



THE RIO NEWS.

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NUMBER 40

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M. DICKIE, Pastor.

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

ALVARO E. DOS REIS, Pastor.

Residence : On the Church premises.

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

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

Caixa 352

PETROPOLIS METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Avenida Marechal Deodoro, No. 6. English service at 4 p. m. Sundays. Portuguese services at 11 a. m. and 7-30 p. m. Sundays: 7-30 p. m. Wednesdays. Sunday School at 10 a. m.

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HAND BOOK OF RIO DE JANEIRO

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

WEST COAST ITEMS.

—The congress of Ecuador has voted a credit for completing the military armament as recommended by the government.

—The Chilean government has resolved to purchase another cruiser in Europe and to order more arms and munitions from Germany.

—A Santiago telegram says an official of the foreign office has left for Bolivia for the purpose of withdrawing and substituting the Konig note.

—A Lima telegram of the 25th ult. says the Peruvian government has instructed the chief of police not to permit any hostile manifestation against Chile.

—A fatal epidemic of measles is raging in Santiago, Chili, says a telegram of the 26th ult., where 1,007 deaths from it had occurred in the preceding 25 days.

—The Chilean government, through its official organ, has declared that it had previous knowledge and approved the note of Minister Konig to the Bolivian government.

—A Lima telegram of the 25th says that war between Ecuador and Colombia is inevitable. The former has just purchased two cruisers, possesses modern artillery and rifles and is fortifying its coasts.

—A Sucre telegram of the 29th says the Bolivian Congress has resolved to take no notice of the Konig note. It is also asserted that the Bolivian expedition to the Rio Acre has taken possession of that district.

—The Chilean minister of finance is trying to square the circle. He is studying reforms in import duties which shall protect national industry without imposing additional burdens on the import trade.

—The government of Ecuador has refused to accept the convention proposed by Colombia for the settlement of the boundary dispute between those two countries. The relations between them has become much strained and war is feared.

—It was reported from Santiago on the 28th that Chili would withdraw the Konig note to the Bolivian government so that it might be expressed in diplomatic terms. Bolivia, however, might now with perfect propriety decline to accept any further communication on the subject.

—The Peruvian government has resolved to send an extraordinary mission with secret instructions to Quito to protest against the invasion of Peruvian territory by Ecuadorian troops. There seems to be a disposition to fight in almost every Spanish American republic on the continent.

—A Santiago telegram of the 26th ult. announces the mysterious disappearance of the Spanish minister from that capital. A telegram of the 27th stated that he had fled to escape his creditors, to whom he owed 250,000 pesos. On the following day a third telegram reported a meeting of the Spanish colony, at which it was resolved to report the minister to the home government. A motion to pay his debts by means of a subscription was voted down. A telegram of yesterday says the Spanish government will pay the debts, and the fugitive minister's successor will soon arrive in Chili.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The Argentine school-ship «Sarmiento» arrived home on the 29th ult., after her voyage around the world.

—A Montevideo telegram of the 27th says the American gunboat «Wilmington» has left for Shanghai.

—The well known Buenos Aires capitalist Milanovich is reported to have purchased the steamers of the Messageries Fluviales company for £200,000.

—An English traveller named Cunningham has been assassinated in Paraguay. But it will create no excitement at home like the shooting of Edgar at Johannesburg.

—The Argentine students are expecting a visit from Brazilian students during the Campos Salles festivities this month, and are making great preparations for their reception.

—The August earnings of the various tramway lines in the city of Buenos Aires amounted to \$90,588.85; on which the municipality collected a tax of 6 per cent, amounting to \$59,435.29.

—An appeal was made at Buenos Aires on the 16th ult. for subscriptions for the relief of the sufferers of the recent Galveston cyclone, and was accorded a generous response. The meeting took place at the American church, and a committee was formed to receive subscriptions.

—It is reported that the maritime authorities at Rosario have seized a consignment of 200 Remington and 200 Winchester rifles and 4,000 cartridges intended for unpatriotic Uruguayans who want to bathe their country in blood so that they may get paid offices.—B. A. Herald, Sept. 18.

—We see by our Buenos Aires exchanges that the secretary of the United States legation, Mr. F. S. Jones, was drowned in Virginia on the 15th ult., while at home on a leave of absence. Mr. Jones had been for some time connected with the diplomatic service and was highly esteemed in Buenos Aires.

