

THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 10TH, 1900.

NUMBER 28

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OUVIDOR 57

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WEST COAST ITEMS.

—It is said that President Errazuriz has improved in health so much that he proposes to resume the presidency on the 15th inst.

—In return for the cordial reception of the Peruvian minister at Buenos Aires, enthusiastic manifestations in favor of Argentina are reported from Lima. It is said that these demonstrations are causing a disagreeable impression in Chili.

—A Santiago telegram of the 5th inst. repeats a rumor that five Argentine officers had been surprised and arrested in Uspallata pass where they were preparing plans. A telegram of the 7th, however, states that the alleged officers were of the Salvation Army. No wonder the Chilians were alarmed.

—In his recent message to congress the Chilean executive says the year 1899 closed with a surplus of \$13,066,186.45. For the current year the revenue is estimated at \$109,355,356 and the expenditures \$106,038,200. For 1901 the revenue is estimated at \$108,543,186 and the expenditures at \$108,276,254. In 1899 the imports were valued at \$106,260,353, and the exports at \$163,106,133.

—The Chilean Times is shocked at some of the West Coast news items which appear in these columns—and perhaps with good reason. The press telegrams have become so untrustworthy that one never is certain what is true and what is false. We must use them, however, and take the risk of publishing false news, or leave out press telegrams altogether. As for our opinions, they are of course partly based on the news received. If it is untrue that Chili is seeking to hold Tacna and Arica contrary to treaty and contrary to the wishes of Peru, then course we must make amends. But, is it untrue?

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—To tax to death the frying pan and the maté cup, the tools of the artisan and the spade of the struggling farmer, while princely incomes and broad hectares of land go scot free, is an economic principle that results disastrously for the country and handicaps it beyond any show of a place in the race of progress among nations.—B. A. Herald.

—We learn from Buenos Aires that H. M. S. "Flora," with Commodore Robert L. Groome, arrived on Friday at Port Belgrano from Port Madryn. As she entered the bay she saluted the squadron with 21 guns and 11 more for the Admiral of the squadron. The first were answered by the "Garibaldi" and the second by the "San Martin" (flag ship).—Montevideo Times, June 27.

—It is rumored that a great number of Boer and Danish families have sent a proxy to Argentina with the view of acquiring a vast tract of land for agricultural purposes. Mention is made of 500 leagues in Patagonia. The project has not yet been officially presented, but both the President of the republic and the minister of agriculture are favorable to the proposal.—The Southern Cross.

—After very careful investigations it has been ascertained that, from the first of January, this year, up to date, there have been exported from this country 1,400,000 tons of wheat, 250,000 tons of maize, and 190,000 tons of linseed, which may be valued at \$44,700,000 gold. From the first October to date 18,264 parcels of wool have been exported from here to the States, against 8,779 during the same period last year.—Sport and Pastime, Buenos Aires, June 27.

—Preparations for the reception and entertainment of the President of Brazil have begun, and we shall have any amount of fuss and display of fine feathers. No one will begrudge him and all concerned a good time, but as for anything of practical good coming from the visit is out of the question, unless some of the dirty places of our city should be made clean, and the fact that there exist nuisances which we would be ashamed to have him or any other visitor see might lead to their removal.—Buenos Aires Herald.

—The Brazilian government, we understand, is making enquiries as to the alleged case of plague in Oporto, with the object, if the news should be confirmed, of imposing quarantine on Portuguese arrivals similar to that imposed by Portugal on Brazil. That a city which confessedly has the plague within its own gates should do more than adopt simple and inexpensive precautions against its spread, or against the introduction of fresh cases from without, is one of those mysteries which baffle the enquirer. If Portugal puts on quarantine against Rio, then Portugal, and not Rio has to pay for it; and one has difficulty in understanding wherein Brazil will derive satisfaction from counter measures, save in the essentially childish feeling that old scores are being paid off.—Review, Buenos Aires.

—The Argentine war transports Chaco and Pampa are expected in Hamburg to receive a large consignment of arms and ammunition for that country. The damning legend "Made in Germany" will probably be not affixed, but it does not matter a button. Peru, Chili and Argentina have armed again and again in times of excitement, and nothing has come of it but expense and deterioration of material. There are more things in South America to-day than are dreamt of in the philosophy of its bellicose disputants. Revolutions are more likely than wars. Speculators on the European "bolsas" are the only ones who will profit. The strong good sense of the rulers on both sides should settle the question of the five Argentine vessels who are said to have been seized by the Chilians for having passed the disputed frontier limits.

—The other day an army officer of the swash-buckler school, which is taking the place of the old veteran gaucho school which did not know where Calle Florida was, refused to show his ticket to a tramway inspector. The inspector who is a mere working man and has certain duties to do called a policeman as the regulations require. The military bouncer, however, persuaded the policeman to arrest the inspector for the crime of doing his duty. That officer is probably one of the class who are too much above answering the challenge of the sentries. It is a pity that some ignored sentry did not put a Mauser bullet through him before he was let loose on the street. The Tsar of Russia travels by tramway and gives up his ticket when called upon. But then the Tsar is a gentleman and some of our officers are the very reverse though happily it is the exception.—Buenos Aires Herald.

—On Monday, Rear Admiral Schley, accompanied by the commanders of the U. S. "Chicago," "Montgomery" and "Wilmingtom" and twenty-four officers from the same, paid a visit of courtesy to President Cuestas in the audience chamber of the government house. The visitors were presented by the U. S. minister, Mr. W. Finch, and the President was surrounded by his ministers of state. The visit lasted for about three-quarters of an hour, conversation being maintained in the Spanish tongue, in which the Admiral and most of the American officers were able to express themselves more or less freely, the result probably of their experiences at Cuba and Manila. Yesterday the visit was returned, in the name of the government, by the captain of the port, Col. Bazzano, and the presidential aide-de-camp, Col. Turenne. We may add that Admiral Schley will shortly leave for a short visit to Asuncion, Paraguay.—Montevideo Times, June 27.

—In the report issued last year by the British Hospital committee, it was intimated that "In order that patients who do not need to avail themselves of the Hospital as a charity, but who make use of it as a convenience, may pay a more reasonable sum for the great advantage of surgical treatment offered, the committee have arranged a scale of charges for operations to patients in the private rooms and private wards, and for medical attendance to patients in the private rooms, but no extra charge will be made for the general wards." In the report issued this year they say—"The scale of charges for operations, referred to in last year's report, has so far given excellent results, and the committee have no reason to regret having taken the step; in fact they are convinced that as time goes on more patients will avail themselves of the advantages offered by the Hospital, which cannot be obtained elsewhere." In view of the satisfaction expressed by the committee, it was a little surprising to us to find a rumor current with regard to exorbitant charges by the British Hospital. We have made enquiries into the matter, and have found that in the case alluded to some confusion had apparently arisen as to what were actually charges by the Hospital itself, and what had to be classed as outside advice and attendance. The scale of fees which has been drawn up by the committee is a maximum scale: the largest of all, for the most serious form of operation, being \$2000. In the case to which we refer, the charge made by the Hospital was considerably less than half the figure at which rumour put it.—Review, Buenos Aires.

—It may be urged that spite of all precautions and of the fact that Argentine inspectors with their awe-inspiring uniforms, in full bloom, are on board the several steamers, in all cases and contagious disorders have an awkward way of asserting themselves. In this case quarantine, for a prudential term, or quarantine observation, must be clearly employed, and this very necessity points to the need of establishing proper accommodation for the passengers in the localities set apart for the purpose of isolating the sick from those who are whole. It is not our intention to emulate others in a description of the loathsome and noisome dens in which the quarantine passengers are confined, but we will state that the very reverse of this is what is wanted, if only to minimise as far as possible the risk of contagion being spread among the involuntary prisoners. The disappointment alone, experienced by those of sensitive or delicate temperament, from being shut up for a term of days over and above the legitimate length of the voyage, when they had been confidently counting upon landing and meeting their friends and relatives, is sufficient to induce an illness. But when to this is superadded the noisome influence of the quarters, we can only look with surprise upon realising that so few, comparatively speaking come out of the ordeal unscathed. We will not, here, dwell upon the often serious loss and damage sustained by the bungling and arbitrary practices observed in the so-called disinfecting of luggage, a system which, by this time and with some small expenditure of common sense and intelligence, ought to be reduced to more order, rendering the heavy losses and infliction of damage impossible to occur. For, so far as we know, there is no redress obtainable, of any sort or kind, and to agitate for it, is to occupy time and patience in the most useless manner. Our quarantine stations, both at Flores Island and Martin Garcia, as at present constituted, are a disgrace, and should be a shame, were the sensation existing, to nations having any aspirations to be classified in the ranks of civilization, as to day understood in the world.—Review, Buenos Aires.

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Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1° de Março

Branches at:

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

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

Draws on its Head Office in London:

The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited, LONDON.
Messrs. Heine & Co., LONDON.
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Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and transacts every description of banking business.

BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU BRÉSIL.

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

AUTHORIZED BY

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

CAPITAL: Fra. 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.

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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. Périer Mercet & Co., Paris.
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RIO DE JANEIRO

BANCO DA REPUBLICA DO BRAZIL

Realized Capital. Rs. 101,245,400\$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.
Commerz und Diskonto Bank in Hamburg. HAMBURG.
Banco de Portugal LISBON.

Opens accounts current;

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

THE DECREASE IN REVENUE.

The returns, thus far received, of revenue collected in the first half of the present year are of course incomplete; but we have sufficient data for an instructive comparison between that half-year and the first half of 1899.

As is well known, the most important custom-houses in Brazil are those of Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Pará, Pernambuco and Bahia. For all of these custom-houses we have full returns for the half-year and in all of them except Pernambuco there was a decrease in the receipts, as is shown by the following statement:

Rio de Janeiro:

1st half of 1899.....	37,460,595\$279
" " 1900.....	24,123,024\$514
Decrease.....	13,337,570\$765

Santos:

1st half of 1899.....	15,056,936\$905
" " 1900.....	9,780,010\$677
Decrease.....	5,276,926\$228

Pará:

1st half of 1899.....	12,203,920\$435
" " 1900.....	10,847,180\$849
Decrease.....	1,356,739\$586

Pernambuco:

1st half of 1900.....	9,244,547\$749
" " 1899.....	7,930,610\$469
Increase.....	1,313,937\$280

Bahia:

1st half of 1899.....	9,335,912\$897
" " 1900.....	6,319,266\$181
Decrease.....	3,016,646\$716

Total Receipts of the 5 custom-houses:

1st half of 1899.....	81,987,975\$985
" " 1900.....	60,294,029\$970
Decrease.....	21,693,946\$015

As for the remaining 16 custom-houses (whose combined receipts average less than 30% of those of the five custom-houses above mentioned), full returns have been received for those of Ceará, Natal and Penedo, returns for 5 months for those of Paranaguá and Uruguayana, returns for 4 months for those of Victoria and Maranhão and returns for 3 months for all the rest. The receipts of these custom-houses for the respective period were as follows:

1900.....	11,919,377\$435
1899.....	11,495,850\$355
Increase.....	513,527\$110

Adding these figures to those relating to the five principal custom-houses we have the following result:

1899.....	93,393,826\$320
1900.....	72,213,407\$405
Decrease.....	21,180,418\$915

The returns thus far received show that, unless future returns are more favorable, the decrease in customs receipts for the whole year will amount to about 50,000,000\$.

