



# THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

Vol. XXVI.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 31st, 1900.

NUMBER 31

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HAND BOOK OF RIO DE JANEIRO

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

Official Directory

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ALVARO E. DOS REIS, Pastor.

Residence : On the Church premises.
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W. B. BAGBY, D. D., Pastor.

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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.

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Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 30 Rua d' Ajuda.—H. C. TUCKER, agent.

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WEST COAST ITEMS.

—Chili has resolved to enforce the law of obligatory military service.

—Preparations are making in Chili for the mobilisation of the national guard

—Negotiations on various pending questions have again been suspended between Chili and Bolivia.

—President Errazuriz is expected to return to Santiago to resume the presidency on August 12th.

—The recent inundations in southern Chili have caused much damage to property and hundreds of families are without shelter.

—It is estimated that the damages to the Chilean railways by the recent inundations aggregate fourteen millions of pesos. The government has distributed relief to some 5,000 persons rendered destitute by the same inundations.

—A Panama telegram of the 26th says that the governor having refused to surrender that city to the rebels, the latter bombarded the place at several points. The government then took refuge on the islands. The American consul protested against the bombardment and proclaimed the isthmus neutral territory, but the revolutionists refused to recognize his competence to do this.

—Various reports have been received from the Colombian revolution—one that the government has defeated the rebels in the department of Panama, another that the rebels are threatening to attack the city of Panama and are fighting in its vicinity, and still another that the revolution has won and peace has been declared. Still later telegrams are so conflicting that we are in doubt on every point, except that of the existence of a revolution.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—A cattle show will be inaugurated at Montevideo on November 25th.

—The new Uruguayan minister to Brazil is to leave Montevideo for Rio on the 3rd prox.

—The Argentine sanitary smiths are imposing ten days quarantine at Martin Garcia on Paraguayan arrivals.

—The Argentine alcohol tax has produced the sum of \$7,580,000 mlu during the half-year ending June 30th last.

—The Argentine minister of finance says he has funds enough in London to meet the service of the public debt up to January next.

—The Argentine congress has approved the grant of a concession for a railway across the Argentine Chaco to Santa Cruz in Bolivia.

—The Paraguayan authorities have adopted vigorous measures against the pest, but information is lacking in regard to its progress.

—President Roca has commissioned Mayor Bullrich to make all preparations for the public reception of President Campos Salles in September next.

—The Buenos Aires journals are now suggesting that the month of October will be a much better time for President Campos Salles' visit than September, as the temperature will be much more agreeable. But is this the true reason for the suggestion?

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 22nd says that the Argentine government expects to be able to declare extinct the foot and mouth disease in about 20 days. It is said that large orders for live cattle are waiting for the raising of the restrictions on the importation of Argentine cattle.

—The news of the resignation of Miss Eames as matron to the British Hospital, and her subsequent departure for good from the country next October will be received with regret by the British community. Miss Eames has endeared herself to all by her particularly sympathetic manner.—B. A. Standard.

—The news of locusts from Santiago del Estero (says the Review) is by no means encouraging. In the department of Copo rí, nearly 100,000 kilos of hoppers having been destroyed between the 9th May and the 30th June. Of this quantity 74,500 kilos were destroyed in Nueva Esperanza.

—The national government has to-day in London, after paying the interest and service on the debt, due on July 1st, one and a quarter million sterling, which will be sufficient for the service due on October 1st, which will require 4800,000, and it is only at the end of the year that the finance minister will have to remit.—Review, Buenos Aires, July 14.

—The senate in Montevideo has approved the bill for legalizing bull fights. This is perfectly logical. Bull fighting is a savage sport which only half civilized people allow, and Uruguay places herself in this category. There are civilized people there, but they are too few to control the government which by a stretch of courtesy could be classed as half civilized.—B. A. Herald.

—Miss Isabel King, the accomplished directress of the Concepcion del Uruguay Normal School, has left for Paris as a delegate to the International Woman's Congress at Paris, and has been deputed also to make a study of education interests in connection with the Paris exhibition. Miss King has every qualification for the mission confided to her from which we shall hear good things later.—B. A. Herald.

—The census commission has at last published the general results of the census of the interior taken on March 1st. This gives the interior a population of 599,361 souls, or with 8% added for errors and omissions, 647,317. When to this is added 268,513 for the population of Montevideo (estimate) the population of the entire republic works out at 915,826, instead of the 862,565 stated in the Statistical Bulletin.—Montevideo Times.

—Congress has been in session since the first May and has done nothing but 'spout.' There has been no serious or useful legislation, and there will be none. Few attend to business so much as to attend the sessions, and those who do appear to have no sense of responsibility when they rise. There is a disgust to us, and not good at that. There are a few sensible men in that body, but too few to stamp their character on it.—B. A. Herald, July 20.

—In the Argentine province of Salta there are 1051 plantations of tobacco, which comprise 2733 hectares under cultivation. It is calculated that the production this year in this province will amount to 2,600,000 kilos of tobacco. In the province of Jujuy there are fifty-five plantations comprising 172 hectares, which it is estimated will produce over 40,000 kilos of tobacco. The provinces are in the extreme north and have a tropical climate.

—In discussing the advantage of cultivating the proper fibre-producing plants and in creating mills for the production of bagging and twine for harvest requirements, La Prensa of Buenos Aires says: 'In 1899 our country imported 31,580 tons of arpillera (bagging) with a value of \$6,315,999 gold, and 3,954 tons of tying twine valued at \$700,870 gold. Both sums form a total of \$7,106,870 gold, or paper \$16,345,801. It will be seen therefore that the manufacture of bags and twine constitutes a powerful industry in prospective, the establishment of which in this country should not be delayed.'

—The following two items from the Buenos Aires Herald tell their own story:

'The army is getting into bad repute. The other day an officer was accused of being chief of a gang of fugitives. No major is accused of stealing uniforms entrusted to him. The uniforms were found in a store at Arrecifes. The officer received them when he was head of the recruiting office in this city.'

'Another store of stolen uniforms has been found in Luján. Even musical instruments belonging to the war department have been stolen and sold in the shop where the uniforms were found.'

—The question of the tenders for the purveying contract of the Flores Island lazaret is becoming more farcical than ever. Two calls for tenders have already failed to produce satisfactory results, and now the term of the third call expired on Tuesday, with the consequence that only two persons presented themselves, and this number being legally insufficient, they declined to hand in their tenders. What will be done next, we cannot say. Perhaps this third failure will convince the government of the folly of purveying the lazaret by contract. Farcical as the affair is, it is also mischievous, for the former contractor, whose proceedings have given rise to such loud complaints and serious dissatisfaction, triumphantly retains his place, with the very censurable acquiescence of that inept body the council of hygiene, and the whole affair is just as unsatisfactory as can be.—Montevideo Times, July 20.

—Last week Dr. Andrade was against the world; he was for taking away packet privileges from the Chili, and from any other steamer that should so insult his country, by suggesting that infection could possibly be conveyed from Bahia to the River Plate: this week there were none so poor as to do him reverence, and he has made a request to hand in their tenders. And Uruguayan authorities to the effect that severe measures of restriction have been placed on all vessels proceeding out of Rio—that in other words Bahia and the other ports have been compelled to put Rio in quarantine, which previously they seem to have been rather unwilling to do. We trust that the authorities will listen to Dr. Andrade's humble prayer, and not mete out to him the measure which he was so desirous of meting out to them. The plague, although not active in Rio, seems to hang about there unaccountably, and it would not be altogether surprising if it were to prevent President Campos Salles' long promised visit to this country.—Review, Buenos Aires, July 14.

—We had hoped that the interminable question of limits with our Chilean neighbors had been practically settled, and that the experience through which the country passed, only a year or two since, when the war scare and the bugbear of invasion were upon us, would have taught wisdom in more lasting form on both sides of the Andes. But that we were mistaken is only too clearly proved by the incident of the Walker Martinez inv repellation in the Chilean congress. At first indeed it appeared to be and probably was nothing but an electioneering trick on the part of a politician in order to make party capital and obtain a hearing. In fact, the action of the majority in congress showed that no one entertained and fear of mischief arising from the incident; but that harm was done, there can be no doubt. Mischief-makers and alarmists are never wanting in any community, and the propaganda set on foot by the newspapers of inflammatory proclivities in both countries, has unfortunately been only too successful in sowing the seeds of potential discord anew. Why reams of good paper should be stained and made base use of in discussion of matters which have been already laid aside as finished with, it is perplexing to imagine. Such would, however, appear to be what we are drifting to once more, and when motives are looked for, and invented, to prove the existence of international ill-will, it is comparatively easy to fan the flame, provided that the public prints give themselves to the task, con amore, as they seem to be doing.—Review, Buenos Aires, July 14.



**Banks.**

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Capital paid up..... 750,000  
Reserve fund..... 600,000

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(Caixa 108.)

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No. 21, Rua da Alfandega.

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

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

BRANCHES:

Paris, 16, rue Halévy, Pernambuco, Pará, Santos,  
S. Paulo, Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Rosario,  
Mendoza and Paysondi.

DRAWN ON:-

LONDON and County Banking Co., L.D.—LONDON.  
Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.—PARIS.  
Banco de Portugal and agencies.—PORTUGAL.  
And on all the chief cities of Europe.

Also on:

Farmers Loan and Trust Company.—NEW YORK  
First National Bank of Chicago.—CHICAGO.

**THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.**

HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORGATE ST.  
London E. C.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000  
Idem paid up..... 500,000  
Reserve fund..... 340,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1° de Março

Branches at:

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

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

Draws on its Head Office in London;

The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited,

LONDON.

Messrs. Heine & Co.,

PARIS.

Messrs. J. Drenberg Gossler & Co.,

HAMBURG.

and correspondents in Germany.

Messrs. Rosati & Co.,

and correspondents in ITALY.

The Bank of New York, N. B. A.,  
NEW YORK.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and  
transacts every description of banking business.

**BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU BRÉSIL.**

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

AUTHORIZED BY

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

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

HEAD OFFICE:

9, RUE LAFFITTE, Paris.

Branch Office in Rio de Janeiro:

78, Rua da Quitanda

P. O. B. 58.

Branches at S. Paulo and Santos.

Draws on:

Head Office,  
Comptoir National d'Escompte de Pa-  
ris, and agencies.  
Société Générale pour favoriser le dé-  
veloppement du Commerce et de  
l'Industrie en France, and agencies  
Heine & Co., Paris.  
Lazard Frères & Co., Paris.  
Périer Mercey & Co., Paris.

PARIS AND  
FRANCE

Union Bank of London, Limited,  
London Joint Stock Bank, Limited,  
Parr's Bank, Limited,  
Lazard Brothers & Co.,  
J. Henry Schroeder & Co.,  
Kleinwortz Sons & Co.,  
A. Ruller & Sons.

LONDON

Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft,  
Deutscher Bank, Berlin, and branches  
Dresdner Bank, Dresden, and branches.  
Schroeder Gebrüder & Co. Hamburg,  
Conrad Hinrich Donner, Hamburg,  
Norddeutsche Bank, Hamburg,  
L. Behrens & Söhne, Hamburg,  
Correspondents in all chief-cities.

GERMANY

J. M. Fernandes Guimarães & Co. and  
their correspondents.  
Banco Commercial de Lisboa, Lisbon.  
Banca Commerciale Italiana, Genova  
{ Milan, Turin.

PORTUGAL

ITALY

AND ANY OTHER COUNTRY

Opens accounts-current.

Pays interest for fixed periods; executes orders for  
purchases and sales of stocks, shares etc. and trans-  
acts every description of banking business.

C. Blum,

Manager.

**DAIRY MACHINERY**

Alfa-Laval Separators

Agents:—HOPKINS, CAUSER & HOPKINS

75, RUA THEOPHILO OTTONI, 75

RIO DE JANEIRO

**BANCO DA REPUBLICA DO BRAZIL**

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

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

Reserve Fund . . . Rs. 17,480,078\$736  
Profits in suspense . Rs. 11,156,739\$835

on 31st May 1900.

OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

9, Rua da Alfandega.

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

Draws on:

Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons,  
London County Banking Co. Ld.,  
Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co. Ld.

LONDON.

Messrs. Hottinguer & Co.,

PARIS.

Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.

PARIS.

Commerz und Diskonto Bank in Hamburg.

HAMBURG.

Banco de Portugal,

LISBON.

Opens accounts current;

Pays interest on Deposits for fixed periods.

Executes orders for purchases and sales of

stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every

description of banking business.

**THE POET AND THE BABY.**

How's a man to write a sonnet, can you tell,—  
How's he going to weave the dim, poetic spell,—  
With a loquacious on the floor  
Is the muse his must adore,  
And this muse he loves, not wisely, but too well?

