



# THE RIO NEWS.

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NUMBER 33

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WEST COAST ITEMS.

—It is now said that President Errazuriz is completely re-established.

—Much opposition has arisen in Chili to the candidacy of Sr. Pedro Montt for the presidency.

—The unionists and socialist parties have united to promote the candidacy of Sr. Lazcano for the presidency of Chili.

—The public mind in Chili (that is to say, the press) is considerably agitated over the new war material purchased by Argentina.

—Bolivia continues to insist at Santiago on the cession of a port on the Pacific coast, as promised by Chili at the conclusion of the last war.

—The news that Peru had conceded a port to the United States in return for commercial concessions, is said to have created a sensation in Chili, especially in political circles.

—In view of the resolution to enforce obligatory military service, the number of generals and colonels in Chili is to be increased. The whole landscape is to be dotted with brass buttons.

—A Montevideo telegram of the 6th says that General Körner is a passenger on the S.S. «Figurino» and that the same steamer had a large cargo of armament for Chili purchased in Europe by that officer.

—A Santiago telegram of the 7th says that General Körner has purchased armament in Europe sufficient to counterbalance that which Argentina has recently purchased. This is a very exciting rivalry, especially for the citizens who have to pay for it.

—The Compania del Ferrocarril Urbano de Valparaiso, which is the successor of the old company of the same name, has been declared legally incorporated. The registered capital of the new concern is 1,200,000 dobs., in shares of 100 dobs. each.—Chilian Times.

—A Santiago telegram of the 7th inst. says that General Körner had purchased in Europe 395 cannons, 299 machine guns, 175,000 Mauser rifles, 27,575 revolvers, 29,000 lances, 52,300 sabres, 12,500 swords, 105,000 bayonets, 85,000,000 cartridges, 55,500 shells, 18,500 siraupnel projectiles, 2,000,000 revolver cartridges, and 1,000 ammunition wagons. What madness!

—The chamber of deputies is holding secret evening sittings for the purpose of discussing matters connected with the relations of this country and the Argentine republic. A lot of sensational rubbish is being spoken and printed with respect to encroachments by Argentina in Chilian territory, and the end of the wearisome discussion in the house will be the adoption of a resolution to proceed with order of the day.—Chilian Times, June 27.

—Although nearly a month has sped since the assembling of congress in ordinary session, absolutely nothing in the shape of legislation, useful or otherwise, has been accomplished. Both chambers are buried deep in the discussion of election petitions, and at the present rate of progress, or rather of no progress, there is no telling when the houses will be properly constituted. Thus far, the surface only of the election questions has been scratched.—Chilian Times, June 27.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The Bolivian expedition under General Montes left Mopivi 28th July for the Rio Acre district.

—There has been no alteration in the sanitary state of Asuncion, no new cases of the alleged plague having appeared.

—The Argentine office of lands and colonies has received during this year \$1,050,000 m/n for the rent and purchase money of public lands.

—An Asuncion telegram of the 10th says a decree would be issued on Monday (yesterday) announcing the last outbreak of bubonic pest to be extinct.

—A Montevideo telegram of the 8th says that bulletins have been posted on the street corners threatening the newspapers with dynamite that censured the anarchists for celebrating the assassination of King Humbert.

—According to a recent statement the export of frozen sheep from Argentina to Great Britain during the last five years has been: 1,131,274 in 1900, 1,140,122 in 1899, 1,232,824 in 1898, 918,111 in 1897 and 963,088 in 1896.

—It is said that the Rev. Mr. Richards, chaplain of the British cruiser «Flora», will succeed Bishop Stirling as Bishop of the Falklands. Mr. Richards is an impressive speaker and very energetic. He knows this country well and is very popular among both British and Argentines.—B. A. Herald.

—Negotiations are on foot between the Argentine and Brazilian authorities with a view to the re-opening of the cattle trade with Brazilian ports. President Roca has declared that it is desirable to allow the lapse of three weeks to a month in which there shall have been no new case of foot-and-mouth disease before issuing the declaration that the country is free from that disease. It is stated that once this decree is issued, contracts will be made for the shipment of eight to ten thousand cattle per month; this should be good news for our stock breeders, and the precaution is a wise one.—Review, Buenos Aires, July 28.

—Sr. Cuestas (says the Montevideo Times, referring to the President of Uruguay), it is announced, is giving the finishing touches to a historical novel, with the title «Una Heroína Mendocina» which he has found time to write in his spare moments. It will be his first attempt in fiction, though not as an author.

—On the 18th July a great cyclone destroyed a large number of sugar plantations in the most thickly populated province of Argentina and near Morteros set fire to a group of 80 cottages. A large number of women and children in the cottages had a narrow escape. At another village 13 more ranchos were burnt.

—An epidemic of murder, or some kind of vendetta, has broken out in the Turkish colony in Buenos Aires, which is large and constantly increasing. And the apathy of the Argentine authorities in face of these crimes affords real encouragement to them, and promises to lead to serious trouble in the future.

—The Uruguayan government has very wisely decreed a holiday for planting trees, something after the style of Arbor Days in the United States. This is a practical and useful holiday, and if loyally observed will result in incalculable good to the country, for forest culture not only increases the general wealth of the country but improves its climate and increases the rainfall.

—The horses shipped to South Africa from Australia cost on delivery £45, while those from Argentina cost £25, so that if care is taken to produce the right stamp of horses in good quantity, there can be no doubt that England will look to this country for at least some of its horse supplies in future. The horses shipped from England cost £35, merely for passage alone.—Review, Buenos Aires.

—At Villaguay, Argentina, a young man who belonged to the opposition party, was nearly murdered by a local scoundrel. The criminal was arrested but when it was found that he was a voter for the government and the other man a member of the opposition he was released. Undersuch a regime anarchism does not inspire much horror, for it is no worse than the crimes committed by the authorities themselves. Argentina is a very good training school for murderous anarchists.

—The bubonic pest is reported to be in Paraguay and fears are entertained that Rosario will be subjected to the same absurdities as characterised the past season. So much has been done in the way of removing slutties and cleaning up the localities where fever and smallpox reign and whitewashing and plastering old fences and houses, that the city is in a much better state of decency than it has been for many years. It is hoped that it will be spared another fresh visitation.—Buenos Aires Herald.

—This morning the U. S. S. Wilmington will be dry docked in order to repair the after strut blocks which it is thought became loosened during the recent trip up river, it appears that the shaft was not broken as was reported. When seen yesterday, Lieutenant Robinson said they had a pleasant trip up the river, but they only went about half as far as was intended as the steamers coming down the river reported only ten feet of water and the Wilmington was drawing ten feet four.—B. A. Herald, July 27.

—In the River Queguay, Uruguay, a stage coach was lost recently under rather peculiar circumstances. It was crossing the river by a bridge which itself was really below the level of the water, which seems to be the fashion with bridges in these latitudes, when it was washed away by the current. The mails, luggage and horses were lost and the coach itself entirely disappeared. The driver had a narrow shave but escaped with a ducking. The passengers had all taken the precaution to cross the river in a boat.

—The national government has declared the closure of Argentine ports to live stock proceeding from French ports, on account of the arrival of twenty three bulls in the ss. «Pampa», of which seven were attacked by foot-and-mouth disease. The whole shipment will be transferred to ss Paraguay, and re-shipped to port of origin. This decree will prevent the importation of any animals which may have been bought for this country at the international live stock show in connection with the Paris exposition.—Review, Buenos Aires.

—The British and German geographical societies have invited the Argentine government to cooperate in their antarctic exploration expeditions. The German expedition will leave the coast of South Africa and explore the Atlantic coast and the British party will leave that of Australia and explore the Pacific coast. The Germans have asked the government to make the States Island meteorological station a first class station. The British expedition will make explorations on the mainland provided the Argentine government consents to it.

—At Pilar the police have made a raid upon the post office and brought to light the details of fraud they had long suspected. The local post master is accused of taking the ink of the cancelling postmarks off stamps and putting fresh gum on them and selling them to the public. In the post office some thirty letters were found with stamps that had already been used once. A number of stamps were found waiting treatment and a large bottle of aquaforts was found with stamps in it going through the process of having the cancelling ink taken off.—B. A. Herald.



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(Caixa 108.)

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**THE BOXERS.**

By ISAAC TAYLOR HEADLAND, (Professor in Peking University.)

The present condition of affairs in China (\*) is the logical outcome of conditions which began more than a year ago. The provinces of Shantung and Honan have always been the centre not only of learning and of great men (Confucius and Mencius having been born there), but also of secret societies, and consequently of such uprisings as that which is at present disturbing China, and especially Peking.

The society called Boxers originated many years ago and is of a twofold or perhaps a manifold character. It is partly athletic, and partly moral and religious. As an athletic association it goes under the name of the Big Knife Society (Ta Tao Hui), and as a moral or religious society under the name of Righteousness and Peace First. It is organized for the most part in the rural and village districts, and, it is said by the officials, is for the mutual help and protection of the country people—help in times of famine, and protection from their enemies, and in case of necessity against oppression of avaricious officials.

During the governorship of Yü Hsien there was constant trouble arising from thieves and robbers, who were made such by the famine caused by the annual overflow of the Yellow River. This society was organized in its present form for, with the consent and protection of the governor, and it is said, with his own son as a member. The Governor gave them swords and constituted them a sort of rural police, who were to protect the people against the famine brigands.

About three years ago the Roman Catholic priests, through the influence of the French Minister were given official rank corresponding to that of the various Chinese officials—Viceroy, Governor, Taoist, etc.—and it was made obligatory upon the Chinese officials, when appointed to a new or leaving an old post, to call upon or send his card to the bishop or priest, while at the same time it put into the hands of the clergy no small power when they met an official, especially in cases of litigation.