—The Montevideo Times is refreshingly outspoken on public affairs in that city and while it is sharply critical it is the criticism of the truth and the work of a friend, and it would be a great thing for that country if such views as it advocates were adopted as the basis of government and public business. Our colleague has the respect of all serious people, and we hope it is accompanied with their shekels.—Buenos Aires Herald.

—The Argentine board of health with a degree of wisdom and enterprise which we did not expect from that body, has recommended to the sanitary authorities of Uruguay that quarantine should be abandoned and, instead, that each ship from an infected port should be disinfected and dealt with on its merits without relation at other ships. But Uruguay is not up to date enough to accept this and suggests a reduction of the time which is only a reduction of the nuisance and useless policy.—B. A. Herald.

—It is reported that what with alterations and extensions the new congress hall has already cost \$5,000,000 of the \$5,577,000 authorized by congress for its completion. Hardly a quarter of the work is done and it is expected that it will cost \$20,000,000. A twenty million dollar building, even if repudiated dollars, should last the nation till it has the present population of the United States of North America. It seems to be a race between the congress hall and the celebrated Colon theatre for rapid building. The works are now practically suspended.—Buenos Aires Herald, Sept. 22.

—In Tucuman the police were searching for a criminal in the camp, they visited a house where it was believed that he had been hiding but did not find him there. On leaving the house a man rode up to them and they shouted to him to surrender. As most of the brigands wear uniform the man thought they were robbers and drew a knife to defend himself. The police thought he was the man they were looking for and used their carbines and killed the horseman not finding their mistake till afterwards. The victim of their stupidity and fearfulness was an honest resident of the district who had never been guilty of any crime.—Buenos Aires Herald.

—From the reports current, though the statement is not yet official, it is to be feared that the well-intentioned efforts of the Argentine and Brazilian health authorities to abolish the quarantine plague have been frustrated by the benighted opposition of the Uruguayan board. Of this more anon, when we have more certain knowledge. Meanwhile the Pais of yesterday prints a denunciation signed by eighteen unfortunate quarantiners, passengers by the «Mejico», according to which the state of affairs at the Flores Island lazaret is more scandalous than ever, if that be possible. They make the following specific charges:—That it is humanly impossible to sleep upon rotten mattresses and beds; that one arrives at the lazaret in good health but leaves it in the contrary condition; that the food is detestable; that the service (meaning the table service) is insufficient and so dirty as to be loathsome to the touch; that cows, goats, dogs and other animals sleep in the same shed as the passengers (3rd class) and finally (which no one will deny) that all this is simply disgraceful! What will the contractor, who has been so improperly favored by the inept board of health and the too complaisant government, have to say to these charges?—Montevideo Times, Sept. 21.

LLEGALIZED ILLEGALITY.

There are many signs of unrest and impatience with the encroachments on the rights and immunities of the people as secured or set forth in the federal constitution and especially is this the case with regard to taxes on the transit of produce. The constitution is as clear and specific as it is possible for language to make it, for not only does it declare that the transit of produce is free throughout the republic, but in addition to this it adds, referring to the prohibited tax, «be it what it may», nor shall the vehicles which carry produce be taxed. In the face of this there are taxes imposed by the nation, by the provinces and by the municipalities, and they are paid. Probably there is not a lawyer of repute in the country who will say that any of these taxes are legal, nevertheless they are imposed because it is known that any person would pay the tax rather than go to the trouble and expense of carrying a case to the Supreme Court.

This class of taxation has reached such a point that discussion is being provoked and it is possible that there may be formed some association for the purpose of resisting in the courts this class of taxes. The Rural Society is showing signs of increased activity and it should take up this case and make a fight on it. The worst of the business is the impudence of the supposition that the people will submit to such things without a fight, and yet we do it with all the docility of sheep.—Buenos Aires Herald, Sept. 20.

«A RICH man lived near a tanner and not being able to bear the unpleasant smell of the tan-yard, pushed his neighbor to go away. The tanner put off his departure from time to time, saying that he would remove soon. But as he still continued to stay, it came to pass, as time went on, the rich man became accustomed to the smell, and feeling no manner of inconvenience, made no further complaints.»

Banks.

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

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PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

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No. 21, Rua da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 391, of 17th October, 1891.

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

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Idem paid up..... " 800,000
Reserve fund..... " 840,000

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AUTHORIZED BY

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

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

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

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From the New York Independent.

A REPUBLIC IN THE TROPICS.

