

TO DE JAMES NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

Vol. XXVI.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 24TH, 1900.

NUMBER 30

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SECOND EDITION of this useful guide book is not A SECOND EDITION of this swell glinter does all of its course of revision and will be published about the end of July. It will be considerably improved and calarged. A few good advertisements will be received. Por terms and other information apply to the Editor is The Rio News.

Official Directory

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

BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Viscoude de Ita borahy (opposite Custom House). Petropolis EDMÜND C. H. PHIPPS, Minister.

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

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 1. Rus Viscoude de Itaborahy (opposite Custom House). WILLIAM G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

Church Directory

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Service is held every sunday morning at 11 o'clock. There is a Celebration of the Holy Communion on the first and third sundays in the month at 11 a.m. and on the sebarand fourth Sundays at 9. a.m., also on Sainth according to announcements. Baptism according to announcements. Baptism Cinaplain, for whom communications may be sent to Crashley & Co., 56 Rua do Ouvidor.

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IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE, -Rua Largo de S. Joaquim, No. 170 - Divine service in Portuguese on Simdus, Prayer meeting at 10 a.m. Worships and Market Bernard and Market Bernard and Market Bernard and Sciptum, on Wednesdays. Biblical study and preaching at 7 p.m. Joaco M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

JOAO SI, G. DOS SANTOS, FASSOF.
METRIODIST EPISCOPAL, CHURCH,—LARGO de Centeles. English services every Sundayat 12 noon. Pastor, H. C. TUCKER,—residence Rua de Concordia, 78. Parlinguese services every Sunday at 10-30 n. in. and Carloca, Sundays at 11 n.in. and 7-30 p.m.; wellnesdays at 17 n.in. and 7-30 p.m.; m. pastors.—M. DUCKIE and FRANK WIEDERSHEKER.

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

ALVARO E. DOS REIS, Pastor Residence : On the Church premises

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

Caixa 352

PETROPOLIS METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

—Avenida Marechal Deodoro, No. 9. English services 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.

EDMUND A. TILLY, Pastor

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Miscellaneous.

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

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VEST COAST ITEMS.

The Chilian naval authorities are said be negotiating for the purchase of large qua-tities of coal in Europe.

tities of coal in Europe.

— A Guayaquil telegram of the 21st says that 20,000 rifles and 20 cannons have been landed there. They were purchased in Europe by the government.

— The President of Peru has ordered a reorganization of the army and the acquisition of armament. Colonel Parra is to be sent to Europe on a secret mission.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

-Heavy rains were experienced at Monte-video last week.

—The United States gunboat «Wilmington», with Admiral Schley and Minister Finch left Montevideo for Asuncion, Paraguay, on the

A Montevideo telegram says that the sus recently taken gives the total populator of Uruguay as 913,313, of which 266,000 credited to the city of Montevideo.

The discovery has been made at Buenos Aires of extensive robberies of military sup-plies from the national deposits. Some of the material has been discovered.

Internal has been discovered.

—It is worthy of note that the Uruguayan budget for the past financial year estimated the total customs receipts at \$10.230,000, while the actual returns, subject to some slight corrections, were \$10,054,350.

ner actum returns, subject to some slight corrections, were \$10,054,350.

—The Argentine military school is scandalized by the robberies of war material recently discovered and demands the expulsion of the disreputable elements of the army who are guilty of these scandals.

Some 3,000 or 4,000 Poles are expected to arrive very shortly in Misiones. That territory will soon have a larger population than many of the Andine provinces, and its population will be almost entirely Slaw.—B. A. Herald.

—Many of the colonies round Rosario are being deserted on account of the high rents asked by the landowners. Many of these [the landowners] got the land from the government for an old song. This should show the mistaken system of land laws now in force.—B. A. Herald.

This can hardly be called a brilliant result.

Heraid.

This can hardly be called a brilliant result, nor does it reveal in any way the marked economical recovery which it was hoped would accompany the return to stable constitutional government and the general improvement in the political and administrative situation.—

Montecideo Times, July 11.

Monlecideo Times, July 11.

The Buenos Aires Herald says that many colonists in the south of the province of Santa Pé. Argentina, are giving up wheat production because it has become unprofitable. They say that the low prices paid at present do not cover rent and expenses. They are now turning their attention to linseed.

The Brazilian government has decided to extend the prohibition against Argentine live stock to horses. The importation of Argentine live stock to horses. The importation of Argentine horses to Brazil will be prohibited on the ground that a mild form of food and mouth disease exists here. Tuberculosis prevails in Brazil: let us prohibit the importation of coffee and mate !—B. A. Hevald.

— A telegram from Asuncion, Paraguay, of

coffee and mate!—B. A. Herald.

A telegram from Asuncion, Paraguay, of
the 21st inst. states that bubonic pest has
again broken out in that city and that rigorous
measures have been adopted to check it. It
is stated that 19 cases had been reported and
confirmed within a few days. Disinfecting
appliances and the necessary persons to use
them have been sent up the river from Buenos
Aires. Aires

Aires.

—The Great Western railway has already carried 700,000 casks of wine this year from Mendoza and San Juan. There are about 400,000 more casks. Probably about twice as many casks of Mendoza and San Juan wine have been carried by the other railways from Belgrano to the Boca. If France went under the sa to-morrow Belgrano would go on producing Bordeaux, Champagne and Burgundy and French labels, often full of spelling mistakes.—B. A. Herald.

—A statement has just been published show.

—A statement has just been published showing the movement of the Port Fund for the first six months of its existence, that is to say from January 1 to June 30. The amount paid first six months of its existence, that is to say from January 1 to June 30. The amount paid into the Fund was \$515,912; namely \$303,789 from the 3 % extra import duties, and \$210,-123 from the extra 1 of of export duty. The expenditure so far has been \$1,162 for installation (of the financial committee), \$1,763 for general expenses, leaving a balance of \$501,080 in the hand of the commission.—Montevideo Times, July 11.

oo in the hand of the commission.—Montevideo Times, July 11.
—Several anxious friends have expressed a desire to know the final fate of our attempt to get a wash basin put into our office. Previous history of the case ended with the presence and troubles of an Inspector who was sadly gazing at the nearly completed work and wondering what he could do without a plan of the wash basin. He went away with the workmen and left the basin with the solderings exposed so that the department of public works could see that it was not soldered with putty or bread crumbs, but at length the plasterer was permitted to cover the pipes, and so far as we are informed the work was onsidered finished, or as the diplomats say, the incident was considered closed and after six weeks, petitions, inspections, examinations, cabinet meetings, so far as we know, the wash basin was put in without any serious international complication.—Buenos Aires Herald.

— We hear on the imaginary negotiations are going on between imaginary officials in the Argentine and Chilian foreign offices about the imaginary capture of imaginary Argentine officers on imaginary Argentine officers on imaginary Striper of an imaginary survey of an imaginary pass. All this news we have received from our imaginary correspondent in an imaginary city over the Andes. La Nacion says that the Chilians arrested some Salvation Army officers. Tribuna learns that they were members of a German band that infested our streets,—B. A. Herald.

— The news comes from Sundy Point these

German band that infested our streets,—
B. A. Herald.

— The news comes from Sundy Point that
the cold there is very severe, the thermometer
marking ten degrees below freezing point,
and of course the water in the tanks, etc., is
frozen. Great auxiety is reported as being
felt about the steamer «Kzel-Rows which left
to give help to the steamer "Russlen," aground
off Ushusia. It is feared that both vessels
have been lost. Great alarm was caused in
Punta Arenas by the death of a stoker of the
transport Ghardia Nacional» as, at first, it was
thought that he had died from the bubonic
plague, but a post mortem examination proved
that consumption had been the cause of death.
An accident occurred on board the «Guardia
Nacional» while sike was being loaded, a heavy
bale having slipped from the chains of the
steam crane and dallen into the hold, severely
injuring one of the men working there. The
keeper of the light-house at Point Dungenness,
Bernardo Mayer, has
Benen safex Standard.

—The U. S. flag ship «Chicago» was the

keeper of the light-house at Point Dungenness, Bernardo Mayer, has been assassinated.—
Buenos Aires Standard.
—The U. S. flag ship aChicagon was the scene of an interesting ceremony on Monday, when Mr. Manuel Bottini was presented by the officers of the United States squadron with a superb pair of solid silver candelabra. Admiral Schley, in a graceful speech, presented the gift in the name of the officers, who had assembled in the Admiral's cabin from the ships of the squadron. Engraved upon a silver plate on the box containing the candelabra is the following inscription:—aPresented to Manuel Bottini by the officers of the United States squadron, South Atlantic station, as an expression of their high esteem for him, and in recognition of his many acts of kindness.—U. S. F. & «Chicago».—U. S. & «Wilming-ton».—Montevideo, Uruguay, July, 1900. Mr. Bottini took luncheon with the wardroom officers of the «Chicagon» before the presentation, and he was completely taken by surprise when the beautiful gift was tendered him. So great a favorite is Mr. Bottini with the officers of the U. S. squadron that all of them, without exception, entered with enthusiasm into this plan to shew their high regard for him.—Montevideo Times, July 11.
—The financial year of the republic having ended on June 30, we give below a comparative statement of the customs receipts for two periods 1898-99 and 1899-1900. (Those for the latter months of 1899-1900 are uncorrected, which may make a difference of some \$10,000 to \$20,000 in the total for the year.)—

1898-99 1899-1900 \$ 1,006,174 \$ " 665,499 " " 752,847 " " 656,298 " 658,784 714.739 895,040 839,247 697,621 656,298 612,989 816,847 910,585 715,530 1,062,508 920,656 826,232 Jan. Feb. March 709,962 1,073,998 1,010,758 1,076,401 825,947 634,384 676,133 Total \$ 9,736,009 10,054,360 10,054,360 9,736,009 Total, 1899-1900 Total, 1898-99 Increase

A German official compilation estimates—for there can hardly be exact knowledge in such a matter—that the aggregate of German investments in the western hemisphere is a billion and a quarter dollars, of which two-fifths, \$500,000,000, is in the United States. Nearly as much more has been invested in Argentina, Brazil and Chili, the investment in the first named being nearly as great as that in the other two countries, in spite of the fact shown lately by Mr. Mulhall that British competition better in Argentina at laritish competition better in Argentina than in other parts of South America. These statements are interesting, but we can no more treat German investments in Argentina as adverse to our interests than we can regard German investments in cur own country as inimical to us. We have been very glad of German investments here; if Germans have invested \$500,000,000 in this country it was in buying property that Americans have invested \$500,000,000 in this country it was in buying property that Americans were offering for sale, or in developing, natural resources for which Americans lad insufficient capital, or in reudering commercial services of which Americans were glad to avail themselves and for which they were willing to pay. It would be a great misfortune if Senator Lodge's speech, or a circular of inquiry addressed by the department of state to our consuls in South America, should create the impression that we regarded with hostility German emigration to and investment in South America. We have benefited by both, and South America, has merely received the overflow of German capital and labor.—New York Times, May 22.

Banks.

ONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

 Capital
 £ 1,500,000

 Capital paid up
 750,000

 Reserve fund
 600,000

HEAD OFFICE : LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO 10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies

and Agencies:
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PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO
CAMPINAS, RIO GRANDE DO SUL,
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Brasilianische bank für

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Capital. . . 10,000,000 Marks.

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Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos (Caixa 520.) (Caixa 185)

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LONDON: Frinces Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halevy.

Rio de Janeiro :

No. 21, Rua da Alfandega.

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

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

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Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft Deutsche Eank, Berlin, and branches Dresduer Bank, Dresden, and bran-

Deutsche Bank, Dresden, am-ches. Schroeder Gebrüder & Co. Hamburg. Conrad Hinrich Donner, Hamburg. Norddeutsche Bank, Hamburg. L. Benrens & Sohne, Hamburg. Correspondents in all cluef-clines.

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RIO DE JANEIRO

ILISBON.

The face of the face

From the N. V. Journal of Commerce, June 11. COFFEE CROP SITUATION.

New York, June 9, 1900. Editor of "The Journal of Commerce and

Commercial Bulletin":

Editor of "The Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin":

Sir.—Answering your inquiry for some ideas on the present position of coffee and especially as to estimates on the current crop, we submit the following:

At the beginning we estimated the current 1899-1900 Rio and Santos crop at 10,000,000 bags, and we know of no one in the coffee trade here or in Europe who then had any different idea. In fact, as the crop went along it was supposed to be even larger than that. In February last we gave the opinion it was; 9 ½ and reported that conservative houses in Inwall had put it at 9 ½ but the outturn from Jilly 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900, will probably be about 9 millions. At the same time that we made our estimate in February of 9 ½ to 9 ¾ for Rio and Santos, it was an accepted thing by the whole coffee world that the mild crops, or those outside of Rio and Santos, would fail short 33 1-32 per cent, many people giving figures of 1,000,000 to 1,500,000 bags short of the previous season. We persistently denied this and were at great pains to get figures from all parts of the world where coffee is grown, and we maintained that the mild crops are 250,000 bags in excess of the sum time last year.

The shortage in the present Brazil crop is principally owing to continued heavy rains lasting about two months and which ceased about a week ago. This retarded both the picking and the drying of the crop, and while officially all crops are counted from the 1st of July to the 1st of July it is a fact that from the milded of May forward there is usually a large quantity of new crop, and while officially all crops are counted from the 1st of July to the 1st of July it is a fact that from the milded officially all crops are counted from the 1st of July to the 1st of July it is a fact that from the milded for Amy forward there is usually a large quantity of new crop, end while officially all crops are counted from the 1st of July to the 1st of July it is a fact that from the milded for Amy forward there is usually a large qua

promote prove the greatest beneau of the growing 1900-1901 crop, the flowering of which commences at the end of August.

The Brazilians have furnished four crops from July 1, 1896, to June 30, 1900, averaging 9,000,000 lags, against the four previous crops, averaging 5,000,000 bags.

There are a great many people who desire to believe that coffee consumption in this country has grown equal to the increased production. An increase of 5 per cent in the annual consumption of coffee the past four years would show an enormous surplus stockheld somewhere or other in the United States, as in the crop year 1895-1896 there were delivered from seaports in this country 4,330,000 bags, and figuring upon 5 per centannual increase of consumption there should be now in the hands of wholesale and retail dealers, whoever is carrying the coffee, a sufficient quantity to enable them to await until Brazil is willing to sell. We have pointed out before that the consumer has the entire control of the market, and the average consumers are fully supplied to enable them to await with new purchases until the price is in proportion to the supplies. Producing countries do not have the power to dictate prices nor have speculators the power to do so, after four years of heavy production such as Brazil shows. Europe is carrying the largest spot stock ever known there at this largest spot stock ever known there at this largest spot stock ever known there at this

BANCO DA REPUBLICA DO BRAZIL

Realized Capital. . Rs. 161.246:4508000

N. B. This capital to be reduced to Rs. 100.000:00000 in accordance with the Government's Decree of 8th May 1897.

Reserve Fund . . Rs. 17.480:0788735 Profilts in suspense . Rs. 11.156:739\$835 on Bist May 1900.

OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

O, Rua da Mifandega.

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

Draws on:

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

Communicated.]

Communicated.

EUROPE AND THE BOERS.

A CONTINENTAL CHAMPION OF ENGLAND.

EUROPE AND THE BORRS.

A CONTINENTAL CHAMPION OF ENGLAND. The Biblishicque Universelle of Lausanne has distinguished itself amongst continental periodicals for supporting the cause of the British in the present war, and that by the agency of a writer whose clearness of view and cogency of argument are equalled by the vigor and enthusiasm with which he writes.

M. Ed. Tallichet, the author in question, does good service in a striking way by tracing some of the causes of the prevalent anglopobia.

M. Tallichet points out that the Jesuits and anti-Semites in turn fauned the flames of latred and intolerance to such intensity that the French people, blinded by passion and bigoiry, were no longer able to listen to the voice of justice nor even head the scruples of common humanity. The victiu was an individual—Dreyfus. Goaded by the strictures of the English, angry with themselves, and maddened by the Fashoda incident, the French, at the outbreak of the present war, hurled abuse of the most virulent kind against England, accusing her of the basest motives, and endowing the Boers with every virtue. This time not an individual, but a nation, was the scapegost, and the stine mad passion, invective and abuse were showered on poor old England, and the other nations followed suit.

