NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPTEMBER 18TH, 1900.



NUMBER 38

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WEST COAST ITEMS.

—It is reported from Valparaiso that admiral Uribe is going to Europe to acquire more war vessels for Chili.

—A Sucre telegram says that Chili has offered Bolivia six millions of pasos for the Bolivian sea coast. This appears to be doubtful.

ful.

—Rear Admiral Vial, Chilian minister of marine, has received many congratulations from foreign representatives on the success of the naval review at Coquimbo.

—It is believed that the Chilian minister at Success will be withdrawn, and that strained relations between Bolivia and Chili will fallow. This is largely due to the arrogant temper of Chili.

Chiti.

—The Chilian journal La Tarde, with rare discretion, is discussing the division of Bolivia between Chili, Peru, Argentina and Brazil. This is a first-class way to stir up trouble with Bolivia, and possibly war.

Bolivia, and possibly war.

—The Peruvian congress is now studying a project of electoral reform. It is a waste of time. No republic in South America is prepared to perutt a free and honest election, no matter what the law may say.

—It would seem that the refusal of the Chilian minister at Sucre to recognise the right of Bolivia to a port on the Pacific coast was in obselience to instructions, and it is looked upon in Chili as something of the ultimatum order.

—The coal miners at Coronel, Chili, have struck work and are using force to prevent others from working. A telegram of the 13th says that some of the non-strikers have been assassinated and that troops have been sent to the scene of disturbance.

the scene of disturbance.

—The health of H. E. the President of the republic continues to improve. It is his present intention to spend a week or two in the country before returning to Sautiago, and he will probably resume his functions as head of the state at or about the beginning of October.

—Chitian Times, Aug. 29.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

-Steps have been taken to exclude Brazi-lian citizens from the Uruguayan army.

—It is stated that an Argentine syndicate with a capital of \$1,000,000 has been organized to control the Paraguayan tobacco trade.

-It has been decided in Buenos Aires to omit the military review from the programme of festivities in honor of Pres. Campos Salles. This is a good resolution.

1 ms is a good resolution.

— It has been decided in Paraguay to reorganize the national guard. Contrary to Mr. Elphinstone Heagle's assertion, the Paraguayan national guard is not composed of women.

—The Uruguayan government has nominated Dr. Juan Cuestas, a nephew of the President, to represent Uruguay at the Pan-American congress, convened to meet in the city of Mexico.

city of Mexico.

—The Br. str. "Belle Vue" having been ordered away from Buenos Aires on the pretext of having cattle on board with foot and mouth disease, the British minister has presented a protest for losses and damages.

—All the surveys, studies, etc. (says the Review of the River Plate) have now been completed with respect to the construction of a port at Rosario, and as soon as the conditions have been printed tenders will be called for.

—It is stated, says the Buenos Aires Havald.

—It is stated, says the Buenos Aires Herald, that in Tucuman the crop of sugar this year will entirely put an end to the crisis in that product, as the industry is at present very flourishing and the article obtains a good price.

price.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 10th says the Pritchard expedition sent out by the Daily Eapress to search for some animal supposed to be extinct, has left there for Patagonia on the "Primeiro de Março." It is said that the animal is the mylodon.

—At the Bolivian capital, it is considered strange that Brazil should have refused permission for Bolivian troops to pass up the Amazon to the Acre district, when permission was readily given Perú to send troops up that river at the time of the Iquitos revolution.

—The new national mole at Rosario will be

—The new national mole at Rosario will be finished by the end of the year and all the filling in behind will also be finished: vessels will then be able to come alongside, and passengers will not have to risk their lives, when landing on the old private wharves now in use. — Review, Buenos Aires.

landing on the old private wharves now in use. — Review, Buenos Aires.

—More or less difficulty seems to have been encountered at Buenos Aires in pruning down the festivities in honor of President Campos Salles. They want to compress a month's work into ten days. And now that President Roca has interfered to cut down the programme, resistance is encountered on every side.

—It is telegraphed from Rio de Janeiro that, on his return trip from Buenos Aires, President Campos Salles will remain for a day in Montevideo in order to visit President Cuestas. This will be about the third week in October, unless the date of the visit is changed for the fortieth time. — Montevideo Times, Sept. 2.

—It is said that some of the celebrated bank managers and directors of the River Plate who have been so successful in swamping national banks in Argentina a few years ago, are very anxious that the president and directors of the Banco da Republica shall form a part of President Campos Salles retime. They promise an enthusiastic welcome.

—On the 10th inst, some Englishmen are going to start for Patagonia to look for the mylodon. The search is as likely to be successful as if they look for the philosopher; stone. They at least will learn that Patagonia is not a "great sandy desert" as marked in most English maps probably to fill up the blank in the geographer's knowledge.—B. A. Herald, Sept. 6.

Herald, Sept. 6.

A report was current in Buenos Aires on the 31st that President Campos Silles had postponed his visit. As the President's cash is not deposited in the Bunco da Republica and he is not subject to 460 days notices like many of is humble admirers, he will not be prevented from having his little pleasure trip. The losses and wrongs of the people of his capital will not be an obstacle.

Preparations for the first calculations.

capital will not be an obstacle.

—Preparations for the first celebration of this interesting fête (efête of the treess) have now assumed an active form, and sundry committees are hard at work completing the arrangements. These are no trifle, as 5000 school children are expected to take part. Allegorical cars and costumes will be employed. The fête takes place on Tuesday the 18th instant, anniversary of the peace of 1897. The day will probably be decreed a holiday for the occasion. —Montevideo Times, Sept. 5.

—The Paragraph Development Company.

isth instant, anniversary of the peace of 1897. The day will probably be decreed a holiday for the occasion. — Montevideo Times, Sept. 5.

—The Paraguay Development Company, with headquarters at 257 South Fourth street, Philadelphia, has been incorporated under the laws of New Jersey, with an authorized capital of \$500,000. The objects as set forth in the certificate of incorporation are: To open up and develop the natural resources of South American countries, and especially of the republic of Paraguay; to organize and conduct explorations; to engage in mining; to establish, lease or operate steamship lines; to promote immigration; to obtain and develop concessions of every kind; to provide for harbor works, docks, water works, railways, sewers and electric and other lighting plants; to receive and store merchandise and to conduct financial negotiations and operations for governments or individuals.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce, Aug. 17.

—The Brazilian deputy who was arrested a month or so ago, on the charge of attempting to murder his wife, and of actually murdering his wife's aunt, has been duly tried, and after a short hearing acquitted by the unanimous vote of the jury. We hardly think the proceeding is calculated to enhance the value of the jury. We hardly think the proceeding is calculated to enhance the value of the jury system in the eyes of thinking people. It has long been held, possibly from times prehistorical, that a husband who in hot blood takes the life of a wife who has been unfaithful is not guilty of murder. But the precise conditions hardly applied to Mr. Machado's case as regarded his wife; and certainly the murder of his wife's and the received menos after a completely distinct offense, for which in most civilized countries he would have got a heavy sentence, no matter what the provocation might have been. — Review, Buenos Aires, Sept. 8.

—President Campos Salles of Brazil spent many hundreds of thousands of Brazil spent

-President Campos Salles of Brazil spent

sentence, no matter what the provocation might have been, — Review, Buenos Aires, Sept. 8.

—President Campos Salles of Brazil spent many hundreds of thousands of Brazilian money entertaining his Argentine colleague last year. Next October General Roca will spent hundreds of thousands of Argentine dollars returning the compliment and showing the fast and firm friendship which exists between Argentina and Brazil. Meanwhile, Argentine flour and live stock are practically shut out of the Brazilian market. It would be well for Argentina to be a little more practical in her friendships. We do not say that she should be greedy or mercenary, but then she certainly might be wise as well as gracious. President Campos Sules will be here in October, and various committees have been numed to organize festivity in his honor. Arrangements have been made for the erection of triumphal arches. We would like to see arrangements made for the erection of a suggestive arch. The pillars of that arch should be sacks of flour piled symmetrically one above the other. The span of the arch should be sacks of flour piled symmetrically one above the other. The span of the arch should be sentiment and sense all together. It would not be highly artistic, but it would be practical as well as novel.—Southern Cross, Sept. 7.

—The Siglo publishes a telegram from Buenos Aires saying;—Nothing has yet been decided as regards the raising of quarantines against Rio Janeiro, principally owing, it would seem, to the difficulties of disinfection in this port, and to the resistance of the Urnguayan health authorities to such a step. It also seems that Dr. Malbrán (president of the Argentine board of health) has abandoned his visit to Montevideo, owing to the unfavorable atmosphere there to the object of his visit, which was to arrange with the Urnguayan health authorities as determined, not only to maintain their abominable quarantine system here, where it has proved so unspeakably prejudicial, but also to insist on its maintenance in Buenos Airee! So p

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RIO DE JANEIRO

A FRANK VIEW OF SOUTH AFRICA.

A Frank View of South Africa.

(The following striking article, the original title of which was safter-Thoughts of a War Correspondent, is from the pen of the well-known war-correspondent Mr. II. C. Shelley, and has appeared in several London papers. To complete the story, it only remains to say that the war is costing close upon too milions sterling in treasure, sacrifices that cannot be estimated in blood, suffering and grief, has raised the taxes and depressed trade, will shortly fill the country with cripples and invalids, has brought upon England a minimum of credit and glory, and a maximum of hatred, discredit and scandalous revelations, and in short has proved a mational disaster from every possible point of view. Fortmately, the reaction is already taking place, and even the London papers which once were most jingoistic, are mable to close their columns to the revelations and complaints that are bringing the seamy side of the business into painful prominence. — Montevideo Times.)

most jingoistic, are unable to close their columns to the revelations and complaints that are bringing the seamy side of the business into painful prominence.— Monterideo Times.)

Among my companions on the boat which carried me to the Cape in the opening month of the war were several South Africans. One was a professional gentleman who had resided in the country some dozen years; the others were business men with interests centring round either Kimberley or Johannesburg. Naturally, I was keenly interested in their opinions of the country to which I was journeying, and I cannot better sum up those opinions than by quoting a plrase which seemed most often on the tongues of my friends. "There is a fascination about South Africa." at the side of the country you will feel an irresistible desire to return thither."

This "fascinations" theory crops up all over the country. I met it in Capetown; it greeted me in the desolate waste of De Aar, some five hundred miles away; it found a voice in the scarcely less dreary region of Orange River; at Modder River I discovered a few of its disciples; even in Kimberley, where the surroundings were suggestive of anything but sfascinations, some of the faithful were in evidence, and I collided with one stout believer while on that miserable march to Bloemfontein vid Paardeburg.

It is worthy of remark that all the disciples of this sfascinations theory referred to some region of South Africa not immediately at hand as the reason for the hope that was in them. It was hardly to be expected that I should become a convert in Capetown; but wait until I got inland a few hundred miles. When, at De Aar, I confessed myself as more obdurate in unbelief than ever, I was exhorted to wait until I saw Modder River proving equally fullie to awaken faith, I was referred to the Free State as a district which could not fail to enlist me in the ranks of the disciples of sfascination. But the hope was van; I traversed the Free State to within a few miles of its northern border, and found myself stil

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MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S CONTRIBU.

A FRANK VIRW OF SOUTH AFRICA.

(The following striking article, the original for the country with the same desire. Indeed, it is safe to allirum their backs on the country any unit the lunk of those men will lambor for many years such a loadthing for the country any unit and settlers strikite. aff I owned hell and sellow a desirable speculation on the part of a state state in a strateging British settlers at the country any who may be interested in attracting British settlers at the count had the man and the path of the same part of the sturbed british and rent South Africa. at presentis little bentler to the path of the sturbed british and the path of the same path of the s

With but slight modification, this characterisation of the country between Capetown and Modider River may be applied to the bulk of the Free State. There, it is true, you find nature making an attempt to grow gross, but its quality and quantity are such that one sheep demands twice the number of acres which are proverbially said to go with one cow. For all the grass, and the presence of, say, a dozen trees to the hundred square miles of land, the Free State country will not appeal to even the tomest lover of the picturesque; it is a land which in its barenness and monotony might well have been the home of a stern, unworldly Covenanter, just as it has become the home of his modern counterpart.

But, waiving the question of natural beauty, is there anything about South Africa which will make the country a valuable asset on the books of the British empire? We must be utilitarian nowadays, and it is pardonable to ask whether we are getting any thing like a reasonable quid pro quo for the blood and money which have been poured out like water. May be the war was a necessity that had to be faced, but that is not the point I am at. We have had glowing pictures thrust before us of the dazzling beauty and value of the new territory we are adding to the empire, and that is the question which most concerns us at the present moment. Do those brave lives and millions of money represent a dead loss to the empire, or are they but capital wisely invested for generations still to come? We ought to clear our minds from cant on this matter once and for all.

Frankly, I believe we have thrown bread upon waters from which there will be no return. I do not regard South Africa as a valuable addition to the empire; I feel that we have hung one more old man of the seas around our shoulders.

Apart from the gold and diamond fields, which will be of no more value to the empire under the new régime than they were under the old, and which at the best are of doubtful advantage in building up a new country, has South Africa a otten a profitab

But the hope was vain; I traversed the Free State to within a few miles of its northern border, and found myself still untouched by that fascination which was so certain to lay its spell upon me. Nay, more. I have returned to England with only one desire about South Africa, and that is that I may never see it sagain.

Ont of the 200,000 British soldiers now in South Africa, I opine that more than 90 per

would have to be the final resource of the manufacturer—is of doubtful quality and uncertain quantity. For all the preponderance of the coloured races, there is no superfluity of labour in South Africa; the native has not learnt the habit of industry, and his limited wants are not likely to instil that labit for many generatious to come. Under British authority the labour difficulty promises to be more serious than under Boer rule; the native is imbuted with the idea that English government means more freedom for him in every way, and his natural indolence will lead him to take a wide interpretation of the idea. The Boer made the natives works; the Englishman will be handicapped by the traditions of his race. So, with inferior coal, with an absence of natural motive power, and an unstable labour market the prospects for the manufacturer in South Africa are not particularly attractive.

