

THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPTEMBER 4TH, 1900.

NUMBER 36

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

WEST COAST ITEMS.

—Another ministerial crisis is anticipated in Chili.

—The last census of Chili gives that country a population of 3,111,085 inhabitants.

—From Santiago it is telegraphed that the officers and chiefs implicated in the arsenical frauds in Chili will be suspended. And will this be their only punishment?

—It is reported from Terni that various Chili officers have been insulted and stoned there while visiting a sugar estate on the Peruvian frontier. The hotel-keepers are also refusing to entertain them.

—A French-Belgian syndicate is said to have offered to open four diagonal avenues in Lima, Peru, 32 metres wide and with five-story edifices on each side, at a cost of about a thousand millions francs.

—The Santiago press affirms that there will be an adjournment of the Pan American congress, which it characterizes as a victory for Chilean diplomacy. But what has Chili to gain by such an adjournment?

—The Chilean minister at Sucre has presented a note to the Bolivian government, denying that Bolivia has any right to a port on the Pacific coast inasmuch as Chili has a right to the section of coast in question by virtue of her victory in 1879. Chili evidently does not understand her opportunity, for she is driving Bolivia into an alliance with Peru and Argentina.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—A Montevideo telegram of the 28th ult. says that it is now known that a conspiracy existed for the assassination of President Cuestas and Vice-President Battle y Ordonez on the 25th.

—The Southern Cross hears that the British remount commission will remain for some time in Argentina, with the object of purchasing horses for South Africa and other countries.

—The Santa Fé provincial government (Argentina) has decided to send five young men to the United States to learn farming with the view of returning as professors of the same to their country.

—The Southern Cross of August 24 says that 100,000 frozen wethers have been shipped to England during the last seven months, and at present the freezing establishments are hard at work day and night.

—The Argentines have helped to defeat the Boers and crush the independence of the two Boer republics during the last ten months, by selling to the British government 24,000 horses at £ 6 a head, or an aggregate of £ 144,000.

—A café after the style of those existing in Rio de Janeiro has been established at Buenos Aires. We very much doubt whether it can be made sufficiently popular to insure success. The Argentines will find ceaseless gossip over black coffee rather slow.

—A telegram of the 24th says the police of Cordoba, Argentina, have discovered an anarchist conspiracy to burn the churches and convents of that city and to destroy the printing-office of the *Diario Catolico*. It is probably nothing worse than an effort to explore the prevailing sensation.

—We learn from Buenos Aires that Miss Eames, the present matron of the British Hospital there, resigns her position there on the 31st inst., and Nurse Millar has been appointed acting matron. The committee of management propose to make some fitting acknowledgment of the services which Miss Eames has rendered to the hospital. —Montevideo Times, Aug. 19.

—The Rosario correspondent of the *Southern Cross* complains of the arbitrary and illegal retention in military service of the last conscripts. They were to serve for a period of three months, and were entitled to their discharge last month, but the authorities have decided to keep them until the end of the year. These abuses of authority will some day lead to serious trouble.

—A Rio Janeiro telegram says that Mr. Thompson, the manager of the London and River Plate Bank, has been much congratulated on his escape from an assault by a group of excited individuals. No further explanation is vouchsafed of the incident in question. —Montevideo Times, Aug. 23. [We are quite in the dark about the affair, also, but when we catch that imaginative reporter we'll see if he can explain the matter.]

—According to a London exchange samples of Argentine wool subjected to experiments in scouring and dyeing with samples of similar wools from New Zealand, gave very unsatisfactory results because of the injurious substances used in Argentine sheep dips. The dyeing gave a very bad result, being uneven in shade, mottled, not true to shade, and of washy colors. The cause of this is ascribed to the use of lime and sulphur in the sheep dips.

—Advices from Concepcion del Uruguay say that the foot-and-mouth disease is still prevalent among the herds there but that it has lost a good deal of the virulence which characterized it when it first broke out. The official report as to the disease is that it has almost disappeared from the provinces of Buenos Aires, Santa Fé and Cordoba, and that the official decree as to its total disappearance is only withheld until it can be positively asserted that it no longer exists in the country. —Southern Cross, Buenos Aires, Aug. 24.

—The mails by the *Lusitania*, which arrived on Thursday morning, already several days late, were not delivered by the P. O. until between 2 and 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The delay was accidental—but we are tired of protesting. If Uruguay still has so little idea of the requirements and notions of civilized life as to think that the prompt delivery of mails is of no importance, there is no more to be said in that matter, but it need not be surprised if it finds itself classed among the backward nations of the earth. —Montevideo Times, Aug. 23. [It is so classed, and also, which is still worse, among the hopelessly unprogressive nations of the world. —Ed. News.]

—The ladies of Argentina have invited the wife of the President of Brazil to accompany her husband when he shall come to be the guest of this nation. This is a graceful and fitting act. It would be distinct gain to social ethics if the women were to more frequently accompany their sons and husbands in festivities. There is no reason why they should not, and many why they should. We were struck with the incongruity of our present custom when at the General Roca banquet given by commiseration, the ladies were permitted to occupy the boxes and listen to the speeches but could only look on while the animals were feeling. They should have been at the tables beside their brothers. Some day we shall have advanced far enough in civilization to do this. —Buenos Aires Herald.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 28th ult. says that early in September quarantine will be suspended on arrivals from Rio de Janeiro and Santos, and that all ships carrying Argentine doctors will have immediate admission to Argentine ports. This is, of course, to the anticipated visit of President Campos Siles and his retinue. We are glad to see the quarantine abolished, even for the moment, but at the same time we should like to see that in the true republic the humblest citizen is entitled to just the same consideration in such matters as the highest official. To impose quarantines on the common traveler and merchant, and then suspend them in favor of a few officials and influential personages, is not only unjust, but it is essentially unrepublian.

—The wife of the Brazilian President Dr. Campos Siles has decided to accept the invitation of a group of Argentine ladies to accompany her husband on his approaching visit to Buenos Aires, and presumably to Montevideo likewise. The presence of a lady at the functions likely to ensue will be a new departure in this part of the world, where, for some reason, ladies seem to be excluded from all participation in public events. In nearly every other part of the world, we need hardly say, their presence has long been an established custom. —Montevideo Times, Aug. 23. [The invitation was one which the estimable wife of our President could not fail to appreciate and accept, and we trust that she will enjoy the visit. She is accustomed to accompany her husband wherever it is possible.]

—The Corroya colony in Cordoba asks Minister Civit to irrigate it at national expense. The colony consists of 7000 hectares of land of which 2000 are under cultivation. The colonists have lost the fruits of their labour for many years. The population consists of 3500 persons. This year's crop amounted to one and a half million litres of wine, 15,000 quintales of wheat, 14,000 of maize, 6,000 mulberry plants and other minor crops. It has two churches and 5 schools with 500 children. If its public works are carried out by the national government, when it is the duty of the Cordoba government to use the taxes in works, the national government should take over its government and taxation too. "No song, no supper" would be a good motto for the treasury to adopt with regard to provincial governments. —Buenos Aires Herald.

—Contrary to what we stated in our last, it is now asserted that the wife of the Brazilian President has declined the invitation to accompany her husband in his visit to the River Plate. The Buenos Aires papers, says a telegram thence, applaud her resolution, considering that the act would have been contrary to the republican and democratic system!!! This is utter nonsense. In almost every part of the civilized world ladies participate largely in all public functions and celebrations, and especially in the exchange of international courtesies and hospitalities and fetes, and if they are still excluded from that participation in the River Plate, it is not on account of republicanism, which has nothing whatever to do with the matter, but on account of an absurd and unreasonable tradition and an inferior degree of culture. The festivities, too, not gain, by the absence of the gentle sex. —Montevideo Times, Aug. 24.

—THE QUARANTINE PLAGUE.—According to a telegram from Rio Janeiro, the conferences held there between representatives of Brazil, Argentina and Uruguay have resulted in an agreement for the suppression of the quarantines that have been such a plague in recent years, substituting an elaborate disinfection of vessels both on their arrival and on their departure, for which purpose a special sanitary corps will be instituted. This sounds like excellent news, but we await further details. —Montevideo Times, Aug. 22.

[That's right, neighbor! It is much better to wait. And then we shall want to know something about those elaborate disinfections. Perhaps they will be almost as vexatious as the quarantines. When dealing with harpies it is impolitic to expect relief because they have changed the mode of attack. —Ed. News.]

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Capital paid up 750,000
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Reserve Fund . . . Rs. 17,480,078\$736

Profits in suspense . . . Rs. 11,156,739\$835

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«Sub-Rosa» column, Morning Leader, July 10.

TOADYISM MILITANT.

Two articles recently published in this paper, one written by Mr. Walkley and the other by Mr. Archer, have interested me greatly. Mr. Archer wrote about the weakness, may, the passion, exhibited by modern dramatists for the higher orders of the peerage. The air of the theatre is, it seems, thick with dukes—all the real thing, all Knights of the Garter, all living in Carlton House Terrace, and each having a few castles in the country. Mr. Walkley wrote about the elegant little meals described by modern writers:

Phyllis, trifling with a plover's Egg, while Gorydon uncovers With a grace the Sally Lunn.

Dramatists and novelists have even more reason than the men in the street to thank Heaven we have a House of Lords.

Why is it that we all like to be in what may be called «haw-haw» surroundings when we watch a play or read a novel? Why is it that no novelist dare describe the hero dining in the middle of the day on roast beef and Yorkshire pudding, with rice and treacle to follow, or a heroine «negotiating» (I think that is the word) a plate of steak-and-kidney pudding? The mere words «bread and butter» would ruin the reputation of a modern tale writer.

Herold Frederic used to say that he had an intellectual contempt for milk, and somehow or other many, if not most, men and women like to imagine themselves in a position to look down on commonplace food, and on tradesmen, and the suburbs, and third-class passengers, and, above all, on a middy dinner. For that is the hour when all self-respecting people are supposed to «partake of luncheon»—sweet phrase!

Now, I expect if we could see the dukes of England dining quietly at home, when not on show, we should find them polishing off meals far too plebeian to be described by the pen of a novelist occupying what is called a bed-sitting room in Canterbury or Peckham.

What says Thackeray on this point?— I myself have seen at my favorite club his Grace the Duke of Wellington quite contented with the joint, one and three, and half-pint of sherry wine, nine; and if his Grace, why not I and I?

The fact is that Wellington could do this because he was Wellington, just as Thackeray could describe it because he was Thackeray. Each was great, in his way. They are the few 'uns who have to give themselves airs.

If you live in the more savagely to escape suspicion, and so with middy dinners, and riding on a tramcar, and other horrible practices which should not even be hinted at without an apology. Who can blame the wretched writer for all this? The poor beggar thinks he must live, so he must bow in the House of Rimmon, and must write like a snob or starve. For readers are getting more and more particular every year.

Indeed, in America, supposing a young man makes a reputation as a writer of romantic love stories, his publishers implore him not to marry, or, if he does marry, to do so quite privately (not very easy in America), as the demand for his romances falls off directly he ceases to be single.

And even in this country, if it became known that a writer of tender, emotional novels was a fat, bald, bandy-legged man of forty-five, with a stubbly red beard and an atrocious squint, that he lived in Rotherhithe, dined at one o'clock on beef and butter pudding, went to bed at half-past nine, and marding off to chapel twice every Sunday with his wife and six children, I believe the revelation would have a bad effect on the sale of his books. It is useless to point out that a man's being bald and fat and bandy-legged has nothing to do with the charm of his writing, that he should be allowed to go to bed and have his dinner when he likes, and that going to chapel regularly is a sign of sound character and good sense. The public would prefer the

vaporings of some brainless ass who lived in chambers in Piccadilly.