«Is it not glorious,» says M. Tallichet, sfor Europe to have put herself in tow of France, and to have risen up against England, withoushishing to examine the cause, or to hear anyt thing that did not respond to its sentiments by The Boers meanwhile cultivated to the best this fertile soil. Boer ggents spread the most

thing that did not respond to its sentiments by The Boers meanwhile cultivated to the best this fertile soil. Boer agents spread the most diabolical accounts of the English and their doings; a Netherland Transvoal committee supplied the thirsty press with murvellous news and weird ideas, and finally, in a fit of righteous indignation—after all Europe and a good part of America was burning with anglophobia—Messrs. Chamberlain and Rhodes were accused of poisoning the public mind against the Boers.

M. Tallichet is grieved that the English did

were accused in poisoning the public mind against the Boers.

M. Tallichet is grieved that the English did nothing to explain to our "candid friends" the errors of their views. Our press, according to him, has not made the strength of our cause sufficiently clear. The Swiss look back to their own struggles for liberty, and imagine the Boers' case to be analogous. But Walter First and the other patriots fought for liberty for all classes. They fought neither for an exclusive oligratch, nor for the conquest of mines, nor for keeping subject races in slavery. Their cause was the cause of the nation, and they were determined to stand or fall in its defence.

Have the Boers shown a like spirit? Ware

RESTAURANT "CAMPI" RUA DA ALFANDEGA N. 7

EOLITHIC FLINT IMPLEMENTS.

EOLITHIC FLINT IMPLEMENTS.

A large meeting of the members of the Victoria Institute was held in London recently, at which a paper on «Eolithic Plint Implements» was read by the Rev. R. Ashington Bullen, B.A., F. G. S. The author discussed their origin, insisting that Sir Joseph Prestwich's reasons for their being of human workmauship have never been disproved, as ano one has yet produced a series of examples, due to known aqueous agency, whether fluxitile or marine, actually resembling edities. In considering their geological age, the recent evidence of Dr. H. P. Blackmore, of Salisbury, who has found eoliths by digging trenches in the Elephas meridionalis gravels of Dewlish. Dorsetshire, puts man distinctly in the time of the Cromer Forest Bed, considered as late Pliocene by Lyell, and early Pleistocene by Prestwich and by Scharff. Dr. Blackmore's implements above mentioned and a series from Mr. B. Harrison were exhibited.

FOOLISH FINLAND.

FOOLISH FINLAND.

After presumptuous Poland, comes foolish Finland, another small state which is infatuated enough to dream of independence and separate nationality; ideas which, in the present temper of Europe, must not be entertained for a moment against the will of a superior power. The Czar, trying to repress this, has issued an ukase making the use of the Russian language obligatory. The Finlanders have been foolish enough to resist, and various senators and local officials have even thrown up their posts and their salaries by way of protest. This must be crushed at once, Jingoes all over Great Britain and the Continent ought to lose no time in sending a telegram of congratulation to the Czar, urging him not to waver in his course. The interests of the Empire (with a big, big E), whether Russian or British, must be asserted. The noble principles of Imperialism (with a big, big J) must be maintained. Henceforth there are to be no small states, no little independencies, no minor nationalities. The Jingoes (with a big, big J) have said so, and what Jingoes proclaim has to be carried out. Henceforth the world is to be divided into only two classes, Jingoes and traitors to their country, and all who do not howl with the former lay themselves open to treatment as the latter. This is the newest and greatest development of civilisation, in which the English are proudly leading the way. (Vide the reports of the London papers on the Mafeking celebrations). As to the Finlanders presuming to prefer Finnish to Russian, it is not to be contemplated for a moment. It is sheer andacity. We may next expect to hear of the Boers preferring Dutch to English. In such an emergency, the Czar cannot do better than send for Mir. Chambralin. He is the man of the day who knows how to deal with recalcitrant minor peoples. But, can England spare kinn?

— Montecideo Trues.

SANTOS vs. S. PAULO.

Played on the Santos ground 14th and 15th

rayed of the Sattos ground 14th analyth inst.

Crewe and Webster opened the innings for São Paulo, playing very steadily, maiden after maiden being sent down until Webster was caught very smartly by Richards at point. King followed and was let off several times. At 37 Crewe was run out. Miller and King then ran the score up to 100 when the latter's wicket fell to Tracey. Miller as usual played a good innings and was out to a catch at midfield. At the end of the day's play the score stood:—São Paulo 8 wickets down for 186. Rule and Gray resumed the innings next day and after a few overs São Paulo were all out for 197.

Ruie and tray resumed the innings next day and after a few overs São Paulo were all out for 197.

Burgos and Watson then opened the innings for Santos when after one run had been scored Watson was clean bowled by King. Tracey followed and hit King into the Tennis courts for 6. Burgos played carefully, giving no chances, but scoring freely.

Gray had the misfortune to bully damage one of his fingers in attempting to take a catch put up by Tracey, and had to retire. At 128 Burgos was well caught by Miller in the long field and Tracey followed at 144, bowled by Webster. Stock played a good innings for 52 and Murray hit hard and well for 43 and together they carried the score from f64 to 226 in about 20 minutes. At 4 p. m. Santos were all out for 273. São Paulo commenced their second innings and when time was called were 3 wickets down for 28, the match ending in a draw and brought to a close one of the most successful matches played on the Santos ground.

On the first day tea was kindly provided by Mrs. David Ellis, assisted by her youngest daughter Miss E. Ellis, who has just returned from England and is looking charming, and on the second day by Mrs. Ribton Cooke, which was much enjoyed.

The scores were:

S. P. A. C.

S. P. A. C.	
1st innings	
P. Crewe, run out	
J. Webster, ct. Richards, b. Beardall	
M. King, b. Tracev	4
C. Miller, ct. do b. Murray	c
F. Fforde, b. do	,
W. Jeffrey, b. do	1
O. Brough, run out	
P. Comber, b. Stock	
W. Rule, b. Richards	
J. W. Gray, b. Tracey	
H. B. Johns, not out	
Extrac	
Extras	3

C. Miller, not out	10
F. Fforde, not out	3
W. Jeffrey, ct. Barton, b. Tracey	- 5
O. Brough, ct. Richards, b. Tracey	ī
H. B. Johns, b. Burgos	4
Extras	5
	28
S. A. C	
A. M. Burgos, c. Miller, b. Webster	60
A. D. Watson, b. King	(0
F. Tracey, b. Webster	56
A. Richards, b. Webster	15
C. L. Stock, ct. Brough, b. Miller	52
F. H. Gepp, ct. Fforde, b. Webster	8
H. P. Smith, b. King	0
C. R. Murray, b. Rule	43
J. Meadows, b. Miller	11
H. G. Beardall, b. Rule	0
C. Stuart Smith, not out	
Estron	12
Extras	
BOWLING ANALYSIS	273
S. P. A. C.	

and innings

BOWLI	NG AI	NAT V	SIS	2
	. P. A.		31,3	
75	t inni.			
,,,	M.	R.	0.	W.
Tracey	16	48	29	4
Beardall	7	15	15	1
Richards	4	23	11.4	I
Stock	7	23	13	1
Stuart Smith		28	8	_
Burgos	. 2	22	6	-
Murray Stock, r wide.	-	8	5	I
211	d inni	ngs		
	M.	R.	0	W.
Tracey	2	15	6	2
Burgos	2	8	5	1
	S. A. C	•		
	M.	R.	0.	IV.
King	-	54	13	2
Miller	. - 1	56	21.4	2
Rule	T	62	15	2
Brough	_	4	2	_
Webster	2	55	15	4
King, 1 no ball.	_	26	5	Ė

S. PAULO FACTS.

S. PAULO FACTS.

The day which Fox thought had dawned for mankind "how much the best and the greatest." was observed here as a holiday in commemoration of the commencement of liberty and also of the promulgation of this state's constitution. The president held a reception in the early affernoon, and in the evening the Cercle Française gave a ball in the Rotisserie Sportsman.

On Sunday there were several small mishaps on the Avenida electric train line. In one case the "man-catcher" demonstrated its utility by removing a child which was playing on the line. In the second, some little alarm was occasioned by fire breaking out in the framework, due to lack of labrication. To wards evening two bonds following one another were returning to town. When opposite Mr. D. Mitchell's house, the leading bond stopped to take up a passenger. The car behind was at too short an interval to stop without any preceding notice, and ran into the other with considerable force. The spectacle of a hundred people hurrying out of the bonds in confusion afforded the appearance of a bad accident. Several people were badly shaken and the driver of the rear car had to be taken to the hospital, but otherwise the damage was confined to the cars. Traffic was stopped for some time, but about 7 p. m. the line was cleared and the front bond with the other in tow proceeded to the town.

A sensational attempt has been made to break into the agency of the Banco Mercantil de Santos, which is situated right in the heart of the city in Rua S. Bento. The Bank is on the ground floor of a house which was recently weated, and at the back of which is, another empty house—fronting Rua Badaró, Through this or through the Pensko, situated next door, thieves made their way on the Saturday holiday. They first of all took up the floor of a room above the bank, but discovering to take money from the safe to send to Santos. The thieves must have thought that the police were lying in wait for them, in the summanear as at the affair of Rua Estação, and in a panic thr

The following extract from the Viceroy of India's letter to the Lord Mayor sets out clearly and strikingly the severity of the present famine in India. He says: «In the middle of May 1897 an area of 205,000 square miles with a population of 40,000,000 persons was affected. In the middle of May 1900 the figures are 417,000 square miles of on nearly a quarter of the entire extent of the Indian empire) and 54,000,000 persons. In May 1897 3,811,000 persons were in receipt of government relief; in May 1900 the total relieved is \$,507,000. At the present moment, if we take the whole of the affected regions in British India, 15 per cent. of the entire population are being supported by government (in many parts the proportion is nearly double; while the figures for native states, which, amount only to 6 per cent, will give an idea both of the anxiety with which we interpret our own obligations, and of the need for further assistance in parts of the country, which are not less suffering but over whose administration we exercise a less immediate or perfect control.» The Viceroy proceeds: "The special features which differentiate the present famine from its predecessors, other than those already described, are the absolute failure of the two last autumn and spring harvests, than which it is impossible to imagine anything more ruinous or complete; and the unprecedented loss of cattle in the central and western parts of India, which will render the task of recuperation more arduous than on any previous occasion.—The Statist, June 23.

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A trained nurse, who speaks English, German and Portugese, offers her services for any kind of illness. Can give best of recommendations.

Address, Caixa do Correio, No. 189

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

F. W. SPRENGER,

SCHNEIDER,

RUA DA ALFANDEGA 40.

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

F. W. SPRENGER. TAILOR.

RUA DA ALFANDEGA 40.

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

Hotels.

Restaurant & Lunchroom ZUM MÜNGHNER KIND'L

10, Rua General Camara, 10

1st class German cooking,

and excellent service MODERATE PRICES

Herman Moronoff,

PROPRIETOR

This house is particularly renowned for its splendid reakfasts and Lunches. The attendance is excellent and the cooking cannot be beaten by any Restaurant in Rio de Janeir the Proprietors exercise every care to please their Rio de Janeiro, 15th May, 1900 C. CAMPI & Co. Grande Hotel Metropole 181, RUA DAS LARANGEIRAS, 181

CARSON'S HOTEL

158. Rua do Cattete.

RIO DE JANEIRO.

This well mounted establishment is situated in the best and most healthy part of the capital, with beautiful garden and grounds, and electric tramways pass-

ing the door continually.

Hot and cold baths, splendid rooms and accommodation for families with a well chosen staff of attendants guarantee the comfort of all visitors.

Carlos Ribolzi,

PROPRIETOR

Hotel dos Estrangeiros PRAÇA FERREIRA VIANNA

(Cattete)

Telephone No. 5,008

This hotel, which has been completely restored, is situated in the best part of the city, receiving air and light from all tour sides, close to the cleanest beach of the city, surrounded by a large garden; has large, of the city, surrounded by a large garden; has large, shower and warm baths, distillerents in the workshower and warm baths, distillerents in the work good table-service, and is, therefore, to be considered the first hotel of this capital.

Passessees also a sumptuous saloon and splendid has been also a sumptuous saloon be excelled.

FREITAS HOTEL 120, Rua do Riachuelo

Mr. J. F. FREITAS, proprietor of the old and well known Freitas Hotel, destres to advise his friends and former customers that he has reopened that hotel at No. 126 RUA DO RIACHUELO in a large and most attractive edifice acquired for this special purpose. The new establishment is situated in one of the most The new establishment is situated in one of the most The new establishment is situated in one of the most The new establishment is situated in one of the most Thin and quiet street, with trams for all centro on one did the city passing the door. It has a large and heautifully laid out pleasure garden, particulary suitable for ladies and children, and well-mounted bath-rooms provided with not and cold water plet for families, for whose comfort and convenience nothing will be found lacking. It contains a large drawing-room, and fits dining-room opens on veraudals overlooking the garden.

den.

Special attention will be given to orders by mail and elegraph.

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TROPICAL DUNIOP TYRES

"I send you by parcels post a Dunlop Tyre which has had a record experience, having been in daily use on the back wheel of my bicycle since 1896, and done fully 15,000 "tropical" miles. The front type, like Charley's Aunt, is still running and absolutely flawless, although fitted at the same time as the one now sent to you. I think this fact speaks volumes for the durability of your tyres."

MR. F. M. STAPLES.

In order to prevent fraud purchasers of these famous tyres should make a point of observing that the Company's trade mark is embossed on the outer cover and inner



THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRES CO., LTD., Alma Street, Coventry, England.

TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

SUMMARY FROM DAILY PRESS. Great Britain.

Great Britain.

JULY 17.—Advices from Shanghai state that in the second attack on the Chinese quarter of Tientsin the allies were successful, but their losses were heavy. They captured the Chinese forts at the same time. It was found that the Chinese had treated with great barbarity the bodies of the foreigners who fell in the first attack.—It is asserted that a force of 100,000 Chinese are encamped ten miles from Tientsin. The losses of the allies at Tientsin from the 5th to the 14th inst. have been 800 men killed and wounded.—It is stated in Europe that the Chinese have 900,000 Mauser rifles and immense quantities of am munition.—The Chinese minister in London asserts that the foreigners in Peking were safe and sound on the 9th inst.—Telegrams from Hong Kong, however, repeat the accounts of the destruction of the foreign legations and the massicre of their immates on the 7th inst.

—The Russian commandant of the Amour region states that a Russian transport had been fired upon by the Chinese near Aigm, on the Amour river.—A Canton telegram says that Li Hung Chang has been nominated governor of the province of Petchili, and is leaving at once for the north, via Hong Kong.—Adminat Seymour has resumed command of the British fleet in Chinese waters.—A telegram from Pretoria says that 350 inhabitants of Johannesburg have been arrested on suspicion of conspiracy against the British,—The British government has ratified the Hague convention or international arbitration. (It comes at an opportune moment, when everybody is either at war, or wants to be. Arbitration at a time when militarism is rampant all over the world, will not excite much enthusism.)

JULY 18.—The Daily Mail says that China has declared war on Russia and has invaded

war, or wants to be. Arother world, swill not excite much enthusiasm.)

JULY 18.—The Daily Mail says that China has declared war on Russia and has invaded Siberian territory. —Twenty-two thousand more Japanese troops have arrived at Takun—more Japanese troops have arrived at Takun—the Chinese are fortifying Woosung.—The Boxers have destroyed the Catholic and Danish missions in Manchuria.—The governor Shantung says the foreign legations were still resisting the Boxers on the 9th inst.—The Times says that after the bombardment of the Russian city of Blagowitchensk, on the Amourriver, the Chinese captured the place and massacred all its inhabitants.—The news from Shanghal is more alarming than ever. All the principal positions in that vicinity have been occupied by armed Boxers, who are provided with artillery. The rebellion is extending in southern Ching.—The Paily Mail hears that in Taiquen, capital of Shensi, 40 foreigners and a hundred native Christians have been massacred by the Boxers,—The Belgian government has resolved to intervene in the Chinese war.—A telegram from Beira, Portuguese Sonth Africa, says the British consultere. Mr. McMaster, has been assassinated.—The Paily Express publishes a dispatch from Sonth Africa that the Bosers had defeated the British at Senekalsnek, in one of the most hotly contested fights of the war. The British lost zoo men and four minons.—A Capetown telegram to Paris says that Gen.

JULV 19.—The foreign women and children of localities near Shanghai are abandoning of localities near Shanghai are abandoning

Pole-Carew had deteated the poors near restoria, the latter losing 74 men.

