# NEWS.

APARTH AN

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY



Vol. XXVI.

RIO DE JANEIRO, AUGUST 28TH, 1900.

Number 35

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2, RUA DE S. PEDRO, RIO DE JANEIRO

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# Church Directory

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Service is held every study morning at 11 o'clock. There is a Celebration of the Holy Communion on the first and third Sundays in the month at 11 a.m. and on the second and fourth Sundays at 3 a.m. also makes and and according to announcement of the sunday at 12 a.m. also such as a continuous continuous and the sunday at 12 a.m. also such as a continuous and the sunday at 12 a.m. also such as a continuous and the sunday at 12 a.m. also such as a continuous and the sunday at 12 a.m. also such as a continuous and the sunday at 12 a.m. also such as a continuous and the sunday at 12 a.m. also such as a continuous and the sunday at 12 a.m. also such as a continuous at 12 a.m. also sunday a

JOHN D'ARCY, T. C. D., British Chaplain.

notel metropole.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE,—Rua Largo de S. Joaquim No. 170—Divine service in Portuguese on Studays. Prayer meeting at 10 a.m. was a service at 20 a.m. and 30 billiact class to study the Holy Secretaries, at s. afternoon. Gospel preaching at 645 p.m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study and preaching at 7 p.m.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Cattete. Englisk servines every Sundayat 12 noon. Pastor, H. C. TÜCKER.—residence Rua da Concordato 7.8. Paringuese services every Sunday at 10-50 Fabrica (Sunday Sunday Sunda

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

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

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

Caixa 352

PETROPOLIS METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

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## Miscellaneous.

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#### WEST COAST ITEMS.

- The Chilian senate approved the bill for obligatory military service on the 22nd inst.

The Chilian liberals are proposing to nominate Sr. Augusto Matte as their candidate for the presidency.

—The agricultural and industrial societies of Chili have resolved to be represented at the Buffalo Pan-American exposition.

The Peruvian senate has passed an almost unanimous vote of want of confidence in the president of the cabinet, Sr. Riva Aguero.

The President of Chili has been authorised by congress to expend up to the sum of \$20,000 in establishing a hospital at Punta Arenas, Straits of Magellan.

— The health of President Errazuriz not having improved as anticipated, and his physicians having recommended further rest, he has postponed his resumption of office until toward the end of October next.

—We are now in the third and last month of the ordinary session of congress, and still neither of the chambers is yet properly constituted. The debates on the disputed elections threaten, like the poet's brook, to go on forever.—Chilian Times, Aug. 4.

The Valparaiso custom-house receipts in July amounted to \$1.405.574.20, as compared with \$1.205.312.53 in the corresponding month of last year. The receipts in the seven months, January-July, of the current year amounted to \$10.964.465.22; as compared with \$8.036.714.62 in the corresponding period of last year.—Chilian Times.

The wearisome debate in the chamber on the foreign relations of the republic has happily been brought to a close with the passage of the following motion: «In view of the statements made during the debate, and in view of the declarations made by the minister for foreign affairs, the chamber resolves to proceed with the order of the day.»—Chilian Times, Aug. 4.

The Chilian congress has empowered the President to expend up to \$150,000 in alleviating the distress of the sufferers by the late inundations. The authorisation is for the term of three months, and the distribution of the aid is to be confided to charity boards. It will alleviate but a very small part of the distress, but it is something. Charity is less popular than military expenditures.

popular than military expenditures.

—A case has occurred of the same person being elected for the senate and for the chamber. Without renouncing his seat in the chamber he assayed to obtain the greater two months he has sat in the senate and has taken an active part in the proceedings of that body. The other day, after an angry debate, his election to the senate was declared to be null and void, and he put on his hat and quietly walked off to the chamber and claimed and took his seat for a department.—Chilian Times, Aug. 4.

# RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

— The Argentine press is doing much hard work in deciding how President Campos Salles shall be entertained.

Two more palaces in Buenos Aires have been set apart for the use of Brazilian guests during the visit of President Campos Salles.

The Buenos Aires congress has voted the credits necessary for an Argentine exhibit at the Buffalo Pan-American exposition next

—It is estimated that the losses through recent inundations in the southern districts of the province of Buenos Aires will aggregate a million dollars.

— The Argentine school-ship «Sarmiento» will receive orders to arrive at Rio de Janeiro on September 25, and to accompany the Braz-ilian squadron which is to escort President Campos Salles to Buenos Aires.

The Montevideo Times acknowledges the receipt of a long printed exposition in Spanish of the sanitary service established in the state of São Paulo. Are the sanitary authorities afraidthat their conduct will be misunderstood and misjudged?

— On the evening of the 23rd a report was current in Baenos Aires that Mme. Campos Salles had accepted the invitation of a commission of Argentine ladies, promising that many Brazilian ladies would visit Buenos Aires during the Presidential excursion.

The export of wheat from Argentina during the first half of the current year amounted to 1,372,600 tons, of maize 25,0878 tons, of linseed 191,839 tons, of lay 76,512 tons, and of flour 15,169 tons. The aggregate value of all exports was \$48,551,000 gold.

value of an exports was \$48,551,000 gold.

— Near Rufino on the Great Southern railway of Santa Fé and Cordoba a band of men
opened fire on a passenger train on the 6th
inst. Happily no one was hurt. Were they
Boers they would be considered outlaws and
all the houses within ten miles would be
burned.

—One of our Buenos Aires contemporaries is conferring much distinction upon us by extensive cuttings from our columns, and we appreciate the favor—but he frequently forgets to give us credit. This is an oversight of course, and we mention it to prevent its becoming chronic.

— It is pleasing to note that the Argentine quarantines are to be adapted to the requirements of the junketing trip of October next. The quarantines and disinfections imposed on ordinary travellers will be suspended so that the Brazilian President and his suite will not be subjected to any inconvenience. It makes one love sanitary wisdom all the more.

— In a few months the Central Uriginayan Railway Company will finish their line b tween Colonia and Montevideo and will also put on steamers between Colonia and Buenos Aires. This will open a new route between the two capitals and it is one which is sure to be well patronised. — Review, Buenos Aires.

patronised.—Review, Buenos Aires.

— Buenos Aires is the largest Latin city in the world, except Paris, and of this population the Italians, or those of Italian descent, are more numerous than Argentines of Spanish extraction. The foreign population of this city has a majority of residents, and these have no vote or participation in the government of the city. This is entirely the fault of the foreigners, for they have a chance if they wish to improve it.—B. A. Ileradd.

— In a quiet, unostentations

wish to improve it.—B. A. Herald.

— In a quiet, unostentatious way the Salvation Army here, as elsewhere, is doing a notable and most important work. Changes may, and are likely to come in commanders, but it would indeed be unfortunate if the work done by the organization were to be stopped. Money is needed to do all that would be done by the forces here and for true philanthropists we could recommend no better way to dispose of a few thousands than to give it to this wholly conscientious, unselfish, hard-working, soappreaching and soul-saving organization.

Buenos Aires Herald.

— In a paper read before the sanitary conf gress in Paris, Dr. Autonio F. Piñero o-Buenos Aires gave the following figures to illustrate the sanitary innovoement in that city during recent years. He says the annual death rate per thousand has been:

h rate	per thousand has been.	
1890.	death rate per thousand	30
1891	do.	24.3
1892	do.	24
1893	do.	22.4
1894	do.	22.7
1895	do.	22 .
1896	do.	19.1
1897	do.	19.2
1898	do.	17.6
1899	do.	17

1899 do. 17

— Major Gay has returned from the Chaco to fort San Bernardo after a raid against the original Argentines. He took from them three children, which seems to be rather unnecessary cruelty and a good cause for retaliation, especially as the family ties of the Indians are so much stronger than those of whites. He also took 25 horses, a remington. a. gun, 25 lances and 45 Mauser cartridges. Another expedition from fort Olmos took to horses. In both cases the Indians took to the woods whither the troops were chary of following them even after the enemy had been robbed of all their worldly possessions.—

Buenos Aires Heratd.

— It is telegraphed from Buenos Aires that

Buenos Aires Herald.

— It is telegraphed from Buenos Aires that Dr. Carlos Pellegrini is authorized to negotiate a large loan in London (he is on his voyage to that Mecca of the impecunions Argentine financier) for the purpose of refunding the Argentine foreign debt at a lower rate of interest. It is very doubtful whether London is in a position to consider such a scheme, or whether Argentina commands credit enough for any new loan operation. There has been too much reckless expenditure and too much bad faith in Argentina to make European investors willing to take up a new Argentine loan, and especially at a low rate of interest. Low rates of interest imply confidence and good credit, and Argentina hardly figures in that classification.

— A letter was published in a daily paper to

crein, and arguments and a daily paper to the effect that the mail boats should leave Buenos Aires on Thursdays instead of Fridays, so as to prevent delay in the arrival of the mail boats from Europe which now have to wait at Rio for the arrival of an Argentine sanitary authority, whose presence on board is supposed to frighten off bubonic pest, yellow fever etc., and thus save the passengers from to days' quarantine. The writer is evidently not a commercial man or he would never have penned such rubbish. The simplest manner and the most effective, and one which would cause least trouble to trade, would be the suppression of the worse than useless health board, with its paraphernalia of doctors, stores, and, worse than all, its antiquated ideas.—

Review, Buenos Aires, Aug. 16.

—An army officer who has been convicted

and, worse than all, its antiquated ideas.—
Reviere, Buenos Aires, Aug. 16.

— An army officer who has been convicted of peculation and other dishonurable breaches of duty in the commissariat has been dismissed from the service and condemned to one year's imprisonment. This is perfectly just and it is surprising to see exception taken to the sentence by certain newspapers, and more surprising still to learn that President Roca agrees to the imprisonment but not to the loss of rank. Surely it is time to recognize that every effort must be made to purify the public administration. \*Bht,\* says some critics. while an uninfluential officer is thus sentenced there is nothing about those who formulate \*l.conina\* concessions for private parties. This off course is a hint that the President might practice what he preaches, or in other words ask for his own trial and imprisonment. There is no logic in the argument. We must prove \*mda fide before we carr indict the Executive; and meanwhile is every case of acknowledged pelulation to go free?—Southern Cross, Buenos Aires.

## Banks.

### ONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

 Capital
 £
 1,500,000

 Capital paid up.
 ,
 750,000

 Reserve fund.
 ,
 600,000

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PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO
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Mesers. Granet Brown & Co.,

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London.
Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London.

and corres-

Crèdit Lyonnais, Paris and braches, Heine & Co. Paris, Compto, National d' Escompte de Paris, Paris, Lacard Frères & Co., Paris, De Neufize & Co., Paris,

Portugal..... Banco Lisboa & Açores and corres pondents.

and any other countries.

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Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.

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PARIS: 16, Rue Halevy.

No. 21, Rua da Alfandega.

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on: re Loan and Trust Congrey.— NEW YORK

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Capital..... £ 1,000,000 800,000 Idem paid up...... Reserve fund...... ,, 340,000

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Messrs. Heine & Co.,

Messrs. J. Berenberg Gossler & Co.,

HAMBURG.

and correspondents in Germany.

Messrs. Roesti & Co., and correspondents in ITALY.

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

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

Banque française du bresil,

Established in Paris on the 23rd October 1896 by the omptoir National d'Escompte de Paris and the société émérale pour favoriser le developpement du Com terce et, de l'Industrie en France.

AUTHORIZED BY

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

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

HEAD OFFICE :

9, RUE LAFFITTE, Paris.

Branch Office in Rio de Janeiro :

78, Rua da Quitanda

P. O B. 58.

Branches at S Paulo and Santos.

Head Office.
Comptoir Nacional d'Escompte de Paris, and agencies.
Société Générale pur favoriser le développemen de Commerce et de l'Industry prance, and agencies Parise.
Leard Frères & Co., Paris.
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Union Bank of Loudon, Limited, London Joint Stock Bank, Limited, Parr's Bank, Limited, Lazard Brothers & Co. J. Henry Schroeder & Co. Kleiuwort Sons & Co. A. Ruffer & Sons.

Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft. Deutsche Bank, Berlin, and brauches Dresdiner Bank, Dresden, and brau-ches. Schroeder Gebriller & Co. Hamburg. Conrad Hinrich Domer, Hamburg. Kroddeusse Mank, Hamburg. L. Dehre & Sohne, Hamburg. Correspondents in all chief-cities.

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[ J. M. Fernandes Guimaráes & Co. and their correspondents. Banco Commercial de Lisboa, Lisbon. PORTUGAL

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AND ANY OTHER COUNTRY

Opens accounts-current.

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

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DAIRY MACHINERY

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Agents :-- HOPKINS, CAUSER & HOPKINS

75, RUA THEOPHILO OTTONI, 75

RIO DE JANEIRO

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

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

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Commerz und Diskonto Bank in Hamb LISBON.

Opens accounts current;
Pays Interest on Deposits for fixed periods.
Executes orders for purchases and sales stocks, shares, etc., and transacts description of banking business.

"If a man come into this saloon—" Mr. Hennessy was saying.
"This ain't no saloon," Mr. Dooley interrupted. "This is a reshrant."
"A what?" Mr. Hennessy exclaimed.
"A reshrant," said Mr. Dooley. "Ye don't know. Himissy, that liquor is food, It is, though. Food—an' drink. That's what a doctor says in the pa-apers, an' another doctor wants th' gover mint to sind tubs is th' stuff down to the' Ph'lipeens. He says 'tis almost issintiat that people shud dhrink in thim hot climates. Th' prespiration don't dhry on thim afther a hard pursoot iv Aggmaldo an' th' capture iv Gin'ral. Pantaloons de Garshy; they begin to think iv home an' mother sindin' down th' hawn sprinkler to be filled with bock, an' they go off somewhere, an' not bein' able to dhry thimselves with dhrink, they want to die. Th' disease is called nostalgid, or homesickness, or thirst."