By EUGENE R. HENDRIX, D.D.,

Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

The United States of Brazil is a republic in the tropics. Since November 15th, 1889, when by a bloodless revolution Dom Pedro was driven from the throne, what was the remaining crown in South America gave place to government of the people by the people in one of the world's largest territories under a single flag. Brazil with its twenty provinces, now called states, embraces a territory larger by over 200,000 square miles than that of the United States of America before the purchase of Alaska. It comprises an area of 3,218,166 square miles, and extends from 4 22 N. to 33 45 S. latitude, and is, therefore, almost wholly within the tropics. While some 2,600 miles in length its breadth is 2,500 miles and its coast line 3,700 miles. The population is approximately 17,000,000, including 1,000,000 "wild" Indians. Before the work of gradual emancipation was commenced in 1871 there were 1,800,000 slaves. Since 1888, when all the slaves then remaining in servitude were freed, they have become widely dispersed, and, it is thought, have been gradually diminishing due to habits of drink and indifference to sanitary conditions. Few remain in the homes of their former owners, and, even when limiting to work on the coffee plantations, they prefer rude quarters of their own to the houses built for them by their employers. Under competent superintendence they cultivated the coffee and the cane, and constituted the dependence of the planter in tilling the soil, usually paying their first cost in a few years. Slavery under Portuguese masters has always had a dark side. Although the last to emancipate her slaves, Brazil did so without a war or without compensation to the owners. In fact, many owners, finding slavery no longer profitable, and much influenced by criticism from without, to which Brazilians have always been sensitive, anticipated by months the emancipation act of May, 1888. Thus seeking to adjust themselves to the new industrial conditions sure to follow the immediate and unconditional manumission of all the slaves, the larger employers of labor prevented any serious crisis which that radical change would otherwise have precipitated.

Immigration, which usually follows the parallels, save strongly from southern Europe toward Brazil in the years following the emancipation of slaves and the overthrow of the empire. From official but as yet unpublished statistics I am able to give some suggestive figures which tell of the new elements introduced into Brazil since the republic was proclaimed. What influence given classes of immigrants may have on the future of the republic is naturally weighed from the ruling ideas which they bring with them.

While Brazil was so long a dependency of Portugal, whence came its language and civilization, it is a noteworthy fact that Italy has sent over in the last twenty years 911,376 Italians, while in the last forty years only 469,950 Portuguese have immigrated to Brazil. Within twenty years there have come to Brazil some 40,000 each of Germans, Austrians, and Russians, while only 3,000 English and about the same number of Belgians have found a home there. The number of Americans is too small to be separately classified, although there are 1,072 Swiss and 2,310 Swedes. In

1893 as many as 474 Chinese came, but in only one year since then have any of their countrymen followed their example, so that the total Chinese contingent is given at 474. In 1890 the Russians came in large numbers, not less than 25,723, seeking a home that year in the new republic, followed the next year by 132,326 Italians and 22,146 Spanish. But the Russians soon ceased to come in large numbers than one or two hundred annually, while the Spanish have added 175,778 to the mixed population of Brazil. The Germans have taken to the more temperate region in the state of Rio Grande do Sul, with the inviting opportunities of cattle-raising and the growth of cereals. The Italians, more than any others, have become the laborers of the country, especially in the coffee and grain fields. By virtue of the cheap rates of travel, some of the same Italians can be found in the course of a single year in the vineyards of Italy, the coffee plantations of Brazil, and the grain fields of Argentina. This fact has to be considered in measuring their influence in a land where they form so large a part of the migratory population while their thoughts turn to sunny Italy in time of grape harvest. The great tide of immigration following the establishment of the republic has sunk from over 200,000 in 1891 to less than 60,000 in 1899. Italy, Portugal, and Spain alone contribute notably to the present immigration, and in the order named. The foreign contingent in Brazil, as always, is essentially from the Latin nations. The Germans, always enterprising, have contributed greatly to the development of their chosen province, while English and Belgian capital, possibly the most notable factor in the material development of Brazil, is carefully looked after by the comparatively small number of English-speaking people or Belgians needed to run the banks and the railroads.