Now, to write a sonnet, every one allows,  
One can't always be as quiet as a mouse;  
But to write one seems to me  
Quite superfluous to be.  
When you've got a little sonnet in the house.

Just a dainty little poem, true and fine,  
That is full of love and life in every line,  
Barnest, delicate, and sweet,  
Altogether so complete  
That I wonder what's the use of writing mine.

—Paul Laurence Dunbar.

**THE RUSSIANS IN CHINA.**

Under the title of "A Week's Campaign with the Russians," Mary Gay Humphreys writes as follows of Port Arthur, the Russian stronghold in China, and Wei-hai-wei. The writer was in Pekin and from there went to Port Arthur. No difficulties were raised by the Russian authorities, nor was a special passport exacted. The account will be interesting because of the dangerous complications which have recently arisen in that part of the world. The extracts are from the *New York Times*. The Russian Consul dismissed with the matter of a passport. Any sort of thing apparently would do. This was very different from the iron-clad restrictions and minute inquiries I had anticipated. He entered with interest into my visit, and suggested my waiting for the Russian transport soon due, on which I could remain on board, as Port Arthur had no proper hotel.

Chee-Foo is a port in transit on the southern coast of the Gulf of Pe-Chi-Li, in the province of Shang-Tung, of which Wei-Hai-Wei is the extremity. Incidentally it is a summer resort with fine bathing. It has two prominent features. One is its boarding schools for the foreign boys and girls of China and Japan; the other an abundance of American pears, grapes, and plums introduced by Dr. Nevins, the American missionary, off of which scores of Chinamen now make their living.

I waited there nine days for the Khabarok, which after all stele in during the night, and was to sail at 10 a. m. One travels by chair in this region, and on the water by sampan. To command these one pokes the leader in the back and cries sclop-clap." It is monotonous, but measurably effective. At least I reached the steamer before she weighed anchor.

The Khabarok belongs to what the Russians call the "stoble volunteers." These combine in a fleet to a dozen or more ships plying between Vladivostok, Nagasaki, and Shanghai, subordinate to government interests, and to be used for service in case of war. In return they receive a subsidy. For part of Russian astuteness in the East is the manner in which she backs up ostensibly private enterprises—banks, railways, mines.

The journey from Chee-Foo is in an almost direct line. From the receding bluffs and lighthouse of the pretty harbor, where a Russian man-of-war lay at anchor, to the bluffs that inclose Port Arthur, where stood out the black imposing Russia, the distance of eighty miles is made in eight hours. The entrance is so narrow that, except from the dismantled Chinese fortification on the one height, and the active occupation, with Russian flag flying and black guns pointing seaward from the opposite crest, one would scarcely imagine an interruption to the chain of unbroken hills. The passage is not perceived until one is in direct line with it and discerns the gray Chinese town of Port Arthur lying on the remoter slopes within. One must see Port Arthur to appreciate the diplomacy of Russia

which secured it, like a ripe plum. One must see it to appreciate the humiliation of Japan, having to give up such valuable fruits of victory. Port Arthur is not only the best built Chinese town I have seen, but for the purposes of the siege both the Germans and the French were employed by the Chinese in building the harbor and the naval works. To France these are chiefly due. The coaling station at one side of the basin and the artillery park on the other are inclosed by an iron railing, surmounting a sea wall of which no Continental city would be ashamed. All of the works, indeed, have that touch of elegance which the French give to their public enterprises. Within the harbor expands at right angles into a walled sea basin, in which men-of-war, gunboats, torpedo boats, and the largest vessels of the marine service can lie alongside the wharf. The Khabarok steams up to land. This alone is a novelty. It is the custom of the most imposing of the liners at Yokohama, Nagasaki, and Hongkong to stop out at sea, as it were, and leave the passengers to get to land as best they can, notwithstanding their tickets seem to imply that they are to be deposited within some city's limits. It added new lustre to Port Arthur that one might walk on a gangplank from steamer to shore.

The evening was fair, and the whole population, apparently, had come down to meet us. Except for the gangs of coolies, all were in uniform. I saw one civilian. I heard he was a contractor. Curiously enough, he was distinctly Hebraic in features. It was a spirited scene. Russians are more demonstrative than most northern races. The amount of hand-shaking was incalculable. Most entertaining were the ladies picking their way about on the arms of the officers, in the fashion of long ago.

There are three Americans living in Port Arthur. One of these is a California bride who arrived from Vladivostok the day before I came. She was busy putting her curious little Chinese house to rights. The presence of these Americans is in connection with the Vladivostok firm of Clarkson & Co. With the exception of a foreign restaurateur there were the only foreigners in Port Arthur. This, where I found this privileges shown to this firm regarded as a significant act of friendliness. It will doubtless be a profitable one. On the dock were piled thousands of bags of oats and stuffs brought over by them for the Russian cavalry.

The historic points of Port Arthur are not many. The Chinese had fortified the heights seaward, but had neglected to defend those in the rear. They had decided that the Japanese were to attack them by sea. Instead, the Japanese swept down the peninsula and, planting their guns on the hills in the rear, swept the town. The Chinese command was that the Japanese were a rude people. It is as if a neighbor had entered the kitchen instead of coming around by the front door in a proper manner. The inhabitants who were not killed ran away and have never come back. The abandoned houses of the better sort have been cleaned out, whitewashed, and in these the officers and their families mainly live. Even the Americans are the guests of the Czar and pay no rent. The town is well kept. One need fear neither epidemics nor dirt diseases. It drains well, owing much to the natural advantage of the situation, but more to the gutters built by the French. There are neither beggars nor stray starving dogs to be seen. There is work for everybody, and everybody is at work.

To leave the pier one goes through a guarded archway. From this the streets of Port Arthur diverge. One follows the harbor going up to the clustered village on the hill the Japanese found so servicable. The other leads up the valley past the naval works and by the big dry dock, which in its construction is equal to anything of the kind to be found in any quarter of the globe. On the other side of this is the naval construction and machine shop, finely built, and now belching forth smoke and keeping pace with the general activity of the place. The Czar's proclamation has just plead for disarmament. But Port Arthur had not heard of it. Sundays not excepted, the soldiers were at work on the fortifications, and gangs of Cossacks were hithed to carts filled with earth and stone. They dragged up the steep hill to the earthworks overlooking the sea. Behind these forts on the crests of the hill seaward are forts upon forts down to the level of the water, none of which can be seen from without, and parks of artillery follow the sea wall. In the rear of the town other forts were then building. In addition, every surrounding height offers a position for hasty defense. With its railways, Russia can throw into Port Arthur men and arms according to her needs. The harbor of Port Arthur is not large, but a Captain in the Chinese service tells me that he has seen nineteen men-of-war at the same time anchored inside.

The contrast between Port Arthur and the concessions to the English and Germans is scarcely worth making. None is more conscious of this than the English in North China. Wei-Hai-Wei, they say, is merely a sop to public opinion at home. Given millions of pounds and plenty of time, it may be valuable. Our Shanghai steamer went near enough to be in halting distance. What we saw was a low island about three-quarters of a mile long and no broader, outlining a crescent-shaped harbor, with men of war lying at the entrance there not being water enough for them to go inside. On the island were the remains of fortifications from which the Japanese drove the Chinese, turning their own guns upon them. On the mainland are some fine preci-



pitous heights. Nor were the Germans in the East better pleased with Kivou-Chou, «Guy-Joe», as it is called, for, according to the foreign method of Romanizing Chinese words, they are not to be pronounced as they are spelled. «Guy-Joe» then is merely a small Chinese town with provision for a garrison and a shallow harbor. The Germans, however, have other conceptions, and the contemplated railway in Shantung, which is a rich province, will make it a profitable port and worth the money to be expended. The English have nothing of this to encourage them at the barren and prescribed limits of Wai-Hai-Wai, whose strategic relation to Port Arthur is of small importance.

From The National Review.

CAPE TOWN JOURNALS.

In London the newspapers, with their frantic headlines and descriptions, create a fever heat. The various editors keep people almost in a state of hourly excitement, the rashest judgments are formed, and shams are swallowed as gospel. Thus public opinion remains in a perpetual ferment. Printed words seem to create a sort of delirium which, if uttered personally, produce a sobering effect. At Cape Town there is no exciting press; the news dribbles out, and there is no sensational writing. The Cape Times appears every morning. It is impossible to be excited over it, because it produces no news at all, or the scantiest news. Now and then there is a belated Reuter.

All the news of the war goes home first and is returned three weeks later, by which time it is tolerably stale. In the meantime officers have come down from the front either sick, wounded, or on leave, and have related prospectively all that has passed. The South African News is another morning paper, which, however, no self-respecting Englishman would touch. It is a pro-Boer organ, the publication of which marks the amazing, not to say stupid, tolerance of the British government. Imagine any government which, being at war, allows a newspaper to be published within the sphere of its authority that prints a notice of how volunteers may be enrolled in the enemy's ranks. This is what the South African News did by quoting a notice from a Pretorian journal, giving in treacherous how to join the Boer-Boer brigade. Then there is a fiery-colored evening paper called The Cape Argus, which, commencing at noon, prints various editorials during the afternoon. Sometimes it contains a telegram from London reporting an inane question put in the house of commons.

AMATEUR THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE.

The amateur theatrical performance at the International Club, Santa Rosa, Nictheroy, on Saturday evening last, was a pleasing success, the attendance being large, the audience appreciative, and the performers surprisingly successful. It is the first time within our experience here that the ladies have taken part in amateur theatricals, and we trust that their success in this entertainment will induce them to try again. If an amateur dramatic society could be formed here, it would do much to diversify and brighten the somewhat uninteresting social life which our English-speaking colony is compelled to lead in this comparatively lifeless capital.

The programme given on Saturday evening was composed of Rose and Garraway's «The Marble Arch», Henry Arthur Jones' «The Deacon», and an interlude. The characters were filled by the following ladies and gentlemen:

THE MARBLE ARCH.

- Jack Metzeveller..... Mr. E. A. Tootal.
- Captain Trentham (Bachelor)..... Mr. W. Bardsley
- Constance Cameron (Widow)..... Mrs. Bardsley
- Marion Metzeveller (Jack's wife)..... Miss Whyte

INTERLUDE

- Recitation..... Mr. Leopoldo Froes do
- ..... Mr. Martins Teixeira do (Rienzi's address to the Romans) Mr. R. Ross Napier

THE DRAGON

- Abraham Boothroyd (Bacon manufacturer, mayor of Chipping Palbury and dean of Ebenezer Chapel)..... Mr. E. A. H. Roberts
- Tom Dempster (a Bachelor)..... Mr. W. C. Thomson
- Rosa Jeroise (the young «Juliet»)..... Miss Saunders
- Mrs. Bolingbroke (the past «Juliet»)..... Mrs. Thompson
- Tibbets (Tom's man)..... Mr. J. H. Steatham

The scenery was painted by Messrs. W. C. Thomson and B. Cellini, and was awarded much praise, together with all the stage arrangements. It is not an easy thing to improvise a theatre, but Mr. Thomson, who took a principal part in the arrangements, achieved a marked success in this direction.

At the close of the performance Mr. T. C. Jackson tendered the thanks of the audience for the entertainment and expressed a wish that it might be repeated, in which we heartily join. There are many who could not be present on Saturday who would be glad of another opportunity.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

At a meeting of the Junta Commercial on the 2nd inst, the following important decision on the legality of the new excision of the minister of finance, that foreign trademarks in Portuguese shall be surcharged with the place of origin, was read and filed. As the registry of trademarks belongs to the department of industry, transportation and public works, this decision is not only important, but should be considered final. The expediente, as published in the Jornal do Commercio of July 24th (page 5) is as follows:

«Expediente».—Official letter of 24th ult. from the Directori Geral de Industria, Viagao e Obras Publicas, remitting in solution of the consultation made by this Junta and for information upon the final topic, copy of the aiso directed to the respective minister by that of finance on the 16th of the said month, declaring that the prohibition of art. 45, 2nd part, of the law no 641 of 14th November 1899 does not impede the deposit, registry and filing of foreign marks which contain words in the Portuguese language, and suggesting the convenience of exciting the declaration of origin of the products covered by such marks, in case there exists no disposition of law which is opposed to the adoption of this measure. It is ordered to acknowledge receipt and to advise that the excision of an indication of the origin of the products on the marks under consideration, seems contrary not only to the diplomatic conventions between Brazil and other countries and the international (convention) promulgated by decree no. 2933, of 28th July, 1894, which assured to them the right to registry and deposit, in conformity with art. 25 of law no. 3,346 of 14th October, 1887, without dependence upon the alleged declaration, which is optional and does not constitute a characteristic of the said marks, but also is contrary to art. 4th and the final declaration of (art.) 2nd of the protocols of the Madrid conference, appendices to decree no. 2,380 of 20th November, 1896, and referring to the marks registered in the Bureau International de la Propriete Industrielle.