"What we want to do 'f' rour sojer boys in th' 'Ph'lipeens besides killin' thim', says th' ar-my surgeon, 'is to make th' deleerymn thremens since we first planted th' stars an' sthipes,' he says, 'an' th' bay hits among th' people,' he says. "I wad be in favor iv havin' th' riginints get their feet round wanst week, at laste, he says. "Lave us,' he sys, "Th' idee ought to take, Hinnissy, f'r th' other doctor la-ad has discovered that liquor is food. 'A man says, 'They'se a grreat dale iv nourishment in it,' he says, an' their whistles wet,' he says.

"Th' idee ought to take, Hinnissy, f'r thother doctor la-ad has discovered that liquor is food. 'A man says, 'They'se a grreat dale iv nourishment in it,' he says, an' their whistles wet,' he says.

"Th' idee onght with he can get a dhrink, I wondher if th' time will iver come whin ye'll see a man sneakin' out to th' fam'ly enthrance iv a lunch room hurridly bitin' a clove! People may get so they'll carry a light dinner iv a bottle iv ye down to their wurnk, a man'll tell ye he niver takes more thin a bottle iv beer f'r breakfast. Th' cook'll give way to th' batrinder, an' th' doctor'll orther people f'r to at on'y at meals.

BANCO DA REPUBLICA DO BRAZIL

Realized Capital. Rs. 101.246:400\$000

N. B. This capital to be reduced to Rs. 100.00000 in accordance with the Government's Decree of 8th May 1897.

Reserve Fund . . Rs. 17.480:078\$785 to m Bist May 1900.

OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

9, Rua da Alfandega.

not th' cause iv it,' he says. 'It's fir th' end of th' day, not th' beginnin',' he says. 'Ho whisky is good f'r a cold heart, an' no whisky good f'r a both head,' he says. 'Th' minyit a man relies on it f'r a crutch he loses th' use iv hisky is good f'r a both head, 'he says. 'Th' minyit a man relies on it f'r a crutch he loses th' use iv hisky is good f'r a both head, 'he says. 'Ho whisky is good f'r a both head,' he says. 'Ho whisky is good f'r a both head,' he says. 'Ho whisky is good f'r a both head,' he says. 'Ho washisky is good f'r a both head,' he says. 'Ho washisky is good f'r a both head,' he says. 'Ho washisky is good f'r a both head,' he says. 'Ho washisky is good f'r a both head,' he says. 'Ho washisky is good f'r a both head,' he says. 'Ho washisky is good f'r a both head,' he says. 'Ho washisky is good f'r a both head,' he says. 'Ho washisky is good f'r a both head,' he says. 'Ho whisky is good f'r a both head,' he says. 'Ho whisky is good f'r a both head,' he says. 'Ho whisky is good f'r a both head,' he says. 'Ho whisky is good f'r a both head,' he says. 'Ho whisky is good f'r a both head,' he says. 'Ho whisky is good f'r a both head,' he says. 'Ho whisky is good f'r a both head, 'he says. 'Ho whisky is good f'r a both head,' he says. 'Ho whisky is good f'r a both head,' he says. 'Ho whisky is good f'r a both head,' he says. 'Ho whisky is good f'r a both head,' he says. 'Ho whisky is good f'r a both head,' he says. 'Ho whisky is good f'r a both head,' he says. 'Ho whisky is good f'r a both head,' he says. 'Ho whisky is good f'r a both head,' he says. 'Ho whisky is good f'r a both head,' he says. 'Ho whisky is good f'r a both head,' he says. 'Ho whisky is good f'r a both head,' he says. 'Ho whisky is good f'r a bot

From N. Y. Journal of Commerce, July 17.

For many years the civilized world has been urging the barbarian and the semi-civilized to bay arms of precision and the most powerful explosives, and to learn the modern art of war. Our government has tried to prevent the sale of arms to the Indian, and Europe has interdicted the sale of arms to the savages of Africa and the Pacific islands, but these savages have never experienced any difficulty in getting arms and ammunition. Almost the only products of civilization for which the savage develops an appetite are firearms and fire-water, and the trader sees to it that he gets all he will pay for of both. The United States has declined for many years to join Europe in preventing only Americans who went to those islands were the missionaries, who don't count, and the traders, who make an enormous rate of profit on guns and whiskey. Efforts have been made to keep the Africans from acquiring modern arms, but with the same result that has attended our efforts to keep modern arms away from the Indians; the red men have generally been rather better armed than the United States troops.

But in the case of organized nations, under settled governments outside of Christendom, the statestman and the trader have combined to force rifles and artillery and high explosives upon the pagan and the Moslem. Governments were ready to endorse the bond issues of Asiatic nations if the latter would spend the proceeds in baying war material from the subjects of the endorsing nation. The Emperor William's trip to Turkey was understood to be intimately connected with the sale of war material. He presented the Sultan with a battery of field artillery and the Sublime Porte responded with a heavy order to Krupp. English shipyards have been building men-of-war for every nation in Asia; Germany and Russia lent their army officers to train the soldiers of Turkey and China; France has been as kind to Siam. Japan could have anything she wanted in the way of war material and desired China; France has been so kind to such a subject to the justice

THE appellation "Brother Jonathan" was derived from Jonathan Trumbull, who was governor of Connecticut during the American war of independence. He was an intimate friend of Washington, and the great leader had so much confidence in his judgment that, when in difficulty, he was accustomed to say we must consult Brother Jonathan. And so wise was his counsel that the expression soon became a common saying, and from that sprung the appellation "Brother Jonathans as applied to Americans.

# CORRESPONDENCE.

S. PAULO RAIL WAY.

To the Ed. of the "Rio News."

Dear Sir.—It appears to me from a perusaof T. H. O. 's letter of 14th instant, that it writer must hail from some probably Hibers man happy land where everybody gets somebody else to do his work for him:

"Till round our lines this saving ran."

"Till round our lines this saying ran : Hodgson expects some other man Each day will do his duty!

Bach day will do his duty!

In my last I gave T. H. O. the number and date of the decree bearing on the door-locking question, whose text is quite as accessible to him as it is to me; yet he ignores my hint that he should examine its provisions for himself, and even invites me to act as his solicitor, by expounding to him the meaning of the article of which I quoted a part. Well, I will lay down the law to him—as a favour.

his solicitor, by Citice of which I quoted a part. Well, I will lay down the law to him—as a favour.

«What says the Swan of Avons? he asks. I know nothing about Swans, and am not even a Writer to the Cygnet (?) as he seems to suppose, but I will give him my parcer on the question, free of charge.

T. H. O., it must be borne in mind, first came caracoling into the lists with visor down and lance in rest, as the glittering champion of outraged law.

The head and front of the Company's offending was, according to him, that it cover-rode the common law of the land.» T. H. O. no pathetically admits that he knew, and knows, nothing at all about the law of the land, common or otherwise. In other words T. H. O. says he does not know what he is talking about! This fact.—I hate to hurt anybody's feelings, but Duty, damme, Duty!—this fact, I say, reduces his complaint to a level with the mere bellowings of a so called dumb animal in pain—shut mp, say, in in is locked cattle truck, and suffering from thirst.

Vet T. H. O.'s ignorance of the legal aspect.

ms locked cattle trues, and saleting resultirist.

Yet T. H. O's ignorance of the legal aspect of the matter in no way hinders his attempting to handle it. He proceeds to argue that were the decree he knows nothing about, "promptly carried out," the doors abeing locked immediately before departure, and unlocked immediately before arrival at each and every stopping place, there might be less annoyances—and, I presume, more pinga! Perhaps so, Unfortunately, however, (to quote the Mikado) the "fool of an act sayss:

a) Art, 102. Clause 3: Pussengers are forbidden to enter, or leave, by any oil er door than the one indicated, and opened by the guard.

than the one indicated, and open the guard.

b) Art. 89: In the interval between the first and second starting signals, no one shall enter or leave the carriages except in case of force majeure; the second signal in such case being delayed for this pur-

in such case being delayed to.

Whether or uo a thirst for the consumption
of pinga might be regarded as constituting a
case of force majeure within the meaning of
the act, I am not lawver enough to determine;
but T. H. O. might direct his counsel to raise
the point in the action he speaks of bringing
against the S. P. R. Co. for silegal incarceration, s—or, in plain English, sfalse imprison-

ment.»

The part of art. 88, which, for brevity's sake I left unquoted in my last, directs that:

"the second starting signal shall be given two minutes after the looking of all the carriage doors;" an operation for the performance of which, especially in a long train, a reasonable time must be allowed.

allowed.

Thus the «Company of Arrogant Citizens» can no more escape from within the four corners of this decree, than T. H. O. could get out of his locked railway carriage. Of course the C. A. C. might break the law at its own risk, just as T. H. O. might have broken the window—or, as he puts it, «smashed the obstruction.» But, in such case, what about «over-riding the common law of the landwhich T. H. O. is so laudably anxious to respect?

which I. It. U. is respect?

I leave T. H. O., if he so choose, to pick up the disjecta membra of his sargument, go home, and lead a better life; meantime turning for a moment to break a lance with another the transfer.

Tleave I. H., the sargument, go home, and lead a better life; meantime turning for a moment to break a lance with another doughty champion.

The noisy manner in which T. H. O. has been rattling his chains and sewearing hard rakeeping oaths» seems to have disturbed the slumbers of some highly respected old Ripsan Winkle who signs himself, with obvious duplicity. Paulista, and seems to think the S. Paulo Railway Co. still uses the same sold compartment coachess which were in vogue when he tumbled down in Sleepy Hollow some 20 ody ears ago; if his sold mosscovered memory—did'nt he call it?—she not at fault; which it is, most deplorably!

Such coaches have not been used here within the memory of man, or at any rate of this man; for the present writer has never even seen one.

The coaches, new and old, on the English line are on the American plan, and are, according to my observation, cleaner, more convenient, smarter in every way than those of any line in Minas, Rio, or this state.

As to the S. Paulo Railway's standing still, at that is true enough. I would remind Rip van Winkle that, on well conducted lines, it is the trains which more, and the railways which stand still; unless indeed one gets out too frequently to stretch ones' legs in the refreshment rooms; in which case, I admit, they may have a reprehensible trick of turning aimlessly round and round,—like, for instance, T. H. O's argument."

Paulista caipivas for instance, are given to travelling on the platforms of the carriages when doors are left open, performing gymnastic feats on the hand rails, and even, as happened in one notable instance, smonkeying disastrously with the hose of the Westinghouse brake, in a manner which it would grieve the smart and highly civilised Mineiros and Fluminenses to see. Perhaps, however, this might be prevented; and in any case I cannot doubt but that the present impressive and intellectual correspondence will come under the notice of the company concerned.

R will perhaps be taken as evidence tending to show that there is a general desire on the part of the public for the abrogation of the aclosures as applied to its carriages, especially when it is seen that even a Paulistas who has not seen S. Paulo for 20 odd smosscovereds years, wants the doors unlocked, too!

It is absurd to compare the S. Paulo Railway, in such a connection, with sother lines, as the ground it travels over is of such a phenomenally exceptional character as to make it almost unique.

Nevertheless, though as a good Paulista I defend Paulista institutions. I am, as I said before, in sympathy with T. H. O, and old Rip van Kruger, in the case under discussion; and as my experience of the S. P. R. C. is that it is always courteously ready, where possible, to meet the views and favour the convenience of the public, I feel certain that this correspondence will not be ignored whenever the matter comes up for consideration by the directors of the line.

rectors of the nuc.

I remain, dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

W. W.

(who no more will trouble you, trouble you.)

S. Paulo, 19-8-900.

THE «ECHO» RESPONDS.

To the Editor of "The Rio News."
Rio, 25 August 1900

The Eatifor of a The Red Years.

Rio, 25 August 1900.

Dear Sir. — In reply to the letter from Mr. Cross which appeared in your paper last week, I did not know that at it is altogether owing to the personal energy and perseverance of Mr. George Cox. ..... that the field exists.

If this is so, it shows that Mr. Cox and the akio people have learnt by the experience of 20 years, and three English grounds in Rio, São Christovão, Praga Acclamagão, and the other, where best to invest their money and energy, and have their property looked after. I know what a great deal we all owe to Mr. Cox, but I was under the impression that some of those who live on the other side had something to do with the learnty ground, Messrs Morrissy for instance.

Mr. Cross goes on to complain about the Rhurch Echo editorial as to the apathy of the akio peoples towards the welfare of their institutions, and he refers to the hospital and its cost.

Does Mr. Cross know what occurred this

cost.

Does Mr. Cross know what occurred this week at the meeting of that institution? And has he seen the following advertisement which I have cut out of yesterday's fornal, and which I fancy speaks for itself, especially the tail

I fancy speaks for itself, especially the tail end:

"STRANGER'S HOSPITAL.—The adjourned meeting will he held at the City Club on Saturday the 25th, inst. at 2.45 p.m. All interested are invited to attend. Light refreshments will be provided."

As to the heavy amount recently expended upon the renovation of the Church, othe less said the betters; as you, Sir, so pertinently remark in your article «to build a church and let it stand empty is a waste of money."

I have consulted Dr. Johnson as to the expression emoney grubbings but do not find the term, but friends tell me that it means they are not residents in Rio solely for their health.

I am dear Sir,

I am dear Sir,

Yours faithfully, GUY B. HALL Editor of The Church Echo.

THE CURRENCY.

THE CURRENCY.

To the Editor of "The Rio News."

Dear Sir :— Although there must be many and varying causes for the fluctuations in the rates of exchange, it is curious to hear all sorts of reasons still and constantly set forth for such fluctuations, while ignoring and sometimes denying that the effects of each or all reasons would be insignificant instead of disastrous were it not for inflation and the means which our bad currency furnish to speculation.

The rate of 27 d. and more was attained and maintained by a reduction of the currency to 199,000 contos. This represents about 21 ½ millions stg., and the national disposable property including the Central railway has been considered the moral guarantee for the forced currency.