JULY 19.— The foreign women and children of localities near Shanghai are abandoning their homes and taking refuge in that city.—

Li-Hung-Chaug arrived at Hong-Kong to-day, He says he has received advices from Pekin up to July 8th and could affirm that the foreign diplomats were then safe and sound. He says his orders to return to Pekin emanated from the Empress and not Prince Tuan.— The Daily Mail is advised that 15,000 Japanese disembarked at Chan-hai-Kouan on the 16th.—The morning papers publish dispatches that 150,000 Chinese with 220 guns are marching upon Tientsin to again attack the allied forces there. In Shan-toung says the same dispatches, there are 450,000 Chinese soldiers, with many guns.—The governors of Hunan and Houpe are on their way to Pekin with large bodies of soldiers to assist the government to re-establish order.—The Great Nortern Telegraph Co. will lay a cable between Taku and Tche-fou, to facilitate the transmission of news.

Tche-tou, to facilitate the transmission of news.

JULY 20.— Reports are current that the Russians have routed the Chinese at Blagowitchensk.— On the 14th the allies captured the governor's palace at Tientsin, which had been fortified by the Chinese.—The Dath Express learns from Tche-fou that the Russians have evacuated the North of Liao-toung and are concentrating at Newchang.—The Times learns that the foreign consuls at Shanghai have probibited merchants of their respective nationalities from selling arms to the Chinese. The governor of Shanghai announces that the latest news from Pekin state that the foreign representatives were safe on the 11th. The rebels had captured the eastern part of the city and declared their intention to kill the foreigners.—The governor of Shantoung also declares that the foreign uninisters are alive and are protected by the imperial government.—The British government has presented a bill to parliament prohibiting the export of arms to China. (Will this not offend the Kinochs?)

JULY 21.—There has been a general decline in all kink of stables, in London.

JULY 21.—There has been a general decline in all kinds of stocks in London. Consolidateds have fallen from 103 to 97 ½. The only exceptions were 14 American railway companies. Brazilian 4 per cents fell to 64.—At the opening of the Cape Colony parliament Sir Alfred Milner declares the war practically

ended, which will open up a new era of peace and prosperity (?).—Advices from Tientsin state that the allies have routed the Chinese. The foreign troops have sacked the business, establishments of the city, carrying off millions of taels worth of property.—Advices concerning the fate of the ministers in Pekin continue contradictory. The veracity of the telegram from "Minister Conger is not credited.—The losses of the allies in diverse engagements at Tientsin exceed 1,000 men.—The Daily Mail says the Chinese Emperor has invited the Mikado to make common cause with China. The latter advises the Emperor to repress the Boxers and liberate the foreign ministers.—A Japanese division embarked yesterday for China.—The foreign office is advised that the Chinese have completely evacuated the suburbs of Tientsin.

France.

JULY 17.—The French consul at Shanghai telegraphs that the central provinces are quiet. In spite of this he has advised the French nissionaries to move down to the coast.—The French consul at Hangkow telegraphs that the missions at Kuang-yang have been destroyed.

troyed.

JULY 18.—President Loubet left for Cherbourg this morning to attend a naval review.—
A puzzling announcement in the Journal Official says that othe new duties on Brazilian coffee according to the convention recently concluded will be collected on the net weight deducting the weight of the bags.» (We had been led to believe that the said new convenion had been rejected.)—President Loubet received an enthusiastic reception at Cherboury.

JULY 19.—France has prohibited the export of arms and munitions to China.—The Figure says the steamship companies in Marseille have been advised that the government will soon wish to charter vessels enough to transport 20,000 to 30,000 troops to China.—President Loubet today reviewed 44 ships of wast Cherbourg. at Cherbourg.

at Cherbourg.

JUN 20.—The Figaro publishes an extract from the last letter from Minister Pichon at Pekin in which he says "dark and terrible events are being agitated behind the curtains; 1 do not know what ferocity is being prepared."

—The Chinese minister at Paris, in behalf of the Emperor has solicited the intervention of France in the present conflict. Minister Delcasse significantly replied that the response will be sent through Minister Pichon at Pekin.

Pekin.

JULV 21.—The Chinese minister at Paris has received a telegram saying the foreign diplomats at Pekin were still alive July 18.—Great heat has been felt in Paris lately and 15 cases of sunstroke have been reported.—General Dodds has been appointed commander in-chief of the French forces in India-China.—On the 16th 8,000 Japanese soldiers arrived.

July 17.— A Washington telegram says the American government will probably intervene energetically in China in view of recent events. An expedition of 8,000 men will be sent to China at once.

JULY 19.—It is announced that 500 soldlers are to be sent from Cuba to China.—The American forces in China will be commanded by General Chaffee.—The Herald states that the Chinese emperor has been assassinated and that Prince Tuan has usurped the throne.

and that Prince Tuan has usurped the throne.

JULY 20.— A dispatch to the World from Tehe-fou says the Chinese before evacuating Tentsin killed their women to prevent their falling into the hands of the foreigners. (The Chinese evidently have the same opinion of us that we have of them).—The Japanese government has given permission to the United States to establish a deposit for troops and provisions at Nagasaki, on the island of Kinston.—It is reported that a telegram from Minister Conger was received at Washington on the 18th.

Minister Conger was received at Washington on the 18th.

Through the Chinese minister at Washington an undated telegram from Minister Conger, in cipher, has been received, stating that he and his family are still safe, but urging that he and his family are still safe, but urging that he and his family are still safe, but urging that was successful to the safe of t

JULY 21.—The Chinese minister at Washing-ton is advised that the rebels at Pekin are divided and are fighting each other.—The American admiral at Taku telegraphs that a strong column of allied troops will leave for Pekin on August 15.

Russia.

Russia.

St. Petersburg state that the Chinese unexpectedly bombarded the Russian city of Blagowitchensk, on the Amour river, on the 14h mist.—Various trains with war material have left Kiev for Vladivostock.—A war transport left Odesso on the 16th for China with soldiers and a battery of artillery.

JULY 18.—The Shah of Persia has arrived at St. Petersburg.—Telegrams from China state that Prince Tuan has mobilized 950,000 men, comprising rebel soldiers and Boxers.—It is stated that the Russians have captured the Chinese town of Aigun.

JULY 19.— Russia has ordered the mobilisation of 200,000 men to punish the affront received on the Chinese frontier. Martial law has been declared in the frontier districts.

The Russian fleet in Chinese waters will be reinforced.—The Chinese are concentrating between Aigun and Likhota-alim.—The CA: gave a grand banquet yesterday at Peterhot to the Shah of Persia.—The Lond on Times publishes a telegram from St. Petershurg denying that the Chinese have captured Bagowitchensk. The Times learns that the Russian government has chartered 12 large steamers to transport soldiers to China.

JULY 20.—The Daily Telegraph publishes a telegram from St. Petersburg stating that confirmation has been received of the mas-sacre of the foreign diplomats in Pekin on Telescope.

confirmation has been received of the mas-sacre of the foreign diplomats in Pekin on July 21.—Telegrams received state that grave disturbances have broken out in Kansou-sinkiang, formerly Eastern Turkestan, now governed by China.

Germany. y 18.—A telegram received at Berlin the allies at Tientsin have captured 62 IULY 18.

cannon.

JULY 19.—Prince Henry will assume command of the German squadron on Chinese

Miscellaneous.

JULY 11.—A telegram from Vladivostock says the situation in Manchuria has become worse. The Chinese rehels have destroyed 77 kilometers of the Russian railway there.—A strike of stevedores at Rotterdam has tied up 140 steamers and ships of various nationalities.

JULY 12.—A Shanghai telegram says a Russian army of 30,000 men are approaching Pekin from the north.—The Czar has ordered the creation of a commission to formulate an accord between the Russian and Finnish customs tariffs.

customs tariffs.

JULY 13.—The strike at Rotterdam is ended.
—The Belgian foreign minister has received a
telegram from Shanghai that General Nieh
has defeated the Boxers at Pekin and has
united with Ching Yung Lu and the defenders
of the legations in that capital.—The Russian
engineer in charge of the Tie Ling and Kirin
railway, in Mancluria, has asked for troops to
guard the line.

guard the line.

JULY 14.—Li-Hung-Chang has again been called to Pekin. (This Li is becoming monotonous.)—A Lisbon telegram says that General Cunha, who is returning home from Brazil on leave, will not return to Brazil.—The Spanish journals approve the declaration of Premier Sitvels that Spain will not intervene in China, having no interests to defend there. (That's the most sensible declaration from Spain we have thus far recorded. Why could not Laly and Austria and Belgium say the same and save their money?)

JULY 17. — A Stockholm telegram says a buoy belonging to André's balloon has been found. — The Pope to-day pronounced his blessing on the troops leaving for China.

Diessing on the troops leaving for China.

July 19.—The first Italian contingent for China embarked at Naples to day in the midst of the greatest enthusiasm. King Humbert was present and addressed the soldiers.—Spain has decided to send an ironclad and contingent of infantry to China. The Spanish legation at Pekin, having been abundoned in time suffered nothing in the assaults on the foreign diplomats.

JULY 20.—A sudden eruption of the volcano Azama in Japan is reported. — Morroco has ceded to Spain the Santa Cruz territory and a portion of the neutral zone of Melilla.—A destructive fire has occurred in one of the suburbs of Constantinople.

It is interesting to note that the Kinochs have also been selling arms and munitions to China. It's a grand thing to be able to make money out of the enemy before going to war with him, but the Chamberlain family evidently never forget business when seeking their pleasure.

— This is the way the Ruenov Aires Herald feels about it;—«China should be subdued and never again trusted with the government of the empire. There should be a force so great as to securely dominate the country and the Chinese should be disarmed and not allowed to have arms of any kinds. It's a pretty big contract, we fear, but the Herald seems to have no doubt about the propriety and ability. When an otherwise quiet citizen becomes infected with the mania for «hossing» other people's affairs, he gives up considering the ways and means, and even disregards the morality of robbing a neighbor of his possessions because he does not manage his property according to your liking.

WHEN South America comes to be systematically opened up by the great capitalists of the world, as will surely happen in this century, the union of the fluvial systems of the Amazon and the Orinoco will absorb the attention of the world's best engineers. A great empire is destined to grow up in that continent, and from the Andes down to the Atlantic and the Caribbean Sea will be witnessed the most tremendous activity. A rich soil, great grazing plains and gold mines of innense resources will be exploited by a new breed of men, the result of an intermingling of the hardiest emigrants from old Europe and North America. South America is a continent that will not be long neglected by the empiremakers of civilisation.—Bradstreets.

CRICKET AT ICARAHY.

R. C. AND A. A. 75. BRITISH BANK.
Played at Icarahy on 8th July and won by
the Association by 49 runs. Score below: R. C. A. A. R. C. A. A.
V. Morrissy, b. Roberts.
W. Elworthy, b. Mawson.
R. L. Wright, b. Mawson.
D. Stuffield, run out.
W. Rolls, c. Wilson, b. Mawson
Napier, c. Jeans, b. F. Morrissy.
L. Perry, c. Hay, b. Roberts.
M. Hadden, b. Mawson.
J. Thompson, b. F. Morrissy
Breach, not out.
Extras BRITISH BANK

R. J. McNair, b. Stuffield.

P. Morrissy, b. Stuffield.

P. Morrissy, b. Stuffield.

C. B. Mawson, b. Elworthy.

E. A. H. Roberts, b. Stuffield.

A. C. Wilson, b. Stuffield.

C. Hay, c. E. V. Morrissy, b. Stuffield.

C. A. R. ßinson, b. Stuffield.

C. Nigro, not out

Extras. BRITISH BANK

CRICKET AT ICARAHY.

The Bowling Analysis of the match between Rio and Nietheroy, which was played on the learaby grounds on the 15th inst., and which we were unable to publish in our last issue, is

as ronows .				
BOWLING	ANA	LYSIS	S.	
	RIO			
First	innin	gs		
	Balls	Runs	Maiden overs	Wkts.
Stutfield	85	33	4	3
Ginus	48	2.1	_	3 2
Conolly	-48	20		2
R. Morrissy	36	27	1	_
C. Mawson	36	2.5	I	2
E. Morrissy	12	6	_	-
Secon	d inni	nes		
			Maiden	
	Balls	Runs	overs	Wkts.
Stutfield	7.4	30	2	3
Ginus	12	S	_	
R. Morrissy	30	7	I	2
Conolly	36	28	_	2
Mawson	24	3	I	2
R. Morrissy bowle	d t wi	de bal	١.	
	THER			
Eiri	st inni	noc		
Ti.	Ralls		Maides overs	
N. Jackson	145	72	. 6	3
W. Slater	186	59	7	5
Manners	44	12		2
Pullen	12	1.4	_	-
Pierce	18	4	-	
Bullan bowled t v	vide ha	11		

erce......18 Pullen bowled 1 wide ball. Second innings Bails Runs overs Wkts N. W. Jackson.... 120 W. Slater..... 116 30 27 RIO CRICKET AND ATHLETIC AS-

SOCIATION. It is particularly requested that all entries for the Athletic Sports, which take place on 15th August, should be given in without delay, as the lists will be closed at the end of the

month.

A. L. STUTFIELD, | Joint Hon. C. B. MAWSON, | Secretaries.

—It has been decided to appoint Lieutenant Robert F. Scott, torpedo lieutenant of the «Majestic» to command the British Antarctic expedition. Dieutenant Scott, who is thirty years of age, has fifteen years service under various captains, and his certificates are exceptionally good. He is a thorough navigator, surveyor, and gunnery officer, and will have special charge of the magnetic observations, while being in command of the entire expedition. His present commanding officer, Captain Egerton, who knows from personal experience the qualifications required for the command of a Polar expedition, strongly supported his torpedo licutenant's selection for the post.

THE official returns of the British losses in South Africa up to 9th June were 22,460 officers and men. viz.:—Officers, killed 235, wounded 811, missing 200;—rank and field states and 13,681;—died of disease: officers 112, rank and field 3609, actionated deaths, r, and t. 58; total 3,779. Since the beginning of the campaign 664 officers and 13,481 men have been sent home as invalids (sick and wounded). Of the missing 11 officers and 53 men had been recovered, 3 officers and 14 men released, and 1 officer and 79 men died in captivity. This return was compiled before the returns of the release of the Pretoria prisoners had been received.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a sum-mary of the daily coffee reports and all other infor-nation necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 24th, 1900.

NOTICE.

The Publisher hereby gives notice that Alfred Rverill, who was sometime since authorized to canvass for advertisements for The Rio News and for the Hand Book of Rio de Joneira, is not and never been authorized to collect for the same All payments to him for such advertisements are at the risk of the payer, as the said Everill can not pass a legal receipt for the publisher.

The authorization given to the said Everill to solicit advertisements for the above-mentioned publications is hereby cancelled.

Rio de Janeiro, 18th July, 1900.

REGARDING the present state of affairs in this city, nothing satisfactory can be said at this moment without going into the subject more at length than our time and space permits. That the rise in exchange is due to artificial means, no one will dispute, that it has caused immense prejudice to business interests no one will deny; and that it is destined to come down and that it is destined to contain again later on every one expects. That explains in general terms the attitude of the public in the matter. It is a common remark among merchants that a continuance of this policy will at no distant day cause a serious crisis in business and that many houses will be compelled to go into liquidation. We presume the banks which are concerned in this exchange manipulation are well aware of this and are prepared for the consequences. Under ordinary circumstances the bank is considered to be dependent upon trade for its support, be dependent upon trade for its support, and in places where trade is declining the bank also suffers. More than this, there are many who believe that a principal function of the bank is to assist trade, and there are some good people north of the line who are clamoring for a bank to assist them in extending their accounts. in extending their commerce with Brain extending their commerce with Brazil. But in this case we have the bank uniting with the government to force up exchange at so rapid a rate that business is practically checked, speculation increased, and enormous losses are threatened. So far as we are informed, everyone wishes to see exchange go up. There is a general feeling that the rates ruling some months change go up. There is a general feeling that the rates ruling some months ago were unreasonably low. Could it have been arranged, or regulated, to put up the rate a half-penny a month, no one would have been alarmed, business would have adjusted itself to the ness would have adjusted itself to the change as the rise went on, and no losses would have been incurred. But to do the mad thing of putting up the rate five pence in about a month has upset everything. Merchants can not take advantage of the rise, for collections are practically suspended, and even if they had the money the banks are disinclined to facilitate remitteess. to facilitate remittances. They have raised the devil, and do not know how to lay him. What the future is to be it is idle to predict. Sufficient are the

evils and difficulties already realized But the minister of finance has promised 18 pence, and if the banks will continue to help him, to 18 pence it will go, even if blue ruin follows.