CRUSTACEAN IMPERIALISM.

«Kiaki-doodle-do» sends me a tale about a sagacious lobster. I may have been unjust to this well-known decapod, the toothsome macrourous, marine crustacean, but I have never regarded it as endowed with much sagacity. It is possible, of course, that we think chiefly of the lobster in its salad days, which is not fair. The tale which reaches me shows that the lobsters down at Oyster-Bed Cove, on the south east side of Lameauing Point, P. E. L., know their way about and act accordingly.

For it is on record that one Paddy McCormick was distressed by the deterioration of the oysters in that part of the world, and so kept watch over a bed.

Happening to scan the bottom with his water-glass he observed several large lobsters. Two of them had in one claw a pebble about the size of a small hen-egg. One approached a large oyster, which, on feeling the water stirred, closed its shell. The lobster lay with the pebble poised in its claw within half an inch of the thin end of the oyster shell, which in two or three minutes began to open again. As soon as it had opened enough the lobster darted the pebble into the shell, rendering the oyster powerless to close it. The animal's feelers were then used to extract the contents of the shell, which it ate quite deliberately.

A most shellfish proceeding (I know a lobster is not a fish, so don't worry) which shows that even at the bottom of the sea it is possible to astonish the natives.

The oyster is ruined by a small stone, and so may correctly enough be described as «lony-broke» or in a condition which I believe racing men sometimes describe as «pebble y.» But what is the moral of all this? I am always anxious to draw a lesson from these little tales. The moral is clear enough—the oyster comes to grief through not shutting up. Many a man has been ruined in the same way. Nor will I pretend for one moment that this is a lesson of particular value to my young friends. It is addressed quite as much, if not more, to the aged, for, as I have pointed out before, men are like umbrellas, the older they become the more difficult it is to shut them up.—S. L. H. in Morning Leader.

NURSE.

A trained nurse, who speaks English, German and Portuguese, offers her services for any kind of illness. Can give best of recommendations. Address, Caixa do Correio, No. 189.

S. L. SÃO PAULO.

NATURAL MINERAL WATER

FROM THE SANTA RITA SPRINGS

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

OFFICE AND DEPOSIT:

Rua Visconde de Inhauma 51

TELEPHONE 450 RIO DE JANEIRO

NOTICE

King, Ferreira & Co, beg to advise their friends and clients that the partnership hitherto existing between William S. King, Agostinho Joaquim Ferreira, and Walter R. Cassels as a sleeping partner (comanditario) was by mutual and amicable arrangement dissolved on the 18th inst., Mr. W. R. Cassels retiring from the firm, and that on the same date a new partnership was formed between William S. King, Agostinho Joaquim Ferreira, and Malcolm King, for continuing the business under the same style of King Ferreira & Co.

Rio de Janeiro, 28th July, 1900.

SITUATION WANTED.

German lady who speaks English, French, Spanish, has some musical knowledge, and is experienced in housekeeping, wants suitable position; no objection to country. Letters to this office.

F. W. SPRENGER,

SCHNEIDER,

RUA DA ALFANDEGA 40.

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

F. W. SPRENGER,

TAILOR,

RUA DA ALFANDEGA 40.

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

Hotels.

Restaurant & Lunchroom

ZUM MÜNCHNER KIND'L

10, Rua General Camara, 10

1st class German cooking, and excellent service.

MODERATE PRICES

Herman Moronoff,

PROPRIETOR.

RESTAURANT «CAMPI»

RUA DA ALFANDEGA N. 7

This house is particularly renowned for its splendid breakfasts and lunches.

The attendance is excellent and the cooking cannot be beaten by any Restaurant in Rio de Janeiro.

The Proprietors exercise every care to please their Customers.

Rio de Janeiro, 15th May, 1900.

C. CAMPI & Co.

THE LONDON CITY AND MIDLAND BANK, Limited.

5, Threadneedle Street London, England.

ESTABLISHED 1856

PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £2,202,400  
RESERVE FUND..... £2,202,400

ABSOLUTELY FLAWLESS

A few words on the superiority of,



«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,

Colombo, Ceylon.

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 tube.

Correspondence invited with



Trade-mark.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRES CO., LTD.,

Alma Street, Coventry, England.

Grande Hotel Metropole

181, RUA DAS LARANGEIRAS, 181



CARSON'S HOTEL

138, Rua do Cattete,

RIO DE JANEIRO.

This well mounted establishment is situated in the best and most healthy part of the capital, with beautiful garden and grounds, and electric tramways passing the door continually.

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

Carlos Ribolzi,

PROPRIETOR.

Hotel dos Estrangeiros

PRAÇA JOSE' D'ALENGAR No. 1

(Cattete)

Telephone No. 493

This hotel, which has been completely restored, is situated in the best part of the city, receiving air and light from all four sides, close to the cleanest beach of the city, surrounded by a large garden; has large, comfortable rooms newly and well furnished, good shower and warm baths, disinfectants in the water-closets, drinking water filtered by the Pasteur system, good table-service, and is, therefore, to be considered the first hotel of this capital.

Possesses also a sumptuous saloon and splendid table-service for banquets.

Its restaurant and service cannot be excelled.

FREITAS HOTEL

120, Rua do Riachuelo

Mr. J. F. FREITAS, proprietor of the old and well known Freitas Hotel, desires to advise his friends and former customers that he has reopened that hotel at No. 120 RUA DO RIACHUELO in a large and most attractive edifice acquired for this special purpose.

The new establishment is situated in one of the most attractive and healthy localities in the city, on a broad and quiet street, with tram cars for all central points of the city passing the door. It has a large and beautifully laid out pleasure garden, particularly suitable for ladies and children, and well-appointed bathrooms provided with hot and cold water.

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

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



TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

SUMMARY FROM DAILY PRESS.

Great Britain.

JULY 22.—The Chinese legations have made public a telegram from the viceroy of Nankin stating that an imperial decree of July 18 had ordered the punishment of the assassins of Baron von Ketteler, and that the other foreign ministers are safe. The statement is doubted in many quarters.—Admiral Seymour telegraphs that the suburbs of Tientsin have been deserted by the Chinese.—Li-Hung-Chang has arrived at Shanghai on his way to Peking.—The governor of Shantung had advised the foreign consuls at Chefoo that according to trustworthy advices from Peking the foreign ministers there had not been molested by the rebels and that the Chinese government is protecting them.

JULY 23.—The powers have resolved to exact from China the general disarmament of the rebels and the occupation of Peking by the allied forces; Germany reserving the right to avenge the death of Baron von Ketteler and Russia to rectify her Siberian frontier (which means a big slice of Chinese territory).—The Daily Telegraph says the foreign consuls at Shanghai refuse to recognise the powers with which Li-Hung-Chang claims to be invested. They consider the advances from the government of Shantung about the safety of the foreign ministers at Peking as subterfuges, designed to gain time.—The railway between Taku and Tientsin is again in working order, and that district is free of Boxers.—A Shanghai telegram reports an attack on Wei-hai-wei by the Chinese, who were repelled after a bloody fight.—Various mission stations in Honan have been destroyed by the Boxers, the foreign missionaries fortunately escaping.—A Taku telegram says an imperial decree has just appeared ordering inquiries into the prejudices suffered by foreigners, which are to be indemnified with the exception of those caused by the attack on Tientsin.—From South Africa, a Bloemfontein telegram of yesterday advises the cutting of railway communication with Pretoria north of Koningspruit, against which place the Boers are marching.

JULY 24.—The British consul at Tientsin telegraphs that he has to-day received a dispatch from Sir Claude M. Macdonald, British minister at Peking, dated 4th July, in which he asks urgent relief as the legation has provisions for only 15 days more. He adds that of the persons who have taken refuge in the legation 44 have been killed and about double that number have been wounded.—The Chinese legation in London announces that the foreign ministers at Peking will soon leave there for Tientsin, escorted by imperial troops to protect them from the rebels.—The World publishes a dispatch from Shanghai, in which Li-Hung-Chang is credited with saying to various reporters that the foreign ministers at Peking are safe, but that the march of the allies upon that capital would be the signal for the massacres of all the whites in the city.—The Daily Express publishes a telegram from Machadoport stating that 250 British prisoners had just arrived there. The same dispatch states that the Boers estimate the British losses at Derdepoort at 400 killed and many more wounded.—The press expresses doubts in regard to the Boer victories reported yesterday.—The price of coal has gone up a shilling and eight pence.

JULY 25.—It is stated that up to the 14th the foreign diplomats in Peking were unhurt, but great uneasiness still exists.—Li-Hung-Chang (the old fox) sends the imperial government will send an escort with the ministers to Tientsin to protect them from harm.—The Daily Telegraph says a tranquillizing dispatch has been received at Rome from the Italian minister.—The Times is advised that Li-Hung-Chang will be permitted to go to Peking only in case the Dowager Empress shows herself repentant for the harm caused by her espousal of the cause of the Boxers. The Times correspondent believes that the fighting in the streets of Peking has ended.—News through a Chinese source says that anarchy reigns in Peking, and that the defenders of the foreign legations are hoarding their ammunition in order to maintain themselves until succor arrives. It is asserted that the Boxers and imperial troops are now fighting each other.—The viceroy of Canton says the foreigners in Peking were safe up to the 22nd inst.—Lord Roberts telegraphs that he has begun a general advance against the Boers east of Pretoria. The latter, he adds, have captured 200 British, but the telegram does not say where. After a sharp fight the British dislodged the enemy in Majotto-pass, inflicting considerable loss.

JULY 26.—The Shanghai correspondents continue to affirm that the foreigners in Peking were massacred on July 20. News is also received that the French bishop was murdered and his head carried through the streets of Peking on a lance.—It is said that over 200 Russian railway guards in Manchuria have been killed.—The Daily Telegraph correspondent at Shanghai says the viceroy of Canton has ordered the viceroys of the other provinces to prepare for war, increasing the forces of soldiers and sailors now in service. The same viceroy has protested against the sending of Peking gunboats to Yang-tse.—It is also stated that a larger number of Chinese gunboats are anchored near the island of Shameen, at Canton, where the British and French concessions are located, awaiting orders to attack the foreigners.—The Times says that the Russians are concentrating a strong force at New-

chwang with the intention of marching on Moukden, capital of Manchuria. (Russia's object is to secure the province of Manchuria, and the weakness of the present British government, which can see nothing but hated Boers, will facilitate her accomplishing that purpose.)—Another telegram to the Times says the foreign admirals have given to Russia the supervision and guard of the railway from Taku to Tientsin, but the American and British admirals have protested against this combination of the commanders of the foreign fleets.—It is said that the foreign consuls at Shanghai have telegraphed to the foreign ministers at Peking through Li-Hung-Chang, who has promised replies as soon as received.—Great uneasiness has appeared in the ports of the Yang-tse, and important movements of Chinese troops have been noted.—The allied powers have agreed on giving the chief command of the allied forces to the Japanese general.—Great heat is reported from London, where hundreds of cases of sunstroke have occurred, the thermometer marking 45° cent. (113° Fahr).

JULY 27.—The Daily Express relates that the bishop, priests and converts of the Italian mission at Heinsenfu, in Hunan, something over 600 in all, have been massacred.—The British government has also been asked to mediate in the Chinese trouble.—The Daily Mail correspondent at Shanghai says a letter has been received there from the British minister at Peking, dated July 6th, in which he says all the legations have been destroyed except three, and that as their munitions are becoming scarce they may be overcome at any moment.—The French vice-consul at Tientsin says the British legation at Peking was still holding out on the 9th inst., and the inmates were killing the horses of the soldiers for food.—The secretary of legation says they are entrenched in the ruins of the cathedral.—In a combat between Genis. Hunter and Clements and the Boers in the Orange Free State, the latter withdrew in good order, carrying off all their equipments and baggage.—Parliament will be dissolved in August and new elections are to be held in October.

JULY 28.—The Daily Express hears via Shanghai that Prince Tuan has been killed in a fight.—The Daily Mail learns from Shanghai that a banker who left Peking on July 17th reports all the foreign legations destroyed but does not know whether their inmates were killed or made prisoners.—It is reported that nine English missionaries have been massacred near Hong-chow.—The Boxers are threatening to attack Canton.—The allies have concentrated 25,000 men at Tientsin to march against Peking.—Telegrams from South Africa announce the occupation of Middelburg which was not defended by the Boers.

United States.

JULY 22.—Secretary Hay continues to credit the authenticity of the telegram received from Minister Conger in Peking.—General Wilson has been appointed to command a brigade in China, under the orders of General Chaffee.—Telegrams received here state that the legal forces in Colombia defeated the rebels near Panama.