The Roman Catholic Christians were often oppressed by non-Christian members of their community, and as a result the Church appointed two of her priests to attend to no other duties except the investigation of such cases as they thought unjust before the official. The fact that they had official rank, and the other very important fact that they were foreigners, both added to their power, and they were thus able to meet the official not only on his own ground, but with the additional power of understanding foreign law. The Christians were therefore enabled to obtain justice.

But it is supposed by the Chinese that they sometimes obtained more than justice and that the priest was more than a match for the official, and sometimes obtained a decision in favor of his clients when the decision should have been against them; however that may be, both officials and people began to develop a secret hatred for the foreigners and the Christians. It must not be hastily concluded that the priests were wrong and the Chinese right, nor at the same time is there warrant for concluding that the Chinese were wrong and the priests always right. The right and wrong of it, it is not our intention to discuss, but only to account for the present condition

(\*) This article was written before the final outbreak of the Boxers, which will explain the belief of the writer that the difficulty would have arisen if the foreigners would be safe in China. We reproduce the article for its lucid description of the situation there before the outbreak.—Ed. News.

of affairs. For proof that this is the true explanation of the present situation we need only to examine the attitude of ex-Governor Yü, the conduct of his successor Yuan and various expressions in the edicts issued by the Empress Dowager some four months ago, in which she mentioned the difficulties which were constantly occurring between her Christian and non-Christian subjects and advised that they be settled in accordance with right and justice.

About one year ago the Society of Boxers transformed themselves from keepers of the peace to a band of marauders, robbing, murdering, pillaging, and looting all the Christian villages in Shantung. They made no distinction between Catholics and Protestants. When they came to a village they sought out the Christians, and made it their first business to discover whether they had property or not. Where one had property and was influential they at first contented themselves with compelling the man to buy them off—that is, promising him protection in case he gave them a certain amount of silver, which in some cases amounted to one hundred and fifty, or two hundred ounces. Where they were poor they compelled them to give whatever they had, and in case of refusal they threatened to tear their houses down, leaving them shivering in the cold. The Roman Catholics were armed against them, and their churches were turned into forts or arsenals, and in one case at least a regular pitched battle occurred.

Under these conditions the officials were applied to again and again by the missionaries, but they gave little encouragement and no help. Among these applicants were the friends of the Rev. Mr. Brooks, who was so brutally murdered on his way from one mission station to another.

When this matter was brought to the attention of the British Legation, Mr. Campbell was sent to investigate the matter. He understands and speaks the Chinese language perfectly, and conducted his investigation in a masterly way, not only discovering the criminals, but bringing them to punishment, and he insisted upon the punishment being carried out in his presence. Nor did he rest satisfied with the punishment of the criminals, but the village elders were properly dealt with for failing to protect a traveller while passing through their villages.

[To be continued.]

**MR. DOOLEY ON THE METHODS OF HIGH FINANCE.**

"I think," said Mr. Dooley, "I will go down to th' stock yards an' buy a divroov iv Steel an' Wire stock."

"Where wud ye keep it?" asked the unsuspecting Hennessy.

"I'll put it out on th' vacant lot," said Mr. Dooley, "an' I'll have it grow fast by atin' of burgid eggs an' tin cans. They're plenty iv weather at round here, an' I'd have no trouble about weatherin' th' stock. I'll milk it hard, an' when th' div I'll dispose iv it to th' widdies an' orphans iv th' sixth ward that need household pets. Be livins, if they give me half a crust, I'll be as great a fi-manceer as anny man in Wall street."

"Th' reason I'm so confident iv th' value iv Steel an' Wire stock, Hennessy, is they're goin' to burgid th' chairman iv th' comity into jail. That's what th' papers calls a ray iv hope in th' clouds iv depression that've covered th' market so long. 'Tis always a bull argy-ment. 'Snowpowns' common was up this mornin' on th' rumor that th' president was undier arrest. 'They was a great bulge in Lobster preferred, caused be th' report that, instead iv declarin' a dividend iv three hundred percent, th' com'ny was preparin' to impres th' b a d iv directors.' 'We strongly recomind th' purchase iv Con an' Founder. This com'ny is in excellent condition since th' hangin' iv th' comity on reorganization.'"

"What's th' laad been doin', Hennessy? He's been lettin' his frinds in on th' groun' here—an' droopin' thim into th' cellar. Ye know Cassidy, over in th' fifth, him that was in th' legislaeture? Well, sir, he was a great frind iv th' man. They met down in Spring- field when th' laad had somethin' he wanted to get through that wud protect th' widdies an' orphans iv th' country agin their own avarice an' he must've handed Cassidy a good argy-ment for Cassidy voted fr th' bill though threatened with lynchin' be stock-holders iv th' rival com'ny. He came back here so covered with dimons that was night, Brown mistook his shirt front fr th' bridge lights an' steered into a soap factory on th' lee, or gas-house, shore."

"Th' man made a strong impression on Cassidy. 'Twas as me frind Jawn says, or 'I'll ask jawn about that,' or 'I'm goin' down town to-day to find out what Jawn advices.' He used to play a dollar on th' horses, or sivin-up fr th' drinks, but after he met Jawn he wanted me to put in a ticker, an' he used to set in here figurin' with a piece iv chalk on how high Wire'd go if hoopskirts came into fashion again. 'Give me a divroov iv whisky,' he says. 'How is Gas?' he says. 'A little weak to-day,' says I. 'Twill be stronger,' he says. 'If it ain't,' says I, 'I'll take out th' meter an' connect th' pipe with th' ventilator. I might as well bur-n th' wind free as buy it,' I says.

"A couple iv weeks ago he see Jawn, an' they had a long talk about it. 'Cassidy,' says Jawn, 'ye've been a good frind iv mine.' He says, 'an' I'd do annythin' in th' wuruld fr ye, no matter what it cost ye,' he says. 'If ye need a little money to tide over th' har-d





TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

SUMMARY FROM DAILY PRESS.

Aug. 6.—A London telegram says a conspiracy has been discovered for the destruction of the royal family, especially the Prince of Wales and Duke of York (Cum grano salis. This is probably a sensational press report).—A Taku dispatch says the imperial forces under General Tung-Puh-Siang had left Peking for Pei-tsang, west of Tientsin, and not for Pei-tang, to the north.—The Daily Express says the Chinese attacked Tientsin on August 1st, but were repulsed.—The Daily Mail says the Chinese are concentrating south of Tientsin, and are threatening to cut the communications of the allies.—A telegram from Tientsin of July 31 says that in consequence of a reconnaissance the allied forces would not start for Peking on the following day.—Pretoria journals state that the Boer general Dewet had been surrounded near Reitzburg, in the vicinity of Vredetof, and his capture would soon follow.—Many residents of Pretoria, who had abused Great Britain during the war, have been expelled by the Boer authorities. The exiles are meant to return to South Africa. (This can not be true, as it is contrary to all the professions of the British government.)—Aug. 7.—A Daily Mail telegram says the British have disembarked cannon at Shanghai to protect the British colony there.—It is said that Li-Hung-Chang has petitioned for the revocation of the appointment of Li-Ping-Seng as commander-in-chief, as the latter, like Prince Tuan, is a declared enemy of foreigners and Christians.—Capetown telegrams state that a violent fight at Elands River occurred on Sunday and yesterday, and that the British garrison at Rustenburg had been relieved.—Lord Roberts telegraphs that Harrismitth, Orange Free State, surrendered on June 11th.—A conspiracy for the assassination of the governor of Lourenço Marques is said to have been discovered, and various ex-employees of the railway, recently dismissed, have been arrested. (We doubt the story.)—Aug. 8.—The British minister at Peking telegraphed on the 3rd that the enemy's guns were still trained upon his legation. Their losses have been 60 killed and 102 wounded.—The British consul at Tientsin telegraphs that Pei-tsang has been occupied by the Boers.—An official telegram to-day announces that the allies have begun their march upon Peking.—The Belgian consul telegraphs that the foreign legations are protected by Prince Ching and Kung-Lu.—The Daily Mail learns that a secret decree orders the decapitation of Cheng, the director of railways.—It is stated that President Kruger has made new peace proposals to Lord Roberts, which the latter declared he had no power to consider. They have been referred to the government, and a cabinet meeting has been called to consider them.—The present session of parliament has been prorogued.—Owing to the court being in mourning the Brazilian envoy, Dr. Joaquim Nabuco, will not be received in audience for some days yet.—A Pretoria telegram says the Boer garrison of Harrismitth has surrendered to Gen. Macdonald, and that Gen. Hamilton has succeeded in liberating Baden-Powell at Rustenburg.—Aug. 9.—Parliament was formally closed to-day.—Three thousand black flag Chinese soldiers have left Canton for Peking.—The Times learns that Cheng, tao-tai (mayor) of Shanghai, has announced the exportation of cattle from that port.—A telegram from Chifu says that in a battle at Pei-tsang, on the 5th, the Russians had 500 men killed, the British 50, and the Germans, Japanese and French a considerable number.—Lord Roberts telegraphs from South Africa that he fears the Elands River garrison, consisting of 300 men, had been captured by the Boers.—A Daily Express telegram from Capetown says the Boers have repulsed a column of 5,000 British which was marching to Rustenburg.—The Daily Mail learns from Pretoria that a Boer command of 200 men has been seen eight miles north of Pretoria.—The Standard says that Gen. Buller has occupied Amersfoort, a railway station north of Volksrust.—Gen. Dewet has broken through the encompassing lines of Lord Kitchener's army and has crossed the Vaal river. Lord Methuen has started in pursuit of him.—Discussing the surrender of the Elands River garrison, the Daily Mail says the paralysis of the British forces is curious and inexplicable, while the Standard condemns their inactivity. (Our last exchanges speak of the forces being sometimes barefooted and badly equipped owing to war office incapacity, while efforts were making to cover up defects in the medical service. Is this not partly the cause of the trouble. The fault is in London, not in South Africa.)—Aug. 10.—A Chifu dispatch of yesterday says the allies have captured Yang tsun, a railway station about 36 miles from Tientsin. A Shanghai telegram says the situation has become critical for Europeans and Christians in Chong-kung-fou. Massacres are reported in the southeastern part of the province of Chili. At Shanghai 1200 French soldiers have been landed to protect the French concessions. A Pretoria telegram says a conspiracy has been discovered there to kidnap Lord Roberts and kill all the British officers. Arrests have been made. (We doubt it. The story is invented to prevent the cabinet from making concessions to the Boers.) Another Pretoria telegram says the British have burnt all the farm houses for ten miles about Bronkhorst Spruit because the Boers allege that there has been firing on passing railway trains. The death