"For the English to see" is still a current phrase in Brazil, and is a tribute to the influence of outside opinion upon the national affairs of the republic. What may drive away capital or hinder the floating of a loan in Lombard Street is sure to be deprecated by all who seek the development of the immense resources of Brazil. In an interview with President Campos Salles he frankly stated that the imperative need of Brazil is capital. For the purpose of inspiring the necessary confidence he visited London shortly before he became president of the republic, and gave such assurances of retrenchment in national expenditures and of retiring a considerable amount of the depreciated paper currency that the Rothschilds undertook the financing of the Brazilian bonds. This foreign aid is at once the strength and weakness of Brazil. It gives a sort of curatorship which secures economy in place of reckless expenditure (as during the stormy presidency of Floriano Peixoto), while it makes the government constantly apprehensive, even timid, because of possible discontent in the army or navy. As these two lines of service were arrayed against each other in the insurrection or revolution under Admiral Mello, and as each has headed one or more of the revolutions which have come to Brazil during the past decade, they form a somewhat uncertain factor in national politics. Since the army overthrew the empire, while the navy failed in their revolt against Floriano, the favor of the army seems to be most courted at present. Any candidate for the presidency is deemed stronger after the military clubs have pronounced in his favor. Militarism is a peril to other of the Latin nations than France. This may account in part for the fact that the actual enrollment in the Brazilian army is much less than the number of men supposed to be in the service, while officers, in considerable numbers, are without commands.

While many leading citizens favored the overthrow of the empire, lest the mild rule of the good Dom Pedro should not be continued under his daughter, who had served as regent at different times, yet it was only by the help of the army that the republic was established. The first president was essentially a military ruler, Marshal Deodoro not hesitating to dissolve congress and to close the chambers by force, and then to declare himself dictator. When overthrown as the result of a revolt in Rio Grande do Sul, and through the demonstration of the navy against the city of Rio, Deodoro found that the revolutionary committee had chosen the vice-president, Floriano Peixoto, as his successor. While a military despotism had failed under Deodoro, yet the favor of the army was so courted by his successor that the navy under Admiral Mello became the leaders in a new revolution against Floriano which made the army doubly necessary to him. This costly revolution led to an almost unlimited increase of paper currency, and to such an increase in the numbers and influence of the army that it seemed doubtful whether the first civil president, Prudente Moraes, would be permitted to take his seat. He frankly stated that when he came up to the national capital for his inauguration he was by no means sure that he would not find another military despotism declared. Only the sudden breaking down of the health of Floriano, soon followed by his death, is thought to have saved the republic.

A wise and strong administration by Prudente Moraes, despite an attempt on his life (made it was charged in the interests of the vice-president, who had governed for some time during the absence of the President because of feeble health), inspired confidence in the future of Brazil as a civil rather than a military republic. President Campos Salles, another civil ruler, has done much to deepen that confidence. Wise plans for the education of the people, the better to prepare them for

self-government, are being carried out. With continued peace better rates of exchange are hoped for and returning prosperly.

Although Brazil took the constitution of the United States as a model for her own, yet the points of difference as the result of peculiar conditions existing at the time of its adoption, or arising later, are guarded against in the several amendments, are noteworthy. The president is elected for a term of four years and cannot be his own successor. The vice-president who shall fill the office of the presidency during the last year of the presidential term shall not be eligible to the presidency for the next term of that office. The relatives, both by consanguinity and by marriage, in the first and second degrees, of the president and vice-president, shall be ineligible for the offices of president and vice-president, provided the said officials are in office at the time of the election or have left the office even six months before. The secularisation of the cemeteries, the restriction of civil marriage only by the republic, its celebration to be gratuitous; the giving of only secular instruction in public institutions; the loss of political rights by all claiming exemption from any burden imposed by the laws of the republic on its citizens, because of religious belief, are all aimed at more recent abuses. The abolishing of the penalty of the galleys and also judicial banishment refer to conditions happily unknown among us. Constitutions, like creeds, rightly read, tell the story of evils to be guarded against at the time of their adoption. "Thou shalt not" always tells of an imperfect or immature state of society.

It is a striking phrase used to describe the attitude of former monarchists that they "accept the republic." Freedom of individual opinion has not been interfered with as the republic has been on trial. This forbearance seems one of the most hopeful features. The admiral who led the costly naval insurrection was speedily restored from exile and now walks the streets of Rio harmless as he is unharmed. When a leader of public opinion was recently asked "Is Brazil ready for a republican form of government?" his frank answer was "No, but we are getting ready." It is the old story of learning to swim by swimming. Intellectual hospitality is necessary in all government by discussion, as all republican government must be. While anonymous publications are forbidden, yet in leading journals are seen whole columns headed, "Publications by Request." These are paid for by the writer, although at nominal rates, while he must leave with the editor an affidavit declaring his real name and assuming personal responsibility for what he has written. While the editor is not wholly free from responsibility, the aggrieved person is usually satisfied with demanding the name of the writer and seeking redress at his hands.

