the Banco União de S. Paulo.

There has been a general fall in all English stocks and shares owing to the uncertainty of the political situation as regards China and Morocco.

On the 8th the tribunal of accounts registered two special credits, one of 250,000\$ indemnity to the Banco União de São Paulo, and the other of 400,000\$ to Dr. Francisco de Almeida Torres as an indemnity for the rescission of his contracts for founding nuclei of colonists.

On last Wednesday the Gazeta de Noticias informed its readers that in the Paris market Brazilian 4% bonds were quoted at 66 1/2; but on the same day that journal published a telegram from N. M. Rothschild & Sons showing that in the London market the highest quotation for those bonds was 66.

A telegram to the São Paulo Diario Popular on the 5th inst. says that the relator of the budget commission the chamber of deputies has come to an agreement with the minister of finance by which the gold duties are to be increased and the currency duties decreased.

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 May:

Table showing gold receipts at custom-houses for the month of May, with columns for 1900 and 1899, listing various states and their respective receipts.

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Table showing gold receipts at custom-houses for the month of May, with columns for 1900 and 1899, listing various states and their respective receipts.

Imports. Flour.—Only 600 barrels arrived last week by the Coleridge...

Richmond is... nominal. Baltimore 1st... 31,000-32,000...

Codfish.—The Coleridge brought 5,320 tubs, 331 cases and 58 half cases from New York...

Rice.—No receipts. We quote from 21,000 to 22,000 per bag of new and 20,000 to 21,000 for old.

White Pine.—No arrivals. The market is nominal. Pitch Pine.—The receipts were nil...

Spruce Pine.—Arrivals nil. Market unchanged. Swedish Pine.—No entries. Prices unchanged.

Kerosene.—The Coleridge brought 19,600 cases from New York. We quote from 11,500 to 12,500 per case wholesale.

Rosin.—The arrivals were 570 barrels ex Coleridge from New York. Quotations unchanged...

Turpentine.—No arrivals. Prices are nominal. Cement.—No receipts. Market unchanged.

Indian Can.—Receipts nil. Native is now quoted from 9,500 to 10,000 per bag wholesale.

Bran.—No arrivals. Prices unchanged. Hay.—The receipts were 637 bales by the Tomson from Montevideo and 372 by the coastline steamers from the Southern ports...

Coal.—The arrivals last week were the following: From Cardiff ex Cambusar Castle... 2,088 tons.

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

Pernambuco and Maceio... 200,000-205,000. Bahia and Aracaju... 180,000-185,000.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

JUNE 6. CARDIFF.—Br. sp. Scottish Lochs; 2,466 tons; Parkhill; 42 ds; coal to Brazilian Coal Co.

JUNE 8. CARDIFF.—Br. sp. Karoo; 1,938 tons; Bass; 45 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

JUNE 5. MADAGASCAR.—Fr. bk. Berthe; 154 tons; Beaumont; in transit.

JUNE 6. LOURDE.—Germ. bk. Schiller; 1,227 tons; Steinborner; stone ballast.

JUNE 10. BALTIMORE.—Amer. bk. Baltimore; 671 tons; Malcolin; coffee.

FRIGHTS.

NEW YORK.—50 cents and 5% primage per bag of coffee. ANTWERP.—35 shillings and 5% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

ENGAGEMENTS.

MARSEILLES.—Fr. str. Bretagne... 250 bags of coffee. HAMBURG.—Germ. str. Pavaquassil; 2,250 do do

Foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, June 10th, 1900.

Table with columns: NAME, TONS, ARRIVED, FROM, CONSIGNEES. Lists various vessels like American, British, Norwegian, Portuguese.

Vessels Afloat & Chartered for Rio

Table with columns: Vessel Name, Destination, Date. Includes Annazona, Adam W. Spies, County of Cardigan, Gazette, Grace Deering, Guildhall, Hanna Hve, Harvest Queen, Josephine, Julia Rollins, Lorraine, Maria Emilia, Niehoff, Metropolis, Melbyfjell, Nantasket, Triumph, Virgine della Guardia.

Arrivals of foreign steamers.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, FROM, CONSIGNED TO. Lists arrivals for June 4-10.

Departures of foreign steamers.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, FOR, CARGO. Lists departures for June 4-10.

• Calling at intermediate ports.

STOCKS AND SHARES

Sales of Stocks and Shares.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, PRICE. Lists sales for June 4.

Banks.

Table with columns: NAME, PRICE. Lists bank sales for June 4.