occurred to-day of Lord Russell of Killowen, Lord Chief Justice of England.—Aug. 11.—An imperial edict has authorized Li-Hung-Chang to negotiate for peace. Another edict provides that dispatches for the foreign ministers in Peking may be sent to Peking from the capital of Shantung. Large bodies of Chinese troops are on their way to Peking from the south. Gen. Li-Ping-Chang with 150,000 men is advancing on Yangtsun, and Prince Tuan is encamped 15 miles out of Peking. The Daily Mail says the British and American losses at the taking of Yang-tsun were 200 for the first and 250 for the second, killed and wounded. (German instructors have been teaching the Chinese how to shoot for some years past, and now the allies are testing the value of the instruction.) Five German missionaries have been massacred at Tsingting, province of Houpei. The London press is getting savage over the progress of events in the Transvaal and says it has become a war of bandits and assassins. The Standard says England is losing 6,000 men a month in this war. More residents of Pretoria have been exiled. (Some time since the Boer women and children living there in their own homes were expelled and sent into the Boer lines. Usually women and children are allowed to escape from the perils of war.) The Elands River garrison which surrendered to the Boers comprised 280 men and was commanded by Col. Howe. It is stated that Gen. Dewet is still between the forces of Kitchener and Methuen. The Daily Express learns via Lourenço Marques that the British have been defeated near Middelburg with a loss of 500 in killed and wounded and a considerable number of prisoners. Other telegrams state that the Boers have retaken Heilbron, in Orange, and also the towns of Frankfort and Villersdorp. In London these reports are not credited. The Bank of England is advancing on gold remittances and has increased its purchasing price for the same.

United States.

Aug. 6.—The anarchists have promoted serious disturbances in Chicago, where 25 persons were wounded and many bruised.—The American government has refused to consent to the transfer of the foreign ministers at Peking to Tientsin before their having free communication with their governments.—Aug. 7.—President McKinley has sent an ultimatum to China, stating that if communications with Minister Conger are not reopened within 48 hours, he will send the American forces in the Philippines to China.—Aug. 8.—The American government has received the following dispatch from Minister Conger, dated Peking Aug. 2.—"The Chinese government insists that we leave Peking. This is equivalent to certain death for us. The imperial troops are continually discharging shots against us. We have but little provisions and little ammunition.—The American government has advised the Tsung-li-yamen that its reply to Minister Conger may be considered partially as an ultimatum.—Aug. 9.—American capitalists have taken five millions of the British war loan. Mr. Brodick declares that the government has accepted the American subscription in order to further depress the London market.—The Indianapolis convention has adopted the Bryan and Stevenson ticket.—Great satisfaction is expressed in New York over the placing of a part of a British loan there, where Russian and Mexican bonds are already held and quoted.—Candidate Bryan says that if elected President he will immediately convoke congress to consider the emancipation of the Philippines.—Aug. 10.—The American consul at Chifu telegraphs that the Tsung-li-yamen announces an imperial edict of the 4th inst. permitting the foreign ministers in Peking to telegraph in cipher to their respective governments, the originals to be sent by mail to their consuls at Chifu and Shanghai to verify the accuracy of the same.—The American consul at Shanghai announces the landing of a considerable force of British there.—The United States, says the American press, accepts the appointment of Count von Waldersee to command the allied forces in case military operations become necessary.—Aug. 11.—Minister Conger advises the American consul at Canton that their position at Peking is becoming desperate.—Germany.—Aug. 7.—Liebknecht, the eminent socialist leader, died at Charlottenburg to-day.—The Argentine transport "Pampus" is receiving a large cargo of armament at Hamburg.—The Emperor William to-day inaugurated a monument to the memory of the Grand Elector, Frederick William of Brandenburg, at Bielefeld.—Aug. 8.—It is announced that Field Marshal Count von Waldersee has been appointed commander-in-chief of the allied forces in China.—The German government has heard from its Peking legation.—Count von Bellow has invited the powers to enter into an international accord for the suppression of anarchism.—Aug. 9.—Count von Waldersee to-day presented himself to the Emperor to receive his orders as commander-in-chief in China.—The Boer delegates arrived in Berlin yesterday.—The appointment of Count von Waldersee is generally approved, and was made without consultation with Great Britain.—Aug. 10.—The Daily Mail publishes a Berlin dispatch stating that Russia, Italy and Austria accept the appointment of Count von Waldersee as commander-in-chief of the allied army in China.

Aug. 11.—Great Britain, Japan and the United States have accepted the appointment of Count von Waldersee as commander-in-chief of the allies in China.—The Shah of Persia has arrived at Berlin.—Count Waldersee will embark for China at Naples on the 23d inst., with his staff, whose chief is Gen. Schwartzloff.—Russia.—Aug. 6.—Telegrams received announce the capture of Aigun, in Manchuria, by the Russians.—A telegram of the 4th reports a battle at Jechie, in which the Chinese were defeated and fled toward Ningute.—Aug. 7.—Order has been re-established at Odessa.—Similar disorders (between soldiers and Jews) have occurred in other provinces.—Aug. 8.—Count Lamsdorf, assistant secretary for foreign affairs, has been appointed to succeed the late Count Mouraviev.—Aug. 9.—Fifteen hundred Russian soldiers have embarked at Odessa for China.—Aug. 10.—The Russians have captured 60 Chinese, including a general, near Aigun, on the right bank of the Amour.—A Copenhagen steamship line will undertake to transport 10,500 Russian troops to China.—An official dispatch confirms the capture of Newchwang by the Russians on the 4th inst.—Aug. 11.—The Russian press now declares that Russia will annex Port Arthur and all Manchuria, where 120,000 men are to be concentrated.—France.—Aug. 6.—The French consul at Kwang-tung advises an increase of disorder in the Yang-tsi region.—Li-Hung-Chang has advised the French consul at Shanghai of the appointment of Li-Ping-Seng as commander-in-chief of the Chinese army in northern China.—A steamship stokers' strike has broken out at Havre.—It is reported from Oran that the Moors have captured a French caravan in Gourara, north of Touat.—A telegram from South Africa says that President Kruger has issued a proclamation urging the Transvaal Boers to resist to the bitter end, cost what it may. The proclamation ends with "to die is preferable to accepting the rule of foreigners."

Aug. 7.—The Paris police have arrested two French and three Italian anarchists, said to be accomplices of Bressi.—The French garrison in Senegal is to be brought home because of the yellow fever epidemic raging there.—A telegram from South Africa says the Boers have captured on the Zand river a train of provisions for the British stationed in that district.—Aug. 8.—At the anti-slavery congress in Paris Dr. Joaquim Nabuco pronounced an eloquent discourse yesterday, in which he eulogised the black race in Brazil. The Comtesse d'En, vice-president of the congress, was present.—Aug. 9.—A telegram from Delagoa Bay says that the Boers had routed the British under Gens. Hamilton and Clements at Rustenburg after three hours fighting. It is also affirmed that President Kruger is urging the Boers to continue the war against the British.—Aug. 10.—With the exception of the nationalistic organs, the Paris newspapers are favorable to the appointment of Count von Waldersee to the supreme command in China.—Minister Pichon telegraphs that in spite of the insistence of the Chinese government that the foreign ministers shall leave Peking, they will leave only when they have a European escort numerous enough to protect 50 Europeans and 3,000 Chinese converts whom they decline to abandon to the fury of the Boxers.—A bomb with lighted fuse was to-day discovered at the door of the Rothschilds palace in Paris.

Italy.

Aug. 6.—The Duke of Argyll will represent Great Britain at the funeral of King Humbert.—A Russian anarchist named Agnone Tarlenski has been captured at Milan, and a paper was found concealed on his person guaranteeing the extinction of all the European monarchs before the end of July. (He is probably a lunatic.)—The fortune of King Humbert is estimated at forty-eight millions liras, and is deposited in national banks.—Aug. 7.—The Tribuna says that Malatesta is the chief of the anarchist conspiracy which planned the assassination of King Humbert and other sovereigns.—Aug. 8.—The royal family left Monza to-day for Rome.—They were received at Milan with great demonstrations of respect.—Two police agents attempting to arrest the anarchist Marino in Rome were both killed by him with a knife.—Aug. 9.—The funeral train with the Italian royal family arrived at Rome last evening, and was received by a multitude of people with every mark of sympathy and respect.—It is estimated that there are 150,000 strangers in this city who have come to attend the funeral ceremonies. These ceremonies began at 6:30 a. m. and terminated at 11. The funeral procession at one point was violently disturbed by a panic, it being believed that the anarchists had assaulted the cortège. The prince of Turin drew his sword, the troops prepared for defence and a panic seized the multitude. Many persons were injured and some deaths resulted.—Aug. 10.—The trial of Bressi has been fixed for the 29th inst.—Aug. 11.—King Victor Emmanuel III to-day took the constitutional oath before parliament.—An enthusiastic popular demonstration followed.—Bressi now declares that he had accomplices.

CRICKET AT ICARAHY.

RIO CRICKET AND ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION 25. UNITED BANKS.