Brazil looks with no favor upon any proposed alliance with one or more South American republics against the United States. An inspired editorial in the leading journal of Brazil, while complimenting General Roca, the president of the Argentine republic, on this occasion of his recent visit to Brazil, pointed out that Brazil was happily at peace with all the world, and had no need of an alliance with any nation as against any other. In fact, the kindest feelings prevail toward the United States, a friendly act on the part of an American naval officer having virtually ended the naval revolution that sorely tried the stability of the new republic. The chancellery of the United States legation shows an era of good feeling from the days of Monroe. Shortly after the declaration of the republic of Brazil the corner stone of a monument to Monroe was laid in the city of Rio de Janeiro.

Doubtless the most hopeful factor in the intellectual and moral life of the Brazilians is the freedom of religious opinion and worship secured under the constitution, although the original decree providing for religious freedom was signed during the empire. Barão Homen de Mello, the able prime minister in 1881, told me that he regarded this as the proudest act of his public life as the servant of his beloved master, Dom Pedro. History truthfully says, "History presents no example of absolutism without the foundation of a common form of worship."

NOT REBELS.

The latest cry raised by the jingoes is that, the annexation of the Boer republics having been proclaimed, the Boers are rebels and no longer entitled to the consideration of belligerents. The term is without any justification (as jingo ideas generally are.) The following is the authorized opinion of the *Luz Magazine* on the point:— "Even after the military possession is complete an appreciable period of time must by modern practice elapse before armed forces or the remains of them which have been enemies can be considered as rebels though their warfare is only that of guerrillas; and the oath of allegiance broken, perhaps owing to fear of or compulsion by fellow-countrymen still in arms, does not seem enough to justify it. This consideration should especially prevail with our own government, whose representative at the Hague Conference gave a special and earnest support to the right of the inhabitants of an invaded country, resisting by force the invading troops, to be treated as belligerents, though not part of the regular forces of the country.—*Montevideo Times*.

(It is a noteworthy circumstance that in dealing with these questions in the abstract, the British people have during the past century taken a singularly liberal and progressive view of them. Among European nations,

and with the exception of Switzerland, Great Britain has stood far in advance in the advocacy of humane and conciliatory principles. This South African war, however, has proved to be a surprising and inexplicable lapse from this humane sentiment, for it has brought to the surface the very worst passions of the human race and has shown a return to the very worst phases of mediæval warfare. Had any other nation been guilty of the acts leading up to the South African war, and occurring in the enemy's country during its progress, the British islands would have rung with the indignant protests and censures of the British public. But under the passions awakened and cultivated by a corrupt group of South African speculators, the British people have seen almost without a word of protest the seizure of neutral vessels carrying foodstuffs to a neutral port, an attempt to make foodstuffs contraband of war, the suppression of free press reports from the seat of war, violent suppression of free criticism at home, a reversal of the time-honored custom of allowing women and children to keep away from the fighting lines, the seizure and destruction of private property, the annexing of the enemy's territory before the end of the war and the treatment of its people as rebels thereafter, and many other acts inconsistent with British sentiments of justice and fair play before this unhappy war began. Of course jingoism and militarism are responsible for these lapses, but we shall hope to see them reversed when British civic ideas and justice are again dominant.—*Ed. News.*]

THE WAR AND SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

At the time of the outbreak of the war in South Africa, says a correspondent, the deposits in the post-office savings banks amounted in round figures to £180,685,000, and they now stand at £183,514,000, being an increase of £2,829,000. The gain has been at an average rate of less than £300,000 per month. That is an almost unprecedentedly low rate. If twelve months be taken for the purpose of comparison it will be found that, whereas the aggregate—namely, £179,005,000—in August, 1899, was superior to that of the corresponding month in the previous year by £9,453,000, the expansion in the last twelve months has only been £4,519,000. These figures bear testimony to the diminished savings of the wage-earning classes, due to the calling up of large numbers of men to join the colors. Nor is there any sign of an improvement in this respect. During the first five months of the war the net addition to the deposits was £1,575,000 and during the second five months to date £1,254,000; so that of late there has been a tendency to a further decrease in the addition to the deposits.—*Financial News*, Sept. 5.