There remain the other resources of pasture and agriculture. Of course there is a vast area of land in South Africa which has been proved to be capable of bearing live-stock; but in most districts the stock farms have to be of enormous acreage, so poor is the pasture and so precarious the supply of water. It is certainly not in that direction that the country is going to prove valuable addition to the emispire. Cun anything more favourable be advanced with reference to the prospects of agriculture? I fear not. Of course I am aware that most of the soil of South Africa—even that hungry land of the hateful Karroolas been proved to be exceedingly fertile; but the difficulties of a comprehensive and effective scheme of irrigation are insuperable. I have been told that only artesian wells. Not being enamoured of the value to a new country of diamond mines and gold fields. I have been told that only artesian wells. Not being enamoured of the value to a new country of diamond mines and gold fields. I have been told that only artesian wells are needed to make these barren lands wave with to be at the strain of unlimited artesian wells. N

H. C. SHELLEY.

CRICKET IN S. PAULO

CRICKET IN S. PAULO.

RIO STATE XI VS. S. PAULO STATE XI.
Played in S. Paulo on the S. Paulo Athletic
Club ground on September 7th, Sth and 9th.
The S. Paulo State captain winning the
toss elected to take first innings and at 12.40
p.m. sent in F. Fforde and Webster to face
the bowling of Stater from the town end and
Stuffield from the Avenida end. With the
score at S. Webster was bowled by Stuffield,
Burgos filling the vacancy. In Stuffield's 2nd
over Fforde got the ball away for 4 to leg,
following this up with a 4 in the slips. With
the score at 34 Jackson went on in place of
Slater. Both batsmen were now playing
steadily, the score gradually reaching 50,
when at 52 Ffordeskied a ball from Stuffield
and was caught, retiring for a well played
though rather lucky 29.
Miller now joined Burgos and opened his
innings with a boundary for 4 to leg. When
his score stood at 9 he gave a very hard chance
to point which was not taken. With the score
at 64 Burgos retired, caught Pierce off Jackson.
With only the addition of 1 run Kealman had
to leave—4 wickets being down for 65. Two
more wickets fell and the score was only 66.
The game was now apparently going all in
favor of Rio. Gray now filled the gap and
scoring was very slow, neither batsmen seemed
to be able to get the upper hand of the bowling.
With the score at 74 Slater went on vice
Stuffield; at 84 Slater clean bowled Miller for
a well played 27. Without any addition to the
score the next 3 wickets fell and the innings
of the S. Paulo State closed for the disappointing score of 84.

The fielding of the visitors, with the exception of just at the beginning of the game, was
good, whilst the bowling was good and
very well handled—Jackson taking 5 wickets
for 23, Stutfield 3 wickets for 38 and Slater 2
for 20.

After the usual interval Conolly and Tatan
went to face the attack of Kealman and Tom

good, while the control of the same bowler and the same and the same same bowler and the same and the same

For the home side, Miller 4 for 17 and Kealman 4 for 41, bowled best.

There being about 25 minutes left to play, Miller sent in Kealman and Burgos and when time was called these two were still together, the acore being 21.

On the second day play should have commenced at 11 o'clock but no start could be made as it, rained steadily up to 12. At 2 o'clock the ground having dried sufficiently, the two not out men continued their innings. With the score at 31 Jackson bowled Burgos and Miller joined Kealman. At 49 Kealman lad 10 go, bowled Slater for a patient innings of 21. With the score at 57 the same bowler got Fforde's wicket and Tracey's. One run later Stock, who had joined Miller, lost his wicket to Jackson—5 wickets were now down for 57 and from the Paulista point of view athings were bad. Gray now filled the vacancy and runs came very slowly, 2 hours play having only realized 60 runs. Miller with a hit out of the ground off Stater bringing up So and the following ball cutting to the boundary for 4. With 93 up. Stuffield, who had gone on in place of Jackson, bowled Miller for a pretty innings of 32. With the score at 111 Tomlinson was bowled by Stuffield, and at 122 Murray lost his to Jackson. At a quarter to 5 a thunderstorm came on and stopped play for the day, Gray being not out 27. At 10, 50 a.m. Sunday the two not outs continued their innings. At Jackson's fourth ball Webster was caught by Tootal—the innings total reaching 143, Gray being not out 31.

After a very short interval, S. Paulo took the field, Conolly sending in Jackson and Tatam. These two soon settled down and took entire charge of the bowling. At 33 Tracey went on to bowl in place of Miller, Still the score rose, 50, 60 and 70 being put up in quick succession. With the score at 29 Jackson completed him, 51 bit for up 14 bit was caught and bowled him. Siater now went in and one run later he was bowled by Tracey. At 10 minutes past 1 Conolly who had joined Roberts joined Tatam and a 4 by this batsman brought up 110. The next over with 4 off

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E. A. H. Roberts, ct. Stock, b. Kealman

W. Slater, b. Miller

A. L. Stutfield, ct. Tracey, b. Kealman. H. Smyth, b. Miller.... Extras.

2110	t In	nings			
N. W. Jackson, ct.	Ton	linso	n, b. S	tock	. 51
V. Tatam, b. Kealn					
E. A. H. Roberts,	ot o	ut			. 9
W. Slater, b. Trace	y				. о
H. G. Pierce, b. St	ock.				. 8
C. A. Conolly, not	out.				. 4
Extras					. 9
· r	otal			•	. 138
E. A. Tootal, H. I					
H.Smythe, A.L.: F. Robinson.	Stuti	ield a	id (d	id n	ot bat
· BOWLI	NG .	ANAL,	vsis		
	. PA	ULO			
181	Inn	ings.			
		s a		\$	ge
	Overs	ide	Z III	cke	Average
	ó	×	3	=	Ą
W. Slater	9	3	20	2	10
A. L. Stutfield	14	4	38	3	12.66
N. W. Jackson	12	5	23	5	4.6
211	d In	nings.			
N. W. Jackson	24	8	53	5	10.6
W. Slater	27	14	42	3	14
C. A. Conolly	t	_	37	-	
A. L. Stutfield	14	4	41	2	20.5
	RI	0			-c130
ISI	Inn	ings.			
A. Kealman	15	3	41	4	10.25
G. Tomlinson	8	1	25	1	25.
C. W. Miller	6	1	17	4	4.25
2110	Inn	ings.			
A. Kealman	13	1	46	I	46.

a-On an American railway a gentlemm addressed the conductor of a train while he was punching his ticket. «Does this railway company,» said he, sallow passengers to give advice, if they do so in a respectful manner? The conductor replied in gruff tones that he guessed so. «Well, whe gentleman went on, et occurred to me that it would be better to detach the cow-catcher from the front of the engine and hitch it to the rear of the train. For you see we are not likely to overtake a cow; but what's to prevent a cow strolling after us, getting into the car, and biting a passenger?

τ 16

ı 16. **

C. W. Miller....

F. Tracey.......
J. S. Webster ...

C. L. Stock.....

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TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

SUMMARY FROM DAILY PRESS. Great Britain.

Great Britain.

SEPT. 9.—Yesterday Lord George Hamilton declared that Great Britain will not approve any compromise with China which assures insufficient punishment for those responsible for the disorders in that country, and that we will act independently of other powers if our interests require it. The British government seems to be thoroughly permented with the jingoism of the day.)—The Sunday San says the United States will negotiate peace separately with China in case the powers interpose delays—Li-Hung Chang declares it impossible to leave for Pekin within to days.—A Shanghai telegram says the Chinese finance minister has committed suicide.

SEPT. 10.—A dispatch to the Daily Telegraph says that Gen. Gaselee has telegraphed to the British government not to send more troops to Pekin.—A Pekin telegram of the 31st says the allied commanders recommend the withdrawal of a part of the troops there before winter begins.—From South Africa, telegrams announce that the Boers in the Free State have recaptured Ladybrand, Senekal, Fouriesburg, Bethlehem and Ficksburg, the British garrisons withdrawing.—Gen. Buller has captured a strong position held by the Boers.—Gen. French has dislodged the Boers from three positions on the road to Barberton. Two more croses of bubonic pest are reported from Glasgow to-day, and one was reported yesterday says a great part of the British contingent left for Tientsin on Ang. 31st. leaving a detachment to defend the legation.—A Shanghai telegram says Li-Hung Chung has petitioned the imperial family to return at once to Pekin.—It is sated that the massacre and persecution of foreigners and Christians is continuing throughout China.—It is announced that Prince Ching has ben annoninced that the massacre

once to Pekin.—It is stated that the massacre and persecution of foreigners and Christians is continuing throughout China.—It is announced that Prince Ching has been appointed to assist Li-Hung-Chang in negotiating peace.

—Prom South Africa it is reported that Gen.

French has suffered a reverse near Barberton.

—General Roberts is to return home on the

—From South Africa it is reported that Gen. French has suffered a reverse near Barberton. —General Roberts is to return home on the 1st prox.—The success of the Boers in the Free State has caused a bad impression in London.—Gen. Baden Powell has been appointed chief of police of the Transwant, which is to be called the Vaal River Colony.—The British government has ordered the construction of four cruisers of 9,800 tons displacement.—A dispatch from Comassie amounces the defeat of the British at Ojean on 29th August. The native contingents deserted, and it is reported that their commander Capt. (Col.?) Wilcox had been killed.

SEPT. 12.—The British and American admirals are studying the question of passing the winter at Chan-hai-kouan, a port on the Liaotong gulf, which is free of ice during the winter at Chan-hai-kouan, a port on the Liaotong gulf, which is free of ice during the winter. Gen. Dorward commands the expedition which left Taku in the direction of Pao-ting-fou.—The Russo-Chinese Bunk of Pekin has been transferred to Shanghai. It is said to have confiscated five millions of tacls belonging to the imperial university.—Other massacres of foreigners and missionaries are reported.—It is said that the Chinese Emperor and Dowager Empress are at Kalgan.—A Lorrenco Marques telegram amonmes the arrival there of President Kruger, en route for Burope.—Another reports ic urrent of an offer from Gen. Botha to surrender on conditions.—Lord Roberts demanded unconditional surrender.—The Boers have damaged the railway bridge five miles east of Pretoria. It is decided to dissolve parliament in October.—The pest is said to be increasing in India.

SEPT. 13.—Lord Salisbury returned to London to-day.—Great Britain has advised Russi-

It is decided to dissolve parliament in October.—The pest is said to be increasing in India.

SEPT. 13.—Lord Salishury returned to Loudontotoday.—Great Britain has advised Russia that the British troops will not be withdrawn from Pekin before an accord with China has been arranged.—A Lourency Marques telegram denies the report that Gen. Botha had offered to surrender. The Boer commanders are developing renewed activity. Delarey is advancing on Valskop to attack Methuen. Gen. Schalk Burger is acting as president during President Kruger's absence. Lord Roberts has declared martial law throughout. Transvaal.—A Capetown telegram says the losses in the British forces since the outbreak of war now aggregate 39,785. It is stated that malarial fevers of a bad characterare spreading in the British comps.—It is stated that President Kruger is going to Europe on a six months licence for his health.

SEPT. 14.—The Jimes has a Pekin telegram of the 4th stating that the Russian general has, advised the allied commanders that Russia will maintain 15,000 men in China during the winter. The German general said Germany would keep an equal number there, and Japan announced that 22,000 Japanese would remain.—A report is current that Russia and Germany have come to an agreement about China which involves large extensions of territory.—From South Africa it is telegraphed that Gen. Botha has resigned and has been substituted by Gen. Viljoen—Lord Roberts has issued a detachment of hussars.—In the Free State Gen. De Wet has dispersed a brigade under Col. Lewnor (?) which took refuge in Bloemfontein.—Acting President Schalk Burger has issued a proclamation calling upon the Boers to continue the fight.

SEPT. 15.—A Shanghai telegram says that Li-Hung-Chang left for Taku on a Russian war vessel.—Peace negotiations at Pekin are to begin on the arrival of Li-Hung-Chang.—The Times is advised that 5,000 more Russian troops have arrived at Pekin.—Prom South Africa it is announced that Gen. French has taken Barberton.—Gen. Botha has passed his command to Gen. Viljoen.—The Transwal delegates in Europe have issued a manifesto, which has excited much comment.—Eighteen more confirmed cases of pest have been declared at Glasgow.—At Lourenco Marques the authorities will not permit President Kruger to see any of his countrymen.

United States

SEPT. 9.—A Washington telegram says that instructions have been sent to General Chaffee to prepare for retiring from Pekin.—A New York telegram says a great storm has visited the gulf coast of Texas and Louisiana, causing heavy damages for a hundred miles inland.

SEPT to — The Louisian Sept.

inland.

SEPT. to.—Telegrams from Texas state that the cyclone which ravaged the coast of that state nearly destroyed the city of Galveston. Thousands of lives have been lost and 4,000 houses are in ruins. The majority of the ships in port were wrecked. The governor of the state telegraphs that 3,000 lives were lost. The material losses are estimated at ten millions.

lost. The material losses are estimated at ten millions.

SEPT. 11. — Further news regarding the cyclone on the gulf coast of Texas and Louisiana represent it as terrible. In Galveston over a thousand lives were lost and 75 per cent of the houses were destroyed or damaged. The loss of life is not yet known. —The secretary of war has ordered the distribution of 50,000 rations and 10,000 tents to the victims. SEPT. 12. —The American government has offered to provide Li-Hung-Chang with an escort to Pekin.—The mayor of Galveston announces that 3,000 were killed in that city by the cyclone, and that 5,000 families are without shelter. Already 2 300 bodies have been found and buried. Thieves having appeared on the scene, martial law has been shot.

shot.
SEPT. 13.—The coal miners in the anthracite region have resolved upon a general strike.

strike.
SETT. 14.—Li-Hung-Chang is said to have left Shanghai for Pekin yesterday.—Up to yesterday 4,100 bodies had been found in Galveston and the work is not yet fuished. Seventy-five thieves have been caught and shot

Siot. SEPT, 15.—The commission for locating the boundary between Venezuela and British Guiana began their labors yesterday.—Over 30,000 coal miners are out on strike.