The second fixture between the above eleven took place at Icarahy on Sunday 5th inst., and a very good game resulted in a win for the Association by 11 runs. The ground was in splendid condition for batsmen, but all the way through the game the bowlers held the upper hand and both sides were dismissed for comparatively small scores.—The Association won the toss and elected to bat first, sending in E. Morrissy and Jackson to face the bowling of Stutfield and F. Morrissy. A bad start was made as with only four runs on the board Stutfield had clean bowled Jackson and R. Morrissy. With the advent of Pierce, matters became a little lively, but when the latter had scored 19 out of 23 he was caught at point by Roberts off Morrissy. Meanwhile E. Morrissy had been playing a very careful and patient game and eventually carried off his bat for a most useful innings of 23. The bowling honours were carried off by Stutfield who took 7 wickets for 26.—With only 84 to win the banks stood a very good chance of pulling the match off, but a most disappointing display was given, Morrissy only being able to make any show at all against the bowling. Going in first wicket down, he played most attractive cricket, some of his late cuts being especially fine, and was eventually not out for a very fine innings of 43, out of a total of 72. Slater bowled well and was responsible for 4 wickets at a cost of 6 runs apiece and Ginns captured two wickets for 5 runs.

Full score and bowling analysis below:

Table with columns: R. C. A. A., 1st innings, Player Name, Runs, Wickets. Includes players like E. Morrissy, N. W. Jackson, R. Morrissy, H. G. Pierce, etc.

Table with columns: 2nd innings, Player Name, Runs, Wickets. Includes players like N. W. Jackson, R. Morrissy, H. G. Pierce, etc.

UNITED BANKS.

Table with columns: Player Name, Runs, Wickets. Includes players like C. A. Conolly, E. A. Tootal, F. Morrissy, etc.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

R. C. A. A.

Table with columns: 1st Innings, Overs, Maidens, Runs, Wickets. Includes players like A. L. Stutfield, F. Morrissy, C. B. Mawson, etc.

UNITED BANKS

Table with columns: 2nd Innings, Overs, Maidens, Runs, Wickets. Includes players like N. W. Jackson, W. P. Slater, R. Morrissy, etc.

ATHLETIC SPORTS.

Our local readers will all be on the Icarahy cricket ground to-morrow to witness the Athletic Sports, for a splendid list of events has been prepared and many of them will be very hotly contested. Time will be called at 11 a.m. sharp, and as the programme is a long one no delays will be admitted. Lunch will be served to all comers on the ground, so that visitors can put in a full day if they desire to do so. As the ground is now in a splendid condition and the weather promises to be fine, the Sports will afford the best day's outing for year, and everyone should make full use of it. We understand that Mrs. Jackson will distribute the prizes and Mrs. Rolls will give the afternoon tea.



# THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor

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RIO DE JANEIRO, AUGUST 14th, 1900.

WE are informed that the customs authorities, inspired doubtless from Rua do Sacramento, have resolved to change the classification on printing paper so as to make glazed papers pay as writing paper. For instance *The Rio News* has been printed on a low grade of glazed printing paper, which has been classified as 'book paper' and charged on the tariff schedule at the rate of 100 reis a kilo. Under the new classification the grade of book paper is suppressed, and this paper will pay as writing paper at the rate of 300 reis a kilo. The cause of this change, we are told, is that certain shopkeepers, actuated doubtless by a desire to economise, have been using this paper for account forms, memorandums, etc., which the treasury somehow interprets as an evasion of an obligation to pay what it chooses to impose. In view of this the treasury commits the gross error of classifying common glazed printing paper as writing paper in order to prevent a few hard-pressed shopkeepers from using it for commercial purposes. This is a fair illustration of the spirit of those who are governing and ruining the country. Apologise for them if you will, but still the bare fact remains that a meaner and more vexatious policy never existed than that which now burdens this unhappy country. Of course, like all such measures, it will not benefit the government a farthing. We shall use common unglazed paper like that on which the daily papers are printed, for we can not afford the increased cost. The unfortunate shopkeeper will use fewer account forms, and will use unglazed newspaper wherever he can, making out memorandum accounts with a lead pencil instead of ink. When it comes to a contest between the Portuguese shopkeeper and the minister of finance in such a matter, the former will be found to be no mean antagonist. He will find makeshifts the minister never dreamed of, and he will never pay the heavier tax the latter is trying to force upon him. And while this petty warfare proceeds, book publishing in this country will become an impossibility, for the costs of material here will send the work elsewhere, or prevent its publication. But perhaps the most reprehensible result will give the national printing office, which pays no duties, an advantage of about 400 reis a kilo over private offices in competing for the publication of books, pamphlets, etc.

## THE GOLD RECEIPTS.

It has always been possible for the Brazilian government to obtain relief from its financial difficulties by means of a thorough retrenchment policy; but this policy, unfortunately, neither the government nor the congress, whatever their professions may be, has in practice been willing to adopt. Accordingly,

when it was discovered in 1898 that, in spite of constantly increasing taxation, the revenue of the country was no longer sufficient to maintain government extravagance and at the same time meet the interest on the foreign debt, it was resolved to suspend the payment of this interest and make redoubled efforts for extorting more revenue from an impoverished people.

In order to disguise as far as possible the enormity of the new burdens, it was decided that they should partly take the form of collecting in gold 10% of the import duties, which had hitherto been collected exclusively in depreciated currency. It was expected to thus obtain from the custom-house a gold revenue of 22,200,000\$, not including in this sum the product of the port dues and surtaxes.

The expectation was not realised. The new burdens checked commercial and industrial expansion, retarded the development of the country and produced a considerable shrinkage in the sources of revenue. The gold receipts of the custom-house, even including the product of the surtaxes and port dues, amounted last year to only 18,483,225\$, that is 3,716,775\$ (nearly 17%) less than the estimate.

Undertaken by this disappointing result, the government and congress resolved not only to persist in their error but also to aggravate it by an increase of 50% in the burden, collecting in gold 15% instead of 10% of the import duties. In the budget for this year they estimate the gold receipts of the custom-house, including the product of port dues and surtaxes, at 27,506,000\$.

The result has been another disappointment for congress and the government. The additional burden has produced a still greater shrinkage in the sources of revenue. For the first half of the present year the gold receipts of the custom-house are said to have amounted to 9,892,020\$, against 8,958,636\$ in the first half of 1899. Thus an increase of 50% in the rate of taxation has produced an increase of only a little over 11% in the gold receipts, which, instead of averaging 2,292,166\$ a month, as estimated in the budget, have averaged only 1,648,670\$.

For the month of July the returns thus far made public show the following gold receipts:

	1899	1900
Rio de Janeiro.....	517,787\$069	665,324\$142
Pernambuco.....	100,964 485	237,875 113
Pará.....	227,204 000	156,530 404
Maranhão.....	39,600 002	47,619 711
Jaraguá.....	13,619 268	26,457 874
Paralyba.....	4,560 644	8,221 069
	993,735\$468	1,162,130\$313
Santos.....	not stated	282,465\$726
Bahia.....	"	174,205 183
Rio Grande do Sul.....	"	120,846 057
Paranáguá.....	"	16,473 535
Santa Catharina.....	"	10,097 710
Uruguayana.....	"	8,875 970
Araçá.....	"	5,075 849
Victoria.....	"	2,511 193
Parnahyba.....	"	2,216 050
Penedo.....	"	500 766
Natal.....	"	183 372
		1,795,661\$724

At Macahé in July there were no gold receipts. Making a liberal allowance for those of Manaus, Ceará and Corumbá, we may safely say that the gold receipts of all the custom-houses in July did not exceed 1,900,000\$. Adding this sum to the amount collected in the first half year, we have for seven months 11,792,020\$, equivalent to a monthly average of 1,684,572\$, that is 607,594\$ (over 26%) less than the monthly average corresponding to the budget estimate.

"We shall succeed," says the minister of finance in the introduction to his last report, "in practically demonstrating that the republic has resources for overcoming the economic and financial crises that have weighed upon us." He has already succeeded in demonstrating that those resources the government is powerfully contributing to destroy.

The ways of the «mugwump» in the United States are certainly full of trouble and disappointment. He refuses to be led by the nose by unscrupulous political bosses. He has independent views and pronounced convictions and as a consistent republican and honest citizen he wants to vote according to such views and convictions. But the political managers will not let him. He can not vote for Bryan because of his unsound views on currency and his championship of various unscrupulous populist fads. And he can not conscientiously support McKinley because of his extreme protectionist and expansionist policies. But there is no other choice, so what can he do? Four years ago he was compelled to vote for McKinley to prevent the triumph of the ruinous policy of the silver party, and now the same mischievous issues are up again, which he feels bound to condemn. He has a clear conscience, of course, but he has no opportunity to make good use of it.

The *Noticia* asserts that last year the government redeemed bonds to the amount of 4,457,000\$, equivalent to £ 495,222, belonging to the internal gold loan of 1898, and to the amount of 18,350,000\$, equivalent to £ 2,038,588, belonging to the internal gold loan of 1899. Thus, says the *Noticia*, the government made a reduction of 22,807,000\$, equivalent to £ 2,534,110, in the public debt, which partly compensates for the increase of £ 4,328,881 in that debt through the issue of funding bonds. It is to be regretted that the *Noticia*, while treating of this subject, was not more explicit. We had understood that the government had given for each bond of 1899 the sum of 1,800\$ in 6% currency bonds and that after failing to force holders of bonds of 1898 to sell them for 2,200\$ each it had decided to pay interest on them in new bonds which it bound itself to redeem on demand at the current price of its funding bonds in the London market. If these were the transactions actually effected, then it is certainly not correct to say that the government thus made a reduction of £ 2,534,110 in the public debt.