JULY 23.—Secretary Hay declares that the United States minister at Peking will demand heavy indemnity for the prejudices suffered by Americans in the present conflict in China.—A telegram from Taku says a strong force is preparing to leave for Peking on the 30th inst.—President McKinley says he will undertake to mediate between the powers and China only on conditions which will be made known to-morrow.

JULY 24.—The Chinese minister at Washington has received a telegram from Sheng, (director of railways) stating that the foreign ministers at Peking are safe and that they have started on their journey to Tientsin. The news is not credited.—In reply to the petition of the Chinese Emperor for mediation President McKinley says it can be undertaken only in case the Emperor reveals the fate of the foreign ministers in Peking, liberates them from the risks to which they are exposed, places them in direct communication with their respective governments and assists the allied forces in reestablishing order in China.—The New York Herald announces that the Colombian insurgents had defeated the government forces at Corozalle, near Panama, on the 20th inst., and that the government commander had taken refuge on the British steamer "Leander."

JULY 25.—Secretary Hay has received a letter from Minister Conger dated 4th inst., similar to the one received from the British minister. He says they are in a difficult position and have lost about 140 in killed and wounded. He asks for urgent relief.—Secretary Hay has directed another telegram to Minister Conger asking for further information.—Telegrams from Caracas state that peace was proclaimed in Colombia after the defeat of the government troops at Corozal. At Panama the fighting continues however.

JULY 26.—The U. S. government has ordered a war vessel to Panama.—The American consul at Panama has telegraphed to-day that the revolution has failed and the liberals have made their submission.—Private telegrams state that the rebels threaten to bombard Panama, in which case the United States will protest as it will be a violation of the treaty of 1846, which declared the isthmus of Panama neutral territory.—A Herald telegram says that in the last combats the revolutionary generals Diaz and Arosemena were killed, and the legal forces had four officers killed. The situation in Colombia was becoming worse.—Secretary Hay denies that divergencies had

arisen between President McKinley and other powers in regard to the Chinese question.

JULY 28.—It is asserted that Secretary Hay is beginning to doubt the authenticity of the telegram received from Minister Conger some days ago.—Four batteries of artillery and 800 men left San Francisco to-day for Nagasaki, the depot ceded to the United States by Japan for the forces operating in China.—Grave disorders are reported from Yunnan.—Li-Hung-Chang telegraphs to the N. Y. Tribune that the foreign ministers at Peking are all safe and that the march of the allies upon that capital is unnecessary.

France.

JULY 23.—An expedition against Morocco under the command of General Risburg is being organized. It will consist of 8 battalions of infantry and 5 squadrons of cavalry. Henry d'Orleans will accompany the expedition as a volunteer.—Intense heat is felt and various pavilions at the exposition have been closed.—Telegrams from Capetown state that the Boers have retaken Krugersdorp, where they captured a train of provisions and destroyed another train. In a bloody fight Gen. Little had defeated and dispersed a force of Boers under Gen. Dewet.

JULY 24.—The French consul at Tientsin telegraphs that the members of the French legation were alive on the 17th inst. They had suffered attacks from the rebels, which the imperial troops had repulsed. Finally the diplomats had been conducted to the imperial city and sheltered in a dependency of the palace.—Gen. Voyron will embark for China on Sunday next. The French contingent will consist of 17 regiments of marines and 1,000 auxiliaries from Tonkin. The French fleet will be commanded by Admiral Pottier.

JULY 25.—It is said that 100 French missionaries have been massacred in Manchuria alone.—A large fire broke out this morning in the Paris Exposition, in the Guyana pavilion.—President Loubet to-day received Dr. Leyds and the Boer delegates at the Elysée.

JULY 26.—Mux Regis and his associates in the Algeria disorders of December last, have been absolved.—It is stated that Mr. Blanchet and his companions have been made prisoners at Aour in French West Africa.—A Capetown dispatch says the Boers have abandoned Middelburg, which will be occupied to-morrow by Gen. Hamilton.

JULY 27.—The Journal Officiel to-day published a decree prohibiting the exportation of arms and munitions to China.

JULY 28.—Leroy Beaulieu has published an article in the Economiste Français eulogising President Campos Sales for the sincerity with which he has executed the accord of 1898, by diminishing the outstanding paper circulation. He thinks the retirement of a further 50,000,000 will elevate exchange to 18. (Perhaps if the eminent French economist were better informed he would be less certain of the President's sincerity.)—The Chinese minister in Paris is informed that the foreign ministers were safe on the 24th inst.—The Shah of Persia arrived at Paris to-day.—General Gallieni has been re-appointed commander-in-chief of the French forces in Madagascar.

Germany.

JULY 24.—A large deposit of cotton, hides and wool at Hamburg was burned last night. The losses are estimated at 3,000,000 marks.—The government, in view of the situation, will ask the reichstag to increase the navy.—The Kolnische Zeitung says the sacrifices imposed upon Germany will render it necessary for her to exact territory from China as compensation.

JULY 24.—It is stated that Count von Bilow has declined to present to the Emperor the petition for mediation from the Emperor of China while the fate of the foreign ministers in Peking is unknown, while the assassination of Baron von Ketteler is unredressed, and while no guarantees for the future in China are offered.

Russia.

JULY 22.—Corea is reported to be sending troops to the Chinese frontier to prevent an invasion.

JULY 23.—The Czar has postponed his visit to the Paris exposition.—The Shah left to-day for France.—Advices have been received that the Chinese have occupied militarily the city of Khailar, near the Siberian frontier.

JULY 24.—The Times learns from St. Petersburg that Lieut. Gen. Kouropatkin will probably be appointed to command the Russian forces in China.—The New York Morning Advertiser is informed that 3,000 Russians from Port Arthur had arrived at Newchwang, and that a battle is imminent with the ten thousand Chinese opposing them.

JULY 25.—The Chinese minister at St. Petersburg has received news of the safety of the foreign ministers in Peking. He is instructed to ask Russia's mediation.—News of yesterday state that the railway and Jantaj coal mines in Manchuria have been destroyed by the Boxers.

JULY 26.—The nomination of M. Iswalski, Russian minister to Japan, as the successor of Count Mouravieff, is not yet confirmed.—It is announced that the Russians have dislodged the Chinese from the river ports on the Siberian frontier, killing 300 of them and blowing up three powder deposits.

JULY 28.—The Czar has brusquely dismissed the Chinese minister at St. Petersburg.

Italy.

JULY 23.—A Genoa telegram says the German contingent for China had embarked at that port.

JULY 25.—The Italian government believes that the foreign ministers at Peking are still alive.

JULY 29.—The Emperor William is expected in Rome in September on a visit to King Humbert.—The government intends to ask congress for a credit to increase the navy.

JULY 30.—At 10.45 p. m. yesterday as King Humbert was leaving a lyceum in Monza, where he had distributed the prizes to the successful pupils, and just as he was taking a seat in his carriage, three shots were fired at him, one of which pierced his heart. He died about half an hour later, on his arrival at the palace. Queen Margherita was with him at the moment of his death. The assassin is a Tuscan named Angelo Bressi, 31 years of age, and calls himself a revolutionary anarchist. He confesses the crime and says he hates all sovereigns. He denies that he has accomplices, though it is found that he has been in communication with various anarchist societies. After being embalmed the remains of the king will be brought to Rome and deposited in the Pantheon. The heir apparent was recently at Jerusalem with his wife and was at Piræus, Greece, yesterday on his yacht. In response to a telegram he left at once for Emmanuel III. (The new king was born November 11, 1869 and is therefore but one day younger than Bressi, the assassin.)

Miscellaneous.

JULY 22.—A Belgrade telegram announces the approaching marriage of Alexander I of Servia to the widow Dragamischin.

JULY 23.—The stevedores strike at Rotterdam has terminated, and 100 steamers are now receiving cargo.—The death of the Portuguese statesman Barjona de Freitas is announced.

JULY 24.—Ex-King Milan objects to the marriage of his son to the widow Dragamischin and has resigned his position as commander-in-chief of the Servian army. Alexander has accepted the resignation.—It is stated that volunteers are about to be enrolled in Belgium for Chinese service.

JULY 27.—The Spanish cabinet has considered the offer of \$100,000 by the United States for the islands of Sibutu and Cagayan, and considers it acceptable. (We should think so.)

JULY 28.—In European political circles it is considered that the marriage of Alexander I of Servia will have serious consequences. A revolution is likely to result, when Austria will occupy Servia and then Russia, for compensation, will occupy Bulgaria.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—We are assured that in September we are to be blessed with a visit from the President of Brazil who is a gentleman of culture and honorable reputation. Just why he is to take [sic] himself away from his admiring people to come here we do not know, and probably he does not, but all the same we shall make no end of fuss over him, and he will go home with enlarged ideas of his importance. Since he is to be our guest we cannot do less than bid him for our President when he visits Brazil.—Buenos Aires Herald.

—The Review of Buenos Aires translates the following interesting agricultural note from the columns of La Prensa: "With marked satisfaction we have seen that many colonists of Misiones, Corrientes and Tucuman have renewed their labors in the cultivation of rice, one of the rural industries which promises great benefits to those who know how to manipulate them in proper fashion. In the territory of Misiones many trials have been made with flattering results, not only on account of the quality of grain harvested, but also for the facilities which present themselves for its transport, which will not be hampered with the charges inherent to carriage by land, since the products of Misiones can reach the parts of the seaboard by way of the river traffic. The exceptional conditions which our soil offers for the rice cultivation, whether it be on dry land or in lagoons are guarantees more than sufficient for its cultivation, thus forming a new industry, and chiefly when it will be possible to grow rice in quantities which will exceed what is required for domestic consumption by the neighboring countries such as the Oriental republic which imports it from Europe. Our own country alone consumes rice in sufficient quantity to make its supply an object for those who may dedicate their attention to its cultivation, the proof of which we have in the statistics of the foreign commerce for the year 1899. In the said year we have imported 16,747 tons of rice with a value of \$1,330,780 gold, or almost three millions of dollars paper. If to the 16,747 tons of home consumption is added the quantity we might export to the Banda Oriental and other neighboring countries, Paraguay among them, it will be seen that there is a market for 30,000 tons annually. From what is here stated it may be inferred that the rice industry is one of those which will benefit our country, since the cultivation of this grain will give rise to more activity in the rural labors and with it the employment of thousands of immigrants who are anxiously waiting for the expansion of our agricultural interests in order to direct their course to these shores.



# THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor

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

Rio de Janeiro, 15th July, 1900.

WITH profound regret and indignation we have to record another anarchist assassination—this time that of the generous-hearted King Humbert of Italy. It is a strange fatality that the anarchists should pick out the rulers who least deserve their enmity, for there can be no possible excuse nor advantage in pursuing so insane a policy. Terribly as Italy has been misgoverned, it is not the King who has been at fault, but the mercenary and ambitious politicians of the Crispi stamp. King Humbert was not a man who would have inflicted want and suffering upon his people through his own wish. He was a just and conscientious ruler, he loved his country and his people, and he labored untiringly to mitigate and improve their lot. But under a constitutional monarchy much is done in the name of the king of which he can know nothing and which may bear hard upon the people. This has been the case in Italy to a marked degree, and with the result that anarchism has developed more desperate characters in that country than anywhere else. Poverty, oppression, ignorance, countless miseries, will in time produce degenerates ripe for assassination and every other crime, and we can not escape it. The pity of it is that the penalties should fall upon innocent heads. It is idle, perhaps, to call for vengeance and stern repression, for this will not cure the evil. The assassin of King Humbert evidently knew that his arrest and punishment would surely follow the crime, for he appears to have made no effort whatever to escape. Do what we may, the terrible work of such men can not be suppressed nor avoided. At any moment, when least expected, the merciless hand will fall, like a bolt from a clear sky. Mourn the loss as we may, execrate the assassin as we must, the terrible truth remains that the poison is still at work in the seething masses of miserable, suffering, down-trodden humanity, and that its fruit is anarchy and death. The whole world will put on mourning for King Humbert and will sympathise with his universally beloved widow, and greater rigor will be exercised toward the degenerates who

are preaching anarchism. But this will not bring back the dead, nor heal the wounded hearts, nor cover up the corroding disgrace, nor remedy the widespread evil. We must alleviate the lot of those who suffer want and injustice, that no more degenerates like the anarchist assassins of the last decade may be brought into being to curse our civilization. To suppress anarchism, we must stop making anarchists.