The receipts of the Rio de Janeiro general revenue office for the first half

of each of the two years were as follows:

1st quarter:

1900.....	6,551,310\$158
1899.....	4,467,966\$980
Increase.....	1,883,343\$178

2nd quarter:

1900.....	6,777,746\$945
1899.....	5,992,560\$830
Increase.....	785,186\$115

Total increase... 2,668,529\$293

It will be observed that, while in the first quarter the increase exceeded 40% in the second quarter it was only about 13%.

Adding the receipts of the general revenue office to those of the custom-houses we have the following result:

1899.....	103,854,354\$130
1900.....	85,342,464\$508
Decrease.....	18,511,889\$622

About 75% of the revenue of the country is collected at those stations. The receipts of the Central railway and government telegraphs, amounting together to over 12% of the total public revenue, are also said to be decreasing.

Thus information from sources that furnish nearly 90% of the public revenue leads to the following conclusions:

1st—That with increased taxation there has been a decrease in revenue.

2nd—That there is, consequently, no sufficient ground for believing in the realization of President Campos Salles anticipation that public revenue this year will not be less than that of 1899.

From the Morning Leader, May 22.

TWO YEARS AMONG SAVICES.

It is a wonderful journey from which Mr. Walter Goodfellow, of Southsea, has just returned. With Mr. Claude Hamilton as his sole companion, he has traversed the whole South American continent from west to east—from Quito, the capital of that little State, Ecuador, which seems to be in a constant ferment of revolution, over the Andes, and for weeks on foot through the forests down the Napo, one of the tributaries of the Amazon, and so along the 4,000 miles of the mighty river which had to be travelled before he again saw the sea at its delta on the north-east corner of the continent.

Two years were occupied in these wanderings. The first object of Mr. Goodfellow, who, although a young man, has visited out-of-the-way places in all parts of the world, was to indulge his passion for natural history, and acquiring specimens of rare and unknown birds; but he also wished to see something of the tribes of savage Indians who live in the absolutely primeval forest lands of the Amazon and its tributaries. Both wishes were satisfied. His collection of birds numbers literally thousands. The skins he has brought back with him vary in size from that of the huge condor, whose wings outspread measure nine feet and upwards, to the little humming-bird a bare inch in length.

The collection has not yet been worked out, he told a «Morning Leader» representative; but at least three or four birds in it are of a kind never seen before. Many are seldom met with; and whether rare or not the amazingly gorgeous and varied colors make the collection something to be proud of.

As for the Indians, Mr. Goodfellow was forced to live among them for months, and the weapons and ornaments he has brought back with him are such as are not often, if ever, seen in this country.

There are tubes 8ft. long and made of hard wood, through which they shoot their poisoned arrows by the forces of their breath. The clumsy guns bears about the same proportion to the projectile it discharges as a naval 12-pounder to the Lee-Metford bullet. The tiny, deadly darts look like thin knitting-needles, are made of white wood; and it is only a discolored patch of an inch or so at the pointed end which tells of the venom which, once introduced beneath the skin, means death.

A circular case a few inches in length acts as a quiver and contains a bundle of the arrows. When the Indian wants to use them he takes one out, pulls a scrap of fluffy vegetable wool from another receptacle, twists it round the butt of the arrow, places it in the tube—and puff! it is on its way with unerring accuracy towards the bird or beast or enemy he wishes to destroy.

War-bows and war arrows by the score are another feature of the spoil Mr. Goodfellow has brought home. Ten feet is not an exaggerated estimate of the length of the former; and some of the war arrows are 8ft. It is astounding to examine them closely and watch the care and skill and time spent upon the making of a perfectly whose useful life lasts but a second or two. But might one not say the same about our 120-pound lyddite shells? Cruel barb tip these war-arrows; but it is an index to the state of civilisation of their makers that no metal enters into their manu-

4
 cure — only beautifully polished hard woods and well-made vegetable varn to bind the head to the shank. For size and weight some of the weapons would compare well with the lances of our dragons.

Manners, customs, customs nastru — the old saying so often true of savage tribes, could not be applied indiscriminately to all the communities of Indians to whom Mr. Goodfellow and his companion were beholden for guidance and safe transit. Some of them excel — and even revel — in rapid shooting on those far-away tributary rivers; and they gave the adventurers four good days of it. To get up stream over the same course would have taken a fortnight — and even that can only be done at low river.

Every two or three days, as the two travelers slowly approached the great river, they had to engage Indians of a different tribe to help them on their way, as the little communities are unfriendly among themselves and speak many different dialects.

One of the most notable of these savage races are the Jivaro — cannibals who dry and preserve the human heads sometimes seen at auctions of curiosities in London. They are, says Mr. Goodfellow, the finest race of Indians he has ever come across.

Most gentlemanly, of courteous instincts, and of strict morality of a high standard of their own.

A curious standard, perhaps. When a woman's husband dies she takes her eldest son as her consort, and when a man's wife dies he takes his own daughter. But once you get accustomed to that little peculiarity their morality is good.

Naturally, on this long tour, the explorers had often to take their lives in their hands. But Mr. Goodfellow is eager to go out again to the same territories if he can find someone sufficiently adventurous to accompany him.

THE WAIL OF THE GOLD SALARY.

I went in to see my friend Spiffier the other evening. He was seated in an easy chair, moodily smoking a cigar. He did not rise at my entry, but waved me to a chair. He was evidently in a bad humor; my kind inquiries after his health elicited only grunts. To start the conversation, I asked him what exchange closed at. An emphatic "Dry up" was the sole reply. "It's warm to-night." This roused him somewhat, for in a somewhat cynical tone, he said: "Want a drink?" "Well, I don't mind if I do." "Then help yourself; drink, puppy, drink." The table was curiously arranged; there were many glasses, three empty cigars, boxes, and several decanters which at first, I thought, were also empty. Closer inspection showed them to be filled with some transparent liquid. Mistrusting what this should be, I poured out a little into a glass and tasted. It was water, water everywhere, and not a drop to drink. "What's this you're playing at, Spiff? Where's the whiskey?" "I haven't got any," replied the villain, "it's against my principles, I'm a teetotaler." "What's that?" "I have signed the pledge." Now, as more than once within the last few weeks, Spiffier and myself had beheld some of the most magnificent, this was evidently untrue, so I proceeded to rummage in the sideboard. The search being unproductive, I remarked that he was a silly owl, and that I would never come to his whiskey-forsaken house again. "Well, the fact is," said he, "that I am economising. With this ghastly exchange whizzing along like a rocket to perdition, one must do something for a living. Just think of it, this is the last cigar I can smoke until times are better. At to-day's rate it cost one and fourpence halfpenny!" Here Spiffier began to get excited. Holding up a tattered and dirty utterance, he exclaimed: "Look at this rate, ye gods! This degraded, filthy, unutterable thing is a shilling! This figment, this apology for a currency, this lie, this representative of nothing is said to be worth a silver bob! That splendid shilling, impressed with our gracious Queen's image, handy for use, with always a certain value, is now worth less than this abomination. Put the two in a fire, and in one case there is still silver left; but in the other, my only compensation is, that several germs of pestilence are destroyed. After passing through the grimy, stinking hands of the never-washed, having lived in contact with every contagious disease under the sun, it has now come, impregnated with the same, to the exchange-stricken Tom Spiffier, and for what purpose? This miserable little fragment of a mudheap will at best but serve to pay my hair-dresser. I dare not try to spend it on a cocktail, for I should be sure to meet several fellows, and would be run in perhaps six shillings, and one can't play being at a charity bazaar every day. The convict has a happier time than I, for he earns nothing each week, while I am getting less than nothing. I was in transports when ordered out to Brazil, but now I feel as if transported. A few months ago I was receiving nearly a conto a month; at the present rate — a bounding, leaping, dashing, rushing, irresistible, all-sweeping express train rate into an abyss of desolation — I receive just 500,000. My chacaca account comes to 380,000 at a minimum. The scanty remainder will hardly pay my bond fares and an odd tumbury or two; and how am I to be clothed? It comes to this then, I must forswear tennis and cricket; I must walk where before I rode; I can no longer smoke or drink; I must stint my food; church can see me no more, for the collection box has become a lion; no more will friends find a welcome at my bare table; thirsty curses like yourself, hovering around for drinks, must content yourselves with the product of the pellucid spring! But come, I have yet a few

drops of genuine Scotch, the last; fill your glass, old man, and drink to my toast: 'To the fall of the enemy; may it be speedy and complete!' Viva!

S. PAULO FACTS.

On Monday night occurred another fray with robbers. By means of a spy, the police were informed that an attack was being planned for Friday evening upon a shop in Rua Estação. The inmate, a shoemaker, was supposed to have a large sum of money hidden away in a mattress. The attempt was deferred until Sunday at half past six in the evening, as one of the band had the glimmerings of a conscience. He was afraid that St. Peter, whose day it was, might take cognisance of the crime, and in some way intervene. The amended time seemed, even for their temerity, too early, and the attack was adjourned for the next evening at 8 p.m. The police were kept well informed of these successive changes, and laid their plans so as to catch the house-breakers red-handed. Dr. Telles Rudge, delegado, personally supervised arrangements, and took up his post with a small detachment in the Sorocabana station, just opposite the shop. A great oversight was committed, for the shoemaker was uninformed of what was being done on his behalf, and the local police were also kept in ignorance. Accordingly, when the shoemaker became aware of the point of being attacked, he rushed off to the police station close to, and returned accompanied by an officer and several men. Their approach precipitated matters; the sentinel thief, who was all the time being kept in view by those secreted in the Sorocabana station, took to flight. The united forces thereupon surrounded the house. One of the thieves, hearing a noise, opened the door to see what was happening; catching sight of the soldiers, he tried to close it. One of the police was too quick for him and forced his way in; a scuffle ensued in which he was shot, and Dr. Rudge was slightly wounded. The robbers managed to break through the strong cordon, but pursuit being made, two were captured.

The repeated arrests have filled the prisons, so the discovery of an extra room in Policia Central came in conveniently. It had been utilised previously by a professor of fencing. The transition is not so rapid as might seem — for from being a school of fence, it has simply been turned into a school for offence.

The services in the Anglican Church are well attended now. The new chaplain has a busy day on Sundays; services at 8 a.m., 11 a.m., and 4 p.m. in the church; Sunday school supervision at 10 a.m.; service at Lapa in the afternoon. He has started a Bible class on Thursday evenings, which promises to be a success.