We do not know how the medical profession in general may look upon it, but it seems to us that Dr. Nuno de Andrade's proposal to take from them the right to give certificates of the cause of death is a very grave reflection on the honesty and capacity of the physicians of this city. As a rule the sanitary doctors, who are to be charged with this service, are not of the best and most experienced, and give them official authority to inspect and certify the medical opinions of medical men, will be to discredit the profession altogether and to drive all self-respecting physicians out of practice. We can not believe that any serious practitioner would submit to such a reflection on his judgment and skill. And Dr. Nuno de Andrade must be well aware of this. Just think what it means! A physician of high character and experience attends a patient, and affirms that the disease is (say) influenza. The patient dies, and then a sanitary doctor steps in and says it was bubonic plague. What greater discredit could the first physician suffer? Either he was ignorant of the nature of the disease he had been treating, or else he was dishonest! How long can the medical men of this city stand such a system of condemnation? Will Dr. Nuno de Andrade answer?

IS IT not full time for the commercial and industrial classes of this city to declare against the iniquitous and vexatious taxes and restrictions which the authorities are imposing upon them? Human nature can not stand these exactions, and unless orderly and dignified proceedings are instituted at once, violent resistance will surely follow. The treasury and municipal spies and collectors are preying upon us like famishing wolves. Without law or reason, they are exacting fines and threatening us with the rigors of prosecution in case they are not paid. To show the vexatiousness and injustice of it, a treasury agent entered a commercial house a few days since and tried to impose a fine for an unstamped placard within the premises bearing the words «*Seção de Café*», which merely indicated a division of the business. And now municipal agents are trying to collect fines from those using electric motors under a new municipal law just passed which says that all installations must obtain the previous licence of the municipal engineer. Manifestly this can not affect motors established before the by-law was adopted, and yet it is from such that these official pirates are seeking to collect fines! In the name of justice, what are we coming to? Have our governing bodies turned highway robbers, that they may order us to stand and deliver at their pleasure? Must we be dogged and threatened day after day to oblige us to pay unheard-of taxes and fines? If there is any independence left in commerce and industry, they will follow the example of their brethren in Barcelona and refuse to pay the exactions, even if they have to close their doors.

## STRANGERS' HOSPITAL.

From the announcement in another column it will be seen that the annual meeting of the supporters of the Strangers' Hospital is to be held at the City Club on Thursday August 23rd for the purpose of passing the accounts and electing new directors. From the rough draft of the Treasurer's report which we have been allowed to see, we gather that the finances of the Hospital are

still far from satisfactory, owing to the limited number of patients treated. And, in our opinion, this state of things will continue until the Hospital is made more popular, which means lower fees and a more liberal management.

The Treasurer has compiled a very useful and instructive comparison of income and expenditure items for the last two years, which will give a good idea of the situation. They are:

	1898-99	1899-1900
Income.		
Donations.....	34,275\$790	8,920\$500
Subscriptions.....	29,585\$000	29,575\$000
Patients Fees.....	24,465\$370	22,978\$780
Indigents Relief Fund	140\$600	
	88,466\$760	61,456\$280
Expenditure.		
1898-99	1899-1900	
Furnishing acct.....	279\$900	1,110\$000
Nurses.....	20,043\$520	11,306\$140
Servants wages.....	12,365\$500	13,697\$950
Maintenance acct.....	27,351\$450	17,272\$180
Drugs acct.....	1,594\$640	1,095\$100
Gas and Taxes.....	2,937\$520	3,559\$840
Fire Insurance.....	1,080\$000	612\$600
Telephone.....	120\$000	100\$000
Stationery acct.....	485\$210	504\$000
Medical attendance.....	5,100\$000	4,800\$000
Repairs.....	4,483\$350	12,792\$300
	75,840\$890	66,850\$110

From this it will be seen that while the income has decreased over 27 centos, the expenditures have been reduced nearly 9 centos. The maintenance account alone shows a reduction of over 10 centos, and nurses account nearly 9 centos, but servants wages, writing account, gas and taxes and repairs all show an increase. For the year ending 30th June last there was a deficit of 9,705\$160. The capital account shows that the land and buildings are valued at 333,262\$990 and the furniture at 29,850\$850, while the donations received amount to 400,849\$320, showing a balance of 56,109\$600 which has been used for current expenses.

## THE INDIAN FAMINE FUND.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Rhind, H. B. M.'s, vice-consul at this port, we learn that the subscriptions to the Indian Famine Fund amounted to 26,888\$220 up to the 31st inst., which were transmitted by cable transfer on that date to the Mansion House Fund, the equivalent in sterling, at 10 s/16 exchange, being £ 1155\$720. This is a very satisfactory amount, considering the depression in business out here, and the committee is to be congratulated on their success.

Mr. Rhind informs us that as contributions continue to come in the list will be kept open, probably for another week, when a final remittance will be made. It is to be hoped that a generous response will be given and that this second remittance will be a good one.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### S. PAULO RAILWAY.

To the Editor.

Sir.—I scarcely dared hope that I should so soon learn from a fellow-sufferer from the obnoxious custom of door-locking on the above railway, and Weary Walter's comments on the subject are a welcome aid in ventilating the question.

With more energy than I have myself shown, he has investigated the matter, but finds himself brought up suddenly by a «decree» which he apparently considers an insurmountable barrier to further progress.

Quoting a decree however does not disarm our complaint. If the grievance be due to a decree, it behooves the Railway Co. to get it rescinded, or so modified as to lose its obnoxious properties.

The decree Weary enunciates is also somewhat vague. «The door of the cars are to be locked before the train starts». Does this imply that they may be kept locked while the train is standing in a station?

It is quite possible that the decree promptly carried out, there might be less annoyance, (though no one likes imprisonment) i. e. if the doors were locked immediately before departure and unlocked immediately on arrival at each and every stopping station.

A decree is a good thing, a very good thing,—if it be a good decree and intelligently carried out; otherwise,—what says the Swan of Avon?

«Or having sworn too hard-keeping oath.

Study to break it and not break my oath.»

It is to be hoped that your correspondent will again favor your readers, and if, with the facilities he evidently possesses for unearthing decrees, he can be instrumental in removing the grievance that forms the subject of this correspondence, he will earn the gratitude of hundreds of travellers.

T. H. O.

### RAILWAY IMPRISONMENT.

To the Editor.

Sir.—The correspondence in your columns in regard to the practice of locking up passengers on the S. Paulo railway, like children unable to take care of themselves, or criminals who are not to be permitted to escape, is very interesting. I remember similar complaints twenty odd years ago, and if my memory is not at fault the same old mossbacked decree served as an excuse then, as now. While the rest of the world has been making progress the S. Paulo railway has been standing still.



It seems to me that the management of this railway might very well do away with this antiquated custom. It is not found necessary on other lines, and our own experience goes to show that the people of São Paulo are quite as capable of taking care of themselves as are the Mineiros or Fluminenses.

Respectfully yours, PAULISTA.

S. Paulo, 8th August.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

JULY 24. — Senate. — The senate voted in 3rd discussion a deficiency appropriation of 27,000,000 and a special appropriation of 8,000,000.

JULY 25. — Chamber of Deputies. — Deputy Firminiano Pinto moved to ask for information in regard to lotteries.

JULY 26. — Chamber of Deputies. — Deputy Nilo Peguinha opposed the motion of the Pernambuco delegation and defended the minister of finance.

JULY 27. — Chamber of Deputies. — Deputy Esmeraldino Bandeira withdrew the motion of the Pernambuco delegation.

JULY 30. — Senate. — The senate discussed the divorce bill. — Chamber of Deputies. — The chamber adjourned in token of respect for the memory of the king of Italy assassinated on the previous day.

JULY 31. — Senate. — The senate adjourned in token of respect for the memory of the king of Italy.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—On the 10th and 11th inst. there was frost in various localities in the state of S. Paulo.

—An effort is being made in Bahia to put salaries on a gold basis, the rate for conversion being 10 pence per milreis.

—There seems to be some belief in Bahia that the state of the treasury is much worse than has been represented.

—Colonel Ramalho, ex-governor of Amazonas, left for Europe on the 7th inst. and he left just 7,000 in the state treasury for his successor to begin house-keeping with.

—Telegrams from Fortaleza, Ceará, represent a very trying situation there. The streets are paraded by bands of famishing refugees from the drought-stricken districts, who are begging for food.

—The police of Curitiba, Paraná, recently captured an anarchist manifesto in Italian which was being printed in that capital as a supplement to the *Diritto*, an anarchist sheet. The manifesto assailed the memory of King Humbert and exalted the crimes of the anarchists. It was signed by Egizio Cini.

—An ex-employee of the *caixa economica* (savings bank) at Macéió recently denounced the ex-treasurer Ananias Guerra as a defaulter. An investigation shows that the defalcation up to 1896 amounted to about 20,000. Ananias has taken to the woods, and his property has been seized. The investigation is still going on.

—The highly-esteemed proprietor of the *Diario Popular*, of São Paulo, Sr. José Maria Lisboa, left for Europe on the 7th inst. for medical treatment. We sincerely trust that he will return with his health fully recovered.

—The Amazonas state assembly has been discussing the extraordinary action of Ex-Gov. Ramalho in tearing down the walls of the partially built palace in order to construct a new one. But of what use is an investigation unless the assembly is prepared to punish the said official for any illegal or criminal act which he may have committed?

—The finance committee of the Bahia chamber of deputies has reported against the proposed increase in the subsidy paid to legislators. Good! This is a step that can not be commended to highly. In view of the critical financial condition of that state, true patriotism counsels economy and the finance committee is wise and patriotic in recording its protest against this extravagance.

—A Mandos telegram of the 9th inst. says the Pope has telegraphed his blessings on the governor, vice governor and people of that state. And they need it every one of them — and absolution, too!