France.

SEPT. 9.—Minister Pichon telegraphs Aug. 28 that the diplomatic corpo had visited the Taung-li-yamen in the imperial palace at Pekin.—A Pekin telegram of the 1st says that Gen. Yung-lu and his whole family had committed suicide.—Col. Marchand embarked for China to-day.—Pres. Loubet has offered a breakfastat Ramboullet to the delegates of the English chambers of commerce.

SEPT. 10.—A Pekin telegram of the 31st ult, says that capital is divided into districts and each nationality is put in charge of one on onforce good order.—It is cabled from Shanghai that 600 Japanese soldiers landed there to day.

SEPT. 11.—The sanitary state of Senegal continues to improve.—Prance and Russia are in accord and orders have been sent to their commanders to evacuate Pekin as soon as circumstances will permit.

SEPT. 12.—Telegrams to-day received in Pekin on the 4th inst.—The Boxers are said to be assembling on the grand canal, west of Tientsin.—Various strikes have again been declared at Marseilles.

SEPT. 13.—Prince Ching has notified the foreign representatives at Pekin that he has full powers to negotiate peace.—The Japanese are said to have captured the murderer of Baron Ketteler.—The American force has dispersed a force of 300 Chinese entrenched in the Shaho temple.—It is estimated that 20,000 converts have been massacred since June in orthern China.

SEPT. 15.—General Voiron has arrived at Shanghai.—President Loubet has given his

northern China.

SEPT. 15.—General Voiron has arrived at Stanghai.—President Loubet has given his decision on the boundary dispute between Colombia and Costa Rica.—Dr. Pellegrini, after having arranged terms for a loan of 88 millions sterling to consolidate the Argentine debt, now confesses that he is not authorized to sign the contract.

Italy.

Italy.

SEPT. 9.—The socialist congress assembled at Rome has adopted a resolution condemning political assassination, and another supporting laws for the protection of women and children employed as operatives.

SEPT. 10.—A Rome telegram says that Italy is proposing conditions of peace to China, offering to assist in raising a loan to meet the indemnities, and guaranteeing the evacuation of Pekin. (This is doubtful.)

SEPT. 11.—The Italian cabinet to-day decided that the Italian contingent should remain in Pekin until China is trangullized and the indemnities are paid.—Vesuvius is again in active eruption.—The Italian contingent left Tientsin for Pekin on the 6th inst.—The allied expedition for Pao-ting-fou, comprising 1,000 Italians, left Tsku on the 7th.

Germany.

SEPT. 10.—A report is current in Berlin at Germany will send 11,000 more soldiers to China.

SEPT. 13.—Germany has politely refused Russia's proposal to evacuate Pekin.

Russia.

Russia.

SEPT. 10.—The Czar has replied to the delegates of the powers at the Hague peace conference, expressing a prayer that the labors of this conference will serve as a base for miversal peace. (This is all humbley. Never were the powers less desirous for peace than they are now. They are constantly arming, they are trespassing on the weak, they are carrying fire and sword into every part of the world, they are arming and promoting militarism, and at the sume time they are preceding to favor peace. Let them first show in practice that they are willing to grant peace where they are individually concerned, and then we can listen to their professions.—Eds. News.)

Miscellaneous.

Miscellaneous.

SEPT. 10.—A Constantinople telegram denies the reported conspiracy against the Sultan's life. (Were the hundred old arrests also imaginary?).

SEPT. 12.—An expedition of 1,208 men to-day embarked for Lourenço Marques.—The decree has been signed appointing Sr. Camelo Lampreis as minister to Brazil.—An anarchist, coming from the United States, has been arrested at Sm Sebastian, on whom documents were found showing that he designed to assassinate President Loubet.—A proclamation in Roumania reminds the people of their military duty in case of mobilisation.

SETT. 13.—Advices received in Lisbon state that Pres. Kruger is protected and guarded in Lourenço Marques by the Portuguese authorities.—Turkish atroctics are again reported from Saussau, Armenia.

SEPT. 15.—The Portuguese government has authorized the sailing of Pres. Kruger for Europe.—The Shah of Persia has arrived at Carlsbad.

BRAZILIAN TRADE.

(From the Report of Mr. Acting Consul General Rhind, on the Trade of Rio de Janeiro for 1899.)

(From the Report of Mr. Actine Consul General Rhind, on the Trade of Rio de Janeiro for 1899.)

Contrary to t. egeneral expectation, inspired by the anticipated benefits derivable from the funding scheme of the Br zilian foreign debt, the trade of Rio de Janeiro, during the year 1899. Showed no advance, but a decided decline, as compared with that of 1893. The value of the milreis which, at the opening of the year, was quoted at 7\(\frac{1}{2}\)64. fluctuated downwards to an extreme of 6\(\frac{1}{2}\)64. (in March) and upwards (in July) to 8\(\frac{1}{2}\)64. as its highest point. The average rate for the year is given as 7.42A—that for 1895 being stated as 7.20A, per milreis. Exchange, therefore, did not prove a factor capable of giving an impulse to commerce, while, on the other hand, the purchasing power of the community continued enfeebled by the prevailing depression of the vulue of coffee, the nation's one great element of wealth. It is true that the price of this production improved during the last three months of the year, but the rise set in too late to be of much benefit to the generality of planters.

In attempting a valuntion of the commercial movement of the

prometion improved during the list three months of the year, but the rise set in too late to be of much benefit to the generality of planters.

In attempting a valuation of the commercial movement of the country there is still to deplore the deficiency of official statistics, but the exports lave been estimated by the minister of finance at about £21,500,000, and the imports have been represented as not exceeding £18,000,000, but probably they amount to not less than £20,000,000. For the preceding year the calculations formed were:—Exports, £27,442,450, imports, £24,486,000.

Official atterances, published in 1898, had given rise to the hope that the customs stariff was about to be modified, with some recognition of the principle involved in importing what could be boaght abroal at less cost than that necessary for its production in the country. During 1898 a somewhat modified turiff did prevail, and an increase in imports was noticeable in the articles then subjected to less prohibitive rates, but the increase was not sufficient to maintain revenue at the previous level. In 1899, therefore, the system was reversed and duties were increased some 25 per cent, by collecting a tenth of the amount on a gold basis. This measure, in conjunction with the diminished means of the people, at least of those outside the rubber-producing districts, led to the appreciable diminution in imports was limited to some 25 per cent., it seems unnecessary to say that a more pronounced effect in the same direction has been produced by advancing that increase to 35 per cent., which is practically what happened when, at the beginning of 1900, the percentage of duties payable in gold was raised to 15 per cent., (allowing for an exchange of 8d, per mirris), and simulations that increase to 35 per cent., which is practically what happened when, at the beginning of 1900, the percentage of duties navalinate only increasing, in a very high ratio, the rates of taxation for many commodities. Both importers and dealers are completely discourage

Unfortunately commercial failures, involving heavy responsibilities, have lately been unusually numerous, and merchants complain that the present bankruptcy legislation can be so manipulated as to greatly facilitate settlements on the part of unscrupulous debtors. There is also much dissatisfaction with the way, in which classifications of goods are abruptly and arbitrarily altered by customs Unfortunately commercial failures, involving heavy responsibilities, have lately beer

officials, leading sometimes to numerited fines, and always. when contested, to loss of time, loss of interest on capital by detention of goods, and very often to loss by deterioration of merchandise or by inability to fulfil contracts of sale from non-delivery of goods by the melanus.

thut of so.

These are all very unpromising features, and, were they to become permanent, little encouragement could be given for the continuation of British interest in the market. But the situation would soon change for the better under the influence of a higher exchange and a greater measure of domestic prosperity, eventualities which it is not altogether unreasonable to hope for in the fature.

Business Notes

-Perhaps the minister of finance now sees what a mistake he has been making by burning money when he legitimately had none to burn?

what a mistake he has been making by burning money when he legitimately had none to burn?

—As a means to furthering the better representations of British. commercial interests here, I would take this opportunity to revive the suggestion of establishing a British chamber of commerce at Rio. Questions of general interest are constantly arising, in which it would be of advantage to have the collective opinion of merchants; and their incorporation into an association, with some special place of meeting, would greatly facilitate consultations, the transmission of manufacturers' and shippers' proposuls, and the exhibition of catalogues, samples, etc. The French community have lately adopted with alacrity a proposal to establish such a chamber for the benefit of French commerce with Brazil. —Adving Consul General Rhind's Report for 1899.
—At a meeting of business men at the Exchange building on Saturday it was resolved to ask congress to suspend for 60 days the provision in the commercial code making protest essential to joint responsibility for pecuniary, obligations not promptly honored on maturity. It was also resolved to thank the government and congress for the solicitude for commercial interests which they have displayed in the present emergency and to express the hope that they will continue to display this patriotic solicitude. The statement made in the daily press that the latter resolution was manimously word is not strictly correct. To be accurate, that press should have said that the resolution was vigorously impugned by some of the business men to watch over and defend legitimate commercial interests during the crisis, with the view of promoting and aiding action for saving what has not yet been irretrievably lost, but is endangered, was put to the vote and rejected.

—In the first half of the present year the official value of the merchandise inported at Rio de Janeiro was 77,388,1108887 against

trievably lost, but is endangered, was put to the vote and rejected.

—In the first half of the present year the official value of the merchandise inported at Rio de Janeiro was 77,388,1195887, against 104,779,7418811 in the corresponding period of 1899. The shrinkage in the import trade consequently amounted to 27,30,6215944, or a little over 26 %. In our opinion this shrinkage is due principally to burdensome taxation, which operates in two ways to produce this result. In the first place merchants are obliged to restrict their transactions for want of capital, a considerable part of which is absorbed by taxes. In the second place consumption is diminished by high prices and by the decrease in the purchasing powers of consumers, who in order to have money for the payment of heavier taxes are obliged to deprive themselves of many articles which they were formerly accostumed to buy. In consequence of the shrinkage in trade and reduced profits many merchants are becoming insolvent and others, though still able to meet their engagements, are going out of business, which has thus become so unsatisfactory. And the great mass of the people find it more and more difficult to obtain a livelihood.

—One of the most extraordinary outcomes of the recent Bauco da Remultica.

livelihood.

One of the most extraordinary outcomes of the recent Burco da Republica crisis was the resignation on the 12th inst. of the president-and treasurer of the Empreza Ludustrial de Melhoramentos do Brazil, Paulo de Frontin and Conrado Jacob de Niemeyer. Their justification appeared in the Joinal of the 13th. They state that they have had need of large sums of money from time to time, which they have always been able to obtain from this bank. They have always received honorable and constant proofs of confidence from its administration. They have carefully avoided any relationship with foreign banks, but now that the general management of the Banco da Republica is passing into foreign hands it will not merit enough of their confidence to permit them to continue their labors tranquilly and for the benefit of their shareholders. Besides that they might be subjected at any moment to the extemporaneous impositions of being called upon to liquidate their liabilities to the said bank. Therefore they resign. Poor fellows! They fear that they will be subjected to the cold-blooded demand of a foreign bank manager that they will be subjected to the residence of the said bank and payer that they shall give security for their borrowings and pay what they owe. This they can never submit to! Neither are they willing to incur the risk of being called upon to render an account. So they resign! -One of the most extraordinary outcomes of

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor

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

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RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPTEMBER 18th, 1900.

THE CRISIS which has been caused by the suspension of cash payments on cheques by the Banco da Republica, is unquestionably one of the severest which this country has ever experienced, and without doubt its consequences will be deeper and more widespread than and without doubt its consequences will be deeper and more widespread than anything ever known here, should no means be found for preventing the liquidation of that bank. We fully recognise the need of concerted action and of conservative measures to prevent such a catastrophe. We feel the necessity of exercising caution in criticism, and of trying to avoid expressions which may create alarm. This great bank not only represents an enormous bank not only represents an enormous investment of capital and the deposit of enormous sums of money by companies, firms and individuals, but it represents a relationship with corporations and firms so intimate that any disaster to firms so intimate that any disaster to the bank must carry ruin to thousands in every part of the country. All the large national companies centering in this capital are debtors of this bank and many others located in distant parts of the country. The bank has loaned large sums to the municipality, to various states, and for many public purposes. It has long been a state bank, and its very recent separation from the treasury can hardly be considered as a real separation. To separation from the treasury can hardly be considered as a real separation. To the people the Banco do Brazil, and its successor, the Banco da Republica, was virtually a part of the national treasury. And in view of the use made of this bank by successive governments, the imposition upon it of politicians and political adventurers as directors, and the extraction from it of large sums by officials, legislators and politicians of the extraction from it of large sums by officials, legislators and politicians of every class, it must be considered that the government is primarily and ultimately responsible for what has happened. Technically the government might shirk this responsibility, but morally it can not escape it. Were the bank's list of debtors published to the world, no other proof of this would be required.