The alleged action of the Italian foreign minister with relation to the preservation of the Italian language among the subjects of that government residing abroad, need not alarm our supersensitive contemporaries in the least. We have not seen the circular, nor do we know positively what it is designed to cover, but it is reasonable to suppose that it refers only to those persons who are residing temporarily in foreign countries and who intend later on to return home. It is designed to course that the children of such persons should be educated in their own language, and there can be no possible offense to a foreign country in providing for it. There are thousands of foreigners of all nationalities in the country who are not here as immigrants, and some of them lave long since provided for the education of their children in their own language. One of the best schools in themos Aires are English. No one has ever dreamed that the existence of these schools in Buenos Aires are English. No one has ever dreamed that the existence of these schools was prejudice to the national language or a manifestation of disrespect to national sovereignty. If the Italian government wishes to do the same we see no reason why objections should be raised. It may be, perhaps, that the Italian circular is looked upon as an attempt to control the immigrants, but this we are not inclined to believe. The Italian immigrant and colonist is supposed to have assumed a new nationality, and it is not to be presumed that the Italian government is further interested in him.

True result of the investigation into the defalcations some time since discovered at the

government is further interested in him.

This result of the investigation into the defalcations some time since discovered at the national mint has just been made public. We can not say that we are surprised, for the extraordinary looseness with which that public establishment has been managed made such a crime easy, while the vicious tendencies of the time render it certain that such an opportunity would not pass unimproved. But at the same time the magnitude of the robberies is absolutely startling and one is compelled to believe that persons other than porters, engravers and other humble employés, have been concerned. The sum of 6,541,435\$90 is a pretty large one—over a million dollars—and it is hardly credible that eight or ten common employés could have taken such a sum without affording unmistakeable signs in their modes of living of such a mysterious accession of fortune. They may have done the stealing, but it seems certain that there were larger pockets and more astuch lends behind them. But, whether this is true or not, the fact stands out clearer now than ever that the epatriotisms of which we have heard so much during the last decade has been nothing but a mask for the most sordid vices of a victous regime. The national mint has been one of the nurseries of theatrical patriotism as professed by the followers of Floriano Peixoto, and like the Central railway it has been a feeding ground for impecunious and mercenary patriots. We have never been told where the money went to which was taken from the Central railway during the Floriano dictatorship, and in all probability we shall know no more of the defalcation at the mint. In our opinion, lowever, the six thousand contos odd missing from that establishment ran out through the same spout that served to drain the railway treasury. THE result of the investigation into the

the same spont that served to drain the railway treasury.

Last week the promotor-general of public misery decided to provisionally suspend the order for destroying vegetable gardens within city limits, considering that the number destroyed will sufficiently reduce the peril occasioned by them. This is one more proof of the arbitrary character of the regulation. If these gardens are a source of injury to public health, then they should all be destroyed without exception. If those remaining are not a source of peril, then none of them were. Then, too, justice demands that all citizens should be treated alike, and there is no justice in destroying the vegetable gardens of some, and leaving others untouched. If the destruction is to be made at the cost of the individual gardeners, then it is manifestly unfair and unjust to ruin some and leave others not only to continue, but to reap an extra profit from the misfortune of those whose gardens had been destroyed without compensation. Look at the question as we may, it is full of contradictions and injustice. It is one of the meanest and most suscless acts of arbitrary autilority we have ever witnessed. According to the Uniao Portugueza no less than 150 gardeners have been reduced to misery, their gardens and grass fields representing an investment of thousands of contos. Some of these vegetable gardens represent an investment of over thirty contos in fixed improvements, such as drainage, fencing, etc., and it is estimated that their average capital investment is not less than fifteen contos, From this it will be seen that Dr. Nimo de Andrade has occasioned a loss of not less than 2,250,0005 to a necessary and deserving class of our population. More than that, he has thrown some three thousand une out of employment and has added largely to the expense of living in this city by the wanton destruction of a necessary article of food. If this is protecting public health, then the majority of us would prefer a return to the unhealthy conditions which existed previous to th

CORRESPONDENCE

S. PAULO RAILWAY.

To the Editor:

Dear Sir.—I am sorry to say that I have a grievance, one of pretty long standing too, against the S. Paulo Railway Co., and I would like to borrow half a column or so of your paper to forthwith declare it.

Listen: A few days ago I had occasion to take the 1 o'clock train from Santos to Campinas, a through train and for which I took a through ticket. At \$30 Paulo there was a delay of about a quarter of an hour, and seeing that the doors of the car had been kindly unlocked, I thought I could not do better than get out and stretch my legs and possibly, as a minor contingency, take a drink; as a matter of fact, though it has mathing to do with my tale, I did take a drink. I had taken care before leaving the car to deposit a book on the seat I had been occupying. a grip sack on the floor in front of it, and a hat and umbrella in the rack above. All this preparation I considered amply sufficient to establish my claim to the seat aforesaid.

On leaving the restaurant Heisurely strolled to the car and essayed to enter: no use, the door was locked. Knowing the curious croze for locking up things on this railway. I was not surprised, and still having plenty of time, continued my stroll to examine certain other useful parts of the building. Again returning. I found the car pretty full of people, and wondered if they had effected their entrance through the windows, as the doors were still closed to me. I addressed myself to an employé, to know why I was debirred from continuing my journey, and produced my ticket, which was nicket till it looked like a saw, to prove my right to travel. His answer was that they were conferring the tickets of the prisoners inside. Again I possessed myself with patience, and by springing at the examiner as he emerged, contrived to join my efflow prisoners. Still I was not any sea, no sign of my book, nor (I began to feel hot) of my gripsack. Seeing me apparently looking for something that was not, a fellow passenger bountered the information at the had seen a pirate of an empl

T. H. O.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

JULY 6.—Senale.—The senate rejected the bill for reorganizing the supreme military count.—Chamber of Depulies.—Depuly Ser-zedello introduced a bill for discriminating the taxation power of the general government from that of the states.

from that of the states.

JULY 11.—Chamber of Deputies.—There was received a petition from cattle-breeders asking for the abolition of the fresh beef monopoly at Rio de Janeiro. Deputy Alfredo Pinto introduced a bill on the retirement of public employés. The chair again requested deputies to be more assiduous in their attendance at the sittings of the chamber.

JULY 12.—Chamber of Deputies.—The chamber voted sundry bills in various stages including a bill on officers of the navy and several special and deficiency appropriations to the aggregate amount of 196.2465702.

JULY 16.—Senate.—Senator Gomes de Cas-

JULY 16.—Senate.—Senator Gomes de Cas-co complained of the delay in the delivery

of the reports of the departments of marine and war.—Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Ildefonso Alvim moved to ask for information in regard to the recent agreement on freight rates between the Central and Leopoldina railways. This agreement, he sid, represents a new burden of no less than 2,000,000 per annum on the coffee planters of the «Mattar district of Minns Gernes. Before the agreement a ton of coffee could be shipped from Cataguazes to Rio de Janeiro for 73500, and it now costs 955,48 or, if shipped via Nictherov, 1005,748. Fin meil il schemes, he asserted, are not done sufficient to promote the prosperity of the country: it is necessiry that the interest of producers shall not be assilled. The Bruzilians, he exclaimed, are not a flock of sheep to be shorn by insati ble syndicates and by governments ignorant or unmindful of their daty. Several bills in various stages were voted by the chamber.

JULY 17.—Chamber of Deputies.—After

their duty. Several bills in various stages were voted by the chamber.

JULY 17.—Chamber of Deputies.— After remarks from Deputies Francisco de Sá and Ildefonso Alvin the chamber adopted the latter's motion to ask for information on the agreement between the Central and Leopoldina railways. Deputy Barbosa Liua introduced a bill for deducting one-third of the salary of congressmen for days on which they fail to attend the sittings of their respective chambers. The bill, however, permits non-attendance three times a month without subjecting the respective congressmen to the loss of any part of his salary. Several bills were voted in various stages and others were discussed. Among the questions discussed was the application of Braesto Ule, an employé of the national museum, for an extension of his leave of absence for the purpose of making a trip to the Amazon in the service of the botanical museum of Berlin. Deputy Nilo Peganta opposed granting a leave of absence to this employé, who, he said, is a foreigner that has refused naturalization and who, moreover, on leaving the city refused to be disinfected and threatened the government with a diplomatic claim.

Provincial Notes

—Irregularities in the Agave Americano lottery in Bahia has led the authorities there to rescind its contract.

—It is stated that 450 laborers have lately been discharged from the Morro Velho gold mines, in Minas Geraes.

— The Bihii court of appeals has non-suited the prosecution of Col. Helcodoro Ribeiro, who has been under arrest for a year or so.

— The governor of the state of São Paulo has asked the state assembly for a credit of too,000\$ to be expended on argent smitary improvements in Santos.

— The governor of Sāp Paulo has asked the assembly for authorization to expend 50,000\$ on the establishment of 22 more meteorological stations in that state.

—It is said that Col. Caetano Camillo de Almeida Gomes, of Onro Preto, Minas Geraes, has sold the Mitta-mata and Macacos gold mines, located in that municipality, to the French mining enginer, M. Alfred Fonchon. The latter has also purchased other mining properties in that state.

properties in that state.

— According to the Gazefa de Leopoldina the ladies of Aracaty have organized a party in opposition to the governor of Minas Geraes. It was partly to the efforts of these ladies that the opposition candidate for congress, Dr. Ildefonso Alvim, owed his election. To celebrate his victory they gave him and some of his political friends a sumptuous dinner. They have caused masses to be said for the souls of the opposition voters killed in the election riots at Carangola.

— Recent theorems from Med.

riots at Carangola.

—Recent telegrams from Manáos state that combats have occurred in the Acre district between the Bolivian force and the natives, in which the former were defeated with a loss of 90 men. The situation, says the Manáos telegram, has become more serious and the intervention of the Brazilian government is suggested. Doubtless this is what the Manáos politicians desire to bring about, but in view of the part taken by these mischief-makers the government will do well to turn a deaf car to the suggestion.

the siggestion.

— Political affairs in S. Paulo seem to be again in a transition state. Deputy Diedrichsen was supposed to have resigned for the express purpose of permitting ex-Deputy Glicerio to re-enter congress; but now it is stated that Col. Pernaudo Prestes, ex-governor of the state, will be a candidate for the vacant seat. Moreover, it is possible that ex-President Prudente de Moraes may be a member of the executive committee of the partido republicano, although until very recently his name had not been mentioned in this connection.

—The Extand its S. Production.

had not been mentioned in this connection.

—The Estado de S. Paulorecently published a letter in which it was asserted that the Italian minister of foreign affairs, Sig. Visconti Venosta, had issued a circular to Italian consuls recommending them to employ every means to prevent Italians abroad from substituting a foreign language for their own, except in cases where the foreign country imposes its own language upon all residents. In the sune circular he says the Italian government is disposed to subsidize Italian schools established in foreign countries for the preservation of of the Italian language. Our S. Paulo colleagues are trying to appear disturbed over the matter.

There were municipal elections in the state of Parand on Sunday last, at which the republican party abstained from voting. The organ of that party says that a special registry of voters and a special election board render such elections a mere farce. It will probably take a revolution to overthrow the Vicente Machado ring which rules that state.

RAILROAD NOTES

—According to a recent decision of the courts the Brasilianische Bank für Deutsch-land has been appointed one of the liquidators of the Oeste de Minas railway.

The May receipts of the Central Buhia railway were \$8,356,940 in currency, against 108,1445,730, showing a decrease of 19,8075,750. The exchange rate was 9 1/164, this year, 7 3/4d, last, the sterling equivalents of the currency receipts being £3,335 this year and £3,492 last year, a falling off of £157. The aggregate receipts since 1st January have been £20,915, against £14,909 last year, a gain of £6,036.

— On last Sunday there was a strike on the S. Christovão tramway on account of the recent orders for paying employés by the hour. A tram on which the manager had taken passage was attacked by strikers who unharnessed the mules. The manager drew a revolver to defend himself, but had no occasion to use it, as a police force appeared and drove off the assailants. A large police force was detailed for defending the line and two policemen were placed on every tram.

placed on every train.

—The estimated traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway for the week ending 14th July were 225,405\$ in currency, against 471,795 in the corresponding week of last year, showing a heavy decline of 246,305. Although exchange this year was 12 9/16th, against 8 9/14th last year, the sterling equivalents of the receipts (£11,799 and £16,003) showed a decrease of £4,201. The total receipts since 1st January have been £260,772, against £24,7204 in the same period of last year, an increase of £13,568. This surplus is unfortunately diminishing from week to week and will soon be transformed into a deficit unless the traffic improves.

-The following is a comparative statement the length and freight and passenger traffic the Paulista railway in the three years to late it referen which it refers:

Length of railway: 1879..... 204 kilometres 1889..... 250 1899..... 823 Length of waterway: 18°9..... 200 1899..... 200 Freight traffic: 1879..... 95,336 tons 1889..... 258,679 » 1899..... 660,728 » Passengers: 1879...... 165.503 1889..... 319,401 1899..... 1,060,465

LOCAL NOTES

--Paraguay has given official notification of the reappearance of bubonic pest in Asuncion.

—Capt. Deocleciano Martyr claims to be a exer. No one, we presume, will dispute the

—A son of Senator Generoso Ponce died on last Sunday at the Paula Candido hospital, in Jurujuba.

Argentina has reimposed quarantine against Paraguay, the measure going into effect yesterday.

—On the 18th inst. Sr. Joaquim da Rocha Fagundes resigned his seat in the senate. He represented the state of Rio Grande do Norte.

The testimony taken in the police investigation into the surgical operation performed by Dr. Chapot-Prevost has been sent to the criminal judge.

—President Campos Salles was doubtless much gratified to read in last Sunday's Paiz that he can count on the support of Capt. Deocleciano Martyr.

—Among the departures on the French packet «Chili» on the 48th inst, was the new Portuguese minister General Francisco Maria da Cunha, whose appointment here at the time of the 4th centenary celebration created so favorable an impression. It is said that he will not return to Brazil.

-A society called the Liga Brazileira Contra — A society called the laga nonzero.

a Tuberculose has been organized here, after the model of those recently organized in Europe, which is to be formally opened on 4th August next. The archibishop has accepted an invitation to be present and to accept the honorary presidency of the society.

—Owing to the delays caused in the issue of this paper by attempts to publish articles received on Tuesdays, we are compelled to say that we can not undertake in future to publish anything received on that day except short announcements and news items. We hope our friends will remember to send us their copy on Mondays at the latest.

copy on Mondays at the latest.

—On the 17th a police inspector named Abreu became irritated with the conduct of a drunken man and ordered him taken to a police station. The prisoner tried to run away, when the inspector first drew a revolver and fred at him, and when cought again actually gave the poor fellow a brutal beating with a walking stick. An inquiry was ordered by the d-legado, upon the complaint of some people who witnessed the outrage.

—It is interesting to contrast the activity of the authorities in suppressing vegetable gar-dening with their apathy in regard to house-breaking and other forms of thicking. In the one case they seem to take a positive delight in destroying an honest man's property and reducing his family to misery; in the other they are strangely indifferent to the need of protecting life and property. Can anyone explain the existence of such an anomaly?

explain the existence of such an anomaly?

—Among the many charges against the past administration of the national mint was one that a number of persons figured on the pay-roll of the mint, but were occupied with work for the agricultural society in which the director of that establishment was greatly interested. If we are not mistaken, this is not an uncommon fault in other deportments and establishments where superior officials are accustomed to make use of the services of public employes for their own private benefit.

employés for their own private benefit.

—Gen. Roberto Ferreira's assertion, published in the Diario de Nolicias of Balia, that only military officers who are politicians on expect favors from the government—or so nething to that effect—has brought down a reprimand upon his head. And yet he spoke truth and it is a satisfaction that some one has had the moral courage to say it. Perhaps the criticism might be modified to the effect that the said political officer mus also have the support of the intriguing news paper press of this capital.

There was a brief strike among the coal.

paper press of this capital.

—There was a brief strike among the coal laborers at the Gambós station of the Central railway on the 17th inst. They tried to induce the laborers at the Ilha dos Ferreiros cal deposits of the Brazilian Coal Co. to join them, but the latter refused. They then became violent and a police force was called in, whereupon the strikers disbanded. They complained of the roughness of their overseers, small pay, and the new oblgation of using larger baskets for carrying the coal. Work at the Gambós was in great part resunded on the following day.

