



THE RIO NEWS.

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NUMBER 37

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Residence : On the Church premises.

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

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

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PETROPOLIS METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Avenida Marechal Deodoro, No. 9. English service at 4 p. m. Sundays. Portuguese services at 11 a. m. and 7-30 p. m. Sundays; 7-30 p. m. Wednesdays. Sunday School at 10 a. m.

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HAND BOOK OF RIO DE JANEIRO

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

WEST COAST ITEMS.

—The Chilean minister of war has ordered greater activity in completing the coast defences. Why?

—An English syndicate is said to have purchased the Copiapo mines, province of Atacama, Chili, paying \$4,600,000.

—Various members of the diplomatic corps left Santiago for Coquimbo on the 4th inst. to witness the naval review at that port.

—A Lima telegram says the opposition to President Romano is promoted by the adherents of ex-Vice-President Billinghurst, who has returned to Peru.

—The Chilean minister of finance announces that the conversion fund for the redemption of the internal and external debt will be complete in December next, with \$1,200,000 to spare.

—At Coquimbo Rear Admiral Montt reviewed the Chilean fleet on the 7th inst., while on the 8th a display of artillery practice was given. The skill and discipline of the men were highly praised.

—The health of President Errazuriz has become a question of political contention in Chili. The opposition says he is in a critical condition, while the government party says his health is completely re-established.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—Earthquake tremors were felt in Bolivia on the 6th inst.

—The floating disinfecting station at Buenos Aires is nearly ready.

—President Roca has presented the works of various Argentine authors to the library of Maranhão.

—President Roca has reduced the programme somewhat to avoid overdoing the entertainment of his Brazilian guests.

—The bill for reforming the Argentine penal code by the abolition of the death penalty has been rejected by congress, except in regard to females.

—All the Argentine officers who protested in the military club against the obligatory monte-pio have been condemned to one month imprisonment.

—The Paraguayan congress has refused to pass a project ordering a reduction in the circulating medium. The Paraguayans like a cheap currency.

—The Montevideo sanitary authorities now propose to display their wisdom and fairness by decreeing rigorous quarantines against Glasgow arrivals, while abolishing those from Brazil.

The Caja has in guarantee of its issues the sum of \$5 million dollars and values in guarantee to \$7,800,000. During the month of July \$18,663,418.05 of old notes were burnt. —Review, Buenos Aires.

A Paris telegram of the 6th announces the arrival of Dr. Carlos Pellegrini at Cherbourg. On the 15th inst. he is to attend a meeting of bankers in London to discuss the unification of the Argentine debt.

—Reports are still current of an impending revolution in Uruguay. Several parties of revolutionists in Argentina have been prevented from crossing into Uruguay, but fears of a rising still prevail.

—The Buenos Aires Herald says it has been proved that the provincial government paid twice for land at Colon and was thus cheated out of 250,000 dollars. But it is reasonable to say such a thing, of course!

—The Buenos Aires chief of police is organizing a special force for the maintenance of order during the visit of President Campos Salles. It will comprise 500 men and 36 officers. One can hardly understand its object.

—The municipality has just received by the Spanish steamer Miguel Gallart 500 tons of paving stones from Genoa. They cost less than those brought from Tamili, the freight being only 14 francs per ton. —Review, Buenos Aires.

—The medicinal baths at Rosario de la Frontera have been sold for \$465,000 m/n. The establishment has been celebrated for the use made of it by gamblers, and for its unfortunate charges. It was a place for quiet people to avoid.

—An Asuncion telegram of the 2nd inst. states that the government has been severely criticised for decreeing quarantines against Matto Grosso because of small-pox. Later telegrams announce the suspension of the quarantines.

—The last balance sheet of the Caja de Conversion gives the following:—

Table with 2 columns: Note issue, large notes; small; Nickel. Values: \$286,911.855; 4,164,225.05; 4,089,817.30. Total: \$295,165,927.35

—The alcohol tax since January 1st has amounted to 8 3/4 million dollars. Surely we must be a thirsty people to pay so much tax for spirits excluding what we pay for wine and beer taxes. —B. A. Herald, Aug. 26.

—The Argentine and Uruguayan sanitary authorities were at loggerheads last week over the suppression of quarantine during President Campos Salles' visit. As they are permitted to act dictatorially and arbitrarily there is no way to make them agree unless they want to.

—The National Flour Manufacturers' Society has advised the minister of agriculture that it is preparing a complete sample collection of flour to send to the Buffalo exposition. The government proposes to spend \$20,000 gold on the building to exhibit the Argentine products at the exposition. —Review, Buenos Aires, Sept. 1.

—The province of Buenos Aires has no money; its budget cannot balance, but yet the legislature in one single sitting voted away \$200,000 for the erection of statues to past celebrities. This sort of thing might wait and a few of the more pressing accounts be paid first, such as schoolmaster's salaries, etc. —Review, Buenos Aires.

—It is announced that Dr. Malbrán, president of the Argentine board of health, will shortly visit this city, in order to confer with the sanitary authorities here respecting the suppression of the quarantine system that has been so immensely prejudicial to the River Plate. The authorities here will have to yield—though probably with an ill grace and much against their will—or else place this unfortunate city outside the list of civilised ports. —Montevideo Times, Aug. 29.

BRAZILIAN CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

By law 641 of November 14th, 1899, the Brazilian government, amongst other things, prohibited the use of labels, wholly or partly in the Portuguese language, on foreign goods not imported from Portugal. This regulation was to have come into force early in the present year, but was from time to time postponed, until the date is now fixed for September 30th next. Every effort has been made by the London chamber of commerce and other bodies to procure the abrogation of the clause in question, and the committee of importing merchants appointed by the Rio chamber of commerce presented a memorial to the Brazilian minister of finance calling attention to the inconveniences arising from this prohibition. In addition to the trouble and expense to which shippers and manufacturers have been put owing to the proposed regulation, there are many other reasons why it should not be enforced. For instance, numerous drugs and medicines consist of or contain poisonous and dangerous substances, such as arsenic, atropine, morphia, strychnine, &c., which are not dangerous when taken in proper doses. But if the labels do not state, in a language known to all, the exact proportion of the dose and manner of application, serious consequences may ensue. Again, it would stop the importation of advertising matter, such as placards, posters and showcards, as they would be valueless if not printed in the Portuguese language. Almanacs, and certain articles of stationery would also come under this prohibition. It is a common practice in the Brazilian market for various tissues to have an inscription of the name, mark, measurement, and often the signature and registered trade mark of the consignees either stuck, or actually printed, on the material. The damage which the sudden change of such an old practice would cause is incalculable. The label is a very important factor in the value of an article, and any alteration, however small it may appear, will often effect the immediate cessation of the sale of the article, the immediately inferring that the new label is used to cover inferior goods. In this connection it should be mentioned, however, that the prohibition is not applicable to merchandise labelled with trade marks registered in conformity with law No. 3346 of October 14th and decree No. 9828 of December 31st, 1887, but persons importing such merchandise are required to produce proof that the registration of the respective marks has been effected in accordance therewith. It is to be hoped that the pressure put upon the Brazilian authorities by Her Majesty's government and the chambers of commerce in Brazil will result in the withdrawal of this absurd regulation, which would constitute an unwarrantable interference with trade. Surely, the object of the Brazilian government would be fully met by requiring that the country of origin should be displayed on labels attached to the packages or on the packages themselves. —Chamber of Commerce Journal, London, for August.

The population of the city of Buffalo, where next year's Pan-American exposition is to be held, is 352,219, according to the census just taken.

The British losses in South Africa must now be not far from 60,000, including the officers and men invalided home, or about double the fighting strength of the enemy. Some weeks ago, according to an exchange, these losses aggregated 52,329.

Banks.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

Capital £ 1,500,000
 Capital paid up 750,000
 Reserve fund 600,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO
 10, Rua da Alfandega

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Established in Hamburg on 16th December, 1887 by the Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft in Berlin and the Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg.

Capital . . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

(Caixa 108.)

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

Draws on:

Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin, and correspondents.
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PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 21, Rua da Alfandega.

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

BRANCHES:

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THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORGATE ST.

London E. C.

Capital £ 1,000,000
 Idem paid up 500,000
 Reserve fund 840,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1º de Março

Branches at:

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

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 and correspondents in Germany.
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AUTHORIZED BY

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

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

HEAD OFFICE:

9, RUE LAFFITTE, Paris.

Branch Office in Rio de Janeiro:

78, Rua da Quitanda

P. O. B. 58.

Branches at S Paulo and Santos.

Draws on:

Head Office, Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, and agencies.
 Société Générale pour favoriser le développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France, and agencies
 Heine & Co., Paris.
 Lazard Frères & Co., Paris.
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RIO DE JANEIRO

BANCO DA REPUBLICA DO BRAZIL

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

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

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

on 31st May 1900.

OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

9, Rua da Alfandega.

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RICHARD HARDING DAVIS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

The following notes on the Transvaalers were written by Richard Harding Davis, the war correspondent for the *New York Herald-Tribune*, April 16.—After the relief of Ladysmith, Gen. Buller announced that his column would not move again for a week or ten days, but at the end of ten days he doubted if he could possibly move for another three weeks.

This seemed too long a time to lie idle in the corrugated zinc dustbin of Ladysmith, and I accordingly sailed for Capetown, in order to join Lord Roberts and advance with his column from Bloemfontein. But on arriving at Capetown I learned that Gen. Roberts did not intend to move back again at once, but to say farewell to the British army, to go to Pretoria, and to watch the Boers fighting the same men I had just seen fighting them. This change of base, I should like to add, was taken with the full knowledge and consent of the English officials, both civil and military.

On the day of my arrival at Lorenzo Marquez the town was invaded by the Irish-American ambulance corps from Chicago, and the Portuguese officials were much upset in consequence. The sixty members of the ambulance corps had been two months in reaching South Africa, and at every other port at which they had touched had been most generously treated, local port dues and taxes having been everywhere raised for their benefit.

It is hard to say exactly what we expected to find. Since I have reached the Transvaal I have been so busy taking in new ideas about the Boer and getting rid of most of the old ones that the original picture I had of him has become dim and elusive. Yet mine was probably the impression of him which is still held by some millions of my fellow countrymen.

A young man in a starched khaki uniform put his head in at the window of the railroad carriage, and at sight of the ladies took off his hat. That was my first meeting with the 'foul and unkempt' Boer. He wanted passports and he asked in excellent English if I would come with him to an inn; messy, jolly, busy, the commandant was an immensely, jolly, busy, man, in a suit of ready-made stores clothes and a white helmet. He shook hands and bowed and laughed and brought me to a grave, long bearded man, who looked like a well-to-do New Jersey farmer. The farmer wrote his initials on my passport and gave some orders to the railway official in the red hat.

"That is all right now," said the commandant. "You need not open your luggage. It is all passed."

In the meantime a railway porter, having found that the Portuguese had reserved my compartment, hunted up a large blue and white sign with an inscription to the same effect, and fastened it to the door of the carriage. He also shook hands and bowed and smiled. Another official brought a bottle of most excellent French wine wrapped in a newspaper and suggested as it was going to be a warm ride that I had better accept his compliments.

Apart from all possible question of self-seeking I have seldom met with greater good-natured kindness and politeness than I encountered on my first entrance into the Transvaal, a politeness and simple courtesy which have continued ever since.