IN ANOTHER section we give the reply of the department of industry, transportation and public works (section of industry) to an application from the Junta Commercial for information in regard to the exaction that all foreign trademarks in Portuguese shall be surcharged with the place of origin of the products covered. The decision is that such an exaction would be a violation of the diplomatic and international conventions in regard to the registry and deposit of trademarks, and also of the Madrid conference relative to the registry of trademarks in the Bureau International de la Propriété Industrielle. This ought to settle the controversy and without the possibility of ever bringing it into prominence. The minister of finance has admitted that under existing conventions he can not prevent the registry of foreign trademarks bearing Portuguese words, nor prevent the admission of products bearing such trademarks. To cover his defeat, and to devise some other way for protecting the manufacturing chemists who are seeking to drive foreign competitors out of this market altogether, he has sought to oblige the foreign manufacturer to surcharge his labels with words which form no part of the registered trademark and which will at some future time serve as a distinction between native imitations and the foreign originals. It would be a decided mistake for the foreign manufacturer to attach one single word to his labels not covered by the registry. What the minister of finance will next do, we can not conceive, but it is improbable that he will let the foreign producer rest in peace. Fortunately the minister has to do will bring his own cure. He must have revenue, and when he drives out the foreign product, then he must make up the deficiency by taxing the home product.

ON THE 23rd inst. the chamber of deputies finally resolved to permit the criminal prosecution of one of its members for the crime of murder. It was first decided not to permit this on the application of the criminal himself, and even when the application came from a judicial official there was an inclination in some quarters to raise questions of procedure rather than to consider the enormity of the crime itself and the unfitness of the criminal to continue a member of a law-making body. The inconsistency of permitting criminal law-breakers to continue their connection with a law-making assembly does not seem to have occurred to the chamber of deputies, for it has almost invariably refused to allow the prosecution of members for criminal acts. The error of such a proceeding is self-evident, for it encourages vice and crime and lowers our respect for an assembly which should command our admiration and support in every respect. Some weeks ago, it will be remembered, we noted the criminal assault of Deputy Irineu Machado, who represents one of the districts of this city, on his wife and her aunt, who happened to be with her at the time. The former was shot and gravely wounded, the latter was shot and instantly killed. There had been long-standing trouble between husband and wife, and the latter was preparing to leave him to reside with her father, Dr. Carlos de Carvalho, who was returning from Europe the following day. The husband had threatened to kill his wife, like a dog, in case she attempted to leave him, and he carried the threat into execution. The murder was premeditated, cold blooded, merciless and brutal; worse than that, it was a cowardly assault on helpless women. The criminal confessed his crime, offered to surrender to the police, who, however, did not place him under arrest because of his absurd immunities. When he wished to do so, he took his hat and left the police station, no one offering to detain him, or even to follow him. He received calls from many prominent men among them many so-called representatives of the people who have been charged with the duties of making laws for the government of the people, the repression of crime, etc. And it is only now that permission is given for his prosecution! The police inquiry demonstrates his guilt, he confesses it but excuses it on some vague charge of infidelity, and there is not a man in the city who doubts his criminality. And yet he enjoys the sympathy of a great part of his colleagues, he retains his seat in the chamber of deputies, prominent men do not hesitate to give him the moral support of publicly calling upon him, and when his trial comes it may be safely predicted that he will be acquitted. This illustrates the terrible demoralization into which public affairs have fallen in this capital. This criminal, for he is nothing less, has openly led a vicious and pernicious life, and his hands are stained with acts which can not be openly discussed. Even marriage did not end his vices. And yet he had political influence—that key to public office and administrative support—and infinite audacity. His vices and his crimes must therefore be condoned and excused, and the public as well as congress will protect and

exalt him as an honor to the country and an example to the young. To such a depth has the political life of the last year of the century fallen!

## CORRESPONDENCE.

S. PAULO RAILWAY.

To the Editor of *The Rio News*,

Dear Sir.—I have a sort of fellow feeling with your correspondent of last week, Mr. T. H. O., as I, too, always feel annoyed when anything or anybody prevents my doing exactly as I like. I sympathise with him in his rage at being locked out of his railway carriage at the moment he desired to enter it, and locked in it when the wish took him to leave it; for I have suffered myself in an almost identical way on the same line, and know also that the grievance of long standing against the S. P. R. so eloquently ventilated by your correspondent, is one shared in by a very large number of travellers.

In my own case, however, before adopting any vindictive action in the matter, either (1) suing the company for damages; or (2) smashing the obstruction; or (3) swearing at large in the newspapers, I took the trouble to make my complaint to the company itself. The result is I am in a position to inform Mr. H. O. T., by way of reply to the enquiry contained in the penultimate paragraph of his letter, that he has, in vulgar phrase, "got the wrong side by the ear," or in the language of poetic imagery, "is barking up the wrong tree!"

It is not the company of citizens which is over-riding the common law of the land, but the common law of the land which is over-riding the company of citizens! This fact, I fear, rather takes the wind out of your correspondent's proud full sails.

If Mr. H. O. T. will overhaul the wollum as it's in—i. e., will consult Art. 83 of Decree No. 1930 of 28th April, 1857, containing the *Regulamento para a fiscalização da segurança, conservação e policia das estradas de ferro*, he will find that:

"the starting signal is not to be given until after the doors of the passenger carriages have been locked."

Now, Mr. T. H. O. H. evidently left his carriage at a time when the company's servants had a right to assume that he had remained in it. They took it for granted that he knew how long he was in for, and further that his through tickets was not a ticket of leave.

On the other hand, Mr. H. O. acted on the entirely inadmissible hypothesis that the company knew that he wanted a drink!

I can fully sympathise with Mr. H. O. T.'s annoyance on finding when he returned from quenching his thirst, that his cell had been taken possession of by another prisoner. *Cada macaco seu galho* is a motto for every man and monkey. On a similar occasion I myself followed the natural impulse to rush to the bars of the cage and make a *fuguetão* of myself by hissing and pulling faces at the keepers outside. But I am now forced to admit that I was wrong in the matter.

The whole trouble seems to have arisen because Mr. C. H. O.—I think it was?—insisted on having a drink at an inconvenient moment.

As to the last two paragraphs of your correspondent's letter, I think them excellent in their way, but not applicable to the occasion. I will relate unto him a little parable:

A wandering Jew once found himself on Salisbury Plain at lunch time. He sat down on his heels to eat a sandwich of bread and the flesh of the forbidden animal. Suddenly there came a flash of lightning, followed by rain, hail, and a terrific thunderstorm. "Vat nonsense," muttered Moses, glancing at the sky; "all dis fuss about a leedle bit of pork!" *Mulato nomine*—and substituting *pinga* for pork—*de T. (H. O.) fabula narratur.*

I am, dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

WEARY WALTER.

## THE ITALIAN ACCORD.

The Rome correspondent of the *London Financial News*, writing under date of July 15, says:—"One of the most urgent bills awaiting discussion is that relating to the negotiations going on between Italy and Brazil for the conclusion of a commercial agreement. As it is known, Brazil threatens to apply a prohibitive tariff to the imports from those countries, like France, Italy, &c., which, having a high custom duty on coffee, shall not materially reduce it forthwith. Our interests in Brazil are important, especially as regards the strong, and every day increasing, Italian settlements there; and a tariff war with Brazil would be most injurious to Italy's interests. The Italian government has therefore consented to reduce the above duty by 20 lire to the quintal, which appears to be acceptable to the Brazilian government. The Italian duty on coffee is really excessively high—150 lire per quintal, or 150 per cent. of the average value of the article at the frontier. This is the chief cause of the low coffee consumption in Italy, which hardly reaches 1 lb. weight per capita annually. The proffered reduction of 20 lire means, on an average import of 150,000 quintals, a yearly loss of about 3,000,000 lire to the state revenue—a loss, however, which even the most parsimonious of our treasury ministers should consider very small, if only it serves to maintain the Brazilian markets open and friendly to our export trade. There is no doubt that the chamber will readily grant the government the necessary power to deal with this matter."

## LEGISLATIVE NOTES

JULY 18.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Barbosa Lima moved to ask what action had been taken for the punishment of the persons responsible for the crimes committed at the last congressional elections.

JULY 19.—*Senate*.—Senator Martinho Garcez introduced a bill on divorce.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—The chamber adopted the motion offered by Deputy Barbosa Lima at the previous sitting. The special appropriation of 200,000 for ascertaining the source of the Javary river was voted in 2d discussion.

JULY 20.—*Senate*.—The senate voted the navy bill in 2d discussion. It also voted several small special and deficiency appropriations.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—There was received a message from the President asking for a special appropriation of 4,978,664 for the Dous Rios plantation and one of 77,247,800 for the mint. From the agricultural club of Barra Mansa there was received a petition against the agricultural labor bill. Deputy Heleono Alvim moved to ask for copies of the documents relating to the agreement, made on May 11, between the Central and Leopoldina railways. After three attempts to obtain a vote the motion was finally rejected. On the 1st occasion the vote was 50 in favor of the motion and 149 against it; on the 2nd, 54 in favor and 59 against; on the 3rd, 58 against and 48 in favor. By a vote of 64 to 43 the chamber refused to grant, on application of Deputy Irineu Machado, permission for the trial of this deputy. It afterwards discussed the application made by the judge of the 11th district court of the city of Rio de Janeiro for the said permission.

## PROVINCIAL NOTES

—It is to be noted that Sant'Anna Nery has returned to Manaus. Another subsidy of some description may soon be expected.

—In view of the insecurity of the press under castilhista rule in Rio Grande the proprietor of the *Echo do Sul* has decided to remove his journal to Montevideo.

—At Campinas, on the 24th inst., several boxers went on a spree and wounded about 20 men, women and children, besides causing considerable damage to property. The boxers were policemen, and a local journal observes that no parallel can be found for their conduct outside of Pekin.

—On the 28th inst. the arrival of 60 more castilhista policemen caused a panic in Rio Grande do Sul, where João Francisco's methods are regarded with well-founded apprehension. The Portuguese and German consuls, in the interest of peaceful and law-abiding inhabitants, called on the intendente for the purpose of ascertaining what these warlike preparations portended. He is said to have assured them that no harsh measures were contemplated.

—The municipal council of Curitiba, Paraná, has increased the salary of the municipal prefect from eight to twelve contos. In view of the critical financial condition of the municipality the local press thinks this act of prodigality wholly unjustified. The pay of municipal employes is months in arrears, the municipal bonds are at a discount, the people are burdened with taxation and the city needs waterworks, drainage, pavements and other necessary improvements.

—A Porto Alegre telegram of the 24th inst. reports serious disturbances in the city of Rio Grande do Sul on account of the election of officers of a library. Partisans of Dr. Conrad Campos, a prominent local politician, forcibly entered the library building, seized the ballot box and declared their friends elected. There were circulated reports of an intended attack on the Misericórdia hospital and on one of the masonic lodges. A panic ensued and the *Echo do Sul*, whose office was attacked, the *Tribuna do Povo* and the *Diário do Rio Grande* suspended publication. The editor of the *Rio Grandense* telegraphs that he repulsed a party of assailants whom he supposed to be sailors in disguise.

—The attempt to rob the S. Paulo branch of the Banco Mercantil de Santos, noticed in our last issue, has stirred up the police officials to extraordinary activity. It was thought that something should be done to check the activity of these thieves—in which everyone fully agreed. One of the tools left by the burglars was a powerful drilling machine, capable of penetrating the best made safes, and a search discovered that it was made by a local locksmith, who had made two others of a similar character. A well-dressed and much-bejewelled individual, who had excited some suspicion, was arrested and interrogated, when he failed to give a good account of himself, and finally committed himself to some extent. It is believed that the gang is a large one and has skillful chiefs. More than that, it is suspected that servants, porters, etc., are in collusion with the thieves and give them information.

—According to the report of General McArthur, commander of the American forces in the Philippine Islands, the Americans have killed to 780 Filipinos, wounded 2,104 and taken to 425 prisoners in the attempt to persuade them of the blessings of living under the star spangled banner. To this should be added that Spain was paid \$20,000,000 for the privilege of enforcing these priceless blessings upon a people who do not want them.



S. PAULO FACTS.

In the legislative congress which has been sitting this week, Dr. Paulo Souza made a speech that was important from the able manner in which he touched upon some of the real causes of Brazil's weakness. The point under discussion was the government's project of introducing 50,000 immigrants into the state to assist in cultivation of land. A month ago, when presenting the prizes to the pupils in the Polytechnic, Dr. Souza clearly showed that it was not want of labor, but ignorance and lack of individual effort which lay at the root of all their misfortunes. On the present occasion he enlarged on this theme in a strain which ran contrary to the sentiment of his auditors, and which evoked at times angry interruptions. He stated that the bill would repeal a law passed last September, and that it was not evident whether these immigrants were to be obtained.

While admitting that fazendeiros did find a difficulty in keeping their *colonos*, he affirmed that the causes were mostly agrarian. By quotation of statistics taken from English sources, he proved that the organization of industry reduced the amount of labor and price of production; the fault lay with the fazendeiros themselves who failed to employ their time to the best advantage, or to make use of the most recent discoveries; much confusion was caused by men who had failed in the professions buying fazendas with the idea of making money out of them. Dr. Mesquita replied briefly that while he agreed with many of the philosophical considerations of the preceding speaker, there was need for instant action, seeing that it was estimated by competent authorities that there was an immediate want of 20,000 men and that some fazendeiros even had not yet been able to commence their harvest for lack of hands. The project was then put to the vote and carried.