-It is an interesting coincidence that while —It is an interesting coincidence that while a police investigation has been in progress to determine whether Dr. Chapot Prevost has been guilty of malpractice in his surgical operation in cutting apart the twin girls Rosalina and Maria, the members of congress were voting 40,000 ft of the same surgeon to enable him to go to Europe to make the operation known there. There is no chance of a decision against him, but were this to happen it would be a curious complication. The doctor could hardly go to Europe with a public police condemnation for malpractice weighing upon him. upon him.

upon him.

As our readers are aware impressment into the service of the army and navy is an abuse that is by no means uncommon. There has recently been a case of this kind that has excited much comment. A youth of 19 years of age was on application of his guardian sent by a judge of one of the orphans' courts to the mad authorities who against his will caused him to be enlisted. Fortunately he was a member of a powerful beneficent society, which took up his case and demanded his release. We presume that he will be set at liberty, but the latest information we have on the subject is that the naval authorities were holding him as security for the payment of enlistment expenses.

—The amateur theatrical performance at

Decoleciano Martyr.

—One of our Platine exchanges speaks of the President as "Dr. Saltfields." We are not at all sure that this English equivalent is correct. Will some one give us the meaning of "Salless?

—Our readers probably remember Corporal Roque who was glorified for a while for having died in defence of the life of Col. Moreira Cesar, but was afterwards found to be alive. It is stated that he died of bubonic plague at the Paula Candido hospital on last Friday.

—A measure has been presented to the semate conceding pensions of 5005 each to the widows of the late Senator Esteves Junior and General Solon. Without desiring to reflect on these particular grants, we are compelled to say that such pensions are extremely impolitic.

— Nilo Peçauha's animus against the foreigner is truly touching. One of them, a scientific man attached to the national museum, wants a leave of absence for making botanical collections on the Amazon. But Nilo won't listen to it and is opposing the grant of such a licence. He says this pestiferous foreigner has refused to become a Brazilian citizen! Great Scot! what an arraignment! Moreover, he has refused to be disinfected! And that caps the climax! The man who refuses to be disinfected, or vaccinated, or have his vegetable garden torn up, ought to be drawn to pieces by wild horses! Go for them Nilo! They deserve it, and more! You ought to have every blessed foreigner turned out of the country, not excepting those who are trying to live on the national treasury! - Nilo Peçauha's animus against the for-guer is truly touching. One of them, a scien-

to live on the national treasury!

—In the chamber of deputies on the 16th inst. Deputy Iblefonso Alvim declared that Brazilians are not a flock of sheep to be shorn by instituble syndicates and governments. We should like to agree with the deputy, but the facts will not permit. The Brazilians are like sheep. They submit to the grossest abness and exactions, often without complaint. And if they complain they do it privately and in fear. What other people would submit to the abuses the smitary authorities are heaping upon us? What people would permit their property to be destroyed without compensation? What people would sit tamely under such a multiplicity of stamp taxes and have their lives made miscrable by a legion of spies? And what people would permit the continuance of the corruption and vice now to be found in official circles? It is to be feared that the deputy must admit the fact that his compatriots are like a flock of sheep, and exceptionally spiritless ones at that.

—In a recent issue of The Rio News, agree-

compatriots are like a flock of sheep, and exceptionally spiritless ones at that!

—It a recent issue of The Rio News, agreeing with the Rio correspondent of the Correio Trutistano, we said that those who wish a monument for Marshal Floriano Peixoto should pay for it out of their own pockets. And in fact it appears that at one time a subscription was actually opened for erecting a monument. This is not exactly the same thing, for we all remember a time when many persons who were not Horianistic considered it imprudent to refrain from complying with a request to contribute to any of the forminists subscriptions then in circulation. The consequences of being considered a traitor and enemy of the republic were certainly not plessut. Moreover at that period the national treasury was guarded by a sentinel who within certain limits adopted the doctrine of the open door and consequently the money of the bx-payer was lavishly squandered without the formality of a legislative appropristion. The sum subscribed amounted, according to one account, to about 40,0005, and according to another, to roo,0005. The respective committee ordered a quantity of marble, which duly arrived; but the contractors were unable to discover either money or committee, and finally decided, it is stated, to sue the widow. A writer in one of the journals of this city calls attention to this affair and asks the authorities to investigate the matter.

BRITISH PATRIOTIC FUND.

Final remittances .

Mr. Richard Whichello's list for Ma	ıy:
C. F. Hargreaves	25\$000
H. L. Wheatley	25\$000
Arch, Macmillan	15\$000
David Law	15\$000
D. D. Keay	25,5000
Irvine Crawshaw	29,5000
R. Whichello	295000
W. H. Whichello	14\$500
Wm. Reid, for Feb'y., March, April,	
May	106\$000
W. H. Pritchard	25\$000
T. G. Cross	25\$000
W. Saunders, £1:0:0	23\$000
	356\$500
Women's Aid Society of the Cattete	
Methodist Church, June	10,000
£ 18, 14s. 1d @ 12 ¼d. exch	366\$500
Rio de Janeiro, 21st July, 1900.	
HAROLD J. HAMP	SHIRE,
Hon'y Treasu	
1101) 170100	

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Le Banquet; Hommage a la Mémoire du Colonel Villebois-Mareuil; by Henri Bon-nemain. A poem dedicated to the memory of Col. Villebois-Mareuil, who died on the field of battle in the Orange Free State some months since. The enlogy will appeal strongly to those who revere the memory of Lafayette, who also left his own country to battle for the liberty of another. liberty of another.

Inberty of another.

The Colombian and Venezuelan Republics; by Willian L. Seruggs, late Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Colombia and Venezuela. Boston: Little Brown & Co., 1900. An important as well as interesting publication which we shall notice more at length as soon as we have time to examine its contents.

Business Notes

-The cotton factories at Tatuhy, São Paulo, are paying 4\$500 per arroba (32 lbs.) for ray cotton

- The argument that no losses have really been suffered by the recent rise in exchange been suffered by the recent rise in exchange because the sterling value of merchandise remains the same, is too transparentaltogether. As business is effected in milreis, which have fluctuated greatly in value in the last six weeks, the losses on merchandise bought at the lowest rates is real enough to endanger the stability of many a strong business house.

The directors of the St. John del Rey Mining Company have decided upon an increase of capital from £441,295 to £500,000, er ase of capital from £411,295 to £500,000, and existing shareholders are to be offered the option of taking up one new share at par for every eight shares held. As the present price of the share is 30s, the option represents a boms of 1/16 per cent, and there is little doubt that the shares will be readily taken up, for the prospects of the company are distinctly encouraging. It is curious, however, that no reference was made to the issue at the recent annual meeting of the company.—Financial News, June 23. News, June 23.

-The semi-official organ of the government continues to advise the public that informers in cases of failure to attach stamps to receipts will receive a part of the fine. The idea of turning Brazilians into a race of informers, one turning Brazilions into a race of informers, one of the most degrading, corrupting and demoralizing of occupations, does not seem to have been considered by the Murtinho faction. Perhaps he will read a little of history in regard to the character and fate of a people addicted to so shaueful an occupation. It may be a breach of the law not to stamp a receipt, but it is infinitely worse for a man to play the sneak and give information of it.

- The custom-house has published the fol-lowing statement of the official value of the imports at Rio de Janeiro in the month of May:

iron:	the British empire	4,884,466\$137
. ((Uruguay	3.701,480\$085
.6	Germany	1,601,564\$804
- 41	United States	1,475,073\$131
- ((France	1,121,714\$577
. (0	Portugal	1,068,478\$868
"	Argentina	664,230\$200
-	Belgium	554.171\$700
	Italy	192,815\$868
	Chili	128,070\$200
	Spain	21,395\$666
))	other countries	37.847\$889
	Total	15,451,309\$121

-The recently promulgated law prohibiting the importation of merchandise into Brazil bearing labels printed in the Portuguese lan-guage, from foreign countries other than Portugal or Portuguese possessions, is the most unjust and vexatious measure that has ever been enacted by a protectionist state. Com-mercial men of all nations trading with been emocted by a protectionist state. Commercial men of all nations trading with Brazil should make a firm stand against this most unjustifiable law, and we are glad to learn from The Rio Neac that the attorney of Messrs. Edward Ashworth and Co., and others has published an important reclamation on the subject. He demonstrates clearly that this provision is a violation of the law of October 11, 1887, which provides for the registry of trade marks, and of article 72, section 27 of the constitution which guarantees property rights in manufacturers' marks. He might also have added, sus our contemporary, that it is a violation of the international trademark convention, to which Brazil is a party. The British and German ministers have been for some time endeavoring to secure a favorable decision from the government upon the validity of trademarks in Portuguese registered by British and German manufacturers under the law of 1887, and with so great a measure of success that the minister of finance is now credited with the opinion that the law is an infringement, on acquired rights, that it should be repealed, that a memorial should be presented to the Brazilian congress to this effect, and that he will prorogue the execution of the law to enable congress to take action. The latest development is that Her Majesty's charged daffires at Rio de Janeiro reports that the enforcement of the regulations has been further postponed till September 30.—Commercial Intelligence, London, June 30.

—An amusing story comes from Rome. Some American ladies made their appearance at a Papal reception, to the grave displeasure of the Pope, in ball room dress. A well-known cardinal was instructed to apprise these offenders of their breach of etiquette. The cardinal thus fulfilled his somewhat delicate mission: «The Pope,» he said, «is old fashioned, and does not like décolleté dresses; but I am quite accustomed to them, for I have been so much among savages when a missionary that I do not mind them.»

FINANCIAL NOTES

—It is stated that the government has decided to spend 160,000\$ on repairs on the Pernambuco custom-house.

—The general and state governments are quarreling over taxation powers. Both would do well to make concessions in benefit of the taxpayers.

- The debt of the state of Minas Geraes — The debt of the state of Africa Grand and the end of last year was as follows:—foreign debt, 48,712,471 francs; internal funded debt, 17.753, 2008; floating debt, 9,192,843\$987 bearing interest and 279,486\$248 not bearing interest.

— The power to tax ought not to be unlimited, nor ought the same tax to be duplicated by a lower branch of government. Revenue should always be derived from the surplus wealth or earnings of the people and should never cut into working capital.

— At Mandos hopes are still entertained of a fortunate conclusion of the negotiation of a loan in Paris for the state of Amazonas. Very naturally. The Mandos ring is hungering for more, and it will be an evil day when foreign capitalists are weak enough to advance one single penny to that state.

one single penny to that state.

The subscription books of the new municipal loan were closed on the 19th inst, with the announcement that the amount (10,000,000) had been all subscribed. The particulars, however, were not made public. One clause in the contract obliges the prefecture to accept the coupons of both municipal loans in payment of all dues to the municipality.

ment of an dues to the municipanty.

—A telegram from Buenos Aires of 21st says the R. M. S. S. «Magdalena» is bringing £ 180,000 stg. to Rio de Janeiro, viz.: £ 100,000 to London and River Plate Bank, £ 50,000 to the German Bank and £ 10,000 to the British Bank. In a previous shipment £ 20,000 had been sent to the British Bank. The banks claim a profit of 2 per cent on exchange differences.

—The investigation of the robbery at the mint shows that the value of the stamps missing is 6.541.435\$490. The investigation committee reports that the thieves nade use of keys belonging to the establishment. The exdirector of the mint and his subordinates are severely censured in the report for lack of zeal and vigilance. There is no positive proof against the supposed thieves, who are employes of the establishment and the owners of the Café Portas, but the incriminating indications are considered very strong.

are considered very strong.

—The tribunal of accounts has refused to register the sum of 126,214\$Ao for the payment of the account of Lage Irmãos for repairs on the cruiser Trajano. The cause of the refusal is the insufficiency of the balance on account of the respective appropriation. In future, contractors should be very careful in accepting work from the government. They should first ascertain that there is an appropriation for the work, then they should embargo its use for any other purpose; and then they should require ample guarantees for the payments under the contract.

require ample guarantees for the payments under the contract.

—In December gold was at 387 in Brazil. The government paid its service in full and became trusted at home and abroad. The result was that in 7 months it fell 200 points and gold now stands at only 188. No honest person has been ruthed by the sharp decline because there are no sham national industries. No one has been so unpartiotic as to work up a scare about blue ruin and then repudiate 56 cents each dollar as there was no syndicate with a strong enough hold on the congress to pull it along the line of its own interests. Brazil is now celebrating as a national triumph, which does more hone to her that winning a war, the very same thing that interested people persuaded Argentine rulers would be the ruin of the country.—Buenos Aires Herald. [We fully appreciate the need of the lesson which the Herald expounds for the benefit of the Argentine government, but unhappily the reference to Brazil is sadiy at fault. In December the Brazilian government did not pay eits service in full, of or it has not paid interest on its foreign debt and on its foreign railway guarantees for two years. Many honest persons have been nearly ruined by the fall in gold, which is largely the result of pure speculation. The virtues ascribed to us by the Herald are pleasing, but it can not be said that they really belong to us.—Ed. News.]

	e of the Brazilian milrois (1\$000),	
do	gold	27 d.
đo đo	1 stg \$1.00 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold. of £1 stg. in Brazilian gold	1\$827
	te of exchange, official, on London to-dayvalue of the Brazilian mil reis	11 ½ d.
Present	(gold)value of the Brazilian mit reis (paper)	2 f 347 425 rs. gol d
Present	value of the Brazilian mil reis in U. S. coin at \$4.80 per £ t stg	
Value o	f \$1.00 (\$4.80 per £ 1. str. in Brazilian currency (paper)	4\$296

EXCHANGE.

July 16.—The market was unsettled; in spite of frequent changes of quotations, a considerable buiness was done

Official quotations on London were

Bank bills	opening	12 14-12 38
» »	closing	12 1/8
Private bills	opening	12 1/2
	-1	1/

Official value of the milreis 454-458 reis gold.

July 17.-Today's market was also unsteady, but owards the close became firmer; an important mount of busine ss was transacted.

Official quotations on London were

Bank bills	opening	11 76-12
n n	closing	12 1/16
Private bills	opening	12
n n	closing	12 3/16

Official value of the milreis 439-447 reis gold.

July 18.—The market was again unsteady, opening firm, weakening during the day and closing stron ger again. Business was small.

Official quotations on London were as follows:

Bank bills	opening	12 /8
N N	closing	12 3/3
Private bills	opening	12 1/4
и »	closing	12 1/2
Official value of the mil	reis 449—4	63 reis gold.

July 19.-Today's market was quiet and movement insignificant.

The official quotations on London were:

Bank bills	opening	12 3/8
» »	closing	12 38
Private bills	opening	12 13/32-12 7/16
в »		
fficial value of the mil	reis 458 rei	is gold.

"July 20.—The market was weak and indisposed there was some business transacted.

Official quotations on London were :

Bank bills	opening	12 7/16-12 38
n n	closing	12
Private bills		
и и	closing	12 1/8

Official value of the milreis 445-461 reis gold.

July 21.—Today's market had the unsettled feature of the preceding days. In the morning there was some business done.

Official quotations on London were:

Bank bills	opening	12
в в	closing	11 3/4-11 3/8
Private bills	opening	12 1/8
в э	closing	12
Official value of the mil	reis 440—44	9 reis gold.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 24th July, 1900.

Exports.

Coffee.—Unfortunately the gambling bacillus which has lately been playing havoe in the exchange market, has also invaded the coffee market and there was not a little buying and selling the past week for differences. A quarantine for such speculators would not be considered an unwarrented exercise of authority. The reported sales during the week aggregated \$5,000 bags, against 46,000 bags, in the preceding week. The receipts were 43,640 bags, and the shipments \$5,972 bags. The market has been firm and prices advanced a milreis per arroba during the week. Vesterday the bags. The market has been firm and prices advanced a milteris per arroba during the week. Vesterday the market was still firm in spite of unfavorable advices from abroad and the disinchination of the Americans to buy. The fluctuations in exchange are greatly impeding business and foreigners are disinchined to buy freely until exchange becomes steady. Foreign advices state that the sales last week were: New York s20,000 bags, large 21,200, Hamburg 195,000. London 13,000; total 256,000 bags, against 32,200 in the second week of last year, and 25,200 in the preceding

same week of last year, and 474,000 in the preceding week.