The phenomenal rise in exchange is naturally the subject of varied comment. Some are tearing their hair and reviling the instability of things Brazilian; others go about with radiant countenances, beaming with benevolence. It is an interminable subject of discourse; men walk about with babies in their hands, figuring out the amount they stand to gain or lose at the rate of the moment. Exchange is their meat and drink; they dream of it; in a word they live and move in an atmosphere charged with exchange. A writer in the *Correio* propounds an ingenious theory with regard to the dizzy height which it has reached. The finance of the country depends upon England who is responsible for the funding loan. As long as Great Britain was engaged in the South African war only, she could keep an eye upon Brazil and see that exchange was kept within proper limits, but the preoccupation caused by troubles in China was too much. England could not attend to these three important things at one and the same time, so while she was looking after ships for China, exchange released itself from her hold, and is now trying to make up for lost time. Thus the rise must be ascribed to the Boxers!

On Monday a meeting of brokers was held at the office of Mr. W. Wysard. It was decided to ask the banks to raise the brokerage from one-eighth to three-sixteenths, the same as that of Rio. It was felt that while the former rate gave sufficient remuneration at a low exchange, it was not enough for altered circumstances.

The camara municipal has decided to leave Avenida Tiradentes in its present condition, the proposal to spend 500 contos in beautifying it being negatived by 7 votes to 2.

DEATH OF THE EX-BISHOP OF LIVERPOOL.

Much regret will be felt in Church circles at the death of Dr. Ryle, ex-Bishop of Liverpool, which took place at his Lowestoft residence, where he had been staying for the past few weeks in the hope that its invigorating air would revive his shattered health. He retired from the bishopric only a few months ago, and his successor, Dr. Chavasse, was enthroned only a fortnight ago. Dr. Ryle, who was in his 84th year, was one of the leaders of what is known as the Evangelical School, and was quickly marked for ecclesiastical promotion. The Earl of Beaconsfield nominated him to the Deanery of Salisbury in 1880, and soon afterwards made him Bishop of Liverpool. His long and successful administration of that important see, until his health broke down, are well known. In addition, he was a prolific writer of tracts and pamphlets on religious subjects, many of which have been translated into all European languages and several Asiatic. He also compiled one or two hymnals, and obtained some measure of success in the

composition of spiritual songs. His son, Professor Ryle, of Cambridge, and other members of the family, were present at the venerable gentleman's death. Dr. Ryle was the only surviving Bishop appointed by Lord Beaconsfield. — *St. James' Budget*, 15th June.

Not for many years, perhaps not in this century, has the Church of England had a more faithful witness for Christ, or a more unflinching champion of the faith of her Master. This most illustrious son of Oxford has for many years formed one of the bulwarks of Great Britain and the glory of the Anglo-Saxon race. It is therefore to be regretted that someone, apparently following in the footsteps of Ignatius Loyola, took upon himself to detract him in the *Rio Church Echo* some little time ago.

Our contemporary the *Nacion*, says the *B. A. Standard*, has once more interviewed Dr. Cong Yu Long, the only Chinaman in Buenos Aires. The worthy doctor is completely floored by the news from his native land. The reporters are the bane of his life. One of them asked himself to breakfast with him lately, in order to see how he used his chopsticks and then asked him for a present of his slippers! Dr. Long couldn't stand this, so he made short work of his visitor and turned him out. The doctor says there is as great religious toleration for all creeds in China as in any part of the world; but what exasperates his countrymen is the eternal whine of the missionaries: "You are going to H—l." The Chinese are good people, and hate the D—l as much as any Christians do; they never try to convert anybody, so claim the same deference from others. The doctor went on to say that trade in China is as free as religion; there are no licenses, no taxes on food, no chambers of commerce; there is no Bolsa, no bonds or shares, no Gold Eagle, no stamps; all contracts are verbal, as a Chinaman's word is his bond." The doctor dismissed his questioner by telling him a Chinese proverb, which says that a man's back never looks to such advantage as when he is leaving a place where he is not wanted.

A German Couple without children, offer their services, the wife as first class cook and the man as waiter. Write to caixa 155. (3.)

F. W. SPRENGER, SCHNEIDER, RUA DA ALFANDEGA 40.

In folge einer nothwendigen Reise nach Europa, beabsichtigt seinen ganzen Vorrath zu ganz besonders billigen Preisen aufzuräumen.

F. W. SPRENGER, TAILOR, RUA DA ALFANDEGA 40.

On account of leaving for Europe shortly is selling off his entire stock at very great reductions.

Hotels.

Restaurant & Lunchroom ZUM MÜNGHNER KIND'L 10, Rua General Camara, 10 1st class German cooking, and excellent service. MODERATE PRICES Herman Moronoff, PROPRIETOR.

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.

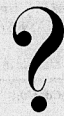
The Proprietors exercise every care to please their Customers.

Rio de Janeiro, 15th May, 1900.

C. CAMPI & Co.

Grande Hotel Metropole

181, RUA DAS LARANGEIRAS, 181



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

PRAGA 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 No. 120 RUA DO RIACHUELO in a large 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 appointed 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.

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Specially made for tropical cycling.

When buying see that the outer cover and inner tube bear this trade mark without which none are genuine.



We shall be glad to supply you with full particulars upon application to—

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TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

SUMMARY FROM DAILY PRESS.

Great Britain.

JULY 1.—The news about the foundering of the U. S. battle-ship *Oregon* is confirmed. She went aground a league to the south of the light-house at Hunk, and shipped water through her false bottom.—The Boers are receiving fresh recruits in most of the maritime provinces, and the situation is becoming graver every day.—Most of the Chinese towns now have posters inciting people to murder the foreigners.—New-Chang has been occupied by Russian and Japanese troops.—The population of the province of Shong-Tung have murdered the Catholic missionaries there.—The line between Taku and Tien-Tsin is now working regular trains.—The Admiralty has received official notice that the allied forces landed at Taku up to the present were 520 officers and 3,500 men, with 53 cannons and 26 quick-firing guns.—The British consul in Chiefoo says that all the Pekin ministers are safe in the British legation at Pekin, with the exception of Baron von Ketteler, the German ambassador, who was murdered on the 18th June. (The commander of the Italian warship *Elba*, under date of 30th June, says he has information from Baron Ketteler, saying that all the legations were burnt, with the exception of the French, German and British, and that all had taken refuge in the strongly built English legation. We had the news of the destruction of all legations, except the British, Belgian and Austrian, on the 17th June, and of the murder of Baron Ketteler on the 18th.)—The Boers have set fire to the coal mines of Shomtung.—The Peiho river has now been cleared of all obstructions 51 miles up from Taku.—It is reported that President Kruger has asked General Buller on what terms peace can be made.

JULY 3.—Mr. Brodrick stated in the house of commons that Great Britain would act in accord with the undertaking given by the foreign consuls to the viceroys of the Yangtsé-Kiang districts not to invade those territories while order is preserved by the viceroys themselves.—The Shanghai papers announced yesterday that the viceroys in the south of China have agreed to disregard the orders from Pekin and formed a confederation amongst themselves to maintain friendly relations with foreign powers.—In Tien Tsin two French sailors and the chancellor of the French consulate have been assassinated by Chinese.—There are now no foreign troops between Tien Tsin and Pekin.—Mr. Brodrick refused to discuss the Chinese question in the house of commons on the plea that it was useless to do so in the absence of news as to what is being done in Pekin. He added that Great Britain recently invited Japan to send an army to China. Great Britain wanted a naval station in China, but was opposed to the dismemberment of the country.—Telegrams from South Africa say that Pretoria is running short of provisions. (There should be no great difficulty in supplying the town, as all the communications are open and guarded, and the commissariat is well found.)—The Lord Mayor of London gave an official reception to the Khedive. The ceremony was imposing. The Prince of Wales, Duke of York and Lord Salisbury were present.

JULY 4.—Telegrams from China say that the Chinese troops investing Tien Tsin have received reinforcements from Pekin and Pao-Ting-foo, and that the allied troops have to fight on the defensive. The Chinese have strongly entrenched themselves outside the beleaguered town, and are directing their principal fire against the European quarter.—All the chief railway bridges between Tien Tsin and Taku have been destroyed by the Boers.—A telegram from Taku says that the Russian and British admirals have concluded that it is useless to attempt to take Pekin without fresh reinforcements.—A Havas telegram says that the admiralty has received letters dated the 24th June about the destruction of the legations in Pekin. (Good old Have-us agency! A letter from China in ten days beats the record, but the agency is surpassing itself since the Chinese trouble broke out). The same telegram says that all the foreign ministers are in the British legation house, and that 5 of the defending soldiers have been killed. The supply of ammunition is running short. The Chinese have inundated the whole of the south of Pekin by damming the waters of the great canal.—A Chiefoo telegram says that there are 140,000 Chinese troops between Pekin and Tien Tsin, and the 20,000 European soldiers in Tien Tsin are powerless against them. The same telegram says that General Nieh is about to attack Tien Tsin at the head of 90,000 men.

JULY 5.—Reuter's agency says that the conspiracy headed by Prince Tuan has not only dethroned the Emperor of China, but has poisoned him. The Empress Dowager has seized the throne and several princes opposed to her have been imprisoned. The ruffian party has issued orders to mobilise troops against the insurgents and to kill foreigners.—The Havas agency publishes a telegram from Shanghai announcing the last stand of foreigners at the British legation in Pekin. About 1000 foreigners defended the legation until their resources failed. The building was then set on fire by the Chinese and the defenders massacred.—The rainy season having commenced, it is feared that the troops at Taku will not be able to march on Pekin before September next.—The *Times* says that Japan has already sent 15,000 soldiers to China, and

will send 15,000 more in case of necessity.—Mr. Brodrick said to-day that the government has received no confirmation of the massacre of Europeans in Pekin.

JULY 6.—The Havas agency says that the powers have convinced Russia that the Japanese troops alone should suppress the Boer insurrection. Nevertheless, a strong allied force is to be sent against Pekin at once in spite of the bad state of the roads in the rainy season.—All the foreign ministries have received confirmation from their representatives in China of the massacre of all foreigners in Pekin.—Most of the London papers attribute the acquittal of Sipilo to the reigning anglophobia in Belgium on account of the Boer war.

JULY 7.—An army corps has been ordered to China, and will soon leave.—The speech of the German Emperor on the Chinese question to his soldiers leaving for China has had a serious effect on the exchanges of Berlin, Vienna and London. Consols have gone below par, Argentine shares have suffered, but Brazilian stocks are fairly firm.—The *Statist* attributes the rise in Brazilian exchange to the recalculation of the President, the economy practised by the government, and the burning of paper money.—The *Times* considers the sudden and violent rise in Brazilian paper money will cause ills to the country.—There is now no doubt that the foreign ministers and their dependants have been massacred in Pekin.—The Chinese arsenal in Tien-Tsin has been captured by the allied forces, and ammunition and arms to the value of £2,000,000 taken. The Peiho river and the ground about Tien Tsin are covered with the putrefying corpses of the Chinese.—The foreign commanders in China cannot advance on Pekin for want of men, commissariat and means of transport.—The defence of Tien-Tsin is found difficult.—The Japanese minister in London has been advised by his government that Japan will send 22,000 men to China immediately.—The *Daily Telegraph* says that in the destruction of the Chinese arsenal at Tien Tsin, the allies lost 600 men in killed and wounded. Russia has definitely decided to leave the subjugation of the Boers to Japan.