Such coaches have not been used here within the memory of man, or at any rate of this man; for the present writer has never even been one.

The coaches, new and old, on the English insere on the American plan, and are, according to my observation, cleaner, more concenient, smarter in every way than those of any line in Minas, Rio, or this state. As to the S. Paulo Railway's satanding still, hat is true enough. I would remind Rip van Winkle that, on well conducted lines, it is the rains which move, and the railways with the rains which move, and the railways with cand still; unless indeed one gets out too requently to stretch ones' legs in the refreshment rooms; in which case, I admit, they may have a reprehensible trick of turning aimlessly owned and round,—like, for instance, T.H.O's owned and round,—like, for instance, T.H.O's argument."

There are, I believe, reasons other than regal against the opening of the doors. We

Nothing however which was known to the general public could justify a rise from this point to 15 pence. Reports about a very large financial operation in London were cleverly given and the generosity of the principal supplier of bills, was noteworthy—for the takers which they wanted. An advance to 15d. can only respond to a withdrawal of 300 thousand contos more than the next July figure: 340: 190::27, 15—and of course speculation could for a time make a rate of 18 or more.

Can this be the aim of the bill for a loan of Rs. 300,000,000 now in Congress?

Has such a projected loan any connection with the authorised disposal of the Central rallway?

railway?
If so, the discussions should be of a frank and lucid nature, and a limit to the rise in exchange should precede the drawing of millions.
It is possible that you may be able to inform your readers of the grounds for above supposition, and ensure more honest dealing in exchange.

Yours very sincerely,

A CONSTANT READER

#### FOR SALE

Half-plate stand-camera, by Perken and Rayment "Rapid" lens, Thornton Pickard shutter, plates and all accessories. Will exchange for quarter-plate. Green, Caixa 574 São Paulo.

One of the largest high-class Bordeaux Wine Houses requires purchasing agents, monopoly. Address with Bank references, "Bordeaux," c/o Street's Agency, 30, Cornhill, London, England.

### F. W. SPRENGER, SCHNEIDER,

RUA DA ALFANDEGA 40.

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

# F. W. SPRENGER,

TAILOR.

RUA DA ALFANDEGA 40.

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

#### Hotels.

# Restaurant & Lunchroom

## ZUM MÜNGHNER KIND'L 10, Rua General Camara, 10

ist class German cooking, and excellent service

MODERATE PRICES

Herman Moronoff, PROPRIETOR.

## CARSON'S HOTEL

138, Rua do Cattete,

RIO DE JANEIRO.

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

Hot and cold baths, splendid rooms and accommodations of the contraction of t

tion for families with a well chosen staff of attendants guarantee the comfort of all visitors.

Carlos Ribolzi,

PROPRIETOR.

# Hotel dos Estrangeiros PRAÇA JOSE' D'ALENGAR No. 1

(Cattete)

Telephone No. 493

Tolephone No. 493

This hotel, which has been completely restored, is situated in the best part of the city, receiving air and light from all four sides, close to of the city, surrounded by a large ell furnished, good to the city, surrounded by a large ell furnished, good shower and warm baths, disinfectants in the water-closets, drinking e, and is, therefore, to be considered the first hote of this capital.

To all the control of the capital also a sumptuous saloon and splendid tableservice for banquets.

Its restaurant and service cannot be excelled.

# FREITAS HOTEL 120, Rua do Riachuelo

Mr. J. F. Freitras, proprietor of the old and well known Freitas Hotel, destres to advise his friends and former customers that he has reopened that hotel at No. 120 RNA DOR RACHELO in a large and most attractive edifice acquired for this special purpose. The new establishment is stituted to eity, on a broad and quiet streathly reams for all central points of and quiet streathly the signal of the control points of the point of the control points of the contr

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

# RESTAURANT "CAMPI"

RUA DA ALFANDEGA N. 7

This house is particularly renowned for its splendid Breakfasts and Lunches.

The attendance is excellent and the cooking cannot be beaten by any Restaurant in Rio de Janeiro. The Proprietors exercise every care to please their Customers.

Rio de Janeiro, 15th May, 1900.

C. CAMPI & Co.

# THE LONDON CITY AND MIDLAND BANK, Limited.

5. Threadneedle Street London, England.

ESTABLISHED 1836

PAID-UP CAPITAL. . . . . 

£2,202,400 £2,202,400

# ABSOLUTELY FLAWLESS

A few words on the superiority of,

# TROPICAL

use on the back wheel of my bicycle since 1896, and done fully 15,000 "tropical" miles. The front type. like Charley's Aunt, is still running and absolutely flawless, although fitted at the same time as the one sent to you. I think this fact speaks volumes for the durability of your tyres."

MR. F. M. STAPLES,

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

Correspondence invited with



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

# TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

# SUMMARY FROM DAILY PRESS.

SUMMARY FROM DAILY PRESS.

Great Britain.

Aug. 19, —The Japanese commander. General Yamaguata, has reported to Tokyo that the allies entered Pekin, hombarding the eastern wall, which was defended by the Chinese. The Russians and Japanese attacked the cannol on the north, the Americans and Benglish attacked the same canal on the south. The Japanese destroyed the eastern gate and entered the Tartar city; the Americans and English penetrated the Chinese city through the Tung-Pien gate. The allies immediately sent contingents to liberate the legations. The Japanese had too killed, the Chinese 400.

—A Chefoo telegram says apart of Pekin is on fire, that the allies are bombarding the imperial city, and that Yun-su had prevented the flight of the Dowager Empress from Pekin.—A South African telegram tells the queer story that De Wet and his commando had appeared at Baden-Powell's camp and offered to surrender. (It looks like a bad dream.)—Other telegrams from Lourency Marques state, that the same De Wet had captured 4,000 British and seven cannon. (If the censors would let facts come through, and not lies, we should have a better opinion of them.)—Lord Roberts has issued a proclamation threatening death to all Boers who violate the eath of meutrality, and as accomplices of the enemy those who do not report the presence of hostile Roers.—A Pretoria telegram says it has been developed by the investigation that there was only one conspirator against the life of Lord Roberts, a Lieut. Cordua, who had been instigated by an English agent.

AUG. 20.—Li-Hung-Chang has asked the allies for an armistice for peace negotiations.—Gen. Chaffee, of the American contingent, took the Tartar city, 17—The Jimes is informed that the French cruiser "Pascellamily and court have arrived at San-ful fleeing from Pekin.—Hong-Kong telegran, fleeing from Pekin.—Hong-Kong telegran, fleeing from Pekin.—Hong-Kong telegran, fleeing from Pekin.—Hong-Kong telegran, fleeing from Pekin.—Hong-Kong telegran has southern provinces are refusing to accept r

Borpp guns. — Gen. Rundle says that 684 Boers surrendered at Harrismith.

AUG. 21.—The allies have captured the simperial citys in Pekin, with the public edifices and their dependencies.—The governor of Shantung has died, it is believed by poison.—The Daily Mail learns that a vessel has left Vokolanan with Japanese troops for Shanghai.—The Daily Express publishes a dispatch from St. Petersburg saying that Russia and England had concluded a satisfactory accordin regard to China.—The Times hears from Shanghai that Li-Hung-Chang is in daily communication with St. Petersburg is daily communication with St. Petersburg as the Been frequently stated that Li had become a Russian agent in China).—A Pretoria telegram says that De Wet has refused to fight Baden-Powell and has entrenched himself 15 miles from Pretoria. (How about his offer to surrender?)

AUG. 22.—Advices received by the London

Powell and has entrenened minsen (3 miner from Pretoria. (How about his offer to surrender?)

AUG, 22.—Advices received by the London war office state that the Russian and American flags were the first to wave over the Tartar city in Pekin. The Japanese afterwards occupied the imperial palace. Many converted Chinese missionaries detained there were at once released. The British and Japanese contingents captured the arsenal where 5,000 Mauser carbines were secured (another telegram says 50,000,—The British legation losses were 65 killed and 160 wounded.—The imperial family has escaped to Sin fu, escorted by 10,000 shlack flags.—To day's telegrams state that the allies had defeated the Chinese on the 19th inst. eight miles from Tientsin.—The Times says a Russian cruiser and gunboat have gone to Shanghai.—A Vokohama dispatch announces a rebellion in Corea, and an attack on Song-ching by 1,000 rebels.—From Pretoria it is telegraphed that Lieut. Cardua (Cordone, or Cordun) has been found guilty of conspiracy against the life of Lord Roberts, but that he had no accompliess and was instigated by an Englishman, who has escaped. Sentence awaits Lord Roberts approval of the finding.—Gen. Hamilton has crossed the Crocodile in pursuit of a Boer supply tain.—A Durban telegram says the Boers have captured 500 British near Rustenburg, and have reoccupied Bloemhof all in southwestern Transvaal.

Auc. 23.—An accord between the powers is spoken of for maintaining their initiative.

burg, and have reoccupied Bloemhof all in southwestern Transvaal.

Auc. 23.—An accord between the powers is spoken of for maintaining their military contingents in China until the indemnities demanded are paid.—It is said Count von Waldersee will be nominated provisional governor of China, with a cabinet composed of the foreign ministers in Pekin.—There now are 27 foreign war vessels in the port of Shanghai.—President Kruger is said to have read to the power of the foreign war vessels in the port of Shanghai.—President Kruger is said to have issued a proclamation in reply to that of Lord Roberts threatening the Boers with death who do not inform against their own country men.—Lord Roberts telegraphs that Baden-Powell had repelled the rearguard of the Boers under Glober. The Pinnaars station, sooth of Pretoria, has been occupied by the Boers under Glober. The Pinnaars station, sooth of Pretoria, has been occupied by the British.—Gen. Buller is encamped 15 mile. south of Belfast.—Gen. De Wet to escape the parsuit of the British forces has again crossed the Meaghersherg river. I Posident Steps is seeking to Join President Kruger.—A sensa.

tion has been caused in Loudon by an article in Truth in which Mr. Libouchere accuses Joseph Chamberlain of having used the conflict between Great Britain and the South African republies for his own private advanture.

African republics for his own private advanlage.

AtG. 24.—The Times says that Japan has offered China the services of two Japanese jurists to negotiate peace with the western powers.—Pekin dispatches of the 6th announce the liberation of the Peitang cathedral garrison of 40 men (30 French and 10 Italians) which had successfully defended that place against the Boyers.—New dispatches confirm the reported disorders in Corea.—The Japanese have landed troops at Annoy.—From Pretoria it is announced that Lieut. Hans Cardha will be shot to-morrow.—Lord Roberts telegraphs that Kitchener has dislodged the Boers at Konati.—The Veomanry have dug up some munitions at Brandwater.—Baden Powell has retaken 100 men whom the Boers had captured.—Gen. De Wet has dispersed his commandos and is crossing the Megalies mountains to the south.—Severe fighting is reported from Buller's division, which has been attacked by Botha.

Aug. 25.—The Chinese imperial familiant for the formal control of the contro

south.— Severe fighting is reported from Buller's division, which has been attacked by Botha.

AUG. 25.—The Chinese imperial family, after resolving not to resist the allies at Pekin, left Pekin after decapitating four ministers who were friendly to the foreigners. They are now at Tai-youen-fou, capital of Chan-si 410 kilometers west of Pekin, where a cannon foundry and one of the best Chinese arsenals is located.—A Taku dispatch says that 1,000 allies on the 20th inst. routed 6,000 Boxers southwest of Tientsin. At Pretoria the execution of Lieut Cardua took place yesterday. The military authorities refused to deliver the body to his friends. (One telegram intimates that Lieut. Cardua was a German. Nothing more is said of the Englishman accused of instigating the conspiracy.)—The London journals are rejoicing over the reports of victories in South Africa. (The press dispatches are unfortunately not telling what these victories are.)—The principal item of (This is a common expedient with the Boers, but the London journals seem to ignore it.)—A Capetown telegram says the Boers have surrounded Buller's column and a violent combat is raging there. Buller had lost formen and 230 prisoners. Another telegram locates the fight at Wanny-bank (2) and says that one of Buller's brigades was involved. Still another telegram says that Buller lost 13 killed, 60 wounded and 33 prisoners at Liew-Kloof on the 23rd list.—1035 solidiers embarked at Southampton for South Africa to-day.—At Cardiff 35,000 laborers are now without work, including niners and railway employes.

France.

Aug. 19—Shamghai telegrams state that

Aug. 19.—Shanghai telegrams state that French war vessels were preparing to dis-embark 150 marines.—Two persons injured yesterday at the exposition by a bridge acci-dent have died.

deat have died.

AUG, 20.—The Sultan of Morrocco has issued a circular to the powers protesting against the French occupation of Touat.—The police have captured seven accomplies of the anarchist who attempted to shoot the Suah of Persia.

AUG, 21.—A battalion of zonawes has left Aigiers for China.—Le Temps to day publishes a telegram that the Japunese had surrounded the Dowager Empress of China, who was trying to escape with 50 millions of tacks.—Col. Marchand is to leave for China.—The stokers strike at Marsellles has terminated.

AUG, 23.—The French consul at Wusung.

stokers strike at marsetnes has terminated.

Aug. 23.—The French consul at Wusung.
China, reports an attempt to incite an insurrection at Hankow. The local police seem to have quelied the rising.

AUG. 24.—The Marseilles stevedores' strike continues, and the passenger and freight traffic of the port has been transferred to Genea. Genoa.

Genoa.

Aug. 25.—A Taku telegram says that 40 days rations have been sent to the allied troops at Pekin. A strong escort is accompanying the supplies.—Troops have been sent to Havre because the strike there is extending.

#### United States.

AUG. 20.—The Chinese government has asked President McKinley to appoint a diplomat to negotiate peace with Li-Hung-

diplomat to negotiate peace with Li-Hung-Chang.

Aug. 21.—The United States government has refused to designate a diplomat to negotiate peace with Li-Hung-Chang.—The Herardl publishes a telegram from Pekin stating that the members of the foreign legations are in good health in spite of having been on half rations for eleven days. About two thousand shells had been fired against the legations during the siege by the Boxers.

