



THE RIO NEWS.

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NUMBER 29

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

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

CAIXA 352

PETROPOLIS METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Avenida Maracá, Desdoad, No. 3. English service at 4 p. m. Sundays. Portuguese services at 11 a. m. and 7-30 p. m. Sundays; 7-30 p. m. Wednesdays. Sunday School at 10 a. m.

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WEST COAST ITEMS.

—Deputy Walker Martinez threatens to disclose diplomatic secrets relative to Argentina.

—The loan recently asked for by the municipality of Lima was not covered and has been withdrawn.

—A Sure telegram of the 12th says a military diversion under the minister of war will leave for the Acre district in a few days.

—A Sure telegram says that President Pando, of Bolivia, has refused to negotiate with Chili unless that power grants Bolivia a seaport.

—National defence societies are being organized throughout the provinces in Peru. National development on peaceful lines would be much better.

—A Santiago newspaper says the Chilean government has instructed its representative at Buenos Aires to demand the immediate discontinuation of the frontier.

—In view of the exchange of compliments between Argentina and Peru, the Chilean students, secondly by various politicians, are preparing friendly manifestations to Uruguay and Paraguay.

—On the 13th a Chilean journal El Mercurio formally charged that various deputies were selling accounts of the secret discussions of congress to merchants who were using the information in speculations. If true, this is about the worst scandal we have thus far heard about Chili.

—Stormy scenes occurred in the Chilean congress during the past week, the members sometimes acting like lunatics. One deputy took possession of the speaker's bell and declared the session closed. Insults were exchanged freely, and patriotism was a drug on the market. It does not inspire much hope for the future when legislators conduct themselves more like mobs than orderly citizens.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The U. S. gunboat Wilmington is going up to Paraguay. It will be interesting to know if Argentina will follow Brazil's example and raise objections.

—From January 1st to May 31st a total of 1,520,832 tons of wheat arrived at Argentine ports for exportation, of which the port of Rosario received 643,710 tons.

—The June receipts of the Montevideo custom-house were \$603,138.71, showing an increase on the receipts of the same month in the two preceding years.

—In the sixteen regiments of artillery and cavalry of the Argentine army there are 3,347 horses and 2,456 mules, and 39 horses and 16 mules attached to infantry regiments.—Sport and Pastime.

—The financial situation in Paraguay is said to be most afflicting. All business is paralysed. Gold is at a premium of \$36! The situation is to be studied. Why not apply some consumption tax stamps?

—The Indians of Jujuy to the number of 3000 have risen in rebellion having found that civilisation means only a bare living wage part of the year so that others may have all the land and all the wealth. Arms have been sent to the sugar mills and it is said that most of the tribes have already returned to work.—B. A. Herald.

—In the province of Salta, department of Rivadavia, there are said to be 130 leagues covered with locusts, and that in Mendoza, the northern parts of Cordoba, Rioja, Catamarca, Santiago, Tucuman, the Chaco and Corrientes, the pest has not been got rid of. On the Paraguayan coast of the upper Paraná the locusts are said to cover an extension of seventy leagues.—Sport and Pastime, Buenos Aires.

—Mr. William C. Morris has petitioned congress for a subvention for his three schools of 500 dollars a month each. We are afraid he won't get it. All the available money is needed to pension the sisters, aunts, cousins, wet-nurses and retired washerwomen of the people who received a large salary for throwing away the nation's money to keep up a decent appearance at the opera.—Buenos Aires Herald.

—The municipality of Cerro Corá, in Misiones, are offering free grants of land, varying in size according to the number of persons in a family, to intending immigrants. The land produces tobacco, sugar cane, flax, indigo, olives, etc. There are also clearings of 100 hectares of land, sub-divided into lots of 24 hectares, belonging to government, which are for sale.—Sport and Pastime, Buenos Aires.

—On the 12th inst. The Montevideo Times celebrated its 12th anniversary, and its editor improves the opportunity to remind his readers that during all these years he has been able to do no more than make a bare living. This is to be sincerely regretted. Among all our exchanges there is not one more deserving of cordial and liberal support than The Montevideo Times. Mr. Denstone has done his work conscientiously and fearlessly. He has neither truckled to the government, nor to any aggressive private interests. He has discussed the affairs of the day with an open mind and independent spirit, and his opinions are always entitled to confidence. Such newspapers are rare, and it is therefore a duty to support them, for the good they do can not be overestimated. It would reflect positive discredit on the English colony of Montevideo were Mr. Denstone obliged to suspend publication for want of support.

—Since November last, when the first remount commission of the British government came here to purchase horses, no fewer than 20,854 animals have been exported to South Africa. These have been forwarded in twenty-seven vessels, the average length of the voyage being sixteen days, and their death rate from their embarkation to their landing in South Africa, only reached a total of 88 animals. These wonderful figures speak for themselves.—Buenos Aires Sport and Pastime, July 4.

—The United States must let it be understood in South America that territorial acquisition by force of arms will not be tolerated. Either the Washington government must take this stand or it must step aside and allow European powers to do so. This is the only logical sequence of its attitude on the Monroe doctrine. All the world knows that Chili is watching a chance to despoil Peru and Bolivia. It was not to the credit of the United States that it allowed the despoilment of Peru and Bolivia in the late war, but it must now define its policy and be prepared to follow it up. The only country which would do this is Chili and it should be notified of a halt in this direction. Buenos Aires Herald. [But how can Uncle Sam do so inconsistent a thing, neighbor? He is himself guilty of territorial acquisition by force of arms, and until his absorption of Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines is forgotten he will cut a very poor figure telling others not to do the same thing. Uncle Sam can not pose as a disinterested champion any longer.]

—A few days ago the President of the republic received a lengthy letter, evidently written by a person not very well educated, to the effect that the writer was able to reveal all the details of an extensive conspiracy against the present situation, which, as he was pressed for money, he would reveal for the modest consideration of \$5000. This sum was to be deposited in notes in a certain hole in the wall near the Electric Light factory, on Friday evening, when the writer would fetch it, leaving in return the documents making the promised revelation. The trick was a little too obvious and stale. Two detectives were set to watch the spot, and the writer promptly walked into the trap and was arrested. He proved to be a young man named Alfredo Duarte, from the interior. Without much ado he confessed that he had nothing to reveal, and was simply trying to make a little money, having no means of subsistence. He evidently did not hold a very high opinion of the President's acumen, and will now have to repent his want of judgment for a period in jail, where at all events he will not starve.—Montevideo Times, July 1.

CHILIAN AGITATION.

There is not an intelligent man in Chili or in the Argentine republic, who for a moment has been led to believe that the Argentine government has the remotest intention of invading Chilean territory or extending its dominion over disputed territory now in progress of settlement, previous to the decision of the court of arbitration. To do so would be a gratuitous illustration of hostility towards that country which does not exist. It would also be useless so far as any advantage goes, because when the arbitrator shall decide the question, any such snap judgment would not avail, except to exhibit the guilty grabber in a bad light. The agitation in Chili cannot be regarded as in any way the outcome of fear of aggression on the part of this republic, but as an item in a policy upon which the jingo element in Chilean politics has entered. Chili has her own views regarding her relations to Peru and Bolivia, and in order to carry out its schemes, it may be necessary to increase her armament, and to do this some motive must be put forward other than the true one, in order that the people of that country may respond to the cost and the call. If however Chili increases its war efficiency her neighbors must in self-defence do the same, and a return be had to the ruinous rivalry in armung.

If Chili continues to menace the peace of South America through her greed for territory, there must be a combination formed to checkmate the intrigue, and if it is necessary to arm, then must that be done. The government of Chili is not in this conspiracy, but there is a powerful party engaged in the work of undermining the government on this issue, and the breakdown of the health of the President gives them a chance they would not otherwise have had. It may be taken as certain that the Argentine government is closely watching the course of events there, and if this bellicose policy prevails it will be met with firmness none the less strong because calm. It is absolutely certain that the Argentine government will not retire one step from the territory occupied, until the decision of the court of arbitration has been given, and if Chili wants trouble on this issue it will be accommodated.—B. A. Herald, June 30.

—Dr. Martin Garcia Merou in his «Estudios Americanos» has brought out the fact that when the tax on alcohol was \$2 a gallon the revenue was \$15,900,000, while with a tax of 20 cents it had collected previously 90,000,000. When the tax was reduced from \$2 to 50 cents the receipts rose to \$55,600,000, showing that when taxation reaches a certain point it becomes profitable to defraud the government which is always done and can not be prevented. It was a curious fact that when the tax was a dollar a gallon the market price was about 90 cents.—Buenos Aires Herald.

Banks.

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

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

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

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

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THE CONSUMPTION TAXES.

As the government cherishes the hope that consumption taxes will compensate for the shrinkage in other sources of revenue, any information that can be obtained on this subject is very interesting. Full returns of the receipts from this source for the past half-year are not yet available, but those for the Rio de Janeiro custom-house and general revenue office have been made public for the half-year, and those for the other custom-houses for the first quarter. The receipts were as follows:

Gen'l Rev. Office (half-year).	6,260,240\$748
Rio de Janeiro custom-house (half-year).....	1,436,309\$927
Other custom-houses (1st quarter).....	6,835,161\$000
Total.....	14,531,711\$675

If these taxes continue during the whole year to be as productive as they were during the periods to which the foregoing figures refer, the respective receipts will amount to over 40,000,000\$. That they will do so is, however, very doubtful, for at Rio de Janeiro the returns for the 2nd quarter, in comparison with the 1st, show a decrease in receipts, and we suspect that there was a similar result elsewhere and that the decrease will continue during the rest of the year.

But, even if the product of these taxes should exceed 40,000,000\$, they will not, in our opinion, compensate for the shrinkage in other sources of revenue, since this shrinkage is the result of a corresponding shrinkage in the many classes of business transactions by means of which labor creates wealth and from which governments derive their revenue. At Rio de Janeiro, during the last half-year there was, for instance, a decrease of 59,194\$878 in the product of the railway transportation tax, of 84,083\$752 in that of the tax on the transfer of government bonds and vessels, of 33,450\$912 in that of the tax on the transfer of real estate, of 137,912\$440 in that of the tax on industries and professions and of 69,942\$132 in that of the tax on dividends.

These figures, as well as those relating to the decrease in the product of import duties show that less business was done in this half year than in the corresponding period of 1899. For this result consumption taxes and gold duties are largely responsible. For they have absorbed capital on which business men had counted for other purposes, and in this way they have restricted trade and in many instances prevented the fulfilment of obligations, thus not only injuring credit but also causing much pecuniary loss. The business failures and the restriction of trade that have ensued have thrown many persons out of employment, converting them from producers into mere consumers. One of the symptoms of this state of

affairs is the excess of withdrawals over deposits at the government savings bank at Rio de Janeiro, which in June amounted to no less than 1,066,442\$795, the deposits being 1,760,152\$ and the withdrawals 2,826,594\$795.