Toward midday we had our first sight of the Boer militant. He was a red-bearded farmer with a slouch hat, carrying a bandolier over his shoulder and a Mauser in his hand. He could not possibly appreciate the intense interest with which we regarded him. The ambulance corps surrounded him in an admiring, double circle. He was not exactly what they had expected to see. He was neither ferocious, nor sullen, nor a wild man of the bush.

He was, instead, a simple, kindly-eyed uneducated farmer. He had been home on furlough to see his wife and was going back, without any pay, without any enticements of medals or pensions, without the assurance that in his absence an 'Absent Minded Beggar's' fund or a Lord Mayor's fund would support his wife and children.

There are many boys in the Boer army. Four of them are sons of Reitz, the secretary of state. His father told me proudly of how the youngest, who was fifteen years old, covered a British Tommy and called upon him to hold up his hands. As his comrades had already surrendered, the Tommy threw down his gun and said to the boy: 'I don't care, I'm blooming well sick of this blooming war, anyway. Ain't you?' 'Oh, no,' protested young Reitz simply, 'for father says that when the war is over he's going to send me back to school.'

At every station along the line there were a few Boers gathered to cheer the ambulance corps. There were never more than three or four men to do the cheering, for every man who is not absolutely needed to direct a train or to work a telegraph button is at the front and all have been there once or twice already.

When the Irishmen appeared on the platforms and at the windows, there would be much handshaking and more cheering. An old Boer patriarch with a white beard and gray, deep set eyes, who might have passed for one of the Huguenot fathers, took off his hat at the sight of the flag of the greatest republic, and kept muttering to himself, 'Ach, daas is goed, daas is goed,' until the train pulled out of the station. He thought it meant intervention.

To 30,000 men—for I am convinced, after much careful inquiry, that that is absolutely all the Boers have had in the field at one time—sixty men count for something. But one could not help comparing the arrival of these sixty with the transports steaming into Table Bay, each with its thousands of men in khaki, so many thousands that no one in Capetown ever turned to look at them—transports from Canada, from India, from Scotland Ireland and England, and catlehips, with horses, mules and oxen, from Sydney, from Buenos Ayres, from Madrid and Cadiz, from New Orleans and Bombay.

Two hundred and fifty thousand picked men, 'from all the world,' 'going to Table Bay' to fight 30,000 farmers, clerks, attorneys, shopkeepers and schoolboys, for the gold that lies in the Rand—gold which has made the Boer neither happy nor rich. Have you ever heard of a Boer who has dug his fortune out of the gold mines? Do you know one Boer who owns a steam yacht, or who has built a house in Park Lane?

The Boer owns the soil from which the gold comes, but the Uitlander owns the gold. What money the Boer has taken out of the mines by means of taxes, concessions, the dynamite monopoly and the liquor law has not gone into his pockets, but into weapons of war; has not been spent in another country, but in defending his own. When gold was first discovered here the republic was on the verge of bankruptcy, and a Boer burgler acquainted him with the news and assure him that now that gold was found the credit of the country was secured.

'Gold!' growled Krüger. 'Do you know what gold is? For every ounce of that gold you will pay with tears of blood. Go to your farm and read the Book. It will tell you what gold is.'

We halted at night at Waterval Onder, and the next morning we dragged slowly up a steep incline over the mountains. It was easy to understand why the Boer loves his country, the mountains of red rock and light green grass followed each other in magnificent confusion as far as one could see. The river poured down between them for many miles, leaping from one height to the next in a succession of low, widespread waterfalls. Great, blue boulders as high as a four-story house blocked the waterways and formed deep, silent pools, overhung by drooping trees and tangled creepers. The sun shone brilliantly on the white breakers of the waterfalls, on the green mountain slopes and where the hematite had streaked the sides of a rock a gorgeous red and yellow. There was little sign of habitation in the landscape, but it held a look of home. It was not barren or forbidding, but big and open, and full of color and beauty and sunshine.

There was a large crowd at Middelburg, and, as it was Good Friday, every one had been to church and was in his or her best bravery. The people cheered the Chicago boys, and Capt. O'Connor brought out the flag and waved it over them.

The landroost made a speech, an eager and earnest speech full of fight and courage, and the Americans cheered him and the South African republic. Many more Boers boarded the train here, and while the speelmaking was going forward entered the carriages and sat at the windows saying farewell to the women and children who had come in with them from the farms and leaning out to hold their hands. The Boer women wore deep

Hotels.

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

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

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Mr. J. F. FREITAS, proprietor of the old and well known Freitas Hotel, desires to advise his friends and former customers that he has reopened that hotel at a special price for this special purpose.

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

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

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

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Rio de Janeiro, 15th May, 1900.

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black alpaca frocks and black souboulets, and under the cover of these were weeping. They made in contrast to the white starched dresses and bright colors of the other women and little girls at Middelburg who were giving flowers and the Transvaal ribbon to the American volunteers. The men from across two seas received this simple welcome modestly and becomingly.

I have travelled with many soldiers on trains and transports and on the march, with our own regulars, with "Tomnies," volunteers and soldiers of foreign lands, but I never saw men behave better than did the Chicago contingent. The temptations which beset them by the wayside were many. They had been six weeks at sea, and that, apart from the fact that they were going to the front through a friendly country, with refreshment bars at every station, was sufficient excuse for over-rejoicing. But, on the contrary, the men conducted themselves as well as the best disciplined troops in the world, and were then, as they were later in Pretoria, as well behaved and self-respecting as I am sure they will prove to be brave. There was no hand to play for them at Middelburg, so just before the train moved on the landroost gathered the Boers and the women and girls together and sang a hymn to them.

The women's voices were thin and inadequate, and the big broad-chested, heavily-bearded men disregarded the tune scantly, but the spirit of the act was true. The words were in Dutch, but the refrain was "God keep you well." That much we could understand. It was all they had to offer. A brass band would have meant nothing but noise, but the tribute of good wishes from the women and little girls and old men touched the American boys deeply.

They stood in close order, with their campaign hats off and heads bent. Beyond them were the group of women in black, who were bidding goodbye to their sons and praying for their return from the front.

And that was what the Boer women and little girls were doing as well in a foreign language for the Americans, because they had come to fight for them, perhaps to die for them, because their own women folk were far away, some twenty thousand miles away, and were not able to wish them godspeed.

And so it happened that on Good Friday last the Boer women of the Transvaal were praying for the sons of the women of the city of Chicago, of Cook county, in the state of Illinois.

MR. DOOLEY ON THE CHINESE TROUBLE.

The irrepressible Mr. Dooley has been giving his friend "Himnissy" his views on the China question, and in spite of his humorous way of expressing his opinions there is a good deal of sound common sense underlying his "patter":

"Here an I, Hop Lung Dooley, r-runnin' me little liquor store an' p'hraps raisin' a family in th' town iv Koochoo. I don't like foreigners there anny more than I do here.

"Along comes a bald-headed man with chin whiskers from Baraboo, Wisconsin, an' says he: 'Benighted and haythen Dooley,' says he, 'ye have no God,' he says. 'I have,' says I. 'I have a lot iv thim,' says I. 'We're doing th' best we can in th' matter iv gods,' says I. 'We have thim cast at a first-rate foundlry,' I says, 'an' we sandpapper thim ivry week,' says I.

"As fr' knowin' things,' I says, 'my people wrote pomes with a markin' brush in th' likes iv ye we r-runnin' ar-round wearin' a short peliss' iv sheepskins an' batin' each other to death with stone hammers,' says I.

"Then came the man with Annur's cunned head and Aunt Miranda's Pan Cakes, and then the railway surveyors. 'Cassy,' says one of the latter, 'stretch the chain across your graveyard,' he says.

"I aim, fr' to put th' thrack just before that large tombstone marked Requiescat in Pace, James H. Chung-a-Lung,' he says. 'But,' says I, 'ye will disturb pah's bones,' says I. 'If ye go to layin' thim,' I says, 'Ye'll be mixin' up me ol' man with th' Cassidys in th' nex' lot,' he says. 'He nivir spoke to save in anger in his life,' I says.

"Ye're an ancestor worshipping, heathen,' says the laad, an' he goes on to tamp th' mounds in th' cimitry an' ballast th' track with th' remains iv th' deceased.

"An' after he's got through along comes a Fr-inchman, an' an Englishman, an' a Rooshian, an' a Dutchman, an' says wan iv thim, 'This is a comfortable lookin' saloon,' he says, 'I'll take th' bar,' ye take the icebox an' th' r-rest iv th' bar.

"What fr' says I. 'I've paid th' rent an' th' license,' says I. 'Nivir mind,' says he. 'We're th' r'ipresentatives iv Western Civilization,' he says, 'an' tis th' business iv Western Civilization to cut up the belongings iv Eastern Civilization,' he says.

"Be off,' he says, 'or I'll pull ye'er hair,' he says.

"Well,' says I, 'this thing has gone far enough,' I says. 'I've heerd me good ol' cast-iron gods or jesses abused,' I says, 'an' I've been packed full iv canned goods, an' th' Feking Lightnin' Express is r-runnin' straight through th' lot where th' bones iv me ancestors lies,' I says.

"I've stud it all,' I says. 'but whin ye come here to bounce me off iv me own primises,' I says, 'I'll have to take th' leg iv th' chair to ye,' I says. 'An' we're to th' flure.'

"That's th' way it stands in Chiny, Himnissy, an' it looks to me as though Western Civilization was in fr'a bump.

CUSTOMS DELAYS AT RIO GRANDE (BRAZIL).

In October a bill to re-establish the custom-house at Porto Alegre passed both houses of congress, and received the Presidential sanction, but up to now (March, 1900), says British Consul Archer, the custom-house has not been opened. It is reported, however, that it will be shortly, and no doubt it will help to improve matters. At present the delays and difficulties in the custom-house at Rio Grande are ruinous. On an average, six months from the date of shipment may be taken as the time required to receive goods in Porto Alegre from Europe. There are loud complaints as to the arbitrary impositions made on importers, but no attention seems to be paid to them. Mr. Archer gives the following as an instance of what goes on:—At the end of the year everyone was naturally anxious to pay the duties on his goods and get them through before the extra five per cent. in gold was payable on January 1st. Many succeeded, in spite of all the difficulties they encountered, in paying that duty on or before December 30th, the 31st being Sunday, but owing to the agglomeration the goods could not be delivered. On January 1st, the new consumption tax on dry goods was imposed, so the inspector demanded the tax on the goods still in the custom-house which were already despatched and paid for. But as no stamps had up to then been issued by the government to the custom-house, the latter could not sell them to the importer, so the goods (in some cases urgently wanted) were retained in the custom-house, and extra storage, which is a heavy item, charged to the importer, who, besides missing the sale of his goods, and not to mention the imposition of the stamp tax on goods, which, technically, at least, were free of the custom-house, was made to pay for the inability of the government to supply him with the stamps it forced him to buy.

Another disadvantage of the withdrawal of the custom-house is the large amount of robbery that takes place on board the craft which brings the goods up from Rio Grande, owing to the fact that most of the packages, having been opened in the custom-house there, are no longer intact, and therefore afford opportunities for theft. At one time these robberies reached a scandalous pitch, but at last the police authorities stepped in and succeeded in putting a stop to them in a great measure, but losses and damage are always happening that would be obviated if the cargo were landed at Porto Alegre instead of Rio Grande.—London Chamber of Commerce Journal, (August.)