The police have been making important arrests in connection with the attempt on the Banco Mercantil de Santos.

The first robber taken was arrested entirely on suspicion. By assuming that he was one of the band, the police managed to extract much valuable information from him. The chief, Almirar, was arrested at Piriba, disguised as a mason, with a dirty bundle on his back containing, however, 4 contos which he offered to his captor, if he would allow him to escape. The policeman was exceptionally honest and refused. He was recognized as a man who had previously been moving in good society. He disclaimed all connection with the attempt, and asserted that at the time he was at Jaboticabal, producing as proof letters addressed to him there. His *Wellerian* alibi was soon discounted under cross-examination by his evident complete ignorance of that town. He was sent to prison, whence he nearly effected his escape by diving through the floor into the street, but being stopped in time was transferred to a cell in the Central. The maker of the safe-opening apparatus is also in custody; he had lately arrived from the Plate, and is considered as the guiding spirit of the thieves' union which operates in this city. The machine has attracted great interest by its ingenuity and the bank managers have been invited to view it. It seems clearly demonstrated that this band is the same which succeeded in robbing Peixoto, Estrella & Co. by making a hole from a room in the Hotel de Franca. The mechanician has been recognized as one of the men who occupied the room on that occasion, and Luigi Conti, another man lately arrested, was porter of the hotel at the time, transferring his services after the robbery as waiter in the Pensão, next door to the Banco Mercantil de Santos. To prevent any further attempts, while the house is empty 20 Rua S. Bento is now guarded by policemen.

An important step has been taken by the Tribunal da Justiça. A judge of one of the *vans* is considered guilty of practices similar to those which led to the disgrace of Lord Verulam. He has been relieved from the exercise of his functions, and placed on the unemployed list. It is said that his recent decisions in favor of the Viação Co. were not actuated solely from love of justice. The decision came before the senate for approval on Thursday, and was confirmed with but one dissident who while in favor of the decision, maintained that the judge should be allowed to be heard in his own defence.

Rumors are again current that the Viação will soon undergo a forced liquidation; the result will certainly be a slump in the price of *mules*.

There has been an attempted strike amongst the drivers of the Light and Power Co. Several were fined for having exceeded the limit of speed in crossing Avenida Paulista. In revenge they refused to work, and endeavored to persuade others to join them. Their prompt dismissal soon settled the matter.

In spite of the numerous arrests which have been made, members of the light fingered fraternity continue to fish, troubled though the waters be. On Saturday a thief made a haul of 5 contos. A farmer from Jaquary was entering the *Caixa Economica*, when a gentleman politely informed him that there was some evil-smelling substance on his coat.

A hand passed over the place verified the truth of the assertion. The kind friend helped him to clean it off, an act of politeness for which the other could hardly find words to thank him. It was a wise man who observed: "An act of courtesy costs but an effort, yet is often as productive as the hundred-fold bearing grain of corn."

This small exertion made the polite man richer by the 5 contos, for the farmer on proceeding to the counter to bank his money discovered that his pocket was empty

RAILROAD NOTES

—In the S. Christovão Co. embezzlement case Dr. Rodolpho Baptista Mario Miranda and Alberto S. Paulo Aguiar have been indicted.

—The recently elected directors of the Viação Paulista (tramway) company have chosen Dr. João Ribeiro de Moura Escobar as president.

—The estimates presented by the Great Western Railway Co. for the completion of the Timbaúba branch to Pilar, was approved yesterday by the government.

—A decree of yesterday approves modifications in the tariffs of the S. Paulo, Paulista, Mogyana, Sorocabana and Ituaia railways for the purpose of giving uniformity to their regulations and rates.

—The reductions in the staff as well as in salaries at the Leopoldina office in this city has occasioned much comment, and many old employes consider that they have been very badly treated. They say that they can not possibly live on the salaries offered, but owing to the business and financial crisis here they have no choice but to accept. Of course the manager must be the judge of what the company can afford to pay, and he knows exactly what he can get out of an underpaid staff.

—The estimated traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway for the week ending July 21st amounted to 257,153\$ in currency, against 502,651\$ in the corresponding week of last year, a decrease of 265,498\$. Exchange for the week was quoted at 12 9/32 d., against 8 3/32 d. last year, which gave the sterling equivalents of the foregoing as £ 12,125 this year against £ 16,951 last, showing a decline of £ 4,815. The aggregate receipts since January 1st have been £ 273,998, against £ 264,155 in the same period of last year, an increase of £ 8,753.

—When the directors of the Brazil Great Southern railway are able to congratulate the shareholders on the fact that, for the first time since the opening of the line, a credit balance is carried to net revenue account, it is not fair that the directors should themselves be congratulated; for the substitution of a surplus of £ 738 for the deficit of £ 4,777 in 1898 is due rather to economies in working expenses than to expansion in the receipts. The maintenance of the line has not suffered through these economies. The company is gradually paying off its six per cent. mortgage debentures; but the material improvement of its financial position is hindered by delay in the adjustment of its claims against the Brazilian government. — *Financial News*, July 6.

—The approximate weekly traffic returns of the Recife and São Francisco railway (77 1/2 miles), compared with the corresponding week of last year, are as follows:

	1900	1899	increase
Freight traffic, kilos.....	2,826,532	2,481,410	345,122
Passengers carried.....	9,118 1/2	7,995 1/2	1,123
Total receipts, week.....	46,337\$620	32,372\$810	7,964\$810
do since Jan. 1.....	924,799\$560	718,628\$600	206,170\$960

	1900	1899	increase
Freight traffic, kilos.....	2,481,010	1,863,221	617,789
Passengers carried.....	8,288 1/2	7,720 1/2	568
Total receipts, week.....	35,413\$600	25,266\$800	10,146\$800
do since Jan. 1.....	690,233\$410	743,497\$200	216,835\$110

	1900	1899	increase
Freight traffic, kilos.....	2,497,666	1,698,236	809,430
Passengers carried.....	8,496 1/2	7,799	697 1/2
Total receipts, week.....	35,761\$600	25,088\$600	10,673\$000
do since Jan. 1.....	995,993\$030	768,498\$720	227,504\$310

	1900	1899	increase
Freight traffic, kilos.....	2,250,689	1,947,164	303,525
Passengers carried.....	7,700 1/2	7,441 1/2	259
Total receipts, week.....	32,672\$800	25,663\$800	7,009\$000
do since Jan. 1.....	1,028,667\$330	794,157\$750	234,509\$580

SHIPPING NOTES

—The passengers who landed in Rio on the 27th July by the Lampart & Holt steamer "Buffon" from New York, Pernambuco and Bahia, were the following: Mr. G. H. Benedict, Mr. M. B. Conolly, Mr. J. Carney, Major A. Villery, Dr. Adolpho Mello, Mrs. M. Sacramento, Mrs. M. Villa Pan, and 8 third-class.

—The United States gunboat "Wilmington" has arrived at Rosario on her way to Paraguay. She has on board the American minister, Mr. Finch, and Admiral Schley. The American and British consuls at Rosario are giving their guests a right royal reception. — *B. A. Herald*, July 15. [The Admiral will begin to think that luck is against him. He came to Rio to find bubonic pest in charge and had to go to Paraguay, to find that bubonic pest is ahead of him, and that his return will be very difficult.]

—The Amazon Steam Navigation Co. launched a new steamer on the 31st May at Birkenhead, which is named the "Campos Sales." A sister ship for the same service is now approaching completion.

LOCAL NOTES

—It is stated that the *Imprensa* will re-appear day after to-morrow. It is very much needed.

—In the opinion of Barbosa Lima an ounce of Julio de Castilhos, Murinho and Campos Sales is worth unlimited tons of elections.

—Paris is becoming a very popular health resort this year. One deputy has already gone there, and to-day Deputy Pedro Chermont is leaving for the same place to treat his impaired health.

—Prof. Ernesto Ule, who some days ago was violently attacked in the chamber by Deputy Nilo Pecanha, has now been dismissed from his place in the national museum. This is a "boxer" victory.

—It is stated that on last Tuesday orders were issued to prevent anyone from communicating with Major Ildelfonso Barroso, one of the prisoners accused of conspiracy. If no one can communicate with him, how is he to defend himself?

—The time is rapidly approaching when President Campos Sales will be due at Buenos Aires. Will the plague be conveniently wound up before that time, or will an exception be made in order to save the President and his party from quarantine?

—It is to be hoped that the officers whom the government is now forcing to ask for retirement duly appreciate the lesson that has been taught them in the last ten years and do not aspire to political control. If the form of government is to be again changed, the people this time should have a voice in the matter.

—It is stated that several officers of the police brigade have been recently arrested on account of anonymous letters accusing them of being opposed to the policy of the present government. It seems to us that an officer of the police brigade is as much entitled to his opinions as any one else, provided he does not display them in a manner detrimental to discipline.

—Deputy Barbosa Lima must surely know that his wish to have election crimes punished is exceedingly dangerous. If that policy is adopted, nothing but parliamentary immunities will preserve a quorum in congress to spend the taxpayers' money. The consequences would be indescribable, for there is probably not many officeholders in the country who could escape prosecution.

—The public will be gratified to learn that in order to enjoy the privilege of contributing to the positive war fund it is unnecessary to produce documents proving that one is a follower of Pope Lemos in good standing. The positivist paper has just issued a bull in which he displays his tolerant spirit by asserting that the money of unbelievers is not accursed, but, on the contrary, just as acceptable as any other.

—During the year 1899 naturalization papers were issued in Brazil to 273 foreigners, viz.: 138 Portuguese, 26 Italians, 31 Spaniards, 17 Germans, 8 Turks, 6 Frenchmen, 4 Englishmen, 3 Austrians, 2 Scotchmen, 2 Swedes, 1 Russian, 1 Greek, 1 Belgian, 1 Egyptian, 1 Syrian and 1 Moor. We had intended to call the attention of the nationalist party to this on account of the nationalist party to increasing the foreign vote, but on second thought we have concluded not to do so. It might be stirring up the domestic "boxers."

—No matter what the Washington court of claims may decide, in obedience to the wishes of the naval ring there, all fair-minded men will award the Santiago victory to Admiral Schley who was in the fight from beginning to end, and not to Admiral Sampson, who arrived only in time to receive the surrender of the last of the enemy's vessels and whose ship was not even fired at. It was a miserable intrigue which placed Admiral Sampson in command and a still more miserable intrigue which seeks to confer on him credit to which he has no right.

The story goes that President Campos Sales recently threatened to shoot five or six army officers and leave their bodies unburied, presumably as an example to others who might think of opposing him. It is said that General Piragibe protested against this, when his retirement from active service was demanded. Refusing to retire he was transferred from the command of the 7th battalion, in this city, to that of the 8th battalion, in Matto Grosso, where he will be able to assist Murinho. The story is given by the *Comercio de S. Paulo*.

—Encouraged by the success of the *boxers* in China, the Brazilian jacobins are endeavoring to revive the defunct "partido republicano nacional" under the lead of the eminent resurgent boxer Barbosa Lima. At a meeting held on last Thursday at the house of the leader the latter embraced the members of his party, advising them to work sedulously for the good cause and by all means keep out of elections.

"Mother, may I go out to swim?"  
"Yes, you may, my daughter;  
Hang your clothes on a hickory limb  
And don't go near the water."

—President Campos Sales is credited with saying that the reason why the people hate him is that he makes them pay heavy taxes. A local journal endeavors to convince him that he is laboring under a delusion, but in our opinion he has hit the nail on the head. There may be many causes for his unpopularity; but of all the complaints against him none we think, are more important or better founded than those excited by his exorbitant taxation policy.

—The statistical bulletin of the health board for the first half of July gives the total mortality in this city as 602, against 685 in the preceding half month. The pest epidemic is described as stationary, the deaths having been 33, of which 17 occurred in the Paula Candido hospital and 16 in the city. Of these 20 were Brazilians, 8 Portuguese, 1 French, 1 Italian and 3 of unknown nationality. From other infectious diseases the deaths were: pulmonary consumption 96, yellow fever 5, small pox 13, typhoid fever 9, beri-beri 6, influenza 6, diphtheria 1, and measles 1. There were 602 births in the same half month, 66 marriages, 8,624 passenger and immigrant arrivals by sea and 7,993 departures.