Aug. 22.—Admiral Remey telegraphs that the imperial city in Pekin had been occupied, and that the Americans and Japanese had defeated a division of Boxers near Tientsin.—Up to the 15th, in Pekin, the Americans had lost one officer and six men killed and 30 wounded.—Minister Conger telegraphs that Japanese, Russian, French, American and British troops had occupied Pekin and that the imperial family had fled to the west. No government at present exists in Pekin.—The American government has advised Li-Hung-Chang that negotiations are impossible while no government exists in China.—The Assiation of the American society telegraphs that the situation is becoming worse in the Yang-tse region and Shanghai.

Aug. 23.—From Manila it is reported that the Fihilippine Gen. Crucifixion has surrender.

Aug. 23.—From Manila it is reported that the Philippiue Gen. Crucifixion has surrender-

ed.—The government has ordered the transports with about 4,000 men for China, to go to Manila.—Yesterday a mob at Akron, Ohio, attacked the jail where a negro murderer was confined, intending to lynch him. A military force intervened and fired upon the mob, killing and wounding several.

#### Germany.

Germany.

Aug. 19. — The first German expedition landed at Taku on the 16th.

Aug. 20. — Gen. von Waldersee has left Berlin for Naples, en route for China.

Aug. 21. — The Argentine transport «Pampa» has left Hamburg for Buenos Aires with arms and munitions. (These show the sincerity of President Roca's professions in favor of peace a year or two ago.)

Aug. 23.—Germany has replied to Li-Hung-

Aug. 23.—Germany has replied to Li-Hung-Chang in terms similar to those of the United States.

Chang in terms smiller to choose of the chands States.

AUG, 24.—The remains of Baron Ketteler were to-day removed from the German legation to the Chinese cemetery in Pekin. He was buried with military honors. It was discovered that he had been shot through the head.—The German contingent reached Pekin on the 18th (too late for the Kaiser's prediction to be realized.)—Telegrams received in Berlin announce the destruction of the Protestant missions in Amoy.

Aug. 22.—The were serious disorders at Barcelona and two soldiers were gravely wounded.—The prefect of Madrid has ordered the reopening of the Circolo Mercantil, closed some time since for opposing government tax measures.

measures.

AUG. 24.—At Saragossa the conversion of catholics to protestantism has been prohibited.

—The industrial societies some time ago closed up, have been authorized to re-open.

Aug. 25.—D. Affonso, the king, has caught a cold.

#### Italy.

Aug. 19.—The naval and army expenditures of the budget have been increased by 43 millions of liras. (This will help to increase destitution and misery in Italy, and will make more anarchists.)

More anarchists.)

Aug. 20.—The Italian premier says special laws for the repression of the anarchists are

unnecessary.

Aug. 21.—Count von Waldersee has arrived at Rome.—Thirty detectives, by permission of the American authorities, are soon to leave for the United States to watch the movements of the americhists.

Aug. 22.—Count von Waldersee breakfasted to day with the King. Vesterday 27 officers of his staff embarked at Genea.

Aug. 23.—Count von Waldersee embarked at Naples yesterday.

Aug. 25.—Extensive and destructive inundations are reported from northern Italy.

Aug. 21.—The Sultan of Turkey has ordered a rigorous investigation of the recent massacre of Armenians in Sassoum. Strained relations between Roumania and Bulgaria are reported.

reported.

AUG, 22.—A Tokio dispatch says the Japanese troops occupied the imperial palace in Pekin on the 16th inst.—The Mexican government is providing for the entertainment of delegates to the Pan American congress soon to meet in Mexico.—A Sofia telegram says the situation has become tense between Buigaria and Romnania.—The betrottal of the young Queen of Holland to Prince Frederic Francis of Mecklenburg-Schwerin is announced.

AUG 23.—Provisions and munitions have been sent to the Bulgarian frontier town of Rustchuck.—The Belgian government has very properly decided not to send a contingent to China.

Aug. 24.—All the Bulgarian reserves in the Rustchuck district have been ordered under

#### Russia.

Aug. 19—Telegrams state that the Russians have occupied Chingan-pass, capturing 4 Krupp guns.

Krupp guns.

AuG. 21.—Russia demands, says a Shanghai telegram, that Chinese aggressions on the Siberian frontier shall be an object of special negotiation with China. (Better not allow it. The only safe course is to make a pool of all the grievances and allow no by-set-

tlements.)

Aug. 23.—The Russian losses in the cap-ture of Pekin were one officer and 21 soldiers killed, and a general and 108 soldiers wound-del.—At Morgen, in the province of He-loung-kiang, the Russians have captured 10 cannon kiang, the Russiand 700 carbines.

Aug. 24.—The Chinese governor of Man-churia has promised to assist the Russians in pacifying the San-sing district.

THE total losses of the British in the South African war up to July 24, were 34,350, ex-clusive of the sick and wounded in South African hospitals and liberated prisoners.

THE inventor of the safety bicycle, George Shergold, is to day 76 years old and is as poor as he was before his invention. He was a Gloucester shoemaker, and his invention appeared in 1876. Millions have been made out of the machine, but not a single manufacture remembers the man to whom they owe their wealth. A royalty of a sixpence a machine would enable the poor old shoemaker to end his days in comfort.

#### CRICKET AT ICARAHY.

BRITISH BANK 28. LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK.

Played at Icarahy on Sunday 19th August and resulted in a win for the British Bank by 42 runs. The British went in first and made 116. the principal scoring being done by McNair, 28, Morrissy 25, Jeans 18 and Robinson 15 not out, while the River Plate were all out for 74, out of which Allen made 35 and Nobrega, 12, none of the others reaching double figures.

#### BRITISH BANK.

E. S. Evill, c. Statham, b. Allen, R. McNair, l. b. w., b. Conolly, F. Morrissy, b. Francis, E. A. Roberts, b. do A. C. Wilson, c. Allen, b. Conolly, D. Andrews, b. Francis, H. Jeans, c. and b. C. Hargreaves, C. Robinson, not out C. Hay, b. C. Hargreaves, C. W. Gilfillan, run out Extras.	10 28 25 4 0 4 18 15 0 0
Total	116
Tota1	
L. AND R. P. BANK.	
E. A. Tootal, c. McNair, b. Morrissy	. 0
T E A Nobrega C. Wilson, b. do	12
A E Ridgway, C. and D. do	3
C A Conolly b. Roberts	3
C. H. Lomas, c. Jeans, b. Roberts	5
C H T Allen, c. Robinson, b. do	35
C. Hargreaves, c. Jeans, b. do	6
S. Francis, b. Morrissy	0
H. Hagreaves, b. do	3
H C Smallpiece, b. Morrissy	0
F H Statham, not out	0
Extras	7
[발생장으로 바다 바다] (1.12 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	_

# COFFEE NOTES

A contributor to the Diario Popular of São Paulo very pertinently asks how the government can negotiate with foreign governments for a reduction in their import duties on coffee when Bradi imposes such heavy export duties on that product. If the import duties check the sale of coffee then export duties must have the same effect. Last year the state of São Paulo received 129,050,7305688 from export taxes, which was almost exclusively derived from coffee. During the last eight years São Paulo has received the enormous sum of 226,550,615555 from these burdensome taxes, mossly from coffee, most of which has been paid by the planters themselves because overproduction has prevented their adding the tax to the selling price. And yet their present troubles are attributed to the prices abroad. It would appear that the most urgent propaganda just now is that of securing a reform in taxation.

THE importation of coffee at Pacific coast ports for the trade year ending June 30, 1900, were 142,501 bags, of which 137,693 bags were from Cebit America. The sales were 89,800 bags, against 93,859 bags for the previous year. Stocks in first hands, 57,887 bags, against 59,873 bags for same date in 1899.—American Grocer.

# PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Talisman contra o Dirorcio; translated from the French of Dr. Jules Guyot and published by A Lavignasse Filho & Co., 1900.

oy A Laviguasse Fino & Co., 1990.

Relatorio of Dr. João Baptista de Mello Peixoto secretary of finance of the state of São Paulo, for the year 1899. We shall take much pleasure in reproducing the statistical returns given as circumstances will permit.

given as circumstances will permit.

Café: Synopse 1804-1900; compiled by L. P.

Nunes. Broker. An exceptionally complete
and valuable statement of coffee returns for
the years 1894 to 1900, giving crop receipts,
exports with destination, stocks month by
month, monthly receipts and a table of comparisons between the average price of coffee
and exchange, which shows that they are not
voke-mates as alleged. We shall take much
pleasure in reproducing some of these tables
as our space permits.

as our space permits.

Historial Topographica e Bellica da Nova Colonia do Sacramento da Rio da Prala; from the original of Simão Pereira de Sá, edited by the Lycco Litterario Portuguez do Rio de Janeiro, and printed at the Typographia Leuzinger, 1900. One of the commemorative publications in honor of the fourth centenary of the discovery of Brazil. A work of great historical interest and an invaluable contribution to the early history of Brazil and the River Plate, and the struggle between Portuguese and Spaniards for the possession of the territory now forming the republic of Uruguay. The book is beautifully printed and is a credit to the printers.

SIX hundred Boer women and children were expelled from Pretoria in July—the middle of the winter season—and were sent into the Boer lines. Mrs. Kruger was one of the number. This is an act with which history will not deal kindly and leniently.

# THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, table of stoke quotations and sales, a sumary of the daily coffee reports and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, AUGUST 28th, 1900.

QUESTIONS having been raised as to le character and motives of our comthe character and motives of our comment last week on the report of Minister Bryan as to the possibility of obtaining a contract for supplying the Central railway with American coal, our readers will permit us to say that the said comment warrants none of the interpretations which have been attached to it. tions which have been attached to it. We did not, as alleged, reflect on the honesty and fairness of the present minister of railways and the director of the Central railway; we did not charge nor even imply that corrupt means had been employed in the arrangement of been employed in the arrangement of these contracts; we did not seek to discredit any assurance which the American minister may have received; and we were not actuated by any desire to injure or prejudice American in-terests. Our comment was a statement of fact for the information of our readers, coupled with an opinion that «there is very little chance that it (the contract) will be given to Americans." contract) will be given to Americans. facts. Two years ago a cargo of American coal was sent here, and tenders were presented for the contract. The tests were said to have been satisfactory tests were said to have been satisfactory in every respect; in fact, we were informed that the then director of the railway (Dr. F. P. Passos) discredited them because they were so much more satisfactory than he expected. The bids were likewise much under those for Cardiff coal. And yet the American tenders were thrown out and the contract was given to Cardiff coal. Last tenders were thrown out and the con-tract was given to Cardiff coal. Last year the tenders were limited to Cardiff coal, though American coal was still lower in price. The present minister of railways was then director of the Central railway, and the present direc-tor was then chief of locomotion. Their action at that time was undoubtedly beared on Director Passos' report on the based on Director Passos' report on the tenders of 1898, and unless they have found some reason for changing the opinions they then held, there is little expectation that they will admit American coal to a competition this year from which they excluded it last year. Our comment was based on this perfectly reasonable deduction, and it, is highly unjust to ourselves to suppose that any baser reasons were concealed in it. Unfortunately there seems to be a disposition in some quarters to attribute sinister and ill-tempered motives to every remark appearing in these columns—a disposition which can not fail to do us harm and to indirectly injure those commercial interests which we are all seeking to promote. We are as deeply interested in the development of American commerce as any of our critics possibly can be, and we have done more toward that object than nine-tenths of them have ever been able to do. We are not in favor of many of the methods employed to develop that commerce, it is true, but we have been opposing such methods for the last twenty years and

we have given our reasons for so doing again and again. We are not in favor of turning an American minister into a commercial drummer, nor the American legation and consulate into a samplenegation and consulate into a sample-room. If the trade is worth having, it is worth seeking in a direct and regular manner. A few good business houses in this country would do more to de-velop American trade than all the indi-rect methods that can be completed rect methods that can be employed through the medium of diplomatic and consular representatives — no matter how willing and active they may be. Were American coal owners to open an office and coal deposit here, and especially at the present moment when Cardiff coal is so high, they would very soon settle the question of supplying American coal to this market. There are hundreds of small industries that would use it, and that would very soon influence the larger contracts. It simply wants ordinary business enterprise and a little patience.

BRAZILIAN journalism suffered an irreparable loss on the 21st inst. in the death of Dr. Ferreira de Araujo, for many years editorin chief of the Gazela de Noticias. He was a man of genial personality, keen intuition and strong convictions. He wielded a trenchant pen, but a vivid sense of humor and au inexhaustible kindness of heart so influenced his work that he rarely. Intreven those whom he censured most severely. During the twenty years we have known him and his journalistic work, we have rarely found occasion to differ with his candidly expressed opinions, and never to doubt his honesty and sincerity. He was a friend on whose discretion and judgment we implicitly relied, and on more than one occasion his timely intervention and generous defence protected us against what seemed to be a threatened danger. He was a journalist who was tolerant and broadminded, but he hated cant and hypocrisy, and he had no faith in the tortuous methods so often adopted by politicians to conceal their intentions. His editorial work was a decided influence for good, and the country owes a debt of lasting gratitude to his memory for what he accomplished.

The Paiz of the 26th says that the government will soon present a project of law to congress for the regulation of operations by foreign banks in this country. To this end the minister of finance will recommend that banks operating in exchange can not accept business in deposits and discounts. Besides this exchange banks must limit their transactions to amounts proportional to their deposits and to their capital. We do not know that the said banks have failed to meet their engagements in this respect, nor that they have given cause for any fears as to their solvency and good faith, but should any such restrictions be imposed upon them they will have only themselves to blame. They have done very little of what we are accustomed to call degitimate banking business, and they have been of comparatively little assistance to commerce. On the contrary, they have operated largely in exchange, and have depended principally on such speculations for their profits. And while everyone has been condemning the speculations which have caused so much harm to us, two at least of these banks have engaged in the same business to a degree which has prevented any return of exchange quotations to a sufficiently stable rate to permit commercial transactions without the risk of large losses. We are not at all in favor of official supervision, for it will only serve to increase our difficulties, but, as we have said, should it come the banks will have only themselves to blame. Paiz of the 26th says that the govern-

# LEGISLATIVE NOTES

# PROVINCIAL NOTES

-The Bahia state assembly closed its sessions on the 25th inst.