—The S. Paulo police recently captured three passers of counterfeit money in that city. An Italian named Raphael Sansevero was seeking a buyer of 200,000 in counterfeits, principally in notes of 2000, which he offered for 36,000. A peddler to whom he had spoken reported the matter, and a negotiation followed, which resulted in the capture of Sansevero at the Cha viaduct, where he had arranged to meet the purchaser.

S. PAULO FACTS.

It may begin to be said of S. Paulo «Das Auge des Gesetzes wacht», for really the number of captures made lately is quite considerable. One of the latest is the apprehension of some note-forgers. A certain pedlar gave information to the police that he had been asked to find some one who would be willing to take 200 contos in forged notes.

Accordingly the pedlar introduced him to Raphael Sansevero, the proprietor of the notes. The priest was not at first successful in winning confidence, so to lull any suspicions on the part of the other, he was given a cheque which bore a secret mark. This cheque he handed to Sansevero who presented it at the bank. On being informed that it was negotiable, he arranged to meet the priest next morning at the Viaducto with the notes.

There it was agreed that to prevent any breaking of «thieves' honour» the pedlar should go with Sansevero and his accomplice, Nicolau, to count the notes at a house in Consolação; the priest was to go to the bank to receive cash for the cheque, and was to stay there until the pedlar called for him. This was done; the pedlar and priest after the notes had been counted drove in a *carro* to the Viaducto again, where the two forgers were waiting to exchange bad notes for good.

The police then swooped down and took the four off to prison. It had been hoped that these arrests would lead to the capture of the note-manufactory, but by some mistake which is hard to explain, Nicolau was released, and thus further action was rendered impossible.

On Thursday business was suspended after mid-day on account of the arrangements in connection with King Humbert's funeral. Mass was celebrated in the Cathedral at 11 a. m. and was attended by all the local notabilities. A procession afterwards paraded the streets which by shutter-closed windows, half-mast banners and crape-lunged lamps bore evidence to the universal sorrow for Italy's great loss.

CRICKET IN S. PAULO.

NIGGERS 25. WHITES.

Played in S. Paulo on the Consolação ground on the 5th inst.

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Includes C. L. Stock, P. W. Crewe, R. Gray, H. Brough, P. Comber, F. Florde, S. J. Glencross, J. Gray, R. Florde, F. W. Huxcock, F. Goodier, F. Manning, W. H. Polson, Extras, Total.

NIGGERS.

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Includes J. Welster, M. King, H. Gray, C. W. Miller, W. Jefferys, P. Tomkins, W. P. Rule, G. Estill, H. Nordren, I. G. Baumgardner, F. Gomes da Silva, Extras, Total.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The manager of the Leopoldina Railway Co. is announcing the payment of a dividend of three shillings per share in Brazilian currency at the exchange rate of 11 1/8 d. per 18.

—We hear that the gold-salaried employees of the Leopoldina railway are to be paid a 9 pence exchange. Should exchange fall below that figure they will not have the benefit of it. As for the currency-paid men, our befogged brains have not fallen with the rise in exchange, says that it is perfectly right that their salaries should be reduced because the value of the currency has gone up.

—It may be only a coincidence, but the indications seem to show that the recent accord between the Central and Leopoldina railways, about which complaints have been made even in congress, was a serious mistake for the last-named company. Since it went into effect the revenues of the Leopoldina company have largely decreased, while those of the Central have increased.

—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:

Table with 4 columns: Freight traffic, Passengers car., Total receipts, and increase. Data for 1900 and 1899.

—The estimated traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway for the week ending 4th August were 271,549 in currency, against 447,500 in the corresponding week of last year, showing a decrease of 175,950.

—The exchange rates were 11 5/32d. this year against 8 1/8d. last, and the sterling equivalents of the above were £12,622 for this year's receipts, against £15,150 for last, a decrease of £2,528 in spite of the better rate of exchange. The total receipts since 1st January aggregated £296,150 this year, against £295,455 last year, showing a loss of £705.

SHIPPING NOTES

—Mail advices from the Falkland Islands received at Montevideo report the arrival there in a distressed condition of the American ships «Blanchard» and «Henry Failings» and the Danish bark «Ethol».

—The passengers who arrived in Rio on the 9th inst. by the Lamport & Holt steamer «Coleridge» from New York, Pernambuco and Bahia, were the following: Mr. and Mrs. Frank Weston, Mrs. Bevan, Misses Elisabeth and Celina Bevan, Messrs. Robert and Thomas Bevan, A. Braga, C. Caranurá, Dr. B. F. Ransdell and 10 third-class.

LOCAL NOTES

—The new Uruguayan minister, Dr. Susviela Guarch, arrived here on the 8th inst.

—And now they say that Quinjino is to be our next president.

—The new German consul at this port, Dr. Falke, arrived here from Hamburg on Saturday last.

—The senate on Saturday approved the appointment of Dr. Cyro de Azevedo as minister to Buenos Aires.

—The most virulent form of the plague is the series of articles in which the *Gazeta de Noticias* is defending it.

—We hear that W. G. Wagstaff, Esq., formerly H. B. M.'s consul general at this port, has definitely retired from the service, but we are not informed as yet who will be his successor here.

—A London telegram of the 7th inst. states that E. C. H. Phipps, Esq., Her Majesty's diplomatic representative at this capital, has been transferred to Madrid, and that Sir H. Dering has been transferred from the City of Mexico to Rio de Janeiro.

—It is stated that the reason why Dr. Manoel de Queiroz will act as President in the absence of President Campos Salles is that Minister Murinho will not serve with the vice-president. Did the sovereign voter intend Rosa e Silva to back down in this way?

—Even those who profess to believe in the plague are unable to agree in regard to the identity of the microbe. The plague doctor thinks it is the unoffending citizen, on whom he wages war with unrelenting fury; but the unoffending citizen is convinced that it is the plague doctor, from whom he flees in terror.

—The harmony of the happy family of *bazers* has been disturbed by an acrimonious quarrel between Deputy Germano Hasslocker and Ex-Deputy Alcindo Guanabara. The former says that the latter is a Judas and a mercenary hireling, and Alcindo is equally complimentary in expressing his opinion of Germano.

—We are glad to see that Senator Ramiro Barcellos is coming up to Rio for a few days. It seems strange that a legislator who could see so much petty fraud in the custom-house can not discern something similar in congress where so many men are drawing 75\$ a day for services which they never render. The man who draws pay for serving the public and then devotes his time to private affairs, is surely not quite within the letter of his agreement.

—It is stated that Gov. Alberto Torres at the close of his term of office will be appointed minister to Berlin. If a fondness for uttering truisms with solemn emphasis is a proof of diplomatic talent the new minister will be a decided success.

—«Tax-payers», says Smith, «will not grudge the cost of President Campos Salles' trip to Buenos Aires, if he will take Martinho and the plague doctors with him and keep them there.» N. B.—Our readers will observe that Smith says «keep them there» and not «leave them there.»

—The singular delay in ordering the arrest of Deputy Irineu Machado for the assassination of his wife has provoked censures from the *Tornal do Commercio*, and with just reason. The *fatal* does well to call attention to the lenity accorded to criminals of higher social position. The law should know neither class nor position.

—We are indebted to the honorary secretary of the Santos Athletic Club, Mr. F. J. Colbourne, for a courteous invitation to attend the Athletic Sports to-morrow on the Club's grounds at José Menino. We deeply regret that time and distance will prevent our attendance, for the meeting is sure to be an enjoyable and successful one.

—The funeral service at the Candelaria church on the 9th inst. in honor of King Humbert, was imposing in the extreme. The President and his cabinet, the diplomatic corps, and a great number of functionaries and prominent members of our community were present. Military honors were rendered by the garrison of this capital.

—Recent debates show that congressmen are conscious of their abasement, although some have not the courage and others have not the power to alter the situation. But the feeling rankles and will hereafter bear fruit. Whether this will be good or bad depends on those who shape events, if there is any one who is able to do this.

—As a suspected case of bubonic pest is reported from Hamburg, we presume all German arrivals will now be clapped into quarantine. Our having the «suspected» here will not make the slightest difference, as quarantine is imposed, not so much to keep out a disease, but to provide support for the officials who run the lazaretto.

—There is a gentleman of the name of Rosa e Silva, who, as the public is perhaps aware, is vice-president of the republic and the President's legal substitute. But we learn from the *Commercio* that during President Campos Salles' absence the acting president will be not Vice-President Rosa e Silva, but Dr. Manoel de Queiroz, president *pro tem* of the senate.

—In a previous issue we alluded to the report of the probable disruption of ex-Gov. Luiz Vianna's party in Bahia. On this subject Deputy Eduardo Ramos spoke in the chamber on last Tuesday. While exculpating Gov. Severiano Vieira from encouraging the work of disruption, he deemed it expedient to warn him that the ostrich that hatches crocodile's eggs is bringing into existence an animal that will afterwards devour it.

—It is stated that before the departure of President Campos Salles for Buenos Aires the *Aquidaban* will be sent to Santa Catharina, the *Doador* to Ilha Grande, the *Tapy* and *Tymbira* to Santos, the *Andrada* and *Comandante Freitas* to northern ports and the *Príncipe de Marjão* on a 60 days cruise on the high seas. Was it for this that the president stated in his message that the war vessels would soon be able to navigate?

BIRTH.

On the 8th inst., at 14 Ponta da Praia, Santos, the wife of E. A. Barham, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

DAVV. — BUCHANAN. — On the 7th inst. at the Fazenda Dumont, Ribeirão Preto, São Paulo, by the Rev. W. B. Morris, JOHN A. DAVV, Esq., to MIGNIE, younger daughter of John Buchanan, Esq.

BUSINESS NOTES

—Last year Bahia exported 30,000,000 kilos of tobacco.

—The official value of the sugar exported last year from the state of Alagoas was 10,930,000\$.