—The minister of war, it is stated, has considered himself competent to suggest to several army officers the experience of asking for retirement. Col. Carlos Soares decided to adopt the suggestion and has consequently been promoted to the rank of general and duly retired. Gen. Piragibe and Col. Bellarmino de Mendonça were less complaisant, and the consequence is that the former is to be sent to Matto Grosso and the latter to Rio Grande do Sul. If the minister could induce superfluous officers to throw up their commissions, the public treasury would be benefited, but there is nothing to be gained by their retirement. Moreover there are many officers that the army could better spare than the three above mentioned.

—The many friends of Miss Chawner, formerly on the nursing staff of the Strangers Hospital, will be interested to hear that a letter was received from her by the last mail written from the first through train to Johannesburg and mailed at Bloemfontein. She was attached to General Hospital No. 2, and had been for some time stationed at Winburg. She describes the country through which the train was passing as terribly desolate, and the life as fearfully hard and trying. She had heard from a wounded trooper of Nesbitt's Horse of young Frank Davison, who left the S. Paulo branch of the British Bank to go to South Africa, where he joined that corps. Hard as the life is, she finds it exciting and stimulating and is glad that she joined the army nursing corps.

—On October 2nd, 1899, Angelo Nicodemus was caught on arrival here with a little over 16,000\$ in counterfeit notes in his pocket. On the 21st inst. Judge G. Adolfo de Cunha, whose partiality and leniency in the alleged conspiracy cases has merited so much criticism, released the prisoner on the extraordinary grounds that the actual sum of the notes (16,190\$) was not mentioned in the *autos*, showing careless or insufficient examination of the same, and that only one witness was able to declare that the notes presented as proofs were taken from those found in the prisoner's possession; that it is in the prisoner's favor the presumption that the amount was less than alleged, in consideration of the absence of affidavits of search, capture, verification and counting; that there are no proofs that the prisoner knew that the notes were false; and that the prosecution admits, on the other hand, that the prisoner had not put them in circulation but was keeping them in his pocket. There is little wonder that dealing in counterfeit money in Brazil is so popular an occupation. The legendary "B. N. F." should have been retained on the Catete palace.

—The positivists have sounded the tocsin. Their eagle glance has perceived that the aggressive and insatiable exponents of pernicious western civilisation in Europe and North America are craftily contemplating perfidious designs on the territorial integrity of South American republics. And only positivism, they say, can save Brazil and the rest of South America. On this subject, at all events, *The Rio News* is not open to suspicion. We have never approved of land-grabbing, nor expressed our belief in the divine mission of jingoes of certain countries to regulate the affairs of other nations. And in this connection it is only just to say that there is no one more infected with the jingo spirit of intermeddling than the positivists themselves. As for western civilisation, it certainly has its defects; but it is the best we have at present and the samples which we have seen of the fruits of positivism in Brazil do not encourage the hope that Pope Lemos and his followers will be able to furnish a better article. And we give the Brazilians credit for too good judgment to suppose that they have any confidence in the methods of positivists, which are more likely to provoke than to avert aggression. The tide of western civilisation, whatever form it may assume, cannot be checked by the mop of the positivist Mrs. Partington.

BIRTHS.

On the 28th inst. at No. 86, Praia do Flamengo, the wife of Charles A. Hentz, of a daughter.

At 45 Rua Maria Antonia, S. Paulo, on the 21st inst., the wife of C. W. Mitchell, of a son.



ATHLETIC SPORTS.

The entry lists for all events will be closed at six o'clock to-day. All intending competitors must therefore send in their names to A. L. Stutfeld, London and Brazilian Bank, Ltd., without further delay.

RIO CRICKET AND ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

We are to-day in receipt of the scores of a match played on the Icaraly grounds on Sunday last between Men over 30 vs. the Rest. We regret to say, however, that we can not find time nor space for it in this issue, without working later in the evening than is desirable. We shall give the scores next week.

The secretary of the R. C. A. A. advises us that the fixtures for the next two weeks have undergone some slight change. The United Banks match will be played at Icaraly on 5th August, and a Niggers 25. Whites match will be played at Paysandu on the 12th inst.

BUSINESS NOTES

—There is circulated a report of the impending failure of an important company that does a large commission business in sugar.

—It is stated that in Pernambuco on the 24th inst., when the banks withdrew their rates, there was again a panic in the market. The complaints of losses from fluctuations in exchange still continue.

—Among the arrivals here on the "Buffon" last week was Mr. S. H. Benedict, who is visiting South America in the interests of the Morgenthau Linotype Co. He proposes to exhibit the machine here in Rio de Janeiro as soon as arrangements can be made.

—On the 23rd the minister of finance had the director of the German Bank in for a talk and the Journal hears that the recent quotations of exchange were the subject of conversation. Is the minister trying to bulldoze Mr. Petersen? Two years ago he pursued quite a different policy.

—It is pleasing to note that the minister of finance has authorized the Imprensa Nacional to send 63 copies of every publication which it prints to the Biblioteca Nacional, the same to be at the cost of the department of finance. This will give our esteemed contemporary a very encouraging little circulation.

—We should like to ask the bank managers what value there is in a tabella of exchange rates if they are unwilling to accept business at the rates published? It is worse than childish to go on in this manner. If these tabellas are not to serve as a basis for business, then good faith as well as common sense would counsel their absolute suppression.

—A new banking institution has been organized in Pernambuco under the title of Banco do Recife, with a capital of 2,000,000\$, destined to assist commerce in all its ramifications. The president of the board of directors is Sr. Alvaro Pinto Alves, and the manager is Sr. Francisco Augusto Pacheco. A bank conscientiously devoted to the interests of commerce, and which will devote itself to legitimate banking operations, should certainly receive the fullest encouragement.

—In solution of the much discussed question of gold salaries at a higher rate of exchange we are informed that a telegram has just been received from the directors of the London and River Plate Bank that their staff in Brazil is to be paid at the exchange rate of 8 1/2 d. and that the differences between that rate and the rates at which the May and June salaries were paid shall be refunded to them. This is liberal to a fault, and we take pleasure in congratulating the staff on so satisfactory a settlement of the problem.

—Rumors were current on the 25th that the minister of finance intended to close up the German Bank for "bearing" the exchange market. It would be a humiliating confession of weakness were this to be attempted. If the London and River Plate Bank, with seventy thousand contos scowered in its vaults (one-tenth the total circulation of the country) and with the assistance of the national treasury, can not maintain the rate to which exchange had been forced, then we had better accept the inevitable and let it fall. Still further, in speculation "chilling" is just as bad as "bearing," and will cause just as much harm.

—In a previous issue we stated that owners of gardens wantonly destroyed by the authorities were going to bring a suit against the national treasury for compensation. We now learn that house-owners are also going to sue the government in order to obtain compensation for the loss which they sustain in consequence of their buildings being declared infected and closed. It is to be hoped that taxpayers will find some means of putting an end to the abusive conduct of the authorities, which is certainly entailing heavy burdens on the people. Last year, it is stated the national treasury, in consequence of decisions of courts of justice, was obliged to pay claims amounting to less than 4,662,375\$760.

—The sufferings of tax-payers have, we are glad to say, excited the compassion of one member of congress. In the discussion of the general revenue bill Deputy Gomes de Mattos will endeavor to cause the tax on matches to be reduced to 20 reis a box and that on salt to 20 reis per kilo. He will also endeavor to promote the abolition of the immoral practice of giving informers a share in fines. He will likewise seek to expunge from the consumption tax regulations the abusive provision permitting revenue officers to enter factories at night against the will of the proprietors. We trust that business men will prepare to give efficient support to these measures and to all others that mitigate the burdens of tax payers.

—The Gazeta de Noticias, which evidently considers it unsafe to be too positive, makes the following very guarded statement:—"It seems that the preliminary work for the consideration of a probable treaty of commerce between Brazil and the United States will shortly commence. Brazil has no particular fondness for treaties that are not in the interest of public revenue, but there is no harm in examining the probabilities of arrangements that may at some time be advantageous." If it is in this spirit that the Brazilian government intends negotiating on this subject after a year of diplomatic fencing, the Brazilian producers may shortly begin the preliminary work for the consideration of the probable import duties on their products in the United States. The United States has no desire to impose on Brazilian coffee such a duty as it still has to pay in France, but there is no harm in being prepared for the possibility of such a contingency.

—Each new consular report which reaches us from Brazil fills us with renewed wonder at the curious notions of political economy which prevail in that country. There is a report to hand from the state of Amazonas, wherein it is shown that the state draws nearly the whole of its taxation revenue from export duties. Rubber is the principal article of export, and it is marked out for a duty of 29 per cent., in addition to a small export duty levied municipally. Now, rubber plantations are arising all over the tropical world, and when they have become a little better developed, and the supply has overtaken the demand, in what sort of a position will the Brazilian growers be for holding their own against competition?—Financial News, July 6.—[Our London contemporary is a little astray in the foregoing, for there is no such thing as "Brazilian growers." Providence does the growing, while the Brazilian does the tapping. In other words the Brazilian presses the button and Providence does all the rest. Under any other condition production of any kind on the Amazon would be quite out of the question, for the people up there are not at all celebrated for energy and enterprise.—Ed. News.]

FINANCIAL NOTES

—On Saturday Brazilian bonds of the 1889 loan were quoted at 65 3/4 in London.

—The minister of finance remitted 2,000,000 to London last week by the Royal Mail steamer Magdalena.

—Serzedello opposes the reduction proposed by Gomes de Mattos. Is Serzedello insincere in his professed belief in a large balance, or does he wish to force the people to pay unnecessary taxes?

—Serzedello is in favor of a new tax of from 1 real to 5 reis per kilo on all merchandise shipped or discharged at Brazilian ports. Does he wish the President to violate his pledge not to increase the people's burdens?

—On the 24th inst. the national treasury received the sum of 3,380,752\$246 from the Central railway on account of revenue, but no statement is made as to the period which it covers, nor as to how it differs from the weekly payments.

—The recent disclosures in regard to the stamp robbery at the mint and the embezzlements at Porto Alegre and Pernambuco lead to the wish for a complete statement showing how much of the taxpayers' money falls into the hands of thieves. Why not employ the special statistics army in collecting information on this subject? At present this army seems, either to have nothing to do, or not to know how to do it.

—In view of the difficulty of writing across the new 300 reis stamps on account of the thinness and tender quality of the paper, some people have found it convenient to paste the stamp over the signature. The stamp absorbs the ink, and the requirement is met. But the minister of finance, true to his meddlesome and arbitrary character, won't have it that way. He says we must affix the stamp first, and then sign over it. By and by he will want to tell us how and when we shall lick the stamp.

—Banana lovers will be delighted to know that their favorite fruit contains 72 per cent of water, 2 1/4 per cent of nitrogenous matter and 22 per cent of saccharine substances. It is the 22 per cent of "sweets" in the banana which makes it a nutritious food. A Mexican chemist has been comparing bananas with wheat and potatoes for food and has arrived at the conclusion that for the same space and under the same conditions of cultivation the production of bananas is forty times that of potatoes and 100 times that of wheat. He has figured out that an area of land which will raise enough wheat to feed six men will produce enough bananas to feed 150 men.

—A concession has been given for the cutting and shipping of lumber from Lake Nahuel Huapi and its vicinity. There is no limit to the amount of lumber there, but the cost of getting it to the railway threatens to spoil the business as there is not always enough water for the purpose of floating the timbers down the river. There are certain seasons of the year when this can be done, but there are so many rapids that the cost of the care necessary will be found a serious matter. The Southern railway should lose no time in extending its Neuquen line to that point where the country is fertile and well adapted to colonization and to agriculture, and with lumber as a staple article of haulage the business would be a good one. That is a part of the country which only needs the railway in order to a rapid development, and there is no concern so well fixed to do it as the Southern railway.—B. A. Heyald.

—General André, the new French war minister, when a young man, stayed a short time in London and devoted himself to the improvement of English—was she spoke to—and to seeing the town, being particularly fond of the old Casino in Holborn, the Alhambra, and Gattis under the Charing Cross arches. He lived in lodgings in Bloomsbury and boarded himself. A friend of ours who knew him then tells an amusing story of André's shopping. One day wanting some bacon, and not having his pocket dictionary with him he bravely stepped into a grocer's shop in Southampton St., and said to the assistant, "I want some—some—ah—vat—you call ze pig ven you do insult him?" The assistant was surprised and answered that he never had insulted a pig. "No, no," said André even you kill ze pig you do insult him, vat you call him zen?"—"Don't call him anything, and don't insult him, when he's dead," was the reply. "You do not me understand," said André. "Ven you kill ze pig you put him in salt and eat him for breakfast, fried, vat you call zat?"—"Oh you mean bacon, I suppose," said the assistant. "Ah! zat is right. I want ze piece zat is eat for breakfast," and André went home happy with his pound of streaky. From which it may be at least inferred that André, although a Dreyfusard is not a Jew. But it is not absolute proof.