It is moreover necessary to deduct from the product of consumption taxes the cost of collecting them, which is officially estimated at 1,500,000\$ per annum. And it is also necessary to bear in mind that the army of office-holders, for which they are a pretext, might otherwise be employed in some useful industry.

And, finally, the espionage and black-mailing, of which they are a fruitful source, corrupt and degrade the people. These are some of the reasons why we do not think that the addition of 40,000,000\$ per annum to the sums squandered by the government is a compensation for the immense harm caused by consumption taxes.

From the London Morning Leader, May 24.

SCRIPTURES IN SCOTCH.

A SPECIMEN PASSAGE FROM THE SERMON ON THE MOUNT.

We gave yesterday some particulars of the Scottish version of the New Testament which is shortly to be published by Mr. Gardner, of Paisley. We now give a specimen passage from the Sermon on the Mount (St. Matthew, chapter v.).
And, seoin' the thrang o' folk, he gaed up intil a muntain; and when he wæs suttendoun, his disciples gather'd aboot.
2. And he open'd his mouth, and instructit them; and quo he:
3. «Happy the spirits that are lown and cunnie: for the kingdom o' Heeven is waitin' for them!
4. «Happy they that are makin their maen: for they sal fin' comfort and pece!
5. «Happy the lowly and meek o' the yirth: for the yirth sal be their an' haddie!
6. «Happy they whase hunger and drouth are a' for holiness: for they shall be stegh'd!
7. «Happy the pitifu': for they sal win pitie theirsels!
8. «Happy the pure heartit: for their een sal dwell upon God!
9. «Happy the makkers-up o' strife: for they sal be countit for bairns o' God!
10. «Happy the ill-treatit aunes for the sake o' gude: for they se lae the kingdom o' God!
11. «Happy sal ye be when folk sal misca' ye, and ill-treat ye, and say a' things again ye wrangouslie for my sake!
12. «Joy ye, and be blythe! for yere meed is great in Heeven! for e'en sae did they till the prophets afore ye!
13. «The saut o' the yirth ar ye: but gin the saut lue lint its tang, hoo's it to be sauti? Is it no clean useles? To be cuisten out, and trauch't' under folk's feet.
14. «Ye are the world's licht. A toon biggit on a hill-top is aye seen.
15. «Nor wad men licht a crusic, and pit it weath a cog, but set it up; and it gies licht to a' the hoose.
16. «Sae lat yere licht gang abraid among men: bid that, seoin' yere gude works they may gie God glorie.
17. «Think-na I am come to do awa' wi' the Law, or the Prophets: I se no come to do awa', but to bring to pass!
18. «For truly say I t'ye, Till Heeven and Yirth dwine awa, ae jot or ae little fails-na o' a' the Law, till a' comes to pass!
19. «Than, wha breaks ane o' thae weest' commanda, and gars ithers sae do, he sal be ca'd suna i' the kingdom o' Heeven: but wha sal keep them, and spread them abraid, he sal be ca'd heigh i' the kingdom o' Heeven.
20. «For I say till ye, Gin yere gudness gang un' you't the Scrib's and Pharisees, ne'er sal ye win intil the kingdom o' Heeven!
21. «Ye ken hoo it wæs spoken till the folk o' yore: 'Ye maunna kill,' and whasae kills is in danger o' the Court.'
22. «But say I t'ye, Whasae is angry wi' his brither-man, sal be in danger o' the Court; and wha sal say till his brither-man, 'Gonyel!' sal be in danger o' the Council: but wha sal say 'Fule!' sal be in danger o' the fire o' hell!
23. «Sae, gin ye feelh yere offeran till the altar-place, and that bethink ye o' a sairness in a brither's mind anent ye,
24. «Pit down yere gift ferrent the offeran-stance, and laud awa; first, be at ae wi' yere brither-man, and synce come and offer yere gift!
25. «Mak up wi' yere enemy while ye are yet i' the highway wi' him; sae as he gies ye-na ower till the judge, and the judge till the officer, and ye be cuisten until the prison.
26. «Truly say I t'ye, ye come-na oot till ye ha paid the last bodie!
27. «Ye hae heard it said lang syne, 'Ye sanna commit adultery.'
28. «But say I t'ye, Whasae sits his een on a wumman wi' desire, has e'en e'en com-mittit the sin wi' her in his heart!
29. «And gin yere richt ee ensuare ye, oot wi' t' and cast it frae ye! It is for yere gude that ae member sould be destroy't and no that yere hail body sould fa' intil hell!

"Sub Rosa" column, Morning Leader, June 18.

THE OTHER POINT OF VIEW.

The cares of empire rest heavily upon the man in the last train. The worried Titan (very weary and somewhat tight) has scarcely learnt to talk glibly about kopjes and laagers when he has suddenly to turn one eye on Ching-chong-fu and his foolish fellow-countrymen, while the other is fixed on the golden stool in Ashanti. There is nothing like being a member of an Imperial race to bring home to one's mind the great truth contained in the old lady's remark, "Well, there, there's always something."

Now I know that I must not speak well of the Boxers, for they have suddenly become greater scoundrels in popular estimation than the Boer himself, yet I cannot escape from the suspicion that perhaps the gentle Boer is misunderstood. He yells "Foreign devil!" at all those who are not of his nation, I know, but to do otherwise would be un-Chinese, would mark him out as a pro-foreigner and a Little China-man. His unpleasant methods which we denounce so vigorously are his notions of patriotism.

Do not our great perfervid patriots do even the same? Ellis Ashmead Bartlett entertains and preaches the "foreign devil" doctrine in season and out of season, as becomes one of alien birth. Indeed, I have noticed when talking with my friend the man in the last train that if you analyse his patriotism it rests not upon love of this country so much as hatred of all others. And that is the case with the Boer, too. He has the approval of the gracious lady who occupies the throne of his country. He has the clergy of the Established Church of his land on his side. The secret societies (the Primrose Leagues) are with him. He "meficks" in his strange uncouth way, and is ready to pull the pigtail of any fellow who fails to pay proper respect to his own national anthem.

I suppose that these patriotic warriors have their songs too. Cannot one imagine some such ditty as "Rule Manchuria," ending up with a rousing chorus stating that "Boxers never, never, never shall be slaves?" If they sing this sufficiently often, and if they wave the flag adorned with the yellow and writhing dragon, then in what way are they inferior to our own demonstrators of the street? The principle (if any) seems to be very much the same.

Moreover, the Boer has a contempt for the so-called rights of property, when his blood is up, and when he and his friends are sufficiently numerous to riot with impunity. Perhaps he has heard of the Imperial proceedings at Scarborough and Stratford-on-Avon and elsewhere, and is paying us a tribute of that sincerest form of flattery, imitation. I only suggest these things as possible, for really when one studies the question from the pro-Boer point of view he appears to be inspired by feelings and motives not unlike those which command respect here at home.

I can fancy the fellow as he loots, and tears up railways, saying with a grin that he is only pegging out claims for posterity, that he is standing at the parting of the ways, and must not shrink from the responsibilities inherited from his ancestors as a member of a Great Race. His reverence for Old Institutions ought to satisfy even the Duke of Cambridge. Yet the poor fellow is regarded as a monster of vice for doing that which is considered virtuous by ourselves, so true is it that circumstances alter cases.

And who shall say that poor Li-ah's notion of sane and unaggressive Imperialism is not as good as that entertained by some very distinguished statesmen in our own favored little island. It is true that the Boer murders missionaries, but it should be remembered that from his point of view they are non-conformists, and many a "sane and unaggressive" Imperialist in our midst would regard such a short way with Dissenters as a religious duty. I hope no one will suppose that I express approval of these displays of Chinese patriotism, for I am not an Imperialist (New Style)—but if I were I should feel bound to extend the right hand of fellowship to the pigtailed patriot and embrace him as a Boer and a brother.

From N. Y. Journal of Commerce, June 8.

THE BUBONIC PLAGUE RUMORS.

New York, June 7, 1900.

Editor of the Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin:

Sir,—With regard to the current talk about the plague in Rio it has become the custom now to make sensational business out of any reports in regard to this disease, no matter where it appears.

To go back to the time when the J. W. Taylor arrived in New York last November with a supposed death from plague, it may be worth while considering that the owners of the steamer, who suffered so much from the treatment she received at this port, have found it to their interests to thoroughly investigate the case. They found that the man who died on the steamer in November had previously been in the hospital in Antwerp, on account of syphilis, and was taken on as one of the crew previous to the J. W. Taylor leaving Antwerp for Brazil. When this man arrived in Brazil his case broke out again, and he was sent to a hospital in Santos. From thence he was taken on board the Taylor, supposedly cured, but he died on the voyage to New York and was buried at sea. There was no doctor on board, and no one has ever been able to define his case unless it is by his antecedents, and the owners of the J. W. Taylor claim to have

investigated the matter to establish the above facts. On any of the steamers that have come to the United States from Brazil since then there has not a single case of sickness developed or been reported, and in about two hundred steamers from Brazil for Europe since October last nothing has been heard of any case of sickness. Steamships from Brazil are not quarantined in Europe, although boats like those of the Royal Mail and the Messageries Maritimes make the trip from Brazil to Europe in about fifteen days.

In Rio de Janeiro a list of deaths is given out daily, showing the number of all diseases. In former days there was never a day when some deaths from syphilis were not officially reported in the papers.

The Brazilian authorities and medical and commercial men down there seem to have found it to their advantage to attribute a good many deaths to bubonic plague and continually report in this shape. According to the last reports there have been 24 deaths in three weeks, say one per day, and in a population of 750,000 people (twenty times as large as Santos) this does not seem at all extraordinary, as compared with twelve deaths in Santos for the same period last year.

Europe evidently takes no notice of this bubonic story, as the markets themselves show, and at all ports in Europe steamers from Brazil are admitted without hindrance. They not only have a larger scope of communication there, but also much greater interests at stake, and if there were a disease in the form of an epidemic they would not only know it but would use the utmost possible precaution.

If the sickness in Brazil, so-called bubonic plague, is really of that character, then it seems to have taken all at once a very mild form, which is not consistent with this disease in actuality. There has not been a captain or a merchant who has arrived here from Brazil who may be credited with understanding the conditions in those ports, who is able to say anything different, and it would seem that all confirm the idea that the sickness is not of a serious nature and is simply used as an instrument for other purposes, and the merchants of this country will find this out and ultimately learn to what extent sensational frights can be gotten up. Of this we have a good sample already in San Francisco, and it may be said that in San Francisco conditions are far more favorable to the development of bubonic disease, on account of the large proportion of Chinese there, or Asiatic people, the character and history of the disease showing that Asia is its home. Asiatics suffering where white people entirely escape.