—The July export of rubber from Manóas was 215,171 kilos to Europe and 97,297 to the United States.

—The Amazonas state assembly has annulled the agreement of the last government to pay the Amazonas Co. an indemnity of 10,500,000\$. And very properly so. The company will prosecute.

—In São Paulo treasury fiscals have forcibly entered a manufacturer's establishment and seized twenty pairs of boots, which were not exposed for sale, for not being stamped. The manufacturer claims that he is accustomed to stamp his goods when sold, and that he is not doing a retail business. All this, however, has no influence on the highwaymen employed by the treasury to squeeze money out of the public.

—It would seem that through the excessive restrictions imposed in Germany on the importation of American meats, the price of meats in that country has become so high that not only is the consumption of horse flesh increasing «but also dog meat is used by the people as an article of food.» So says Consul Guenther, at Frankfurt. And yet, in spite of all this Germany is proposing an international alliance against anarchists! Would not an international alliance against starvation and oppression be much more effective?



The Tribuna says that business men are mistaken in supposing that they have been injured by the recent violent fluctuations in exchange.

Congressman Serzedello in his defence of burdensome taxation was unfortunate in founding his argument on the example of Italy.

On the roth inst. the well-known and old-established house of E. Cresta & Co. failed, owing to inability to meet its engagements.

One of our colleagues states that the minister of finance is not at all satisfied with the classification of certain goods as blankets by the tariff commission.

We have several times had occasion to allude to the indifference of the existing press to the business interests of the country.

They must have a journal of their own. —Of the assets of the Banco da Republica those on which it can most readily realise when it needs cash are probably the public funds that it holds.

Tobacco merchants and manufacturers have asked congress to reduce their taxes and to alter the present system of collecting them.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The receipts of the Parahyba customhouse amounted last month to 30,207,894.

The navy budget as agreed upon between the government and the committee in the chamber of deputies, provides for an expenditure next year of 23,076,977,754.

On Saturday last the minister of finance had 1,000,000 in currency burned at the customhouse, and next Saturday a similar amount will likewise go up in smoke.

It is stated that the annual report of the minister of finance has been issued, but through the petty spirit which actuates that important public department no copy has been sent to this office.

From December 1898 to March 1900, says the Jornal do Commercio, the national treasury has remitted 43,300,000 to its financial agents in London.

The Manios recobrador (state collector's office) has received from January to July (says a telegram of the 9th) the sum of 15,899,841,198, and the new governor, Dr. Nery, found in it an unexpended balance of 600.

Last month the national treasury's balance on account current at the Banco da Republica was reduced from 15,240,449,190 to 8,649,028,550.

At the national treasury on the 10th inst. payment was made to the Rio City Improvement Co. of 2,375,451,188 or 100,214,720 to 10 1/2 exchange, for various services during the first half of the year, and of 364,779,100 to the Societe Anonyme du Gaz.

Brazilian 4% bonds of the 1899 loan were quoted at 6 1/4 in London on the 9th inst.

The state debt of Bahia, according to a journal published in that state, amounted at various periods to the following sums: May 28, 1892..... 12,964,913,909

Serzedello says that Gomes de Mattos, if he considers consumption taxes unconstitutional, should propose not their reduction, but their abolition.

When a foot-pad unconstitutionally demands your money or your life, you protest against his taking your purse, but, if he offers to allow you to keep your watch, you do not scornfully reject his offer.

For police investigations congress voted in this year's budget the sum of 200,000. President Campos Salles has already spent this money and now asks congress for 80,000 more.

It is stated that the government spent last year the sum of 17,955,403,593 in the purchase of real estate. The fact that the purchase money came out of the debt of the Banco da Republica does not justify the purchase of this property at a period in which the government was not even able to pay interest on the public debt.

COMMERCIAL

Table with exchange rates for Rio de Janeiro, August 14th, 1900. Columns include gold, U.S. coin, bank rate of exchange, and present value of Brazilian milreis.

EXCHANGE

Table with exchange rates for London. Columns include bank bills, private bills, and official value of the milreis.

MARKET REPORT

Coffee.—There was a slight improvement over the preceding week in the coffee market, both in sales and in prices.

The official quotations on London were: Bank bills opening 10 1/2 closing 10 1/2

Private bills opening 10 1/2 closing 10 1/2

Official value of the milreis 384-389 reis gold.

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Monthly bulletin of the Santos coffee market during July with daily receipts, sales, base, shipments and exchange.

Table with columns: RECEIPTS, Sales, Base, Shipments, Exch. It shows daily data for July 1st to 31st.

Imports.—Flour. The receipts were 2,500 barrels by the Covadonga from New York.

Wheat. The receipts were 2,500 barrels by the Covadonga from New York.

Wool. The receipts were 2,500 barrels by the Covadonga from New York.

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The detailed movements of our 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 columns: Rio N. Y., Reported sales, Santos, Good Average. It shows weekly price movements for various types of coffee.

The following ships sailed with coffee last week:

Table with columns: United States, Europe, Coastwise. It lists ship names, destinations, and dates.

Imports.—Flour. The receipts were 2,500 barrels by the Covadonga from New York.

Wheat. The receipts were 2,500 barrels by the Covadonga from New York.

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SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS

AGUST 6. LEITH.—Br. sp. Scottish Minister, 1,511 tons; Mellin; 51 ds; coal to Gaz Company.

AGUST 7. CAPE TOWN.—Swed. bk. Vera; 288 tons; Pettersen; 4 ds; ballast to Norton, Megaw & Co.

AGUST 8. NEW YORK.—Amer. bk. Adam W. Spies; 1,412 tons; Godett; 45 ds; sandries to Franzoni & Co.

AGUST 9. CARIBBE.—Br. bk. Latimer; 1,649 tons; Johnson; 41 ds; coal to Brazilian Coal Co.

AGUST 10. ANTWERP.—Ger. sp. Vasco da Gama; 1,475 tons; Jertum; 50 ds; sandries to Domingos J. Silva.

AGUST 11. PERAMBUC.—Ger. bk. Angelo; 1,65 tons; Wessmann; 21 ds; ballast to Luiz Campos.

AGUST 12. CARIBBE.—Br. bk. Galena; 2,169 tons; Blair; 36 ds; in transit.

AGUST 13. SUEZ.—Ger. bk. Berni, bk. Derade; 1,170 tons; Jensen; 38 ds; coal to Beltrino Rodrigues & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS

AGUST 6. HAVRE.—Fr. bk. President Felix Faure; 2,393 tons; FERRARD in transit.

AGUST 7. BRUSSELS.—Port. bk. Maria Emilia; 253 tons; Villas Boas; ballast.

AGUST 8. NEW ORLEANS.—Port. bk. Trunpho; 41 tons; Reis; 41 tons; ballast.

AGUST 9. CALITA BUENA.—Br. sp. County of Lardigan; 1,230 tons; Hughes; ballast.

AGUST 9. PORT OF SPAIN.—Amer. bk. Nanisset; 268 tons; Heath; ballast.

AGUST 10. NEW CASTLE.—Br. sp. Valtovic; 2,172 tons; Jones; ballast.

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

Table with columns: No. 6, Aug. 11, Aug. 4. It shows price quotations for various types of coffee.

The stock was estimated this morning at 180,511 bags according to the Jornal do Commercio, and 135,041 bags according to one of our prominent brokers.

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS AT COFF

Table with columns: Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Pernambuco, Bahia, Ceara, Maranhao, Piaui, Paraiba, Rio Grande do Norte, Ceara, Maranhao, Piaui, Paraiba, Rio Grande do Norte.

AGUST 5. Santos, Pernambuco, Bahia, Ceara, Maranhao, Piaui, Paraiba, Rio Grande do Norte.

AGUST 6. Santos, Pernambuco, Bahia, Ceara, Maranhao, Piaui, Paraiba, Rio Grande do Norte.

AGUST 7. Santos, Pernambuco, Bahia, Ceara, Maranhao, Piaui, Paraiba, Rio Grande do Norte.

AGUST 8. Santos, Pernambuco, Bahia, Ceara, Maranhao, Piaui, Paraiba, Rio Grande do Norte.

AGUST 9. Santos, Pernambuco, Bahia, Ceara, Maranhao, Piaui, Paraiba, Rio Grande do Norte.

AGUST 10. Santos, Pernambuco, Bahia, Ceara, Maranhao, Piaui, Paraiba, Rio Grande do Norte.

AGUST 11. Santos, Pernambuco, Bahia, Ceara, Maranhao, Piaui, Paraiba, Rio Grande do Norte.

AGUST 12. Santos, Pernambuco, Bahia, Ceara, Maranhao, Piaui, Paraiba, Rio Grande do Norte.

AGUST 13. Santos, Pernambuco, Bahia, Ceara, Maranhao, Piaui, Paraiba, Rio Grande do Norte.

TOTALS

AGUST 1. Santos, Pernambuco, Bahia, Ceara, Maranhao, Piaui, Paraiba, Rio Grande do Norte.

AGUST 2. Santos, Pernambuco, Bahia, Ceara, Maranhao, Piaui, Paraiba, Rio Grande do Norte.

AGUST 3. Santos, Pernambuco, Bahia, Ceara, Maranhao, Piaui, Paraiba, Rio Grande do Norte.

AGUST 4. Santos, Pernambuco, Bahia, Ceara, Maranhao, Piaui, Paraiba, Rio Grande do Norte.

AGUST 5. Santos, Pernambuco, Bahia, Ceara, Maranhao, Piaui, Paraiba, Rio Grande do Norte.

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AGUST 11. Santos, Pernambuco, Bahia, Ceara, Maranhao, Piaui, Paraiba, Rio Grande do Norte.

AGUST 12. Santos, Pernambuco, Bahia, Ceara, Maranhao, Piaui, Paraiba, Rio Grande do Norte.