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF COFFEE

From the latest government bulletin we make the following statement showing the movement of coffee for the year ending June 30, 1900:

Imports from	Pounds.
Brazil.....	601,520,169
Other South America.....	58,652,464
Central America.....	43,786,494
Mexico.....	35,327,921
East Indies.....	23,263,971
West Indies.....	9,249,729
Other Asia and Oceania.....	3,929,624
Netherlands.....	3,003,488
Germany.....	2,657,990
United Kingdom.....	2,599,490
France.....	2,159,254
Other Europe.....	1,628,793
Africa.....	125,151
All other countries.....	69,073

Total imports..... 787,953,611
Exports..... 38,191,140

Net imports..... 749,792,471
Net imports, 1899..... 801,756,868
Net imports, 1898..... 851,691,084

Total, three years..... 2,403,240,423
Average yearly..... 801,080,141

The average import cost per pound was 6.7 cents. Brazil furnished 76.4 per cent. of the total supply; Mexico and Central America, 11.3 per cent. The East Indies, counting the imports from the Netherlands and Germany as the same, do not constitute over 3 1/2 per cent. of the total imports. And yet the United States and in pretty nearly every first-class demand for Java coffee, and the supply main for a higher price for East India coffee than is warranted by its intrinsic merit as compared with Central American, Mexican, Jamaica, Venezuelan, and other growths.—American Grocer.

COFFEE TRADE AT RIO DE JANEIRO

According to a report of the Austro-Hungarian consul-general at Rio de Janeiro the first half-year of the 1899-1900 crop brought an unexpected improvement in the position of the international coffee-market. It began with the Brazilian coffee-market. It began with the most unfavourable prospects possible. The world's stock had reached a higher figure than previously recorded: it amounted on

Telegraphic advices state that the custom-house will be re-opened on September 1st next.

July 1st, 1899, to 368,160 tons, as against 324,720 tons on July 1st, 1898, and 182,980 tons on July 1st, 1895, showing therefore, as compared with 1895 an increase of 185,180 tons.

In addition to this there was the prospect of a large crop for 1899-1900, which was estimated at 9 1/2 to 10 million bags. In view of this position of the market exporters as well as dealers concluded contracts for delivery at long terms, at prices which were far below the existing market value, it being practically possible only on such terms to do any business at all. At the commencement of the half-year 10,000 reis per arroba was paid for the New York type No. 7, which price dropped to the lowest point, 9,000 reis per arroba, in the first half of September. But at the end of September prices went up rapidly, so that New York type No. 7 fetched 11,200 to 11,400 reis per arroba during the first half of October. At the end of that month they had risen to 12,800 reis per arroba. The prices then fluctuated, rising to 15,000 reis in November, and closing at 14,000 reis at the end of the year. The supplies at Rio amounted to 2,007,500 bags in the second half-year of 1899, to which have to be added the stocks in the interior, 1,242,500 bags, which represents an aggregate crop of 3,250,000 bags. The shipments amounted to 2,070,600 bags, 525,500 of which went to Europe, 1,278,400 to the United States, 97,400 to Cape Colony, and the remainder of 176,000 bags to various other ports.—London Chamber of Commerce Journal (August.)

CRICKET IN S. PAULO.

RIO DE JANEIRO XI VS. S. PAULO STATE XI.

We regret to state that a full account of this important match came to hand too late for insertion in this issue, and we regret this all the more because of the trouble taken by the secretary of the S. Paulo Athletic Club, Mr. P. W. Crewe, to send it to us in time. As the report is a long one, an attempt to publish it this week would very much delay publication, consequently we must hold it over until next issue.

The match was won by Rio by 6 wickets, the scores being:

1st innings:— S. Paulo.....	84
Rio.....	90
2nd innings:— S. Paulo.....	143
Rio (4 wkts).....	138

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RUA DA ALFANDEGA 40.

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

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TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

SUMMARY FROM DAILY PRESS.

Great Britain.

SEPT. 2.—A telegram from Amoy says the Chinese inhabitants continue to leave the city. Business is stopped, many houses have been sacked. The British consul says that British residents will be protected.—Foreign residents of Nanking complain that the British consul there has insulted them.—From South Africa it is announced that the Boers have burned a railway train at Klip River, on the Orange-Transvaal frontier.—The third death from hubeonic pest in Glasgow occurred to-day. It has been verified that the cases appeared after the landing of British subjects returning from Shanghai.

SEPT. 3.—The majority of London journals believe that the British government is awaiting information from Minister Macdonald before deciding on Russia's proposal.—The lack of advices from Pekin leads to the belief that the Chinese have interrupted communications.—A report is current in the City that Russia has contracted a loan of 250 millions francs in Paris.—From South Africa it is announced that Gen. Buller has sent a cavalry brigade to occupy Lydenburg.—Lord Roberts has proclaimed the annexation of Transvaal.—Col. Plumer has captured 1000 oxen, 51 cartloads of munitions and 90 rifles from the Boer commandant Pretorius at Prensars river.—A Capetown telegram says of the Klip River affair that the Boers blew up a train, releasing many prisoners and capturing a quantity of provisions.—Disorders are reported at Uganda.—The Liverpool shippers' association has resolved to raise freight rates.—A case of hubeonic pest is reported at Goran, Lanarkshire.—Up to last evening 93 cases of pest had been reported in Glasgow.

SEPT. 4.—Agitation against foreigners is increasing in northern Kwang-tung.—The disorders at Swatow have ended.—Railway communication between Tientsin and Yangtsun has been reestablished.—The Emperor of China has nominated commissioners to assist Li-Hung-Chang in negotiating peace.—Lord Roberts telegraphs that the Boers have derailed a train carrying British troops to Petersburg.—Gen. Brabant lost 60 men in his fight with the Boers at Zeerust and Krugersdorp.—Gen. Hart has taken steps to guarantee the water supply at Johannesburg, in view of the proximity of the Boer commandant DeWet.—Various Boer commandants under Fourie, Grobelaar, Lemmer and Haasebroek have surrounded Ladybrand.—Gen. Buller has attacked the passes to Lydenburg, defended by Gen. Botha.—Gen. Hunter is hastening to the relief of Ladybrand.—In Glasgow 13 recognized and 3 suspected cases of pest were reported to-day, and 103 persons were placed under observation. Up to midnight yesterday 102 cases had been reported.

SEPT. 5.—Li-Hung-Chang proposes a mixed commission to study the reclamations of the powers and fix indemnities.—At Canton about a hundred rebels invaded a school and assaulted the teacher and students.—It is now asserted that the massacre of Christians in Pekin was caused by a false document presented to Prince Tuan in which the foreign ministers demanded the deposition of the dowager empress and control of the treasury and a mixed council of state.—After the British garrison of Ladybrand, Orange, had repulsed two attacks by the Boer commandant Fourie, the latter raised the siege to meet the advance of Gen. Hunter. A mixed dispatch then relates that Gen. French had attacked them, compelling them to take refuge in Swaziland, some hundreds of miles to the east. Gen. French is north of Machadodorp, and Swaziland is east of the Transvaal.—A telegram from Badfontein says that Gen. Buller's losses between 16th Aug. and 3rd Sept. were 29 killed, 205 wounded and 101 missing.—President Kruger has issued a proclamation protesting against the annexation of the Transvaal.—The Boers have appeared in the vicinity of Thabanchu, and a British force has been sent from Bloemfontein to disperse them.—A Pretoria telegram says the Boers have blown up the Bloemfontein waterworks.—Lord Roberts is returning home in October.—A Gold Coast telegram says the British punitive expedition has arrived at Comassie, defeating the Ashantees.—A second case of pest has appeared at Govan. At Glasgow it is thought the outbreak is now circumscribed.

SEPT. 6.—The allies have routed a small force of Boers at Pekin, killing 40.—The allies have begun to execute the Boers guilty of assassination and torture.—The Dowager Empress issued an edict 30th August calling upon the viceroys to raise troops to expel the foreigners and revenge the injuries caused by the capture of Pekin.—A Santiago telegram says that Li-Hung-Chang is again about to leave for Pekin. It is asserted that Prince Ching has been appointed governor of Pekin.—The English press is commenting favorably on the appointment of commissioners by China to negotiate peace.—It is telegraphed from Capetown that Gen. Buller will succeed Lord Roberts in the supreme command in South Africa.—The Standard learns from Lourenço Marques that President Kruger has telegraphed to England and the great powers protesting against the act of Lord Roberts in proclaiming the annexation of the Transvaal.—Three suspected cases of pest were to-day reported from Aberdeen.

SEPT. 7.—The Chi-li Boers have invaded the province of Shantung, where 16 mission-

aries, principally American Methodists, have been massacred.—The «Black-Flags» under General Sin, have crossed the provinces of Hunan and Hupei in the direction of Pekin.—The Standard hears from Shanghai that the Chinese troops in the province of Szechwan are going to Shensi to unite with the rebels.—Cases of disorders, it is said, have broken out at Tai-ping-fou.—Various London papers express the fear that should Pekin be evacuated, the foreign troops thus released might interfere with England's preponderance in the Yang-tse region. (This is silly.)—The Daily News says England's reply to the Russian proposal will not be given until Lord Salisbury's return from the Vosges.—From South Africa it is reported that Johannesburg is threatened by the Boer commandant Theron.—A Pretoria telegram says that Gen. Hamilton is seeking to turn the Boer's right flank before Lydenburg. He has occupied the Dulstroom pass.—From Capetown 703 Boer prisoners have left for Ceylon.—Advices from India state that the famine is decreasing in rigor.

SEPT. 8.—Gen. Buller has occupied Lydenburg.—Gen. Hamilton is reported to have captured one half of the enemy's artillery.—The natives in New South Wales have revolted and the military have killed 20 of them.—The Herald (? New York) publishes a telegram from Berlin stating that Germany will take possession of the whole of Shantung in case Russia retains Manchuria, or in case Great Britain should seek to possess the Yangtse region.—The new cable between Cheloo and Wei-hai-wei was opened this morning.—The Boer chief DeWet has again eluded his pursuers and has united with Theron's commando near Johannesburg.—A Capetown dispatch says that advices from Orange and Transvaal are to the effect that the Boers are daily causing accidents on the railways.—The Daily News says that parliament will be dissolved at the end of the month.—Two more cases of pest have appeared at Glasgow, and a third case has been reported from Govan.

United States.

SEPT. 2.—The New York Herald publishes a telegram from China stating that the heir to the Chinese throne had committed suicide at Pao-ting-fou.

SEPT. 3.—A railway collision at Hatfield, Pa., caused 15 deaths and many injuries.—A Manila telegram reports a fight at Carmen in which 120 Tagalos were killed.

SEPT. 5.—The United States government has notified Russia that only an official notification of the withdrawal of the Russian troops from Pekin will be accepted as a motive for withdrawing the American troops.—The Herald says the viceroys are impotent to take account of the movement in China against foreigners, or to check the rebellion which is spreading over the country.

SEPT. 6.—The nationalist party has nominated Senators Duffery (?) and Howe for the presidency and vice-presidency.—The President's reply to Russia is generally approved.—A Berlin telegram says Germany considers the occupation of Pekin indispensable until pending questions are settled and regular government is organized.

SEPT. 7.—A Washington telegram says the United States has refused to recognise the new Colombian government.—A hurricane and inundations have caused great damages on the island of Jamaica.—The United States, says the morning papers, has received a proposal from Germany that the bulk of the allied forces shall be withdrawn from Pekin, leaving a small international detachment to guarantee foreign interests.

SEPT. 8.—A telegram received at Washington says that Li-Hung-Chang is hesitating to go to Pekin.—The New York Journal says a strike of 100,000 miners is impending because mine owners refuse to accept arbitration in disputes with operatives.