But, in face of this emergency, what is to be done? The government has been secretly advancing assistance since February of some 10,000,000\$ in treasury bills, 4,000,000\$ to 5,000,000\$ in currency, and £900,000 sterling. A part of this advance in our opinion, was illegal, for the authorization to emit treasury bills does not cover assistance to a bank in difficulties. And emit treasury bills does not cover assistance to a bank in difficulties. And now the minister proposes to advance another 25,000,000\$ in currency, £1,000,000 in gold and 100,000,000\$ in 3 per cent short term bonds. We recognize the desire of the minister to help the bank and prevent general bankruptcy and ruin. But will these measures

accomplish that purpose? We have accomplish that purpose? We have consulted many business men, and some of our friends in whose opinions we have the greatest confidence, believe that they will, and that they are the best that can now be devised. Others, on the contrary, are either doubtful, or are certain that they will fail. Our convinues in measure serve to say own impression, we are sorry to say, is averse to the issue of bonds. What the market needs is money. These is averse to the issue of bonds. What the market needs is money. These bonds are not money, nor will they produce money. If thrown on the market in large quantities they will suffer great depreciation, by which depositors and other creditors, compelled to realize, will suffer loss, while debtors of the bank will gain. We can see how this issue will help the bank, but it will not help the creditors of the bank except so far as shalf a loaf is better than no bread. Then there is the question of responsibility for this situation, the recovery of the enormous the question of responsibility for this situation, the recovery of the enormous sums loaned improperly to individuals and drawn against vales by officials and employés, which will not down. It must be faced! In our opinion the 25,000,000 currency to be advanced for discounts will not help us out of the difficulty. It must be remembered that this market is thoroughly exhausted this market is thoroughly exhausted and we need money to start commerce and we need money to start commerce and industry going in order to bring general relief. Some of the foreign banks might be induced to part with some of their cash balances, and might do so against government guarantees, and later on money will begin to come in from up country. But it is money we want, first, last, and all the time.

THE BANCO DA REPUBLICA

On Tuesday last the affairs of the On Tuesday last the attains of the Banco da Republica reached an acute stage by the resignation of the president, Councillor Luiz Martins do Amaral and three of his companions on the directorate. Two of these were subsequently induced to remain until the installation of a new administration, but the knowledge of what had happened sequently to have alarmed deposit pened seemed to have alarmed depositors and a tendency to withdraw deposits became apparent on the following morning.

morning.

On Wednesday Mr. Otto Petersen, director of the Brasilianische Bank fur Deutschland, who had been appointed director and manager of the Banco da Republica, appeared at that bank at to a. m. to take charge. There was no one to meet him and deliver over the administration of the bank. By inquities among the employés he soon found that the cash balance of the bank was not only false, but that it was dangerously low, and as the withdrawals were becoming numerous he promptly was not only false, but that it was dangerously low, and as the withdrawals were becoming numerous he promptly gave orders to visé all cheques presented to be paid in 60 days. This action was immediately followed by the Banco Rural e Hypothecario, which is accustomed to keep a large balance on deposit at the Banco da Republica. Two other banks also adopted the same recourse during the day.

The suspension of cash payments naturally stopped the threatened run on the bank and gave time for the new manager to inquire more particularly into the situation, which he found to be far worse than anything anticipated. A nominal cash balance of over eighteen

be far worse than anything anticipated. A nominal cash balance of over eighteen thousand contos on 31st August proved to be fictitious, and an incredible percentage of this balance was found to cousist of vales. In fact it was soon demonstrated that the bank could not stand an hour against a run. Of course no definite statement of the situation has been made public, and rumors are not safe guides at such a time, but to show what the street thought of the situation it was reported and widely situation it was reported and widely believed that the bank had only 700,-000\$ in cash. Another report increased this balance to two or three thousand this balance to two or three thousand contos. And still another fixed the amount of vales figuring as cash, at 8,000,000\$. Of course all business was practically suspended. Most of the coffee dealers are accustomed to keep their cash at this bank, and the suspension of cash payments checked their

transactions. And as most of the puba large proportion lic companies and a large proportion of our business establishments are connected more or less intimately with this bank, its embarrassment naturally brought every interested person to its vicinity.

After informing himself of the situa-

tion Mr. Petersen went to the minister of finance and laid the facts before him, and, as we are informed, at the same time declining to assume the direction of the bank. Some violent attacks had of the bank. Some violent attacks had been made upon the minister for putting a foreigner in charge of the eleading financial institution of the country, and one newspaper went so far as to assert that the next step would be to hoist the German flag over the custom-house. No one could dispute Mr. Petersen's competence, but the chau-vinism of a very considerable portion of the community was aroused, and the proposed to make it disagreeably felt. and they

proposed to make it disagreeably tert.

The minister's next step was to call in Councillor Luiz Alves da Silva Porto, who was invited to investigate the situation and report on it. On the following day (Thursday), this gentleman had a consultation with various national bank directors and explained that he had been invited to assume the administration of the Raymo da Republica. ministration of the Banco da Republica, and that he wished to know if he could and that he wished to know hine count count on their co-operation. At 2 p. m. he went to the Cattete palace and advised the President and minister of finance that he considered it necessary to issue 60,000,000\$ in paper money for the relief of the bank and that he tor the rener of the bank and that he could not accept the management of the bank without it. The minister of finance declined to accede to this demand, and Sr. Silva Porto withdrew.

The minister of finance then exposed his plan for relieving the bank and the critical situation of the money market. He had previously offered to loan the bank 20,000,000\$ in currency and to deposit one million sterling (with the consent of congress) of the currency guarantee fund in the bank to assist in exchange operations. He now proposed, congress consenting, to advance 25,000,000\$ in currency and to emit 25:000,000\$ in currency and to entro,000,000,000\$ in 3 per cent, bonds for the payment of the bank's creditors, these bonds to be redeemed at the rate of 20,000,000\$ a year. The President accepted the scheme, and it was laid before the chairmen of the senate and chamber budget committees that same evening.

This scheme was accordingly em-bodied in a project of law and presented to the chamber of deputies on the folto the chamber of deputies on the fol-lowing day. The bill provided that the government might deposit in account current £1,000,000 of the currency guarantee fund with the Banco da Re-publica for the purpose of assisting com-merce; emit 100,000,000\$ in 3 per cent apolices, redeemable in five years, and guaranteed by assets of the bank; and deposit in account current in the said guaranteed by assets of the bank; and deposit in account current in the said bank up to 25,000,000\$ to assist the bank in making discounts. The bill was rushed through the chamber on Saturday and then sent to the senate, where on Monday it was advanced to third reading and then extensive amendments were reported which compelled a postponement of the discussion for 24 hours. These amendments serve to accentuate one of the most vicious features of the scheme—that of using depreciated bonds for payment of debts to the bank, while depositors who have depreciated bonds for payment of tests to the bank, while depositors who have accepted them will have to submit to the losses caused by their depreciation. Another amendment, which seems wholly out of place, provides for the calling of a meeting of the creditors of calling of a meeting of the creditors of the bank, which seems unnecessary id view of the measures already adopten for satisfying their claims. The bill as amended was adopted this afternoon. In an official statement published in the Diario Official yesterday morning, the minister of finance explains at length

his relations with the Banco da Repub-Last year the directors declared that they could not pay interest on the bonus issues, and congress relieved the bank from that onus. It was then as-

serted that the relationship between the bank and the state was an obstacle to its operations, and steps were taken for the settlement of these business relations (much to the advantage of the bank) (much to the advantage of the bank) and for its future independence. In February last it was stated that the bank could not go on without help, and the treasury issued 10,000,000\$000 in treasury bills, which were placed at its disposal. In June last, in response to another appeal, the minister advanced £600,000, and a few days since another \$200,000, with a promise of £400,000. \$200,000, with a promise of £400,000 more as soon as authorization could be obtained for drawing that amount. He also arranged on the 9th inst. with Mr. Petersen of the Brasilianische Bank to send four to five thousand contos for the realist for the boult. All these sums and relief of the bank. All these sums appear to have been swallowed up at once but how no one can know until a thorough investigation of the bank's affairs is made. Such an investigation is not even spoken of, however, nor is it likely that any one will be held responsible for the extraordinary disappearance of

It should be said that the bill now before congress provides that the bank shall be under government control until the new bonds are redeemed and the government is repaid the advances made. These bonds are of two kinds, to persons by name, and to bearer, the latter being mistakenly limited to denominations of 1,000\$, while the former can be issued down to 100\$ cash.

be issued down to 100\$ each.

The general situation is most critical. both on account of the widespread relations between the public and the Banco da Republica, and also because of the exhausted condition of the market Money is phenomenally scarce, com-merce and industry are depressed and unremunerative, labor is largely unemployed, and the people are very generally without money. It may be said without fear of contradiction that the liquidation of this bank would involve hundreds of factories, companies and business firms, and this would mean a general "smash." Too much money has been withdrawn from the bank by influential personages to be invested in profitless speculations and companies. Much of the assets of the bank, represented by shares, bills and vales, would yield comparatively nothing. Some idea of this can be drawn from the following Balance of the 31st ult.: of this bank would involve hundreds of the 31st ult.:

Assets.	
Apolices to guarantee reserve	
fund	11,830,000\$000
Public funds	42,332,059\$079
Debentures and shares of	
banks and companies	59.362,931\$825
Bills discounted	31,104,1695060
idem on deposit	506,131\$699
Bills receivable	5.390,336\$750
Securities in liquidation	6,417,6805971
Accounts current guaranteed	73,046,246\$172
Loans to industries	34,344,030\$970
idem interest a/c.	4,500,258\$520
Agricultural loans, northern	
states	284,108\$767
Agencies	5,490,317\$159
Real estate	10,138,090\$309
Bank edifices and furniture	1,600,000\$000
Securities deposited	283,728,498\$004
Sundry accounts	21,861,872,038
Cash	18,589,462\$689
	6
Liabilities.	610,526,194\$003
Capital	100,946,400\$000
Reserve fund, in apolices	11,830,910,410
Special reserve fund	6,260,863\$605
Profits in suspense	11,585,621\$081
Banco do Brazil notes	1,065,975\$000
Deposits: Bills bearing inte-	. 0.570
rest	24,927,143\$973
Deposits: Account current	70,972,326\$451
« Fixed maturity	3,550,298\$062
Accounts current for aid to	
industry	623,812\$640
General accounts current	17,561,918 847
Securities deposited	283,728,498\$004
Unpaid dividends	610,676,000
Agencies	1,881,725\$104
Sundry accounts	29.798,625\$206
Federal treasury: currency	
redemption a/c	12,984,437\$000
Federal treasury: currency	
redemption a/c., not yet	self-use through the same
due	25,000,000,000
Federal treasury: account	
current	7,196,962\$120

610,526,194\$003

not the minister of finance cause it to be compiled and published? The United States treasury issues every month a revised statement of the funded and floating debt of the country, together with that of the amount of cash in the treasury. Why does not the minister of finance cause the Brazilian treasury to publish a similar statement? The present lack of information on this subject is, in our opinion, not merely lamentable, but utterly inexcusable. Who can believe in the sincerity of the professed desire for financial improvement, when the government neglects even the elementary duty of enabling the public to ascertain how much the country owners. Even the amount of the funded debt is a matter of uncertainty. Take for instance, the 4 % gold loan of 1889. Has or has it not been converted into 6 % currency bonds? Deputy Fausto Cardoso says that it has and that the amount of the latter bonds issued in virtue of this transaction, is 33,030,000; but Deputy Serzedello, if his speech is correctly reported, asserts that the government with its sawings has redeemed 9,000 of the 4% gold bonds of 1889 and will shortly redeem the remaining 9,000, which are, he says, no long the bearing interest. But on the same day on which the latter congressman is reported to have said that the out-standing amount of the loan of 1889 is 27,676,505. Do not these conflicting statements show the expedience of publishing an official statement of the public debt?

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

Aug. 13.—Chamber of Deputies.— Deputies Dino Bueno and Serzedello defended the government from the charges made by Deputy Hasslocker. The latter repeated his charges and Deputy Rivadavia Corrè stated his they were not emdorsed by the delegation of Rio Graude do Sul.

Aug. 14.—Senale.—The senate voted in 3rd discussion three special and deficiency appropriations to the total amount of 288, 266883, 210 and discussion it voted a special appropriation of 714.9108750 for work on the fort of lage. By a vote of 26 to 14 it voted in 3rd discussion the bill for restoring Barão de Jacegnas to active service in the navy.—Chamber of Deputies.—The chamber voted in 3rd discussion various special and deficiency appropriations amounting to 1.038.536\$46 and 232.047 francs. In a speech on the general revenue bill Deputy Barbosa Lina defended his amendment subjecting to the consideration of congress any contract which the government way.

Aug. 16 — Senate.—The senate voted in Aug.

way.

Aug. 16 — Senate.— The senate voted in 3rd discussion the 714,910\$750 to pay for the work on the fort of lage.— Chamber of Deputies.— Péputy Pereira Reis introduced a bill for an internal loan of 300,000,000\$ for redeeming treasury notes.

Aug. 17.— Chamber of Deputies.— Deputy José Bonifacio spoke on elections and requested the chair to place on the docket a bill on this subject that had been introduced in 1896.

1890, Aug. 18.— Senate.— The senate voted in 3rd discussion the bill empowering the gov-ernment to spend 200,000\$ in promoting the cultivation of wheat.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The state assembly of Espirito Santo was formally opened on the 13th inst.

—Councillor Luiz Vianna is expected at Bahia on his return from Europe, on the 28th inst.

—Steps have been taken by the medical profession of São Paulo to establish a medical school in that city.

—The state of Parauá is seeking to attract the fugitives from Ceará, who are seeking homes elsewhere.

homes elsewhere.

On the 11th a Petropolis jury unanimously acquitted a man named Pinheiro for attempting to murder a merchant named Queiroz.

—The officers of the British squadron at anchor in the bay of Bahia paid an official visit to Governo Severino Vieira on the 12th international control of the paid on the 12th international control of th

—Subscriptions for the Ceará sècar victims are being opened in various provincial cities and it is hoped that substantial relief will soon be obtained.

—The physicians sent to Ceará to investigate the alleged appearance of bubonic pest at Fortaleza, have reported that the disease is not bubonic pest.

not bubonic pest.