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

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

Santos, Good

		Rio N. 7 per arroba	Reports saies			erage to kild	
July	16	10\$\$00-11\$000	8,000 1	bags.	7\$	000	
.,	17	11 200-11 400	6,000	,,	7	200	
. ,,	18	11 000-11 200	12,000	.,	7	200	
.,	19	11 800-12 000	7,000	,,	7	400	
,,	20	12 000-12 200	12,000	,,	7	200	
.,	21	11 800-12 000	5,000	.,	7	200	
Th	e shir	oments since ou	r last rep	ort 1	nave be	en:	

37.791	bags	for the	United States
11,102		.,	Europe
	",	•••	Cape of Good Hope
6,636	,,	.,	River Plate, etc.
1,443	••	.,	Constwise

The following ships sailed with coffee last week:

		Un	ited States:			bags
	July	18	New York Br. s	tr. <i>Olbers</i>		22,568
		E	rope:			
	July	17	Trieste Aust. st	r. Nagy La	ios	6,671
d			Constantinople	do		125
			Odessa	do		125
		18	Hamburg Gert	n. str. Sante	·s	6.385
		18	Algiers Fr. str.	Chili		325
			Oran do			1,550

Elsewhere:	HayReceipts nil. Market unchanged.
uly 19 Valparaiso Br. str. <i>Iberia</i>	Coal_—The following vessels arrived with coal last week: seek: 3,790 tons. From Cardiff ex Valkyrie
The receipts for the past week were 41,733 bags	" Norfolk ex Tropic 1,000 "

against 38,343 bags for the previous week bags for the week before.

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

	July 21	July 13
No. b	12\$600	115400
7	12 000	10 Soo
8	11 foo	10 400
9	11 200	9 800

The stock was estimated this morning at 170,917 bags according to the Jornal do Commercio, and 126,476 bags according to one of our prominent brokers. The Santos stock is reported at 412,170 bags.

Daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro

Rece Ship Tota Stoce Avern per Do N. Exi

3.72	July 15	July 16	July 17	July 18	July 19	July 20
	366	- 606	6.070	7.722	5,261	6,427
oments U. States	:	6,462	9.834	6,970	7.771	6,250
	:	7,232	1,195	675		:
		:	•		•	
			3,500	2,636	400	100
		150			30	50
	•	13,844	14.529	10.281	8,201	6,400
	184,265	175.027	167,477	164.918	161 978	162,005
×						
r arroba		1:5000	115400	11\$200	12\$500	1.35200
do No. S	:	105500	115000	10\$Soo	113600	11#S00
quot. N	:	9% c.	938 c.	9 3% €.	9 5% €.	11 % C.
change on London		12 % d.	12 1/16 d.	12 1/2 d.	12 3/3 d.	127/16 d
mer freight, 5% primage		50 €.	50 C.	50 C.	50 C.	50 C.
eipts at Santos bags.	•	22,353	20,920	18,225	24.585	29,282
		358,760	369,450	369,780	381,590	401,920

Imports.

Flour.—The receipts were 7,625 barrels by the White Wings from Baltimore and 2,000 bags by the Chili from the River Plate. The market continues quiet and prices are unchanged, as shewn below:

Trieste		nominal.
Richmond	ıst	
do	2nd	
Baltimore	ıst	-241000
do	2nd	-23 000
Western	and Interior	-22 000
River Pla	te	20\$000-22 000
Local Mil	ls	24 500-25 500

Local Mills. 24 500-25 500

Chilsh.—The Handel brought 450 cases and 1,500 this from New York, the Antonia 654 cases, and the Saidos 1,229 cases from Hamburg. Broker's quote from 35500 to 55500 per tab. do 55000 per tub and 65500 for C. R. C.

Lard.—The arrivals during the past week were 5,650 kegs by Handel from New York, and 500 by the White Wings from Baltimore. The prices continue from 600 to 650 reis per pound wholesale.

Por k.—Arrived too cases and 100 barrels from New York by the Handel. There were no changes in prices.

prices.

Rice,—The Tropic brought 1,700 bags from Liverpool, and the Parahyba 1,000 from Havre. We quote from 15500 fo 16500 per bag wholesale.

White Pine.—No arrivals. Market nominal.

Pitch Pine.—Receipts nil. Prices unchanged.

Spruce Pine.—The Gazelle arrived with a cargo of 29,859 picces with 907.253 feet to order. The quotations are nominal.

Second packs with 1997-25, feet to order. The quotations are nominal.

Swedish Pine.—There were no arrivals and no changes in prices.

Kerosene.—The Handel brought 12,500 cases from New York. Prices continue unchanged.

Rosin.—No receipts. Market nominal.

Turpentine.—The receipts were 490 cases from New York. Prices are unchanged.

Cement.—The Cordoba brought 23 berrels from Havre. No sales reported.

Indian Corn.—The Chili brought 3,388 bags from the River Plate. Native is now quoted from 9800 to 105500 per bag.

Bran.—There were no arrivals and no changes in prices.

ek : From	Cardiff	ex	Valkyrie	3,790 t	ons.
»	»	ex	Juan la North	4,788	13
15	· »	ex	Red Cross	3,317	30
n	Norfolk	ex	Tropic	1,000	10

Rum.-Entries continue regular. Our quotations for the week were as follows: Pernambuco and Maceió.. 170\$000-175\$000 Bahia and Aracajú..... 150 000--155 000 155 000--160 000 170 000—175 000 160 000—165 000 255 000-280 000

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

BALTIMORE.—Amer. bk. White Wings; 654 tons; Collier; 37 ds; sundries to Norton, Megaw & Co. JULY 20.

PHILADELPHIA.—Br. sp. Harvest Queen; 1943 tons Forsyth; 49 ds; lumber to order.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

BALTIMORE.—Amer. bk. Josephine; 870 tons; McClean

FREIGHTS.

New York, 1-50 cents and 5 % primage per bag New Orleans (of coffee.
Antwerp. Bremen. Rotterbam Hamburg. Liverboot. $ \begin{cases} -35 \text{ shillings and } 5 olo \text{ primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.} \end{cases} $
COPENHAGEN.—37 shillings, 6 d, and 5 % primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.
GENOA. 1-40 francs and to of primage per MARSEILLES. (ton of 1,000 kilos.
BORDEAUX,-40 francs and 10 % primage per ton of 900 kilos.
HAVRE. 35 francs and 10 % primage per ton of 900 kilos.
TRIESTE. (-45 shillings and 5 %) primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.
LONDON. 1—30 shillings and 5 °fo primage per SOUTHAMPTON ton of 1,000 kilos.
CAPE-TOWN. 1-50 shillings and 2 ½ % primage per P. ELIZABETH.
PORT NATAL. 1-57 shillings, 6 d. and 2 ½ % primage DELAGOA BAY. 1 per ton.

MONTEVIDEO. {−3\$000 per bag of 60 kilos, and 6\$000 per barrel of 75 kilos.

ENGAGEMENTS.

4,500 1,150	do do	do l
		do
250	do	do
200	do	do
1,875	do	do
1,000	do	do
1,940	barrels	do
	200 1,875 1,000	200 do 1,875 do

CHARTER.

Germ. bg. Angela; to load coffee here to Port Elisabeth at £ 400.

Arrivals of foreign steamers.

DATE	NAME	FROM	CONSIGNED TO
16 16 17 18 18 18 19 19 19 20 21	Brésil Red Cross S Fran'co. Parahyba Tropic Chili Volage Iberia Bellagio Handel Les Alpes Hellas Antonina Taunton	Valparaiso 20 ds. Havre 30 ds. Cardiff 24 ds. La Plata 4 ds. Rosario 11 ds. Liverpool 21 ds. Glasgow 20 ds. New York 27 ds. Marseilles 23 ds. Antwerp 50 ds.	T. Rodrigues & Co. J. C. y Puerto J. Lapert N. Megaw & Co. S. Montoux Rio Flour Mills, Wilson Sons & Co. N. Megaw & Co. O. Antunes & Co. T. Wille & Co. E. Johnston & Co. E. Johnston & Co.

Departures of foreign steamers.

DATE	NAME	FOR	CARGO
July			
16	Cordoba	Montevidéo	In transit
	San Francisco	Liverpool*	Sundries.
17	Nagy Lajos	Trieste*	do
	Velleda	Fleetwood	Manganese
	Brésil	River Plate	In transit
	Chili	Bordeaux*	Sundries
	Olbers	New. York	do
	Santos	Santos	In transit
	Iberia	Valparaiso*	do
	Parahyba	Santos	do
	Manin	Buenos Ayres	Ballast.
	Les Alpes	River Plate	Sundries.
	Bellagio	Valparaiso*	do
	Hellas	R. G. do Sul*	do
	Catania	New York	do
22	Aeon	Santa Lucia	Ballast

*Calling at intermediate ports.

Vensels Affort & Cl.	artered for	Rio
Adam W. Spies	New York	-
Albatros	Setubal	14 June
Carnarwon Bay	Cardiff	-
Dorade	Sunderland	12 June
Dom Pedro II	Baltimore	3 June
Grace Deering	Portland	-
Hanna Heye	Rangoon	11 Apr
Lorraine	Rangoon	25 Apr
Largiemore	Cardiff	-
Latimer	Cardiff	_
Linda (str.)	Leith	_
Metropolis	Bristol	II May
Madonna dell' Orta	Marseilles	
Principality	Cardiff	
Scottish Hills	Cardiff	_
Scottish Minstrel	Leith	14 June
Sarmatia (str.)	Cardiff	28 June
Vergine della Guardia	Marseilles	_
Vasco de Gama	Antwerp	19 Jun

Foreign sailing vessels in the port of

NAME	TONS	ARRIVED	FROM	CONSIGNERS
American se. Nantasket bk. White Wings	568 654	J uly 4 19	New York . Baltimore	W. Guim.Co. N.MegawCo.
sp. Karoobk, Miefieldsp. C Cardiganbk, Annasonase. Preferencebk, Gazellesp. Valkyriesp. H. Queen	1275 1230 1373 243	July 3 4 9 14 14	Cardiff do Liverpool Rangoon B. Aires Portland Cardiff Philadel	G. Gudg. Co.
French bk. Pres.F.Faure bk. D. Anne	2393 1114	June16 July 8	N.Caled Rangoon	To order. H. Stoltz
Norwegian bk, Bayard bk, Imperator	1217 993	May16 July 8	Mobile B. Aires	To order.Co. To order.
Portuguese bk, Triumpho bk, Maria Emilia			Oporto	Macedo J. J. A. G. Stos.

PERNAMBUCO.

PRONAMBICO.

Prom the July Peright Report and Shipping List of Mr. Arthur B. Dallas, we extract the following notes: Sugar.— During the past month rain has been more frequent, but the total rainfall is still far below the rearge. Caues in the low lands have continued to improve but even so, the coming crop in this state will be smaller than the present yield. At the present moment stocks in packer's hands amount to 190,000 to 200,000 bags; nearly all of which is only suitable for home consumption. This market has been lately almost completely paralized by the extraordinarily rapid advance in exchange, and shipments have been on a very reduced scale.

The following quotations must be considered purely monimal per 15 kilos on shore, unbarged viz: Brancos \$500 @ 5500; Brutos secons \$500 @ 5500; Brutos secons \$500 @ 5500. Brutos nellados, \$500 @ 5500. Brutos secons \$500 @ 5500.

Cotton has suffered a heavy decline, and yesterday some lots changed hands at 19500 per 15 kilos, on shore, for 18t Pernams.

To-day 1 quote 12500 for 1st Pernams.

59	522	: :		215	3 568	200	: 0	Rio Grande, Pelotas and P. Alegre
à	Lota		3	,	k]	3	ì	1899
19	135	:	÷	2,072	12,135	i	:	Rio Grande, Pelotas and P. Alegre
401	385	:	6,293	:	12,518	500	3,315	Rio and Santos
Pipes	Pipes	Brls	Bags	Bris	Bags	Balls	Bags	1900
HOL	ком	VADOS	MASCAVADOS	WHITES	SUGAR, WHITES	FON	COTTON	PORTS

Freights.—Very little produce has been offering for shipment, and business generally has been confined to a narrow compass.

Brit. s. s. «Maskelyne» loaded a part cargo of sugar for New York at 15/ per ton f. a. II. Bk. «Nostra Madre» obtained £850 c. o. lump sum to load in the River Plate sundries for this port.

Braz s. s. «Guajará» fixed to load manganese ore in Bahia for U. K. at 16/5 per ton f. a. Braz. s. s. «Marajó» fixed to load at Fernando de Noronla, phosphate for Nantes.

Shipments constwise have been small, and if the present rate of exchange continues, will not increase; and the amount of produce hence and from outports for export is extremely limited.

Shipments hence to U. States nil and from Maceió 12,564 bags sugar=971 tons to New York per Br. s. s.

DESTINATION	COTTON	FON	SUGAR, WHITES	VHITES	SUGAR MASCAVADOS	AR VADOS
	Bags	Balls	Bags	Brls	Bags	Erls
Northern and Southern ports of Brazil	59,606	10,841	836,050	81,565	342,453	:
United States	:	:	:	:	256,220	:
Liverpool	14.955	45,235	20	:	29.135	:
Lisbon,Oporto,Bremen and Hamburg	9.365	15.550		193	1,140	. :
St. Petersburg		2,350	:			
Southampton	:	456	:	:		
River Plate	. 225	25	360	3.5%	:	:
	84,151	.	856 130	85.338	85.338 628,948	

Shipments of sugar from Maceió from 1st Septem ber 1869 to 31st May 1900;

Shipments of sugar from Parahyba from 1st Sep-

tember 1899 to 31st May 1900. Brazilian ports..... 48,291 bags = 2,801 tons Liverpool...... 8,166 " = 600 "

Shipments of sugar from Aracajú from October 1899 o 22nd May 1900.

STOCKS AND SHARES

	Sales of Stocks and Shares.	
	JULY 16.	
18.1	Apolices, 5s	865 000
1	do (500\$) at rate of	830
10	do 1895	840
18	do	836
10	do (reg.)	S60
20	do	864
20	do	865
21	do 1897	960
54	Emprestimo Municipal	148
295	do do	150
	Banks.	
	Dunes,	
200	Constructor	105500
40	Republica	176
150	do	176 500
.50		
	Railways.	
	Minas de S. Jeronymo	25\$000
150	União Sorocabana-Ituana	-57000 S
1000		q
2500	do do	, ,
	Miscellaneous,	
200	Obras Hydraulicas	2\$250
	JULY 17.	
22	Apolices, 5s	865\$000
17	do	860
2	do	859
4	do (500\$) at rate of	830
	do 3,700\$ (cert.) at rate of	805
5	do , 1895	840
6	do (reg.)	864
9	do 1897	960
6	do (reg.)	965
4	Emprestimo Municipal	147
400	do do	148
100	do do	150
	Banks.	
20	Commercio	200\$000
100	Lavoura e Commercio	111
	Republica	174
145	do	173 500
130	do	173
1,50	and the second s	SECURE OF STREET