It is now announced that the mammoth steel dry dock belonging to the Spanish government, now in Havana harbor, which the United States government recently purchased for the sum of 250,000 dollars, is to be located at Pensacola. Possession of this dock by the United States, aside from its low cost, less than half the price of building, is most desirable because of the urgent need of a dock of large capacity in southern waters. There are no docking facilities for war vessels upon the Gulf or Atlantic coasts south of Port Royal, S. C., the nearest and most availing dock being a small wooden floating one at the Pensacola navy yard, with a limited capacity of 2,000 tons. A feature of the new dock is that it can be transferred from one place to another as occasion may require.—*Exchange*.

CRICKET AT ICARAHY.

LONDON AND BRAZ. BK. 25 BRITISH BANK. Played at Icarahy on Sunday 23rd Sept. and won by the B. B. S. A. by 19 runs.

The L. and B. batted first and made 102, of which the principal scores were: Gifford 32, Wright 21, Hadden 14, and Stutfield 14, to which the British Bank responded with 121, the principal scorer being F. Morrissy who made 49 in his best style, only giving one chance. He and Jeans who played a careful and steady game, virtually won the match for the British Bank. The bowling was poor all round and the fielding might have been a great deal better. Roberts had the best analysis, his four wickets costing 4.5 runs apiece.

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Includes scores for A. R. L. Wright, A. G. C. Blake, F. R. Prior, B. Morrissy, E. R. Gifford, B. Mawson, R. F. Stutfield, B. Roberts, R. R. Napier, C. Andrews, B. Roberts, A. M. Hadden, C. Morrissy, B. Roberts, A. L. Perry, C. McNair, B. Morrissy, R. M. Dalziel, B. Morrissy, R. F. Bradford, B. Roberts, A. J. Hunt, not out, Extras.

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Includes scores for E. S. Evill, B. Stutfield, F. McNair, B. Wright, F. Morrissy, B. Stutfield, C. B. Mawson, I. B. W. Gifford, C. H. W. Jeans, run out, C. Robinson, C. Wright, B. Stutfield, S. R. Orr, B. Wright, C. Hay, B. Gifford, D. R. Andrews, not out, A. C. Wilson, did not bat, Extras.

CRICKET AT SANTOS.

S. VICENTE AND JOSE MENINO 25. REST.

Played at the club ground at José Menino on the 23rd September.

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Includes scores for C. Murray, C. Kealman, B. Beardall, A. Richards, C. Cookson, B. Stuart Smith, A. T. Smith, C. Thomson, B. Kealman, F. Tracey, B. Stuart Smith, J. Thomson, B. Kealman, F. J. Colbourne, run out, J. A. Cross, not out, C. Kraushaar, B. Kealman, J. Meadows, B. do, A. Tweedie, B. do, J. Bennett, B. Stuart Smith, Extras.

S. VICENTE AND JOSE MENINO.

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Includes scores for A. Burgos, C. sub, B. Tracey, H. L. Wright, C. and B. A. T. Smith, J. Cadzow, run out, A. Kealman, I. B. W., B. Murray, C. Pritchard, B. Tracey, H. P. Smith, B. Murray, C. Stuart Smith, B. Tracey, H. C. Cookson, B. do, H. G. Beardall, not out, H. F. Hampshire, B. Murray, S. A. Morgan, B. Tracey, Extras.

THERE is no doubt that the coal deposits in China are the largest in the world, and Herr von Richthafen, the famous German geographist, estimated the anthracite coal deposits in the southern portion of the province of Shanghai at 630 milliards of tons. But these are only a small part of China's wealth of coal, more especially in the provinces of Shanghai, Hunan, Shantung, Szechwan and Yunnan. The deposits in the two latter provinces seem more especially to tempt the French. The Manchurian coal deposits are already, to a great extent, under direct Russian control. The mining of coal in China is far older than in Europe, more especially in the western and northern part of the Chinese empire, where it dates back more than a thousand years. That the manner in which the Chinese exploit their coal mines is entirely out of date goes without saying. In the vicinity of Peking there is, according to the reports of certain travellers, a coal mine worked on a somewhat larger scale for the Imperial Palace, but otherwise the owner of the land where coal is found generally confines himself to breaking it for his own private use, selling a little perhaps to his neighbors. The Kaiping coal mine is said to be an exception to the rule, being worked on a large scale, in completely rational manner, with an output of 600,000 or 700,000 tons of coal a year. These mines, which are under the management of a high mandarin, supply the coal to the Chinese railways.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce*.

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Rio de Janeiro, 15th May, 1900.