—A passer of counterfeit money named Quintino Aunaral has been arrested in Cuyabá, Matto Grosso, and some false 500\(^c\$\) notes were found on his person.

—The judge of the first vara in Sáo Paulo has dismissed the charge against Amilcare Biggi and others for attempting to rob the S. Paulo branch of the Banco Mercantil de Santos.

—A Pernambuco telegram of the 11th say
that defalcations have been discovered i
various state collectorias in that state, am
that the governor has ordered the prosecutio
of 11 collectors.

or 11 collectors.

—The São Paulo *Diario Popula* of the 15th inst. says that the plantation of D. Thereza Fortine Muza, at Jaboticabal, valued at 104,-9605, was sold at public auction on the 12th inst. for 10,010\$000.

—It is telegraphed that the authorities at Porto Alegre have addressed themselves to the task of repressing gambling, to the great satisfaction of the public. How often has this been done before?

this been done before:

—A Paralyby telegram of the 9th inst. says a federal, military detachment at Ingá had revolted against the commandant, who escaped. The soldiers then proceeded to sack the village. A strong detachment of the 27th battalion had been sent against the insurgents.

These assure to be a lack of quantimity in

There seems to be a lack of unanimity in the federal revenue office at Campos. The chief is ill and is not up to his work. The fiscals, however, are vigilant and are busy imposing fines, but the collectors are lazy and do not enforce collection.

and do not enforce collection.

An unfortunate accident occurred in the Morro Velho gold mine on the 3rd inst. A large stone in the mine was loosened and fell, and unhappily caught one of the miners, Samuel Cooper, who was instantaneously killed. The accident caused a very painful impression among the miners.

As we ambiginated the continuent in Pice.

Impression among the miners.

—As we anticipated the sentiment in Rio Grande do Sul and elsewhere is against the wife who killed her husband's mistress. The mewspaper comments describe her act as cynical, cruel, premeditated and all that, and sympathy is expressed for the unfortunate girl who became her victim. Not a word is said in condemnation of the husband whose wretched behavior was the cause of all the route.

—At a picule in Carlot.

sant in Condemnation of the cause of all the trouble.

—At a picnic in São Paulo on the 8th inst. Sr. Pernando Iribarue was accidentally shot and killed while conversing with some of his companions. A Flaubert rifle had been brought along, and had been left in a clump of bushes near by. Some of the children found it and while playing accidentally discharged it, with the result as above. The accident caused a deep impression among Sr. Iribarue's many friends, who attended his burial later on the same day.

—Do Brazilian professors habitually carry revolvers? And are insubordination and want of discipline so prevalent that students are at liberty to disobey and assault their professors at pleasure? In Porto Alegre on the 14th inst. a medical student named Annoin Corréa who had been guilty of some misconduct, met the director of the medical school in the street and demanded why he had been suspended. The professor, Dr. Affred Leaf, declined to give any explanations. The student thereupon struck the professor in the face, and the latter at once drew a revolver and shot his assailant twice, inflicting wounds from which he died a few minutes later. Two of his rowdy companions also attacked the professor, one striking him with a walking stick, but they ran away when the firing began. The affair is a logical result of the lamentable lack of discipline which prevails a terrywhere. everywhere

RAILROAD NOTES

The São Paulo secretary of agriculture has resolved to caucel the fines imposed on the Sorocabana line from October 1898 to March 1900, amouthing in all to 15,0005. Without entering into any discussion of these fines, it may be said that to be consistent the government can not enforce the collection of any fine imposed on a railway in that state.

The amorphism weekly traffic ratures of the collection of any fine imposed on a railway in that state.

any fine imposed of a lamb and a many fine imposed of the Recife and São Francisco railway (77 ½ miles), compared with the corresponding week of last year, are as follows:

For week ending July 7th:

Par area com	1900	1899	increase
Freight traffic, kilos	1,357,460	1,163,340	194,120
Passengers car- ried	7,634 1	7,077	1/2 557
Total receipts,	25,441\$230 1,217,149\$380	19,397 \$ 960 932,187 \$ 960	6,043\$270 284,961\$420

—The estimated traffic receipts of the Leo poldina railway for the week ending 8tl September were as follows, compared with the corresponding week of last year:

Correspond	348,516
Receipts in currency	432,0685
idem last year	
Decrease for week	83.5523
Decrease for week.	£ 14.340
Equivalent in gold, this year (9 78)	
idem last year (7 1/4)	£ 13.95
Increase in sterling for week	£ 388
Increase in stering Laurery I	£365,226
Total receipts since January 1	
idem last year.	£372,510
Decrease since January 1	£ 7,29
Dictease since j	

—The July approximate traffic receipts of the Alagoas railway (150 kilometres in length), compared with the same month of last year, were as follows:

were as follows.		
	1899	1900
Ap. receipts	34,621\$860 8 3/32d.	29,732\$920 11 3/8d.
Ap. rec. in sterling.	£ 1,167.11.8	£ 1,409.4.4
Tot. receipts since 1st Jan	435,378\$780	494,800\$500 11 3/8d.
Exchange	8 3/32d. £14,682.13.11	£23,451.9.7
Idem in sterling	601	678
Inward freights tons Idem since 1st Jan. Outward freights	5.926	6,384
tous	1,070	1,201
Idem since 1st Jan.	19,335	24,090
Passengers carried.	9.571	8,412 70,764
Idem since 1st Jan.	73.398 46,510 \$ 332	50,117\$110
Expenditures	366,778\$883	421,582\$903
Idem since 1st Jan. Deficit of month	11,888\$472	20,384\$190
Balance since 1st	68,599\$897	73,217\$597

□ —On the 13th the curador fiscal passed the PC's of forced liquidation imposed upon the Vicção Paulista (tranuway) company, preli-minary to giving an opinion on the dismissal of the syndics as petitioned by the Banque Française du Brésil.

LOCAL NOTES

The American minister gave a banquet to several S. Paulo deputies on Sunday last at the legation in Petropolis.

The new trees on Praça da Gloria are beginning to put forth haves. They are preparing to share the fate of their predecessors.

—To acquire wealth by proper means legitimate aspiration; but to enrich one's by means of the ruin of others is atrocious

by means of the ruin of others is atrocious.

—The bando precalorio which went about the streets on Saturday last soliciting donations for the Ceará victims, raised 5,649,600.

—Sunday's bulletin from the Paula Candido hospital shows that there were 51 bubonic patients in the place, of which 28 were under treatment and 25 convalescents.

—We learn from The Church Echo that Mr. Savile will give an organ recital at the English Church on the evening of September 27th for the benefit of the Strangers' Hospital.

—Among the passengers for the River Plate

-Among the passengers for the River Plate on the 13th, by the str. «Oropesia» was Mr. Myron A. Clark, general secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association of this

—Odio velho não cansa. The fornal's representative in London selects one expression from the Times' correspondent's dispatches in regard to the crisis, and sends it back with the expectation that it will cause trouble.

expectation that it will cause trouble.

—As long as those who have contributed to cause the present crisis continue to exercise control over the financial and commercial situation it will be impossible to restore confidence, which is the principal factor of credit.

—When a public department becomes filled with protegés and political henchmen, its work is sure to be badly done and its reputation is sure to suffer. This is especially the case where the laws are lax in regard to official responsibility.

—Our Braz'n colleague should be patient.

Omerar responsibility.

—Our Braz'n colleague should be patient. Even a blind hen will sometimes pick up a grain of corn, and when our neighbor falls upon a sane idea we like to give him credit for it. We feel sure he will not repeat the miracle any too often.

miracle any too often.

—Our sanitary director is unquestionably greatly pleased to see by a telegram of the 12th inst, that the Ottoman government has decreed quarantine against Glasgow. It is supremely satisfactory to feel that you are in good company, you know!

—It is announced that the long-established Sociedade Enterpe Commercial Tenentes do Diabo (the celebrated carnaval society) has been dissolved. Carnaval processions and dissipations are passing out of date, and the society probably found its occupation gone.

—The new edifice on Rua Gonçalves Dias

or the present of the angle of the society probably found its occupation gone.

—The new edifice on Rua Gongdees Dias of the Associação dos Empregados do Comercio no Rio de Janeiro, will be formally inaugurated on the 22nd. The edifice is not only a noteworthy addition to the city, but it will greatly enlarge the benefits which this excellent society gives to its members.

—On the 13th the employés of the street cleaning service struck work because of failure to pay them their wages. The strike began at 3 a.m., but the police officials succeeded in influencing the laborers to resume work again, which they did at 5 a.m. It may be presumed that a promise was mude that they should be paid—in 66 days.

—A contributor of the Commercio de S.

that a promise was made that they should be paid—in 60 days.

—A contributor of the Commercio de S. Paulo says that a certain foreign bank has refused to advance money one certified clieque of the Banco da Republica with an abatement of 25 °l₀. We are informed, but we softhe report, that a bank is advancing money with an abatement of 25 °l₀.

—It is announced that the minister of war intends to reorganize the Club Milliar and give it the building now occupied by the courts, to which will be removed the Ribitotheca do Exercito. The club will be provided with a fencing school, and private apartments for officers passing through the city. The district commandant will be president of the club—When a government by bribing the press and by filling parliament with its creatures, stifles the expression of public opinion, it voluntarily deprives itself of the best elements for its guidance. The government that does this evidently does not seek to do what is right, but to accomplish some preconceived object, and that object, it is safe to say, is illegitimate.

—On the Table a young thief was captured,

right, but to accomplish some preconceived object, and that object, it is safe to sry, is illegitimate.

—On the 12th a young thief was captured, who is described as the secretary of a gang operating in one of the suburbs of this city. Naturally if the organization is so complete as to require a secretary, we may assume that there is also a president, treasurer and board of directors. And, perhaps, there may also be compadres, empenhos and advances in a friendly way outside of business requirements.

—It is said that Senator Lopes Trovão has prepared a comprehensive scheme for the sanitation and embellishment of this city, which he will soon present to congress. The moment is hardly opportune for entering upon even a moderate expenditure for such apurpose, but at the same time a comprehensive and intelligent scheme for such improvements and intelligent scheme for such improvements ought to be adopted and then adhered to in all minor details.

—We are informed that the concert which was to be given by Miss Roxy King at the Club Enterpe (Rua do Theatro) to-morrow evening, has been postponed to the 24th inst. at half past 8 o'clock. Miss King will be assisted by several well known musicians, and an exceptionally enjoyable programme has been arranged. We are informed that Miss King is leaving for Gemany next month to continue her musical education.
—Sr. Caldas Vianna having rating from

is leaving for Gemany next mouth to continue her musical education.

—Sr. Caldas Vianna having retired from the special mission in London for the settlement of the boundary-dispute between Brazil and British Guiana, Sr. Domicio da Gama has been appointed in his place as secretary. The new secretary served on the special mission at Washington for the settlement of the Mission state of the Amapá dispute, and at Geneva for the settlement of the Amapá dispute, and is therefore admirably equipped for such negotiations.

—Among the homeward passengers by the Clydes to-morrow will be Mr. and Mrs. Fforde, with two daughters and two sons, who have been for the last few years residing in São Paulo, where Mr. Fforde was chief engineer of the duplication of the S. Paulo ratioway line. One son, Mr. Frank Fforde, remains to complete the S. Paulo station. The family is leaving a host of warm personal friends in S. Paulo, who will miss them on all social occasions for a long time to come.

—The Naticia issued a special edition yesterdax made un of univosorte acquerisments.

friends in S. Paulo, who will miss them on all social occasions for a long time to come.

—The Noticia issued a special edition yesterday, made up of ugly poster advertisements, in honor of its seventh anniversary. Our evening contemporary will accept our hearty congratulations on the event, even though we can not commend the spoiling of so much good paper with such ugly advertisements. We can not amprove, both as a journalist and/as a matter of good taste, the publication of bulky issues made up of page advertisements of the style of hoarding posters.

—In the Impressa of the roth inst. Dr. Ruy Barbosa condemns in scathing terms the use of portraits of well-known courtesans as symbols of the srepublics on treasury notes. In defence of the minister of finance D-puty Victorino Monteiro speaks of these portraits as srepresenting on the average the type of our nationality. The illustrious deputy should have said that they represent the average sentiment of morality which pervades our political institutions at the present monent.

our political institutions at the present moment.

—The principal occupation of the week just passed has been that of visiting the Rua da Alfandega to learn what is going on. No one has any business of importance to attend to, but everyone has an interest in the outcome of the extraordinary collapse of the Bunco da Republica and in the efforts making to avert a general sunsh up. It is needless to say that the liquidation of this bank would bring ruin to hundreds of commercial houses and industrial corporations and would bring consequences of a most disastrous character to every part of the country.

—We see but the September number (just received) of The Church Echo that its editor Mr. Guy B. H.Il, has resigned and that the editorial management of the magazine will be carried on by the chaplain, Rev. J. D'Arcy, Mr. H.H.Il has been in charge of the Echo from the beginning three years ago, and is entitled to heavy praise for his perseverence and public spirit. There are no empluments attached to the work, the editor being expected to give his time and effort free. This Mr. H.Il has done cheerfully, and he deserves the wormest thanks of the congregation for the sacrifice, together with some fitting testimonial of their appreciation.

—The anxiety of the South American Journal to give us the bright side of Brazilian.

appreciation.

—The auxiety of the South American Journal to give us the bright side of Brazilian affairs his never been more eloquently shown than in the following item from its issue of August 18th:

—The Brazilian Deputy Machado is stated to have raised an action for divorce against his wife. It has also, it is said, been decided by the committee of congress to recommend that his application to be made amenable to the ordinary courts should be granted.