France.

SEPT. 2.—M. Witte, Russian minister of finance, has arrived at Paris.

SEPT. 3.—President Loubet and Emperor William have sent presents to the Sultan.—Recent dispatches state that quiet has been restored at Amoy.—Consul Bezaure of Shanghai reports that the gunboat «Surprise» had again been up the river to visit Nanking and Hankan.—Two French missionaries at Kiao-chao state that the governor of Shantung is able to oppose the allies with 20,000 well armed men.—The strike among the foundry operatives at Havre has terminated.

SEPT. 4.—An autograph letter from the Czar to President Loubet delivered yesterday, which was couched in the most friendly terms, is interpreted by the French press as a confirmation of the alliance between the two countries.—To-day 200 delegates of British chambers of commerce arrived in Paris.—The government will send a military commission to Berlin to attend the German army manoeuvres.—The French torpedo boat «Bonet William» is considered a total loss.

SEPT. 5.—The striking cartmen at Marseilles have returned to work.—At the opening of the congress of commercial associations, M. Millerand welcomed the 200 delegates from Great Britain as an assurance that the efforts to disturb the friendly relations between the two countries had failed.

SEPT. 6.—The Journal Officiel announces that bills of health from British ports will be required after Sept. 12.—A Pekin telegram of Aug. 21 says that peace reigns there and no enemy has been found within 30 kilometres

of the city.—A telegram from Tromsøe, Norway, says the Abruzzi expedition has returned there, having gone 19 degrees (?) further toward the north pole than Nansen. (As Nansen went beyond 86° N. and there are only 90° to be traversed, there is apparently some fault in the report.)—A Paris telegram says that France and Germany agree with Russia about the evacuation of Pekin. (This contradicts other reports.)

SEPT. 7.—It is said that Minister Delcassé has informed the American minister in Paris that the evacuation in Pekin is absolutely necessary.

SEPT. 8.—Salson, the crank who pretended to assault the Shah of Persia with a worthless revolver, has been sent to a lunatic asylum.

Italy.

SEPT. 2.—Bresci, the regicide, declines to appeal, saying that the social revolution which is near at hand will save him.—A Turkish anarchist has been arrested at Ravenusa, Sicily. It is said that he was chosen to kill the King of Italy.

SEPT. 3.—Bresci was to-day removed to the Santo Stefano prison.

SEPT. 4.—It is said that Bresci has at last confessed having had an accomplice. On Friday he will begin his period of 10 years of rigid seclusion on bread and water and without speaking. For disobedience he will be put in a «stragout-jacket». At night he will sleep manacled and tied in a sleeping bag. (Capital punishment was abolished in Italy for human reasons.)

SEPT. 5.—The Italian papers state that no reply has yet been received in Europe from the ministers at Pekin in regard to the evacuation of that capital. Owing to the irregularity in the transmission of telegrams from Pekin to Tientsin two or three days more are required before any reply can be received with certainty.—It is known that, like Italy, England, Switzerland and the United States are in favor of suppressing anarchist organizations. (We doubt it.)—Two American students lost in the catacombs have been found in a deplorable condition.

SEPT. 6.—A telegram from Stockholm announces the return of the «Polar Star» with the Duke of Abruzzi's expedition. The explorers were imprisoned 11 months in the ice, lost their man, and were obliged to eat their dogs for want of provisions. They reached Lat. 86° 33' N., the furthest point north yet reached (Nansen's furthest north was 86° 13' 6").

SEPT. 8.—An anarchist conspiracy against the life of the Pope has been discovered. One of the assassins is said to have revealed the plot. (It is probably a fake.)

Russia.

SEPT. 3.—A telegram from Pekin says the Russian troops were occupying the imperial palace and that three members of the Tung-li-yamen were negotiating to prevent its destruction.

SEPT. 8.—A St Petersburg telegram says that Russia agrees with the other powers who hold that the allies should remain in Pekin. (We give it up! Either the news agencies are playing pranks with us, or else the great powers are too muddled to know what they are doing. One would like to know if they have any settled policy in this wretched business.)

Germany.

SEPT. 2.—Germany and Great Britain are refusing to adhere to Russia's proposal for the evacuation of Pekin.

SEPT. 3.—The Chinese minister at Berlin has telegraphed home that Germany accepts Russia's proposal.

SEPT. 4.—It is announced that the British government will pay an indemnity of £ 25,000 for the detention in South Africa of the German str. «Herzog» «Bundesrath» and «General».

SEPT. 5.—At Shanghai 750 German soldiers are about to disembark.

SEPT. 7.—On the occasion of launching an ironclad, the Emperor William said the efforts of the allied powers in China had been completely successful. He is convinced that order will be re-established and that no anxiety need be felt for the future.—Three transports with troops for China left Bremen to-day. (This seems to be out of step with the speech.)

SEPT. 8.—Disorders have occurred in Syria, at Haifa, where the Germans have obtained concessions from the Sultan.

Miscellaneous.

SEPT. 2.—The Sultan of Turkey yesterday received a great number of special embassies to congratulate him on the jubilee of his reign. (There is some mistake in this dispatch for Abdul Hamid II was proclaimed sultan on August 31, 1876. His jubilee will not occur until 1926.)

SEPT. 4.—Many striking glaziers have left Belgium for the United States.—Two new Argentine war-ships have arrived at St. Vincent on their way to Buenos Aires.—The Sultan of Turkey to-day gave a banquet to the foreign ambassadors sent to compliment him.

SEPT. 5.—The Queen of Spain yesterday visited the British cruiser «Diadem» at Ferrol.

SEPT. 6.—The Portuguese government has sent 1,200 men to Lourenço Marques, with two batteries.

SEPT. 7.—A Constantinople telegram says a conspiracy against the Sultan's life was discovered yesterday, and 118 arrests have already been made. (The Sultan has a mania for discovering conspiracies, apparently.)—A report is current in Tangiers that the representative of the Sultan of Morocco has broken off relations with the Brazilian consul there.

THE BUBONIC PEST.

The health authorities have published the following statistics in regard to bubonic pest in this city from 18th April to 31st August:

Confirmed cases: Patients removed to the Paula Candido hospital: In April (18th to 30th)... 7 In May... 50 In June... 136 In July... 112 In August... 72 377

Confirmed cases occurring in private domiciles: In April... 0 In May... 11 In June... 18 In July... 30 In August... 20 79

Deaths: Patients dying in the Paula Candido hospital: In April (18th to 30th)... 2 In May... 12 In June... 55 In July... 47 In August... 30 146

Deaths occurring in private domicile (confirmed): In April... 0 In May... 11 In June... 18 In July... 30 In August... 20 79

Patients cured in the Paula Candido hospital: In April... 0 In May... 0 In June... 24 In July... 70 In August... 70 164

Still under treatment in the Paula Candido Hospital: Convalescent... 20 Under treatment... 47 67

Observations: Of those dying at the Paula Candido hospital: Entered dead... 7 Died within 24 hours... 44 do 48 " ... 26 Remained over 48 hours... 69 146

It should be said, and this is our own observation, that the fatigue, hardships, and fright caused by the journey from the house to the Paula Candido hospital is undoubtedly responsible for no small percentage of the deaths. And it should also be said that some of the deaths in private domiciles were not satisfactorily proved, as they were declared to be cases of pest by the inspectors and were buried without due bacteriological examination. Some of these cases were taken out of the hands of older and more experienced physicians who were treating them for other complaints.

CRICKET AT ICARAHY.

LADIES V. GENTLEMEN.

On Sunday last, a most interesting and amusing match was played on the Association grounds at Icarahy. The Ladies had issued a challenge to the gentlemen, in which it was stipulated that the latter should play with broom-sticks, and use only the left hand, the right hand being kept in the pocket, a penalty of three points being incurred if the right hand were withdrawn from the pocket, and five if the right hand touched the ball.

The challenge was taken up enthusiastically. The Ladies' team was as follows: Mrs Bardeley, (Capt), Mrs Rolis, Mrs. Thomson, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Roberts, Miss Whyte, Miss Cora Whyte and Miss Robinson, while the following gentlemen opposed them: Messrs. Rolis, (Capt), Wilson, Hall, Bardeley, Napier, Wright, Lombas, Garner, Gilliland and Blake.

The ladies won the toss and rapidly ran up a score of 105, including 4 pocket penalties, and then retired for the inevitable cup of tea, after which the gentlemen took up the batting, and much to their surprise and disgust were all out for 42.

Of the ladies the most distinguished bats were Miss Robinson and Miss Cora Whyte, who wielded the ash in most «Grace» full style, while the bowling of all the ladies was deadly in the extreme.

It was a well-earned victory, and the ladies have reason to be proud of their achievement.

Mr. T. C. Jackson and Capt. Hollman acted as umpires, the former becoming quite hoarse with constantly calling «wide» to the gentlemen's bowling, while Capt. Hollman made the occasional mistake of calling «hard» «starboard» instead of «no-ball».

—This year's coffee crop in the municipality of Campinas, São Paulo, is estimated at 1,238,620 arrobas, or 309,655 bags. The local tax on the crop is estimated at 49,514\$800.

THE RIO NEWS
PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOURÉUX, Editor and Proprietor

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RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPTEMBER 11th, 1900.

ALTHOUGH the federal government has only this year adopted the new policy of severing the relationship long existing between the treasury and the Banco da Republica, permitting the latter to operate in future solely as a private corporation, the serious crisis at which affairs have reached in this city has compelled it once more to resume its old position toward the bank through the advance of a large sum for the relief of the money market. Recent conferences between the President and representatives of congress and the bank led to the belief that something would soon be done to relieve the crisis. In fact, so critical is the state of affairs at the present moment that it is considered impossible to finish the month without a catastrophe. There is but little money in circulation, discounts are impossible, collections are almost wholly suspended, and business is no longer possible. Add to this the circumstance that the Banco da Republica has only eighteen thousand contos in cash, or less than one-fourth its liabilities on call, and that the other national banks are also weak in the same respect, and it will be seen that there was good cause for anxiety. The resolution of the government to advance 20,000,000\$ to the Banco da Republica to enable it to discount more freely, is unquestionably the right thing to do—always providing that the money is used for legitimate commercial purposes and the treasury is secured against the contingency of long loans. Had the crisis culminated, there is no question as to what the consequences would have been. The bank itself could not have kept its doors open, and general bankruptcy would have ensued. The advance is therefore a measure of self-protection for the government as well as a relief measure for this community. It may be said that twenty thousand contos are hopelessly insufficient to meet the pending requirements of this market, which is quite true; but if the money is wisely used it will tend to restore confidence and to release a part of the eighty-nine thousand contos now locked up in the vaults of foreign banks, no part of which can now be obtained for business purposes. It will also help to start up trade and industry and will furnish money for wages, all of which will be generally beneficial. But the bank, as we have already stated, will need to use it with wisdom and discretion. It will not do to advance one *vinhem* of it on state, municipal and tramway loans, for it is more urgently needed elsewhere. And the bank will need to supplement it whenever possible, by realizing on the apolices and shares which it is carrying to strengthen its own cash balance, and to give greater mobility to its own resources.