The very best tale of a dinner ever written is that by Thackeray in which he describes how Raymond Gray, the briefless barrister, entertained Goldmore, the East India director. Gray had married a Miss Hurley Baker, and the lady's genteel friends immediately threw them over. Goldmore seemed to think it was a crime and a wonder that such people should dine at all, and that it was their custom to huddle round their kitchen fire over a bone and a crust. So Gray stood the pompous old boy by an invitation.

The day and the hour arrived, and the director drove down Gray's little street—carriage as big as a house, two enormous horses, a couple of gigantic footmen, one of whom banged the front of the house nearly in as he knocked. The door is opened by Gray, in his shirt-sleeves:

«Come in, Goldmore, just in time, my boy; go in there and amuse yourself with «Snobly»,» says Gray, opening the little drawing-room door, «I'll call out as soon as the chlops are ready. Fanny's below seeing to the pudding.»

«Gracious mercy!» says Goldmore to me, quite confidentially. «How could he ask us? I really had no idea of this—this utter desituation.»

The dinner eventually began—chops and roly-poly pudding.

The tablecloth was a very old one, darned in a score of places. There was mustard in a teacup, a silver fork for Goldmore—all ours were iron.

«That fork is the only one we have,» says Gray. «Fanny has it generally.»

«Gracious mercy!» says Goldmore. The purple-faced director had occasion to say «Gracious mercy!» many a time before the dinner was over, particularly when Gray threw his wife sixpence and told her to go to the public-house for the beer. «Gracious mercy! let me,» sang out the waiter. «Not for worlds! she's used to it,» replied the sad wag to the half fainting millionaire.

It ends up by Gray suddenly asking his guest if he has had a good dinner:

Goldmore started as if a sudden truth had just dawned upon him—«Well» (after a pause, during which he took time to consider the momentous question), «pon my word—now you say so—I—I have—I really have had a monstrous good dinner—monstrous good, upon my word!»

I wonder how many shining lights of the Authors' Club dare, in describing a dinner in genteel society, mention mustard in a teacup, iron forks, and a roly-poly pudding!

S. L. H.

From N. Y. Journal of Commerce, July 24.

A PLANTER ON THE COFFEE CROP.

New York, July 23, 1900. Editor of «The Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin»:

Sir—As a coffee planter in Brazil, I beg you will allow me to make a few statements regarding the coming crop.

Our plantation is located in the state of Minas and is the third largest in the state, provided with the most perfected machinery and under the best management. I think, therefore, that I am in a position, as a leading coffee planter, to speak with some knowledge of the matter. The rainy season begins in November and ends about the first of January, sometimes running until the middle of that month. Again, we have rains in April, May and June. Unfortunately the rains did not let up at all in January, but continued, with just stops enough to allow some ripening of the bean, which meant a loss when the rain and strong winds began again, until June. I am informed by my partner in Brazil that we will be at least ten thousand arrobas, or two thousand five hundred bags, short this year. This, from a forty-six thousand arroba crop, is a serious loss.

Now, with reference to a «combination» among the planters in that country, I would say that the person making this statement either is not acquainted with the situation and methods of doing business in Brazil or such statement was made with the idea of causing a fall in the price of coffee. In the first place, owing to the extremely low price of this article for the last few years, nintenths of the planters are in debt almost to, and, in some cases, over, the value of their coffee began to be grown in that country for the planters to ship their products to agents or «commisarios» in the ports, these «commisarios» furnishing them during the year merchandise and money to meet the running expenses until crop time. Naturally, to protect themselves, the «commisarios» before advancing a pound of meat, or one milreis in money, exact written instruments, or mortgages on the property, from the planter, who is bound to send the «commisario» all his coffee. The «commisario» in turn, dispenses of the coffee to the «retacador», who sells it to the coffee to the market that the planters must be in a very bad way, and the «commisarios» are no better off, failures being common during the last two or three years, such as the very old house of Roxo, Lemos & Co., and others. The planters are short of money and the «commisarios» also; the latter have the whip hand of the grower and exact shipment of coffee. The «commisarios» know to a kilo the amount of coffee a planter must ship, as it is their custom several times during the growing season for them to send representatives to visit the plantations of their

friends (?) and note accurately the condition of the crop, also keeping in each shipping centre a resident representative.

Now, so far as foreign combinations is concerned, this has been tried before by the planters, but quickly given a quietus by the «commissario». The «commissario» cannot do it, as he is short of money, and in many cases in debt himself to the «ensacador». Neither can the «ensacador» do it, and for the very same reason, and all resulting from the low price of coffee, brought on by the enormous and indiscriminate increase in planting.

Your truly,
J. DE B.

THE MONEY POSITION.

The Bank of England has fortunately changed its attitude towards the gold market, but whether or not the change has been made in time to prevent great stringency has yet to be seen. Until this week the Bank declined to give any facilities for the import of gold, although such facilities would have attracted gold; this week not only has it given facilities by offering to make free advances against gold shipped for periods covering the time of transit, but it has also advanced its buying price for bar gold by 1/2d. to 77s. 10d., its price for American eagles by 1/2d., and its price for French and German gold coins by 1/2d. all to 76s. 5d. Further, the chancellor of the exchequer has agreed to place £5,000,000 out of the £10,000,000 of the exchequer bonds offered on Saturday last with American bankers. From a policy of refusing facilities for the import of gold, the Bank, with the assistance of the chancellor of the exchequer, has now given unusual inducements in the form of free loans, an increased price for gold, and the offer to American bankers of an unusual good investment for their surplus funds. Further, by borrowing largely it has raised the rate of interest in the outside market to a fairly attractive figure. We welcome the change, but we wish that it had been made two months ago—we might say 12 months ago—for had the Bank been willing to give at all times during the past 12 months free advances against gold imports, we should possibly have been spared the unpleasant squeeze in the money market at the end of December last. The British government loan for £30,000,000 would not now be selling at a discount, and the chancellor of the exchequer would not be obliged to accept an offer made by the leading Anglo-American houses in London to place half the issue in the United States on the terms which he had decided to offer it here.

On the other hand, we must recognise the assistance afforded to the London market by American bankers, and especially the admirable manner in which the secretary of the American treasury has helped the money markets of the United States, and indirectly of this country, during the trying times of the past 12 months, when the stoppage of the usual gold supplies from South Africa has dislocated our market. It would, however, have been better for the Bank of England to have adopted a liberal policy with regard to gold imports, and to have gradually secured too much rather than too little gold during a period when the nation was at war, and when the imperial government was under the necessity of borrowing a very large sum of money. As the bank has not hitherto given the necessary facilities, and has not secured the gold required, its present action is the more to be commended. It now recognises the wisdom of granting such facilities, and has apparently thrown over the doctrine that the only desirable way of attracting gold is to raise the official minimum. — *The Statist*, London, Aug. 11.

ROMANIAN JEWS.

The Vienna correspondent (Dr. Johannes Horowitz) of the *New York Times*, writing under date of the 29th ult., thus describes the pitiable condition of the Roumanian Jews, from which it will be seen that we need not go to China to find barbarian outrages:

A pitiable sight was witnessed on the quay, in the Prater, for some days this week. A party of emigrant Roumanian Jews had managed to pay their fares by the Danube steamer so far, but then were absolutely destitute. On being questioned as to the reason of their voluntary exile they related that they were subject to the bitter persecution Jews are subject to in Roumania. In no instance all cases they are excluded from the rights of citizens; in the higher callings they are boycotted and cannot earn a living; no employer is permitted to have more than twenty-five per cent. of Jews among his hands; Jewish shops are shunned by the Gentiles; an inoffensive Jew walking across the street in broad daylight may be mercilessly beaten, and yet he has no redress; in the country, they declared, a Jew is hardly sure of his life. Matters have recently become worse, owing to last year's bad harvest, and so the Jews scrape together a trifle, organize themselves into companies, and then leave the country in which generations of their ancestors lived. In many cases, for the one at first referred to is only a typical one, the men tramp the whole distance to Vienna, but send the women and children by boat or rail. The distress among them is direful. The people living near the quay are themselves very poor, but still they did what they could to relieve the most pressing needs of these unfortunates, who had no protection from the weather till a humane captain obtained permission to shelter them on board a tug. After some days money enough to send them to Nu-

remberg was collected. Some of the emigrating Roumanian Jews go to Asia Minor, or Cyprus, but many hope in Canada to earn their living. Some of them are educated men, even doctors, some speaking perhaps three languages. So strong is the anti-Semitic movement in Roumania that one of the ministers has publicly declared his adherence to it.

MEANING OF CHINESE NAMES.

The mysterious names appearing in the Chinese dispatches become familiar enough when translated, thus: Tung means east; si west; nan, south; pei north; while tsin, kin, or king, stands for capital or metropolis, as in Peking (northern capital) and Nanking (southern capital). Tien means heaven, so Tien-Tsin signifies heavenly metropolis. Ho or king means river, so Pei-ho is north river; Si-king, west river. Che means seven, so Che-king is seven rivers. Shan is mountain and Shu tung east mountain, and Shan-shi, west mountain. Hui is white, and Pai-shan, white mountain. Hui is sea, and Kwan stands for gate, so Hui-Kwan (the maritime customs) is gate of the sea, and Shan-hai-kwan, mountain and sea gate. Shaug is a city, and Shung lui, city by the sea. Hoang is yellow; Hoang-ho, Yellow river, and Hoang hai, Yellow sea.

Yang means ocean and tse, son; hence, the Yang-tse river is son of the ocean, and Tientse son of heaven (the Emperor). Ku or kow is a mouth or pass, and Ta, big or great, so Ta ku means big mouth (of Pei-ho), while Nan-kow stands for south pass (from Mongolia); hu is a lake; ling, a hill; hsing, a village; tai, hsien, a tax district. Fu is a prefecture; tai, a governor; tao, a circuit or group of administrative departments; so tao-tai is a governor of a circuit, and fu tai is a governor of a prefecture. Chao or kiao is a bridge; li, a Chinese mile; pa, eight, and thus Pa-li kiao is the eight-mile bridge. Cho or chow is a depot or stopping place; hence Tung-chow, eastern depot (of Peking). Shen is a province, and Shen-shi is the western province.

Yamen is a police station or official residence, and lini, a secret society, or club. Ts'ing means pure or clear, so Ts'ing-kiang is clear river, while Ta Ts'ing means great pure (name of present dynasty), and Kwo being a kingdom or empire, Ta-Ts'ing Kwo signifies the empire of the great pure (China). Ta Mei-Ka is the name applied by the Chinese to the United States, and means great America. — *Leslie's Weekly*.

EVIDENCES OF AMERICAN INGENUITY.

Inventions have so reduced the cost of production that there is more propriety in saying that we manufacture wheat than in saying that we raise it, says a writer in *Cassier's Magazine*. «Indeed, there is scarcely a thing done on a farm today in which patented machinery does not perform the greater part of the labor. From the soil is sowed, cut, bound, threshed, cleaned, sacked, stored and transported by machinery, while the mower cuts, the tedder spreads, the horse rake gathers, the hayloft loads and the carrier unloads the hay. The potatoes are planted and dug by patented machines or implements, and even the hogs are slaughtered and the chickens hatched by machinery. In the household we have the sewing machine, the washing machine and wringer, the egg beater, the nutmeg grater, the meat grinder, the potato shredder and countless other implements, all the result of the patent system. In fact, one can not touch a thing in the factory, on the farm, in the office, or in the household that does not bear the impress of patented invention. Without the patent system these inventions would probably not have existed. Today all Europe is alarmed at American progress in that line, and her public men and press everywhere agree that America's wonderful growth is due to her patent system.»