As the deputy's crime was that of murder, our contemporary's desire to be agreeable and not hurt Brazilian susceptibilities deserves reward.

reward

—It is unfortunate that so deserving a claim for public charity as that of relief for the Ceard famine victims, should come just at this time. On Sturday a procession, with a band of music, paraded the streets soliciting alms, and we doubt not a goodly sum was secured. But had the times been better, a far more generous response would surely have been made. Thous units of poor people are actually starving in Ceará because of long-continued drouth, and they have a strong claim upon our sympathies and support. But here too we are face to face with want and ruin, and there are but few who can give without feeling that it is the bread from their own mouths. own mouths.

THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE.

We greatly regret that pressure on our time prevents our giving a detailed notice of the theatrical performance at the International Club, Nichteroy, on Saturday evening last, in benefit of the Strangers' Hospital. The affair was great success, and the Club's little theatre was crowded. We hear that the subscriptions and receipts amount to 9,500, which is a surprisingly good result. We are indebted to the directors of the Club for a courteous invitation to the entertainment.

BIRTHS.

At Bahia, on the 25th August, the wife of Herbert E. A. Inge, of a son.

On 4th August, 1900, at «Elmfield,» Ashtead, Surrey, the wife of John T. Holgate, Assoc: Inst: C. E., F. I. Inst., of Rio de Janeiro and above address, of a son.

BUSINESS NOTES

—It is said that a defalcation of a hundred contos (100,000) has been discovered in the fiscal delegacy at Pará. —It is stated that a syndicate has purchased various plantations in the state of Paraná for the sum of five thousand contos.

—It may be of some personal interest to know that the minister of finance possesses 610 shares in the Banco da Republica.

It estimated that, using the present value of the currency 5's as basis, the market value of the new 3 per cents will be about 480\$ per apolice of 1,000\$.

The Banco Commercial and Banco do Commercio yesterday followed the example of the other national banks in viséing cheques for payment in 30 and 60 days. The defalcation in the Pernambuco say

ings bank (caixa cconomica) has been found to exceed one thousand contos (1,000,000\$). This is a pretty large steal!

This is a pretty large steal!

—The directors and shareholders of the British Bank of South America, Ld., have declared a dividend of 6 shillings a share payable on and after the 25th inst.

—Here's a fine that can be commended. Srs. Soares & Co. of Rua da Misericordia, have been fined 500\$ for selling perfumery of national manufacture bearing foreign labels.

—Counterfeit tickets for passages on the Jardin Botanico line having appeared, the manager announces that henceforward these tickets will be sold only at the Largo da Carioca and Largo do Machado offices.

—What is to prevent the Banco da Republica using the cash advances of the treasury and money of depositors in buying in 3 per cent bonds at the market price, which, it is estimated, will be about 48 per cent of the nominal value?

inal value?

—Those who have anything to do with municipal officials can not fail to note the great number of idle clerks in all the offices. They have nothing to do, nor are they willing to do anything. It is no wonder the municipality is practically bankrupt.

—A commission in the contabilidade section of the national treasury is preparing a list of debts owing to various creditors by the state, so that congress can authorize their payment. Should not such an authorization be passed this session, then the said creditors will have to wait another year for what is due them.

—The Senate will, yet the credit of 40 0005.

this session, then the said creditors will have to wait another year for what is due them.

—The Senate will vote the credit of 40,000\$ for Dr. Chapot-Prevest, to enable him to visit Europe to explain his surgical operation. We do not lack in appreciation for this operation, but we are inclined to believe that a printed monograph costing less than 1,000\$ would have answered all practical purposes.

—The secretary of finance of the state of Bahia has suspended clause 6 of the contracts made with various parties (23 May 1899) for the extraction of mangaberra rubber. The secretary says these contracts are null and were celebrated without authorization, and that the clause in question, which exempts them from certain taxes, is illegal and void.

—One of the proposals under consideration in congress—and it is said that it has a very strong backing—restores the former duties on wheat and flour, the effect of which will be to restrict the importation of flour and increase that of wheat. This will be very unsatisfactory news to the American millers, as it will tend to diminish the importation of American flour.

—A Rio telegram of the 12th to the Cont-

flour.

—A Rio telegram of the 12th to the Commercio de São Taulo says that the last payment made by the Banco da Republica was that of 150,000\$ on the preceding day to the London and Brazilian Bauk. This money, says the telegram, was in packages carrying the bands of the German Bauk. The telegram is not strictly correct as there were many payments made during the first hour or two of the 12th.

of the 12th.

A telegram from Brussels on Sunday, says the Gazeta de Noticias, announces that a loan had been successfully issued there by the Société Anonyme du Gaz, of this city, for the sum of £ 800,000, a group of bankers and financiers guaranteeing the same. The company is to be reorganized under more advantageous conditions—in which, let us hope, the gas consumers in Rio de Janeiro will not be forgotten.

Depositors will

the gas consumers in Rio de Janeiro will not be forgotten.

—Depositors will probably learn in future to inform themselves whether a bank reserves to itself the right to withhold deposits for 60 days, at its own pleasure. Such a condition is grossly unjust to those who wish to deposit money for safe keeping for a brief period, and who are then seriously inconvenienced by not being able to draw it out when wanted. Some days since, we are told, a man deposited 200,000 in the Banco da Republica, on the eve of its suspension. He is on his way to Europe, and deposited the money for safe keeping. Now he finds himself obliged to wait 60 days for his money, and may even then be obliged to accept bonds on which he can realize only at a heavy loss. In some countries the acceptance of such a deposit is considered highly reprehensible.

The Jornal is now echoing the complaints against the caixa da amortização for not promptly redeeming dirty and ragged notes. Only one clerk is employed to do this, and he worksonly two hours, from 11 to 1 p.m. Why not double his hours and why not put on two men? Surely business men can not waste so much time in trying to exchange dirty for clean money. If facilities were given the called-in notes would all be redeemed much more quickly than they now are.

called-in notes would all be redeemed much more quickly than they now are.

Having faithfully performed our duty of warning the people against the disastrons policy that has caused the present calaunitous situation, we have, we think, earned the right to offer advice in this emergency. What is now desirable is to save as much as possible from the wreck, and this in our opinion, requires action that is at once calm, quiet, prudent, harmonious, prompt and energetic. For this purpose we recommend the immediate call of a meeting of business men for the election of a committee for promoting and directing such action. This committee should be composed of men noted for their honesty and clearheadedness. The confidence inspired by such a committee should give it far greater influence than that which can be found anywhere else at the present time, and this influence should be employed in promoting, through the proper channels, the adoption of measures intended not only to mitigate the effect of evils which it is now too late to avoid, but also to free the country from the fatal policy that is paralysing the wealth-producing energy of the people. What mensures are requisite for this purpose the members of the committee can, we think, best decide.

—Lack of resistance to persistent encroach-

energy of the people. What messures are requisite for this purpose the members of the committee can, we think, best decide.

—Lack of resistance to persistent encroachments on the rights of persons and property have had, as was to be expected, the effect of almost completely destroying respect for those rights. Helmons crimes are committed with impunity by those who have official protection, while many unfortunates against whom no charge of crime has been proved languish in prison for indefinite periods. Holders of government gold bonds are forced to convert them into currency bonds on terms dictated by the government and, when they display reluctance, they are threatened with the suspension of payment of interest and with so-called redemption at such a price as the government chooses to pay in its depreciated currency. Owners of real estate are so harassed with the abusive and vexatious exactions of various classes of petty official tyrants that life has become a burden to them. The owners of all kinds of property witness in impotent despair the disappearance of the fruits of long years of ardinous toil, absorbed by exorbitant taxes and ruinous fines. The latest development of the prevailing contempt for the rights of property is the present attempt to make taxpayers responsible for the misfortunes of the Banco da Republica and at the same time force the bank's creditors (including depositors) to accept in payment of what is due them a %1,0 mods in lieu of money. What the market value of those bonds will be it is idde to attempt to predict; but it is safe to say that, as the persons who receive them will, in most instances, be obliged to realiss on them at once, throwing them upon a stringent money market, their depreciation will be enormous. They will be bought by speculators and in due time redeemed at par with the money of taxpayers, who will thus be saddled with a heavy burden without the slightest benefit to depositors. There can hardly be devised, we think, a worse measure than this issue of 3 t/0 bonds,

FINANCIAL NOTES

—It is stated that the government of the state of Minas Geraes has decided to postpone its intention of raising a loan of 15,000,000\$ in this market. We should think so!

—If Banco da Republica depositors are forced to accept $\mathfrak{Z}^{gl_{n}}$ bonds, both they and taxpayers should demand that the government shall receive these bonds in payment of taxes.

—In yesterday's Diario Official the government published a statement of its transactions with the Banco da Republica. We now await the statement of the president of the bank.

— The governor of the state of São Paulo has asked the state assembly for supplementary credits of 250,000\$ to complete the Juquery insane asylum and 550,000\$ for the conclusion of the Sorocaba sanitary works.

—The Financial News does not approve of Minister Murtinho's financial tinkering. It is denounced as an enemy of Brazil. Mr. Petersen does approve of the minister's tinkering and he also is considered an enemy. What's a fellow to do?

— At the opening of the S. Paulo state assembly last week the governor presented his estimates for next year, in which the receipts are calculated at 41,728,000\$, and the expenditures are fixed at 41,590,000\$. The revenues are based on an estimated coffee crop of 6,500,000 havs.

—On the 1st inst, government 5% currency bonds (apolices geracs) were quoted at from 850% to 853%. Last Saturday there was a sale at 750%. This shows the stringency of the money market. What will be the effect if the market in this state is flooded with 3% bonds to the amount of 100,000,000\$?

— The defalcation in the Pernambuco savings bank is now said to amount to 1,000,000\$.

oos.

—In a recent issue we predicted that we would be forgiven for not approving of Minister Murtinho's financial tinkering just as we had been previously forgiven for not approving of the ensithamento. We now have reason to suppose that what we predicted is already more than half accomplished.

—On last Thursday a very timele remark.

already more than half accomplished.

On last Thursday a very timely remark was made in the chamber by Deputy Fausto Cardoso, who said that the government will be criminally imprudent if it fails to provide for the possible contingency of a run on the government savings bank. Widespread suffering would result from the failure of that establishment to honor its obligations.

establishment to honor its obligations.

—The Financial News surmises that the Brazilian government will issue more paper money and that its inability to resume the payment of interest in gold at the expiration of the funding scheme moratorium is now a foregone conclusion. This rouses the ire of the Jornal do Commercio, which violently attacks the Financial News. Odio velho não cursa.

cansa.

—It is stated that the municipal government of Rio Pardo has been collecting taxes and spending the money without paying its creditors. The latter, it is added, became tired of that little game and went to work and collected the taxes themselves, sending the taxpayers to the municipal authorities for the necessary receipts. There are some other governments whose creditors, we think, can advantageously follow the example of their Rio Pardo brethren.

Rio Pardo brethren.

— Deputy Serzedello, whose lachrymal capacity is said by those who know him to be equalled only by that versatility which renders him always ready to grapple questions of which he is profoundly ignorant and which has won for him the title of homem de sele instrumentos, is now weeping over the departure of foreign capital. It is perhaps hardly necessary to add that this same lachrymose congressman supports a financial policy that drives out of the country both foreign and Brazilian capital by rendering its investment unremunerative.

—We have institud a striking itle station of

—We have just had a striking illustration of one of the dangers to which the country is exposed by the government's financial policy. To such an extent has exorbitant taxation depleted available resources and weakened credit that on last Wednesday, when the run was made on the Banco da Republica and Banco Rural e Hypothecario, these two important establishments succumbed at the first note of alarm and confessed their inability to meet their engagements. And if the government persists in its disastrous policy, it will continue to aggravate this dangerous situation.

THE GOLD RECEIPTS.

The following is a statement of the gold eccipts of custom-houses in the month of 1899 1900 (10 %) of import (15 %) of import

	in gold)		in gold)
Rio de Janeiro	. 581,1	125008	806,912\$193
Santos		15\$246	286,548\$669
Pará	. 192,7	76\$986	177.874\$325
Pernambuco	. 121,5	06\$439	279,030\$849
Maranhão		72\$934	58,476\$169
Paranaguá		26\$598	16,837\$727
Jaraguá	. 11,5	42\$311	28,799\$773
Santa Catharina,		75\$636	11,715\$131
Aracajú	. 2,5	735923	5,607\$092
	1,175,6	02\$081	1,671,901\$928
Bahia	110	t stated	200,391\$849
Rio Grande do Su		"	115,630\$008
Ceará		(((57.756\$954
Parahyba	0	((i	11,714\$065
Uruguayana		" "	7,821\$368
Parnahyba	("	3,468\$730
Victoria		n .	1,100\$999
Penedo		"	868\$697
Natal,	"	ш	39\$115
Tatal			

Total ascertained receipts for August Total asc 2,070,693\$713 ascertained receipts for 1.795,661\$724 9,892,020\$000 Receipts for 1st half year

Ascertained receipts for 8 mos. 13.758.375\$437
Making a liberal allowance for the receipts at Manños, Corumbá and Ceará in July and at the two former places in August, we may safely say that the total gold receipts for 8 months do not exceed 14,000,000\$. At this rate they will amount for the whole year to 21,000,000\$, which is 6,506,000\$ less than the budget estimate.

COMMERCIAL.

Rio de Janeiro, September 18th, 1900.
Par value of the Brazilian milreis (15000), do of the Brazilian milreis (15000), in U. S. coin at \$4.86,65 per

2\$700 Present value of the Brazilian mil reis
paper). 370 rs. gold
Present value of the Brazilian mil reis
in U. S. coin at \$4.00 per \$4.00
Value of \$1.00 (\$4.50 per \$6.10 str. in
Brazilian currency (paper). 45041
Value of \$6.10 sterling , 245000

EXCHANGE.

Sept. 10.—Today's market was animated and showed upwards tendency; a good deal of business was

Official quotations on London were:

Set. 11.—A reaction set in today and rates weakened gain; business was lively.