Cotton mills.

Table with columns: NAME, PRICE. Lists cotton mill sales for June 4.

JUNE 5.

Table with columns: NAME, PRICE. Lists bank sales for June 5.

Banks.

Table with columns: NAME, PRICE. Lists bank sales for June 5.

Cotton mills.

Table with columns: NAME, PRICE. Lists cotton mill sales for June 5.

Tramways.

Table with columns: NAME, PRICE. Lists tramway sales for June 5.

Miscellaneous.

Table with columns: NAME, PRICE. Lists miscellaneous sales for June 5.

JUNE 6.

Table with columns: NAME, PRICE. Lists bank sales for June 6.

Banks.

Table with columns: NAME, PRICE. Lists bank sales for June 6.

Cotton mills.

Table with columns: NAME, PRICE. Lists cotton mill sales for June 6.

Tramways. S. Christovao 152,000. Miscellaneous. Loterias Nacionais 90,000. JUNE 7. Apolices, 1895 892,500.

Cotton mills. Brazil Industrial 195,000. Industrial Mineira 230. Industrial Mineira 230.

Railways. Minas de S. Jeronymo 31,000. Tramways. S. Christovao 152,000.

JUNE 8. Apolices, 58 880,000. do 3,000 (cert.) at rate of 895.

Emprestimo Municipal 162. do Sta. Isabel do R. Preto R.R. (E 50) 66,000.

Commercial 225,000. Constructor 11,500. Republica 195.

Confianca Industrial 205,000. Minas de S. Jeronymo 31,000. V. F. Sapucahy 25.

Jardim Botânico 154,000. Apolices, 58 880,000. do 1895 895.

Emprestimo Municipal 162. do do (reg.) 169. deb. Sorocabana-Ituana R. R. 50.

Emp. Obras Publicas 2. Commercial (40%) 80,000. Lavoura e Commercio 315.

Republica 194,500. do 194. Rural e Hypothecario 250. Confianca Industrial 200,000.

Jardim Botânico 155,000. Melhoramentos no Brazil 15,000. Apolices, 58 880,000.

do (300) at rate of 880. do (600) do 850. do (800) do 895.

Emprestimo Municipal 162. deb. Sorocabana Ituana R. R. 50. do do 49.

do do 53. Emp. Obras Publicas 2. Commercial (40%) 80,000. Constructor 12.

Republica 197. do 196. do 195. Rural e Hypothecario (2nd s.) 130. Petropolitana 168,000.

Banks. Constructor 115,000. Depositos e Descontos 80,500. Republica 195,500. Cotton mills. Corcovado 205,000. Railways. Uniao Sorocabana-Ituana 18,000.

Tramways. S. Christovao 205,000. Miscellaneous. Empresa Viacao 6,000. Melhoramentos no Brazil 15.

do do 19. Obras Hydraulicas 1,750. SATURDAY'S QUOTATIONS—S. PAULO. Banco Commercial e Industria 402,500.

Constructor e Agricola. Credito Real da Carteira H. Lavradores. Mercantil de Santos.

S. Paulo. Ribeirao Preto. Uniao de S. Carlos (all paid). do do (40%)... Uniao de S. Paulo (all paid).

Santos. Cia Agua e Luz. Antarctica. Argos Paulista. Fabril Paulista.

Ferro Carril Sto. Amaro. Gaz de S. Paulo. Italo Paulista. Lupton.

Mechanica. Melhoramentos de Brotas. Mogyana (all paid). idem (at 30 days). Paulista.

idem (at 30 days). Pogredior. Stupakoff. Phononica. Uniao Sportiva. Viacao Paulista.

MILNER'S SAFES

The best thief and fire-resisting safes extant. A large assortment always on hand. Apply to P. S. Nielson & Co. RUA VISCONDE D'INHAUMA No. 16.

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Complete and varied assortment of Canserves, Wines and Eatables. Speciality in English Goods. WHISKY of different marks. MORTON'S HAMS, and Crosse and Blackwell's Preserves, (Imported direct). Frigorific Goods received by the Royal Mail Steamers. LIPTON'S TEAS. CHEESES, &c. VICTORIA STORES 46, RUA DO OUVIDOR Ayres A. de Souza.



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By the medium of Electric Automatic Typewriting Machines simultaneously furnishes during business hours to Subscribers in Rio, official information of all the transactions in Rio Exchange, Financial quotations in London, also reports from the Coffee Markets in New York, Havre, Hamburg, London, and Santos. Closing Reports from same markets, as well as the Produce Markets of New York and Buenos Aires, are delivered by Messengers in Rio, Santos, and São Paulo, Ac.