COMMERCIAL.

Rio de Janeiro, July 31st, 1900.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Value. Includes Par value of the Brazilian milreis (15000), Bank rate of exchange, Official on London to-day, Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (gold), Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (paper), Present value of the Brazilian mil reis in U. S. coin, Value of \$100 worth closing, Value of \$100 worth closing in str. in Brazilian currency, Value of £ 1 sterling.

EXCHANGE.

July 31.—Today's market was very unsettled and rates varied frequently between distant limits. A fair amount of business was done.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Value. Includes Official quotations on London were: Bank bills, Private bills, Official value of the milreis 426-435 reis gold.

July 24.—The market continued with yesterday's uncertainty, but a large amount of business was reported.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Value. Includes Official quotations on London were: Bank bills, Private bills, Official value of the milreis 426-434 reis gold.

July 25.—The market still continued undecided and weak; there were still some transactions reported.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Value. Includes Official quotations on London were: Bank bills, Private bills, Official value of the milreis 403-408 reis gold.

July 26.—The market showed signs of a panic during the morning but became steadier during the afternoon. There was very little movement.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Value. Includes Official quotations on London were: Bank bills, Private bills, Official value of the milreis 361-385 reis gold.

July 27.—The market was still unsteady, but quieter there was also a fair business done.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Value. Includes Official quotations on London were: Bank bills, Private bills, Official value of the milreis 384-407 reis gold.

July 28.—There was no change in the tone of the market, and the day was quiet; very little business was reported.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Value. Includes Official quotations on London were: Bank bills, Private bills, Official value of the milreis 398-408 reis gold.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 31st July, 1900.

Exports.

Coffee.—There was a fair amount of business effected during the past week, notwithstanding the unfavorable condition of the exchange market. Prices were advanced, with the decline in exchange, to the extent of a milreis per arroba, though there was a decline of 200 reis yesterday and slight inquiry, owing to the renewed advance in exchange. Speculation in differences has again broken out in the coffee market and promises to lead to mischief if persisted in.

The reported sales during the past week were 52,000 bags against 50,000 bags in the preceding week. The receipts were 46,452 bags, and the shipments 39,259 bags.

Foreign advices show that the sales last week were: New York 181,000 bags, Havre 37,000, Hamburg 141,000, London 108,000; total 737,000 bags, against 270,000 bags in the corresponding period of last year and 736,000 bags 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.

Table with 4 columns: Rio N. 7, Reported sales, Santos, Good Average per 100 kilos. Includes rows for July 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29.

The shipments since our last report have been:

Table with 2 columns: Description and Value. Includes 21,860 bags for the United States, 13,973 for Europe, 400 for Cape of Good Hope, 1,337 for River Plate, etc., 1,689 for Coastwise, 39,259 bags.

The following ships sailed with coffee last week:

Table with 3 columns: United States, Europe, Coastwise. Includes rows for July 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29.

The receipts for the past week were 44,700 bags against 41,733 bags for the previous week and 38,343 bags for the week before.

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

Table with 3 columns: No., July 28, July 21. Includes rows for No. 6, 7, 8, 9.

The stock was estimated this morning at 178,149 bags according to the Journal do Commercio, and 135,370 bags according to one of our prominent brokers. The Santos stock is reported at 509,510 bags.

BAHIA

The shipments of coffee from the port of Bahia during the last two years, according to the report of the Associação Commercial, were as follows, in kilograms:

Table with 3 columns: To, 1898, 1899. Includes rows for Great Britain, Germany, France, United States, Italy, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Portugal, River Plate, Chile.



Daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro

Table with columns for date (July 27-28), receipts (bags), and shipments (bags) for various origins like Santos, Bahia, and Pernambuco.

Imports.

Flour. The arrivals during the past week were 2,500 barrels by the Buffon from New York, and 5,100 by the Dom Pedro II from Baltimore. The market is firm and prices are advancing, as shown below:

Table listing import prices for flour from various sources like Richmond 1st, Baltimore 1st, and Western and Interior.

Coffins. The Asst. brought 500 tubs, the Buffon 2,277 tubs, 200 cases and 20 tubs and the Mozart 2,603 tubs and 1,034 cases, all from New York. Brokers quotations are from 4000 to 4200 per case, \$5500 to \$5500 per tub and \$6500 for C. R. C.

Lard. The receipts for the past week were 200 kegs ex Dom Pedro II from Baltimore, 1,400 ex Asst. 5,700 ex Buffon and 310 ex Mozart from New York. Prices improved 100 reis per pound last week, and now we quote from 700 to 720 reis per pound wholesale.

Pork. No receipts. Prices unchanged. Rice. The Belina brought 3,000 bags from Liverpool, and the Coblen 200 from Bremen. The wholesale price is from 17500 to 17500 per bag.

White Pine. The Asst. brought 100,650 feet from New York. Some sales transacted at 250 reis per foot.

Pitch Pine. No arrivals. Market without movement. Spruce Pine. No arrivals. Market without movement.

Swedish Pine. No arrivals. Market without movement. Kerosene. Arrived 5,000 cases by the Asst. 5,500 by the Buffon and 15,000 by the Mozart from New York. Quotations continue unchanged.

Rosin. The receipts were 200 barrels ex Asst. 250 ex Buffon and 500 ex Mozart from New York. Market nominal.

Turpentine. No receipts. Market unchanged. Cement. No arrivals. No sales reported.

Indian Corn. The receipts were nil. We quote River Plate at 10500 and native from 9500 to 10500 per bag of 60 kilos wholesale.

Bran. No arrivals and no changes in prices. Hay. Receipts nil. Brokers quote from 170 to 180 reis per kil.

Coal. The following vessels arrived with coal: From Philadelphia ex Harvest Queen 2,935 tons. ex Neuport ex Taurion, 1,000 tons. ex 5,325 tons. ex Norfolk ex Dunmore, 365 tons. ex Cardiff ex Sarmatia, 2,191 tons.

Rum. Receipts continue regular. Prices are unchanged, as shown in the following table:

Table listing rum prices for various brands like Pernambuco and Maciel, Bahia and Arcajui, Campos, Angra and Paraty, Parahyba, and Alcohol.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

JULY 27. BALTIMORE.—Amer. bk. D. Pedro II; 465 tons; Kiel; ne; 50 ds; sundries to John Moore & Co. JULY 27. CARDIFF.—Br. sp. Carnarvon Bay; 1,705 tons; Grif; fiths; 43 ds; coal to Brazilian Coal Company. OPORTO.—Port. bk. Albatros; 773 tons; Velho; 69 ds; sundries to Macedo Junior & Co.

FREIGHTS.

Table listing freight rates for various ports like New York, Antwerp, Bremen, Rotterdam, Hamburg, Liverpool, Copenhagen, Genoa, Marseilles, Bordeaux, and Havre.

TRISTE, FURSE.—45 shillings and 5% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos. LONDON, SOUTHAMPTON.—30 shillings and 5% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos. CAPE TOWN, P. ELIZABETH.—50 shillings and 2 1/2% primage per ton. PORT NATAL, EAST LONDON, DELAGOA BAY, MOSSEL BAY.—57 shillings, 6d. and 2 1/2% primage per ton. MONTEVIDEO, B. AIRRES.—3500 per bag of 60 kilos, and 6500 per barrel of 75 kilos.

ENGAGEMENTS.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—Il. str. Was-hington 250 bags of coffee. SYRINA.—Il. str. Washington 625 do do. ODRESSA.—do 1,200 do do. MARSEILLES.—do 1,375 do do. GENOVA.—Il. str. Washington and Città di Genova 1,125 do do. VENEZUELA.—Il. str. Città di Genova 500 do do. CAPE OF G. HOME.—Br. str. Nile 2,700 do do. MONTEVIDEO.—Span. str. S. Ignacio Lovola 160 barrels do. BUENOS AIRES.—Span. str. S. Ignacio Loyola 835 do do.

Vessels Afloat & Chartered for Rio

Table listing vessels afloat and chartered for Rio, including names like Adam W. Spies, Arwiga, Charles Dickens, and others, along with their destinations and dates.

Arrivals of foreign steamers.

Table listing arrivals of foreign steamers with columns for date, name, from, and consigned to.

Departures of foreign steamers.

Table listing departures of foreign steamers with columns for date, name, for, and cargo.

Calling at intermediate ports.

Foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, July 29th, 1900.

Table listing foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, including names, tonnage, arrival dates, and agents.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

Sales of Stocks and Shares.

Table listing sales of stocks and shares, including Apolices, Emprestimo Municipal, and various banks.

Colton mills.

Table listing colton mills, including Corcovado.

Miscellaneous.

Table listing miscellaneous items, including Construcções Urbanas, Loterias Nacionais, and various banks.

Railways.

Table listing railways, including Oeste de Minas and União Sorocabana-Ituana.

Miscellaneous.

Table listing miscellaneous items, including Apolices, Emprestimo Municipal, and various banks.

Departures of foreign steamers.

Table listing departures of foreign steamers, including Tropic, Magdalena, Leishury, and others.

Railways.

Table listing railways, including Oeste de Minas, Apolices, and various banks.

Banks.

Table listing banks, including Commercial, Lavoura e Commercio, and others.

Railways.

Table listing railways, including Minas de S. Jeronymo and Oeste de Minas.

Miscellaneous.

Table listing miscellaneous items, including Construcções Urbanas, Loterias Nacionais, and others.

JULY 28.

Table listing market quotations for July 28, including Apolices, Leith, and various banks.

Banks.

Table listing banks, including Commercial, Lavoura e Commercio, and others.

Colton mills.

Table listing colton mills, including Corcovado.

Railways.

Table listing railways, including S. Paulo-Rio Grande and União Sorocabana-Ituana.

Miscellaneous.

Table listing miscellaneous items, including Construcções Urbanas, Jardim Botânico, and others.

SATURDAY'S QUOTATIONS — S. PAULO.

Table listing Saturday's quotations in São Paulo, including Banco Comercio e Industria, Construtor e Agricola, and various banks.

Advertisement for A. & B. Mackay, Glasgow, featuring 'Special Liqueur Whisky' and 'Facts are chiefs that winna ding'. Includes contact information for C. N. Lefebvre in Rio de Janeiro.



Stocks and Bonds and Joint Stock Companies --- July 30th.

Table with columns: Emission, Circulation, Public Funds, Nominal Value, Last Quotation. Includes entries for Bonds of 1895, 1897, 1899, and various state and municipal bonds.

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Banks, Paid, Reserve Fund, Last Dividend, Last quotation. Lists various banks like Commercial do Rio de Janeiro, Credito Real do Brazil, etc.

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Railways, Paid, Reserve fund, Last Dividend, Last quotation. Lists railways such as Leopoldina, Minas de S. Jeronymo, etc.

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Tramways, Paid, Reserve fund, Last Dividend, Last quotation. Lists tramway companies like Carrion, Carris Urbanos, etc.

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Steamships, Paid, Reserve fund, Last Dividend, Last quotation. Lists steamship companies like Esperança Maritima, Lloyd Brasileiro, etc.

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Cotton Mills, etc., Paid, Reserve fund, Last Dividend, Last quotation. Lists cotton mills and textile companies like Alliança, America Fabril, etc.

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Insurance, Paid, Reserve fund, Last Dividend, Last Quotation. Lists insurance companies like Aliança, Argos Fiumense, etc.

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Miscellaneous, Paid, Reserve fund, Last Dividend, Last Quotation. Lists various miscellaneous companies like Carros Tatersall Moreaux, Cruzero, etc.

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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 Wins Elixir and Tinture of Nectandra Amara which are liquid and cannot, therefore, be transported by the same rapid and sure means.

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

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TABLE OF DEPARTURES.

1900		
Date	Steamer	Destination
1900		
Aug. 6	Thames	Montevideo and Buenos-Ayres.
" 8	Nile	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Cherbourg and Southampton.
" 22	Thames	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Cherbourg and Southampton.

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**DESTERRO, RIO GRANDE, PELOTAS and PORTO ALEGRE,**

Saturday, 4th August.

Freight and parcels received through the Trapiche SILVINO until the 3rd.

Valuables at the office, on the day of sailing, till 2 p. m.

For passages and information apply to the office of

**LAGE IRMÃOS,**

Rua do Hospício, 9.

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OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE

*Lea & Perrins* IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER

of every Bottle of the

**ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE**

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London; and Export Oilmen generally.

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As an advertising medium *The Rio News* occupies an exceptionally advantageous position. It circulates widely throughout Brazil, and also in Europe and the United States. Its subscribers are principally business men interested in Brazilian trade, industries and investments. No other periodical, even with much larger circulation, can offer better inducements to advertisers who seek the attention of these classes.

All communications should be addressed to the Editor and Publisher, Caixa do Correio, 28, Rio de Janeiro.