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—Those who have read and thoroughly digested the tremendously long programme which our hospitable mayor has drawn up for the reception of the Brazilian President in October are now laying long odds that one of two things must happen: either half the items in the jollifications must be eliminated, or the unfortunate Brazilian ruler will be killed with kindness. His liver could not possibly withstand the effects of all the banquets provided for him; the numerous bills will tax his light fantastic-toe powers to the utmost, and his whole system will collapse under the overpowering task of attending all the receptions, «passées», visits to factories, etc., etc. This excess of hospitality is thoroughly racy of this impetuous and unreflective soil, and will utterly weary the honored guest, if it does not kill him outright. — *Buenos Aires Standard*.

—The Argentine law with regard to trademarks and patents is conceived in a liberal spirit and on the whole works pretty well. Trade-marks of any nationality may be registered, and not only so, but a foreign mark will take precedence of the same mark in Argentina, if previously registered. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that the Argentine minister of foreign affairs should have been requested to appropriate the Brazilian government, which does not recognize the same international rights, except with nations who have an express agreement on the subject. It is not, of course, to be expected that the Brazilian government should alter its views even if these should not be very enlightened, in deference to representations made by this country; but it is quite fair to expect it to make with this country an agreement similar

to those which it has made with other most favoured nations. — *Revista*, Buenos Aires, Aug. 25.

—The time is coming when South American statesmen will have to agree in casting aside such petty trifling and with wisdom and true patriotism face the real problems which even now are clamouring for solution. The press circles of Buenos Aires, Lima, Santiago, La Paz, Montevideo, Asuncion, Rio de Janeiro, and of every other South American capital ought to work for a better feeling between the Latin American peoples. South American diplomacy ought to try and recognize that Latin American solidarity is the goal towards which its efforts should be directed. Those who have the ear of the public, no matter in what walk of life, ought to plead and strive earnestly for South American confraternity. The common ties, the common interests, the common hopes, the common dangers of South American democracy should be preached from pulpit as well as from platform, from the columns of the press, in the schools and universities, in every centre of intellectual or social effort, in every direction where public opinion may be moulded or guided. Not in barking and snapping at one another, and in purchasing arms for mutual defiance are we to progress and weather the storms which, in all human probability, the 20th century will bring upon us. Let us realize that, as in the heroic days of the independence, we must stand shoulder to shoulder in the years that are coming. Let us cast our mutual jealousies to the winds and recognize that we must swim or sink together. — *Southern Cross*.

Mr. W. W. ROCKHILL, the special envoy of the United States to China, appointed immediately after news was received of the massacre of the foreign diplomats in Peking, is a well-known traveller in Central Asia and one of the greatest of living authorities on Tibet. He is an excellent Chinese scholar and a charming man—a specimen of one of the best types of the cultivated and travelled American. He was at one time attached to the United States legation at Peking, and after more than one remarkable journey through Tibet returned to the United States. He has for some years past been at the head of the Bureau of American Republics, which publishes every year an immense mass of geographical and statistical information with reference to the republics of South and Central America.

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TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

SUMMARY FROM DAILY PRESS.

Great Britain.

Aug. 26.—The military commanders in China have formed military governments at Pekin and Tientsin. The Japanese force is said to have captured the Emperor of China. A Tientsin telegram of the 22nd says there continue to be some thousands of Boxers in Pekin, as well as the imperial troops under the command of Prince Ching. The liberal press says that the shooting of Lieut Hans Cardia at Pretoria, although necessary and unavoidable, was a detestable contingency. A Capetown telegram says that Cardia met his death coolly and firmly. He walked steadily to the side of his open grave, sat down on a bench facing the firing squad and gave the word "Ready" himself.

Aug. 27.—It is stated that the British will proceed energetically in the Yang-tse region. The Chinese troops are deserting Pekin. The Japanese advance has arrived at Munsun. A train of wounded, women and children is being organized in Pekin to be sent to Tientsin under escort. A Yokohama telegram says that Corea has sent troops to the Chinese frontier to maintain order. A Taku telegram says the Boxers are concentrating at Now-yen to attack the allies in Pekin. Russian and Japanese cavalry have been sent against them. A Pretoria telegram says that Gen. Hamilton had defeated the Boers at Winburg, and that among the Boers captured was Commandant Olivier and his three sons. An artillery duel began near Machadodorp on Saturday last between the British and Boers. The latter occupying strong positions. The combat is continuing. Lord Roberts telegraphed last evening from Belfast that fighting had extended over an area of 30 miles during the day. French had repelled the enemy at Lekenoy. The Boers are tenaciously resisting the advance of Buller and Pole-Carew. Three cases of bubonic pest have been reported from Glasgow. The railway strike in South Wales has come to an end.

Aug. 28.—Telegrams from China now accuse Prince Tuan and Yung-lu as the principal instigators of the "xenophobic" movement. (That's a very pretty word! Don't forget it!) Lord Roberts telegraphs from Belfast station that the battle in the vicinity continues. Buller has succeeded in turning the enemy's position at Bergendal, southeast of Machadodorp. The British forces are continuing to advance in spite of the spirited resistance of the Boers. A Pretoria telegram says the British losses have been heavy as they have fought in the open against a well-entrenched enemy. Various Boer commands are advancing upon Bethlehem and Senekal. De Wet with a small command has suddenly appeared in the vicinity of Heilbron. Orange. President Steyn has joined President Kruger at Barberton. On the Gold Coast Col. Wilcox has initiated a general advance against the Ashantes at Comassee. At Cardiff the railway operatives have refused to accept the agreement and the strike will be continued. In Glasgow 40 families have been subjected to rigorous observation on account of the bubonic pest cases discovered there.

Aug. 29.—Various British cruisers have gone to Amoy. Advice from Shanghai says that the imperial family has arrived at Tayan-fou, 410 kilometres from Pekin. Telegrams from Pekin state that the allies are moving south from that capital. The Japanese are preparing to occupy Pan-tung-fou, southeast of Tientsin. Up to the 18th the allies have had 120 officers and 44,600 soldiers on Chinese territory. The capture of Machadodorp, in the Transvaal, by Gen. Buller is officially announced. His losses were 14 killed and 64 wounded. The Boers retreated north pursued by Dundonald's cavalry. Three new cases of bubonic pest have appeared in Glasgow.

Aug. 30.—A telegram from Hong-Kong says that a large band of Chinese robbers have sacked the "Tartar city" at Canton. From Shanghai it is cabled that Li-Hung-Chiang has asked the Dowager Empress to appoint the vicerey of Yang-tse and the two high functionaries Tching and Yung-lu to assist in the negotiations for peace. A telegram to the Daily Telegraph says the Chinese were defeated at Tschichen, west of Shan-toung, on August 23. The Chinese had 10,000 men and had 1,500 killed. (Such numbers imply an exaggeration.) From South Africa it is reported that the Boers have cut the telegraph line between Winburg and Ladybrand. A force of Boers under Colonel Thorn (?) have appeared south of Johannesburg, and occupy advantageous positions. It is said the Boers have liberated their prisoners at Nootgedacht. Torrential rains in the Cape throughout South Africa. The Cape parliament was opened to-day, when the premier, Sir Gordon Sprigg, declared himself in favor of imperialism and announced the annexation of Orange, Transvaal and Rhodesia. Eleven new cases of bubonic pest were announced in Glasgow to-day. The increase in the number of cases has caused much alarm.

Aug. 31.—The Standard says that 700 French soldiers with six cannon landed at Shanghai on the 30th. Various London journals plead ignorance of the reply of any power in the Russian proposal to evacuate Pekin. In South Africa, Gen. Buller has occupied Nootgedacht. It is said that President Kruger and Botha have gone to Pilgrimage. Lord Roberts announces the occupation of Waterval

Boden, northeast of Machadodorp.—The British prisoners released at Nootgedacht relate that the officers were removed to Barberton. A telegram says that 11,500 Boers (would not 1,500 be nearer correct?) have been seen near Chocolan, north of Ladybrand, Orange.

SEPT. 1.—The Tokio correspondent of the Times says the Japanese troops sent to Amoy, have been ordered elsewhere. The Chinese authorities of that place undertaking to repress the disorder without foreign help. From South Africa it is telegraphed that Col. Bettineau has occupied Vrede, in northern Orange, and that Gen. Buller has arrived at Machadodorp. The Boers are invading the Clocolan district, and Gens. De Wet and De la Rey have reunited their commands and are occupying strong positions near Rustenburg. In reprisal for the destruction of the railway near Bloemfontein by the Boers, Gen. Hunter has burned 15 farm houses near that city. (This is called "opacifying.") President Kruger has taken refuge in Pretsburg. A violent storm has destroyed the town of Mafeking. At Glasgow 13 new cases of bubonic pest were reported to-day. Besides, there are 83 persons under observation because of suspected symptoms.

France.

Aug. 26.—The Paris exposition will be closed October 5th. Figuro says the letter of Admiral Seymour extolling the bravery of the French marines has caused an excellent impression in French political circles. The Paris correspondent of the Journal de Commerce sends a long resume of a favorable discussion of Brazilian affairs by Le Temps, in which President Campos Salles is highly praised.

Aug. 27.—A Shanghai telegram says the disorders at Hanchow were not promoted by the Boxers, but is the result of a vast conspiracy to incite the vicereys against the Pekin government, excepting the Emperor Kwang-su. A battalion of Japanese engineers has landed at Taku to repair the railways destroyed by the Chinese. At Marseilles 5,000 laborers and stevedores are on strike. Later advice reports an accord between employers and strikers.

Aug. 28.—The strike among the coaling laborers at Marseilles has been settled. The closing of the Paris exposition will occur on November 5th. (A telegram of the 26th says October 5th.) Minister Pichon telegraphs that it is possible the Boxers and Chinese soldiers will resume the offensive against Pekin. He says the various columns of that capital have been transformed into mountains of ruins.

Aug. 29.—The reported closing of the Paris exposition on October 5 is denied. A telegram from the French admiral in China says the admirals have resolved to detain Li-Hung-Chiang at the Taku anchorage, as the diplomatic corps has refused the negotiate with him.

Aug. 30.—A telegram from Tientsin says that 1,000 Russian soldiers left there for Pekin on the 23rd, and 640 Germans on the 25th. The Gaulois says that Gen. André, minister of war, is opposed to reinstating Col. Picquet in the army. The Journal Officiel to-day published the decree which lowers the import duty on coffee to 135 francs per 100 kilos. In view of the strike at Dunquerque, English laborers have been imported to discharge the ships in that port. Disorders are feared.

Aug. 31.—Advice from Yokohama state that five more companies of Japanese have left for Amoy. The president of the Paris municipal council has invited the lord mayor of London to visit Paris on Sept. 23. The Petit Journal says that King Leopold of Belgium intends to abdicate next year. The Soleil says the Czar intends to visit Berlin, Paris, Vienna and Bucharest at an early date. La Liberté says that the British government is actually negotiating peace with the Transvaal (doubtful).

SEPT. 1.—M. Witte, the Russian finance minister, arrived in Paris to-day. The Argos calls attention to Germany's silence in regard to China, and also to the apparent reserve among various cabinets in respect to the Chinese question. The French torpedo boat "Bouet-Willanuez" has been wrecked near Brelatte island, but the crew was saved. The Marseilles strike has ended.

United States.

Aug. 27.—Washington newspapers state that the United States will withdraw its forces from China should any power declare war against that country. Minister Conger cables that various members of the Tsung-li-yamen are reported to be in Pekin.

Aug. 28.—A telegram received at Washington says the admirals have resolved to employ an American war vessel to carry dispatches between Taku and Chefoo.

Aug. 29.—The American government is advised that Germany refuses to recognize the powers of Li-Hung-Chiang to treat for peace.

Aug. 30.—A Washington telegram says the governments of Russia and the United States have protested against the resolution of the admirals in Chinese waters to prevent Li-Hung-Chiang from communicating with his own government in case he should go to Taku, a resolution taken before receiving instructions from the dean of the diplomatic corps at Pekin.