VERITAS.

S. PAULO FACTS.

The only possible thing to write about at the present time is Exchange. In the all-absorbing interest of that, other subjects are monotonous and unworthy of mention. It enters so fully into the life of every one, it is such an individual question that the discussion about it is perennial. Each day the subject is flogged out on all sides with unceasing vigor. Everyone is worried to death by the never-ending topic, and yet it is the prop and pith of all conversation. When customery comforts, may, even necessities of life, are threatened, the mouth speaketh out of much fulness of heart. In those eight letters of the word is contained much more than at first sight appears. It spells out for a nation its history, while for the individual it expresses every range between affluence and want. In fact, for many, *Ex* is the algebraical factor of an equation which they spend most of their lives in trying to solve. To the schoolboy *ac*, with its varying values, is a source of never-ending trouble; after years of battling with it, he can still ask: "And what is it?" And who has found a satisfactory solution for the unknown in this grimmer equation? Yesterday 7, today 12, to-morrow 11, it is Proteus in its ungraspable variety. Explanations of all kinds are rife—Rothschild, the government, speculative manipulation, improved condition of the country's business, reduced importation—but as in the Bishop and Caterpillar "nobody knows". One daily paper, in noting the dislocation of business caused by the fluctuation in exchange, says that if the government were jealous for the honor of the nation, it would put an end to such a state of affairs. Another laments: "We suffer patiently while our flesh is torn from us fibre by fibre." It regrets that the beautiful woods and fertile land are made so little use of, but that instead that the appetite is dulled by the unhealthy stimulus of speculation. It thinks that the height reached corresponds to an improved condition, and wishing that it should not drop, calls for some righteous one to scourge the speculators from the temple.

The old "Praça", after remaining unoccupied for more than a year, is now being fitted up as a federal government offices.

At the beginning of this year a law came into force inflicting fines upon those who failed to put certain stamps on receipted bills. As it was only published on the official paper, there were many who were unaware of its provisions. Many therefore have unwittingly transgressed, and consider themselves hardly treated when called upon to pay the heavy fine. Representations have been made to the government, who, it is to be hoped, will make a postponement of the date on which the law should come into operation.

To prevent further conflicts between the Camara agents and the police, the prefeito of S. Paulo has issued a memorandum calling upon the agents to abstain from giving any cause of offence, and if they should be dis-

turbed in the performance of their duties by the police, they are not to resist, but to forward complaints through the proper channel. Certainly very good advice, but until the limits of municipal authority are clearly defined, it is another case of the Musketeers of the King versus those of the Cardinal.

On Friday evening was held in Rotisserie Sportsman a concert in aid of the Indian Famine Fund. An attractive program was provided, which was successfully carried out. At its conclusion Mr. Lupton thanked those who had helped such a good cause. Mr. D. MacNicol, the indefatigable organizer, Professors Bastiani and Chiapparelli, D. Elvira Brandão, Mrs. Walker, the Misses Krug, N. Gray, N. Tomkins, Messrs. Macedo de Oliveira, E. J. Macdonald, Greenland, and Vainorden, and thought that they had been most heroic in coming off so famously when incommoded by the prevailing influenza. The amount collected at the door will be augmented by a collection in church for the convenience of those who were not present.

A correspondent writes a note to the editor courteously telling him that from time to time he finds opinions expressed in its columns with which he cannot agree. This is the case with the editor himself, and in fact it is true of every paper which he reads. We fear there is no help for this unless we quit reading. We never sat down at the table of an hotel that we did not find on the bill of fare, dishes we did not like, but in that case we tried to find out whether we could make out a dinner from what we did like, and let the other things alone. He is not a clever man who cannot get out of almost any newspaper what it costs. Nothing we buy gives so much for so little. Mentine papers, mankind and the world are full of things which do not please us.—Buenos Aires Herald.

A German Couple without children, offer their services, the wife as first class cook and the man as waiter. Write to this office. (51)

F. W. SPRENGER,

SCHNEIDER,

RUA DA ALFANDEGA 40.

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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.

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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-mounted bath-rooms provided with hot and cold water.

The hotel is specially adapted for families, for whose comfort and convenience nothing will be found lacking. It contains a large drawing-room, and its dining-room opens on verandahs overlooking the garden. Special attention will be given to orders by mail and telegraph.

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TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

SUMMARY FROM DAILY PRESS.

Great Britain.

JULY 10.—A Shanghai telegram says it is officially reported that the Empress reassumed power in China on June 30th, nominating Kung-Lu prime minister. The Empress thanks her viceroys for their assistance in the conflict which has imperiled foreigners, and asks that they should continue to protect them. Another telegram says that Prince Tuan, the chief of the Boxers, continues to act as president of the ministry. An American regiment has arrived at Taku. A Daily Telegraph dispatch says the French contingent in China will consist of 9,223 soldiers, comprising 4 regiments infantry and 8 batteries of artillery, and 1000 sailors. Austria will send another warship and two battalions of infantry to China. In the house of commons Mr. Brodick stated that Japan would intervene without imposing conditions. A Tien-Tsin telegram of the 14th says the artillery duel about the town continues. Mr. Brodick says the government will not now express an opinion on the French occupation of Ighil in Africa. Lord Roberts telegraphs that Gen. Clements occupied Bethlehem, Free State, on the 7th inst. An epidemic of enteric fever has broken out among the British forces at Senekal.

JULY 11.—The Russians have invaded China from the Siberian frontier. Shanghai telegrams state nothing in regard to the foreign diplomats at Peking. The Daily Telegraph says the European foreign offices know exactly what happened, but are delaying publication in order not to embarrass the negotiations in progress (which is quite characteristic of European diplomacy. It is the diplomacy of the silly ostrich). The Daily Express says 22,000 Japanese have landed at Taku. The Daily Telegraph, however, says 15,000 Japanese are expected at Tien-Tsin in 8 days. Via Shanghai the Daily Mail learns that the Emperor Kwang Hsu has issued a message dated 2nd inst. asking the foreign powers to assist him in suppressing the Boxers. The Times learns from Odessa that Turkey refuses to permit Russian transports with troops for China to pass through the Dardanelles. The Boxers reached Tien-Tsin on the 4th, but were repelled, the allies suffering severe losses in the fight. In four days fighting at Tien-Tsin the Russians have had 200 killed. The Chinese bombardment of that city continued on the 8th inst. Telegrams from the Gold Coast report the arrival of Sir Frederick Mitchell Hodgson at Cape Coast Castle, having escaped from Comassie where he had been besieged by the Ashantes. The Canadian Pacific company has advised the admiralty that it can transport an unlimited number of troops from Quebec to Hong Kong.

JULY 12.—The Boers are reported to have attacked the suburbs of Port Arthur, but were repulsed. Li-Hung-Chang has again been called to Peking. The Foreign Office has received telegrams from Shanghai confirming the massacre of foreigners in Peking, including the foreign ministers. The Boxers have invaded Manchuria. At Tien-Tsin the allies are bombarding the Chinese quarter. A German contingent has landed at Tsung tan in order to surround the rebels. On July 10th, says the Daily Telegraph, the Germans had a sharp fight with the Boxers at Kiao-Tsehoon. The Times dispatch says 12,000 rebels encamped 12 miles from Taku, were captured and burnt by the rebels. Admiral Seymour telegraphed on the 7th that the 10,000 allies in Tien-Tsin are insufficient to meet the Chinese attacking that city. The Standard says that up to 5th July two foreign legations in Peking had not been destroyed. Lord Roberts telegraphs from Pretoria that the Boers had captured Collicals, 18 miles from that city, with a large number of prisoners and two cannons. He also states that the Boers had repelled the advance posts at Derdepoot. A number of Boer prisoners are to be transported to Ceylon.

JULY 13.—Further confirmation has been received of the massacre of Europeans in Peking, and also of the burning of the legations and churches. The victims while still alive were thrown into the flames, while others were dragged through the streets. The British legation was besieged 18 days. Those who had taken refuge there were all massacred. It is also reported that the Emperor and Dowager Empress had been assassinated. A Daily Express telegram from Shanghai says two large Chinese armies are marching from Peking and Paoting-fou to the southern provinces, where the Boxers and rebel troops are committing depredations. The Daily Mail is advised from Shanghai that the last two foreign legations in Peking were destroyed on July 7th. All the foreign ministers were killed, except two, whose names are not given. The Daily Telegraph says that Li-Hung-Chang has again decided not to go to Peking. An Odessa telegram to the Standard says Russia will have about 200,000 men under arms in the Amoor region, ready for any eventuality. A Taku dispatch says the Chinese government issued an edict June 17th calling upon the viceroys to send troops to Peking to suppress the Boxers and rebellious troops under Prince Tuan. From South Africa Lord Roberts telegraphs that his rear-guard was attacked by the Boers on Monday. On the 11th at Niesnek, 18 miles from Pretoria, the Boers attacked the British right flank. The battle lasted all day. Reinforce-

ments were sent but arrived too late, the Lincolnshire regiment losing heavily in killed and wounded, and losing about 100 prisoners and 2 guns. Lord Roberts also telegraphs that the Boers had attacked Krugersdorp, south of Pretoria, but the issue was not known. The British have occupied all the positions in the vicinity of Riefontein. Gov. Sir F. M. Hodgson and family have arrived at Accra, on the Gold Coast.

JULY 14.—The European residents of Wenchau have abandoned that city and their property has been destroyed by the Boxers. Fears are entertained that the Boxers will soon attack Canton. The fugitives from Wenchau have arrived at Ningpo. The Daily Express says the Chinese are attempting to divert the Pei-ho river into a new channel away from Tien-Tsin. A London telegram received from China, but dispatches received affirm that the foreign legations in Peking were safe and sound up to the 5th inst. No telegram has been received from any European source in Peking in regard to the alleged massacre of the foreign diplomats. The last authentic communication was from Sir Richard Hart, dated 24th June, who said a report was current that there had been a general massacre of all foreigners in Peking on the 7th (June), but which report had not been confirmed. The allied powers continue to send reinforcements to China—the contingents aggregated 40,000 Russians, 37,000 Japanese, 15,000 Indians besides the British marines in the field, 15,000 Germans, 7,500 French, 5,000 Italians and 5,000 Americans—in all about 125,000 men. The declarations of the United States and Germany against the partition of China has created a good impression, and the Times says that Great Britain also wants free commerce in China. In spite of this it is said the European powers are not harmonious on the subject. According to Mr. Brodick Russia insists on being considered the pre-dominating power in China, and even in England there is a feeling in favor of this because of perils from Japanese influence. (Bah! The old women who feel like that should be retired from public life!)