JULY 8.—Marshal Roberts informs the war office that 800 British prisoners have been set free by the Boers.—A Shanghai telegram says that the Chinese imperial troops have had an engagement with the Boers, and defeated them.—Prince Tuan has ordered the beheading of 4,000 Chinese who were favourable to foreigners. They were beheaded by being buried alive. (A method of execution which must be peculiar to China and the correspondents. It is possible the sender of the telegram had Irish blood in his veins).

JULY 9.—A stiff fight has taken place at Pond to the east of Tien Tsin, lasting six hours. The allied troops lost heavily, especially amongst the Russians, but all the positions were maintained. The slaughter amongst the Chinese was enormous.—Japan is sending 35,000 men to China under European authority. Thirty-three thousand will be infantry and artillery, and 5,000 cavalry.—According to the *Times*, Li-Hung-Chang has asked Great Britain, the United States and Japan to support the actual empire, as there is a ground that he offered his guests wine at the white House. The *Herald*, however, says that his election is certain because of the absence of a good democratic candidate.—The democratic convention will meet in Kansas City on Wednesday next, and Mr. Bryan will attend on the last day of the sitting.—Admiral Kempff telegraphs that the foreign ministers are still in Pekin, and the Chinese minister in Washington asserts that they were all safe on the 25th inst.—A destructive fire broke out in the German Lloyd's docks at Hoboken, N. J., and spread rapidly over the wharves where large quantities of cotton and oils were deposited for shipment. Five great goods sheds were completely destroyed. The flames spread to six vessels which were being towed out to receive the necessary assistance when the telegram was sent.—The *Oregon* is reported to have gone aground on the reefs at the island of Horoki.

JULY 10.—Secretary Hay is ill.—The prohibitionists have decided to vote against the re-election of President McKinley on the ground that he offered his guests wine at the white House. The *Herald*, however, says that his election is certain because of the absence of a good democratic candidate.—The democratic convention will meet in Kansas City on Wednesday next, and Mr. Bryan will attend on the last day of the sitting.—Admiral Kempff telegraphs that the foreign ministers are still in Pekin, and the Chinese minister in Washington asserts that they were all safe on the 25th inst.—A destructive fire broke out in the German Lloyd's docks at Hoboken, N. J., and spread rapidly over the wharves where large quantities of cotton and oils were deposited for shipment. Five great goods sheds were completely destroyed. The flames spread to six vessels which were being towed out to receive the necessary assistance when the telegram was sent.—The *Oregon* is reported to have gone aground on the reefs at the island of Horoki.

JULY 1.—The fire at the German Lloyd docks at Hoboken is more serious than was first anticipated. The wharves where the fire commenced were thronged with passengers ready to embark, and according to the latest telegram over 200 of these lost their lives. The *Maifz*, *«Saale»* and *«Brennen»* were seriously damaged and the liner *«Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse»* slightly. The captain of the Argentine training ship *«Sarmiento»* offered aid to the *«Kaiser Wilhelm»* in case of necessity. The damages to property are variously estimated from ten to twenty millions of dollars.—The Canadian Indians are protesting against the construction of a railway through their reservation, and are likely to give trouble. The local authorities are taking the necessary measures.

JULY 3.—Mr. Goodnow, the U. S. consul in Shanghai, has informed his government that

only two foreign legations were undestroyed in Pekin on June 27.—Emperor William has sent a telegram of condolence to the directors of the North German Lloyd company in connection with the great fire in Hoboken and its many victims.

JULY 4.—Secretary Hay has sent an official note to the powers stating that the United States are not to be considered at war with China.

JULY 5.—The officers of the Argentine training-ship *Sarmiento* paid a visit to-day to the tomb of General Grant. They were subsequently entertained at a banquet by Mr. Blunt. (Mr. Flint has good cause to be interested in flints of South American mines. The *Buffalo* (ex *Nittheroy* is a case in point). Heavy storms are raging on the Atlantic coast and cyclones in the gulf of Mexico.—A flash of lightning caught the contents of several huge tanks of kerosene at Bayonne, N. J., belonging to the Standard Oil Co. The burning liquid spread over 500 acres of land, and there were several victims.—The *Oregon* has been got off the rocks and has been towed to Port Arthur for repairs.—An electric tower at Tacoma fell over a precipice, and caused 53 deaths and injuries to 18 persons.—The Philippine minister, Sr. Paterano, has given in his submission.

JULY 6.—The Pan-American convention in the city of Mexico has begun to fixel for the 22nd inst.—Admiral Kempff confirms the news that all the foreign ministers in Pekin were assassinated. President McKinley attributes the blame to the allied naval commanders, for not having relieved the legations.—The democratic convention in Kansas has adopted Mr. W. J. Bryan as its candidate for the presidency and Mr. Stevenson for the vice-presidency. The program of the party is against imperialism, trusts and an Anglo-American alliance, and favors bimetalism. It expresses sympathy with the Boers, and wants direct election of senators by the people, and the execution of the Nicaraguan canal scheme.

France.

JULY 3.—A statue of General Washington was solemnly inaugurated in Paris to-day.—Mr. Delcassé declared in the chamber of deputies that France is desirous of maintaining the *status quo* in China, and that all the other powers are in accord.—The Franco-Brazilian convention is to be submitted to the chamber of deputies in October next for approval.—From St. Petersburg it is announced that the Czar has abolished all future deportations to Siberia.

JULY 4.—Twenty native carriers belonging to the Blanchet exploring mission have reached Saint Louis in Senegal and report the capture of all the white men by the Berbers.—General Jamont has resigned his post as vice-president of the superior council of war, alleging that the staff corps is incapable. (All the world knew there was something rotten in the French staff corps during the Dreyfus trial and subsequently when Capt. Frisch was suspended by General Gallifet. The hope for French militarism is that there are such men as Gallifet and Jamont who will not countenance ineptitude, or worse). General Brugere has been appointed to succeed General Jamont.—President Loubet unveiled a statue to General Lafayette in the Place de Carrousel.—The chamber of deputies passed a bill for the formation of native army corps in Algeria and Tunis.—French troops from Saigon have reached Taku.

JULY 5.—Press telegrams to Paris say that the allied troops succeeded in seizing the Chinese part of the city of Tien Tsin on the 30th June.—The viceroys of the southern provinces of China have decided to proclaim a temporary autonomy until an order has been established.—In Taku, 800 French soldiers and two batteries of field artillery have arrived. By 161 votes to 91, the senate approved the action of the government in accepting the resignation of Generals Junot and DeLauue, the principals of the staff. (The reasons are not given).—The Somali Arabs have attacked the French railway men who are engaged on the line between Djibuti and Harar, and have killed 18 men. The assailants were in great numbers.

JULY 6.—Shanghai telegrams say that Europe must be prepared to receive bad news from China. (We have received bad news and expect more before the trouble is over.) The anti-jewish deputy Joseph Lassies insulted the premier, M. Walleck-Roussseau, and provoked such a commotion that the session had to be prorogued for some time.—The world-compasser at liberty than he fled from Brussels to France to avoid further molestation from the police.—The French consul in Yunnan in China, who left under escort with all his compatriots in the town, has arrived at the Tonkin boundary.—It is announced that 15,000 men and four new cruisers will leave almost immediately for China.—The European troops have destroyed the chief arsenal of the Chinese in Tien-Tsin, and have captured enormous quantities of arms and ammunition. It is said that there are thousands of Chinese corpses lying on the ground outside Tien-Tsin and that the Peiho river is covered with bodies of the Boers who were defending the arsenal. Admiral Seymour is reported to have been slightly wounded.

JULY 8.—A strike amongst the navvies has broken out in Havre, and the police have had to interfere to preserve order.—The rumor is current in Paris that Great Britain and the United States support the intervention of Japan

in the Chinese question, and that France, Germany and Russia are opposed to the move.—France is sending 4,000 more men to China.

JULY 9.—Hubert Herkomer, the celebrated painter, died in Paris to-day.—The Paris telegrams from Taku still say that the foreign legations in Pekin are being defended by Chinese troops under Prince Cheng against the Boers.—Deputy Mirman made a direct attack on the speculation in the money and wool markets in Paris, and the minister of commerce promised to attend to the matter.—The senate has passed the bill for colonial defence.

Spain.

JULY 3.—The Queen-regent has suppressed the Spanish legation in Pekin, and has transferred the representation to the Spanish minister in Tokio, who will continue to reside in the latter place.—Sr. Leon y Castillo, the Spanish ambassador in Paris, has been created Marquis of Rio Muni.—Religious services were largely attended in Madrid for the souls of the officers and men killed in the fighting off Santiago de Cuba two years ago.

Germany.

JULY 3.—Emperor William reviewed the troops for China at Bremen, and was enthusiastically cheered. He said that the murder of Baron von Ketteler was an outrage to Germany, and the German standard should be hoisted in Pekin in company with those of the other powers. He counselled his soldiers to good comradeship with the other foreign troops in China.—A brigade of volunteers is being formed in Germany for service in the east.

JULY 4.—China telegrams to Berlin say that the German soldiers guarding the legation in Pekin found the murdered body of Baron von Ketteler in the Chinese foreign office, and after the funeral service, they returned and set fire to the foreign office building.—At the launching of the new war ship *Wittelsbach*, Emperor William said: "The ocean is indispensable to the greatness of Germany. No great question will be settled at sea without Germany." The Germans did not shed their blood in 1870 to be shut out from the settlement of great international problems. (The waves are being ruled by a very big ruler).

JULY 6.—The Emperor William telegraphed to the German officials in China that he would give one taels (a tael is of variable value, but may be taken as rs. 4.) to whoever would save the foreign residents in Pekin. (The telegram is impressively vague and exquisitely absurd. The alleged offer is only £ 166: 1: 4.)—A German naval division is to leave Kiel for China on the 9th inst.

JULY 9.—The viceroy of Shantung has replied to a telegram sent by Emperor William on the 7th inst., saying that he will do all in his power to succor the Europeans in Pekin.—The German squadron ordered to China left Kiel to-day. The Emperor made a thrilling patriotic address to the troops.

Italy.

JULY 4.—The cruisers *Cristoforo Colombo* and *Stromboli* left Venice to-day for China. The people gave officers and men an enthusiastic send-off.—The cruiser *Vittorio Pisani* left Naples to-day for China with supplies for the Italian troops at Taku, and several Marconi instruments.—From Rome it is reported on the authority of the *Daily Mail* that German soldiers in Pekin have destroyed the Chinese foreign office and killed all the employés.

JULY 6.—The Brazilian pilgrims were received by the Pope, and presented him with 400,000 francs.—News of the assault of the Italian legation in Pekin and the assassination of its members has been confirmed.