AS FOR the other part of the government's scheme—that of depositing a part of its currency guarantee fund with the Banco da Republica to enable that institution to control the exchange market, there is much to be said on both sides. The scheme is to deposit a million sterling with the bank, which will serve to cover its exchange operations. The bank is to be provided with an experienced manager, and Mr. Otto Petersen, one of the directors of the Brasilianische Bank für Deutschland, has been invited to fill that position. We understand that he has accepted the invitation. He has proved himself to be a clever and resourceful manager, but the Banco da Republica requires something more than what he has thus far been able to show in the management of the German bank's exchange business. It will never do for him to continue the struggle which has been going on for some time between the manager of the London and River Plate Bank and himself in the matter of exchange rates—putting them up or down from one moment to another just to get the best of each other. Should the Banco da Republica succeed in recovering its lost position, in strengthening its resources and in regaining public confidence—all of which will be necessary at the outset—its commanding position among the foreign and national banks of this capital will not permit it to enter into any petty rivalry with them. It will be compelled by the position it holds to pursue a dignified and conservative policy. It will be obliged to do a regular banking business and this will necessitate its absolute independence of political and official control. Loans can no longer be made to political chiefs, nor positions be given to their protégés. If the Banco da Republica can be transformed into something of this character, we are inclined to believe that foreign business men will look upon the change with profound satisfaction. They are tired of the eccentricities of the exchange market, and they will welcome any change which will give stability to the rate. The experience of the last two months, where one foreign bank forced up the rate to over 14 pence and then allowed it to fall to below 10 pence, has taught them that they are too much at the mercy of the banks which deal in exchange. They desire to see the rate go up as much as the government does, but they wish it to go up slowly and steadily in order to avoid the losses caused by violent fluctuations. If the Banco da Republica can fill the position of a *regulador* of exchange movements, as a semi-official announcement of the scheme puts it, and if its new manager can succeed in thoroughly reorganizing its administration and resources, there is not the slightest doubt that the business men of this capital will cordially welcome the proposed changes.

THE DECREASE IN REVENUE.

In our last issue we published figures showing that in the eight months ended on the 31st ult., in comparison with the corresponding period of 1899, there had been a net decrease of 16,771,068\$127 in the aggregate receipts of the Rio de Janeiro general revenue office and the Rio de Janeiro and Santos custom-houses.

At Pernambuco there was an increase in customs receipts; but this was more than counter-balanced by the decrease at Pará, while at Bahia also there was a considerable decrease. The respective figures for the above-mentioned periods were as follows:

	1899	1900
Pará.....	17,144,675\$627	13,618,083\$065
Pernambuco. 10,530,449\$330		13,410,785\$001
Bahia.....	11,335,547\$735	9,232,086\$612
Total.....	39,010,672\$692	36,260,954\$681
Net decrease....		2,749,718\$011

Adding this result to that stated in our last issue, we have a net decrease of 19,520,786\$138 in the aggregate receipts of the six revenue stations.

As was stated in our issue of the 7th ult. the receipts of the 14 custom-houses

of Rio Grande do Sul, Maranhão, Maranhão, Ceará, Jaraguá, Paranaíba, Santa Catharina, Parahyba, Aracajú, Parahyba, Uruguayana, Corumbá, Natal and Penedo for the first half year was as follows:

1899.....	20,121,841\$8
1900.....	20,020,279\$8

Decrease 101,562\$8

In July the receipts of the five custom-houses of Jaraguá, Paranaíba, Victoria, Penedo and Natal were as follows:

1899.....	435,535\$847
1900.....	383,633\$330

Decrease 51,902\$517

In August the receipts of the ten custom-houses of Maranhão, Jaraguá, Paranaíba, Santa Catharina, Uruguayana, Aracajú, Penedo, Victoria, Macabé and Natal were as follows:

1900.....	1,055,445\$302
1899.....	910,688\$082

Increase 144,757\$220

Recapitulating, we have the following result:

Receipts for 1899:	
Rio de Janeiro custom-house, 8 months.....	49,279,947\$139
Santos do., do.....	19,858,757\$800
Pará " ".....	17,144,675\$627
Bahia " ".....	11,335,547\$735
Pernambuco do., do.....	10,530,449\$330
14 minor custom-houses, 6 months.....	20,121,841\$000
5 do. do., July.....	435,535\$847
10 " " August.....	910,688\$082
Total customs receipts.....	129,617,436\$850
Rio de Janeiro general revenue office, 8 months.....	15,496,421\$351
Aggregate ascertained revenue.....	145,113,856\$911

Receipts for 1900:	
Rio de Janeiro custom-house, 8 months.....	35,059,980\$059
Santos do., do.....	14,287,909\$278
Pará " ".....	13,618,083\$065
Bahia " ".....	9,232,086\$612
Pernambuco do., do.....	13,410,785\$004
14 minor custom-houses, 6 months.....	20,020,279\$000
5 do. do., July.....	383,633\$330
10 " " August.....	1,055,445\$302
Total customs receipts.....	107,068,209\$650
Rio de Janeiro general revenue office, 8 months.....	18,516,053\$826
Aggregate ascertained revenue.....	125,584,263\$476
Decrease in customs receipts.....	22,549,226\$910
Increase in receipts of general revenue office.....	3,019,632\$475
Net decrease in revenue.....	19,529,594\$435

President Campos Salles says that he anticipates for this year a revenue at least as large as that of last year; but as the receipts of the Central railway and the government telegraphs are also said to be decreasing, we are unable to conjecture where he expects to obtain revenue for overcoming the shortage shown by the foregoing figures.

The acquittal of Deputy Irineu Machado on Monday week was an act which can not fail to do incalculable harm to the country, and for the simple reason that it will countenance the belief that there is no justice here which punishes crime irrespective of the political and social position of the accused. In this case the prisoner shot and seriously wounded his wife and then shot and killed his wife's aunt. There were witnesses of the crime and he did not deny it. He had previously threatened to shoot his wife like a dog should she attempt to leave him to live with her father. The crime was therefore premeditated and cold-blooded. He entered the room and found his wife packing up to leave him and then he shot her. And yet, after listening to unchallenged testimony, a majority of the jury decided that there were causes to justify the act and that he was not responsible for the shooting of his wife because of the excitement which possessed him, and then falsely decided that he did not shoot his wife's aunt. What perverse judgment possessed this jury we can not imagine. He did shoot and kill the lady, and he afterwards confessed it! But, because he is a deputy and an influential politician in this city, justice must be tempered for him, and the unparalleled sentence must be given that he committed no crime. This is an outrage upon our civilization and an affront to our intelligence! No legal hair-splitting can excuse or justify such a crime, and no social or political position should be permitted to stand between the criminal and the legal penalty which he has incurred. He will now return to the chamber of deputies to make laws for our government, and he will be paid from the public treasury even for the time when he was an accused criminal awaiting trial. Surely there must be some shame, some moral sense left in this community! The better judgment of the Brazilian people surely can not allow such a perversion of justice to pass unchallenged!

We are glad to note that the legislative assembly of the state of Rio de Janeiro has undertaken to adopt measures for a real reduction in expenditures, and also that they propose to promote their good faith by beginning at home. To this end it is proposed to reduce the pay of deputies in the state assembly from 60\$ to 45\$ a day, the latter to be exempt from the 10% tax on salaries. It is also proposed to reduce the governor's salary from 48,000\$ to 36,000\$ a year, and his secretaries from 24,000\$ to 18,000\$ a year, likewise exempt from the same tax. This implies a net reduction of 15 per cent. What with other new taxes and reforms it is calculated that a total economy of 2,800,000\$ a year can be effected, which is certainly praiseworthy in every respect. If Sr. Quintino Bocayuva can initiate his administration with the certainty of such a reduction in expenditure, he will deserve all the praise which is sure to be lavished upon him, and we are not sure but what he will make himself the most popular governor in Brazil. At the present moment the administrators who can cut down expenses and simplify official methods will find themselves favorites everywhere among the people.

ONE of the proposed measures of the Rio de Janeiro state assembly, however, is in our opinion a very serious error. We refer to the proposed re-establishment of the tax on transfers of real estate *inter vivos*. Such a tax is not likely to yield much of a revenue, while on the other hand it is sure to cause incalculable prejudice to the state. As coffee production, the great industry of the state, is steadily declining, something must be done to find a substitute. Is there anything that can be found for the perpetuation of the existing large plantations? We think not. Then these plantations must be broken up and sold to small farmers who will introduce small products and another system of agriculture. It should therefore be the policy of the state to assist this change, and to that end all these taxes on transfers should be either abolished, or greatly reduced. The transfer of real estate should be as easy and free as trading horses. The loss of a little revenue now is nothing compared with the progress and wealth which the new system will bring, and which will be lost if the state continues to put obstacles in the way.

We learn from the speech made in the chamber on the 3rd inst. by Deputy Fausto Cardoso that the outstanding 18,350 bonds of the gold loan of 1889, bearing 4% interest, were converted last year by the government into 35,030 currency bonds bearing interest at the rate of 6% per annum. With exchange at to d. per 1000\$ the interest on the gold bonds amounts to £ 82,574 and that on the currency bonds to £ 82,575. Consequently, if exchange goes up, the treasury loses by the conversion. And yet in order to force the bond-holder to accept the conversion Minister Murtinho did not hesitate to injure public credit by suspending the payment of interest on the gold bonds. According to the *Noticia* the government by this transaction made a reduction of £ 2,038,888 in the public debt. This statement has been telegraphed to Europe and inserted in various European journals. But from Deputy Fausto Cardoso's showing the public debt has been increased rather than reduced.

IN REPLY to an inquiry from the chamber of deputies the minister of finance states that there were 299 lotteries drawn in this capital in the year 1899, whose aggregate capital was 35,341,509\$ and whose beneficiaries (various charitable institutions) received 807,000\$ from them. It would be useful to know, also, how much was actually paid out in prizes, and how much the contractor and intermediaries made out of them. It must be remembered that a large part of this money is practically withdrawn from commerce and industry and is also diverted from the necessary purposes of daily life. Thousands are buying lottery tickets every day, who are under the strongest obligations to use the money for paying rents, accounts and other current expenses. To the great majority the money is lost, while the few who gain, use the money in such a way that it finds its way back into circulation very slowly. In our opinion, these lotteries are largely responsible for the critical condition of this market, because of the continual dislocation of the currency. To pick up the daily and weekly earnings of the masses and pass it to the bank accounts of a few institutions, contractors and prize-winners, is bad for trade and bad for the people. It helps to make money scarce, and to increase the privations of those who live upon wages.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

SEPT. 7.—Senate.—The navy bill was voted in 3rd discussion with amendments. — Chamber of Deputies. — Several deputies spoke on the general revenue bill. Deputy Eduardo Ramos defended the administration of ex-Gov. Luiz Vianna and warned the present governor of Bahia against those who are seeking to promote the disruption of the ex-governor's party.

ARG. 8.—Chamber of Deputies.—The chamber discussed the general revenue bill, the senate's amendments to the navy bill and Matto Grosso politics.

ARG. 10.—Senate.—The bill for the reversion of Barão de Jaceguay to active service in the navy passed by a vote of 25 to 16.—Chamber of Deputies.—The chamber concurred in

the senate's amendments to the navy bill. The bill for an additional battalion of police was voted in 1st discussion. In 2nd discussion were voted the following special and deficiency appropriations:— for the settlement of accounts with companies whose vessels have carried immigrants, 1,020,000; for the payment of balance due to the Uruguayan telegraph 220,055 francs; for the telegraph line from Santa Victoria do Palmar to Chuy, 11,792 francs; for payment of arrears of salary to a judge, 17,175,333; for payment of salaries to three custom-house clerks provisionally appointed by the inspector of customs at Para, 17,703,891; for the payment of house-rent for the ex-janitor of the Pelagium, 8,325,252.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—It is reported that Bolivians have captured Puerto Alonso, capital of the Rio Acre district. —The Sergipe assembly was formally opened on the 5th inst. In his message the governor says the last five years have yielded deficits aggregating 1,500,000, that the treasury has 185,000 on hand, and that the present year will close with a deficit. He recommends various reductions and changes.