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TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

SUMMARY FROM DAILY PRESS.

Great Britain.

SEPT. 23.—In their address to the country the chiefs of the liberal party condemn the South African war, which is largely increasing the debt of the country, burdening the people with increased taxation, causing enormous losses by death, filling the country with maimed and invalid soldiers, and augmenting the hatred of England abroad.—Cook islands have been annexed by Great Britain.—A telegram from Taku says Li-Hung-Chang has issued a proclamation calling upon the inhabitants and soldiers of Chi-ii to exterminate the Boxers.—From Lourengo Marques it is reported that the Boer fugitives crossing into Portuguese territory had resisted the Portuguese forces which tried to disarm them.—The Marquis of Salisbury has issued a manifesto urging the necessity of an imperialist majority in the next parliament in order to destroy all hope among the Boers, (is the British empire to be run henceforth for the sole purpose of sitting on the Boers?)—In an address to the electors of Newcastle-London, Rosebery condemns the government for its weakness in the Spionkop dispatches and in the Port Arthur incident, and for pursuing a policy calculated to alienate the friendship of foreign powers.

SEPT. 24.—A Shanghai dispatch says that the well-known opponent of foreigners Loh has been appointed viceroy of Liang-kwang.—The Daily Telegraph learns that the allies lost over 300 men from the explosion of a mine after the capture of the Pei-tang forts.—The Times hears that the British and French consuls have protested to the viceroys of the Yang-tse region against the new laot-dai of Shanghai, a Manchou official celebrated for his hatred of foreigners.—It is reported that the missionaries at Tchung-fou and Singing-fu have been massacred.—Up to the 19th no foreign legation had been removed from Peking.—Telegrams from Lourengo Marques announce the arrival there of 500 fugitives from the Boer army. They consist mainly of foreigners, principally Irish.—Another telegram says that 3,000 Boers have entered Portuguese territory and have surrendered their arms. There have been no encounters on the frontier. No confirmation has been received of the reported conflict between Boers and Portuguese.—The British yesterday occupied Komati-poort.—The efforts to capture DeWet have again failed.

SEPT. 25.—The Globe hears that Minister Conger, at Peking, has offered the mediation of the United States in settling the conflict with China.—Li-Hung-Chang announces that the imperial troops have dispersed the Boxers in Hangchow, killing 1,000 of them. (Oh, Li! Li!)—The arrival of Li-Hung-Chang at Peking is announced.—The principal Chinese corporations in Shanghai have protested against the new laot-dai.—Prominent London papers state that the South African campaign having ended, a half of the troops there will be sent to Wei-hai-wei and Hong-Kong where they will remain until the Chinese question is settled.—Reports are again current that after the opening of the next parliament Queen Victoria will abdicate, alleging that her state of health will not permit her to longer bear the cares of state.

SEPT. 26.—Telegrams from Peking state that the Emperor of China has appointed Wang-Weng-Chun as a commissioner to negotiate peace.—The Boxers are continuing to assault Christians in Kwang-tung, and 7,000 of them are said to be without shelter.—The British government has not yet responded to the German proposals (though an American telegram of yesterday said that it had).—The Standard correspondent at Shanghai says the Dowager Empress has issued a secret edict calling upon all functionaries to continue the war.—A London telegram says that Mr. Goschen will soon retire from the cabinet.—A Lourengo Marques dispatch says that Boer refugees continue to arrive at the frontier with their families.—Pres. Steyn and Gen. Botha have issued proclamations calling upon the Boers to continue the war.—Gen. DeWet's force is occupying various points in the Free State.—The str. "Suffolk" has been wrecked near Cape St. Francis, losing 800 horses destined for the British army.

SEPT. 27.—A Shanghai dispatch says that Li-Hung-Chang was escorted from Tientsin to Peking by a detachment of Japanese and Russians.—It is said that a Russian force is marching against Shun-hai-kwan.—From South Africa, it is telegraphed that Gen. DeWet is encamped at Kover-station with 900 men and three guns.—Gen. Viljoen and Schalk-Burger are concentrating at Pletsburg.—Five days armistice has been conceded to Commandant Erasmus to bury his dead and care for his wounded, when it is expected he will surrender.—A new attempt to escape is reported from the Boer encampment on St. Helena.—Official reports give the British losses to date in South Africa as 41,972 men.