—The public works bureau at Manáos has been reorganized, and large economies have resulted. These economies will aggregate, it is suid, 151,920; a year.

—It would seem from a Manáos telegram of the 24th inst. that the pay of public officials and employés has fallen into arrears. Con-sidering the revenue of the state, this looks

—A Montevideo telegram of the 24th says e Quarahim river, on the Rio Grande fron-er, has overflowed its banks, causing consi-erable damage at Santo Eugenio and S. João outleta.

— Public order at Antimary, A mazonas, habeen disturbed somewhat, or to the exten of giving a superintendente a beating. What for, the telegram does not say, but it may be assumed that he deserved it.

The secretary of finance of the São Paulo sare government has elaborated a project for a reorganization of the finance department by which an economy of 38,200 fa year can be realized. Let us hope that the scheme will be accepted and that even greater economies will be effected.

—On the 25th the employes of the S. Paulo railway, stevedores and cartmen at Santos went out on a strike, obliging the railway to close its goods deposit. A large police force was sent down from São Paulo the same day. The strike was still on yesterday, but the strikers were quiet.

— A Manáos telegram of the 20th inst. says a telegram has been received from Manoel de Brito stating that he had sold his concession for exploring the soil and subsoil of the Amazonian rivers for 25 millions sterling. The state assembly has recently annulled the concession—and very properly so. Such a concession implies the sale of all unsettled territory in that state.

m that state.

— A few days since a guarda on the Central railway, near São Paulo, found a counterfeit 500 reis note which two suspicions-looking individuals had 'accidentally dropped on the floor. Thinking themselves detected they ran to the platform (the doors are not locked on the Central) and jumped off the train, leaving some parcels of the same counterfeits containing about four contos of the stuff. São Paulo seems to be flooded with counterfeits of various descriptions.

descriptions.

A barbarous murder was committed in Curityba, Paraná, on the night of the 19th inst., a young man named Abel Hamvultano d'Oliveira, journalist and merchant, killing a merchant named João Bleggi, after having paid him the sum of 7,000\$. The crime was committed in Abel's own house, to which Bleggi had been invited to come for the money. Afterwards Abel conveyed the body to a lonely street in a distant part of the town. He was arrested the following day, and though he cynically denies the crime, his servant confesses that he helped to remove the body.

—Our São Paulo exchanges of the 20th

fesses that he helped to remove the body.

— Our São Paulo exchanges of the 20th inst. note the death, on his plantation at Santa Barbara, of Mr. Leroy King Bookwalter, founder of the Typographita King of São Paulo. The deceased belonged to the Bookwalter family of Ohio. U. S. A., and came to Brazil some twenty-odd years ago. He was a printer by trade, though he came here with a circus company, and for some years he followed his trade in Rio de Janeiro. He 'afterwards removed to São Paulo, where he married the daughter of one of the American settlers of Santa Barbara. He was highly successful in the management of his São Paulo printing-of-fice, and eventually bought a plantation at 8anta Barbara, to which he retired some years ago.

# RAILROAD NOTES

-During the year 1899 the Sorocabana railway used 16,530½ tons of coal.

—An extension of three years has been granted for the conclusion of the Sorocabana railway's line to Santos.

— The estimated traffic receipts of the Leo-poldina railway for the week ending 18th August were as follows, compared with the corresponding week of last year:

corresponding week or man year.	
Receipts is currency	
idem last year	439.373\$
Decrease for week	140,646\$
Equivalent in gold, this year (10 5/16	£ 12,836
idem last year (8 3/64.	
Decrease in sterling	£ 1,896
Total since January 1	£ 322,273
idem last year	£ 325,727
Decrease since Jan 1	€ 3,454

# SHIPPING NOTES

—The American gunboat «Wilmington» has finished repairing at Buenos Aires and has returned to Montevideo.

—During the month of July 92 vessels of all descriptions entered the port of Amazonas, and 91 cleared. The passenger arrivals numbered 2,969, and the departures 3,025.

— Direct steamship navigation between Hamburg and Manáos, the capital of Amazo-nas, has been inaugurated this month by the steamer «Canada,» which arrived at the latter port on the 18th or 19th inst.

— The quarantine against Paraguay at Buenos Aires was not actually raised until the 23rd, though announced some days earlier. The sanitary authorities have no thought of the losses occasioned to commerce through their arbitrary conduct.

The passengers who arrived in Rio on the 27th inst. by the Lamport & Holt steamer Hevelius from New York, Pernambuco, and Bahia, were the following: Mrs. R. B. See, Miss G. F. de Alvodiu, Mrs. H. L. Cooper, Miss Agnes and Master H. L. Cooper, Miss Agnes and Master H. L. Cooper, Miss Agnes and Master H. L. Cooper, Miss B. Chermont, N. B. Thermont, Moniz, Messrs, Alex, Hardie, Brito Meirelles, B. Chermont, N. B. Douglas, H. B. Herr and Sthird class.

S third class.

—Messrs. Lamport & Holt have now another new steamer besides the «Calderon,» which recently visited this port. The latest addition to their fleet is called the «Rossetti» and was launched July 30 at the shipbuilding vard of Messrs. D. & W. Henderson & Co., of Partick. She is 405 feet in length by 52 ft. beam and 31 ft. depth, and registers 6,500 tons. The ship has a cellular double bottom, houses on the upper deck anid-ship, for officers and engineers, telescopic topmasts for the Manchester canal traffic, and is provided with seven powerful steam winches and derricks for handling freight. The new ship is designed for the South American trade.

—On Tuesday last the Royal Mail etc.

— On Tuesday last the Royal Mail str.,

"Dambes arrived off the entrance to this port soon after midday, but did not enter because of orders to await outside the arrival of the Argentine sanitary authorities, these steamers are to meet and transfer the Argentine doctor from one to the other outside the bay so that his precious highness may not be exposed to the risks of contagion inside our port. But the Thamese had been stuck in the mud between Buenos Aires and Montevideo, which is a very pleasing and healthful occurrence, and did not appear, and the "Danubes finally came into port on Wednesday evening, after a fruitless delay of about a day and a half, not to mention the delays from Bahia down. We can not understand why these companies submit to these absurd requirements. They ought to chuck the Argentine doctors overboard and refuse to submit to any of these insane restrictions.

# LOCAL NOTES

--A Glasgow telegram of the 27th says that three cases of bubonic pest have appeared there. We venture to say that the trade of Glasgow will not be suspended on that account.

—The Ariz is complaining of the irregular delivery of that journal by the postoffice. If the Ariz can induce the postal officials to do their work promptly and with more care, it will deserve the warmest praise.

—By order of the metropolitan of this arch-diocese a new parish has been established in the city of Rio de Janeiro. The parish church is at Villa Isabel and the name of the new parish is Nossa Senhora de Lourdes de Villa Isabel.

—As the discovery of anarchist plots is the mania of the hour, and as Argentina has been heard from, we are awaiting the development of something in that line here in Brazil. Surely we are not to let Argentina take the lead of us in such matters!

—Very little attention is given now-a-days to the bubonic scare, although the sanitary doctors manage to keep the number of cases in the Paula Candido hospital somewhere in the nineties most of the time. The papers have lost all interest and are devotting less space, and even the employés of the pest are beginning to look tired of their job.

beginning to look tred of their job.

—Were The Rio News to say what Senators
Feliciano Penna and Antonio Azeredo have
recently said in the senate, there would be no
bounds to the condemnation poured upon us.
And yet we have never ventured to make
charges one half so severe, nor to condemn
those in power with more than a fraction of
the harshness that these two gentleman have
employed.

—Now that the congress of hygiene at Paris has endorsed the doctrine, which many of us have been for a long time trying to make South American governments understand, that quarantines interly fail to accomplish the objects for which they are intended, perhaps these governments will hereafter refrain from harassing business men and travellers on the pretext of preventing the spread of epidemics.

demics.

—If the President and his cabinet, or any other class of high officials or public men, enjoying large salaries and generous incomes, are able to live comfortably and without any petty annoyances from guardas, tax-collectors and other officials, does this mean that those annoyances do not exist? There are some who are absolutely free from taxes and petty impositions, who think that we are mistaken in condemning such things. They say that they have had no cause to complain (which is quite true) and have no complaints from others in regard to them (which is quite possible). Nevertheless Cese abuses and impositions exist and are causing universal complaint.

—Nearly every day the Jonal do Commercio publishes long telegrams from Buenos Aires in regard to tie intended trip of President Campos Salles. In thus persistently I hammering on this subject the Jonal is apparently actuated by the hope of being able to arouse some interest in it. We trust that it may succeed—to the extent of exciting a little sympathy for the taxparens at whose expense this useless and costly trip is to be made.

—The murderer, Deputy Frinen Machado, having petitioned for an immediate trial—perhaps with the purpose of returning to the chamber of deputies to assist in making laws for our government—the 2nd public prosecutor. Dr. Moraes Sarmento, on the 20th inst, reported against granting the petition, on the ground that the law requires him to await his turn in regular order. He has renounced his parliamentary privileges and can not therefore require exceptional treatment. In discussing the question the public prosecutors says that Machado was indicted and imprisoned on the rift inst. He has been in prison therefore only four days, while there are accused persons on trial at the present jury session who were indicted and imprisoned in Janaary, 1899. It is a curious revelation of the state of affairs in the courts when persons are kept in prison about twenty months before being tried!

—A controversy has arisen between the found do Commercio and the director general

is a curious revelation of the state of affairs in the courts when persons are kept in prison about twenty months before being tried!

—A controversy has arisen between the Jonal do Commercio and the director general missioners which are sent by the Argentine government to Brazilian ports for the purpose of ascertaining whether the proper hygienic precautions are taken in these ports on board vessels leaving for those of Argentina. The Jornal considers this investigation offensive to Brazil and thinks that it should not be tolerated by the director-general; but the latter answers that it is no business of his, since he is not required in any way to take cognisance of the action of the Argentine sanitary commissioners, which does not interfere in the least with the performance of his commercial duties and of those of his subordinates. And it may be further said that he cares little for the unfortunate individuals and companies cought between the two organizations and subjected to irritating delays and burdensome expenses.

—There is a bill before congress for adding another battalion to the police brigade. Although the minister of justice is said to favor this measure, it seems to us that the bill should be rejected, since, if it passes, it will cause an unnecessary and unjustifiable increase in the expenditure of public money. The cost of the proposed battalion is variously estimated at from 715,000\$ to go,000\$ per annum. The brigade has at present S5 officers and 2,202 enlisted men, and this number seems to be amply sufficient, especially as in some districts the greater part of the police service is performed by private watchmen. Some 30 years ago, when there were only about 600 policemen and no private watchmen. Some 30 years ago, in increase in the police force. What seems to be necessary is to give the force a more efficient organization and direction and to restrict its action to the legitimate object of repressing crime.

— Burdensome taxation and other restrictions on business are detrimental to existin

more efficient organization and direction and to restrict its action to the legitimate object of repressing crime.

— Burdensome taxation and other restrictions on business are detrimental to existing trade and constitute a formidable obstacle to the extension and enlargement of commercial relations. To remove this obstacle by combating its causes is meritorions work which a diplomat who has at heart his country's commercial interests will sedulously endeavor to stimulate. In this work, however, unaided diplomacy is almost powerless, for the official character of a diplomat prevents him from criticism in order to be effective must sometimes be severe and, should a diplomat attempt to resort to it, he might perhaps be accused of impertinent interference in the domestic affairs of the country to whose government he his accredited. Fortunately in this respect, is in many others, diplomacy can be advantageously supplemented by the press, which not being hampered by official tranmels, can freely exercise the liberty guaranteed by law to discuss this and other subjects. An able and patriotic diplomat will not willingly deprive himself of the assistance of so useful an auxiliary.

— al have been wondering remarked Mr.

not being liampeted the property of the presence of the liberty guaranteed by law to discuss this and other subjects. An able and patriotic diplomat will not willingly deprive himself of the assistance of so useful an auxiliary.

—4 have been wonderings remarked Mr. Smalwyt as he dropped in upon as yesterday, show long it would be before your esteemed contemporary would be tired of maintaining the peace. I felt sure he could not keep it up indefinitely, for I have a suspicion that he is using the News to keep down his avoirdupois. And here he is after you on a subject that he, of all men, should say nothing about! If I were having my paper printed on glazed paper at the national printing office which pays no import duty. I think I would have delicacy enough and sense enough not to cavil at those who complain because they are compelled to pay excessive duties. What do you think? But your esteemed does n't seem to appreciate these little points. He has used so much of Bernardino's embrocation, now manufactured by my old homeopathic friend Joaquim after a purely allopathic formula, that his skin no longer conveys sensations of that description. Some of these days, if I am not sally deceived, he will be assaulting Senator Azeredo for stating in the Cazela de Nolicias that the government has been extensively subsidizing the press, abroad and at homel. And there was a shocked look on Smalwyt-face which compelled us po believe that he really expected such a ridiculous blunder.

—There being complaints that Lieutenants Vinhaes, Reis Junior and Costa Mendes were not allowed to communicate with their families, friends and lawyers, the government has answered that any one may obtain permission to see the prisoners by applying to the department of marine. But the lawyers assert that such permission subject to conditions and restrictions does not enable them to conduct properly the defence of the accused and is practically equivalent to a prohibition of communication between the prisoners and their lawyers.

practicity equivalent to a paradoxer and their lawyers.