—A dispatcher of the Viação Paulista (tramway) company fled from São Paulo on the 3rd inst. with 1,000 which he had received the preceding day for account of the said company. His name is Arthur Bersi, and he took with him the wife of a S. Paulo shopkeeper. Perhaps they are going to see the Paris exposition.

—The Commercio de São Paulo of the 4th inst. relates that a young man named Ezelino da Cunha Gloria, employe of the pawnbrokers Cunha & Co., was assaulted on the night of the 30th ult. in a saloon by a gang of roughts, called the "Cordão," and robbed of money and jewellery to an aggregate of about 3,000. One of the roughts was a state deputy. After the robbery they took the key to Cunha & Co's safe, which Ezelino had in his pocket, and started off to rob the establishment, but were compelled to desist by their victim giving an alarm. The occurrence seems to indicate that the state of affairs in São Paulo has fallen to a very low ebb, when legislators and other persons of influence can indulge in highway robbery and burglary in their carousals, and without fear of punishment.

—Continuing to agitate the scandalous attack on Ezelino da Cunha Gloria in a S. Paulo saloon, the Commercio de S. Paulo relates that the police authorities refuse to take any notice of the matter although the facts are not contested. And the reason is not far to seek because among the roughts who were guilty of the assault were Dr. Americo de Campos Sobrinho, Eduardo Pina, and two youths whose names are not mentioned — youngsters whom it is not desirable to punish because of their social position. The young rowdies obliged the saloon-keeper to get up at 2:30 a.m. to give them drinks, and then compelled Ezelino to pay for the frolic, after beating him and rifling his pockets. Contrasting this affair with the treatment of the Santos strikers, we are compelled to say that São Paulo justice is not exactly impartial.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The director of the Central railway has issued instructions that coffee may again be dispatched for Santos from stations on the São Paulo branch of that railway.

—The Jardim Botânico company has already extended its overhead trolley wires around the Praia de Botafogo, and it is expected that the track will be ready at 10 o'clock to be run from the Largo do Machado to the Praia in about a month's time. It will be a great improvement when the trams are running to Rua Voluntarios da Patria.

—The traffic receipts of the Central Bahia railway for the month of June amounted to 87,608,000 in currency, against 88,025,390 in the corresponding month of 1899, showing a decrease of 1,204,390. Exchange being 1 to 12 1/2 this year, against 7 1/2 last, these currency receipts yielded in sterling £3,951 for last June against £2,917 for June 1899, a gain of £1,034. The total receipts since 1st January in sterling were £24,896, against £17,826 in the same period of 1899, showing an increase of £7,070.

—The August traffic returns of the S. Paulo railway (139 kilometres), compared with the same month of last year, give the following results:

Table with 3 columns: Item, 1900, 1899. Rows include Inward freights tons, Outward freights tons, Passengers carried, and Inter-station traffic tons.

—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 3 columns: Item, 1900, 1899, Increase. Rows include Freight traffic, Passengers carried, and Total receipts.

—On the 4th the federal treasury received 791,915,492 from the Central railway, this being the net receipts for the preceding week.

—It will be a surprise to the Central railway officials, who have heretofore held that American coal is not good enough for that gilded line, that continental transatlantic steamers are now using American coal for the round trip. They are finding it both good enough and cheap enough.

—The estimated traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway for the week ending 1st September were as follows, compared with the corresponding week of last year:

Table with 2 columns: Item, 1900, 1899. Rows include Receipts in currency, Decrease for week, Equivalent in gold, and Decrease since January 1.

SHIPPING NOTES

—It is now said that the cruiser "Almirante Tamandaré" will be completed about the end of the month. Why not use her to convey the President to Buenos Aires?

—A New York telegram of the 2nd inst. says the new German steamer "Deutschland" has made the run from Cherbourg to New York (lightship) in 132 hours. This is a splendid run.

—A portaria of the 4th inst. declares the ports of Scotland infected, and all other ports of Scotland infected, both being subjected to the usual regulations in regard to imports and quarantine.

—It is pleasing to note that the Uruguayan government will suspend quarantines against Brazil during the visit of President Campos Salles to the River Plate. It would be interesting to know, from a scientific point of view, whether a president and his retinue are considered free from contagion. If not, then how can a sanitary board make an exception in this case simply because the parties involved happen to be the moment to be officials? Is it not true that cholera was once introduced into Argentina because an exception was made of Dr. Pellegrini and the steamer on which he came out from Europe?

LOCAL NOTES

—It is said that the military club will soon be permitted to open. This is right, but it should be forbidden to meddle in politics.

—On the evening of the 7th inst. the minister of foreign affairs gave a banquet to the diplomatic corps at the Tamary palace in honor of the day, which commemorates the independence of Brazil.

—How would it do to send the "Almirante Tamandaré" over to Tangiers to bring the Sultan of Morocco to terms? He should be made to know that he can not break off relations with the Brazilian consul at his own sweet pleasure.

—It is asserted that the resignation of the municipal prefect is due to the management of the minister of finance. In his recent message the prefect complained of having received no reply to certain letters addressed to the said minister, and this led the latter to compass his downfall.

—The Jornal do Commercio says that it having been verified that a case of bubonic pest has appeared in the orphan's asylum belonging to the Misericórdia, steps have been taken to stop the excessive overcrowding in that establishment and to correct its bad hygienic conditions.

—The 6th passed off very quietly in this city and, aside from the official display and the demonstration in honor of José Bonifácio, there was nothing to distinguish it from any other holiday. The trouble is we have too many holidays to make us appreciate any particular one.

—Because a citizen ventured to protest against the harsh and unjust treatment of a peddler by municipal authorities the other day he was attacked by an alderman with the knife in hand. Happily the police were on hand, and as aldermen enjoy no immunities he was immediately arrested.

—The President's wife, D. Anna de Campos Salles, has generously donated 2,000 to a relief fund for the victims of the Ceará drought — an act which merits general approval and imitation. There is much suffering among the refugees from the drought-stricken districts of Ceará, and help is urgently needed.

—The sitting of the chamber of deputies on last Tuesday was stormy and scandalous. Deputy Fausto Cardoso, who had already severely criticized the financial blunders of the minister of finance, made on this occasion a violent attack on the minister's character and conduct. There were angry retorts and the sitting was suspended for ten minutes.

—It should not be forgotten that on Saturday evening, the 15th, will be given a special theatrical performance at the International Club, Niteroy, for the benefit of the Strangers Hospital. From what we hear a crowded house will welcome the amateurs, who propose to repeat "To Oblige Benvons" and "The Deacon." Special bonds will be provided for those residing on this side, who should not forget that these bonds leave and return to the Niteroy ferry station.

—A Ceará deputy, Dr. Francisco de Sá, has introduced a bill in congress appropriating 10,000,000 for the relief of the victims of the drought in that state.

—The new edifice on Rua 19 de Março, erected by the Banco da Republica, and subsequently taken over by the government on account of the bank's indebtedness to the treasury, is to be transformed into a federal court. The government at first designed to transfer it to the caixa da amortização, but the federal courts are in want of better quarters and this fine edifice is therefore destined to be the fount of justice for us. Let us hope that it will be in harmony with the building from which it emanates.

—Deputy Irinen Maclachado who attempted to kill his wife and killed another lady (her aunt) has been acquitted. He had a speedy trial and was deprived of his liberty for only a short time. On the other hand there are prisoners accused of a plot which many persons suppose to be purely fantastic and these prisoners have been incarcerated for several months and in some instances are not even permitted to communicate with their lawyers and friends. There are still other prisoners who, it is stated, have been deprived of their liberty without trial ever since January, 1899. As long as justice is a mockery there must necessarily be discontent.

—On the 7th a group of Brazilian citizens, calling themselves the José Bonifácio commemorative commission, assembled at the statue of José Bonifácio de Andrada e Silva, in Largo S. Francisco de Paula, and decorated the same with flags and flowers, and an address was made by Sr. Araújo Gonçalves who gave a brief resumé of the services rendered to the country by the "patriarch of independence." This is one of the most praiseworthy commemorations that we have had the pleasure of recording. José Bonifácio was not only an eminent Brazilian, but he rendered services of incalculable value to the country in many a critical hour. More than that, to him more than to any other man belongs the credit of achieving the independence of Brazil.

—Much comment has been aroused on every side by the denunciation in congress last week that the minister of finance had caused to be printed on one of the new notes the portrait of one of his favorites, a lady whose reputation has suffered irreparable harm among the gossips of this city and Petropolis. It is also said that the goddess on the front of the same note wears the face of another lady whose relationship with the present administration can not be discussed in the drawing-room. We do not pretend to know the truth of the assertion, but it is incredible that a deputy could have made so public an accusation without some foundation for it. And it is still more incredible that a minister, if the reports are true, could have defied and insulted the moral sentiment of the country by having these portraits printed on its currency!

—The municipal prefect Dr. Antonio Coelho Rodrigues, presented his resignation to the President on the 5th inst. When he accepted the office we expressed our belief in his good intentions but doubted that he would be strong enough to overcome the corruption and demoralization which exists in the municipal government of this city. The President on the same day offered the office to Dr. João Felipe Pereira, ex-director general of telegraphs and ex-minister of industry, and his appointment was formally made on the following day. Like his predecessor he will strive to infuse some order into our city government but in all probability he will succeed no better as he is not strong enough to cope with the inertia, corruption, confusion and jobbery which pervade every branch of our municipal government. Little as we like Julio de Castilhos, we are inclined to believe that it will take a man of his strength of will and arbitrary temper to straighten out our municipal affairs.

BIRTH.

On the 4th instant, in São Paulo, the wife of John G. Wilson, of a daughter—Agnès.

MARRIAGE.

NONNEBEL—HILL.—On the 15th August, at All Saints Church, Benlilton, Sutton, Surrey, by the Rev. P. H. E. Wilder, JOHN A. C. NONNEBEL, eldest son of the late Rev. T. P. Nonnebel, of Holland, and EVELINE, eldest daughter of the late Ely Hill, of Rio de Janeiro.

BUSINESS NOTES

—Work will soon be begun on the old São Sebastião factory to adapt it for the intensity of war.

—The fines for selling goods without stamps is steadily mounting up. The list is a good long one.

—On the 4th inst. Messrs. Lage Irmãos inaugurated furnaces on Ilha do Vianna for the manufacture of coke.

—On the 31st ult. the aggregate cash balances of the five foreign banks in Rio de Janeiro amounted to 89,584,000 against 99,314,000 on July 31. That of the Banco da Republica was reduced in August from 21,167,775,059 to 18,589,462,669.

—According to the Jornal do Commercio the Banco da Republica will be reorganized, and Mr. Otto Petersen, of the Braunschweig Bank fur Deutschland, will be the appointed manager. The government, adds the Jornal, will solicit from congress permission to deposit in that bank part of the currency guarantee fund.

—During the year ending 30th June last the exports of coal from the United States to Brazil aggregated 49,034 tons, against 47,536 tons in the preceding year.