The Transvaal Boers are seeking to draw away the British troops sent to surround Gen. Dewet, by making audacious attacks on the British forces in southern Transvaal. During the past week they put hors du combat 600 men of the British forces. At Nitralsnek they captured the greater part of a division (3) of cavalry and 90 men of the Lincolnshire regiment, besides taking two guns. The last quotation of the Brazilian 1889 loan to-day was 65 3/4. The fall in exchange is attributed to London buyers' specials to the Journal, to the manipulations of the English Bank (which bank) in favor of the syndicate which guaranteed the issue of the late S. Paulo Railway debenture loan, which was not taken up by the public. The Bank of England reserve is below 19 millions and consolidated are quoted at 98 1/2.

JULY 15.—The governor of Shanghai has advised the British consul at Shanghai that the Boxers were to make a final assault on the foreign legations on July 7. The allies at Tien-Tsin are fortifying themselves. It is said they have defeated the Chinese in two important engagements. Admiral Seymour telegraphs that the Japanese have captured 4 guns and that the Europeans had burned the arsenal west of Tien-Tsin. He adds that 1,500 Americans have arrived there. The Chinese governors of Shansi and Honan have joined the Boxers. From Capetown it is telegraphed that 10,000 Boers under President Steyn occupy Ratfneek, 15 miles from Pretoria.

JULY 16.—The Daily Mail to-day gives particulars of the massacre of foreigners in Peking on the 7th inst. Having exhausted their ammunition the foreigners were unable to repel the attacks on the British legation, and all perished. The allies sustained a defeat on the 13th at Tien-Tsin, being repulsed in an attack on the Chinese batteries. Their losses in killed were 150 Russians, 40 British, 30 Americans, 58 Japanese and 25 French. The wounded were killed by the Chinese. The governor of Kwang-si has joined the Boxers. The Times says the Russians are marching on Peking from the amoor region.

United States.

JULY 11.—A New York dispatch announces the discovery of a conspiracy to assassinate President McKinley. The conspirators are Cubans and Spaniards and the reason, his failure to give independence to Cuba as promised. The disclosure is made by a conspirator who becomes repentant, and the information was given to the secretary of the committee of the republican party. (That settles it! It looks like campaign material!) Two of the conspirators have been arrested. A commercial reciprocity treaty between Germany and the United States has been signed, many and it has been ratified that 168

JULY 12.—It has been stated that 168 lives were lost in the Hoboken disaster of June 30. The steamer Saules which was sunk at the time, has been floated. Twenty-four bodies were found on board, which are included in the total given.

JULY 13.—Secretary Hay has telegraphed to Minister Conger at Peking through the assistance of the Chinese minister at Washington. It is stated that the allied powers will lay a cable from the base of operations to Port Arthur or Yokohama. The American consul at Shanghai says the Boxers and rebels were bombarding the foreign legations at Peking on the 7th inst.

JULY 14.—The American consuls at Shanghai and Hong Kong confirm the barbarous massacre of foreigners in Peking. (How can they know?) They recount the tortures in-

flicted on the diplomats. They state that M. de Giers, Russian minister, and his wife were thrown into a cauldron of boiling water, and the Chinese danced about them during the torture. (We are disinclined to believe the story.) President McKinley has put into execution the new commercial accord between the United States and Germany.

JULY 15.—In case it is proved that the American minister at Peking has been assassinated, the Chinese minister at Washington will be given his passports. A telegram from New York says a third party is to be organized for the presidential election. (Of course, this dispatch ignores the crank parties.)

JULY 16.—In Chicago a mob attempted to assault the Chinese quarter, but were prevented by the police.

France.

JULY 10.—At Toulon 800 marines embarked for China to-day. The Figaro says the French forces in China will be commanded by Gen. Voiron. A credit of fourteen millions francs was to-day voted by the deputies. The French chambers closed their sessions to-day. At the last moment the senate rejected the Boer delegates were received in special audience by Minister Delcasse. They also visited the municipal council where they had an enthusiastic reception.

JULY 11.—After adjournment yesterday the senate resolved to reconsider its vote on the reduction in the duties on Brazilian coffee. A Canton telegram says the rebels surrounding the foreign legations at Peking are dispersing. Vice Admiral Pottier will command the French fleet in Chinese waters.

JULY 12.—Having nothing better to do, Deputies Gerault-Richard and Joseph Lasies (anti-semitic) fought a duel to-day, the latter being slightly wounded. The Paris police have captured six counterfeiters of Brazilian paper money.

JULY 13.—The holders of the Spanish foreign loans have agreed to a reduction of 50 centimes on each coupon, this reduction to be applied to the redemption of the debt.

JULY 14.—With the closing of congress comparative calm has resulted. (This is becoming the case everywhere. The average legislator is becoming an element of disorder rather than a maker of laws.) The Mediterranean French squadron has arrived at Cherbourg. It is said that Vicomte Lavour de Saint Fortunade will not return to the French legation at Rio de Janeiro. Telegrams from Shanghai state that telegraphic communication has been re-established between Tien Tsin and Taku.

Italy.

JULY 11.—To-day the deputies approved the commercial treaty with the United States, the modus vivendi with Greece, and the Simplon tunnel convention with Switzerland. JULY 14.—The embarkation of troops for China will occur at Naples next Wednesday. The Daily News says that after the departure of these two battalions, four more will be sent. Various Italian journals urge the government to send more troops. (Much better consider the taxpayer and keep them at home!)

Germany.

JULY 14.—The financial pressure continues in Berlin. The June balance of the Reichs bank shows a decrease of 66 millions of marks, and an increase in circulation of 236 millions.

JULY 10.—The Emperor William left to-day on a cruise up the coast of Norway.

JULY 11.—Dr. Mumm'de Swarzenstein has been appointed as German minister at Peking.

JULY 12.—Maj. Gen. von Lessel will command the German forces in China. German troops are to be sent to Tsin-Tao. The German government has freighted ten steamers to carry troops to China. Count de Balow says the German brigade sailing for China will be composed of eight battalions infantry, three cuirassiers cavalry and four batteries artillery. He says Germany does not desire the partition of China. (This should be noted.)

CRICKET AT ICARAHY.

RIO VS. NICTHEROY.

The fixtures on the match cards read for the 15/15th July, Rio vs. River Plate, but owing to the so-called 'speteo' our southern friends were deprived of their visit, and the above match was arranged to take its place on the 14th and 15th inst.

There was a good attendance of spectators, and the match resulted in a hard earned victory for Nictheroy by one wicket. When the game had been about an hour in progress, W. T. Slater, in fielding a ball driven by Jackson, had the misfortune of splitting and putting his thumb out of joint. E. V. Morrissy being called upon to fill the vacancy, and in the second innings of Rio E. Morrissy was unfortunate in meeting with a similar accident.

Rio won the toss and decided to go first to the wicket. Jackson and Tatum faced the bowling of Stutfield and Ginnis, but the score had only reached 6 when the latter was caught and bowled by Stutfield, his individual score being 5. Ch. Robinson filled the vacancy, and by steady cricket the total was raised to 36 before he was caught by Stutfield off Conolly. Pierce soon got to work by lifting a ball from Conolly on to the boundary near the Pavilion, and on attempting a similar stroke was well caught by Total—3 for 40.

Slater joined Jackson and some lively cricket was then witnessed, as in a very short time he compiled 19, when lunch time was called, the score standing at 66, of which Jackson had 21 to his credit.

On resuming play at 1 p.m., Jackson made all the scoring, and on Mawson being put on to bowl he got Slater's wicket without any addition to his score. Wheatley followed in and quickly hit up 28, before losing Jackson's partnership, the latter being caught behind the wicket by Latham off Ginnis for 11. He played innings of 40. With the exception of C. Henderson, who made a useful 11, the remaining batsmen were quickly disposed of, the total standing at 142, of which 7 were extras.

After the usual interval Nictheroy sent E. Morrissy and Conolly to face the bowling of Jackson and Slater. Runs came slowly but the score was carried to 30 before E. Morrissy was caught by Henderson off Manners for a patient innings of 15. F. Morrissy made 8 before he was caught by Jackson off Slater, and R. Morrissy filled the vacancy and hit 25, which included a 6, lifting a ball from Manners right out of the grounds. He was however finely caught by Jackson off his own bowling when the score stood at 79. Conolly meanwhile played a very steady game and had 19 to his credit when he was caught by Pierce behind the wicket off Slater. Mawson and Lomas each made 9, Ginnis and Tootal being the two not out when stumps were drawn for the day, the score standing at 98 for 6 wickets.

At 10 a.m. on the 15th Ginnis and Tootal faced the deliveries of Slater and Jackson and runs were added at a very slow pace; the total was however taken to 120 before the 7th wicket was captured. E. V. Morrissy followed in and played a dashing game, and with the assistance of Stutfield quickly raised the total to 164 before the latter was caught and bowled by Jackson for a useful 13. E. V. Morrissy's innings of 38 was a fine display of cricket.

In their second attempt, Rio fared badly, all the side being out for the small total of 79. Jackson, Tatum and Pierce reached double figures, and the result of the match appeared to be an easy walk over for Nictheroy, who only required 58 runs to win. So well however did the Rio men play that no less than eight of the Nictheroy wickets fell before the necessary runs were obtained. Only Conolly succeeded in scoring double figures but it was a very useful innings and won Nictheroy the match.

The scores were :

RIO.

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Includes N. W. Jackson, E. Latham, b. Ginnis, V. Tatum, c. and b. Stutfield, etc.

Second Innings.

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Includes N. W. Jackson, c. Ginnis, b. Conolly, V. Tatum, c. Sub, b. Stutfield, etc.

NICTHEROY.

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Includes E. Morrissy, c. Henderson, b. Manners, C. A. Conolly, c. Pierce, b. Slater, etc.

Total.

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Includes E. Morrissy, retired hurt, C. A. Conolly, not out, F. Morrissy, c. Jackson, b. Slater, etc.

Total.

—It is said that President Campos Salles will be accompanied in his visit to Buenos Aires in September by his minister of foreign affairs, minister of marine and by General Canturia representing the minister of war.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 17th, 1900.