Aug. 31.—The New York Herald says that five powers have accepted the Russian proposal to evacuate Pekin. The Germans think

such a step would render futile the mission of Count von Waldersee. The Emperor William and President McKinley exchanged congratulations to-day on the opening of the direct German cable, from Emden, Hanover, to New York.

Italy.

Aug. 27.—The Osservatore publishes a papal circular to the Catholic governments reaffirming the rights of the Church's temporal power and protesting against the occupation of Rome. The Pope says he will never renounce his rights to the papal territory and calls upon Catholic powers to recognize Victor Emmanuel III only as king of Sardinia.

Aug. 28.—Admiral Caudiani has been appointed commander-in-chief of the Italian forces in China. The vicar of S. Sebastiani has been arrested for making excuses for the regicide Bressi.

Aug. 29.—The trial of the regicide Bressi (now spelled Bresci) began at Milan this morning. The criminal was accompanied by two advocates, Merlino and Martelli. Two applications for a stay of proceedings—one on the other to obtain witnesses from the United States—were denied. The criminal then coolly confessed the crime, said he had no accomplices, that it was committed to revenge the people for the evils they have suffered, that his intention originated when martial law was declared in Sicily, and that he had fixed the bullets so that they would cause wounds difficult of healing. He also said that he had practised with the pistol in Italy and the United States with this crime in view. After hearing the advocates, Bresci was condemned to life imprisonment. The vicar of S. Sebastiani has been condemned to eight months imprisonment for his apology for Bresci.

Russia.

Aug. 26.—The Czar and Russian minister of foreign affairs received Dr. Leyds to-day. The enlistment of volunteers for China was suspended on the 18th. The situation in Manchuria has improved. The Russians have occupied Kanni and Tehatchu. On the 16th Gen. Linevich telegraphed from Pekin giving credit to the French and Russians for the liberation of Peking (the cathedral), the capture of the imperial city and occupation of the western part of the Chinese city. (British and American reports state that the imperial city was taken by the Americans and Japanese.)

Aug. 27.—The Russian journals have been forbidden to attack the person of Li-Hung-Chiang in their discussions of the Chinese question.

Aug. 28.—An Odessa telegram says 800 Austrian troops have embarked there for China. (It looks like an out-of-the-way place for Austrian troops to embark, surely.) The Paris journal Le Soleil publishes a telegram from St. Petersburg stating that a bloody battle has been fought at Pekin between the allies and the Boxers in which the former lost 1,800 men, principally Russians.

Aug. 30.—It is known that Russia has proposed to the powers that the allies should evacuate Pekin and transport the legitimate and Christians to Tientsin, and also that the powers should open negotiations for peace. It is said the United States approves the proposal.

SEPT. 1.—The Russian troops have occupied Ninguta, in the Girin territory, after driving out the Chinese.

Spain.

Aug. 26.—D. Alfonso's cold is getting better. (Our own is getting worse.) Torrential rains have caused much damage in Cornuba province. In Barcelona also much damage has been caused by the rains.

Aug. 27.—A railway strike is reported from Valencia. The strikers have stopped a train from the north near Valencia. (Our own cold continues to get worse.)

Germany.

Aug. 27.—Telegrams state that the Boxers have been encountered northeast of Yang-tsun. Another contingent of 2,000 Germans have arrived at Pekin.

Miscellaneous.

Aug. 26.—A Lisbon telegram says the Compagnie des Forges et Chantiers, of Havre, will indemnify the Portuguese government for delays in construction of the cruisers "São Raphael" and "São Gabriel" by delivering a gunboat constructed in that shipyard. A Vienna dispatch says that Bulgaria and Roumania are actively reinforcing their frontier garrisons.

Aug. 27.—Roumania has directed an energetic protest to Bulgaria in regard to events on the frontier.

Aug. 28.—The reports of a conflict between Roumania and Bulgaria are officially denied from Bucharest. King Charles and Queen Elizabeth left Bucharest yesterday for Vienna on a visit to the Emperor. (This is a strong confirmation of the above denial.)

Aug. 30.—King Charles of Roumania has left for Ischl to visit the Emperor Francis Joseph. Roumania is said to have protested against the refusal of Bulgaria to recognize Roumanian passports.

Aug. 31.—A Yokohama telegram says the guard of the gates of the imperial city in Pekin has been entrusted to the Americans and Japanese. A contingent of Japanese just returned from Pekin says that after the allies had entered Pekin they received the best of treatment in that capital.

SEPT. 1.—The Lisbon newspapers announce that Sr. Camello Lampraia will return to Rio de Janeiro as Portuguese minister. (The Portuguese colony of this city may consider itself sat upon.) A Cairo dispatch says that bubonic pest has entirely disappeared from Egyptian territory. A Vienna telegram says the Roumanian country people have attacked the Bulgarian country people at Vereorava, and that in the fight two men were killed and a large number wounded. At Constantinople the Sultan has received the special envoys from foreign powers sent to congratulate him on his jubilee.

CRICKET AT S. PAULO.

S. PAULO A. C. VS. SANTOS A. C.

Played in S. Paulo on the 26th August and resulted in a very even draw. For Santos a long partnership by Burgos and Murray brought the score to 147 for 3 wickets; at 179 Stock and I. b. w.; the 5th wicket fell at 214, the innings eventually closing for 253—the highest score between these old opponents.

With about one hour and three quarters only to bat S. Paulo had no hopes of winning. F. Ffiorde and Murray however commenced very well, the first wicket falling at 57, the 2nd at 58, when Miller joined Gray; at 75 Gray was clean bowled by Tracey, Crew filling the vacancy. At 515 time was called, the score standing at 127 for 3 wickets.

The weather was not all that could be wished, the earlier part of the game being played through a fine rain which made it bad for the fielders while the light was bad all day long.

Tea was kindly given by Mrs. Thornton who were sorry to hear was too indisposed to be present. In her absence Miss C. W. Walker presided at the table, assisted by Miss Gray and Miss Winram.

SANTOS.

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Includes A. Kealman, H. P. Smith, A. M. Burgos, C. L. Stock, P. Tracey, A. T. Smith, A. E. Watson, H. Wright, J. Thompson, H. F. Hampshire, Byes, Leg byes, Wide ball, Total.

S. PAULO.

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Includes F. Ffiorde, J. Webster, H. Gray, C. Miller, P. W. Crew.

Spain.

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Includes W. Jeffery, O. Brough, F. Goodier, W. Rule, W. Holland, H. Johns.

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Includes Byes, Leg byes, Total.

S. PAULO STATE XI VS. RIO STATE IX.

We are indebted to the secretary of the São Paulo Athletic Club, Mr. P. W. Crew, for the following list of players in the match to be played in S. Paulo, at Consolação, on September 7th, 8th and 9th:

Table with 2 columns: S. P. State and Rio State. Lists players like C. W. Miller, N. W. Jackson, C. L. Stock, C. A. Conolly, A. Kealman, W. P. Slater, H. Gray, H. G. Pierce, F. Ffiorde, A. L. Stutfield, F. Tracey, C. L. Robinson, C. Murray, E. A. Tootal, J. Webster, E. A. H. Roberts, W. Jeffery, V. Tatam, G. Tomlinson, A. E. Ridgeway, A. Burgos, R. H. Robinson.

—A carrier pigeon flying with a strong wind covers 1600 yards per minute.

The total losses of the British army in South Africa up to July 28, excluding the sick and wounded in South African hospitals and recovered prisoners, were 36,559, of which 1,607 were officers and 34,952 men.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor

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RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPTEMBER 4th, 1900.

INASMUCH as many of our local readers still insist that the policy of this paper is wrong and highly prejudicial to foreign interests, we propose to call attention to a few facts which should make our position perfectly clear. We do not expect that all our readers will agree with our opinions, but we do expect that they will accord us the right to express an opinion just as freely as anyone else. And that the great mass of them do accord that right is proved by the constant and liberal support given to this paper. It should be borne in mind, in the first place, that this paper was established to defend and promote the commercial interests of a certain section of this community. It was never designed to promote any administrative or political interest, and in any controversy which might arise between the government and foreign business men its duty would be to defend the latter. In every question, therefore, which involves restrictions and burdens on commerce, or which tends to unsettle credit, or which lessens the security for investments, the editor of this paper is under every obligation to take the part of the foreign merchant and investor. He may be mistaken in his conclusions, and he may not always faithfully echo the opinions of foreign residents, but that is a contingency which can not be avoided. A mistake in that direction is certainly less censurable than that of a foreign journal which deliberately sells its patrons in order to defend the antagonistic interests of the government. It will be remembered that during the twenty-one years which have occurred since we first took charge of this paper, we have never failed to condemn every official act which we have considered detrimental to the interests of foreign commerce. And fair-minded men will also remember that this has been done to the manifest prejudice of our own personal interests. We have not been blind to the fact that the course which we had elected to pursue involved a serious pecuniary loss to ourselves, but it was the right and consistent course to pursue and we did not

hesitate in our choice. Had we chosen otherwise, as the editor of the Anglo-Brazilian Times did, there would have been more material success, and doubtless many would have found pleasant things to say of us, instead of bitter criticism. But, material success aside, would any one have respected us more had we followed such a course? Certainly not! We have pursued a uniform, consistent policy for over two decades, during which time a score and more of foreign journals have come into existence to flatter and be subsidized and then to die without one word of regret, while we are stronger and more respected to-day than at any time during all these years. This paper is the only foreign journal which has lived through these years, and why? Simply because it has been honest and independent! It has had no government support, and it has never had one single firm or company to take care of its interests. And now, after all these years, and when this community should have a better appreciation of our work, we are still subjected to the unjust accusation that we are an enemy of the country and no friend to the interests of those whom we have served! We are not looking for gratitude, but we do seek justice. If we have not enriched ourselves at the expense of our patrons, if we have pursued a policy which has frequently been unpopular simply because we considered it our duty to do so, then it is no more than our due to give us credit for honest and consistent work.

THE DECREASE IN REVENUE.

Returns for August show that the receipts of the Rio de Janeiro custom-house have continued to decrease. Last year in comparison with 1898 there was a decrease of 5,994,525\$298 in the eight months from January to August inclusive; but this year the decrease has been much greater in the like period of eight months, as is shown by the following comparative statement of receipts:

Table with 3 columns: Year, 7 months, 8 months. Rows for 1899 and 1900.

At the general revenue office matters are somewhat more favorable from the point of view which the government has erroneously chosen to adopt. The ferocious rapacity that has plastered the city of Rio de Janeiro with consumption tax stamps, including even price cards and papers on houses to let, has succeeded in wringing from the unfortunate taxpayers a little more revenue than what they were forced to furnish last year. The following is a comparative statement of the receipts of the general revenue office for the first eight months:

Table with 3 columns: Year, 7 months, 8 months. Rows for 1899 and 1900.

The receipts of the Santos custom-house were as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Year, 7 months, 8 months. Rows for 1899 and 1900.

From the foregoing figures it will be seen that the net decrease at the three important revenue stations above mentioned was 16,771,068\$127.

The action of the Santos police in arresting the editors of a newspaper for discussing the strike, ought to remind congress of the necessity of passing a law which will enable the victims of such outrages to obtain compensation. There is no justice in permitting officials to make illegal and irresponsible use of their authority. On the contrary there is grievous and frequent injustice done, and until officials are held strictly accountable for their acts, it will continue to be done. The constitution and laws of the country guarantee the liberty of the press, and to arrest an editor for discussing such a matter as a strike is a manifest violation of the law. Such abuses of authority should not be tolerated for one single moment.