					do '	1,500\$	do		805
200			172 500		do	700\$	do		So2
10	Rural e II	ypothecario	245						
				23	do	1895			832
		Cotton mills.		30	do	1897			957
				7	do				955
100	Allianca		100\$000		do				952
				15			ına R. R		36
		Railways.							
				20	» forn	al do Comm	ercio		170
200	V. F. San	ueahy	18\$500						
						Ba	nks.		
		Miscellaneous,							
		Miscenaneous.		100	Commerc	ia1			210\$000
				60					Igo
100		entos no Brazil	19\$250						10 500
300	Obras Hye	lrulicas	2 500	300					
				45		1			374
	JULY 18.			161	do				177
				200	do				177 500
10	Apolices,	58	860\$000	230	do				178
2	do		856	6			iooi		245
5	do		855		Kurar e .	Ty poeneem	10		
34	do		850						
.14	do		802			Misce	llaneous.		
		10,000\$ (cert.) at rate of							
9	do	1895	835	61					90\$000
3	do		838	1350	Melhorat	nentos no E	razil		18
10	do	1897 (reg.)	975	1					
400		cabana Ituana R. R	40		lury or				
2		ıl do Commercio	170		JULY 21.				
2	" Jorne	a ao Commercio	.70		Anatia	-			S50 \$000
		n		0					
		Banks.		10	do				832
				34	do	(reg.)			852
20		io	190\$000	15	do	1897			952
200	Lavoura e	: Commercio	110,000	- 11	do				954
210	Republica		172	25			iana R. R.		35
170	do		172 500						
	do		173	91	" Jori	tal ao Comi	nercio		170
120									
150	do		173 50c			Ba	nks.		
36	do		174						
500	do		175	25	Commerc	eia1			210\$000
				314	Republic	а			180
		Tramways.		340	do				18t -
		Tramways.		340	40		••••••		
-66			110foon	100					
50	Perna mb	aco	110\$000			Ra	ilways.		
50	Perna mb						No.		
50	Perna mb	Miscellaneous.	110\$000	S2	S. Paulo		ilways. de		18\$000
50		Miscellaneous.		S2	S. Paulo	-Rio Gran	de		18 \$ 000
50 400				S2	S. Paulo	-Rio Gran	No.		1S\$000
50 400	Melhorai	Miscellaneous.		S2		-Rio Gran	de		
50 400		Miscellaneous.		S2		-Rio Gran	de		18 \$ 000
50 400	Melhorai July 19.	Miscellaneous.	18\$500	S2		-Rio Gran	de		
400	Melhorai July 19.	Miscellaneous. mentes no Brazil.	18\$500 855\$000	S2		-Rio Gran	de		
400 L	Melhorai JULY 19. Apolices, do	Miscellaneons. nentes no Brazil	18\$500 855\$000 853	S2		-Rio Gran	de		
400	Melhorai JULY 19. Apolices, do	Miscellaneous. mentes no Brazil.	18\$500 855\$000 853 852	600	Melhora -	-Rio Gran Miso mentos no	deellaneous. Brazil	_	18\$000
400 L	Melhorai JULY 19. Apolices, do	Miscellaneons. nentes no Brazil	18\$500 855\$000 853	600	Melhora -	-Rio Gran Miso mentos no	de	_	18\$000
400 1 9 76	Melhorai JULY 19. Apolices, do do	Miscellaneous. nentos no Brazil.	18\$500 855\$000 853 852	600	Melhora -	-Rio Gran Miso mentos no	deellaneous. Brazil		18 \$ 000
400 1 9 76 5	Melhorai JULY 19. Apolices, do do do	Miscellaneous. nentes no Brazil	18\$500 855\$000 853 852 850		Melhora	-Rio Gran Misc mentos no	de Brazil 7 A TIONS	_	18\$000 .O. buyers
400 1 9 76 5	Melhorai JULY 19. Apolices, do do do do	Miscellaneons. nentes no Brazil. 58. (5005) at rate of (1,0005) (cert.) at rate of	\$55\$000 855\$000 853 852 850 820 802		Melhora	-Rio Gran Misc mentos no	de Brazil 7 A TIONS		18\$000 .O. buyers
400 1 9 76 5	Melhorai July 19. Apolices, do do do do do	Miscellaneous. nentes no Brazil	\$55\$000 \$55\$000 \$53 \$52 \$50 \$20 \$02 \$05	Bai	Melhora FRID.	-Rio Gran Misc mentos no 4 PS QUO	de ellaneous. Brazil 7.4710NS-	-S. PAUI sellers.	18\$000 .O. buyers 350\$000
400 1 9 76 5	Melhorai JULV 19. Apolices, do do do do do do do	Miscellaneous. nentes no Brazil. 58. (5005) at rate of	\$55\$000 \$55\$000 \$53 \$52 \$50 \$20 \$02 \$05 \$00	Bai	Melhora FRID. sco Comme Constr	-Rio Gran Miso mentos no 4 PS QUO crcio e Inductor e Ag	de		18\$000 .O. buyers 350\$000 60 000
400 1 9 76 5	Melhorai JULV 19. Apolices, do do do do do do do	Miscellaneous. nentes no Brazil	18\$500 \$55\$000 \$53 \$52 \$50 \$20 \$02 \$05 \$00 \$35	Bai	Melhora FRID. see Comme Constru	-Rio Gran Misco mentos no 4 YS QUO ercio e Indu nctor e Ag	de	-S. PAUI sellers.	18\$000 .O. buyers 350\$000 60 000 125 000
400 1 9 76 5	Methorai JULY 19. Apolices, do	Miscellaneous. nentes no Brazil. 58. (5005) at rate of	\$55\$000 \$55\$000 \$53 \$52 \$50 \$20 \$02 \$05 \$00	Bai	Melhora FRID. aco Comme Constru Credito Lavrad	-Rio Gran Miso mentos no 4 YS QUO ercio e Inductor e Ago ores	de	-S. PAUI sellers.	18\$000 .O. buyers 350\$000 60 000
400 1 9 76 5 1	Melhorai JULV 19. Apolices, do	Miscellaneous. mentes no Brazil. 58	18\$500 \$55\$000 \$53 \$52 \$50 \$20 \$02 \$05 \$00 \$35	Bai	FRID. see Comme Constru Credito Lavrad Mercai	Misc. Misc. mentos no 4 Y'S QUO ercio e Inductor e Ago Real da Co ores	de	sellers.	185000 .O. buyers 3505000 60 000 125 000 122 000
400 1 9 76 5 1	Methorai JULY 19. Apolices, do	Miscellaneous. nentes no Brazil	18\$500 853\$000 853 852 850 802 805 800 835 835	Bai	FRID. see Comme Constru Credito Lavrad Mercai	-Rio Gran Miso mentos no 4 YS QUO ercio e Inductor e Ago ores	de	-S. PAUI sellers.	18\$000 .O. buyers 350\$000 60 000 125 000
400 1 9 76 5 1	Melhorat JULY 19. Apolices, do	Miscellaneous. mentes no Brazil. 58	18\$500 855\$000 853 850 820 802 805 800 835 805 805 805 805 975	Bau	Melhora FRID. Construction Construction Layrad Mercar S. Pau	Misc mentos no A Y'S QUO ercio e Inductor e Ago Real da Cores	de	sellers.	185000 .O. buyers 3505000 60 000 125 000 122 000
100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	Methorai JULY 19. Apolices, do do do do do do do do do do do do do	Miscellaneous. nentes no Brazil	\$55\$000 \$55\$000 \$53 \$52 \$50 \$02 \$05 \$05 \$05 \$05 \$05 \$05 \$05 \$05	Bau 	Melhora FRID. Construction Construction Layrad Mercat S. Paul Ribeira	Misc mentos no Misc a M	de	sellers.	18\$000 buyers 350\$000 60 000 125 000 122 000 135 000
400 1 9 76 5 1	Methorai JULY 19. Apolices, do do do do do do do do do do do do do	Miscellaneous. mentes no Brazil. 58	18\$500 855\$000 853 850 820 802 805 800 835 805 805 805 805 975	Bai	FRID. Construction Construction Lawrad Mercar S. Pan Ribeira União	Misc on Misc o	de	sellers.	18\$000 .O. buyers 350\$000 60 000 125 000 123 000 125 000
100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	Methorai JULY 19. Apolices, do do do do do do do do do do do do do	Miscellaneous. nentes no Brazil. 58	\$55\$000 \$55\$000 \$53 \$52 \$50 \$02 \$05 \$05 \$05 \$05 \$05 \$05 \$05 \$05	Bai	Melhora FRID. Construction Construction Cardial Mercat S. Pau Ribeira Uniña	-Rio Gran Misc mentos no 4 Y'S QUO crcio e Indi notor e Ag Real da Cores nill de Santo do Preto de S. Carlor do	de Brazil 7.4710NS- istria irricola ir	-S. PAUI sellers.	18\$000 buyers 350\$000 60 000 125 000 125 000 135 000 135 000
100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	Methorai JULY 19. Apolices, do do do do do do do do do do do do do	Miscellaneous. nentes no Brazil	\$55\$000 \$55\$000 \$53 \$52 \$50 \$02 \$05 \$05 \$05 \$05 \$05 \$05 \$05 \$05	Bai	Melhora FRID. aco Comme Constri Credito Lavrad Mercai S. Pau Ribeira União do União	-Rio Gran Misc mentos no 4 YS QUO ercio e Inductor e Ag Real da Cr ores ntil de Santa lo de S. Carlo do do de S. Panle	de	-S. PAUI sellers.	18\$000 .O. buyers 350\$000 60 000 125 000 123 000 125 000
18 5 18 5 5 30 6	Methorat JULY 19. Apolices, do do do do do do do do do Apol. Es	Miscellaneons. nentes no Brazil	18\$500 853\$000 853 850 850 805 805 805 805 805 805 955 945 405 170	Bai	FRID. CO Comme Constru Credito Lavrad Mercar S. Pan Ribeira União do União Santos	-Rio Gran Misc. mentos no 4 Y'S QUO ercio e Indu tector e Ag Real da Ca ores mil de Santa lo to Preto de S. Carlo do de S. Paulo	de	-S. PAUI sellers.	18\$000 buyers 350\$000 60 000 125 000 125 000 135 000 135 000
19 76 5 1 18 2 5 5 3 0 3 0 3 0 3 0 3 0 3 0 3 0 3 0 3 0	Methorat JULY 19. Apolices, do	Miscellaneous. mentes no Brazil. 58	18\$500 855\$000 853 852 850 805 805 806 835 975 975 170	Bai	FRID. CO Comme Constru Credito Lavrad Mercar S. Pan Ribeira União do União Santos	-Rio Gran Misc. mentos no 4 Y'S QUO ercio e Indu tector e Ag Real da Ca ores mil de Santa lo to Preto de S. Carlo do de S. Paulo	de	-S. PAUI sellers.	18\$000 buyers 350\$000 60 000 125 000 125 000 135 000 135 000
18 5 18 5 5 30 6	Methorai JULY 19. Apolices, do do do do do do do do Ado Ado Ado Ado	Miscellaneons. nentes no Brazil. 58. (5005) at rate of. 1,0005 (cert.) at rate of. 8,2005 do 1,7005 do 1895. (reg.) 1897. 4, do Kio (cert.). Banks.	15\$500 855\$000 853 852 850 802 805 805 805 805 905 905 905 174\$000 175	Bai	FRID. CO Comme Constru Credito Lavrad Mercal União do União Santos Agua e L.	-Rio Gran Misc mentos no 4 Y'S QUO crcio e Inductor e Ag Real da Co ores	de	-S. PAUI sellers.	18\$000 buyers 350\$000 60 000 125 000 125 000 135 000 135 000
19 76 5 1 18 2 5 5 3 0 3 0 3 0 3 0 3 0 3 0 3 0 3 0 3 0	Methorai JULY 19. Apolices, do do do do do do do do Ado Ado Ado Ado	Miscellaneons. nentes no Brazil. 58. (5005) at rate of. 1,0005 (cert.) at rate of. 8,2005 do 1,7005 do 1895. (reg.) 1897. 4, do Kio (cert.). Banks.	18\$500 855\$000 853 852 850 805 805 806 835 975 975 170	Bai	FRID. The Continue Construction of Construction Construc	-Rio Gran Misc mentos no 4 Y'S QUO ercio e Indi ctor e Ag Real da C; ores	de	-S. PAUI sellers.	18\$000 buyer's 350\$000 60 000 125 000 125 000 125 000 135 000 65 000
4000 1 19 76 5 1 1 18 2 5 5 3 3 3 6 5 5 20	Methorai JULY 19. Apolices, do	Miscellaneous. mentes no Brazil. 58	15\$500 855\$000 853 852 850 802 805 805 805 805 905 905 905 174\$000 175	Batt	FRID. Co Comme Constru Credito Lawrad Mercar S. Pan Ribeira União do União Santos Agua e L. Autarc Argos	-Rio Gran Misc mentos no 4 Y/S QUO 4 Y/S QUO ercio e Indu netor e Ag Real da Corres ntil de Santo lo. do Preto de S. Carlo de S. Paulo Litea Paulista	de	-S. PAUI sellers. 100 000	18\$000 buyers 350\$000 60 000 125 000 122 000 135 000 65 000
18 2 50 30 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56	Methorai JULY 19. Apolices, do	Miscellaneous. mentes no Brazil. 58	18\$500 855\$000 863 852 850 802 805 805 805 805 805 975 405 170	Bai	FRID. See Comme Constru Credito Lavrad Mercar S. Pan Ribeir União do União Santos Agua e L. Autarc Argos Fabril	-Rio Gran Misc mentos no 4 YS QUO ercio e Indu notor e Ag Real da Co ores	de	-S. PAUI sellers. 100 000	18\$000 buyer's 350\$000 60 000 125 000 125 000 125 000 135 000 65 000
4000 1 19 76 5 1 1 18 2 5 5 3 3 3 6 5 5 20	Methorai JULY 19. Apolices, do	Miscellaneous. mentes no Brazil. 58	18\$500 855\$000 863 852 850 802 805 805 805 805 805 975 405 170	Batt	FRID. COMME Constri Credito Lavrad Mercai S. Pain Ribeirs União do União Santos Agua e L. Autare Argos Fabril Ferro	-Rio Gran Misc. mentos no 4 Y'S QUO ercio e Indi ictor e Ag Real da Corres. atil de Santalo lo Preto. do de S. Paulc Littea	de	-S. PAUI sellers. 100 000	18\$000 buyer's 350\$000 60 000 125 000 125 000 125 000 135 000 65 000
4000 1 19 76 5 1 1 18 2 5 5 3 3 3 6 5 5 20	Methorai JULY 19. Apolices, do	Miscellaneous. mentes no Brazil. 58	18\$500 855\$000 863 852 850 802 805 805 805 805 805 975 405 170	Bai	FRID. Geo Comme Constri Credito Lavrad Mercai S. Pan Ribeiri Unitao do Unitao ' Santos Agua e L' Autare Argos Fabril Ferro	-Rio Gran Misc. mentos no 4 Y'S QUO ercio e Indi ictor e Ag Real da Corres. atil de Santalo lo Preto. do de S. Paulc Littea	de	-S. PAUI sellers. 100 000	18\$000 buyer's 350\$000 60 000 125 000 125 000 125 000 135 000 65 000
18 2 50 300 44	Methorar JULY 19, Apolices, do	Miscellaneous. mentes no Brazil. 58	18\$500 855\$000 853 852 850 805 805 805 805 805 975 405 174\$000 175 125 122	Brai	FRID. CONSTRUCTED IN THE PROPERTY OF THE PROP	-Rio Gran Misc mentos no 4 1°S QUO ercio e Inductor e Age Real da Ca ores	de	-S. PAUI sellers. 100 000	18\$000 buyers 350\$000 60 000 123 000 123 000 135 000 285 000 155 000 65 000
4000 1 19 76 5 1 1 18 2 5 5 3 3 3 6 5 5 20	Methorar JULY 19, Apolices, do	Miscellaneous. mentes no Brazil. 58	18\$500 855\$000 853 852 850 805 805 805 805 805 975 405 174\$000 175 125 122	Bail	FRID. Geo Comme Constri Credito Lavrad Mercai S. Pan Ribeiri Unitao do Unitao ' Santos Agua e L' Autare Argos Fabril Ferro Gaz de Italo I	-Rio Gran Misc mentos no 4 Y'S QUO crcio e Indi ictor e Ag Real da Ci ores	de	S. PAUI sellers.	18\$000 .O. buyers 350\$000 60 000 125 000 125 000 135 000 255 000 200 000 6 000
18 2 50 300 44	Methorar JULY 19, Apolices, do	Miscellaneous. mentes no Brazil. 58	18\$500 855\$000 853 852 850 805 805 805 805 805 805 975 405 174\$000 175 125 122	Bau	FRID. Construction of the	-Rio Gran Misc mentos no 4 Y'S QUO crcio e Inductor e Ap Real da Ca ores to Preto do de S. Carlo do de S. Pauli tica Paulista Paulista S. Paulo aulista	de	-S. PAUI sellers. 100 000	18\$000 .O. buyers 350\$000 60 000 125 000 135 000 135 000 65 000 205 000 20 000 25 000
18 2 50 300 44	Methorar JULY 19, Apolices, do	Miscellaneous. mentes no Brazil. 58	18\$500 855\$000 853 852 850 805 805 805 805 805 805 975 405 174\$000 175 125 122	Bau	FRID. See Comme Construction of Construction	-Rio Gran Misc mentos no 4 Y'S QUO crcio e Indi tctor e Ag Real da Co ores nill de Santalo. to Preto de S. Carlo de S. Carlo Paulistan. Paulistan. Carril Sto., es S. Paulo. aulista. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.	de	S. PAUI sellers.	18\$000 50. 50. 50. 50. 50. 50. 50.
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Methorar JULY 19, Apolices, do	Miscellaneous. mentes no Brazil. 58. (5005) at rate of	15\$500 855\$000 853 852 850 802 803 805 805 805 955 975 405 174\$000 175 122	Bai	Methora FRID. Construction of Construction o	-Rio Gran Misc mentos no 4 Y'S QUO crcio e Inductor e Ap Real da Ca ores	de	100 000 1142 000 170 000 1160	18\$000 buyers 350\$000 60 000 125 000 125 000 135 000 65 000 255 000 6 000 25 000 100 000 116 000 116 000
4000 1 1 9 76 5 1 1 1 1 5 50 30 30 4 1 1 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	Melhorai JULY 19. Apolices, do	Miscellaneons. nentes no Brazil. 58. (5005) at rate of. 1,0005 (cert.) at rate of. 8,2005 do 1895. (reg.). 1897. d. do Rio (cert.). Banks. a. Hypothecario (2nd s.). A minas (37 ½ %). Miscellaneons. mentos no Brazil.	18\$500 855\$000 863 852 850 802 805 805 805 805 805 805 805 805	Bai	FRID. See Comme Construction of Construction Constructio	-Rio Gran Misc mentos no 4 Y/S QUO ercio e Inductor e Ag Reat da Co ores itil de Santilo. do Preto. de S. Carlo Paulistan Carril Sto. S. Paulo. Paulista. -Paulista. -Paulista. -Paulista. -Paulista. -ramentos d -ramentos d -ramentos d -ramentos d -ramentos d -ramentos d	de	S. PAUI sellers.	18\$000 buyers \$30\$000 60 000 125 000 125 000 135 000 285 000 200 000 6 000 25 000 160 000 170
4000 1 1 9 76 5 1 1 1 1 5 50 30 30 4 1 1 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	Melhorai JULY 19. Apolices, do	Miscellaneous. mentes no Brazil. 58. (5005) at rate of	18\$500 855\$000 863 852 850 802 805 805 805 805 805 805 805 805	Bai	FRID. See Comme Construction of Construction Constructio	-Rio Gran Misc mentos no 4 Y/S QUO ercio e Inductor e Ag Reat da Co ores itil de Santilo. do Preto. de S. Carlo Paulistan Carril Sto. S. Paulo. Paulista. -Paulista. -Paulista. -Paulista. -Paulista. -ramentos d -ramentos d -ramentos d -ramentos d -ramentos d -ramentos d	de	100 000 1142 000 170 000 1160	18\$000 buyers 350\$000 60 000 125 000 125 000 135 000 65 000 255 000 6 000 25 000 100 000 116 000 116 000
4000 1 1 9 76 5 1 1 1 1 5 50 30 30 4 1 1 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	Melhorai JULY 19. Apolices, do	Miscellaneons. nentes no Brazil. 58. (5005) at rate of. 1,0005 (cert.) at rate of. 8,2005 do 1895. (reg.). 1897. d. do Kio (cert.). Lal do Commercio. Eanks. a. Hypothecario (2nd s.). Miscellaneons. amentos no Brazil. tyegação.	18\$500 855\$000 863 852 850 802 805 805 805 805 805 805 805 805	Bai	FRID. See Comme Constructed Laurad Mercau S. Pan Ribeir? União do União. Santos Água e L. Autara Argos Fabril Ferro Gaz de Italo I Lupto Media Mogye idee	-Rio Gran Misc mentos no 4 Y'S QUO ercio e Inductor e Ag Real da Cr ores. do Preto. do de S. Carlos do de S. Paulo. 22. 24. 25. 26. 27. 27. 28. 29. 20. 20. 20. 20. 20. 20. 20	de	S. PAU' stillers.	18\$000 buyers 50000 5000 5000 5000 5000 5000 5000 5
4000 1 1 9 76 5 1 1 1 1 5 50 30 30 4 1 1 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	Melhorai JULY 19. Apolices, do	Miscellaneons. nentes no Brazil. 58. (5005) at rate of. 1,0005 (cert.) at rate of. 8,2005 do 1895. (reg.). 1897. d. do Kio (cert.). Lal do Commercio. Eanks. a. Hypothecario (2nd s.). Miscellaneons. amentos no Brazil. tyegação.	18\$500 855\$000 863 852 850 802 805 805 805 805 805 805 805 805	Bau	Methora FRID. See Comme Construction Const	-Rio Gran Misc mentos no 4 Y'S QUO ercio e Indu ercio e Ag Real da Co orces do Holo do Preto do es S. Paulo Lita Carril Sto. 'aulista ramentos d nuica	de	S. PAUI sellers. 100 000 70 000 142 000 250 000 256 000	18\$000 buyers 3 3305000 60 000 125 000 285 000 135 000 60 000 25 000 100 000 116 000 86 000 116 000 86 000 123 000 123 000 124 000 125 000
4000 1	Melhorai JULY 19. Apolices, do	Miscellaneons. nentes no Brazil. 58. (5005) at rate of. 1,0005 (cert.) at rate of. 8,2005 do 1895. (reg.). 1897. t. do Kio (cert.). L. do Kio (cert.). Banks. a. Hypothecario (2nd s.). Miscellaneons. minentos no Brazil. Evegação.	18\$500 855\$000 853 852 855 805 805 805 805 805 805 915 915 170 174\$000 175 125 125 129 3\$000 49	Bau	Methora FRID. See Comme Constructed Lavrad Mercau S. Pan Ribeira União do União. Autare Argos Fabril Ferro. Gaz de Italo I Lupto Mecha	Misc. Mi	de	S. PAU' stillers.	18\$000 busers 6000 125 000 125 000 125 000 135 000 135 000 135 000 135 000 25 000 21 000 20 000 21 000 22 000 23 000 23 000 24 000 25 000
4000 1	Melhorai JULY 19. Apolices, do	Miscellaneons. nentes no Brazil. 58. (5005) at rate of. 1,0005 (cert.) at rate of. 8,2005 do 1895. (reg.). 1897. d. do Kio (cert.). Lal do Commercio. Eanks. a. Hypothecario (2nd s.). Miscellaneons. amentos no Brazil. tyegação.	18\$500 853\$000 853 852 850 802 805 805 805 805 955 975 405 174\$000 174\$000 175 125 122 3\$000 18\$504 49	Bau	Methora FRID. See Comme Constructed Layrad Mercar S. Pan Ribeira União do União do União do União de Layrad La Autarc Argos Fabril Ferro Gaz de Liupto Mecha Metho Mogy: iden Paulis iden Paulis iden Pogres	-Rio Gran Misc mentos no 4 Y'S QUO ercio e Inductor e Age ercio e Inductor e Age ercio e Real da Ca ores. do de S. Carlo do de S. Paulo ttica. Paulista. Paulista. Paulista. auica. S. Paulo auita in (al pai i	de	S. PAUI sellers. 100 000 70 000 142 000 250 000 256 000	18\$000 buyers 3 3305000 60 000 125 000 285 000 135 000 60 000 25 000 100 000 116 000 86 000 116 000 86 000 123 000 123 000 124 000 125 000