IN ADDITION to what we have previously written in regard to the errors of the sanitary authorities of this city in their treatment of an alleged epidemic of bubonic pest, there is still another error which merits serious attention—that of quarantine restrictions. It has been clearly demonstrated that these expensive restrictions are comparatively worthless. They rarely prevent the spread of an epidemic disease unless all communication is rigidly closed, and even then running water will carry it, as has occurred with cholera. A sanitary cordon at Santos did not prevent the alleged pest from appearing in S. Paulo, nor rigorous non-intercourse in Argentina against Paraguay prevent outbreaks in Rosario and Buenos Aires. The same result has been noted with cholera, which breaks through sanitary cordons and quarantines with the greatest ease. That it is necessary to take precautions and to adopt measures for checking the progress of an epidemic disease, no one will dispute, but what are they to be? Shall they be limited to restrictions upon travel and commerce, or shall we take the broader view that the only true safeguard is that of rendering ourselves less subject to infection? Money enough is spent in quarantine stations, quarantines and sanitary organizations every year on this coast to cover a considerable part of the cost of cleaning up the cities and keeping them free from epidemic disease. Taking the present epidemic as an example, the money spent on purely restrictive measures would have gone far toward putting this city in a better sanitary condition. To spend a thousand contos on sanitary inspectors, sanitary guards, lazarettos, boats, desinfectants, bacteriological laboratories, etc., is practically a waste of the money as long as nothing is done to improve the sanitation of the city. To spend money on destroying vegetable gardens and in restricting commerce in certain articles of food, is simply to prepare the way for a more virulent form of the epidemic. What we want are clean streets, clean habitations, good drainage, good water, cheap and wholesome food and a better knowledge of the laws of health. Absolutely nothing is done to instruct the people, free public baths are unknown, and sanitary precautions are limited to the use of disinfectants which make a strong smell. Sprinkling carbolic acid about a house may give a sense of security, but it is of doubtful utility. Soap and water would really be far better. It should be remembered that for a debilitated, starving and dirty people there can be no sure protection against epidemic disease, and money expended on artificial restrictions will be thrown away.

A TELEGRAM from Paris on the 11th explains the conflicting telegrams of the preceding day in regard to the approval of the reciprocity agreement. The senate first approved the accord, and then in a subsequent session re-

considered the vote and rejected it. The reasons for this singular and contradictory action are not given, nor do we know whether the vote is final. If it is final, then the accord is at an end and Brazil must impose the maximum tariff on French imports, or confess that it was adopted *para inglex ver*.

UNDER the orders of the director-general of public health, who should be termed the promoter-general of public misery, the police and firemen have continued their shameful work of destroying the vegetable gardens in this city, thus prejudicing and impoverishing a deserving class of poor people without any corresponding benefit to the public. A greater injustice was never perpetrated, and it reflects no credit on the Brazilian people that they are tamely submitting to it. Even worse, these gardens perilous to health, the municipality should indemnify their owners, for in that case the benefit would be general and the cost therefore should be common. Foreigners are not likely henceforth to settle in a country where such outrages are possible, for they show that there is not only no security for property but also that there is no sense of justice.

UNHAPPILY, there seems to be no further hope of the safety of the foreign legations in Pekin. On the contrary, from the fragmentary reports received it would seem that all the foreign residents there were massacred, and it is to be feared that they were tortured as well. It is a calamity which will profoundly impress the whole civilized world, and it is needless to add that exemplary punishment will be meted out to China for the outrage. Our personal interest here in Rio de Janeiro is largely centred in the fate of Mr. E. H. Conger, the American minister, and his estimable wife, who were well known here and in Peking. Mr. Conger was transferred from the United States legation here to that of Peking. He was serving his second term there, and was highly esteemed by all with whom he came in contact. He was a man of high character and exceptional ability, and his terrible death at the hands of the Chinese will not only occasion widespread grief, but will demand a swift and exemplary punishment.

IN VIEW of the efforts making in favor of compulsory serum inoculation against bubonic pest, it is desirable to call attention to the fact that a recent measure of this character in San Francisco, California, imposed against the Chinese and Japanese only, failed because the courts refused to sustain a discriminating act, and because it was proved that the inoculation was frequently injurious if not dangerous. Cases were reported where perfectly healthy Chinese had been made seriously ill by the inoculation, and it became evident that medical science is still without exact and conclusive knowledge in regard to the effects and value of this method of treatment. In view of this, and also in view of the inability of medical men to give positive assurances of the value of serum inoculation against bubonic pest, the treatment must be considered as still experimental, and therefore unsuited to compulsory use. Add to this, the further circumstance that inoculation against enteric fever, from which so much was expected in the British army in South Africa, has resulted in failure, and we have another reason why we should go slow in this method of treatment. It was considered certain that a preventive against enteric fever had been found, and so certain were the British military authorities of this that they made inoculation obligatory in the rank and file. The treatment caused some deaths and some physical breakdowns, and then it was discovered in camp that it neither protected the soldier against infection, nor modified the character of the disease. In fact, the treatment was absolutely valueless, and this has lately been admitted by the medical press. With these facts on record it would be decidedly criminal to enforce compulsory serum inoculation in this city, and particularly so when so little is known of its results.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

JUNE 27.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—Deputy Barbosa Lima introduced a bill exempting Brazilian commercial clerks from service in the national guard in time of peace, establishing rifle clubs and imposing a tax of 50¢ per annum on foreign merchants, book-keepers and commercial clerks.

JUNE 28.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—Deputy Augusto Severo moved to place on the docket the bill for a statue of Marshal Floriano Peixoto.

JUNE 30.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—Deputy José Boiteux asked for the report of the respective committee on the claim of officers of the municipal battalion to pay for their services in 1893. Deputy Sá Freire introduced a bill for organizing another police battalion. Deputy Herédia de Sá introduced a bill for applying to the Rio de Janeiro work for five years the net product of the respective water rates.

JULY 2.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—Deputy Floriano de Moraes introduced a bill on the maturity of obligations.

JULY 3.—*Senate.*—Senator Gonçalves Chaves introduced a bill on public lands.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—Deputy Anísio de Abreu introduced a bill on civil and penal justice in the federal district. Deputy Floriano de Moraes moved to appoint a committee of three for revising the bankruptcy legislation of the country.

JULY 4.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—Deputy Alves Barbosa introduced a bill on fisheries. The chair stated that for over a week there had been a storm in the chamber. He requested deputies who were out of town to hasten their return.

JULY 5.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—There was received a communication from Deputy Irineu Macleado asking the chamber to grant permission for his trial. There was also received a petition from Gen. Arthur Oscar asking congress to vote a medal for the officers and soldiers who had taken part in the war in Bahia in 1897. This petition, which had been forwarded by the war department, was accompanied by a communication from the minister of war deprecating the idea of celebrating military services rendered in intestine struggles. Deputy Emeraldino Bandeira introduced a bill for altering art. 13 of law No. 221 of Nov. 20, 1894.

COFFEE NOTES

The French senate adopted on the 10th inst. the resolution already passed by the chamber which approves the diminution in the import duty levied on Brazilian coffee agreed upon by the governments of the two countries. The *Journal's* special telegram from Paris of the same date says that the senate rejected this resolution.

The *Journal's* Paris correspondent telegraphs that the opposition to the reduction of duties on Brazilian coffee was not only due to the fact that Brazil would increase her export duties, but also to the loss of 16 millions francs of revenue—5 millions from Brazilian coffee and 11 millions from others enjoying most favored nation treaties. It is not believed in Paris, he says, that Brazil would have gained much with the new arrangement, because the new law would have reduced the import duty on French colonial coffees to 58 francs, instead of to 68 francs, which would have prevented an increased consumption of Brazilian coffee. This of course depends on the fact that more colonial coffee is obtainable, then it would operate against Brazilian coffee, but if not then the reduced duty would help Brazil in so far as it served to increase consumption through a cheaper beverage.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

The governor of Bahia, who has been ill, is now convalescent.

The new governor of Amazonas has taken charge and is now receiving compliments and revenue.

On the 14th the governor of São Paulo pardoned three deserters, and all the police soldiers guilty of first desertion.

A telegram from the Brazilian consul at Genoa says that Dr. Eduardo Ribeiro is recovering from his attack of insanity, and is now convalescent.

The *Journal Minas Geraes* says that the gold mines, Morro Velho, Passagem, S. Bento, Juca Vieira, Santa Quitéria, Cutão and Honório Bicalho, situated within a radius of about 12 leagues, employ 5,000 men and turn out about 26,000,000 worth of gold per annum.

The stock-raisers at Mogyimirim, São Paulo, have telegraphed to the President asking for the rescission of the fresh-beef contract, and reclaiming liberty of commerce. Perhaps the contract might be rescinded, but liberty of commerce is quite out of the question. It would be fatal to the republic.

The Amazonas state government has ordered the payment to Srs. Francisco Nicolão dos Santos & Co. of the first instalment of 2,800,000 for the construction of a new gubernatorial residence, in substitution of another new edifice partly finished and then ordered to be torn down. Means for spending money are becoming scarce in Manaus when costly edifices partly finished are torn down in order to make way for new contracts. But that is how the business is effected and how the enormous revenue of that state, derived from export duties on rubber, is expended. And the worst feature of it all is that there is no voice raised against it anywhere. What future can there be for a people who are not shocked by such wholesale robberies?

SANTOS ATHLETIC SPORTS.

We are indebted to the honorary secretary of the Santos Athletic Club, Mr. F. J. Colbourne, for the following list of events for the Annual Sports, which are to take place on the José Menino ground on August 15th:

Throwing the Cricket Ball, open;
100 Yards Flat Race, open;
Long Jump, open;
Putting the Weight, open;
120 Yards Flat Race (Challenge Cup), open to members of Santos Athletic Club only;
High Jump, open;
Bicycle Race, 1 mile, members only;
220 Yards Flat Race, handicap, open;
120 Yards Hurdle Race, to flights, open;
¼ mile Flat Race, handicap, open;
Married men's Race, 120 yards, handicap, members only;
Walking Race, one mile, handicap, open.

The entrance fee for members of the S. A. C. is 25000, non-members 5000, each event. All entries for the above must be made to F. J. Colbourne, c/o Western Telegraph Co. Ltd., Caixa 56, on or before 28th July.

Besides the above, there will be a variety of other races, including a Boys' Race, a Girls' Race, a Consolation Race, etc., entries for which will be received on the ground.

RAILROAD NOTES

The Central railway is about to issue excursion tickets for stations on the Minas and Rio, Spycuealy and Muangmang railways, good for 15 days, except for Cambuço, Agnias Virtuosos and Caxaúba, which will be valid for 40 days.

The report of the União Valenciana railway for 1899 shows a large decrease in receipts, except from animals, wagons and telegraph. There was a reduction of 17,957,950 on coffee, 10,572,560 on merchandise, and the passenger receipts fell from 42,291,040 in 1898 to 35,340,600. The decay of the state of Rio de Janeiro seems to be general.

On the 11th inst. the federal treasury received from the Central railway the sum of 599,342,207, comprising the receipts of that line for the preceding week. As this sum includes the amounts received for account of connecting lines, it may be assumed that the actual receipts of the Central railway for the week were not over 500,000, which represent about 26,000,000 a year.