The new Argentine journal El Pais says that high freight rates on the steamship lines between Brazil and Argentina constitute an obstacle to the development of trade between the two countries. Without doubt. But is this the only reason? Up to a very few years ago there was little or no desire on either side to develop trade, and both Argentines and Brazilians amused themselves by saying complimentary things of each other. Since Argentina has become a large exporter of cereals, beef and live stock, hay, etc., she has learned to value the Brazilian market and has sought to cultivate it, but not to the extent of largely increasing her coffee consumption, nor of admitting Brazilian sugar and tobacco on more favorable terms. She is treating Brazil very much as Brazil is treating the United States. But there are other considerations which ought not to be overlooked in discussing this question, such as monopolies, high tariffs, quarantine restrictions, etc. Lower freight rates will surely assist a little in developing trade, but it will be very little until the official restrictions are withdrawn. If both countries are unwise enough to discourage trade by means of excessive duties and vexatious restrictions, they can not expect private companies to counteract the blunder by sacrificing their profits on the carrying trade.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A WEARY SIDETRACK.

To the Editor.

Dear Sir.—Among my acquaintances some years ago was a stolid old Lancashire merchant who used to say of the "smart Alicks" who worried him with their labored attempts to be witty, "He's so sharp he'll cut himself some day." And that's pretty much what I have to say of "Weary Willie" unless it might be added that "he's already done it, fine!" I quite expected him to run in and jump on me, if I gave him the chance—and that's just what he's done. Weary as he pretends to be, and he's wasted effort enough on it to earn a shilling, "poor beggar!" With characteristic effrontery Weary Willie—I thing he meant Willie, after the Weary Willie of the American comic papers—first seeks to discredit my signature, and then proceeds to demolish me. And why not "Paulista" as well as "W. W." or any other name? Am I not as much a Paulista as Billy is a Scot? When, pray, was he last north of the Tweed?

And now about those coaches. Will H. O. Billy affirm that those old compartment coaches were taken off the São Paulo railway 20 odd years ago? Or, will he venture to say ten years ago? And now that we are actually getting down to facts, instead of rhetoric, will he care to affirm that they are not used on certain trains even to-day? And how long is it since "Unpaid Billy" first set foot in São Paulo? And what does he know about the line outside of the Luz station and the Santos train? That he should have discovered that the "railway stands still" and that it is the trains which move, is perhaps a fair illustration of his knowledge of the subject—always excepting his profound studies of the regulation in order to be able to answer complaints. With such an equipment, this D. Quixote of the S. Paulo sheepfold, this Black Douglas of a Lowland kailyard, can easily venture to "break a lance" with any "mossback" who tries to complain of the obsolete customs of the S. Paulo railway. It will be rough on us sheep and cabbage heads, but perhaps we shall survive. That the "directors of the line" will take note of his effort to shed so much light on the subject, no one can doubt. And now, Mr. Editor, permit me to follow Frolicsome Willie's promise not to trouble you any more. I am not a peddler of borrowed wit, nor am I so well up in railway matters that I would care to instruct your readers that it is the train that moves, not the line, so I subscribe myself, as before, and with apologies for this intrusion on your time,

Yours truly,

PAULISTA.

1st Sept. 1900.

We are glad that both of our correspondents have resolved to drop the controversy, as it appears to be drifting away from the subject. T.H.O. complained, like many others, of the inconvenience of having the doors of the railway coaches locked, and he evidently thought that the constitution and laws of the country provided that a man could not be locked up without due process of law. But, like many others, he finds that custom and regulations are more potent than the law. This is a

matter which a judge alone can decide, and in the meantime we trust that our correspondents will leave off their rhetorical titling and drop the subject.—Ed. News.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

Aug. 6.—Senate.—Senator Lauro Muller answered the speeches of Senators Feliciano Penna and Antonio Azeredo. If the executive, he said, has really absorbed all power, then congress is to blame. "That," retorted Senator Feliciano Penna, "is exactly what I have said." When Senator Lauro Muller had finished his speech, Senator Antonio Azeredo took the floor and repeated the statement that the President of the republic had interfered in the counting of the vote for members of congress. He referred to financial matters and compared the rigor displayed towards employers accused of being responsible for the shortage at Pernambuco with the leniency showed to the defaulters at the mint. Senator Metello then spoke on Mattos Grosso politics and was answered by Senator Antonio Azeredo. The senate voted several special and deficiency appropriations.—Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Gomes de Mattos spoke on the general revenue bill. The consumption taxes, he asserted, are illegal, they are exceedingly burdensome to taxpayers and they are very injurious to the business interests of the country. He would like, he said, to say something in regard to the supposed necessity of imposing such burdens on the people, but he was obliged to refrain from discussing this point on account of the failure of the minister of finance to issue his report. He severely criticised the minister's transaction with the Banco de Republica.

COFFEE NOTES

The French government lowered its import duty on coffee to 136 francs per 100 kilos on the 30th ult. This is equivalent to about 11 cents a pound, which is still a pretty stiff duty to impose on such a product. When the United States imposes a duty of three cents a pound, which is sure to occur very soon should Brazil continue to put obstacles in the way of reciprocity, there will be no cause for complaint, as it will be so moderate in comparison with the French and Italian duties.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

Large quantities of counterfeit 50\$ and 20\$ notes have lately appeared at Taubaty, São Paulo.

Dr. Eduardo Ribeiro is expected at Mondosat the beginning of the present month, being now considered sane again.

A bill for the introduction of 50,000 immigrants into the state of S. Paulo has been voted by the state legislature and signed by the governor.

And now they say that the bubonic plague has made its appearance at Ceará, which is officially denied. But will official denials have any effect on the sanitary doctors?

A telegram from Pará says that the commission sent out by the Liverpool school for the study of tropical diseases, has initiated its investigations upon yellow fever in that city. On the conclusion of its work there it will come south.

On the Pedra Blanca plantation near Campinas, says a São Paulo telegram of the 27th ult., a girl of 14 years, the daughter of a colonist, had been found dead, having been ravished and strangled. The police will take providencias, of course, but the brute who committed the crime will never be punished.

Dead rats having appeared at Fortaleza, Ceará, the governor has appointed a medical commission to investigate the sanitary state of that city. The governor of Pará has suspended immigration from Ceará until the report is made public. It has since been officially announced that no cases of bubonic pest have appeared there.

The precarious condition of the Ceará treasury is exciting much comment in that state. The assembly has authorized the governor to sell the apólicas in the state treasury to provide funds for permanent expenses and to liquidate the debts of the last administration. The state assemblymen, however, are exceptionally hopeful, for they voted to increase their own pay.

The Diário Popular of São Paulo, published a telegram from Rio, dated 1st inst., stating that it had been settled between Gov. elect Gamaiva Bocayana and the majority of the state assembly at Niteroy that the capital of the state of Rio de Janeiro should be moved back to that city, in view of the fact that the motives no longer exist which caused its removal to Petropolis. How about the money which has been spent in Petropolis?

One of our exchanges states that there now are about 150 representatives of the Jesuit society in the state of Rio Grande do Sul, all Germans, and most of them engaged in the work of teaching. Some of them are widely known for their scientific acquirements. In one school alone (at S. Leopoldo) they have 56 priests, lay teachers and scholars. Of the 150 Jesuits above mentioned, 72 are priests, 10 are scholars (escolasticos) and the remainder are lay teachers.

THE STRIKE AT SANTOS.

On the 25th ult. 300 coffee porters of the S. Paulo railway at Santos went on a strike, demanding pay at the rate of 1800 a month. This strike gradually assumed larger proportions and finally the cartmen decided to join it, the number of strikers being, it is stated, thus increased to 5,000. The police force at Santos was strengthened by the arrival of several detachments from S. Paulo until it numbered 350 men. Unfortunately the police authorities availed themselves of the occasion to interfere with the liberty of the press. On the 29th ult. Olympio Lima, editor of the Tribuna, telegraphed from Santos to the chief of police at S. Paulo that he had been threatened with arrest for publishing on account of the strike. He was subsequently arrested and sent to São Paulo. Another editor of the Tribuna, Dr. Heuvelink, who had gone to São Paulo, was arrested in that city. Dr. Couto de Magalhães, editor of the Commercio de S. Paulo, and Dr. Leopoldo de Freitas applied for writs of habeas corpus in favor of the prisoners, to whom several lawyers of the São Paulo bar offered their services. The Tribuna suspended publication. The Diário de Santos protested against this outrage, which, it stated, was condemned even by Olympio Lima's enemies. On the 30th it was announced that the strike had ended.

RAILROAD NOTES

—Steam breaks have recently been adopted on the trains of the Mogiana railway. —At a session of the court of appeals on the 30th ult., the sentence of Dr. Montenegro in the suit brought against the Sorocabana company by the London and Brazilian Bank in behalf of the 450 debenture-holders, was reaffirmed by a large majority of the judges. The sentence orders the seizure of the railway in guarantee of the sums due to said creditors. —The estimated traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway for the week ending 25th August were as follows, compared with the corresponding week of last year: Receipts in currency..... 318,000\$ idem last year..... 489,917\$ Decrease for week..... 171,917\$ Equivalent in gold, this year (10/16) £ 13,353 idem last year (7/59/6) £ 16,171 Decrease in sterling for week..... £ 2,818 Total receipts since January 1..... £ 355,606 idem last year..... £ 341,898 Decrease since January 1..... £ 6,292 —The approximate weekly traffic returns of the Recife and São Francisco railway (77 1/2 miles), compared with the corresponding week of last year, are as follows:

Table with columns for Freight traffic, Passengers carried, Total receipts, and dates (1900, 1899, Increase). Rows include weekly and monthly data for freight and passengers.

SHIPPING NOTES

—The Brit. sp. «Margaret Galbraith» arrived here on the 27th ult. with the crew of the Dan. bk. «Thor» which was lost some 700 miles from the River Plate. She was loaded with salpêtre from Chili for Marseilles. —The Lamport & Holt liner «Haveling» left Rio on the 1st inst. with the following passengers for Barbados and New York: Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Seeger, Mrs. Huggins, 2 children and nurse, Messrs. C. P. Barros Jr., Amos F. Hubbard, L. R. Perry, H. B. Herr, Edward R. Evans, H. McCaffery and 18 third class.

—The Braz. «patacho» «Independencia» w/o left S. João da Barra for this port with a cargo of lumber, was wrecked on the 30th ult. on the south side of the Atapônia. The crew and passengers were saved.

—We are informed that the British squadron is leaving the anchorage of Angra dos Reis to-day for Bahia. The «Basilisk» will call here to-day for mails and will rejoin the «Flora» and «Swallow» at Cape Frio. At Bahia the squadron will receive supplies from the «Wye» which is expected about the 12th, and will be joined by the «Sphinx» which is now on her way out to take the place of the «Pegasus». The squadron expects to leave Bahia about the 22nd inst., will arrive here about the 1st of October, and will remain with us a month should the sanitary conditions here be favorable.

LOCAL NOTES

—It is stated that telephone communication will shortly be established between this city and Niterói. —It is now said to be doubtful who will act as President during the absence of President Campos Sales.

—It is said the President has expressed a wish that congress should close its sessions on October 15th. Let us hope that this wish may be realized.

—It is stated that generals who accompany President Campos Sales to Buenos Aires will receive an allowance of 5,000\$ for expenses. Aides-de-camp will receive 1,500\$.

—Amongst the passengers who arrived in Rio on the 30th ult., by the «Orissa», was Mr. Edward T. Gunning, the popular and efficient manager of the Minas and Rio Railway.

—A telegram from Buenos Aires of yesterday's date announces the appearance of a suspected case of bubonic pest in that city. The case was removed to the lazaretto and the inmates of the house to quarantine.

—The telegrams of this morning state that there was an alarming increase in the number of bubonic cases in Glasgow yesterday. It would seem that the plague was brought by persons coming from Shanghai.