JULY 9.—The news is confirmed that Italy is sending over 2,000 men to China to act with the allied forces.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.

On Wednesday last the United States consulate was besieged with visitors of all nationalities, anxious to greet the representative of the Stars and Stripes on that great anniversary. We missed the genial presence of Mr. Eugene Seeger, the consul-general, when we called, but his place was amply filled in cordiality by Mr. W. L. Lowry, the vice-consul general. Americans, of course, predominated; but they were run close by British and Brazilians. A glance at the following partial list of visitors will explain the nature of the reception:—Count Antonelli, Italian minister; Count d'Arco Valley, German minister; Emil Raffard, Swiss consul; P. S. dos Santos, Mexican consul-general; Franklin Alvarez Junior, Russian consul; Emilio de Barros, Venezuelan consul-general; Othon Leonardos, Grecian consul-general; J. C. y Puerto, Spanish consul; Othon Leonardos, junior, Turkish consul; J. B. Orr, H. Mathieson, C. E. M. Taylor, T. G. Cross, I. Swift, J. L. Kennedy, Rev. E. A. Tilly, A. J. Lamoureux (*Rio News*), F. Reyes, J. M. Jones, Placido Junior (*A Noticia*), C. Pereira de Souza, F. Figner, A. de Souza Neves (*Brazilian Review*), Dr. L. F. Alves de Nobrega, H. T. Keene, M. Correa de Freitas, Capt. Cordeiro da Graça, Dr. D. J. King, M. P. Barry (*Rio News*), Langworthy Marchant, V. Rossi Toessa, J. M. Belfort, F. H. Fairchild, M. A. Clark, C. Pereira Clark, Carolina Lander, Rev. J. M. Lander, Rev. H. C. Tucker, Visconde de Tourinho, R. P. Carson, Miss Willie A. Bowman, Miss M. Smith, A. Barbosa dos Santos, Portuguese legation; J. P. Wileman (*Brazilian Review*), A. F. Thedim Lobbo, Portuguese vice-consul; G. M. Carreago, Dutch vice-consul; Miss Mary J. Pescud, Capt. and Mrs. Davis, Capt. W. McClean, J. Fauncy Brady, Dr. Joppert, for the Associação Commercial, etc.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 10th, 1900.

It is impossible to speak of the sanitary operations in this city with any degree of patience. We have no wish to put obstacles in the way of the sanitary authorities, nor even to criticise trifling mistakes, for it would be next to impossible to carry out any extended action without coming into conflict with private interests and personal prejudices, and without committing mistakes. But when we are called upon to witness a campaign mistaken in conception and inefficient in operation, in great part entrusted to ignorant and unfeeling subordinates, and the whole actuated by a cynical disregard of persons and property, we feel it to be a duty to complain. The arbitrary conduct of the sanitary authorities, in the first place, has created so great an alarm among the people that when ill they are no longer calling in physicians, and with the result that we are now having a large number of persons dying without medical attendance. This is most unfortunate. Besides this, according to the sanitary officials, cases have occurred where both the sick and dead have been put in the streets clandestinely, for the sanitary authorities to pick up, in order to conceal their places of residence and thus escape disinfection. This is terrible, and it amounts to an indictment of official methods which it will be very difficult to explain away. Then there is the rough treatment of the sick, to which we have already called attention. In our opinion, it is the cause of a very large percentage of the deaths reported, though, of course, this can not be substantiated with proofs. When a suspected case is reported, the sanitary inspector comes in, not as a physician, but as a man invested with authority. He orders and threatens, and leaves every one frightened. Then comes the sanitary squad—a half dozen or more of men, policemen, ambulances and disinfecting appliances. The patient is bundled into one ambulance and sent to the hospital station, the other inmates of the house are shut up in another ambulance and sent to isolated quarters in the São Sebastião yellow fever and small-pox hospital, and then the house is deluged with disinfectants and locked up. The patient, on arrival at the Del Vecchio waiting station, is put into a bare room reeking with the smell of carbolic acid, and is left to wait for a boat. This may mean hours, and in the meantime he is without medical attendance or nurse. As one physician, who is not unfriendly to the officials, recently stated to us, there is no one even to give him a drop of water. When the boat is ready he is carried to it, a man even walking behind him and sprinkling the ground with disinfectants, and is then transported across the bay to the Paula Candido hospital. Every step taken is calculated to alarm and depress the patient—to inspire him with a knowledge of the extreme gravity of his case. No thoroughly trained and conscientious physi-

cians would ever dream of proceeding in this way. On the contrary, they would never entrust the removal from the house to ignorant bungling subordinates, nor would they leave a patient alone and unattended at the waiting station. They would be solicitous for his comfort and would seek to conceal all these terrifying precautions, and thus inspire him with hope. But, in addition to these, there is another bad feature—the time taken from the house to the hospital. This is usually from three to five hours, and in one case, of which we were informed by the physician above-mentioned, a patient was eleven hours on the way from Praia do Flamengo to the hospital, arriving at the latter place at eleven o'clock at night! No wonder that the death rate has become so high when the sick are treated in such a manner! Take a well woman out of a house on a stretcher, put her into a clumsy ambulance and subject her to all these alarms and hardships, and the chances are she would die. We do not discuss the disease, nor its gravity, nor the need of isolating the sick; we simply say that this treatment is shameful and brutal, and that it is, in our opinion, the actual cause of no small percentage of the deaths occurring in the Paula Candido hospital. And we should like to see some Brazilian physician manifest moral courage and humanity enough to say this to the government.

THE rise in exchange continues to be the preoccupation of the moment, even more so than bubonic pest. There is little to be said beyond what we have already written; it is nothing more than an artificial rise, just as it was a couple of years ago when the government employed another bank to force up the rate. And when government support is withdrawn, the rate will certainly fall. In the meantime much harm will be caused to mercantile and industrial interests, and no great good will result.

The director-general of public health having ordered the destruction of vegetable gardens and grass fields within the city, some of the proprietors and lessees of the same applied last week to Judge Godofredo Cunha (Senator Bocayuva's son-in-law) for an order restraining the threatened trespass on their property rights. The judge dismissed the application, however, on the ground that they had presented no proofs. In the meantime their gardens will be forcibly invaded and destroyed, and no compensation will be offered them for the loss. A more outrageous injustice can not be conceived. It affords one more proof that we have more to fear from the ignorance and violence of sanitary officials than from the pest.

IF EVENTS had not withdrawn Marshal Floriano Peixoto from the obscurity in which he had lived until the revolution of Nov. 23, 1891, raised him to the presidency, his real character would probably never have become known and those who took the trouble to form an opinion of him would have considered the same thing and wholly untrustworthy; but at the same time good-natured and well-intentioned. He was doubtless naturally crafty, unscrupulous, corrupt, treacherous and vindictive; but indolence and caution were an efficient check to his ambition until greatness was thrust upon him and it was only after having tasted the sweets of power that he became capable, for the sake of perpetuating his dictatorship, of committing or authorizing the hideous crimes that stained his administration. Some of his accomplices thoroughly comprehend this and would willingly shield his memory from the glare of publicity. The reticence of these persons has shrouded in mystery many important facts that in the interest of history should be made known. When he died he left a large number of documents supposed to be of great historical value and the municipal council of this city voted a large sum for their publication. The money, we believe, has been all spent, but the documents have not been published, and many of them, it is feared, have been destroyed. Fortunately the spectacular exhibition with which the less prudent of his accomplices, for motives that we are unable to fathom, proclaim that they are not ashamed to profess admiration for the character of such a man, provoke inquiry and lead to interesting disclosures. Thus the recent festival commemorating his death (as it is called by the president of the chamber of deputies) has been followed by an important communication, published in last Wednesday's issue of the *Journal do Commercio*, which contains some valuable information, not hitherto made public, in regard to the measures which he adopted to prevent his successor from taking office. We regret that a want of space prevents our copying this article, which is certainly well worth perusal.

In calling attention to the circumstance that congress has been in session two months and has done nothing in that time, but pass upon the election of deputies, the *Diario Paulista* of São Paulo says it is a loss of time which will help to swell the 14,000 contos which these federal congresses have cost during the seven years of their existence. «And there is not one deputy,» says the *Diario*, «who does not clamor for economies!» Our São Paulo contemporary surely does not believe that the deputy is sincere when he argues in favor of economies. All that he does in that direction is «para inglês ver,» which seems to be the keystone of all government measures just now.

A TELEGRAM from Brussels on the 5th inst. informs us that the wretched youth Spido, who attempted to murder the Prince of Wales on the 4th April last, has been found not guilty by a jury in Brabant. Of course, he was set at liberty, on the finding of the jury. He did not hit the Prince, it is true, but that he fired the shot against him and failed to hit was told all over the world, and the scene was depicted by artists innumerable. If Spido was not culpable and did not fire the shot, then the correspondents and artists should be sued by him for libel. If the newspaper men were reliable, then Spido should have been convicted for attempted homicide. If the shot was fired, then the Prince, the pressmen and the artists were right, and the Brabant jurymen wrong and culpable. Without the evidence we cannot judge the merits of the case, but on the bare strength of the telegram and the facts disclosed previously, it looks as if there was something rotten in the state of Brabant.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE SALARY QUESTION.

Rio, 5th July, 1900.

To the Editor.

Sir.—I am an employé of the Leopoldina company and so far as I know no fault has been found with my work. I have been receiving 600\$000 a month, and being a married man I have been able to barely live on that amount. As everyone knows, it is very difficult to live comfortably on less than that. On the plea of economy, my salary is now reduced to 400\$! How am I to live, may I ask? Only in a *curiça*, or one of those crowded «willas» for working people, can a family live on such a sum. I am paying 170\$ a month for rent, and this I might reduce to 140\$ by moving to a smaller house—providing I can find one. My unavoidable travelling expenses are 1\$000 a day, or 26\$000 a month, not counting Sundays. This leaves 234\$ a month for living expenses, washing, clothes and sundries. Suppose my baby falls ill—the doctor will want 20\$ to 20\$ a visit, and the proteined chemist will want my heart's blood. How can I live? At a milreis a kilo and buying from 1 ½ to 2 kilos of bad beef per day (mostly bone and stringy pieces) my butcher's bills alone have run from 4\$ to 5\$ a month. I must have milk for the baby, a bottle a day, and that means 1\$ a month—to say nothing of what we need for tea, coffee, and cooking. Then think of what the weekly washing bill amounts to for even a small household! Of course I can no longer think of a servant to help the wife, who will have to do everything herself. If she wants a «bonda» rife for the benefit of the baby, we shall have to cut down some other expense, and if the baby wants a new frock—Heaven knows where it is to come from! Possibly the manager, with his 6,000 a year, knows nothing of these little troubles, and as I am not permitted to tell him I would like to have you do it for me.

Yours truly,
EMPLOYÉ.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

JUNE 23.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—Deputy Pinto da Rocha introduced a bill for altering the jury system.

JUNE 25.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—Deputy Bueno de Andrade inquired whether the documents relating to abuses committed at the last congressional elections had been sent to the proper authorities.