—aWould to heaven we could add that of Newsances also la Thus Minister Murtinho's Braz'n Review, in commenting on our demunciation of the abusive change in paper classification, in which we stated that book publishing will become an impossibility. We reproduce the comment, for it is unquestionably sincere. The editor of a journal published at the national printing office and by the special favor of the government, and which even then can not hold its own against The Rio News, may be pardoned for the fervent wish that the said paper might be silenced. It is not generous, but it is characteristic, and the public will smile over the simplicity of the man who gives public utterance to the wish. But, Joseph, perhaps you had better pray a little louder and a little more fervently and then perhaps your lord and patron will hear! The whole ring wants it, likewise! Beat your empty head on the floor and tell him rest, but imitate your namesake in keep-ling on the delusion that the editor of The Rio News is a very dangerous fellowand must be the province of the suppressed! It's a pretty campaign isn't it? The government of a great country with a mercenary press and a crowd of mercenary followers—all trying to smash up one small ejournal! The wonder is that they have not succeeded long ere this. But — magna est vestical and the proper size of the suppressed in the suppressed of mercenary followers—all trying to smash up one small ejournal! The wonder is that they have not succeeded long ere this. But — magna est vestical entered the control of the suppressed of the control of mercenary followers—all trying to smash up one small ejournal! The wonder is that they have not succeeded long ere this. But — magna est vestical entered the control of the suppressed elements.

#### AMATEUR THEATRICALS.

The second performance of the Icarahy amateurs at the International Club, Nictheroy, took place last Saturday evening. The clubrooms were well filled and everything passed off smoothly and to the great satisfaction of everyone present. The programme was:

#### A HAPPY PAIR.

Mr. Honeyton. Mr. E. A Tootal
Mrs. Honeyton. Miss Corina Whyte

#### To OBLIGE BENSON

Trotter Southdown (an amateur farmer).

Mr. R. Ross Napier
Lucy Southdown (his wife) Miss Whyte
Mr. Benson (a lawyer). Mr.E.A. H. Roberts
Carry Benson (his wife). Miss Saunders Ir. Meredith (Benson's pupil)...... Mr. J. H. Statham

OUR BITTEREST FOE.

cousin). Mrs. Thompson
As before the scenery was painted by Mr. W.
C. Thompson. We can not commend the
effort to maintain these performances too
highly, and we trust they may be kept up.
Some of the performers act exceedingly well,
but we do not care to discriminate.
The next performance is announced for
September 15th and will be given in aid of the
Strangers' Hospital, which is sure to draw a
crowded house.

# Business Notes

The federal custom-house at Manáos is said to be in ruins

On going in to bat a second time the British Bank scored 76 for the loss of one wicket. Evill was 26 not out, Morrissy c. Nobrega b. Ridgway o, R. McNair 44 not out.

The minister of war has now received three private offers for the purchase of old iron and unserviceable metals, which he con-siders more favorable than the various tenders made heretofore.

—A determined attack has lately been made on the defective and prejudicial analyses of Portuguese wines at the official laboratory, and with a fair chance of success. The said laboratory is a serious obstacle to trade and should be abolished.

—The Anazonas state treasury has called upon Marius Levy, representative of Floriano de Brito, to redeem the vales (?) of the Banco do Estado do Amazonas which had been received by the recebedoria of that state. What right had a public office to receive vales of a non-existent bank?

non-existent bank?

—There seems to be a fair chance for a change in the tariff on printed matter, which will give the printing offices in this country a chance to live. Under existing laws, it is much cheaper to have books printed in Europe than in Brazil, owing to the taxes imposed on paper, etc., and the costs of running such offices here.

—We hear that four important national match factories are uniting to form one com-pany, which will unquestionably be an ad-vantage in some respects.

vantage in some respects.

—A Manáos telegram of the 23rd says that the governor of Amazonas has ordered photographs to be taken of the merchandise of easy deterioration which has been landed and left exposed to the weather on the quays, piers and beaches of that city. If our Amazonian friends expect the minister to pay for the photos, they are doomed to bitter disappointment.

—When exchange goes up or down a half penny at a jump just to suit the interests of two rival banks which are struggling to inflict loss upon each other, the general public has every right to complain bitterly. It is not a legitimate function of a bank to speculate in exchange, and yet that is apparently the principal business done by some of them at the present moment.

present moment.

—At a meeting of 173 creditors of Cresta & Co., representing nearly 1,600,000\$ of indebtedness, in S. Paulo, on the 21st inst., it was resolved to accept a proposal of the insolvent frum to pay 20 % of what it owes. It is stated, however, that Dr. Autonio de Siqueira and Angelo Piorita & Co. have protested and applied for an injunction against the execution of the agreement.

-There may be some bigger thieves than the municipal officials of this capital, but they are scarce. They are like highwaymen and no one can escape them. Business has become practically a burden under their exactions, and under the incessant espionage of treasury spies and agents. And the Brazilians themselves are among those who complain londest of the exactions and blackmail levied upon them.

- Having failed to raise cash by means of a loan, the municipal government of this city a loan, the municipal government of this city is now trying to find cash to tide over some o its pressing difficulties by means of fues. An in this recourse, fines are levied arbitraril and for the most trifling causes, and ofte most injustly. Failure to comply with ne and untheard of regulations is a fruitful sour which is producing a righ barvest. But whe this source is exhausted, then what?

-The minister of finance has determined that the sale of articles at auction requires a that the sale of articles at auction requires a double stamping—a proportional stamp on the document which the auctioneer gives to the owner of the objects sold, and a goo reis stamp on each account delivered to purchasers. This looks like a gross imposition. Auction sales are forced sales and generally bring very low prices, and yet they are required to pay an excessive amount of stamp taxes.

-It is said that the minister of finance proposes to impose a fine of two to five contos on an important commercial house of this city for attaching a revenue stamp already used on a document. Of course he will specify the the fine a little more definitely than the above which is according to the report published by the Paiz. One of the chief occupations of the government now-adays is that of running down offences against the stamp tax and the imposition of excessive fines. poses to impose a fine of two to five conto

-It will be a surprise to many to learn that —It will be a surprise to many to learn that the government entertains even the slightest preference for free trade. There is not the slightest trace of free trade in the country—not even between the states. When one is compelled to pay taxes on the products of one state transported into another, and when heavy duties are levied on foreign products to protect expensively managed national factories, we are compelled to believe that no one here knows what free trade means.

-Last year was certainly not conducive to the prosperity of the Companhia Fabrica Nacional de Conservas Alimentares. The gross profits of this company amounted to only profits of this company amounted to only 48,179\$125 and were reduced by expenses to a net profit of only 9,052\$222, which is very small for a company with a capital of 220,000\$. On the 17th of July the company commenced paying consumption taxes on its manufactures expenses on this account amounted, says the president, to a sum which, had it been restained by the company, would have constituted an income at the rate 10 % per amount on the capital. No dividend was declared and the net profit was brought forward to the present year.

-The towns of Livramento and Quarahy in the state of Rio Grande do Sul seem to be losing their trade. In these towns, according to the Mercantil of Pelotas, the sales of houses that formerly did a large business now average only from 55 to 105 a day, or even less, while in the neighboring Uruguayan towns of Rivera and San Eugento houses that used to be much less important sell every day goods amounting to from 1,000 to 2,0005. This state of affairs is attributed to the harsh official measures adopted on the pretext of putting a stop to smuggling, whose effects seems to be to drive trade from the Brazilian towns to those of Uruguay. Governments may think that citizens can be treated like unruly children, but they generally find, when too late, that the children have broken away and are beyond their control. ing to the Mercantil of Pelotas, the sales of

-The directors of the Bahia commercial association propose to protest against the in-crease in the "industrius e profissões " tax in crease in the simulatinise profissors we are respect to commercial transactions. The tax was ½ per cent,, but in this year's budget it is doubled. We wonder what the national state and municipal governments will do when commerce is taxed out of existence.

-In the report of the minister of foreign affairs it is stated that on the 19th of last April the United States minister laid before the Brazilian government a dispatch from the state department comparing the burdens imposed in Brazil on imports from the United States with those imposed in the United States on imports from Brazil. The disputch suggested that the Brazilian government should instruct its uninister at Washington to proceed with negotiations for a reciprocity agreement. Subsequently, adds the uninister, the United States legation at Rio de Jaueiro made a proposal, which was subjected to the examination of the department of finance. There is a sincere desire on both sides, the uninister asserts, to arrive at a sutificatory agreement. In that case we see no reason for further delays, and we hope soon to congratulate both parties on the settlement of this long-pending negotiation.

—The Companhia Engenho Central de Ouisstate department comparing the burdens im-

-The Companhia Engenho Central de Quissaman, among whose shareholders are some of the most reputable sugar planters of the state of Rio de Janeiro, has for twenty-five times paid interest on its debentures with unfailing punctuality. It had provided money for paying interest now due on those debentures, but this money has been swallowed up in the misfortunes of the Compunhia Central do Brazil and Companhia do Compunhia do Compunhia do Compunhia Central company has consequently been obliged to request debenture-holders to wait till next month for their interest. When a company like that of Quissanan is not able to find money at any moment for meeting its current obligations, the financial situation must be very bad indeed. And yet business men are asked to endorse the policy of a government which is responsible for this situation and which by extorting from taxpayers money pressingly required for business purposes is strewing the country with wrecks. times paid interest on its debentures with un-

-Of another fibrous plant some experience was recently gained by the British consulate at Rio de Janeiro. The plant was introduced to the consulate as «Agave Americana,» but on being examined at Kew it was found to be really "Agava rigidas—the sisal hemp plant. The exhibitor proposed to collect plants existing in different parts of the country and form a plantation to yield So tons of leaves per anumn at the end of two years, provided that parties could be formed to contract for the purchase of this quantity at a price representing, at the exchange of Sd. per mifreis, 440 to \$\int\_{5}\$0 per ton! The valuation in London of the specimen submitted was \$\int\_{6}\$1 to \$\int\_{1}\$8 per ton. In this case it is evident that the exhibitor was uninformed as to both nature and value of the article he was dealing with; but at the same time the price demanded suggests that agricultural work in Beazil, in connection with productions not comprised in the usual routine, must be a very costly affair. Our consult has received many inquiries respecting ramie, but cannot learn that the plant usually so designated — "hoehmeria nivea" grows in Brazil at all. The "gomphocarpus fruticusos," which has a fibre similar to that of ramie, occurs, but exhaustive tests made in Great Britain have proved the staple of this fibre to be too short for textile purposes,—

—\*If you intend going into business,\* says being examined at Kew it was found to be

-«If you intend going into business,» says Smith, efirst provide yourself with an abundance of surplus capital for the purposes of paying taxes and fines. Then hire half a dozen robust and intelligent citizens to wade through the many volumes of tax regulations (otherwise known as the gospel according to (otherwise known as the gospel according to S. Joaquim) and inform you what is lawful and what is unlawful. You will probably have to repeat this operation several times, for many of your men must be expected to die from the effects of this unwholesome work and others will become mental and physical wrecks. So you will have to pension their families and hire others. After having ascertained what is lawful and what is unlawful take precious good pains to refrain from doing either. But, whether you do anything whatever or absolutely refrain from doing it, don't be so foolish as to nourish the absurd hope of escaping fines. On the contrary wisely prepare for this contingency by hiring another laif dozen of the most active and able-bodied citizens you can find. You will be able to keep them all busy in paying your fines and taxes, and, if any of them happen to think that they are stepping into sinecures, it won't be long before they are thoroughly undeceived. I have just learned that a merchant on Rus day list and the substitution of the contrary wise measurement of the substitution of the sub S. Joaquim) and inform you what is lawful

18 Trieste Saloniq

Saloniqu Odessa Smyrna Marseill Odessa Smyrna Saloniqu Coustan Barcelor

21 Havre I

Elsewhere .

Coastraise Aug. 18 Souther

—We are pleased to see that the local press is at last beginning to display some interest in the misfortunes of the business community. In the Gazela de Noticias of the 20th there is a leader in which it is acknowledged that business men have a right to complain of being deprived of the capital which they have slowly accumulated by many years of toil. Unfortunately the Gazela limits its view to the deleterious fluctuations in exchange, which have recently contributed to aggravate the situation. If the Gazela will make at thorough examination of the question, it will find that these fluctuations are the result of the weakened and depressed financial situation of the country, whose business community is so overburdened with taxes and fines and so hampered by vexatious, absurd and tyrannical regulations that it has become almost impossible to do a legitimate business in Brazil. In extorting money from the community with reckless disregard of the latter's interests, exchange speculators are merely imitating the government. And in extenuation of their conduct there is to be said much that cannot be justly alleged in the latter's defence. Governments are supposed to represent the communities under their jurisdiction and consequently their moral obligation to respect the interests of those communities is much greater than that of speculators, who, deprived by circumstances, which are not of their creation and which, indeed, they are powerless to create, of the faculty of acquiring wealth by legitimate methods, endeavor to enrich themselves by making use of the means which those circumstances have placed within their reach. Without wishing to shield any one who is in any degree responsible for the misfortunes of the business community we think that censure should fall most heavily upon those who are most to blame.

# FINANCIAL NOTES

-The minister of finance burned another thousand contos of paper currency on Saturday

—President Campos Salles asked for a special appropriation of 308.8258121 for settling the accounts between the official telegraph burean and various foreign telegraph com-

panies.

—The São Paulo state government has resolved to open a supplementary credit of 1,200,000 for epublic relief.» This is to pay in part for the pleasure of letting sanitary speculators have their own way.

have their own way.

—President Campos Salles has signed the bill making a special appropriation of 7.1.—
9108750 for work on the fort of Lage. He has also signed the bill for a special appropriation of 200,0005 for ascertaining the source of the river Javary.

—The governor of Annazonas has signed the bill voted by the state legislature for contracting a foreign or internal loan of 26,000,000\$ in currency or £1,000,000 in gold. If the goose that lays the golden eggs doesn't die, it will certainly not be for want of efforts to kill it.

—We understand that there are some persons

certainly not be for want of efforts to kill it.