Official quotations on London were:

Official quotations on London were as follows:

Bank bills opening 10 % 9 18/16

" " closing 9 7% 9 18/16

Private bills opening 10 ½ 9 18/16

" " closing 10 –10 1/16

Official quotations on London were .

Bank bills...... opening 10

"" " closing 10

Private bills..... opening 10 ½

" " closing 10 1/4

Official value of the milreis 370 reis gold.

Sept. 14.—The market seemed confident and firm ;

Sept. 15.—Today's market was steady with but few alterations; the increased movement was probably due to liquidations.

Bank bills opening 10 ½-10 1/16

" " closing 10

Private bills opening 10 2/16

" closing 10 1/16 Official value of the milreis 370-375 reis gold.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 18th September, 1900.

Exports.

Coffee. — Notwithstanding the financial troubles which have appeared in this city there was a considerable amount of business effected in coffee during the past week and prices were well maintained. The reported sales amounted to \$1,000 bags, which is an increase on the last two or three weeks. The receipts were oxide, bags and the shipments oxyg, bags. Veryer oxide, bags and the shipments oxyg, bags. Veryer oxide, bags and the shipments oxyg bags, and the shipments oxyg bags, and the shipments oxyg bags. Have the past week; New York 9,000 bags, Havre 160,000 Hamburg 7,000, and London 9,000 bags, 16141 35,000 bags, against 255,000 in the corresponding week of last year and \$5,000 in the preceding week.

The detail of the proceding week weeks and the proceding week of last year and \$5,000 in the preceding week.

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

		Rio N. 7 per arroba	Report sale:		Santos, Good Average per 10 kilos
Sept.	10	11\$600-11\$800	2,000	bags.	7\$100
,,	11	11 600-11 800	12,000	- 11	7 200
11	12	11 800-12 000	12,000	"	7 300
.,	13	11 800-12 000	5,000	***	7 200
••	14	11 600-11 800	5,000	,,	7 100
,,	и	11 600-15 800	15,050	,,	7 100
The	shi	pments since on	r last re	port l	iave been :
		27,94t bags for t			tates

The following ships sailed with coffee last week:

United States: Sept. 13 New York Br. str. Flaxman..... Europe : Sept. 10 Genoa It. str. Cittá di Genova..... 1,387 500 375 500 15 875 500 500 125 | 10 Centod II. St. Clifd at Genora | 10 Centod II. St. Clifd at Genora | 10 Centod II. St. Clifd | 10 Centod II. St. Clif

Elsewhere: Sept. 13 River Plate Br. str. Oropesa ...
Valparaiso do ...
Talcahuano do ...
Coquimbó do ...
Antologasta do ... 1,249 260 325 50 Coastwise:

The receipts for the past week were 96,327 bags against 82,979 bags for the previous week and 84,167 bags for the week before.

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

September 18th, 1900.] Daily receipts and shipments of coffee at 15,366 3,859 5,360 ... 150 9,399 242,604 111990 111900 87/1666 87/1666 5066 73,149 745,400 8,366 3-391 8,103 8,103 9,103 11,544 239,426 11,540 11,540 11,540 11,540 11,540 11,540 11,540 11,540 11,540 11,540 11,540 11,540 11,540 11,540 11,540 11,540 20,594 1,996 10,164 1.391 1.3651 246,369 246,369 115600 65% C. 10,5% C. 40,240 75%,360 13,669 5,611 2,435 ... 558 9,404 9,544 250 494 250 494 1128000 118600 8 5% c. -10 d. 49,29 11,679 5,5.88 1,3600 3,600 3,600 11,238 250,935 11,500 11, 13-133 7-246 2-548 11,790 11,919 252,149 252,149 252,149 252,149 252,149 252,149 252,149 252,149 252,149 186,926 521,722 55,116 5,3 0 1,939 7,973 123,152 717.938 339,394 201,824 21,820 14,834 603,461 ...

Imports.

Flour.—The arrivals were 2,000 bags by the Oropesa from Liverpool, 4,000 by the Espagne and 7,303 by the Tennsson from the River Plate. The market is weak owing to large stock of River Plate flour, and as further lots are expected next week, we see no chance of any improvement in quotations during this mouth. The prices are unchanged, as shewn below:

Trieste	
Richmond 1st	
do 211d	
Baltimore 1st	295000-301000
do 211d	28 000-20 000
Western and Interior	2S 000-30 000
River Plate	23 000-25 000
Local Mills	27 000-28 000

27 000-28 000

Percé, the Herschel 250 tubs and the Basson Perace.

Soi tubs, and 200 cases from New 201 tubs. To me Percé, the Herschel 250 tubs and the Basson Perace.

Soi tubs, and 200 cases from New 201 tubs. To me Perace.

Soi tubs, and 200 cases from New 201 tubs. To me Perace.

Soi tubs, and 200 cases from New 201 tubs. To me Perace.

Cases of Norwegian, -10tal 1960 packages. Importers quote 11500 per 140 tubs. To me Perace.

To me Perce 201 tubs. To me Perce 201 tubs. To me Perace.

Soi tubs. To me Perce 201 tubs. To me Perce 201 tubs. To me Perace.

Soi tu

figures.

Turpentine.—Receipts nil. Prices unchanged.
Coment.—No arrivals. The market continues unchanged.

Indian Corn.—The Espagne brought 2.695 bags from the River Plate. We quote from 10500 to 105200 per bag of 64 kilos.

Bran.—No receipts.
Brokers quote 45000 per bag of 40 kilos wholesale.

Hay.—The receipts.

or 40 kilos wholesale.

Hay.—The receipts were 1,720 bales by the Tennyson from the River Plate. Our quotations are from 150 to the ries whilo wholesale.

Coal.—The following vessels arrived with coal last week!:

From Cardiff	ex Pretoria	4,900	
	ex Clackmannanshire.	2,321	ь
Rum.—Receiptinues unchang	pts.con∼inue regular. The ed, as shewn in the foll	e mark owing	table-
Pernambu	co and Maceió 145\$000-	-150\$00	0

Pernambuco and Maceió	145\$000-150\$000
Bahia and Aracajú	120 00 1-125 000
Compos	125 000-130 000
Angra and Paraty	145 000-155 000
Paraheha	130 000-135 000
Alcohol of 36 to 38 deg	220 000-250 000
ditto 40 deg	₩ 000-270 000

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

SEPTEMBER. 10.

PORT ELISABETH. — Nor. bk. Olivia ; 443 tons ; Christensen ; 54 ds ; ballast to order.

SEPT II.

I,EITH - Br. sp. Clackmannanshire; 1,482 tons Thompson; 47 ds; coal to Thedim Rodrigues & Co. SEPT 12.

Lisbon.—Port. sp. *Oceano*; 1,688 tons; Molledo; 38 ds; sundries to Macedo Junior & Co.

BAHIA.—Dan, bg. Anna & Mathias ; 247 tons ; Eriksen; 7 ds ; ballast to W. R. McNiven.

PERCE'.-Br. sc. Glenville; 299 tons; Butel; 54 ds; codfish to P. S. Nicolson & Co.

SEPT 16. Savannau.—Br. bk. *St Croix*; 953 tous ; Hines ; 55 ds ; rosin to order.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

SEPTEMBER, II.

TALTAL.-Br. sp. Scottish Minstrel; 1511 tons; Mellin

SEPT 13.

TALTAL.-Germ. bk. Dorade; 1,170 tons; Jensen

Iqu'iqu'e.—Br. bk. *Galena*; 2169 tons; Chisholn; ballast. Lonos Hran.—Br. sp. *Largiemore*; 1,786 tons; Spencer; ballast.

Taltal.—Br. Scottish Hills; 1994 tons; Blackmore ballast.

FREIGHTS.

NEW YORK. NEW ORLEANS	1-50 cents and of coffee.	5 %	primage per	bag

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

COPENHAGEN, -37 shillings, 6 d. and 5 % primage per ton of 1,000 kilos. GENOA. 1-40 frames and 10 % primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

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

HAVRE.	-35 francs and 10 % primage per ton of 900 kilos.
TRIESTE.	1-45 shillings and 5 % primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.
LONDON. SOUTHAMPTON CAPE-TOWN. P. ELIZABETH	1-50 shillings and 2 1/2 of primage per
PORT NATAL. EAST LONDON DELAGOA BAY MOSSEL BAY.	-57 shittings, 6d, and 2 ½ % of o primage per ton.
MONTEVIDEO. B. AIRES.	per barrel of 75 kilos.

ENGAGEMENTS.

ANTWERPGerm. str. Australia.	1.750	bags	of e	offe
BORDEAUXFr. str. Chili		do		do
CAPE OF G. HOPB.—Br. str. Clyde.		do		do
GENOAIt. sty. Duca di Galliera.	1,250			do
HAVREFr. str. Colonia	5,125	do		do
MARSEILLESFr. str. Espagne	6,200	do		do
NEW YORKBr. str. Fla.vman	20,000	do		do
RIVER PLATE,-It. str. Savoia	380	do		do

CHARTERS.

Nor. bk. Olivia. to load 5,000 bags of coffee here for Port Elisabeth at £ 1,000. Dan. bg. Anna & Mathias, to load 5,300 bags of coffee here for Port Elisabeth at £ 750.

Vessels Afloat & Chartered for Rio

Auriga	Diffinstrick	
Angara	New York	-
Amy	Baltimore	24 July
Baltimore	Baltimore	2 Aug.
Bristol	Portland	
Craig more	Swansea	_
Craigmore	Pensacola	-
Charles Dickens	Cardiff	- Table - 1
Colony	Falmouth	17 Aug
Celtic Monarch	Hull	.,
D. Francisco		18 July
Falls of Afton	Hull	18 July
Foohing Suey	New York	
Frances	Baltimore	12 Aug
Glycinia	Oporto	29 July
Glad Tidings	Baltimore	15 Aug
King Cenric	Newport	
Lorraine	Rangoon	25 Apt
Maristow	Cardiff	_
Maristow	Cardiff	- 1
Mary Park (str.)	New York	
N. B. Morris	Cardiff	
Rhodesia (str.)		26 Jul
Serita	Port Natal	20 Jui
Severn	Savannah	
Toxteth	Cardiff	
mundam (str.)	Cardiff	-

Arrivals of foreig	n steamers.

MIE	NAME	FROM	CONSIGNED TO
11 11 12 12 12 13 14 14 14 14 16	Pretoria Cordillére Oropesa Tennyson Espagne S. Nicolas Herschel Easteru P. S. 1. Loyola Titania Australia Per'mbuco	Rosario 9 ds. River Plate 7 ds. Hamburg 28 ds. New York 22 ds. do 40 ds. Valparaiso 20 ds. Rosario 8 ds. Bremett 30 ds. Hamburg 23 ds. Raugoou 57 ds.	I., Campos S. Montoux Wilson Sons & Co. Ginnelli & Co. O. Antunes & Co E. Johnston & Co. N. Megaw & Co. O. Davidson & Co. J. C. y Puerto Rio Flour Mills, H. Stoltz & Co. E. Johnston & Co. N. Megaw & Co.

Departures of foreign steamers.

DATE	NAME	FOR	CARGO
10 11 12 13 13 13 14 14 15 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14	Cittá di Genova Horace Chili Cordillère Flaxman Oropesa Nasmyth Maskelyne Espagne Polana S. I. Loyola Ethelbryhta 6 Liguria 6 S. Nicolas	Genon* Santos River Plate Bordeaux* New York Valparaiso* Santos do Marseilles* Santa Lucia Liverpool* Galveston Liverpool* Santos	Sundries. In transit do Sundries. do In transit do Sundries Ballast. Sundries Ballast. Sundries In transit

*Calling at intermediate ports

Foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, September 16th, 1900. 1 9 1

		2	74 44	
NAME	TONS	ARRIVE	FROM	CONSIGNEES
American				1
bk. A. W. Spies sp. Paul Revere bk. Good News bk. G. Deering				Franzoni Co. To order N.MegawCo. A. FioritaCo.
British				
sp. Karoo bk, Gazelle sp. Latimer bk, C. W. Janes sp. Scot. Isles sp. Clackman- nanshire	1649 1649 192	July14	Cardiff Cardiff Cardiff	To order.
sc Glenville bk. St. Croix			Savannah	To order
sp. V. da Gama bk. Hanna Hey sp. Lika	101	, cpc		
bg.AnnaMathic	18 24	Septi	2 Bahia	W. McNiver
bk. M. dell'Ort bk. V. d. Guard	to 58	86 Aug.	15 Marseille 25 Marseille	s. D. J. Silva. s. To order.
Portuguese				
bk, Nova Lide sp. Oceano	10	sept	.3 Oporto	To order. Macedo Jr.C
1				

STOCKS AND SHARES

Sales of Stocks and Shares.

	SEPTEMBER 10.	
20	Apolices, 5s	860\$0
25	do	862
145	do 6,200\$ (cert.) at rate of	So5 -
	do 50,000\$ at rate of	806
T	do 1895	
- 650	do	
15	do (reg.)	860
10	Emprestimo Municipal	154
49	do do	153
100	deb, Sorocabana-Ituana R. R	
	Banks.	
		200\$0
25	Commercial	-
350	Republica	103

	S60\$000		Fab
	863	11	Fert
) at rate of	Sos	,,	Gaz
te of	806		Ital
ite of	838		Lup
	840		Med
	860		Mel
	154		Mos
	153	100	id
R. R	36		Pav
R. K	30		id
5.			Pog
	100	"	Star

do	do	153
deb, Soroc	abana-Ituana R. R	36
	Banks.	
	a1,	2005000
Republica		165
		164 500
do		10.4

	do		163 500
	do		163
	do		162
,	do		16t
		Cotton mills.	
,	Progres	so Industrial	. 180\$000
		Railways.	