JUNE 26.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—The Matto Grosso contested election case was decided.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—Cases of small-pox have appeared at Corumbá, Matto Grosso.

—Many cases of small-pox have appeared in Niterohy lately, but have attracted but little attention.

—An epidemic of small pox is raging at Entre Rios, state of Rio de Janeiro, a station on the Central railway.

—A vacancy having been caused in the São Paulo delegation by the resignation of one of the deputies, it is said that General Glycerio (of the) Leopoldina Railway Company, in that case why is the manager cutting down salaries at the present moment to starvation point? Has there been any unfavorable change in the «status» of the company during the past month? Gold salaries and gold purchases are now favoring the company still more, as well as the exchange rate for remittances, and yet it is just this very moment that the manager selects for cutting down salaries!

As the costs of living have not fallen, it can easily be seen that the company's servants will be unable to live on their pay.

—The epidemic at Rio Grande do Sul, which a majority of the local physicians called yellow fever, is now reported to be extinct. It was undoubtedly caused by very bad sanitary conditions, but we do not hear of their improvement.

—It is reported that a group of over a hundred persons had invaded the town of Jaraguá, in the state of Goyaz, where they forced their way into the collector's office and destroyed the tax assessment books and other documents. What in the world would they do were they required to pay all the taxes levied here in Rio de Janeiro?

—At a so-called election held day before yesterday in the state of Rio de Janeiro, Senator Quintino Bocayuva, official and anti-official candidate, was appointed governor. The two parties that supported him cordially detest each other and the majority of the members of the antagonistic allies probably detest the joint candidate. But this, we presume, is in perfect keeping with an election in which the greater part of the vote alleged to have been cast is purely fictitious. Such immoral political methods have brought many calamities on the country and persistence in them will lead to many more.

S. PAULO CRICKET.

A match was played in São Paulo on the 29th ult. between the S. Paulo Athletic Club and the Votorantim Club of Sorocaba, which was won by the former by an innings and 127 runs. The scores were:

S. Paulo 154; innings declared closed with 4 wickets down.

Votorantim, 22 and 5.

RAILROAD NOTES

—One of the S. Paulo aldermen has asked the municipal council to intervene in the conflict between the Viçação and Light and Power companies to define the validity and extent of their privileges and to limit each one to its proper zone. Would it not be better to leave such questions to the courts?

—The estimated traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway for the week ending 30th June (the two preceding weeks were not reported to us) were 220,598\$, against 269,561\$ in the corresponding week of last year, showing a decrease of 48,963\$. The exchange rate was 20/21 ½ d., against 7 61/64 d. last year, by which the currency decrease is transformed into a sterling increase of £862, the respective equivalents being £9,795 this year and £8,933 last. The total receipts since January 1st have been £236,148, against £217,729 in the corresponding period of last year, showing an increase of £18,419.

—There was a vague telegram on the 6th inst. from Porto Alegre reporting a railway disaster at some point of the line to Uruguaiana. Three people were killed and 16 were injured according to the report, but nothing is given as to the cause of the catastrophe. The surviving passengers said that the smash up was due to no carelessness on the part of the employes or defect of the line. We would like to know how it was caused then? Did a pointsman turn his lever the wrong way? Did a bull get on the track? Did another train run into this one? Did an axle run hot? Or a coupling break on a down inclined slope? What was wrong, but we have only the names of the passengers. Possibly particulars will come later on.

—From the report of the Leopoldina Railway Company for 1899 it may be judged that the amalgamated company is rapidly pulling itself out of the slough into which the affairs of the railways had fallen. Though the gross receipts were a trifle smaller—526,876, comparing with 531,491 in 1898—there has been such a reduction in the working expenses that the net receipts were substantially greater—£128,238, as compared with £80,719. To this net profit has to be added the brought-in balance of £56,114, the balance of government guarantee account, amounting to £14,278, and a small amount for transfer fees. Subtracting the interest, we get a net available balance of £138,438, which suffices to pay a dividend of 1 ½ per cent. and to leave £56,614 to carry forward. The working expenses last year were got down to 75.66 per cent.—a reduction of 9.43 per cent. from the 1898 ratio.—*Financial News*, June 9.

—At the general meeting of the Leopoldina Railway Co. in London on the 15th ult., the chairman (Mr. Edward Herdman) read the following telegram from Mr. F. W. Barrow, dated the preceding day: «Coffee is falling, owing to rain. Receipts will be light until July. There is an improvement in cereals, general goods (and) timber. Yield (of) sugar specially abundant. Wet autumn has benefited coffee plantations immensely. Areal to Entre Rios extension was opened on May 24; has created considerable traffic (on) Grão Pará line. Improved condition permanent way (and) rolling stock (is) cheapening maintenance. Lawyer confident large cases (will) be decided in our favor this year. There is much improvement in (the) general status (of) the Leopoldina Railway Company.» In that case why is the manager cutting down salaries at the present moment to starvation point? Has there been any unfavorable change in the «status» of the company during the past month? Gold salaries and gold purchases are now favoring the company still more, as well as the exchange rate for remittances, and yet it is just this very moment that the manager selects for cutting down salaries!

As the costs of living have not fallen, it can easily be seen that the company's servants will be unable to live on their pay.

SHIPPING NOTES

The ironclad Aquilabau left port on the 4th inst. for Ilha Grande, Jacareanga and Angra dos Reis, to be absent 30 days. The minister of marine received a telegram on the 4th stating that the ironclad Brazilia should be ready for delivery to the Brazilian government on or before August 15th. The passengers who left Rio on the 4th inst. for Barbados and New York by the Limpert & Holt steamer Hevelius were the following: Dr. Carlos Novais and wife, Mr. J. Howard, Mr. J. E. Meikle and 20 third-class. There were also 7 first and 40 third-class passengers in transit.

LOCAL NOTES

The plague doctors are furious. 'Plague take all unbelievers' is their war-cry. The appointment of Dr. Frederico Saviella Guarch as Uruguayan minister to this capital has been favorably received by the Brazilian government.

Now, says Smith, that the plague has had the complaisance to attack the Bonce family perhaps Murinho will relent and kindly permit it to continue at the expense of the taxpayers.

A contributor to the Gazeta de Noticias encouraged no doubt by President Campo Sales' success in choosing the chamber of deputies, suggests that the President shall choose his successor. The suggestion perplexes us. We don't know whether the writer is guilty of sarcasm, or servilism.

As one might expect, the Patz approves the destruction of the property of the poor gardeners of this city. It is a crime to raise cabbages and tomatoes for a living, although a rich man may let an uncultivated plot of ground lie neglected and undrained, a dumping ground for all sorts of rubbish, for any length of time.

Gen. Roberto Ferreira, on account of a promotion over his head, has resigned the command of the 3rd military district. He says that in the time of the monarchy he was not treated with such injustice and that under the present regime an army officer has no rights unless he is a politician, (which is perhaps not far from correct).

Among the passengers on the Pacific str. Oriss which passed through this port on the 4th inst., was General Cerees, ex-president of Peru, who is going to Europe on an official mission said to include large purchases of war material. The Journal of the 4th had it that General Cerees had already purchased the material, which was an error.

We have to express our profound sympathy with the directors of our colleague O Patz on the sudden death of their manager Col. Manoel Cota, which took place in the early morning of Friday last on the premises of the paper. The deceased gentleman died in harness as a journalist as creditably as the soldier dies on the field of battle.

Perhaps there is nothing in it, but we have found that a mild solution (approximately 2 per cent. of Creolin, applied to the feet and ankles when dressing in the morning, serves to keep fleas off during the day. The wash does no harm and the smell soon disappears. Should there be any risk from infection by means of fleas this simple preventive may be worth employing.

According to Dr. Reeler, of Chicago, extreme personal cleanliness is an excellent safeguard against infectious diseases, the infection finding lodgment more easily on a dirty skin than on a clean one. As a means of securing great cleanliness, he recommends the use of acetic acid (say white vinegar) in the bath once or twice a week, and also in the water in which one's clothes are washed.

Any news?—I hear that there's a mutiny. —'Well, I'm glad to learn that they are at last disposed to show a little spirit.' —'Who?' —'Why, King Baciaci's congressmen, of course. Isn't the mutiny in congress?' —'No, it's in the special statistics army.' —'What's the matter with the special?' —'It has been informed that there's no appropriation for it in the estimates for 1901 and it's afraid that its going to be disbanded.'

Friday evening last witnessed a large procession in Rio when the statue of the Sacred Heart was taken through the streets from the cathedral to the chapel in Rua Benjamin Constant. The Archbishop, bishops, priests secular and regular, tertiaries, confraternities, societies and schools formed a most imposing sight, while the people lining the streets were innumerable. The procession took exactly 23 minutes in passing the Lapa church.

The story is related in the press that a sanitary inspector was called to see a suspected case in an estacao in Rua da America. He went, but on arriving at the entrance and finding that there was a small-pox case there as well, he refused to go in. Three or four days later the patient died and the director of the bacteriological department was asked to investigate, when the case was declared to be bubonic pest. That inspector should be promoted.

A Pernambuco subscriber writes us that he has been receiving The News irregularly, and has lost some numbers. The fault, we desire to say, does not rest with us, for the paper is forwarded regularly and in large packages, so that the loss must have occurred in the Pernambuco postoffice. The extreme negligence with which the postoffice handles the mails, especially newspapers, renders such losses not only possible but unavoidable. And the worst of it is that we have no remedy.

The owners of the vegetable gardens wantonly destroyed by the health authorities have filed a judicial protest and will sue the government for compensation. This means another burden for the taxpayers.

Among the arrivals here last week by the Pacific str. 'Orellana,' we were pleased to welcome our old friend Rev. J. M. Kyle, who has been home to the United States on a visit. He has left his wife and daughter at home, and is returning to Nova Friburgo to take charge of his former work.

The Lisbon correspondent of the Journal do Brasil, writing on the 4th June, says that the return of passengers from Brazil to Portugal is phenomenal. In two vessels there were 649 passengers, of whom 499 landed at Lisbon. The reason is attributed to the rise in the value of the milreis and the Paris exposition, but we wonder how many of them will come back. The paper milreis was about 9d. when those passengers left, and landing at Lisbon is no indication of an intention to go to Paris. It is possible that most of those passengers find Brazil a good country to live out of.

This is what our phenomenally modest contemporary thinks of himself: 'Statistics are necessarily a matter of time and patience, but so long as the latter quality is backed up by the insensate enthusiasm, ultimate success is certain. As far as we are concerned, our readers know that this will not be lacking. As the Tribuna is kind enough to remark, the columns of the Revista are the best proof of our perseverance in this respect and, modestly apart, we can not but feel that the Tribuna is right in describing our Editor in this connection as 'the right man in the right place.' (Great Scott, neighbor! take our hat!)