—The Buenos Aires Herald of the 24th ult. announces the marriage of Mr. Llewellyn W. Makin and Miss Anne Alice King. Mr. Makin was formerly assistant storekeeper of the Leopoldina Railway Co. in this city.

—The Gazeta de Notícias says that the message just presented by the prefect at the opening of the new municipal council has caused a most disagreeable impression in government circles. We should think so! A more incalculable and vicious government never existed. It is a disgrace to the whole country.

—Congress has now completed the period of four months fixed by the constitution for its annual session and has voted a resolution extending the session to the 2nd prox. Very little work has been done and it is probable that this extension will be followed by others and that congress will sit, as usual, nearly up to the end of the year.

—We hear that Mrs. Otto Petersen, wife of the general manager of the Brasilianische Bank für Deutschland, of this city, has recently presented the Strangers' Hospital with a fine case of English and German books. It is a thoughtful gift which will be gratefully acknowledged by many a patient in the future.

—The fifth volume of the Decada Republicana will shortly be issued. It will treat of the following subjects:—The Brazilian Navy, Commerce and Personal Security. Visconde de Ouro Preto writes on the first of these subjects and Arthur Guimarães on the second, while on the third will be republished a series of articles that appeared in the Imprensa.

—Among the departures for Europe last week, per «A Plata» on the 29th ult., was our old friend Sr. Angelo Agostini, founder of the Revista Illustrada and D. Quixote. Sr. Angelo has been for some time severely ill, and is making this trip in the hope of obtaining a complete restoration of his health, which we sincerely hope will not be long delayed. The loss of Angelo Agostini in the newspaper circles of this capital, is one which can not easily be filled.

—An incident characteristic of the anomalous state of this port was afforded on the 23rd ult., when the British gunboat «Basilisk» came up from Ilha Grande and the Royal Mail str. «Thames» arrived from the River Plate, the latter having on board the wife of the captain of the gunboat. To avoid subsequent quarantines, the two were able to do no more than wave their pocket handkerchiefs to each other and all that because of what is occurring on shore in this port. The lady was returning home to England, and it was a bitter disappointment that she could not meet her husband although they were within sight of each other in this harbor for several hours.

—In order to enable him to resume his seat in congress, and in order not to deprive congress of his valuable services, it has been decided to give Deputy Irineu Machado, who recently killed his wife's aunt and tried to kill his wife, an opportunity for trial this session, although there are prisoners awaiting trial for over a year. Parliamentary immunities are a great thing, and the sentiment of this country is perhaps even more noble. Evidently a crime is not a crime when committed by a deputy, and a crime is no disability to a man who wants to make laws for the government of his neighbors. The trial took place yesterday and resulted in the prisoner's acquittal!

—A telegram received here yesterday from London announces the death of Mr. John L. Bisset, who left this city for England early last month for the benefit of his health. He had been in failing health for some months, but we do not know that his illness was considered serious. Mr. Bisset was for some years manager for Messrs. Wilson Sons & Co., Limited, in this city, was afterwards a partner in the coffee house of Messrs. Okell, Wilson & Co., and recently was engaged extensively in the American flour business. He was an exceptionally well-informed business man and was highly respected in the business circles of this city. He leaves a wife and seven children, who will have the heartfelt sympathy of a wide circle of friends and acquaintances for their irreparable loss.

—We are advised that the amateur theatrical performance at the Club International, Niterói, on the 15th inst., in benefit of the Strangers' Hospital, is sure to be a social and financial success. The performance will comprise those two popular comedies, «The Deacon» and «To Oblige Benson», which were so much appreciated when given, and no pains will be spared to give them a good setting. In all probability there will be some changes in the parts, to avoid overtaxing those who happen to be in both comedies. As for the financial part of the entertainment, which Mr. T. D. Bum is pushing with much enthusiasm in the interests of the Hospital, it is expected that a very handsome benefit will result. No prices will be put on the tickets, leaving subscribers to contribute what they can afford. The first subscription was 1,000\$ and the second 100\$, which indicate something of the spirit in which the undertaking is received. That the Hospital has a large deficit to meet and is in need of funds to go on with, will appeal to most of our readers and induce them to contribute liberally. Aside from any question of administration, the universal wish in the British and American colonies is that of maintaining an institution so admirably located and designed, and which is capable of doing so much good.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Trade of Rio de Janeiro for the Year 1899, by Acting Consul General Rhind. One of the best and most comprehensive reports on the state of this market that has yet appeared. We shall hope to make full extracts from it at a future time.

Relatório presented to the President of the Republic by the Minister of Industry, Transportation and Public Works, Dr. Alfredo Eugenio de Almeida Maia, at the opening of the current session of congress. This is one of the most interesting reports published, and we are under many obligations for the courteous transmission of a copy to this office.

Quatro Séculos de Atividade Marítima: Portugal e Brazil, by A. Jaccary and Vidal de Oliveira. Rio de Janeiro: Imprensa Nacional, 1900. This is another interesting contribution to the celebration of the fourth centenary of the discovery of Brazil. At one time Portugal filled a glorious page in the maritime history of the world, and the authors of this monograph have done ample justice to the enterprise and daring of the Portuguese navigators of that time.

BUSINESS NOTES

—The spinning and weaving factories in the state of S. Paulo are said to consume about 650,000 arrobas (20,160,000 lbs.) of unspun cotton per annum. One third of this cotton is produced in the state and the rest is imported from the northern states of Brazil.

—One of the signs of the hard times is the inferior quality of the paper on which the Jornal do Commercio is now printed. It was formerly printed on very strong paper, and this circumstance, it was supposed, obtained for it many subscribers among retail grocers, who were influenced by the ulterior object of using it as wrapping-paper.

—According to advices from São Paulo the judicial liquidation of the Viação Paulista company (tramway) has been resolved upon. The syndics, however, have resolved to prosecute the municipality for losses and damages caused by granting a concession to another company for an electric tramway, which is held to be a violation of the Viação concession.

—It is designed to make the President's visit to Buenos Aires serve a practical as well as a political purpose. The intention is that open an exposition of Brazilian coffee in that city while the President is there, and for this purpose samples of coffee and photographs of plantations have been asked for. We understand that the idea has been very well received.

—The export of coal from Great Britain in 1899 amounted to 41,180,332 tons, and the quantity shipped for steamers' use was 12,228,801 tons, leaving 165,672,235 for home consumption.

—It is worthy of note that the imports from the United States during the last fiscal year were considerably reduced in many important particulars. The reduction is not so much on account of the transfer of trade to other countries as to a shrinkage in consumption because of hard times. And the significant part of it is that this shrinkage is largely in foodstuffs.

—L'Albano is the name of a company organized in Brussels on July 18th last, for the purpose of exploring and cultivating rubber and other products on the Rio Albano, one of the affluents of the upper Amazon. The acquisition of an estate on the said river is one of the objects of the company. The capital is fixed at 1,350,000 francs, divided into 13,500 shares of 100 francs each.

—The United States is now the largest coal-producing country in the world, the production in 1899 aggregating 233,858,973 tons, while that of Great Britain was 220,085,368 tons. The United States is also the largest coal consumer in the world, runs the greatest extension of railways with domestic coal, and probably the largest tonnage of steamships, including the coasting, lake and river steamers. And yet American coal is not good enough for the Central railway, even at a lower price!

—The tax on posters and placards ought to be of some assistance to newspapers, as a tax of 30 reis on every placard can not fail to make that form of advertising very expensive. But it is a vexatious and meddlesome measure. And it is a vexatious and meddlesome measure. And it is a vexatious and meddlesome measure. And it is a vexatious and meddlesome measure.

—Although the prefect estimated the municipal receipts this year at 10,229,495\$, and the expenditures at 17,711,205\$53, showing a very good surplus, he has exceeded the estimated expenditures so far that up to the 20th ult. his supplementary credits amounted to nearly 5,000,000\$, and it is calculated that he will spend nearly 3,000,000\$ more before the year closes. This is the kind of government that we have to support, whether we like it or not. And the worst of it is that the law affords no remedy for the evil.

—Never, says a writer in the Gazeta de Notícias, have merchants been more severely punished than they are now for the heinous crime of importing merchandise. Custom-house officials, he asserts, are vigilant and untiring in their efforts to find pretexts for imposing fines. He points out one of the methods adopted by these officials for accomplishing their object. A merchant imports as an experiment a small invoice of merchandise, on which are collected duties in conformity with the merchant's classification of the goods. If he succeeds in disposing of these goods on lucrative terms, he is encouraged by the result and orders a much larger invoice. He enters the merchandise at the custom-house under the same classification, which, however, is no longer, he finds, accepted by the officials and he consequently has to pay a heavy fine. In conformity with the regulations now in force part of the product of this fine goes to the officials who impugned the merchant's classification of his goods.

—The South American Journal of August 11 expresses the following optimistic opinion of the financial situation here:—«Some of our contemporaries, never friendly to Brazil, have had something to say as to the government at Rio de Janeiro having temporarily suspended the burning of paper currency, as if this were in violation of its obligation under the funding agreement. This is wholly unfounded, and we are afraid that the misrepresentation does not arise in every case from any misconception of the actual facts. The truth is that the Brazilian government has already burned the entire amount of paper currency specified in the funding loan arrangement, and the temporary suspension of incineration is dictated by motives of a perfectly legitimate and expedient character. There are, however, two principal reasons for the adoption of this course. In the first place, the Brazilian government does not desire, by a too rapid withdrawal of the paper currency, to create too great a contraction in the circulating medium, and so provoking a monetary crisis, which some time ago it readily appeared to threaten the country. In the second place, there was also the danger of causing a pronounced rise in the rate of exchange, and thereby seriously disturbing and embarrassing commercial and industrial interests. Notwithstanding the temporary suspension of the burning of the paper currency, as we all know, a decided upward movement in exchange has occurred, which might otherwise have been of so marked a nature as to have proved highly detrimental to the material prosperity of the republic. Thanks to the wise provision of the Brazilian government, this has been avoided to some extent, and we may fairly hope that when the incineration of paper currency is resumed, it will operate on a more solid basis, and in such manner as to obviate disturbing fluctuations. What is wanted for Brazil is a steady, but gradual appreciation in the rate of exchange, and the prospects of the country, with a wise and honorable administration of its financial affairs, are growingly and auspiciously encouraging.»

Imports.

Flour.—The receipts were 7,000 bags ex Guarany from Liverpool. There was nothing doing in the market last week and quotations are unchanged as shown in the following table:

Table listing flour import prices: Trieste (nominal), Richmond 1st (—), do 2nd (—), Baltimore 1st (30,000-31,000), do 2nd (29,000-30,000), Western and Interior (24,000-26,000), River Plate (29,000-30,000), Local Mills (29,000-30,000).

Codfish.—The Morning Star brought 2,557 tubs and 273 cases from Gaspe, and the Peragoash 520 cases from Hamburg. Prices continue unchanged.

Lard.—No arrivals. Brokers quote from 74 to 76 reis per pound wholesale.

Pork.—Receipts nil. Quotations unchanged.

Rice.—No receipts. We quote from 14,500 to 15,500 per bag of 60 kilos.

White Pine.—No arrivals during the week.

Pitch Pine.—There were no sales reported.

Swedish Pine.—No receipts. Market unchanged.

Kerosene.—No arrivals. The price is 28,500 per barrel of dark, and 27,500 for light.

Rosin.—No arrivals. There were no arrivals, and no changes in prices.

Cement.—No entries. Prices unchanged.

Indian Corn.—The Guarany brought 13,946 bags from the River Plate. Market nominal.

Bran.—No arrivals. Quotations continue from 27,000 to 28,000 per bags of 10 kilos wholesale.

Hay.—The arrivals were 10,101 bales by the C. H. Jones and 845 by the Guarany from the River Plate. Quotations are unchanged.