25	União Sorocabana-Ituana	112000
	SEPT. II.	
50	Apolices, 5s	860 ≴ 000
7	do 1895	840
87	do 1897	985
10	do (reg.)	1,000
50	deb. Sorocabana-Ituana R. R	36
	Banks.	
70	Commercial	200\$000

Commerci	a1	200 000
Commerci	o	192
Republica		161
do		160
do		158
SEPT. 12.		
A polices,	58	860 foc
do	1895	835
do	1897	985
	Banks.	
I,avoura	e Commercio	110\$000
Republic	1	154
do		155
	Miscellaneous,	
	Commerci Republica do do SEPT. 12. A polices, do do	do SEPT. 12. Apolices, 58. do 1895. do 1897. Banks. Lavoura e Comnercio. Republica do

	Miscellaneous.							
319	Saneamento do Rio	10\$000						
	SEPT. 13.							
33	Apolices, 5s	850\$000						

10		litana (mill)	168
		Tramways,	
100	S. Christová	0	130\$000
100	do		128
		7	

,,,	tio.		120
		Insurance.	
6	Integrida	de	36\$000
	SEPT. 14.		
7	A polices,	58	840\$000
52	do	·	835
5	do		830
10	do		825

52	do		835
5	do		830
10	do		S25
2	do	1895	836
13	do	(reg.)	825
- 4	do	1897	975
ı	do	(reg.)	1,000
		Tramways.	

40	S. Christo	vào	130,000	
	SEPT. 15.	•		
23	A polices,	58	So5\$000	
15	do .		790	
50	do		750	
10	do		730	
17	do	1897	950	
10	deb. Jorn	al do Commercio	166	

SATURHDAY'S QUOTATIONS-S. FAULO. sellers, buyers

nco	Commercio e Industria	380 000	3205000
	Constructor e Agricola	100 000	
	Credito Real da Carteira H		
	Lavradores		105 000
,	Mercantil de Santos	123 000	
	S. Paulo	135 000	131 000
	Ribeirão Preto		120 000
,	União de S. Carlos (all paid).	280 000	250 000
, .	do do (40 %)		110 000
	União de S. Paulo (all paid).	67 000	60 000
	Santos	,	
ia A	gua e Luz		
,,	Antarctica		200 000
	Argos Paulista		6 000
	Fabril Paulistana	-	
	Ferro Carril Sto. Amaro		- 1 - 1 1
	Gaz de S. Paulo	-	
	Italo Paulista		25 000
	Luptou	120 000	·

11	Gaz de S. Paulo	-	
	Italo Paulista		25 000
	Luptou	120 000	-
	Mechanica		116 00
.,	Melhoramentos de Brotas		86 00
	Mogyana (all paid)	238 000	233 00
	idem (at 30 days)		
	Paulista	236 000	233 00
	idem (at 30 days)	242 000	233 00
	Pogredior		35 00
.,,	Stupakoff		
- 1	Telephonica		90 00
	Uniao Sportiva	So 000	50 00
	Viação Paulista	6 000	1 00

SOCIEDADE GERAL DE TRANSPORTES

FURNITURE REMOVERS AND CARRIERS.

PRAÇA TIRADENTES N. 31 — (Largo do Rocio) PRAÇA DUQUE DE CAXIAS N. 1 — (Largo do Machado)

The vans employed by us are manufactured expressly for the removal of Furniture, Pianos, Marble work Statuary and objects the luxe in general, being upholstered inside to avoid jars and breakage in transit.

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.

Special vans and experienced men for the removal of pianos.

The Company has for hire "caminhões" and "andorinhas" for Nictheroy, 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 employés, may be at once reported at either of the above-named offices.

Stocks and Bonds and Joint Stock Companies --- September 17th.

	Stocks and Bonds and Joint Stock Companies September 17th. Emission Circulation Public Funds Nominal Value buyers				Last Quotation buyers sellers				
	\$66,595,300\$ 60,000,000 110,600 3,000,000 \$1,855,000 Fet. 173,600,000 \$5,000,000 \$5,000,000 \$5,000,000 \$6,000,000 \$6,000,000 \$5,000,000 \$25,000,000 \$25,000,000 \$25,000,000 \$25,000,000 \$25,000,000 \$25,000,000 \$25,000,000	Fes.	483.647-700\$ 60,000,000 119,650 11,564,500 12,025,550 12,020,000 13,193,000 45,522,000 45,522,000 45,622,000 600,000 22,459,600 514,800	- -	Stock 5 % currency (applices) Bonds of 1895 % % do 1897 6 % Bonds of 1897 6 % Bonds o	lo a. 7 ºlo		1,000\$ E00\$, 200\$ 1,000 1,000\$ Soo\$, 200 1,000\$ Soo\$, 200 1,000\$, 500 1,000\$, 500 1,000 Fis. 500 1,000 Fis. 500 1,000 1,	641\$coc = 7:0\$000
_	Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Banks	Paid	Reserve Fund		
	20,000,0005 15,000,0000 15,000,000 15,000,000 15,000,000 15,000,000 15,000,000 100,145,000 20,000,000 20,000,000 20,000,000 20,000,00	100,000 80,000 80,000 80,000 80,000 80,000 80,000 40,000 15,000 25,000 15,000 20,000 100,000 100,000 50,000 50,000 35,000 25,000 50,000	94.000 60.000 20.000 all 77.355/s all all all all all all all all all al	200\$ 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200	Commercial do Rio de Janeiro Commercio do 2nd series Constructor do Brazil Credito Movel. Credito Movel. Credito Movel. Credito Meal do Brazil Credito Real do Brazil Credito Real Hypothecario do Brazil Lavoura e Commercio. Nacional Brazil Kio e Matto Grosso. do 2nd series. Rural el Hypothecario. Commercial da Balia. Comn. e Industria de S. Paulo. Credito Real de Minas Geraes do 2nd series Credito Real de S. Paulo Lavradores S. Paulo Lavradores S. Paulo Lavradores S. Paulo União de S. Paulo União de S. Paulo	200\$ 200 80 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200	4,000,000\$ 3,130,000 1,645,000 2,760,000 303,000 401,000 401,000 401,000 401,000 401,000 7,571,450 7,571,4	\$6000, Jan. 1900 \$4000, Jan. 1900 \$4000, Jan. 1801 \$4000, Jan. 1802 \$4000, Jan. 1802 \$4000, Jan. 1802 \$4000, Jan. 1902 \$4000, Jan. 1900 \$4000, July 1809 \$64000, Jan. 1900 \$64	- 1055000 - 195 000 - 195 000 - 75 000 - 75 000 - 5 000 - 5 000 - 10 000 - 10 000 - 110 000 - 175 000 - 25 000 - 175 000 - 25 000 - 120 000 - 120 000 - 130 000 - 130 000 - 130 000
	Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Railways	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
	£ 5,500,000 5,000,000 12,000,000 20,000,000 10,000,000 70,000,000 1,500,000 20,000,000 12,500,000	\$50,000 \$60,000 100,000 100,000 310,000 	all	£ 10 100\$ 200 200 do do do do do 200 do 200 do 200 do 200 do 200 do 200 do 200 do do 200 do do 200 do do 200 do do do do do do do do do do do do do	Leopoldina Minos de S. Jeronymo Macahé e Campos Muzambinho. do 2nd series Oeste de Minas do do Quilombo Go do Unido Sorocabana-Itauna Unido Valenciava Sapucaly Tocantins e Araguaya do	£ 10 100\$ 200 100 200 75 20 100 80 200 40 200 200 200 55	51,985 \$ 65,000 2,901,489 1,463,242 45,710	2\$000 Feb. 1900 int. Sept. 93 int. Jau. 92 6 % June, 92 6\$500, Feb. 86	111\$000— 2\$ 000
	Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Tramways	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
	2,500,000\$ 6,000,000 700,000 14,000,000 12,000,000 3,000,000 800,000	25,000 30,000 7,000 70,000 60,000 15,000 8,000	all all all all 59,300 all all	100\$ 200 100 200 200 200 100	Carioca	200	168,732 6,971 642,448\$ 105,899\$ 32,409	1\$500. July - 91 3 000. May 1900 5 000. Jah. 99 5 cl ⁹ June 99 4 000. Feb. 1900	- So5000 1555000 105 000 -131 000 115 000 - 30 000 So 000
	Capital	Shares	Emitted	Far	Steamships	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
	1,000,000 28,000,000 5 000,000 673,400 1,000,000	5,000 140,000 25,0 00 3,367 5,000	all all all all 2,750	200\$ 200 200 200 200	Esperança Maritima Lloyd Brazileiro Navegação Costeira S. João da Barra e Campos Sul Paulista	200 200 200	350,000\$ 	9\$000, Jan. 1900 10 000, Feb. 1900	- 200\$000 2\$300- - 300 000
ès.	Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Cotton Mills, etc.	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
	10,000,000 1,400,000 1,500	50, con \$\frac{3}{2}\$ 12, coo \$\frac{3}{2}\$ 2, 500 \$\frac{3}{2}\$, 500 \$\frac{3}{2}\$, 500 \$\frac{2}{2}\$, 500	all	200\$ 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200	America Fabrii. Botafogo (aniagen). Brazil Industrial. Confança Industrial. Corcovado D. Izabel. Fabrii Paulistana. Industrial Mineira. Maggenses. Patropolitana. Progresso Industrial. Kink (Woolens). S. Felix. Santa Lusi	2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 200	279.979 46,373 150,000 741,977 284,002 52,038 189,252 200,000 92,814 10 28,277 144,143 21,693 639,889 37,345 0 38,394 0 71,567	105ccc Jan. 190c 7 cocc Aug. 96 4 cocc Feb. 190c 12 cocc ditto 190c 12 cocc ditto 190c 13 cocc ditto 190c 14 cocc July 98 12 cocc July 98 12 cocc Jan. 190c 10 cocc Jan. 190c	- 195000 - 250 000 - 162 000 - 190 000 - 190 000 - 190 000 - 190 000 - 180 000 - 170 000 - 180 000 - 180 000 - 170 000 - 180 000 - 170 000 - 170 000 - 170 000 - 170 000
	Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Insurance	Paid	d Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation.
	\$,000,000 \$,000,000 \$,000,000 4,000,000 4,000,000 8,500,000 1,000,000 2,500,000 2,500,000	15,000 3,000 10,000 20,000 8,000 10,000 10,000 12,500 10,000	all all 9,735 10,000 4,000 all all all all all all	1,000 200 200 500 1,000 200 100 200 200	Argos Fluminense. Bonança. Confiança. Fide ildade. Garantia. Indemnisadora. Previdente. Prosperidade.	25 3 18 10	0 15,584 0 200,000 0 366,374 0 252,000 0 400,000 0 40,000 10 150,120	1\$000, July 97 25 000, Jan. 1900 1 500, ditto 99 3 000, ditto 99 5 000, ditto 90 5 000, ditto 90 5 000, ditto 90 1 000, ditto 190 1 000, ditto 190 1 500, ditto 190 1 500, ditto 190 1 500, ditto 190	355\$000— 35000000000000000000000000000000000
	Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Miscellaneous	- Pai	d Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation
	\$00,000\$ \$,000,000 \$5,000,000 \$5,000,000 \$3,500,000 \$2,500,000 \$2,500,000 \$2,500,000 \$3,000,000 \$3,000,000 \$3,000,000 \$3,000,000 \$3,000,000 \$3,000,000 \$3,000,000 \$3,000,000 \$3,000,000 \$3,000,000 \$3,000,000 \$3,000,000 \$3,000,000 \$3,000,000	10,000 25,000 25,000 25,000 15,000 10,000 57,000 15,000 10,000 93,128 20,000 7,500 3,000	all	200 200 50 200 100	Cruzeiro (match factory). Docas de Santos. Empreza Industrial Brazileira. Edinicadora. Melhoramentos no Brazil. dozeta de Noticiass (newspaper). Loterias Nacionnes do Brazil. Methoramentos no Brazil. Transporte e Carruagens. Trypographica do Brazil.	200 200 200 200 200 200 100 100 100	2,237,379 14,073 0,505,142 0,53,289 43,577 1,547,629 0,300,000 39,267 714,948 400,000 70,674	1 500, Jan. 99 Mar. 95 Jan. 1900 4 000, Jan. 1900 10°]6. Aug. 91 8 000, ditto 92 4 000, Pet 190 10 006. May 190 10 006. May 190 2 700, Feb. 92 5 000, July 99 6 006, July 99 6 007	15000 305 5000 480 000 1 13 000 1 10 000 85 000 76 000 1 50 000

MILNER'S SAFES

The best thief and fire-resisting safes extant.

A large assortment always on hand.

Apply to

P. S. Nicolson & Co.

RUA VISCONDE D'INHAUMA No. 16.

TEUTONIA BEER, MENDES

Agency: — RUA DA QUITANDA, No. 39

PRICES:

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

TWO GAS ENGINES

One of 2 horse-power and the other of 6-horse pow er both used, and both of the Korting system, will be sold cheap for cash. Inquire at this office.

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Is the place to buy,

American Cook Stoves (for Coal or Wood), Oil Stoves for Cooking and Heating.

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Bicycle Sundries,

We have the best equipped Repair shop in Brazil.
All work guaranteed. We repair all makes of Bicycles.
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Heinz' Pickles. Libby's canned meats.

We import to order any American or English goods desired. We take subscriptions for any meta-tages or magazines published in the United States, England, France or Germany.

Agency for The Rio News.

HAMMETT & DUNLOP. 15 RUA DA QUITANDA, SÃO PAULO.

HYDROGEN DYOXIDE

POSSESSES EVERY CLEANSING PROPERTY For sale at the

CASA AMERICANA SÃO PAULO

Rio Agents: Messrs. Crashley & Co.

36 Rua do Ouvidor

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