—We understand that there are some persons who are angry with *The Rio News* for not praising the government's financial policy. In the time of the encithanento we incurred the displeasure of the same persons by persistently refusing to consider that period an era of unexampled prosperity. We have long since been forgiven for our former offence and we by no means despair of obtaining forgiveness for that of which we are now guilty.

—It is a pity that period.

guilty.

—It is a pity that partizan controversy is serving to conceal the true state of the Bahia treasury. That reckless expenditure has served to exhaust the revenues of that state and to create financial complications of a serious character, no one can doubt, but so it did in the state of São Paulo under the administration of Governor Campos Sales. But rigid economy and honest administration have since contributed to greatly improve the finances of São Paulo, and will, we feel sure, do the same for Bahia.

finances of São Paulo, and will, we feel sure, do the same for Bahia.

—I can call spirits from the vasty deep.a—And so can I, and so can any man. But will they come when you do call for them? » Deputy Pereira Reis has introduced a bill for an internal loan of 300,000,000 at 5 % interest for the purpose of redeeming treasury notes. Any other deputy could have introduced the same bill, and congress, if it chooses, can vote it; but will the loan be taken by the public? Even in 1897, before the credit of the country had suffered from the present government's arbitrary treatment of creditors and before the resources of the country had been depleted, as they now are, by exorbitant taxation, it was found difficult to float a loan of 60,000,000 at 6 %.

—The Amazonian goose that lays golden eggs seems to have been, if not killed, at least very severely wounded. The receipts of the Amazonas state revenue office have dwindled from 5,79,507,5002 in January to 368,308,275 in July. The following is a statement of the receipts for seven months:

January	5,795,967\$002
February	4,082,488\$646
March	1,885,352\$410
April	1,555,566\$458
May	1,512,934\$769
June	699,223\$698
July	368,308\$215

Total ..... 15,899,841\$198 Unfortunately there is very little to show for the large sums that have been collected and spent in the last few years.

## COMMERCIAL.

	Rio de Janeiro, August 28th, 1900.
Par valu	e of the Brazilian milreis (1\$000),
	gold 27 d.
do	of the Brazilian milreis (1\$000)
	in U. S. coin at \$4.86,65 per &
	1 stg 54 75 cts
do	\$1,00 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold. 1\$827
do	of & 1 stg. in Brazilian gold \$ 890
uo.	
Bank ra	te of exchange, official, on London
	to-day 10 1/8 d.
Present	value of the Brazilian mil reis
	(gold)
Present	value of the Brazilian mil reis
	(paper) 375 rs. gold
Present	value of the Brazilian mil reis
	in U. S. coin at \$4.80 per &
	1 stg 20. 25 C.
malus .	of \$1.00 (\$4.80 per £ 1, str. in
Value (	Brazilian currency (paper) 4\$880
Value o	f & 1 sterling 23\$703

#### EXCHANGE.

Aug. 20—The market remained unsettled, quotation being changed according to more or less active demand; business was principally due to speculation

Official quotations on Lo	ndon wer	e:
Bank bills	opening closing opening closing	10 10 1/16 10 10 1/16 10 1/16 10 1/8-10 3/16

Aug. 21.—The market showed a slight change in quotations but none in business.

Official quotations on Lo		
Bank bills Private bills	closing	10 10 1/16 10 5/16—10 11/32 10 1/8—10 3/16 10 1/6

Aug. 22.—Rates weakened again today after the slight rise yesterday; there was a fair amount of business reported.

Official quotations on Lo	ndon wer	e as follows:
Bank bills Private bills	opening closing opening	10 1/4 — 10 5/16, 10 1/8 10 3/8 10 1/8
Official value of the mil	reis 370-3	82 reis gold.
Aug. 23.—No change in business was limited.	the tender	icy of the marke
The efficial quotations	n Loudon	were:

Bank bills  Private bills	closing	10 -10 1/8 10 -10 1/16 10 5/32 10 3/32-10 1/8
Official value of the mil	reis 370-3	75 reis gold.

Ang. 24.—There was still he and business was stagnant.

Bank	hills.		opening	10	
			closing	10	
Deiva	te bill	s	opening	10	1/8
	) h		closing	10	1/16

Aug. 25.—Rates were weak during the morning but steadied in the afterneon and closed firm; liquidations produced important business.

losing 10 1/4-10 5/32 pening 10 1/16 losing 10 316-10 1/4 s 308-370 reis gold.

#### MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 28th August, 1900

# Exports.

Coffee. — A slightly increased amount of business was realized last week, the reported sales being some bags against 4,000 bags in three copies receipts were sales being some bags and the shipments right law being a being

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.

		Rio N. 7 per arroba	Reported sairs .	Average per 10 kilos
Aug.	20	11\$600-11\$800	10,000 bags.	7\$200
	21	11 400	5,000 ,,	7 100
	22	11 400-11 500	12,000 ,,	7 200
	23	11 600	15,000 ,,	7 200
.,	24	11 700-11 900	9,000 ;,	7 300
,,	25	11 800-12 000	8,000 .,	7 400
			ur last report b	ave heen .

# 50,562 hags for the United States 16,035 ... Europe 3,500 ... Cape of Good Hope 929 ... River Plate, etc. 835 ... Coastwise

71,911 bags.

The following ships sailed with coffee last v United States :

A 110	18	New Orleans Br. str. Volage
zng.	10	New York Br. str. Roman Prince
	20	New York Br. Str. Noman I . Ince
	22	do Germ. str. Capri
		Baltimore Amer. bk. D. Pedro II

News District Control of the SC		
	40.0	u
Germ. str. Byzanz	4,818	
ie do	375	
do	375	
do	125	
es Fr. str. Les Albes	7,123	
do	1,513	
do	1,313	
ie do	1,000	123
tinople do	750	1000
1a do	100	-
r. str. Parahyba	2,250	182
& South'ton Br. str. Thames	2,653	
izo Br. str. Luzitania	50	
late do	569	133
Fr. str. Bretagne	1,523	100
Commence of the		,
n ports str. Itaituba	1,576	

The receipts for the past week were 91,517 bags against 78,543 bags for the previous week and 64,752 bags for the week before.

Brokers' quotations, according to New-York types

No. 6	Aug. 25	Aug. 18	
	12 000	11 600	
š::::	11 500	11 200	
9	11 000	10 Soo	

The stock was estimated this morning at 210,387 bags according to the *format do Commercio*, and 770,033 bags according to one of our prominent brokers. The Santos stock is reported at 792,010 bags.

# Daily receipts and shipments of coft

Receipts at Santos bags			Exchange on London			:		Average quot. No. 7. N. Y.	Stock 185,949 19	Total shipments bags	:	" Michigan "		Cape	" Europe			Receipts bags 9,360 1		Aug. 19 A	
	56,262 44	_	-		8 % 6 8	-	11\$Sco 11		195.246 197.732				629			3 155		18,632 14	,	Aug. 20 Au	-
791,520 803,460	44-554 50,00	-	-4		8 5% C. 8 5%		11\$400 11\$500			13,220								14.700 14,5/0		Aug. 21 Aug. 22	
50 808,920			0				000\$11			4								0 9,00		22 Aug. 23	
517,420	40,349		500	10 d.	5 % C.	117500	113000		204,210	201.00	13.047	50			550	1.048	11,399	Catata		Aug. 24	
030,300	00.00	21.12	50 C.	10 d.	8 1/8 6.	0000011	125000		.90,000	106 105	17.208	700			400	7.729	0,519	200	0 102	Aug. 25	
				:							236,465	8,195		21.2	15.530	73,241	Section.	920	271.721	Since Aug. 1	Lotals
				•							400,912	20,5,00		10.703	15,930	125,000	-0-1	210 121	454.465	since July t.	

### Imports.

Flour.— No arrivals since our last. The market is very quiet and stocks are heavy. Dealers only buy-ing for their immediate wants. The quotations for the week were as follows:

Trieste	nominal.
Richmond 1st	(1)
do 2nd	2018 (1 <del>4-14)</del> 33-38-38-38
Baltimore 1st	305000-315000
do 2nd	20 000 - 30 000
Western and Interior	25 000-29 000
River Plate	24 000-26 000
Local Mills	29 000-30 000

Codfish.-The Hevelius brought 250 tubs from New

York, and the Amazonas 775 cases and to bales from Hamburg. Brokers prices are unchanged.

Lard.—The receipts were too cases from New York by the Hewlins. We quote at 720 reis per pound

wholesale.

Pork.—Only 25 cases arrived by the Hevelius from
New York. Prices are nominal.

Rice.—The Hanna Heye brought 35,800 bags from

Rice, "The Hanna Heye brought 35,500 tags from Rangton and the Amazona 300 from Hamburg. The wholesale price is 105500 per bag of 60 kilos. White Plue.—Reccipts nil. Market unchanged. Pitch Plue.—No artivals. We hear that sales to arrive were transacted from \$50. 25 to \$50 per 1.000 feet. Spruce Plue.—No receipts. Brokers, quote at

Rosin.—The arrivals were 750 barrels by the He-velius from New York. There were no changes in

prices.
Turpentine.—Receipts nil. Quotations unchanged.
Cement.—No arrivals. Prices unchanged.
Indian Corn.—No receipts. Market nominal.
Bran.—No entries. We quote from 35700 to 4500
per bag of 40 kilos wholesale.
Hay.—No arrivals. Market unchanged.
Coal.—Last week arrivals were only 5.091 tons by
the Woodbridge from Cardiff.

Pernam	buco and Maceió	155\$000-160\$000
	nd Aracajú	125 000-130 000
Campos		
Angra	and Paraty	155 000-160 000
Parahy	ba	130 000-140 000
leohol of	36 to 38 deg	230 000-250 000
ditto	40 deg	260 000-250 000

# SHIPPING NEWS.

# ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

ARSEILLES.—It. bk. Vergine della Guardia; \$43 tons; Assante; 74 ds; tiles to order. AUG. 25.

RANGOON.—Germ. bk. Hanna Heye; 1,324 tons; Siemers; 136 ds; rice to order.

#### DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

AUGUST 23.

TOCOPILLA. - Br. sp. Carnavon Bay; 1795 tons; Griffiths; ballast.

BALTIMORE, -Amer. Bk. D. Fedro; II 465 tons; Kiehne; coffee.

SANDY HOOK.-Br. sp. Lizzie Burrill; 1185 tons; Spurr;

NEW YORK. NEW ORLEANS	-50 cents and 5 % primage per bag of coffee.
ANTWERP: BREMEN. ROTTERDAM HAMBURG. LIVERPOOL.	-35 shillings and 5 % primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

COPENHAGEN.—37 shillings, 6 d. and 5 % pr. ton of 1,000 kilos.

GENOA. 1,000 Kinos.

GENOA. 1,000 Kinos.

1-q0 frames and to olo primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

BORDEAUX.—10 frames and to olo primage per ton of 900 kilos. of 900 kilos.

3-35 frames and 10 % primage per ton of 900 kilos.

4-45 shillings and 5 % primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

-30 shillings and 5 % primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

-50 shillings and 2 ½ % primage per ton. P. ELIZABETH. PORT NATAL. EAST LONDON. DELAGOA BAY. MOSSEL BAY. -57 shillings, 6 d. and 2 ½ % primage

MONTEVIDEO. 1-35000 per bag of 60 kilos, and 65000 B. AIRES. 1 per barrel of 75 kilos.

ANTWERPGerm. str. Trier	3,500	bags of	coffee	
RIVER PLATE Span, str. Mexico	215	barrels	do	
BORDEAUXFr. str. La Plata	1,250	bags	do	
HAMBURGGerm, str. Amazonas	1,000	do	do	
GENOAIt. str. Perseo	250	do	do	
GENOAIt. str. Venezuela	5,087	do	do ·	
GENOAIt. str. Città di Genova	1.375	do	do	
GENOAIt. str. Duca di Galliera.	500	do	do	
MARSEILLESFr. str. Bretagne	450	do	do	
HAVREFr. str. Paranaguá	750	do	do	
NEW YORKBr. str. Horrox	12,000	do	do	

#### Vassals Aflost & Chartered for Rio

Auriga	Brunswick	
Angara	New York	-
Craig more	Swansea	7 - L
Charles Dickens	Pensacola	-
Clackmannanshire	I,eith	-
Colony	Cardiff	
Ethelbryhta (str.)	I,eith	30000-
Falls of Afton	Hull	18 July
Grace Deering	Portland	- 3
Good News	Baltimore	16 July
Glenville	Paspebiac	21 July
Lorraine	Rangoon	25 Apr.
Morning Star	Perce	6 July
St Croix	Savannah	-
Scottish Isles	Cardiff	_
Serita	Port Natal	26 July
Sherryvore (str.)	Rangoon	21 July
Toxleth	Cardiff	
Varb 'str !	Cardiff	

#### Arrivals of foreign steamers.

DATE	NAME	FROM	CONSIGNED TO
21 22 22 22 23 23 23 23 25 26	S. Agustin Bretagne Danube Karthago Woodb'dge Wenrside Orellana Thames Malange Amazonas Flaxman Stolberg	Southa'pton 19ds Hamburg 21 ds. Cardiff 29 ds. Cape-Town 33 ds. Valparaiso 17 ds. River Plate 5 ds. Santos 23 hs. Hamburg 21 ds.	O. Antunes & Co. C. J. Cazaly T. Wille & Co. Wilson Sons & Co Order Wilson Sons & Co

# Departures of foreign steamers.

DATE	NAMB	FOR	CARGO
20 20 21 22 22 23 23 24 24 24	San Agustin Roman Prince Les Alpes Parahyba Capri Bretagne Thames Orellana Maristow Danube Karthago Malange	Liverpool* New York Marseilles* Havre New York River Plate Southampton* Liverpool* Galveston River Plate Santos Havre* New York	Sundries, do do do In transit Sundries do Ballast. In transit do Sundries

\*Calling at intermediate ports.