The April traffic receipts of the Central Bahia railway amounted to 95,335,580 in currency, against 106,447,310 for the same month of last year, showing a decrease of 8,111,730. Exchange being 8 3/16 d. this year, against 7 3/16 d. last, these currency receipts yielded in sterling £3,354 for last April against £3,187 for April 1899, a gain of £167. The total receipts since 1st January in sterling were £17,610, against £17,417 in the same period of 1899, showing an increase of £193.

The electric trams in São Paulo are provided with passenger registers and the conductor is expected to pull a cord and register every fare received. The nervous passenger, however, is accustomed to jump up and pull a bell cord when he wants the tram to stop, and he generally catches on to any cord he sight is unconsciously playing the mischief with the conductors by registering a fare instead of ringing a bell. Of course the conductor has to account for all these registers, and bankruptcy is staring him in the face.

The estimated traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway for the week ending July 7th were 238,486 in currency, against 397,956 in the corresponding week of last year, showing a serious decrease of 159,470. The rate of exchange this year was 12 29/32 d., against 8 1/4 d. last, and the sterling equivalents of the above receipts were £12,825 for this year and £13,472 for last, showing a decrease of £647 for the week in question. The total receipts since January have been £248,973, against £231,201 in the same period of last year, an increase of £17,772. From this it will be seen that the sterling surplus is now steadily diminishing and unless the new coffee crop brings in a largely increased traffic the gain of the first months of the year will be counterbalanced long before the end of the year.

Now that the minister of finance is having matters arranged to his liking, perhaps he will feel inclined to listen patiently to the directors of the foreign-owned railways in Brazil who have been losing not a little through the operations of the funding loan. This is what the chairman of the Natal and Nova Cruz Railway Co. had to say on that subject to the shareholders at the last general meeting in London:—But for that unfortunate funding scheme we should have been able to recommend a five per cent. dividend this year, instead of only two per cent. The loss to this company by the sale of the script is just about the equivalent of a three per cent. dividend, and, therefore, we are in this position, that through no fault of our own we are only able to recommend a two per cent. distribution. The operation of the funding scheme has only another year to run, and I trust and hope that after the breathing space which the Brazilians have had, we may expect to hear that, in exchange for the loss which their creditors have suffered, Brazil has put her shoulder to the wheel, and will endeavor to resume the payment of its gold obligations. If that is so, and I think we may all hope that such will be the case, we may expect to get back to a five per cent. dividend rate. There is, of course, the temptation to Brazil to follow the unfortunate example of some people in parts of Argentina, and having once issued paper to continue to do so, but we hope such will not happen.

SHIPPING NOTES

Argentina and Uruguay have suspended sanitary restrictions against all Brazilian ports except Rio de Janeiro and Santos.

The Messageries Maritimes company having dropped on its knees, figuratively speaking, and assured the director-general of public health that the Bahia incident (where some Brazilian passengers were not allowed to go ashore from the str. «Chili» on account of Argentine prohibition), that functionary has graciously relented and has had his expectant thunderbolts drawn. «But don't let it happen again!»

A telegram some weeks ago stated that thirty days quarantine had been imposed at New Orleans on arrivals from Rio de Janeiro, but like most telegrams it deceived us. The Picaune says that vessels leaving a port where bubonic pest has existed thirty days after the last case may have immediate entry, subject only to disinfection. This leaves the admission of vessels from infected ports dependent on other resolutions.

LOCAL NOTES

On last Thursday a quorum was finally obtained in the chamber of deputies.

The minister of justice and his whole family have been inoculated against pest by Dr. Terri.

The police inquiry into the surgical operation of Dr. Chopot Prevost by which the united twin children Rosalina and Maria were cut apart, was begun on the 12th inst.

It is pleasing to note that the deputies budget commission has accepted the Serzedello estimates of general receipts, and discussion will begin next Wednesday or Thursday

On Wednesday last the Journal pathetically announced that the extranumerary employees of the general desinfecting service (desinfectorio geral) whose number does not exceed a hundred, have received no pay for May and June.

On Saturday last the sanitary authorities of the state of Rio de Janeiro carried their new measures into effect for the prevention of the transportation of bubonic infection across the bay to Nietheroy. And then on Monday all restrictions were withdrawn!

The middle which Minister Eoitacio Pessoa is making of the affairs of his department is leading to reports of his impending resignation. His administration has certainly not been very successful and he will quit office, we regret to say, with his reputation considerably impaired. In taking office he evidently made a mistake.

Have you noticed the stamps on the business announcements in the Ouidivor yet? If you have n't, just take a look at them. It affords a good lesson of the petty recourses to which a petty government can resort in order to raise a petty sum of money. It is an arraignment of the present government which no amount of eloquent explanation can meet.

Some persons are angry because the congress absent themselves from the sittings, and in fact a congress that costs 200,000 a day and won't work is certainly not cheap. But there are other persons who say that if the present congress did work, it would be still more costly. Undoubtedly the cheapest solution of the question is for congress to adjourn sine die.

The commission appointed to run the boundary line between Brazil and Argentina in the Missions territory is composed of Gen. Dionysio Evangelista de Castro Cerqueira, 1st commissioner; Major Gabriel Botafogo, 2nd commissioner; Capt. Benjamin Liberato Barros, 1st assistant; Capt. Alipio Gama, 2nd assistant; and Capt. Jose Leandro Braga Cavalcante, secretary.

The story is current that as an ambulance was on its way to the Casa Del Vecchio with a suspected case, about a fortnight ago, the door became unfastened and the patient slipped out when a slight halt occurred and look to his heels. The ambulance proceeded until some one called the driver's attention to the open door, when it was discovered that the bird had flown. So far as we can learn he was not caught.

A friend of mine, remarked Smalwty the other day, has resolved to put up only one sign in his shop window. You see, he has been threatened with dire penalties for not stamping an announcement of 'Great Reduction,' or something of that sort. He says he intends to announce: 'If you don't see what you want, ask for it! There's no stamp tax on inquiries—at least, not yet!' He thinks he can afford to pay 30 reis stamp tax on that.

Councillor Andrade Figueira has not applied for the quashing of his indictment. He thinks that under the present circumstances the greatest service that he can render to his country is to avail himself of the opportunity which his trial will offer for a solemn and impressive arraignment of those who have brought so many calamities on Brazil. In addition to his speech, there will be speeches of other eminent constitutional lawyers and the trial will assuredly by an event of the greatest importance.

Yesterday only one suspected case of bubonic pest was removed to the Paula Candido hospital. According to an official report published yesterday, 252 suspected cases were received at that hospital from 11th January to 14th June, inclusive, of which 8 died on the voyage across the bay, 35 died within 48 hours after admission, 35 died within 48 hours after residence, 72 were discharged cured, 50 continued under treatment and 48 were convalescent. Excluding the 8 deaths on the voyage, the mortality was a little over 30 per cent.

The Journal of the 11th expresses disbelief in the report that the two deputies who have been abroad exercising diplomatic functions, are now seeking to draw pay as deputies, because such accumulations are forbidden by law. We can sympathize with the Journal's hesitation to believe the report, for one doesn't like to believe that public men are altogether mercenary. But, unhappily, what can we do? Is it any worse for a man to draw two salaries, than a man to draw a salary he has not earned? A deputy comes to Rio and takes his seat, and then off he goes to Para or Parana and is seen no more for two or three months. But he draws full pay all the time! Is this any better?

We are requested to state that there will be an English service at the Petropolis Methodist Episcopal Church (Avenida Marechal Deodoro No. 9) next Sunday at 4 p. m., to which the English-speaking public is cordially invited. It will be the last sermon of Rev. E. A. Tilly, the pastor in charge, previous to his departure for the United States on a much-needed vacation. His many friends will be glad of this opportunity to take leave of him and his family and to wish them a pleasant vacation in the old country.

YELLOW FEVER.

On the 11th inst. the director of the S. Sebastiao yellow fever hospital, Dr. Carlos Seidl, published an interesting article in the Journal do Commercio on yellow fever in that hospital during the nine years it has been under his charge. During this period 19,990 cases of yellow fever were received there, of which 11,248 were discharged cured and 8,742 (43.7 per cent) died. The statistical return by years were as follows:

Table with columns: Year, cured, died, total. Rows: 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899. Totals: 11,248 cured, 8,742 died, 19,990 total.

Taking the eight years from 1892 to 1899 and eliminating cases subsequently found to be suffering from other diseases (he says that the errors in diagnosis are on an average 6 per cent), out of a total of 14,546 cases treated, 14,309 were of whites, 126 blacks, 107 mixed color and 4 yellow; 13,042 were males and 1,504 females. 13,845 foreigners and 701 Brazilians, 38 under 5 years, 185 from 6 to 10 years, 3,628 from 11 to 20 years, 6,425 from 21 to 30 years, 2,158 from 31 to 40 years, 1,108, from 41 to 50 years, 273 from 51 to 60 years, 61 from 61 to 70 years, 5 over 70, and 165 unknown. This shows that the disease attacks by preference the whites, the males, the foreigners and the strong. The percentages of mortality according to nationality were as follows: Swedes and Norwegians 25.78 per cent, Brazilians 30, English 34.30, Poles 37.50, Americans 38.33, Germans 41.76, Danish 42.33, Spanish 43.2, Portuguese 44.12, French 46.89, Russian 50, Swiss 53.84, Italians 54.53, Austrians 55, Turks and Arabs 60. Ten per cent of the entries are said to have been moribund.

ATHLETIC SPORTS.

The Annual Athletic Sports of the Rio Cricket and Athletic Association will be held on the Icaraly grounds, which are now in splendid condition, on August 15th next. The following are the list of events:

- 100 Yards flat race; Long jump; Bicycle race, 2 miles, handicap (open); 220 Yards, handicap, (open); High Jump; Putting the Weight; 1/2 mile Flat race; Boys' race, handicap, (under 15); Girls race, handicap, (under 15); Bicycle race (comic); Throwing the cricket ball; Animal race; Married Men's handicap, 200 yards; 1/2 mile Flat race (open); Sack race; Steeplechase, (open); Tug of War (Rio vs Nietheroy); Names should be handed in to thesecretary, Mr. A. L. Stutfield, London and Brazilian Bank, as early as possible. Subscription: 3500 each event or 20500 for all. The subscription to the 2 mile Bicycle race is 55 to non-members and 3500 to members.

PAYSANDU CRICKET.

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LTD. 78, PAYSANDU CRICKET CLUB.

An interesting day's play at Paysandu Cricket Ground on the 8th inst., saw the Club again victorious by 81 runs.

The weather was all that could be desired, but there were few spectators at the commencement of the game. During the afternoon, however, quite a number of ladies favored the Club with their presence and thanks are due to Mrs. Cazaly for so kindly providing tea, which was highly appreciated not only by the fair sex but also by the players.