—The minister of marine has conceded the eastern port of Cobras island to the Rio de Janeiro Harbour and Dock Company Limited, as a deposit for material. The ground was marked off on the 6th inst.

—In view of the stringency in the money market the government has decided, says the Jornal do Commercio, to lend 20,000,000 to the Banco da Republica in order to enable it to assist business men who require money.

—The Paiz has passed into new hands, and if current reports are correct, it will be controlled largely by the Portuguese commercial element, and will be more conservative in tone. We welcome this as a most desirable change. There is great need of independent, conservative journals in this capital, and if the Paiz cares to adopt such a programme it can not fail to exercise a highly beneficial influence.

—We see by our exchanges that no reply has as yet been given to the proposal of the United States minister relative to a reciprocity convention, because the minister of finance is still studying the subject. Of course this state of affairs can be almost indefinitely postponed. By and by the minister will have a chance to study the effect of an import duty on coffee in the United States, and then perhaps more haste will be displayed.

—The sanitary authorities having ordered the closing up of the stables of the Botânico Garden tramway company, located at the Largo dos 1-0-0-8, the company is seeking to have the order revoked on the understanding that improvements will be executed to improve their sanitary condition and that no more than 200 animals will be kept on the premises. Probably the other 400 animals, now said to be kept there, will be moved out to Jacarépaguá.

BANK SHARES.

In the month of January there were sales of bank shares at the following quotations: Rural e Hypothecario, from 244 1/2 to 245 1/2; Commercial, 212 1/2; Commercio, from 185 to 200 1/2; Republica, 185 1/2 to 191 1/2; Nacional, 190 1/2.

The tendency at that time was upward, and in April the quotations at which sales were made were as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Rows include Rural e Hypothecario, Commercial, Commercio, Republica, and Nacional.

Subsequently there were sales at still higher figures. In June, for instance, shares of the Banco da Republica were sold at 197 1/2, those of the Banco do Commercio at 210 1/2 and those of the Banco Commercial at 225 1/2.

In July there set in a decline, which ever since has intermittently continued. Last week there were violent fluctuations in shares of the Banco da Republica, which on the 3rd inst. were sold at prices varying from 140 1/2 to 175 1/2. Shares of the Banco do Commercio were sold on Thursday at 190 1/2 and those of the Banco Commercial at from 200 1/2 to 201 1/2. Sellers during the week asked 170 1/2 for shares of the Banco Nacional and from 250 1/2 to 252 1/2 for those of the Banco Rural e Hypothecario, but buyers were offering only 140 1/2 for the former and from 240 1/2 to 245 1/2 for the latter.

In regard to the cause of the decline in the prices of bank shares there are various theories; but, in our opinion, whatever the immediate causes may be, the general cause is the long duration of commercial and financial depression. Banks have doubtless profited to a certain extent by the pressing necessities of the business community, but in doing so they have contributed to aggravate the situation, whose circumstances under the influence of this and concomitant unfavorable causes have become such as to produce the depreciation of bank shares.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—It will be remembered that a short time ago, in discussing the situation, we incidentally spoke of the help the United States treasury has occasionally given to the New York clearing-house association to relieve a stringency in the money market and to avert a panic. The prompt adoption of a similar recourse here may have been quite independent of the suggestion, and then again it may not.

—On the evening of the 4th inst. Senators Quintino Bocayuva, Ramiro Barcellos, Leopoldo Bulhões and Deputy Serzedello had a conference with the President in regard to the existing critical financial situation, and from all that has transpired their only remedy was to accept the proposed economies in expenditures for next year. Such assistance will do about as much good as to lock the stable door after the horse has been stolen. We all know that the budget does not limit expenditures, and we likewise know that existing troubles demand immediate relief.

—The Jornal do Commercio of the 5th inst. relates that the commission of the tribunal of accounts which has been examining into the accounts of the pretorias of this city (inferior municipal courts) has completed the examination of four of them and has found defalcations to an aggregate of 280,000. As there are 15 pretorias in this capital, the probable amount of these defalcations is positively stupefying.

-Last month the national treasury's balance on account current at the Banco da Republica was reduced from 8,619,052\$85 to 7,196,962\$120.

-In Santa Catharina the revenue derived from export duties amounted in the first half of the present year to 258,019\$763, against 358,621\$895 in the corresponding period of last year. The revenue derived from the payment of colonists' debts amounted to 42,324\$555 in the first half of 1900, against 165,170\$685 in that of 1899.

-The following returns of customs receipts for the month of August have been made public:

Table with columns for 1900 and 1899, listing various locations like Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Pernambuco, Bahia, Maranhão, Ceará, Jaraguá, Paratyba, Aracaju, Parnaíba, Penedo, Victoria, Natal, Macaé, Pará, Rio G. do Sul, Paranaíba, St. Catharina, and Uruguayana with their respective values.

COMMERCIAL.

Rio de Janeiro, September 11th, 1900.

Table showing Par value of the Brazilian milreis (1899) and (1900) in U. S. coin at 24\$83 per \$.

Table showing Bank rate of exchange, official on London today and present value of the Brazilian milreis (gold) and (paper).

EXCHANGE.

Sept. 3.—Today's market seemed to be completely upset, and rates changed frequently, the settling of quotations producing an important amount of transactions.

Table showing Official quotations on London were: Bank bills opening 10 1/2, closing 9 15/16-10, Private bills opening 10 3/16, closing 10 1/10 1/16.

Official value of the milreis 358-375 reis gold.

Sept. 4.—Rates today showed again a downward tendency; there were little business done.

Table showing Official quotations on London were: Bank bills opening 9 15/16, closing 9 1/10, Private bills opening 9 1/10-10, closing 9 3/10.

Official value of the milreis 354-368 reis gold.

Sept. 5.—The market continued weak and speculation seemed to drive rates down, as the important transactions reported seem to indicate.

Table showing Official quotations on London were as follows: Bank bills opening 9 1/10, closing 9 1/10, Private bills opening 9 1/10-9 11/16, closing 9 1/10.

Official value of the milreis 357-361 reis gold.

Sept. 6.—A better disposition seemed to rule today's market and rates improved during the day; a fair amount of business was reported.

Table showing Official quotations on London were: Bank bills opening 9 1/10-9 3/10, closing 9 1/10, Private bills opening 9 1/10, closing 9 1/10-10 1/16.

Official value of the milreis 361-370 reis gold.

Sept. 7.—National holiday.

Sept. 8.—Church holiday.

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

BALANCE SHEET, 31ST AUGUST, 1900.

Assets:

Table listing assets for the Brazilian Bank, including Guaranteed accounts, Cash in current funds, and Sundry accounts.

Liabilities:

Table listing liabilities for the Brazilian Bank, including Capital subscribed, Deposits in account current, and Sundry accounts.

E. & O. E. Directors—Peterson—Theil.

BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU BRÉSIL.

BALANCE SHEET, 31ST AUGUST, 1900.

Assets:

Table listing assets for Banque Française du Brésil, including Shareholders' unrealised capital, Cash in current funds, and Sundry accounts.

Liabilities:

Table listing liabilities for Banque Française du Brésil, including Capital, Accounts current, and Sundry accounts.

E. & O. E. Rio de Janeiro, 6th September, 1900.

For the Banque Française du Brésil.

L. Housset, Inspector General.

V. Marsel, Accountant.

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

Established in 1852.

Table showing Capital, Interest, and Reserve fund for London and River Plate Bank.

BALANCE SHEET OF THE RIO BRANCH, 31ST AUGUST, 1900.

Assets:

Table listing assets for the Rio Branch, including Bills discounted, Loans, and Cash.

Liabilities:

Table listing liabilities for the Rio Branch, including Deposits, Sundry accounts, and Bills payable.

E. & O. E. Rio de Janeiro, 6th September, 1900.

For the London and River Plate Bank, Limited.

S. Francis, pro Manager.

T. M. Williams, pro Accountant.

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

BALANCE SHEET, 31ST AUGUST, 1900.

Assets:

Table listing assets for The British Bank of South America, including Capital, Bills discounted, and Cash.

Liabilities:

Table listing liabilities for The British Bank of South America, including Capital, Deposits, and Cash.

E. & O. E. Rio de Janeiro, 5th September, 1900.

For the British Bank of South America, Limited.

J. W. Appin, Actg. Manager.

A. C. Wilson, Actg. Accountant.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 11th September, 1900.

Exports.

Coffee.—Last week was a broken one, Friday and Saturday being holidays. There was a fair amount of business transacted on the other four days, and prices were firmly maintained.

—The detailed movement of our market during the past week were as follows:

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

Table showing Rio N. 7 Reported Santos, Good Average per arroba, with daily reported sales.

Table showing Sept. 3, 4, 5, 6, 11\$00-11\$00, 10\$00, 10\$00, 11\$00-12\$00, 12\$00, 11\$00-12\$00, 12\$00, 11\$00-12\$00, 12\$00, 11\$00-12\$00, 12\$00.

The shipments since our last report have been:

Table showing 18,226 bags for the United States, 23,690 for Europe, and 41,730 bags for Cape of Good Hope, River Plate, etc., and Coastwise.

The following ships sailed with coffee last week:

Table listing United States ships: Sept. 1 New York Belg. str. Hevelius, 2 Baltimore Amer. bk. Doris, 3 New York Br. str. Glocian Prince, 4 New Orleans Br. str. Strabo.

Europe:

Table listing European ships: Sept. 3 Havre Fr. str. Paraganad, Trieste Aust. str. Petok, Hamburg Germ. str. Paraganadish, Copenhagen do, London Br. str. Danube, Hamburg Germ. str. Bahia, Copenhagen do.

Cape:

Table listing Cape ships: Sept. 1 Port Elisabeth Germ. bg. Angela.

Coastwise:

Table listing Coastwise ships: Sept. 1 Southern ports str. Esperanza, do do str. Haipatur, Northern ports str. Naqui.

The receipts for the past week were 82,679 bags against 81,677 bags for the previous week and 91,317 bags for the week before.

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

Table showing No. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

The stock was estimated this morning at 236,567 bags according to the Journal do Commercio, and 152,731 bags according to one of our prominent brokers. The Santos stock is reported at 145,400 bags.

The shipments of coffee during August last were 315,832 bags, with the following destinations:

United States:

Table showing New York, New Orleans, Baltimore.

Europe:

Table showing Hamburg, Marseilles, Trieste, Havre, Genoa, Southampton, Antwerp, Bordeaux, Bremen, Oran, Odessa, London, Constantinople, Messina, Smyrna, Cadix, Roma.

Other countries:

Table showing Cape of Good Hope, River Plate, Valparaiso.

Coastwise:

Table showing Northern ports, Southern ports.

Total.

And shipped by the following exporters:

Table listing J. W. Deane & Co., Orstein & Co., Arbnckle Brothers & Co., Hard, Rand & Co., E. Johnston & Co., Karl Krsche, P. S. Nicolson & Co., Norton, Megaw & Co., W. F. McLaughlin & Co., Gustav Trinks & Co., Karl Valais & Co., Rich. Riems & Co., Sequera & Co., Zequin, Ramos & Co., John Moore & Co., Dablow & Wilberg, Roberto do Couto & Co., Levering & Co., Theodor Wille Co., Araucario Industrial Brasileira, Haupz, Biehn & Co., Naumann, Gepp & Co., Auguste Leub & Co., Jorge Dias & Irmao, Gustav Gudgeon & Co., Pierre Prada & Co., Flugetra & Irmao, Walter Block & Co., Paulino Timoco & Co., Marinho Prado & Co., C. Castello Branco & Co., Sundry.