For information of terms of Subscription apply to H. BELL-MORTON, Representant, RIO DE JANEIRO, RUA 10 DE MARÇO, 53. CAIXA DE CORREIO, 269.

JOHN JONES, Director, CHIEF OFFICE: LONDON, 11, TOKENHOUSE YARD, E.C.

BRANCH OFFICES: SANTOS—PRAÇA MAUA, 29. SÃO PAULO—RUA DA QUITANDA, 2. DANZIG—GR. KRÄMERGASSE, 29. BUENOS AIRES—CALLE SAN MARTIN, 191. ROSARIO—CALLE SANTA FE, 960. NEW YORK—19, BEAVER STREET. LIVERPOOL—3, BROWN'S BUILDINGS. VIENNA—U. HOHNSTAUFENGASSE, 4. BUDAPEST, V. MARIA-VALERIEGASSE, 12. BRILA—STRADA GOLESCI, 2. ZÜRICH—POSTSTRASSE, 5.



Stocks and Bonds and Joint Stock Companies --- June 11th.

CERVEJARIA BRAHMA

FRANCISKANER BRAU

RUA VISCONDE DE SAPUCAHY 140, 142 & 14

Caixa do Correio 1205 Telephone 111

Fransziskaner Brau (dark)

Cerveja Pilsener (clear)

Beer in barrels (shops), automats and bottled.

Makes a speciality of packing in cases containing 4 dozen bottles, ready for shipment to the interior.

GEORG MASCHKE & Co.

PROPRIETORS

TEUTONIA BEER, MENDES

Agency: --- RUA DA QUITANDA, No. 39

PRICES:

In bottles from 1 to 3 doz... 10\$000
... 4 " 9 " ... 9\$800
... 10 " 19 " ... 9\$000
... 20 upwards... 8\$400

TWO GAS ENGINES

One of 3 horse-power and the other of 6-horse power-both used, and both of the Korting system, will be sold cheap for cash. Inquire at this office.

S. Paulo

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We import to order any American or English goods desired. We take subscriptions for any newspapers or magazines published in the United States, England, France or Germany.

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Lubricating Oils, Plows and Agricultural Implements, Sanitary goods.

Sole agents for the State of São Paulo "COLUMBIA" Bicycles Pope Manufacturing Co., Hartford, U.S.A.

Representatives for the States of São Paulo, Minas & Rio de Janeiro "POTASSIUM SYNDICATE"

Stassfurt, Prussia.

LION & Co.

Table with columns: Emission, Circulation, Public Funds, Nominal Value, Last Quotation buyers, sellers. Includes entries for Stock 5% currency, Bonds of 1895, etc.

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Banks, Paid, Reserve Fund, Last Dividend, Last quotation. Includes entries for Commercial do Rio de Janeiro, Commercio, etc.

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Railways, Paid, Reserve fund, Last Dividend, Last quotation. Includes entries for Leopoldina, Minas de S. Jeronymo, etc.

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Tramways, Paid, Reserve fund, Last Dividend, Last quotation. Includes entries for Carioca, Corcovado (and Hotel), etc.

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Steamships, Paid, Reserve fund, Last Dividend, Last quotation. Includes entries for Esperança Maritima, Lloyd Brasileiro, etc.

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Cotton Mills, etc., Paid, Reserve fund, Last Dividend, Last quotation. Includes entries for Aliança, America Fabril, etc.

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Insurance, Paid, Reserve fund, Last Dividend, Last Quotation. Includes entries for Aliança, Argos Fluminense, etc.

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Miscellaneous, Paid, Reserve fund, Last Dividend, Last Quotation. Includes entries for Carros Intersall Moreaux, Cruzeta, etc.

CALVERT'S

Carbolic Preparations.
ARE THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY RELIABLE.

CARBOLIC TOILET SOAP.

Best Antiseptic Soap for use in warm climates. Sold in 3-tab. Boxes.

CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER.

Has the largest sale of any Dentifrice, most effective for preserving the Teeth and strengthening the Gums. In various sized tins.

CARBOLIC OINTMENT.

A Sovereign Remedy for Skin Ailments, Piles, Sores, Insect Bites or Stings Barache or Sunburn, etc. Large Pots, to be obtained from Chemists, Stores &c.

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Finest English and Scotch goods.

Best workmanship and moderate prices.

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THE BEST APERIENT

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