The Rio correspondent of the Correio Paulistano, whose letters are said to be inspired by Minister Botafogo Passa, very properly opposes the bill for granting a pension to Marshal Floriano Peixoto. He says in effect that, if Floriano's professional admirers wish the monument, they should pay for it out of their own pockets and not with the money of the taxpayers, who certainly have no cause to do honor to the memory of the deceased dictator and moreover, he adds, so-called representatives of the people, whose right to be considered such is problematical, should not dispose too freely of the people's money.

We have once more to call attention to the circumstance that the Journal do Commercio made no complimentary allusion on the 4th of July to the declaration of independence by the American colonies in 1776, although on the 5th complimentary allusion was made to the declaration of independence in Venezuela in 1819. This peculiar action on the part of the Journal is not accidental, for it has been followed methodically ever since Dr. Jose Carlos Rodrigues charge of that paper. Of course the United States will not feel very deeply grieved over the omission of one annual compliment, but it is worth noting all the same as an eccentricity in journalism, like that of the New York Tribune prohibiting any mention of the Sun in its columns.

The Journal do Commercio has at last found courage enough to protest against an abuse—that of establishing disinfection for parcels, etc., taken on the ferry boats for Niterov. The regulation is as useless as it is vexatious, and serves no other purpose than that of providing another means for spending public money. Niterov is practically a suburb of Rio de Janeiro and should be treated as such. As long as hundreds of dirty, badly-clothed laborers are permitted to cross every day, the disinfection of parcels is worse than useless. If the plague is carried across, it will not be in the parcels carried by passengers, but in the bodies of men who work all day in unsanitary localities.

Nearly five columns of the Journal do Commercio of the 5th inst. are occupied by medical reports on the death of the little Maria, one of the united twin children separated last month by Dr. Chapot-Prevost. The distinguished surgeon applied to the police an official inquiry into the cause of death, naturally to relieve himself from personal responsibility. The two official experts, Drs. Cunha Cruz and Moraes e Brito, seem to have been piqued by the manner in which the application was made, and by the evident desire of the surgeon to be relieved of personal responsibility, and in spite of their tiresome declarations of impartiality, calmness, tranquillity, conscientiousness, and disinterestedness, it is evident that this feeling of pique really influenced their report. They found that death resulted from blood-poisoning caused by purulent infection of the liquid in the pericardium, and they assert that the operator showed a lack of medical skill in his diagnosis, prognosis and treatment, by not recognizing the seat and cause of the infection and failing to foresee and provide against possible accidents. They state that he evidently did not calculate upon finding one pericardium common to both the children and in dividing it he had not taken proper precaution for protecting the lives of the children. The surgical expert nominated at the request of Dr. Chapot Prevost, Dr. Ernani Pinto, dissented from this opinion and found that death resulted from heart failure and denies that there was any purulent infection. He gave, also, the opinion of two physicians attending the autopsy who confirm his finding.

The chief of police has decided upon an official investigation, in which a large number of attending physicians will be examined. In the meantime a long and peppery discussion in the press may be anticipated.

The chamber of deputies having seated the Alberto Torres delegation according to his wishes, Sr. Quintino Bocayuva was formally sworn in and took his seat as senator from the state of Rio de Janeiro, to succeed himself, on the 3rd inst. Some months ago he formally announced that he would not be a candidate for re-election and intended to retire to private life, his illusions in regard to political life having been swept away. But he not only accepted re-election and has taken his seat in the senate, but on Sunday he was also elected governor of the state of Rio de Janeiro.

We mentioned some time ago that Admiral Custodio de Mello had been annoyed by police spies. His complaint to the chief of police brought him temporary relief from the annoyance, but after a short respite he perceived that he was again subjected to espionage. Therefore on the 2nd inst. he addressed a complaint to the President through the minister of marine, who, we understand, assured him that the President was unaware of this espionage and would certainly cause it to cease. Why the Admiral has been so persistently subjected to this annoyance we are unable to state. His name, it is true, was mentioned in connection with the alleged conspiracy in February, but so were the names of several other prominent officers of the army and navy, some of whom, by the way, have since been promoted. In default of any better conjecture we are forced to conclude that the admiral is suspected because he twice took up arms in defence of the constitution against governments by which it was violated.

DEATH.

Mrs. — On the 3rd inst. at Morro do Cavalão, Jurujuba, of heart disease, ELIZA MEE, widow of the late Edwin Cornelius Mee, of Manchester, aged 62 years.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

The Leopoldina Railway Company, Limited: Report of the Directors to the Shareholders and Statement of the Revenue and Capital Accounts for the Year ended December 31st, 1899. The annual general meeting was held in London on June 15th. The report shows that the gross receipts in 1899 were £26,876, and the working expenses £28,638, showing a net result of £128,238. The gross receipts in 1898 were 17,077,923, against 18,272,262 in 1898. The returns for 1899 in sterling were: gross receipts £541,491, working expenses £460,772, net £80,719, which shows a substantial gain for 1899 in spite of the diminished gross receipts. The number of passengers carried was 1,849,688, and the average receipt per passenger mile was only .63/-—an extraordinary low average. On some sections the first-class fare at the beginning of the year was as low as .42 of a penny per mile. The freight traffic amounted to 355,830 tons, and the animals carried numbered 56,474. This of course is a small traffic for so extended a line. The dividend declared was 1 1/2 per cent., or 3/- per share.

BUSINESS NOTES

Among the departures for Europe last week was Mr. James Mitchell who left for Liverpool on the str. 'Orissa.' We are indebted to Messrs. Repsold & Co. for their courteous invitation to attend the inauguration of the Fabrica S. Jorge, at No. 48 Rua de Santa Luzia, on July 4th, which we were unable to attend, but shall hope to visit the establishment later on.

Some business men of São Paulo intend to call a meeting to adopt a petition to the minister of finance that he should annul all fines imposed up to the 1st inst. for not stamping receipts. Will not such a petition be interpreted as a confession that these merchants have not been in the habit of using stamps?

The state government of Rio de Janeiro is talking of establishing an agricultural mortgage bank in Petropolis which is to advance money against growing crops. In view of the failure of these measures, would it not be good policy to try something else? The so-called bank will also import agricultural supplies and export agricultural products. The direction of the bank will be entrusted to Dr. Braga Mello, at present director of the Banco Constructor and a state deputy, and it is to be opened in October next.

Owing to the increasing stringency in the money market and the greater difficulties in business caused by recent exchange operations, many business establishments have resolved to close up. One manufacturer says that he will close and leave the country, as he can do nothing under present conditions. And as for the business houses which are going on at a loss, because they can not liquidate, their name is legion. The situation affords food for reflection to the minister and banks who are responsible for it.

Telegrams from Pará state the sudden rise in exchange has intensified the commercial crisis at that place. On the 5th inst. a deputation of business men called on the governor, who recommended confidence in the government and in the banks. He did not say what the government intends to do to inspire confidence, but in our opinion what it should do is to suspend temporarily the collection of taxes which should be permanently diminished, since there is no doubt that exorbitant taxation, absorbing capital required for business purposes, is one of the principal factors of the crisis.

On the 4th inst. the recbedoria imposed six fines of 600\$ each for passing receipts without affixing the stamp required by law, of which four were against Srs. Salgado, Cardoso, Lemos & Co., the abattoir contractors. A candle-mn manufacturer complains that he can not get any consumption stamps of 25 reis for his product, because the mint is behind in 'cutting' them. But what difference does it make? A perfumery, or a walking stick stamp will do just as well.

During the company's financial year which ended May 31st last, the output of gold from the Morro Velho gold mine was 615 ounces, valued at £320,566. With balances brought forward and deducting duties paid federal and state governments, insurance and transport charges (£20,170) there was a total balance of £306,646. The working expenses in Brazil, plant extensions and renewals and London expenses were £195,147, which left a net balance of £111,499. A dividend of 1s. 6d. per share was declared, after placing £20,000 to reserve fund and £15,000 to bond redemption fund, and after paying debenture interest.

We should like to ask the minister of finance if he thought of the taxpayers' interests and convenience when he ordered those new revenue stamps. They are printed on thin gelatinous paper and are so fragile that it will be quite impossible to carry them in the pocket without loss. Should they stick together, as they surely will, it will be impossible to separate them, as the gum is stronger than the paper. The unfortunate taxpayer will of course have to stand the loss, which will be an irregular gain for the government. Perhaps the minister thought of this when he ordered them. Under the circumstances the only honest thing to do is to redeem all stamps which have become stuck together in this way, but we can hardly expect it.

There seems to be very serious confusion in the consumption stamp department, and we are getting considerably upset in regard to it. We bought a hat some time ago and it was stamped 'calçadon' (foot-ware); another hat bought lately is stamped 'cartas de jogar' (playing cards). All this is decidedly bad for the head and is likewise a reflection on one's character. A pair of canvas slippers (alpargatas) has a stamp which says 'conservas' (preserves), which may be flattering enough, but at the same time does not allow us to put our feet on the table. A cake of soap bought the other day says 'vianos' (tobacco) which we do not use, while a box of matches is described as 'velas' (candles) which we are not accustomed to carry in our pocket in hot weather. Altogether the stamp craze is becoming very unsettling.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The foresight to which our contemporary of the national printing office is now calling attention, was admirably displayed in March last when he raised his currency subscription from 4\$5 to 6\$5, the sterling subscription being £ 2. If he had a prevision then that exchange would rise, he certainly had a queer way of showing it.

The Journal do Commercio says that the product of the consumption taxes at Rio de Janeiro amounted for the first half of the present year to about 7,400,000\$. In the first quarter it amounted, we are informed, to 4,075,459\$. Consequently in the 2nd quarter it amounted to about 3,324,541\$, or 750,918\$ less than in the first quarter.

The stamp tax on the patentes issued for officers of the national guard during the last half year amounted to 315,375\$00. This is a tax on vanity, as these appointments are not for any service. They give the right to use a military title and to wear a uniform, and very properly a tax is collected for a privilege. Were it doubled, or even quadrupled, we should approve and think it better than over-taxing the poor man's food and clothing.

The Botanic Garden tramway company is arranging to place a debenture loan of 8,000,000\$ on this market, and the books for subscriptions will be opened by Sr. C. M. Paulo Berra on the 20th inst. The debentures will be of 200\$ each, and will be issued at 100\$. The rate of interest will be 8 per cent. In view of the great difficulty which the municipality has encountered in raising its loan of 10,000,000\$, it is to be feared that the Jardim Botânico company will meet with some disappointment.

A couple of weeks ago the semi-official papers announced, with a flourish of trumpets, that one-fourth of the new municipal loan had been subscribed, and a great success was predicted. This was after the loan had been some days on the market. Since then there has been dead silence. We can not say whether anything more has been subscribed, nor even whether more will be subscribed, on to the 2,500,000\$ regardless of the failure of the loan. Evidently our municipal finances are not inspiring any great degree of confidence.

Bahia finances are evidently in bad repute. State Senator Augusto Franco asserts in an open letter that the 3,000,000\$ loan obtained from the Companhia Edificadora pays 13 per cent interest per annum, and paid in advance in interest and commissions 370,000\$. He also says that while the state treasury is groaning under these burdens, the government loaned 252,000\$ to the contractor of the Bahia and S. Francisco railway, without interest, payable in four bills, the last one (of 100,000\$) maturing on 30th June 1902. There is not a title of that kind of financial administration much nearer Rio than Bahia, if we are not mistaken.