At 10.30 a.m. Conolly was accompanied by Allen to the wickets, the bowling being entrusted to N. Jackson and R. H. Robinson; with only 9 runs on the board, Allen was bowled by Robinson for 1. Tootal filled the vacancy, but at 20 was also bowled by the same bowler for 7 runs. So well in fact succeeded in obtaining double figures; he completed 31 in his usual attractive style.

Robinson's analysis of 7 wickets for a cost of 48 runs cannot be too highly praised, and Jackson secured the remaining 3 wickets for 35 runs.

After the luncheon interval, the Club sent to the wickets N. W. Jackson and V. Tatum to face the bowling of Conolly and Ridgway, but so disastrously did the Club start that three good wickets went down for the small total of 6 runs. Tatum, Stacey and King foamed the procession, but thanks are due to

C. Henderson who stopped the rot which appeared to have set in, and by steady play he and Jackson raised the total to 51 before the former was beaten from what appeared to be an easy ball, bowled by C. Hargreaves.

R. H. Robinson quickly ran up a total of 15 before he was cleverly caught by H. Hargreaves and on his brother Frank joining Jackson another good stand was made for the 6th wicket, the total being carried from 83 to 125, when Jackson was bowled by Allen for a useful 71. He should, however, have been caught when his score stood at 52, notwithstanding the chance he gave, his innings was a fine display of cricket.

Allen's bowling was too good for those who followed and the innings terminated with a useful lead for the home club of 81 runs, F. Robinson being responsible for 44. Allen secured 5 wickets at the small cost of 19 runs.

On their second attempt the Bank scored 88 for the cost of 7 wickets. Conolly, Ridgway, C. and H. Hargreaves reached double figures. Annexed is the full score and bowling analysis.

LONDON & RIVER PLATE BANK, LTD. First Innings. Table with columns: Player, Runs, Wickets. Includes C. F. T. Allen, C. A. Conolly, E. A. Tootal, etc.

BOWLING ANALYSIS. Table with columns: Player, Total Balls, Total Runs, M. Wickets, Wide Balls. Includes R. H. Robinson, N. W. Jackson.

Second Innings. Table with columns: Player, Runs, Wickets. Includes E. A. Tootal, C. A. Conolly, C. F. Allen, etc.

BOWLING ANALYSIS. Table with columns: Player, Total Balls, Total Runs, M. Wickets, Wide Balls. Includes R. H. Robinson, E. J. King, N. W. Jackson, V. Tatum.

PAYSANDU CRICKET CLUB.

First Innings. Table with columns: Player, Runs, Wickets. Includes N. W. Jackson, V. Tatum, H. W. Stacey, C. J. King, C. Henderson, R. H. Robinson, etc.

NIGGERS 25. WHITES.

This match is to be played on the Paysandu Cricket Ground on Sunday the 22nd inst. The eleven will be selected from the following list.

NIGGERS:—H. R. Latham, C. B. Mawson, C. A. Conolly, E. A. Tootal, F. Morrissey, R. H. Morrissey, E. V. Morrissey, V. Tatum, R. H. Robinson, J. Moraes, F. H. Robinson, J. A. Robinson. WHITES:—N. W. Jackson, W. P. Slater, H. G. Pierce, C. L. Robinson, R. Stutfield, W. T. Gomas, E. C. Manners, E. A. I. Roberts, G. H. Lomas, C. Henderson, H. L. Wheatley, H. C. Boquet and H. W. Stacey.

BUSINESS NOTES

The Journal of the 12th publishes a list of 26 firms imposed for failure to use receipt stamps. The shameful speculation seems to be increasing.

On the 11th inst. the tribunal of accounts ordered the registry of the account of the Brazilian Coal Co. for 163,441,937 gold for coal supplied to the Central railway in the month of May.

We are in receipt of a quantity of circulars from a private business located in New York enclosed in the envelope containing a consular report. It would be interesting to know if the United States department of state has undertaken to distribute advertising matter for private individuals.

On the 13th the Journal published a list of 29 fines (6000 each) imposed by the recebedoria for not affixing stamps to receipts. Of these ten were against Salgado Carlos Lemos & Co., the fresh beef contractors. The minister evidently has hopes of making up all deficits from fines.

Yesterday a friend of ours, who is leaving for Europe to-morrow, wished to buy a thousand marks, but the banks would not accommodate him, and it was only through much difficulty that he succeeded in getting it from the French Bank. This shows how the banks are assisting business men. They are more interested in exchange speculations than in business.

The proprietors of the well known Sanderson's whiskies are distributing a pretty little folding map of the Transvaal, which, on opening shows portraits of Roberts, Kitchener, Macdonald and Powell, and a picture of soldiers drinking Sanderson's Scotch, as supplied to the troops fighting the Transvaal. Mr. Richardson will accept thanks for the specimens left with us.

It is stated that in S. Paulo unstamped matches have appeared in the market. Minister Murtinho has instructed the treasury agent to stamp them — out of existence — and punish the manufacturers. But as no one knows the manufacturers or anything about the matches except that they are cheaper than the stamped article, the treasury agent will probably have a happy time of it. Murtinho has evidently met his match.

For selling 15 kilos of tobacco without paying consumption taxes a fine of 2,000 has been imposed on Wolf Koschecowich, who moreover, has to pay a fine of 500 for not having a certain book required by the consumption tax regulations. Such fines are simply ruinous. On account of burdens that were infinitely lighter and less iniquitous the North American colonies renounced their allegiance to Great Britain.

On the 11th inst. the tribunal of accounts registered the payment of 4,375,620 to F. Lumay & Co. for exchange differences on supplies to the Central railway in 1898. It would be interesting to know whether this constitutes an exception to the action of the minister of finance last year in refusing to take account of such exchange differences in the accounts of various parties who had sold that railway coal, rolling stock, etc.

The national printing office seems to be looking up. In the first half of 1899 the receipts of the same together with those of the Diario Oficial, as turned over to the recebedoria were 102,500, while in the same period of this year they were 133,500 — an increase of over 30 per cent. This is one of the most hopeful signs that we have seen, and we hasten to record our opinion that it is practically due to the salutary influence exercised in that establishment by our illustrious contemporary. If all other public departments could show so flattering an increase in revenue, prosperity would now be knocking at our doors.

The latest exploit of the minister of finance in homeopathic taxation is that of ordering the use of consumption stamps on all posters (cartazes) and announcements. Every poster on a bulletin board, or wall, or even put up in a window, must have a 30 reis stamp attached. It is said that even the announcements put up in shops in regard to liquidations, reductions, and description of goods will be subjected to the tax. A piece of paper at the door announcing a room to rent, and perhaps even the piece of white paper in a window, must bear a stamp. The minuteness of the infliction is simply paralyzing; it constitutes a pest infinitely worse than bubonic. We offer no further comment, for language fails us.

The violent fluctuations that have followed the recent rise in exchange, seem to have caused much harm to business interests throughout the whole country. Complaints have been received, to our knowledge, from Pernambuco, S. Paulo and Pelotas. At Pernambuco says a telegram, these fluctuations caused a panic on the 10th inst. At Pelotas the banks for several days refrained from posting rates and no business was done in exchange. On the 10th inst. at S. Paulo there was a similar state of affairs, which, says the Commercio of that city, is unprecedented. Jahú, a little town in the interior of S. Paulo, is however, apparently an exception to the general rule, for the aldermen of that town have been roused to such a pitch of enthusiasm by the transactions in the exchange market (we didn't know that there is one in Jahú) that they have addressed cordial congratulations to Gov. Rodrigues Alves, President Campos Salles and Minister Murtinho. We suspect, nevertheless, that the Jahú aldermen have been injured by fluctuations in exchange as M. Jourdan wrote prose, without knowing it. «When ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise.»

Imports. Flour.—Only 140 barrels arrived last week by the N. V. Lajos from Trieste. The market is quiet. Our quotations were as follows: Trieste nominal. Richmond 1st do 2nd do 24000—25000 Baltimore 1st do 2nd do 22000—23000 Western and Interior River Plate 20000—22000 Local Mills 24000—25000 Coffee.—The Catania brought 2,740 tubs and 250 cases from New York. Last week we quote from 40500 to 42000 per case, 63000 for C. R. C., and 43000 to 52000 for other qualities. Lard.—The receipts were 1,500 kegs from New York by the Catania. The prices improved 20 reis in pound last week and now we quote from 600 to 620 reis per pound. Pork.—No receipts. Market unchanged. Rice.—The arrivals during the week were 500 bags by the Heidelberg from Bremen. Brokers quote from 15500 to 16000 per bag wholesale. White Pine, Pitch Pine, Spruce Pine, Swedish Pine. No arrivals. Prices unchanged. Kerosene.—The receipts were 16,000 cases ex Catania from New York. Quotations unchanged. Rosin.—Arrivals nil. The prices are nominal. Turpentine.—Receipts nil. Market unchanged. Cement.—The Heidelberg brought 3589 barrels from Bremen. There were no sales reported during the week. Indian Corn.—No entries. We quote from \$8500 to 10200 per bag of native. Bran.—No arrivals. Prices unchanged. Hay.—There were no receipts. Brokers quote at 160 reis per kilo wholesale. Coal.—No arrivals. Rum.—Receipts continue regular. Quotations are unchanged as shown in the following table: Pernambuco and Maciel 175000—180000 India and Aracaj 165000—170000 Campos 180000—185000 Agra and Paraty 190000—195000 Paraty 170000—175000 Alcohol of 35 to 38 deg. 250000—290000 ditto 40 deg. 300000—310000

ENGAGEMENTS. R. PLATE.—Span. str. San Ignacio 527 barrels of coffee. BORDEAUX.—Fr. str. Chili 325 bags do. CAPE OF G. HOPE.—Br. str. Edes 22000 do do do —Br. str. Magdalena 400 do do CONSTANTINOPLE.—It. str. Washington 250 do do DEDEGATCH.—do do 500 do do GENOA.—do do 125 do do HAMBURG.—Germ. str. Santos 5,000 do do MARSEILLES.—Fr. str. Les Alpes 200 do do NEW YORK.—Br. str. Obbers 18,000 do do OBESSA.—It. str. Washington 1,700 do do SALONIQUE.—do do 375 do do TRIESTE.—Aust. str. Nagy Lajos 7,100 do do

Vessels Afloat & Chartered for Rio. Adam W. Spies New York. Albatros Setubal 14 June. Carnarvon Bay Cardiff. Dorado Sunderland 12 June. Dom Pedro II. Baltimore 3 June. Grace Deering Portland. Hanna Heyn Rangoon 11 Apr. Lorraine Philadelphia. Lorraine Rangoon 25 Apr. Lorraine Cardiff. Lorraine Bristol 11 May. Madonna dell'Orta Marseilles. Principality Cardiff. Scottish Hills Cardiff. Scottish Minster Leith 14 June. Vasco da Gama Antwerp 15 June. White Wings Baltimore 10 June.