Coal.—The following vessels arrived with coal: From Cardiff ex Karthago 297 tons, Manchester ex Flavianus 650, Newport ex Biana 5,611.

Receipts continue regular. Our quotations for the week were as follows:

Table listing coal prices: Pernambuco and Maceio (145,000-150,000), Bahia and Aracaju (120,000-125,000), Campos (125,000-130,000), Angra and Paraty (145,000-155,000), Paraty (140,000-145,000), Alcohol of 30 to 38 deg (220,000-250,000), ditto 40 deg (260,000-270,000).

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

AUGUST 27.

BLUFF HARBOR.—(N. Z.) Br. sp. Margaret Galbraith; 841 tons; Culbert; 90 ds.; sundries to order.

AUG. 29.

GASPE.—Br. bg. Morning Star; 186 tons; Pritchard; 54 ds.; codfish to order.

AUG. 30.

ROSARIO DE SANTA FE.—Br. bk. C. H. Jones; 825 tons; Caron; 21 ds.; hay to order.

SEPTEMBER 2.

CARDIFF.—Br. sp. Scottish Isles; 1,626 tons; Stone; 46 ds.; coal to Brazilian Coal Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

AUGUST 30.

LONDON.—Br. sp. Margaret Galbraith; 841 tons; Culbert; in transit.

SEPTEMBER 1.

NEW ORLEANS.—Port. bk. Albatroz; 772 tons; Oliveira; ballast.

SEPT. 2.

BALTIMORE.—Amer. bk. Doris; 876 tons; Ma-sterto n coffee.

FREIGHTS.

NEW YORK.—50 cents and 5% primage per bag NEW ORLEANS of coffee.

ANTWERP.—35 shillings and 5% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

BREMEN.—35 shillings and 5% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

ROTTERDAM.—35 shillings and 5% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

HAMBURG.—35 shillings and 5% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

LIVERPOOL.—35 shillings and 5% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

COPENHAGEN.—35 shillings, 6d. and 5% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

GENOA.—40 francs and 10% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

MARSEILLES.—40 francs and 10% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

BORDEAUX.—40 francs and 10% primage per ton of 900 kilos.

HAVRE.—35 francs and 10% primage per ton of 900 kilos.

TRIESTE.—45 shillings and 5% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

FUMC.—45 shillings and 5% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

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

SOUTHAMPTON.—30 shillings and 5% primage per ton.

CAPE TOWN.—50 shillings and 2 1/2% primage per ton.

PORT NATAL.—57 shillings, 6d. and 2 1/2% primage per ton.

EAST LONDON.—57 shillings, 6d. and 2 1/2% primage per ton.

DELAGOA BAY.—57 shillings, 6d. and 2 1/2% primage per ton.

MOSEL BAY.—57 shillings, 6d. and 2 1/2% primage per ton.

MONTEVIDEO.—30,000 per bag of 60 kilos, and 6,000 per barrel of 75 kilos.

ENGAGEMENTS.

Table listing engagements: HAMBURG.—Ger. str. Petropolis 11,000 bags of coffee; HAVRE.—Fr. str. Parangana 5,000 do; LONDON.—Br. str. Thames 1,250 do; GENOA.—It. str. Duca di Galliera 500 do; GENOA.—It. str. Citta di Genova 1,875 do; MARSEILLES.—Fr. str. Espagne 650 do; NEW YORK.—Belg. str. Hevelius 8,000 do.

Vessels Afloat & Chartered for Rio

Table listing vessels afloat and chartered for Rio: Arrigo (Brunswick), Angara (New York), Amy (Baltimore), Britannia (Norfolk), Bristol (Portland), Crangone (Swansen), Charles Deleens (Pensacola), Charbonnandiere (Leith), Colon (Cardiff), Falls of Afton (Hull), Fishing Schooner (New York), Grace Douing (Portland), Good News (Baltimore), Glenville (Pasphebic), Glycine (Oporto), Glad Tidings (Baltimore), King Centre (Newport), Lorraine (Rangoon), Maritimo (Cardiff), N. B. Morris (New York), St. Croix (Savannah), Serba (Port Natal), Sberzara (Rangoon), Sola (London), Toweth (Cardiff), York str. (Cardiff).

Arrivals of foreign steamers.

Table listing arrivals of foreign steamers: AUG. 27: Hevelius (New York), Mexico (Liverpool), Venezuela (River Plate), Lucia (Glasgow), Polana (Newport), Orissa (Liverpool), Conditiere (Bordeaux), Parangana (Havre), Orissa (River Plate), Sola (Trieste), Petropolis (Santos). SEPT. 1: Paraguassii (Hamburg), Iberia (Valparaiso), Elhelbryh (Leith).

Departures of foreign steamers.

Table listing departures of foreign steamers: AUG. 27: Stolberg (Bremen), Venezuela (Genoa), Mexico (Valparaiso), Tagus (Parangana), Lucia (Valparaiso), Amazona (Santos), La Plata (Bordeaux), Orissa (Valparaiso), Manin (Newport), Weaside (Buenos Aires). SEPT. 1: Iberia (Liverpool), Petropolis (Hamburg), Hevelius (New York).

Calling at intermediate ports.

Foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, September 2nd, 1900.

Table listing foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro: American (bk. A. W. Spies, bk. Paul Reveire), British (sp. Karoo, bk. Gazelle, sp. Valkyrie, sp. H. Queen, bk. Metropolis, sp. Largsmore, bk. Principally, sp. S. Mianstrel, bk. Latimer, bk. Galea, sp. Scot. Hills, bk. M. Star, bk. C. W. James, sp. Scot. Isles), German (sp. V. da Gama, bk. Angelo, bk. Dorade, bk. Hanna Heye), Italian (bk. M. dell'Orto, bk. V. d. Guardia).

STOCKS AND SHARES

Sales of Stocks and Shares.

Table listing sales of stocks and shares: AUGUST 27. 23 Apolices, 58 (870,000), 1 do (200\$) at rate of (870), 5 do (200\$) do (830).

Table listing stocks and shares: 23 do 1895 (830), 13 do (832), 57 do (reg.) (865), 7 do 1897 (975), 13 do (reg.) (1,000), 250 deb. F. C. Jardim Botânico (191).

Banks.

Table listing banks: 70 Commercial (206,000), 29 Lavoura e Comercio (199), 90 Republica (110,500), 170 do (170), 5 do (169).

Cotton mills.

Table listing cotton mills: 50 Carboas (170,000), 50 do (150).

Insurance.

Table listing insurance: 2 Argos Fluminense (36,000), 40 Apolices, 58 (870,000), 5 do (864), 16 do (868), 14 do (200\$) at rate of (813), 1 do (800) at rate of (800), 1 do 1897 (970), 16 do (975), 3 do (reg.) (1,000), 20 Emprestimo Municipal (152), 10 do (153), 14 Apol. Estado do Rio (410), 100 deb. F. C. Jardim Botânico (191), 100 do do (192).

Banks.

Table listing banks: 122 Commercial (200,000), 120 Republica (164), 213 do (168), 4084 S. Paulo—Rio Grande (20,000), 2000 do do (20,000), 200 C. Sorocabana-Ituana (13,500), 300 do do (14).

Railways.

Table listing railways: 100 Melhoramentos no Brazil (17,500), 3 Apolices, 58 (860,000), 12 do (868), 9 do (867), 10 do (866), 2 do (865), 2 do (200\$) at rate of (810), 3 do 1895 (832), 6 do (833), 5 do (835), 14 do (836), 6 Emprestimo Municipal (152), 28 do do (153), 4180 deb. Banco Credito Movel (35), 115 do F. C. Jardim Botânico (191).

Banks.

Table listing banks: 27 Republica (168,000), 50 do (165), 242 do (165,000).

Cotton mills.

Table listing cotton mills: 50 S. Felix (85,000).

Insurance.

Table listing insurance: 81 Confianca (40,000).

Railways.

Table listing railways: 200 Uniao Sorocabana-Ituana (15,000), 100 do do (10,500), 1300 do do (10).

Miscellaneous.

Table listing miscellaneous: AUG. 30. 3 Apolices, 58 (865,000), 6 do (200\$) at rate of (810), 4 do (200\$) do (810), 4 do (2,500\$) at rate of (805), 10 do 1895 (837), 104 do (835), 1 do 1897 (reg.) (960), 50 do (965), 100 Emprestimo Municipal (152), 93 do (154), 100 deb. F. C. Jardim Botânico (193).

Banks.

Table listing banks: 100 Commercial (201,000), 20 Lavoura e Comercio (111), 50 do (110,500).

Table listing stocks and shares: 212 Republica (165), 250 do (164), 50 do (163), 100 Rural e Hypotecario (2nd S.) (135).

Cotton mills.

Table listing cotton mills: 50 Brazil Industrial (160,000), 100 Fabril Paulista (230).

Aug. 31.

Table listing stocks and shares: 20 Apolices, 58 (856,000), 70 do (858), 40 do (856), 37 do (855), 3 do (200\$) at rate of (810), 5 do (2,500\$) do (803), 4 do (1,000\$) at rate of (800), 4 do 1895 (835), 56 do (830), 8 do (837), 2 do 1897 (reg.) (990), 20 Emprestimo Municipal (153).

Banks.

Table listing banks: 175 Commercial (201,000), 168 Commercial (190), 168 Commercial (163,000), 22 Republica (160), 26 do (159), 127 do (158,500), 50 do (158), 13 do (158).

Cotton mills.

Table listing cotton mills: 30 Brazil Industrial (160,000), 100 Confianca Industrial (170).

SEPTEMBER 1.

Table listing stocks and shares: 6 Apolices, 58 (856,000), 80 do (855), 6 do 1895 (839), 14 do (835), 10 do (834), 4 do (reg.) (836), 20 Emprestimo Municipal (153), 100 do do (reg.) (152).

Banks.

Table listing banks: 100 Commercial (201,000), 125 Italia Brasile (30), 114 Republica (137), 100 do (155), 50 do (154), 100 do (152), 60 do (150), 100 do (147), 530 do (145).

Cotton mills.

Table listing cotton mills: 20 Confianca Industrial (170,000), 120 Progresso Industrial (180).

Railways.

Table listing railways: 7917 S. Paulo—Rio Grande (20,000).

Tramways.

Table listing tramways: 200 Jardim Botânico (132,000), 100 S. Christovao (130).

SATURDAY'S QUOTATIONS—S. PAULO.

Table listing Saturday's quotations in S. Paulo: Banco Comercio e Industria (300,000), Credito Constructor e Agricola (100,000), Credito Real da Carteira H., Lavadoras (100,000), Mercantil de Santos (147,000), S. Paulo (147,000), Ribeirao Preto (130,000), Uniao de S. Carlos (all paid) (240,000), do do (40%) (100,000), Uniao de S. Paulo (all paid) (67,000), Cia Agua e Luz (200,000), Antartica (6,000), Argos Paulista (—), Fabril Paulista (—), Ferro Carril Sul Amara (—), Gaz de S. Paulo (25,000), Italo Paulista (115,000), Lupton (140,000), Mechanica (140,000), Melhoramentos de Brotas (86,000), Mogyana (all paid) (245,000), idem (at 30 days) (245,000), Paulista (235,000), idem (at 30 days) (245,000), Pogredior (35,000), Stupakoff (—), Telephonica (95,000), Uniao Sportiva (50,000), Viacao Paulista (6,000).

SOCIEDADE GERAL DE TRANSPORTES

FURNITURE REMOVERS AND CARRIERS.

PRAÇA TIRADENTES N. 31 — (Largo do Rocio)

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

The vans employed by us are manufactured expressly for the removal of Furniture, Pianos, Marble work Statuary and objects of value in general, being upholstered inside to avoid jags and breakage in transit. The Company hold itself responsible for any damage or injury caused by its employes to goods consigned to their charge, but all claims must be made within 24 hours of the time of service, or they cannot afterwards accept responsibility.