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Stocks and Bonds and Joint Stock Companies --- July 23rd.

	Stocks and Bonds and Joint Stock Companies -					mhantos		Last Quotation
Emission		Circulation		Public Funds			Nominal Value	buyers sellers
506,595,500 60,000,000 119,500 30,600,000 \$1,875,500 \$1,875,500,000 \$1,7,500,000 \$5,000,000 \$60,000 10,000,000 25,000,000 25,000,000 25,000,000 25,000,000	Fes	13,193,000	•	Stock 5 % currency (apolices)			1,000\$ SOO\$, 200\$ 1,000\$ 1,000 1,000\$ 1,000\$ 200 1,000\$ 500 1,000\$ 500 Fest. 500 1,000\$ 500 Fest. 100 1,000\$ 1000 1,000\$ 1000 1,000\$ 1000 1,000\$ 1000 1,000\$ 1000	8495000 8595000 820 000 833 000 950 000 952 0002,500 0001,805 0001,835 000500 000500 000500 000500 000500 000500 000500 000500 000500 000500 000500 000500 000
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Banks	Paid	Reserve Fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
20,000,000\$ 16,000,000 16,000,000 16,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,100,000 1,124,000 20,000,000 20,000,000 20,000,000 10,000,000 10,000,000 10,000,00	100,000 80,000 120,000 80,000 80,000 80,000 80,000 80,000 15,000 15,000 15,000 15,000 15,000 100,000 100,000 100,000 100,000 100,000 100,000 100,000 100,000 15,000 50,000 50,000 50,000 50,000 100,00	94,090 60,060 20,000 all 20,000 all 77,-553/2 all all all all all all all all all al	200\$ 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200	Commercial do Rio de Janeiro. Commercio de Freiro. Constructor de Freiro. Constructor de Freiro. Constructor de Freiro. Credito Movel. Credito Movel. Credito Marcial Depositos e Descontos Bernardo de Brazil Lavoura e Commercio. Nacional Pazaliero. Republica do Brazil. Rio e Matto Gresso. Rio E Matto Gresso. Rural e Hypothecario. do and series Commercial da Bahia. Com e Industria de S. Paulo. Credito Real de S. Paulo. Lavradores S. Paulo. Lavradores S. Paulo. Mercantil de Santos S. Paulo. Mercantil de S. Paulo. Mercantil de Santos S. Paulo.	200\$ 200 80 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200	4,000,000\$ 5,120,000 1,645,009 2,700,000 2,700,000 1,000,001 1,000,001 2,450,679 3,917,700 3,917	\$\frac{1}{6}\text{coo}, \frac{1}{3}\text{in} \text{1900} \\ \frac{6}{6}\text{coo}, \frac{1}{6}\text{tile} \text{in} \\ \frac{6}{6}\text{coo}, \frac{1}{6}\text{tile} \text{1900} \\ \frac{2}{3}\text{coo}, \frac{1}{3}\text{tile} \text{190} \\ \frac{2}{3}\text{coo}, \frac{1}{3}\text{tile} \text{190} \\ \frac{2}{3}\text{tile} \text{190} \\ \frac{1}{3}\text{tile} \text{190} \\ \frac{2}{3}\text{tile} \text{190} \\ \frac{2}\text{190} \\ \frac{2}\text	20\$\(\)20\$\(
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Railways	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
\$5,500,000 \$,000,000\$ \$12,000,000 \$20,000,000 \$10,000,000 \$10,000,000 \$10,000,000 \$1,600,000 \$20,000,000 \$12,500,000	\$50,000 \$60,000 100,000 100,000 	all	10 100\$ 200 do 200 do 100 do 200 do do do 200 do do do 200 do do	Leopoldina Minas de S. Jeronymo Macahde Campos Muzambinho. Oeste de Minas do do Quilombo. do Unido Sorocabana-Itauna Unido Sorocabana-Itauna Sapucahy Tocantina e Araguaya. do	£ 10 100\$ 200 100 100 200 200 200 40 200 200 200 200 55	51,985\$ - 65,000 2,901,489 1,463,242 45,710	2\$000 Feb. 1900 int. Sept. 93 int. Jan. 92 6 % June, 92 6\$500, Feb. 86	8 coc- 12 ccc 18 coc 4 250-
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Tramways	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	East quotation
2,500,000\$ 6,000,000 700,000 14,000,000 12,000,000 3,000,000 800,000	25,000 30,000 7,000 70,000 60,000 15,000 8,000	all all all all 59,500 all all	100\$ 200 100 200 200 200 100	Carioca. Carris Urbanos. Coreovado (and Hotel). Jardim Botanico. S. Christovão Wila Izabel. Pernambuco	100\$ 200 100 200 200 200 100	168,732 6,971 642,448\$ 105,899\$ 32,469	1\$500, July 91 3 000, May 1900 5 000, Jan. 99 5 00 June 99 4 000, Feb. 1900	80\$000 155\$000— 198 000 130 000 125 000 110 000
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Far	Steamships	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
1,000,000 28,000,000 5 000,000 673,400 1,000,000	5,000 140,000 25,000 3,367 5,000	all all all all 2,750	200\$ 200 200 200 200 200	Esperauça Maritima. Lloyd Bruzileiro Navegação Costeira S. João da Barra e Campos Sui Paulista.	200	350,000\$ 	9\$000, Jan. 1900 	2\$300— 200\$000 300 000
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Cotton Mills, etc.	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
10,000,000 2,400,000 500,000 500,000 5,000,000 5,000,000 6,000,000 7,000 7	50, 000\$ 12,000 12,500 30,000 30,000 24,500 24,500 10,000 4,000 4,000 7,500 20,000 30,000 0,000 4,500 1,500 12,000 10,000 17,500	all	200\$ 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200	Alliança America Fabril Botalogo (aniagem) Brasil Industrial Carioca Confiança Industrial. Correovado Fabril Faulistana Industrial Mineira Magéense Manufactora Flumineuse. Petropolitana Progresso Industrial Rink (Woolens). S. Rink Moolens). S. Pedro de Alcantara. Unido Fabril	200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200	1,122,0806 179,979 140,373 150,000 741,927 284,002 54,003 159,262 29,814 92,814 92,814 121,693 639,359 37,625 36,594 71,567 1,314,403	10fcco	1575000
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Insurance	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation.
\$,000,000\$ \$,000,000 4,000,000 4,000,000 4,000,000 2,500,000 2,000,000 2,500,000 2,500,000 2,500,000	15,000 3,000 10,000 20,000 8,000 2,500 10,000 10,000 10,000	all all 9,735 10,000 4,000 all ail all all all	1,000 200 200 500 1,000 200 100 200	Allian ça. Argos Fluminense. Bonança. Configura. idete idade Gar nità c call in demnisadora. Pre-cidente. Tre-cidente. Tre-cidente.	30 20 180 100 20	300,000\$ 15,584 200,000 356,374 252,000 400,000 40,000 500,000 150,120	15000, July 97 25 000, July 97 25 000, July 1500 1 500, ditto 190 3 000, ditto 190 8 000, ditto 190 2 000, ditto 190 1 000, ditto 190 3 000, ditto 190 3 000, ditto 190 1 500, ditto 190 1 500, ditto 190	380\$000 - 5\$500 39 000 - 6 000 145 000 - 10 000 18 000 - 40 000 57 000 - 17 000 -
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Miscellaneous	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation
\$00,000\$ \$,000,000 \$0,000,000 \$0,000,000	10,000 25,000 25,000 25,000 15,000 10,000 5,000 57,000 15,000 10,000 93,128 20,000 7,500 3,000	all	200	Carros Tatersall Moreaux. Cruzeiro (match factory). Decas de Santos. Empreza Industrial Brazileira. Ethicadora. Mclinoramentos no Brazil. Loterias Nacionaes do Brazil. Matte Larangeira (Paragmy tea). Moinhos Fluminense (flour mills). Saneamento dos Red J. (building society). Transporte e Carringens. Tryperaphica do Brazil. Unido (water for ships).	200 200 200 100 200 200 200 50 100	42,378\$ 2,237,379 14,673 6,506,142 53,289 43,577 1,547,029 300,000 39,267 714,948 400,000 70,674 29,987	1 500, Jan. 99 Mar. 95 Jan. 1900 40 000, Jan. 1900 10'90. Aug. 91 8 000, Heb. 1900 10 000, Feb. 1900 10 000, Feb. 95 10 000, Jan. 1900 2 700, Feb. 92 2 5000, July 99 6 000, Dec. 99 Jan. 1500	- 15\$000

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", ", ", 10 ", 19 ", ... 9\$000
", ", ", 20 upwards... 8\$400

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Special vans and experienced men for the removal of pianos.

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The illustrious naval surgeon Dr. Henri-

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In order to facilitate the use of this medicine a propectus accompanies each bottle written in the Portuguese, English and

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N.B. The Nectandra Amara pills are formulated with the same doses of the Nectandra, in order that they may be sent by post all over the world with the least possible delay to supply the want of the Wine Elixir and Tinture of Nectandra Amara which are liquid and cannot, therefore, be transported by the same rapid and sure

transported by 'the same rapid and sure means.

For soa sickness, nausea in pregnancy impoverishment of blood, weakness of the legs and convalescency after long and sirious illness, the pills should be ground and disolved in a small glass of Port wine in order that they may be taken as a liquid to nsure a prompt action; it is also to facilitate for adults and children who cannot take dry pills, and in this case they can be disolved in pure water if no wine is to be had.

solved in pure water if no wine is to be had.

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