Total.

Total.

Total.

Total.

Total.

Total.

Total.

Total.

Total.

Total.

Total.

Total.

Total.

Total.

Total.

Total.

Total.

Total.

The movement of the coffee market during the two months of the present crop-year, as compared with the two preceding years, were as follows in bags of 60 kilos:

Entries:

Table showing Railway, Coastwise, Inside harbours, In transit, Total for 1898-99, 1899-1900, 1900-1901.

Shipments:

Table showing United States, Europe, Cape of Good Hope, River Plate etc., Coastwise, Total for 1898-99, 1899-1900, 1900-1901.

Daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro.

Receipts in Santos.

Table showing Receipts in Santos, Shipments to States, Europe, Cape of Good Hope, River Plate etc., Coastwise, Total.

Shipments of coffee during August last were 315,832 bags, with the following destinations:

United States:

Table showing New York, New Orleans, Baltimore.

Europe:

Table showing Hamburg, Marseilles, Trieste, Havre, Genoa, Southampton, Antwerp, Bordeaux, Bremen, Oran, Odessa, London, Constantinople, Messina, Smyrna, Cadix, Roma.

Other countries:

Table showing Cape of Good Hope, River Plate, Valparaiso.

Coastwise:

Table showing Northern ports, Southern ports.

Total.

And shipped by the following exporters:

Table listing J. W. Deane & Co., Orstein & Co., Arbnckle Brothers & Co., Hard, Rand & Co., E. Johnston & Co., Karl Krsche, P. S. Nicolson & Co., Norton, Megaw & Co., W. F. McLaughlin & Co., Gustav Trinks & Co., Karl Valais & Co., Rich. Riems & Co., Sequera & Co., Zequin, Ramos & Co., John Moore & Co., Dablow & Wilberg, Roberto do Couto & Co., Levering & Co., Theodor Wille Co., Araucario Industrial Brasileira, Haupz, Biehn & Co., Naumann, Gepp & Co., Auguste Leub & Co., Jorge Dias & Irmao, Gustav Gudgeon & Co., Pierre Prada & Co., Flugetra & Irmao, Walter Block & Co., Paulino Timoco & Co., Marinho Prado & Co., C. Castello Branco & Co., Sundry.

Total.

Total.

Total.

Total.

Total.

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Total.

Total.

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Total.

Total.

Total.

Total.

Total.

Total.

Total.

Total.

Total.

Total.

Total.

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

Table with columns: Receipts (1900 Bags, 1899 Bags), Sales, Base, Shipments, and Exchange (Lond.). Rows 1-31.

SEPT. 8. CALETA BUENA.—Dr. bk. Principality; 1995 tons; Jones; ballast.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PORT NAL. EAST LONDON, DELAGOA BAY, MOSSIEL BAY.—57 shillings, 6 d. and 2 1/2% primage per ton.

MONTEVIDEO.—3000 per bag of 60 kilos, and 6500 per barrel of 75 kilos.

B. AIRS.—3000 per bag of 60 kilos, and 6500 per barrel of 75 kilos.

ENGAGEMENTS. ANTWERP.—Germ. str. Australia. 250 bags of coffee.

GENOA.—It. str. Minas. 500 do do do.

GENOA.—It. str. Citta di Genova. 3,857 do do do.

GENOA.—It. str. Duca di Galliera. 500 do do do.

GENOA.—It. str. Persio. 500 do do do.

HAVER.—Fr. str. Colonia. 5,500 do do do.

MARSEILLES.—It. str. Minas. 4,750 do do do.

MARSEILLES.—Fr. str. Espagne. 3,000 do do do.

Arrivals of foreign steamers. Table with columns: DATE, NAME, FROM, CONSIGNED TO.

Departures of foreign steamers. Table with columns: DATE, NAME, FOR, CARGO.

*Calling at intermediate ports.

Foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, September 9th, 1900.

Table with columns: NAME, TONS, ARRIVED, FROM, CONSIGNEES.

American. bk. A. W. Spies. 1175 Aug. 8 New York. Franzoni Co.

British. sp. Karoo. 1928 June 8 Cardiff. W. Sons Co.

German. sp. V. da Gama. 1175 Aug. 9 Antwerp. D. J. Silva.

Italian. bk. M. dell'Orto. 586 Aug. 15 Marseilles. D. J. Silva.

Portuguese. bk. Nova Lide. 444 Sept. 3 Oporto. To order.

Vessels Afloat & Chartered for Rio

Table listing vessels with columns: Name, Origin, Date, Agent.

STOCKS AND SHARES

Sales of Stocks and Shares

Table with columns: Description, Price, Quantity.

Arrivals of foreign steamers.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, FROM, CONSIGNED TO.

Departures of foreign steamers.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, FOR, CARGO.

Foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, September 9th, 1900.

Table with columns: NAME, TONS, ARRIVED, FROM, CONSIGNEES.

SEPT. 8. CALETA BUENA.—Dr. bk. Principality; 1995 tons; Jones; ballast.

FREIGHTS.

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

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

do 1,800 do 830

do 2,200 (cert.) at rate of... 805

do 1895... 836

do 1897... 990

do (reg.)... 1,010

Emprestimo Municipal... 153

Banks.

209 Constructor... 8,500

120 Lavoura e Commercio... 110,500

39 Mercantil de Santos... 120

120 Republica... 154

do... 155

Cotton mills.

10 Confangia Industrial... 166,000

Insurance.

15 Sul America... 1,000,000

Railways.

80 U. Sorocabana-Ituana (20%)... 3,500

20 V. F. Sapucahy... 15

Tramways.

14 Jardim Botânico... 13,500

Miscellaneous.

600 Melhoramentos no Brazil... 16,500

SEPT. 6.

21 Apolices, \$8... 864,000

13 do do (200\$) at rate of... 860

3 do do 4,000\$ do... 833

10 do 1895... 849

11 do 1897... 990

33 do (reg.)... 1,010

Banks.

39 Commercial... 231,000

202 do... 200

29 Commercio... 191

20 do... 8,500

100 Constructor... 157

38 Republica... 153

Cotton mills.

10 Brazil Industrial... 140,000

Railways.

50 V. F. Sapucahy... 15,000

Tramways.

10 Jardim Botânico... 13,500

100 S. Christovão... 125

33 do... 130

Miscellaneous.

100 Melhoramentos no Brazil... 15,000

150 Transporte e Carruagens... 80

SEPT. 7.

National holiday.

SEPT. 8.

Church holiday.

THURSDAY'S QUOTATIONS—S. PAULO.

Table with columns: Name, Price, Quantity.

Banco Commercio e Industria... 320,000

Constructor e Agricola... 80,000

Credito Real da Carteira H... 100,000

Lavradores... 100,000

Mercantil de Santos... 140,000

S. Paulo... 190,000

Ribeirão Preto... 210,000

União de S. Carlos (all paid)... 100,000

União de S. Paulo (all paid)... 67,000

Santos... 200,000

Agua e Luz... 6,000

Antarctica... 23,000

Argos Paulista... 80,000

Fabril Paulista... 125,000

Ferro Carril Sto. Amaro... 116,000

Gaz de S. Paulo... 80,000

Italo Paulista... 23,000

Lupton... 125,000

Mechanica... 116,000

Melhoramentos de Brotas... 80,000

Mogyana (all paid)... 23,000

idem (at 30 days)... 23,000

Paulista... 23,000

idem (at 30 days)... 35,000

Pugredor... 35,000

Sturpakoff... 95,000

Telephonica... 50,000

União Sportiva... 50,000

Viagem Paulista... 6,000

Imports.

Flour.—The receipts were 7,275 barrels by the Goods News from Baltimore, and 300 by the Goods from Liverpool.

Trieste... nominal.

Richmond ist... do

Baltimore ist... do

Western and Interior... do

River Plate... do

Local Mills... do

Coffee.—The Spruce brought 1,208 tubs, 497 cases, and 17 half cases from New York.

Lard.—The arrivals were 200 kegs and 500 cases by the Good News from Baltimore, and 2000 kegs and 25 cases by the Spruce from New York.

Rice.—No arrivals. Prices are nominal.

Wheat.—The Clyde brought 300 bags from Southampton. Brokers quote from 1950 to 2050 per bag of 60 kilos.

White Pine.—Receipts nil. Market unchanged.

Pitch Pine.—No arrivals. Prices are nominal.

Spruce Pine.—The Gazte Deering arrived with a cargo of 10,107 pieces with 540,930 feet of wood, which was sold at 2650 per dozen.

Swedish Pine.—No receipts.

Kerosene.—The arrivals were 29,500 cases from New York by the Spruce. Quotations are unchanged.

Rosin.—No entries. The prices continue nominal.

Turpentine.—The Spruce brought 200 cases from New York. Market unchanged.

Cement.—The receipts during the past week were 500 barrels ex Ansonia and 5,448 ex Maxeline from London. There were no changes in prices.

Indian Corn.—No entries. Prices unchanged.

Bran.—No receipts. The bag of 48 kilos is now old at 4000 wholesale. Quotations are nominal.

Hay.—The following vessels arrived coal:

From Leith... ex Ethelbylla 1,661 tons

New-Castle ex do 1,315 "

Cardiff ex Salsburgh 3,100 "

Norfolk ex Britannia 5,036 "

Rum.—The receipts continue regular. The market is unchanged, as shown below:

Pernambuco and Maceió... 145,000—150,000

Bahia and Aracaju... 120,000—125,000

Campo... 125,000—130,000

Angra and Paraty... 145,000—155,000

Parahyba... 130,000—135,000

Alcohol of 36 to 38 deg... 230,000—250,000

ditto 40 deg... 260,000—270,000

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

SEPTEMBER 7.

BALTIMORE.—Amer. bk. Good News; 677 tons; Myrick 50 ds; sundries to Norton, Megaw & Co.

PORTLAND.—Amer. bk. Grace Deering; 697 tons; Drinkwater; 65 ds; lumber to A. Fiorita & Co.

OPORTO.—Port. bk. Nova Lide; 444 tons; Caldeira; 48 ds; sundries to order.

SEPT. 6.

LIVERPOOL.—Germ. sp. Lika; 1,615 tons; Wilhelm; 44 ds; coal to order.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

SEPTEMBER 7.

SAVANNAH.—Br. sp. Harvest Queen; 1,943 tons; Forsyth; stone ballast.

SEPT. 4.

TALTAL.—Br. bk. Metropolis; 1,697 tons; Richards; ballast.

SEPT. 7.

GAZPE.—Br. bk. Morning Star; 186 tons; Pritchard; ballast.

SOCIEDADE GERAL DE TRANSPORTES

FURNITURE REMOVERS AND CARRIERS.

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

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The Company hold itself responsible for any damage or injury caused by its employes to goods confided to their charge, but all claims must be made within 24 hours of the time of service, or they cannot afterwards accept responsibility.

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The Company has for hire "caminhões" and "andorinhas" for Niteroy, 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 10th.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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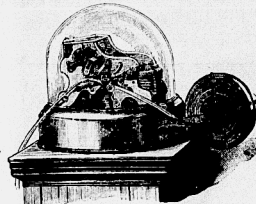
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1900		
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" 19	Clyde	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Cherbourg and Southampton.
Oct. 1	Nile	Montevideo and Buenos Aires
" 3	Magdalena	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Cherbourg and Southampton.

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 title at the beginning of April, 1879, when it was pub-
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