Special vans and experienced men for the removal of pianos.

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

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

Stocks and Bonds and Joint Stock Companies --- September 3rd.

Emission	Circulation	Public Funds		Nominal Value		Last Quotation	
						buyers	sellors
506,595,300\$	483,647,700\$	Stock 5% currency (apolicies)	200\$	1,000\$ 800\$, 200\$	848,000-	850,000	
60,000,000	60,000,000	Bonds of 1897, 6%	200	1,000\$ 1,000	811,000-	815,000	
119,600	119,600	Bonds, 4%	200	1,000\$ 800, 200	972,000-	975,000	
30,000,000	11,884,500	Gold Loan, 1888, 6%	200	1,000\$ 1,000			
51,885,000	22,035,500	do do 1879, 4%	200	1,000\$ 1,000			
17,500,000	17,500,000	do do 1889, 4%	200	1,000\$ 1,000			
13,193,000	13,193,000	State of Espirito Santo	200	1,000\$ 500\$, 200			
5,000,000	4,533,200	do of Minas Geraes, 5%	200	1,000\$ 1,000			
65,000,000	45,522,000	do idem 6%	200	1,000\$ 1,000			
5,000,000	5,000,000	do of Rio de Janeiro, 6%	200	1,000\$ 1,000			
600,000	600,000	do do do 6% (1899)	200	1,000\$ 1,000			
10,000,000	10,000,000	do of Paralyba, 6%	200	1,000\$ 1,000			
25,000,000	22,439,600	do of Pernambuco, 6%	200	1,000\$ 1,000			
2,500,000	514,800	Municipal Loan, City of Rio de Janeiro, 6%	200	1,000\$ 1,000			
323,200	—	do do do Sao Paulo, 7%	200	1,000\$ 1,000			
100,000	400,000	do do do Alem Paralyba, 7%	200	1,000\$ 1,000			

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Banks	Paid	Reserve Fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
20,000,000\$	100,000	64,090	200\$	Commercial do Rio de Janeiro	200\$	4,000,000\$	8\$000, Jan. 1900	200\$000- 205\$000
16,000,000	80,000	60,000	200	Comercio	200	3,120,000	6\$000, ditto 1900	185,000- 193,000
24,000,000	120,000	all	200	2nd series	200	80	2\$000, ditto 1900	— 75,000
16,000,000	80,000	77,553 1/2	200	Construtor do Brazil	200	1,645,009	4\$000, Aug. 1892	3,000- 5,000
8,000,000	40,000	all	200	Credito Movel	200	2,700,000	2\$000, Jan. 1896	1,000- 1,000
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Credito Real do Brazil	200	803,073	12 1/2% ditto 1892	70,000-
750,000	15,000	all	50	Depositos e Descontos	200	640,000	— ditto 1900	—
4,000,000	20,000	all	200	Funcionarios Publicos	200	71,926	3\$000, ditto 1900	33,000- 45,000
9,110,000	45,550	all	200	Hypothecario do Brazil	200	206,317	6\$000, Jan. 1900	110,000- 112,000
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Lavoura e Comercio	200	584,557	19\$000, ditto 1900	120,000- 120,000
101,246,800	506,234	all	200	Nacional Brasileiro	200	230,000	10\$000, ditto 1900	160,000- 165,000
20,000,000	100,000	59,000	200	Republica do Brazil	200	17,480,079	6\$000, ditto 1900	120,000- 20,000
30,000,000	100,000	all	200	Rio e Matto Grosso	200	391,790	12\$000, ditto 1900	245,000-
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	2nd series	200	40	4\$500, ditto 1900	122,000- 128,000
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	Rural e Hypothecario	200	7,571,450	11 1/2% ditto 1898	—
10,000,000	50,000	all	200	do do	200	2,185,326	12\$500, ditto 1900	190,000-
7,000,000	35,000	all	200	Com. e Industria de S. Paulo	100	6,000,000	10 1/2% ditto 1900	—
10,000,000	50,000	25,000	200	Credito Real de Minas Geraes	200	308,550	10 1/2% ditto 1900	—
25,000,000	125,000	all	200	do do 2nd series	140	1,141,521	8 1/2% ditto 1899	— 110,000
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Lavradores de S. Paulo	200	400,000	12 1/2% ditto 1895	— 130,000
10,000,000	50,000	25,000	200	Mercantil de Santos	200	800,000	8\$000, ditto 1900	—
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	S. Paulo	200	695,000	7\$500, Jan. 1905	—
10,584,610	—	—	200	Uniao de S. Paulo	200	400,000	6 1/2% July 1899	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Railways	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
3,500,000\$	550,000	all	100\$	Leopoldina	100\$	51,983\$	2\$000 Feb. 1900	111\$000-
5,000,000\$	500,000	all	100\$	Minas de S. Jeronymo	100\$	—	—	25,000-
12,000,000	60,000	all	200	Macacé e Campos	100	65,000	—	—
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	Muzambinho	100	—	—	—
62,000,000	310,000	33,525	200	do 2nd series	100	—	—	—
—	—	266,475	40	Oeste de Minas	200	2,901,489	int. Sept. 93	— 35\$000
—	—	10,000	40	do do	75	—	—	—
10,000,000	100,000	all	100	do do	20	—	—	—
70,000,000	350,000	all	200	Quilombo	80	—	int. Jan. 92	—
—	—	—	200	Uniao Sorocahana-Itanua	200	1,493,242	6 1/2% June, 92	11,000- 15,000
1,600,000	8,000	5,100	200	do do	40	—	—	2,000-
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	Uniao Valenciana	200	45,710	6\$500, Feb. 86	12,000- 16,000
13,500,000	67,500	—	200	Sipiculy	200	—	—	40,000-
—	—	—	200	Tocantins e Araguaya	200	—	—	4,250-
—	—	—	200	do do	55	—	—	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Tramways	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
2,500,000\$	25,000	all	100\$	Cariocas	100\$	—	—	— 80\$000
6,000,000	30,000	all	200	Carris Urbanos	200	168,732	—	155\$000-
700,000	7,000	all	100	Corcovado (and Hotel)	100	6,971	1\$000, July 91	— 195\$000
14,000,000	70,000	all	200	Jardim Botânico	200	622,148\$	2,000, 31st 1900	132,000-
12,000,000	60,000	59,390	200	S. Christovão	200	—	5,000, Jan. 99	130,000-
3,000,000	15,000	all	200	Villa Izabel	200	105,899\$	5 1/2% June 99	80,000-
500,000	5,000	all	100	Pernambuco	100	23,499	4,000, Feb. 1900	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Steamships	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
1,000,000	5,000	all	200\$	Esperanza Maritima	200\$	350,000\$	9\$000, Jan. 1900	— 200\$000
28,000,000	140,000	all	200	Lloyd Brasileiro	200	—	—	25\$000-
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Navegatio Costeira	200	—	10,000, Feb. 1900	— 300 000
675,400	3,377	all	200	S. Joao de Barra e Campos	200	59,598	—	—
1,000,000	5,000	2,750	200	Sul Paulista	80	—	—	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Cotton Mills, etc.	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
10,000,000\$	50,000\$	all	200\$	Alliança	200\$	1,122,086\$	10\$000- Jan. 1900	175\$000-
3,400,000	17,000	all	200	America Fabril factory	200	279,373	7,000, Aug. 96	115,000-
500,000	2,500	all	200	Botafogo (aniagem)	200	10,323	4,000- Feb. 1900	— 250,000
6,000,000	30,000	all	200	Brazil Industrial	200	150,000	10,000- Jan. 1900	165,000
3,600,000	18,000	all	200	Caixa	200	741,927	12,000- ditto 1900	170,000- 190,000
3,000,000	15,000	all	200	Confiança Industrial	200	281,000	10,000- ditto 1900	160,000- 168,000
4,500,000	22,500	all	200	Corcovado	200	54,035	10,000- Feb. 1900	152,000-
500,000	2,500	all	200	D. Izabel	200	189,282	30,000- Jan. 1900	—
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	Fabril Paulista	200	200,000	20,000- ditto 99	—
1,200,000	6,000	all	200	Industrial Mineira	200	92,814	12,000- Feb. 1900	— 185,000
800,000	4,000	all	200	Magéense	200	28,277	10,000- Jan. 1900	200,000- 215,000
1,500,000	7,500	all	200	Manoelitoria Fluminense	200	144,143	10,000- ditto 1900	170,000-
4,000,000	20,000	all	200	Petropolitana	200	21,683	5,000- Mar. 96	130,000- 132,000
6,000,000	30,000	all	200	Progresso Industrial	200	639,889	12,000- Jan. 1900	175,000- 185,000
1,200,000	6,000	all	100	Kink (Woolens)	200	—	—	170,000-
1,200,000	6,000	all	100	S. Felix	100	37,345	4,000- Jan. 1900	102,000-
300,000	1,500	all	200	Santa Luzia	200	38,394	— ditto 1900	—
2,400,000	12,000	all	200	S. Joao	200	—	— ditto 99	— 150,000
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	S. Pedro de Alcantara	200	71,567	— ditto 1900	— 170,000
3,500,000	17,500	all	200	Uniao Fabril	200	1,314,493	17 1/2%-Aug. 99	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Insurance	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation
3,000,000\$	15,000	all	200\$	Alliança	200\$	—	1\$000, July 97	— 5\$500
3,000,000	15,000	all	200	Aragoas Fluminense	200	300,000\$	1,500, Jan. 1900	355\$000- 370,000
3,000,000	15,000	9,735	200	Bonança	200	—	— ditto 99	— 6,000
4,000,000	20,000	all	200	Confiança	200	206,000	3,000, ditto 1900	39,000-
4,800,000	24,000	4,900	200	Fidelidade	150	366,374	7,000, ditto 98	5,000-
2,500,000	12,500	all	1,000	Garantia	100	251,000	8,000, ditto 1900	145,000-
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	Geral	20	400,000	2,000, ditto 1900	— 40,000
1,000,000	5,000	all	100	Indemniadora	20	40,000	1,000, ditto 1900	19,000- 20,000
2,500,000	12,500	all	200	Providencia	200	500,000	3,000, ditto 1900	70,000-
3,000,000	15,000	all	200	Prosperidade	200	50,120	1,500, ditto 1900	17,000-

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Miscellaneous	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation
500,000\$	10,000	all	50\$	Carros Taterall Moreaux	50\$	42,378\$	1,500, Jan. 99	— 15\$000
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Cruzeiro (match factory)	200	—	— Mar. 95	—
60,000,000	300,000	all	200	Docas de Santos	200	—	— Jan. 1900	306\$000-
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Empreza Industrial Brasileira	200	2,237,379	40,000, Jan. 1900	480,000-
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	Edificadora	200	14,673	10\$000, Aug. 91	—
25,500,000	127,500	233,000	100	Melhoramentos do Brazil	100	6,509,142	8,000, ditto 92	16,500-
2,000,000	10,000	9,900	200	"Gazeta de Noticias" (newspaper)	200	53,280	4,000, Feb. 1900	— 120,000
1,000,000	5,000	all	200	"O Fais" (newspaper)	200	43,577	10,000, Feb. 95	—
2,800,000	14,000	all	200	Loterias Nacionaes de Brazil				

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British and American Mail. It assumed its present
title at the beginning of April, 1879, when it was pub-
lished three times a month. From a tri-monthly it has
been changed to a weekly publication, and from four
pages it has been increased to twelve.

As an advertising medium *The News* occupies an
exceptionally advantageous position. It circulates
widely throughout Brazil, and also in Europe and the
United States. Its subscribers are principally business-
men interested in Brazilian trade, industries and in-
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All communications should be addressed to the
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