AGUST 13. Santos, Pernambuco, Bahia, Ceara, Maranhao, Piaui, Paraiba, Rio Grande do Norte.





Stocks and Bonds and Joint Stock Companies --- August 13th.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CERVEJARIA BRAHMA

FRANCISKANER BRÄU

RUA VISCONDE DE SAPUCAHY 140, 142 & 144. Caixa do Correio 1205 Telephone 111.

Franziskaner Bräu (dark) Cerveja Pilsener (clear). Beer in barrels (shops), automats and bottled.

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

GEORG MASCHKE & Co. PROPRIETORS

TEUTONIA BEER, MENDES Agency: --- RUA DA QUITANDA, No. 39

PRICES: In bottles from 1 to 3 doz... 10\$000. " " " 4 " 9 " " 9\$600. " " " 10 " 19 " " 9\$000. " " " 20 upwards... 8\$400.

TWO GAS ENGINES

One of 2 horse-power and the other of 6-horse power, both used, and both of the Korting system, will be sold cheap for cash.

S. Paulo

"CASA AMERICANA"

Is the place to buy, School Furniture and Supplies, American Cook Stoves (for Coal or Wood), Oil Stoves for Cooking and Heating, Bicycles, Bicycle Sundries, We have the best equipped Repair shop in Brazil. All work guaranteed. We repair all makes of Bicycles. American and English Novels, Fine Writing Papers and Envelopes, Heinz' Pickles, Libby's canned meats.

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HYDROGEN DYOXIDE POSSESSES EVERY CLEANSING PROPERTY

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CASA AMERICANA SÃO PAULO

Rio Agents: Messrs. Cranshley & Co. 38 Rua do Ouvidor

The CASA AMERICANA also carries a stock of Canned Meats of a very high quality, Luncheon, Lunch, Mince, Meats, Brawn, Corned Beef, Chipped Beef, etc., etc.

LION & Co. SANTOS - SÃO PAULO

IMPORTERS OF Bar Iron, Iron Sheets, Wrought Iron Tubes, Portland Cement, Lubricating Oils, Plows and Agricultural Implements. Sanitary goods.

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

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

LION & Co.



**CALVERT'S**  
ORIGINAL  
**CARBOLIC DISINFECTANTS.**

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SOAPS, TOOTH POWDER, OINTMENT, &c.

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F. C. CALVERT & Co., MANCHESTER, England.

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LIPTON'S TEAS. CHEESES, &c.

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*Ayres A. de Souza.*

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CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS

**Hunyadi János**  
THE WORLD'S BEST  
NATURAL APERIENT WATER

SPEEDY, SURE AND GENTLE. UNIVERSAL REPUTATION.  
ASK FOR THE NAME OF **ANDREAS SAXLEHNER** ON EVERY LABEL.

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FURNITURE REMOVERS AND CARRIERS.

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PRAÇA DUQUE DE CAXIAS N. 1 - (Largo do Machado)

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Special vans and experienced men for the removal of pianos.

The Company has for hire "caminhões" and "andorinhas" for Netheroy, and as its vans are all duly licensed all risk or loss of property is thus avoided.

The Directors beg that any complaints or irregularities due to their employes, may be at once reported at either of the above-named offices.

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**MELLIN'S FOOD**

RESEMBLES MOTHER'S MILK IN COMPOSITION AND PROPERTIES. IT MAY BE GIVEN FROM BIRTH.

MELLIN'S FOOD is of the highest value for the weak and sickly babe, as well as for the strong and vigorous.

MELLIN'S FOOD is adapted for use in all Climates, and for Infants of all races, and may be obtained of all Dealers throughout the World.

MELLIN'S FOOD WORKS, PECKHAM, LONDON, ENG.

Agents: Messrs. CRASHLEY & Co.

36, RUA DO OUVIDOR, RIO DE JANEIRO

**PATRIOTIC APPEAL**



FOR THE  
Festivities in Commemoration of the  
4th CENTENARY  
OF THE DISCOVERY OF BRAZIL



**COMMEMORATIVE STAMPS**

The widespread acceptance which the issue of these interesting stamps has had, as shown by the large sales effected, is a brilliant sign of the patriotism of the Brazilian nation. In this way, everybody poor and rich, contributes with his share towards the erection of lasting monuments which will honor the history of the country.

The present appeal will serve to advise those who have delayed in order that no one shall fail to contribute for this great and truly popular subscription by acquiring the largest quantity of

**SERIES OF COMMEMORATIVE STAMPS**



for sale, in complete sets of 100, 200, 500 and 700 reis for  
**18500 each set**

At the general depôt of

**LAEMMERT & Co.**

66, RUA DO OUVIDOR, 66

RIO DE JANEIRO



The acquisition of these stamps, constitutes, apart from its patriotic end, a highly remunerative investment, if we take into consideration the small number of stamps, only 4; the limited issue, authenticated by the destruction of the lithographic stones, which took place on the 30th December last; the low price of each series which will not be altered and the resolution of the Association to burn all unsold stamps by the 29th September proximo, so that it may be safely said that in the near future these stamps are sure to be well quoted in the philatelic markets of the great capitals of the world.

**COMMERCIAL PRINTING**

OF EVERY KIND AND DESCRIPTION AT

No. 79, Sete de Setembro

1st floor.

**PRINTERS**

Wishing to buy a money-making press, will do well to examine the

GORDON PRESSES

made by

Chandler & Price, Cleveland, O.

They are made of the best material, are accurately fitted, and are light running. And they are the cheapest first-class presses on the market.

For further particulars inquire at

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

**SEA SICKNESS**

26 cases were treated on board's "Olin-da" by Dr. Ernani Pinto with Tinture of Nectandra and of these, 22 cases were completely cured, and the remaining four became much better.

The illustrious naval surgeon Dr. Henrique Mangoon says that during voyages on men of war he has had occasion to use Tinture of Nectandra Amara of Mr. Antero Leivas against sea sickness and always with excellent results.

Numerous testimonials of travellers justify the results obtained by these distinguished physicians, with the Tinture and pills of the Nectandra Amara against sea-sickness.

In order to facilitate the use of this medicine a prospectus accompanies each bottle written in the Portuguese, English and French languages.

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

Persons who have no connections here and who may desire to have these most useful pills can obtain them by applying direct to the proprietor who undertakes to remit orders by registered post to any part of Brazil, or abroad for the small sum of 2\$400 per box, 14\$500 for 6 and 28\$000 for 12 boxes.

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for Cylinders, Valves, Locomotives, Looms, Spindles, Coffee and Sugar machinery, Dynamoes, and all classes of Machinery.

Every Tin and case, in addition to the registered trade mark Valvoline, bears the name of the makers

LEONARD & ELLIS, New York.

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One of the nicest dinner clarets that comes into the Rio market.

A good wine at a moderate price.

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**CRASHLEY'S**

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Ship Brokers and Commission Merchants.  
Old regular Line Sailing Packets to  
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BREMEN.  
Capital. . . 40,000,000 Marks.

Regular Lines of Steam Packets between  
Bremen—United States  
" Brazil  
" River Plate  
" China, Japan  
" Australia

Departures from Rio de Janeiro on the 1st and 15th of each month to Bahia, Antwerp and Bremen.  
Passengers and cargo for all ports of the different lines accepted.  
Passage Rates: 1st-cl. 3rd-cl.  
Rio-Antwerp, Bremen..... 400 Marks 299.  
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For further information apply to  
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**Steamships.**

**ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.**  
Under contracts with the British and Brazilian Governments for carrying the mails.

**TABLE OF DEPARTURES.**

Date	Steamer	Destination
1900		
Aug. 20	Danube	Montevideo and Buenos Aires.
" 22	Thames	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Cherbourg and Southampton.
Sept. 3	Clyde	Montevideo and Buenos Aires.
" 5	Danube	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Cherbourg and Southampton.
" 10	Clyde	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Cherbourg and Southampton.

This Company will have steamers from and to England three times a month.  
Insurance on freight shipped on these steamers can be taken out at the Agency.  
For freight, passages and other information apply at No. 2, Rua General Camara, 1st floor.  
C. J. Cazaly, Superintendent.

**LIVERPOOL BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE STEAMERS.**  
**LAMPORT & HOLT LINE**  
PASSENGER SERVICE FOR NEW YORK  
Hevelius..... 1st Sept.  
Buffon..... 2nd Oct.

**"Coleridge"**

Illuminated with electric light sails on the 17th August for  
**New York**

Taking 1st and 3rd class passengers at moderate rates for above port and also for

**BARBADOS.**

Surgeon and Stewardess carried.  
The voyage is much quicker than by way of England and without the inconvenience of transfer.

**Weekly cargo steamers for NEW YORK.**

For freight apply to the Broker  
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**PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.**  
**ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.**  
DEPARTURES for LIVERPOOL.

Orellana..... August 20th  
Iberia..... " 29th  
These popular steamers are fitted with the electric light and all modern conveniences. Cuisine of highest order.  
For freights apply to F. D. Machado, No. 4, Rua S. Pedro: and for passages and other information to **Wilson Sons & Co., Ltd., Agents,** No. 2, Rua São Pedro.



**MAGALHÃES & Co.**

CAPITAL Rs. 200,000\$000,

Stevedores, established for many years in the city of Rio de Janeiro, with offices at

No. 82 RUA DA SAUDE,

undertake the loading and discharge of steamers and sailing vessels, having at their disposal lighters suitable for the transportation of cargoes, boats, steam launches and skilled employes.

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**Emilio Kahn**

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English Tailor

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RIO DE JANEIRO

Finest English and Scotch goods.

Best workmanship and moderate prices.

**EDUARDO RAMOS**

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**LEA & PERRINS'**

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.

RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

**SAUCE.**

The Only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries

REGISTERED

**DR LALOR'S**

TRADE MARK.

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