Arrivals of foreign steamers. TABLE with columns: NAME, NAME, FROM, CONSIGNED TO. July 10: Magdalena Southampton 17 ds. C. J. Canzaly. 10 Heidelberg Bremen 22 ds. H. Stoltz & Co. 10 C. Genova Genoa 28 ds. H. Campos. 10 Orpesa Valparaiso 14 ds. Wilson Sons & Co. 11 Catania New York 25 ds. E. Johnston & Co. 12 N. Lajos Fiume 5 ds. Rombauer & Co. 13 Cordoba Havre 35 ds. J. Lapert. 13 Elbe River Plate 5 ds. C. J. Canzaly. 14 Santos Hamburg 23 ds. E. Johnston & Co. 14 Manin River Plate 6 ds. Rio Flor Mills. 15 J. North Newport 21 ds. M. Maritimes.

Departures of foreign steamers. TABLE with columns: DATE, NAME, FOR, CARGO. July 9: Minas Genoa. Valentin New Orleans. Orpesa Liverpool. Cia di Genova Genoa. 11 Magdalena River Plate. 12 T. agus Buenos Aires. 12 Patagonia Santos. 12 Holbein do. 13 Elbe Southampton. 14 Lansanmor Charleston. 14 Heidelberg Santos. *Calling at intermediate ports.

Foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, July 15th, 1900. TABLE with columns: NAME, TONS, ARRIVED, FROM, CONSIGNEES. American: bk. Josephine 270 July 1 Baltimore. sc. Nautasket 263 July 2 New York. British: sp. Karoo 1028 June 8 Cardiff. W. Sons Co. bk. Miesfeld 1275 July 22 do. Braz. Coal Co. sp. C. Cardigan 1230 July 3 Liverpool. Gaz Co. bk. Annasoa 1573 July 4 Ramonson. J. Moore Co. sc. Preference 218 July 6 B. Aires. G. Gud. Co. bk. Gazelle 990 July 14 Portland. do order. sp. Valkyrie 2172 July 14 Cardiff. Braz. Coal Co. French: bk. Pres. F. Faure 2303 June 16 N. Catel. To order. bk. D. Anne 1114 July 8 Rangoon. H. Stoltz Co. Norwegian: bk. Bayard 1217 May 16 Mobile. To order. bk. Imperator 992 July 6 B. Aires. To order. Portuguese: bk. Triumpho 491 July 12 Oporto. Macedo J. bk. Maria Emilia 353 July 17 do. J. A. G. Stes.

Stocks and Shares. Sales of Stocks and Shares. JULY 9. 68 Apolices, 58 825000. 113 do 830. 1 do (800) at rate of 800. 1 do (500) do 800. 1 do (400) do 800. 35 do 22,400 (cert.) at rate of 795. 58 do 12,000 do 800. 6 do 1895 do 810. 58 do 805. 6 do 804.

75 do 803. 110 do 800. 10 do 835. 5 do 1897 950. 56 Muprestimo Municipal 153. 100 do do 151. 100 do do 153. 15 do do (reg.) 153. 75 deb. Sorocabana-Ituana R. R. 45.

Banks. 20 Republica 1885000. 200 Allianca 1900000. 100 Progresso Industrial 200.

Railways. 40 Oeste de Minas 55000. 5 V. F. Sapucahy 18. 44 do do 19 500. 100 do do 20.

Miscellaneous. 300 Melhoramentos no Brazil 205000. 100 Sal e Navegacao 48 500.

JULY 13. 4 Apolices, 58 538000. 15 do 840. 5 do 1895 795. 29 do 799. 174 do 500. 100 Muprestimo Municipal 151. 202 do do 151 500. 80 deb. Sorocabana-Ituana R. R. 45.

Banks. 100 Republica 1860000. 88 do 187.

Miscellaneous. 100 Melhoramentos no Brazil 195500.

JULY 11. 20 Apolices, 58 8405000. 2 do 847. 10 do 840. 130 do 850. 10 do 851. 20 do 853. 1 do (600) at rate of 750. 9 do (500) do 800. 6 do 2,600 do 800. 1 do 7,500 (cert.) at rate of 785. 15 do 1895 800. 4 do 803. 30 do 810. 30 do (reg.) 850. 35 do 840. 6 do 1897 950. 51 do (reg.) 900. 100 Muprestimo Municipal 150. 70 do do 151. 40 do do (reg.) 150. 12 do do 153. 100 deb. Sorocabana Ituana R. R. 45. 100 Emprezca Viacao 17.

Banks. 50 Lavoura e Commercio 1125000. 20 Republica 180. 100 do 183.

Colon mills. 100 Industrial Mineira 1005000.

Railways. 65 V. F. Sapucahy 1855000.

Miscellaneous. 100 Sal e Navegacao 405000.

JULY 12. 20 Apolices, 58 8375000. 4 do 800. 54 do 803. 80 do 820. 7 do 12,000 (cert.) at rate of 800. 45 do 1895 (cert.) at rate of 810. 27 do 814. 7 do 820. 6 do (reg.) 840. 32 do 850. 14 do 800. 15 do 1897 (reg.) 955. 35 do 990. 1 do 970. 5 Emprestimo Municipal 150. 150 do 151.

Banks. 20 Commercial 2000000. 200 Lavoura e Commercio 111 500. 1 Republica 185. 200 do 183. 5 do 183 500. 175 do 182. 65 do 181. 50 do 180 500. 25 Rural e Hypothecario 245.

Railways. 200 Uniao Sorocabana-Ituana (20%) 25000. 50 V. F. Sapucahy 18 500. 97 do do 18.

JULY 13. 3 Apolices, 58 8608000. 1 do 865. 17 do 867. 73 do 870. 1 do (800) at rate of 820. 2 do (600) do 800. 4 do (200) do 830. 4 do 1895 815. 28 do 1897 850. 23 do (reg.) 835. 20 deb. Sorocabana-Ituana R. R. 45. 300 " Brazil Industrial (mill) 195. 20 " Jornal do Commercio 170.

Banks. 212 Republica 1805000.

Colon mills. 100 Allianca 1905000.

Railways. 1200 Uniao Sorocabana-Ituana (20%) 25000.

Miscellaneous. 430 Melhoramentos no Brazil 1025000. 1800 Obras Hidraulicas 2.

JULY 14. National holiday.

FRIDAY'S QUOTATIONS—S. PAULO.

Table of quotations in S. Paulo with columns: sellers, buyers. Banco Comercio e Industria 4005000 345000. Constructor e Agricola 100 000 60 000. Credito Real da Carteira H. 125 000. Lavradores 122 000. Mercantil de Santos. S. Paulo 150 000 140 000. Ribeirao Preto 150 000. Uniao de S. Carlos (all paid) 285 000. do do (20%) 125 000. Uniao de S. Paulo (all paid) 74 000 67 000. Santos. Cia Agua e Luz. Antartica 200 000. Argos Paulista 6 000. Fabril Paulistana. Ferro Carril Sto. Amaro. Gaz de S. Paulo 25 000. Italo Paulista 160 000 110 000. Lupton 116 000. Mechanicas de Itororoca 85 000. Melhoramentos de Itororoca. Mogiana (all paid) 228 000 230 000. idem (at 30 days) 228 000. Paulista 244 000 230 000. idem (at 30 days) 255 000 241 000. Pegador 35 000. Stupakoff. Telephonica 80 000. Uniao Sportiva 95 000 80 000. Viacao Paulista 13 000 5 000.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

JULY 9. BUENOS AIRES.—Br. sc. Profreter; 243 tons; Tretry; 17 ds; jerked beef to G. Gudgeon & Co.

JULY 11. OPORTO.—Port. bk. Triumpho; 49 tons; Reis; 52 ds; sundries to Macello Jr. & Co.

JULY 12. OPORTO.—Port. bk. Maria Emilia; 553 tons; Rubiu; 54 ds; sundries to J. A. Goncalves Sant's.

JULY 14. PORTLAND.—Br. bk. Gazelle; 999 tons; Green; 63 ds; lumber to order. CARDIFF.—Br. sp. W. Valkyrie; 2,172 tons; Jones; 48 ds; coal to Braz. Coal Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

JULY 9. TALTAL.—Br. sp. Scottish Lochs; 2,466 tons; Parkhill; ballast.

JULY 10. TALTAL.—Br. bk. Cambrian Chief; 1,301 tons; Williams; ballast.

FREIGHTS.

NEW YORK.—50 cents and 5% primage per bag of coffee. NEW ORLEANS. ANTWERP. BREMEN.—35 shillings and 5% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos. ROTTERDAM. HAMBURG. LIVERPOOL. COPENHAGEN.—37 shillings, 6 d. and 5% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos. GENOA. MARSILLES.—40 francs and 10% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos. BORDEAUX.—40 francs and 10% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos. HAVRE.—35 francs and 10% primage per ton of 900 kilos. TRIESTE.—45 shillings and 5% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos. FUMME.—30 shillings and 5% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos. LONDON.—50 shillings and 2 1/2% primage per P. ELIZABETH. PORT NATAL.—57 shillings, 6 d. and 2 1/2% primage per ton. DELAGOA BAY. MOSSSEL BAY. MONTEVIDEO.—3000 per bag of 60 kilos, and 6000 B. AIRES. 5000 per barrel of 75 kilos.

STOCKS AND SHARES

Sales of Stocks and Shares. JULY 9. 68 Apolices, 58 825000. 113 do 830. 1 do (800) at rate of 800. 1 do (500) do 800. 1 do (400) do 800. 35 do 22,400 (cert.) at rate of 795. 58 do 12,000 do 800. 6 do 1895 do 810. 58 do 805. 6 do 804.

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

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

Table with columns: Emission, Circulation, Public Funds, Nominal Value, Last Quotation. Lists various bonds and public funds with their respective values and market prices.

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Banks, Paid, Reserve Fund, Last Dividend, Last Quotation. Lists various banks and financial institutions.

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Railways, Paid, Reserve fund, Last Dividend, Last Quotation. Lists various railway companies.

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Tramways, Paid, Reserve fund, Last Dividend, Last Quotation. Lists various tramway companies.

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Steamships, Paid, Reserve fund, Last Dividend, Last Quotation. Lists various steamship companies.

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Cotton Mills, etc., Paid, Reserve fund, Last Dividend, Last Quotation. Lists various cotton mills and textile companies.

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Insurance, Paid, Reserve fund, Last Dividend, Last Quotation. Lists various insurance companies.

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Miscellaneous, Paid, Reserve fund, Last Dividend, Last Quotation. Lists various miscellaneous companies and services.

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