Table showing returns of customs receipts for the month of June, with columns for 1900 and 1899, listing various goods and their values.

Table showing customs receipts of custom-houses for the month of June, with columns for 1900 and 1899, listing various goods and their values.

COMMERCIAL.

Table titled 'Rio de Janeiro, July 10th, 1900' showing par value of the Brazilian milreis (1500) in U.S. coin at various rates.

EXCHANGE. July 5.—The rising tendency of the market continued at the beginning of this week, and a fair business was reported. Official quotations on London were: Bank bills opening 11 1/16-11 1/8...

Table titled 'BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND' showing balance sheet for June 1900, with assets and liabilities.

Table titled 'LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED' showing balance sheet for June 1900, including capital, assets, and liabilities.

Table titled 'THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED' showing balance sheet for June 1900, including capital, assets, and liabilities.

Table titled 'LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED' showing balance sheet for June 1900, including capital, assets, and liabilities.

Table titled 'BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU BRÉSIL' showing balance sheet for June 1900, including assets and liabilities.

MARKET REPORT. Rio de Janeiro, 10th July, 1900. Coffee.—The market continues dull and uncertain, owing to the rise in exchange. Prices in foreign markets have likewise risen...

Table titled 'Ruling prices during the week for N. Y. Type' showing prices for various typesetting materials.

Table titled 'Daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro' showing data for July 1st through 7th, including receipts and shipments.

Table titled 'Monthly bulletin of the Santos coffee market during June' showing receipts, sales, base, shipments, and exchange rates.

Table showing movement in the coffee market during the twelve months of the crop-year ending June last, comparing with the two preceding years.

Table titled 'SANTOS' showing receipts of coffee during June, listing names of exporters and their respective quantities.

Victoria.

We are indebted to Messrs. Hard, Rand & Co. for the following returns of coffee exports from Victoria, Espirito Santo, during the crop year ending 30th June last:

Table with columns: Exporters, U. States, Europe, Coastwise, Total. Lists various exporters like Hard, Rand & Co., Fecher, Zinzen & Co., E. Wetzel & Co., Sundry.

Imports.

Flour.—The arrivals for the week were 2,000 barrels by the Orellana from Liverpool, 500 bags by the Cordillera from the River Plate and 6,000 barrels by the British Prince from New York.

Coffee.—The Patagonia brought 1,221 cases from Hamburg. Brokers quote 3800 to 4000 per case, 6800 for C. R. C. and 4000 to 4200 for other qualities.

Wool.—The receipts were 2,000 kegs by the British Prince from New York. Brokers continue to reduce the price and last week American wool was quoted from 80 to 600 per cent per pound wholesale.

Rice.—The Patagonia brought 750 bags from Hamburg, the Leabury 50,751, the Dutchess Anne 33,997, and the Amazona 40,011 all from Rangoon. The price has been reduced to 1500 per bag of new rice.

White Pine.—The Gandalf carried with a cargo of 57,540 feet, which was sold to arrive at 500 reis per foot.

Pitch Pine.—There were no receipts, and no changes in prices.

Swedish Pine.—There were no receipts, and no changes in prices.

Kerosene.—Only 2,500 cases entered this market last week from New York by the British Prince. We quote at 9000 per case wholesale.

Rosin.—Receipts nil. Market unchanged.

Turpentine.—No arrivals. Quotations are nominal.

Cement.—No receipts. The market continues unchanged.

Indian Corn.—There were no arrivals. Native is quoted from 9500 to 10000 per bag of 62 kilos.

Bran.—No entries. We quote at 4500 per bag.

Hay.—Arrived 1,500 bales by coastwise steamers. Prices suffering a reduction of 100 reis in kilo, and we now quote from 150 to 160 reis per kilo wholesale.

Coal.—The arrivals were 5,740 tons by the Llanana from Cardiff.

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

Table with columns: Name, Price. Lists Pernambuco and Maceio, Bahia and Aracaj, Campos, Angra and Paraty, Parahyba, Alcohol of 36 to 38 deg., ditto.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

JULY 3. LIVERPOOL.—Br. sp. County of Cardigan; 1,230 tons; Hughes; 47 ds coal to Gaz Company.

JULY 4. NEW YORK.—Amer. sc. Nantasket; 485 tons; Heath; lumber to Vieira Wenceslau Guimarães & Co.

RANGOON.—Br. bk. Amazona; 1,573 tons; Saunders; 115 ds; rice to John Moore & Co.

JULY 8. RANGOON.—Fr. bk. Duchess Anne; 1,114 tons; Andrian 130 ds; rice to H. Stoltz & Co.

Buenos Aires.—Nor. bk. Imperator; 993 tons; Gregersen; 17 ds; corn to order.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

JULY 3. TALTAL.—Br. sp. Manchester Castle; 1,992 tons; Griffiths; ballast.

JULY 8. BALTIMORE.—Amer. bk. Julia Rollins; 570 tons; Davies; coffee.

FREIGHTS.

Table with columns: Location, Freight Rate. Lists New York, Antwerp, Bremen, Rotterdam, Hamburg, Liverpool, Copenhagen, Genoa, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Havre, Trieste, Fiume, London, Southampton, Cape Town, Port Natal, East London, Delagoa Bay, Mossel Bay, Montevideo, B. Aires.

ENGAGEMENTS.

Table with columns: Location, Quantity, Agent. Lists Antwerp, River Plate, Cape of G. Hope, Genoa, Hamburg, Montevideo.

Table with columns: Name, Origin, Destination, Date. Lists New York, Odessa, Rotterdam, Saloique, Trieste.

Vessels Afloat & Chartered for Rio

Table with columns: Name, Origin, Destination, Date. Lists Adam W. Spies, Carnarvon Bay, Gazelle, Hanna Hoy, Harvest Queen, Lorraine, Lavigemore, Maria Emilia, Metropolis, Madonna dell'Orta, Principality, Triumpho, Vergine della Guardia, Valkyrie.

Arrivals of foreign steamers.

Table with columns: Date, Name, From, Consigned to. Lists July 2 Others, Orellana, Acon, Orissa, Cordillera, British P., Mainz, Patagonia, Minas, Leabury.

Departures of foreign steamers.

Table with columns: Date, Name, For, Cargo. Lists July 2 Sud, Netherfield, Goldsboro, Orissa, Hevelius, Orellana, Chilli, Britania, Cordillera, Pelotas, Martbara, Guildhall, Mainz, British Prince.

Calling at intermediate ports.

Foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, July 8th, 1900.

Table with columns: Name, Tons, Arrived, From, Consignees. Lists American, British, French, Norwegian vessels.

STOCKS AND SHARES

Table with columns: Name, Price. Lists Sales of Stocks and Shares, Apolices, Constructor, Republica, Minas de S. Jeronymo, V. F. Sapucahy, Melhoramentos no Brazil, Apolices, Constructor, Republica, Minas de S. Jeronymo, V. F. Sapucahy, Melhoramentos no Brazil.

Table with columns: Name, Price. Lists Constructor, Republica, Corcovado, V. F. Sapucahy, Jardim Botânico, Melhoramentos no Brazil, Sal e Navegação.

Banks.

Table with columns: Name, Price. Lists Constructor, Republica.

Cotton mills.

Table with columns: Name, Price. Lists Corcovado.

Railways.

Table with columns: Name, Price. Lists V. F. Sapucahy.

Tramways.

Table with columns: Name, Price. Lists Jardim Botânico.

Miscellaneous.

Table with columns: Name, Price. Lists Melhoramentos no Brazil, Sal e Navegação.

JULY 4.

Table with columns: Name, Price. Lists Apolices, Constructor, Republica, Corcovado, V. F. Sapucahy, Jardim Botânico, Melhoramentos no Brazil, Sal e Navegação.

Banks.

Table with columns: Name, Price. Lists Commercial, Constructor.

Cotton mills.

Table with columns: Name, Price. Lists Brazil Industrial.

JULY 5.

Table with columns: Name, Price. Lists Apolices, Constructor, Republica, Corcovado, V. F. Sapucahy, Jardim Botânico, Melhoramentos no Brazil, Sal e Navegação.

Cotton mills.

Table with columns: Name, Price. Lists Corcovado.

Railways.

Table with columns: Name, Price. Lists Uniao Sorocabana-Ituana, Sal e Navegação.

Miscellaneous.

Table with columns: Name, Price. Lists Sal e Navegação.

JULY 6.

Table with columns: Name, Price. Lists Apolices, Constructor, Republica, Corcovado, V. F. Sapucahy, Jardim Botânico, Melhoramentos no Brazil, Sal e Navegação.

Banks.

Table with columns: Name, Price. Lists Apolices, Constructor, Republica, Corcovado, V. F. Sapucahy, Jardim Botânico, Melhoramentos no Brazil, Sal e Navegação.

Railways.

Table with columns: Name, Price. Lists Uniao Sorocabana-Ituana, Sal e Navegação.

Miscellaneous.

Table with columns: Name, Price. Lists Sal e Navegação.

Table with columns: Name, Price. Lists Constructor, Depositos e Descantos, Republica.

Cotton mills.

Table with columns: Name, Price. Lists Progresso Industrial.

Railways.

Table with columns: Name, Price. Lists Uniao Sorocabana-Ituana R. R.

Miscellaneous.

Table with columns: Name, Price. Lists Centros Pastorais, Melhoramentos no Brazil, Sal e Navegação.

JULY 7.

Table with columns: Name, Price. Lists Apolices, Constructor, Republica, Corcovado, V. F. Sapucahy, Jardim Botânico, Melhoramentos no Brazil, Sal e Navegação.

Banks.

Table with columns: Name, Price. Lists Commercial, Republica, Rio e Matto Grosso.

Cotton mills.

Table with columns: Name, Price. Lists Brazil Industrial.

Railways.

Table with columns: Name, Price. Lists Uniao Sorocabana-Ituana, Sal e Navegação.

Miscellaneous.

Table with columns: Name, Price. Lists Melhoramentos no Brazil.

SATURDAY'S QUOTATIONS—S. PAULO.

Table with columns: Name, Price. Lists Banco Commercial e Industria, Constructor e Agricola, Credito Real da Carteira H., Lavradores, Mercantil de Santos, S. Paulo, Ribeirao Preto, Uniao de S. Carlos (all paid), Uniao de S. Paulo (all paid), Santos, Cia Agua e Luz, Antarcica, Argos Paulista, Fabric Paulista, Ferro Carril Sto. Amaro, Caz de S. Paulo, Italo Paulista, Lupton, Mechanica, Melhoramentos de Brotas, Mogyana (all paid), idem (at 20 days), Paulista, idem (at 30 days), Pogredior, Stupakoff, Telephonica, Uniao Sportiva, Viacao Paulista.

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