August	28tl	1, 19	00.]				
Foreign sa Rio de J			in th	e por h, 1900	of	6 (	2redi
NAME		ARRIVED	FROM		GNERS	50 1	Javot Repu
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sp. Karoobk. Gazellesp. Valkyriesp. H. Queenbk. Metropolis sp. Largiemor bk. Principali sp. Latimerbk. Galenasp. Scot. Hills.	1938 J	une 8 C	ardiff Portland ardiff. Philadel	W. S	Sons Co. rder Coal Co. rder.	250	Aug
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sp. S. Minstrel sp. Latimer	1649	90	Cardiff	Braz	CoalCo. ransit CoalCo.		
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	Miscellaneous.		for ist
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21 100 <b>l</b>	do 1897 (reg.)	1,000	Grande,
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	Commercio	190\$00	
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	Cotton mills.		ا ا
150	Progresso Industrial	100\$0	
200	Minas de S. Jeronymo Oeste de Minas (37 ½ % %)	27\$0	00
700 250	V. F. Sapucahy	. 18 5	00
	Miscellaneous.	. 88\$0	000
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1	Aug. 25.		
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0 14	Apol. Estado do Rio		
	Republica		\$500
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00	Cotton mills.		
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00	o U. Sorocabana-Ituana	1	4\$000 3 500
	oo do do		3 307
000	66 S. Christovão	1	32\$000
	Miscellaneous.  Melhoramento no Brazil		18\$000
000	450 Melhoramento no Brazil		17 750 17 500
		- 	
	and the contract of the contra	S. PAUI. ellers. 90 <b>\$</b> 000	buyers
'	Constructor e Agricola 10	00 000	=
	Credito Real da Carteira H		100 000
	Mercantil de Santos	40 000	131 000
\$000	" União de S. Carlos (all paid).	=	90 000
	União de S. Paulo (all paid).	67 000	60 000
	Cia Agua e Luz	=	200 000
\$000	Argos Paulista	=	6 000
\$000	Gaz de S. Paulo	=	
2	" Italo Paulista	115 000	25 000
S\$000	,, Methoramentos de Brotas	_	86 000 232 000
8 500	,, Mogyana (all paid)idem (at 30 days)	234 000	232 000
6\$000	". Paulistaidem (at 30 days)	240 000	233 000 35 000
30 75	Stupakoff	=	95 000
95	"Telephonica	90 000	70 000
3\$000	" Viação Paulista		
76	THE PARTY A MERICO		

# PERNAMBUCO.

6 58000; Mascavados 3500 @ 3800; Brutos seccos 5 3800; Brutos mellados 21700 @ 38000; Ketames 6 28300.

1011.—The prospects for the next crop are decibetter, as although the sertia yield will prove recent rains have reached other localities where the planted, and hopes are now entertained for ture which until lately did not exist. ries have fallen off and transactions have been all scale.

un scaue.

Hor the United States ports.

Aracajá shipments of sugar from 1st September 1899

Pernams, at which figure some lots changed to 30th June 1990:

reals.—The foregoing remarks apply with still er force to these articles of consumption, and access look forward to a fairly good harvest of the consumption, the construction of the cons

220				Timber	8	24	No una Paletre and P Alegre
66	: :	8,600	302	16,135	goo	3.314	rio and Sautos
220		10,585	2,764	15,164 10,492	2,628 2.0	8,381	Rio and Santos Rio Grande, Pelotas and P. Alegre
Pipes Figure	Brls	Bags	Bris	Bags	Bales	Bags	1900
		MASCAVADOS	VIIITES	SUGAR, WHITES	N ON	COTTON	PORTS
		MASCAN SUG.	VIUTES	SUGAR, V	FON	сотт	

Freights.—No charters have recently been effected here excepting a small vessel to load coffee at Rio, for Cape-Town; and business has been solely confined to timited shipments constitues and to Liverpool. Brit. str. Javenor. filled up here and at out ports for Liverpool, and the Brit. str. Explorers is now about to load for same quarter. There will be very little doing this month, but in the following one I expect to see a demand for handy sized sailing vessels to load sugar for the United States ports.

Arracqia shipments of sugar from 1st September 1800

Brazilian ports Foreign. ,,	316.560 bags = 18,710 tons 9,850 " = 582 "
	326,410 bags= 19,292 tous
6/1900 Stock in Aracaji	1 32,000 » 🔫 1,892 »

Crop in the State of Sergipe for 1900/1901 is estimated 1 580,000 bags sugar equal to 34,285 tous.

358,410 bags= 21,184 tons

	641,900	91,267	268,033	70.378		
T	1		000	5	225	River Plate
	:	4.032	650			Southampton
7	:	:	: 1	456		St. Petersburg
	, :			2,900	:	Lisbon, openio
	1,140	193	•	15,550	10,365	Tichen Oporto Bremen and Hamburg
	31,502		20	46,778	14.955	United States
	256,220	:	:	:	:	Brazit
	353,038	87,042	267,383	13,669	67,992	Northern and Southern ports of
Bris	Bags	Erts	Bags	Bales	Bags	
\\A	MASCAVADOS	SHTIES	SUGAR, WHITES	ON	COTTON	DESTINATION

"Facts are chiels that winna ding"

A. & B. MACKAY, GLASGOW

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ROSARIO:-CALLE SANTA FE, 980. ROSARIO:-CALLE SANTA FE, 960.
NEW YORK:-19, BEAVER STREET.
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HAVRE:-RUE VICTOR HUGO, 136.
ANTWERP!-COURTE RUE DES CLAIRES, 12.
AMSTERDAM:-JACOS VAN CAMPENSTRAAT, 49c EUSE TATU, C.-M.

REFLIN, C.-HELIGEGEISTSTRASSE, 3-9.

HAMBURG --ALTERWALL, 76.

MANNHEIN --F 3, NO. 1.

OANZIG --GR, KRAMERGASSE, 4.

PRAGUE: --NEAZANNAGASSE, 13.

GRÜNN --FROMLICHERGASSE, 23.

VIENNA, I.-HOHENSTAUFENGASSE, 4.

BUDAPST, V-MARIA-VALERIEGASSE, 12.

GRÄLA --STADN GOLEGOL 2.

ZURICH --POSTSTRASSE, 2.

# Stocks and Bonds and Joint Stock Companies --- August 27th.

Emission	C	rculation	18	Public Funds			Nominal Value	Last Quotation buyers sellers
506,595,300\$ 60,000,000 10,900,000 31,000,000 31,000,000 13,185,000 13,193,000 5,000,000 10,000,000 10,000,000 10,000,00		483,647,700\$  60,000,000 119,650 111,584,500 22,035,500 17,500,000 13,193,000 4,533,200 4,533,200 4,500,000 5,000,000 500,000 22,459,600 514,800 400,000	1000	Stock 5 %   Currency (apolices)   Currency	), 6 º/o. 10. 10.		1,000\$ S00\$, 200\$ 1,000 1,000\$ S00\$, 200 1,000\$ S00\$, 200 1,000\$, 500 Fig. 500 1,000\$, 500 1,000\$ Fig. 500 1,000 1	869500 - \$70500 831 000 - \$32 000 975 000 - 985 000 -2,900 000 -1,930 000 -1,935 000 -350 000 -530 000 -830 000 -405 000 - 410 000 920 000 - 152 000 - 154 000
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par		Paid	Reserve Fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
20,000,000 16,000,000 14,000,000 18,000,000 18,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 10,000,000 10,000,00	100,000 80,000 120,000 40,000 45,000 45,500 45,500 45,500 505,731 100,000 50,000 50,000 50,000 115,000 50,000 50,000 50,000 50,000 50,000 50,000	94.000 60.0000 20,000 all 20,000 all 30,000 all all all all all all all all all	200\$ 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200	Commercial do Rio de Janeiro. Commercio. Commercio. Commercio. Commercio. Commercio. Commercio. Credito Movel. Credito Marail. Credito Marail. Depositos e Descontos. Funcionarios Publicos. Hypothecario do Brazil. Lavoura e Commercio. Nacional Brazileiro. Rio do Marail. Commercio. Nacional Brazileiro. Rio e Matto Grosso. do 2nd series. Rura E Hypothecario. Com. e Industria de S. Paulo. Coredito Real de Minas octres. Credito Real de Minas cotres. Credito Real de Minas cotres. Credito Real de S. Paulo Lavradores S. Paulo Lavradores S. Paulo. Mercantil de Santós S. Paulo. União de S. Paulo.	200\$ 200 80 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200	4 con coeff 3,180,000 1,645,000 1,760,000 1,970,000 1,900,000	\$500. Jan. 1900   \$400. ditto 1900   \$400. ditto 1900   \$400. Jan. 1892   \$400. Jan. 1895   \$400. Jan. 1895   \$400. Jan. 1895   \$400. Jan. 1896   \$400. Jan. 1896   \$400. Jan. 1900   \$400. Jan.	200\$000— 20\$1000 199 0000— 192 000 9 5000— 110 000 3 000— 5 000 11 000— 5 000 11 000— 110 000 130 000— 170 000 130 000— 170 000 120 000— 20 000 122 000— 255 000 122 000— 255 000 123 000— 13 5 000 134 000— 135 000 154 000— 135 000
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Railways	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
\$,500,000 \$,000,000 \$12,000,000 \$20,000,000 \$62,000,000 \$10,000,000 \$1,600,000 \$20,000,000 \$12,500,000	\$50,000 \$00,000 100,000 100,000 310,000 — 100,000 5,000 100,000 62,500	all all all 33,525 266,475 10,000 all all 5,400 all	£ 10 100\$ 200 200 do do 100 do 200 200 200 200 do	Leopoldina. Minas de S. Jeronymo. Macañe e Campos. Musca de Campos. Musca de Campos. Musca de Campos. do deste de Minas. do do Quilombo. do União Sorocabana-Itauna. União Vajenciara Sapucajy. Tocantina e Araguaya. do	200 100 200 100 200 75 20 100 80 200 40 200 200 200 200 55	51,985\$ 65,000 2,901,489	2\$000 Feb. 1900 int. Sept. 93 int. Jan. 92 6 % June, 92 6\$500, Feb. 86	3 000- 25 000- 3 000- 13 000- 2 500- 18 000- 19 000- 4 250-
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Tramways	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
2,500,000\$ 6,000,000 700,000 14,000,000 13,000,000 3,000,000 900,000	25,000 30,000 7,000 70,000 60,000 15,000 8,000	all all all all 59,300 all all	100\$ 200 100 200 200 200 100	Carioca Carris Urbanos. Corcovado (and Hotel) Jardim Botanico. S. Christovão Villa Izabel Pernambuco	200 100 200 200 200 200 200 100	168,732 6,971 642,448\$ 105,899\$ 32,469	1\$500. July 91 3 000, May 1900 5 000, Jan 199 5 c <sup>10</sup> June 99 4 000, Feb. 1990	80\$000 155\$000— 198 000 131 000— 140 000 80 000—
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Far	Steamships	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
1,000,000 28,000,000 5 000,000 673,400 1,000,000	5,000 140,000 25,000 3,367 5,000	all all all all 2,750	200 200 200 200 200	Rsperança Maritima Lloyd Brazileiro Navegação Costeira S. João da Barra e Campos Sul Paulista	200	350,000\$	9\$000, Jan. 1900 10 000, Feb. 1900	2\$300— 2\$300— — 300 000
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Cotton Mills, etc.	Pai	t Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
10,000,000\$ 1,400,000 5,000,000 6,000,000 6,000,000 6,000,000 6,000,000	50,000\$ 12,000 30,000 30,000 30,000 20,000 2,500 4,000 4,000 7,500 20,000 4,500 1,600 1,600 11,000 11,000		2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 200	America Fabrii Botalogo (aniagem) Brazil Industrial. Carioca. Confança Industrial. Confança Industrial. Confança Industrial. D. Izabel. Fabrii Paulistana Industrial Mineira. Magéense. Manufactora Fluminense. Petropolitana. Progresso Industrial. Rink (Woolens). Santa Luzia. S. Santa Luzia. S. João. S. Pedro de Alcantara.	20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 2	279,979 279,979 46,373 46,373 150,000 741,927 284,002 28,402 200,000 28,277 00 144,143 21,693 00 639,889	10\$000— Jan. 1900 7 000— Aug. 90 7 000— Aug. 1900 4 000— Jan. 1900 12 000— ditto 1900 10 000— ditto 1900 10 000— Jan. 1900 11 000— Jan. 1900 10 000— ditto 1900 10 ditto 1900 10 ditto 1900 17 0/o—Aug. 99	178\$000— 190\$00  17 000— 25 00  170 000— 185 00  150 000—  150 000—  150 000—  150 000—  150 000—  170 000—  170 000—  150 000—  150 00—  150 00—  150 00—  150 00—  150 00—  150 00—  150 00—
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Insurance	Pa	id Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quolation
3,000,000 3,000,000 2,000,000 4,000,000 2,500,000 2,000,000 2,500,000 2,500,000 2,500,000	15,000 3,000 10,000 20,000 8,000 2,500 10,000 10,000 12,500 10,000	all all 9.735 10,000 4,000 all all all all all	200 1,000 200 200 500 1,000 200 100 200 200	Alliança. Argos Fluminense. Bonança. Confiança. Fidelidade. Garantia. Geral. Indemnisadora. Previdente. Prosperidade.	1	300,000\$ 300,000\$ 15,584 20 200,000 80 366,374 00 252,000 20 400,000 20 400,000 20 500,000 20 150,120	1\$000, July 97 25 000, Jan. 1900 1 500, ditto 99 3 000, ditto 190 7 000, ditto 190 8 000, ditto 190 2 000, ditto 1900 1 000, ditto 1900 1 000, ditto 1900 1 500, ditto 1900	355\$000— 370 00 — 6 0 5 000— 42 0 145 000— 40 0 19 000— 20 0 70 000— 17 000—
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Pas	And the second	Pa	id Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotatio
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