SEPT. 28.—A Peking telegram says the Russian minister has invited the Dowager Empress to return to Peking and promising her the protection of his government.—The Chinese squadron is reported to have left Shanghai for some unknown destination.—A Times dispatch from Peking says that a disagreement has arisen between the British and Russians over the repairs of the railway to Tientsin.—Another Peking telegram says the American legation has discovered evidence that Prince Ching assisted the Boxers with a subscription for the purpose of exterminating foreigners.

—No news of importance from South Africa.—A Capetown telegram says that contingents of the city of London volunteers are arriving there and embarking for home.—Cecil Rhodes is expected in London with a proposition for the union and government of the two Boer states.

SEPT. 29.—A Peking telegram says a French expedition had captured 200 Boxers.—A Shanghai dispatch says the Chinese regulars have expelled the Boxers from the province of Shantung (doubtful).—It is said the Chinese squadron left Shanghai to escape being captured by the foreign fleets.—The parliamentary elections in Great Britain began yesterday and will continue to Oct. 15th. Forty-five conservations have been elected without opposition, 4 liberals and 2 nationalists.

United States.

SEPT. 23.—The American fleet in Chinese waters under Admiral Remy consists of 5 ironclads, 2 cruisers, 32 gunboats and 14 transports.—The United States government in declining the German proposals relative to peace negotiations in China, recommends that the punishment of the authors of the revolt be left to the Chinese government after the negotiations for peace. (This is the only sound policy to pursue. Foreign powers have nothing to do with Chinese subjects and their punishment.)

SEPT. 25.—The American government has issued orders that the American contingent shall leave Peking during the peace negotiations, leaving only a detachment for the protection of the legation. The troops will return to Manila.—New York papers state that Lord Salisbury has given a reply to the German ambassador identical to that given by the United States, relative to peace negotiations.

SEPT. 26.—Gen. Claffey telegraphs that his offer of an escort to Li-Hung-Chang was refused.

SEPT. 27.—Some New York journals state that the withdrawal of American troops from China will begin next Monday.—The prefect (?) of New York has been stoned and clubbed at Victor, Colorado, when making a speech. (This telegram should be archived.)

SEPT. 28.—The Colombian rebels have been defeated by the forces loyal to Pres. Sanclemente.—Reports of an accord between the United States and Russia in China are current. (We doubt the existence of any such accord).—Telegrams from Manila report the loss of a detachment of 50 Americans.

Spain.

SEPT. 27.—The Epoch of Madrid denies that Spain intends to issue a new loan.—The strikes at Lihuares and Barcelona are coming to an end.—A Madrid telegram says that English agents in Galicia seeking laborers for the Transvaal.—In various cities in Spain the people are refusing to pay taxes, and the authorities have been compelled to use force.

SEPT. 28.—A cabinet crisis is reported, caused principally by divergent opinions on financial questions.

France.

SEPT. 25.—The Temps in its weekly financial review of yesterday again discusses the Brazilian situation and affirms that the credit of Brazil is not touched by the crisis caused by the Banco da Republica. It asserts that one of the causes of the trouble was the rapid rise in exchange. (The Temps clearly knows nothing about the situation. The rise in exchange did not rob the bank of eighteen thousand contos in cash, nor publish false balance sheets, nor fill the bank's coffers with worthless securities.)

SEPT. 26.—At Bordeaux a thousand stevedores are on strike.—The fishermen at St. Nazaire and Nantes have struck.—Two aeroplanes have made a balloon ascension near Paris, rising to an altitude of 22,000 feet.

SEPT. 27.—The Catholic and Protestant churches in the European suburb of Canton have been destroyed by the Chinese.—The socialist congress in Paris decided that a socialist might accept a portfolio in a bourgeois ministry for the purpose of propaganda. It also adopted resolutions condemning militarism, the colonial and capitalist policies, and advocating universal suffrage and a general strike.

SEPT. 28.—The foreign ministers in Peking have directed notes to Prince Ching advising the return to that capital of the Emperor Kwang-su and the imperial court.

SEPT. 29.—A scism has appeared in the Orleans party, a fraction adhering to Louis Philippe, son of the Comte de Paris.

Germany.

SEPT. 26.—The statement is denied that Count Walderssee will issue an ultimatum on his arrival at Peking, threatening to declare war in case China does not surrender the leaders of the Boxer movement.

SEPT. 27.—Count Walderssee should arrive at Taku to-day.—Advices from Guatemala state that the German consul was recently assaulted and beaten in the suburbs of the capital by two detectives. The German minister had demanded satisfaction which Pres. Barrios declined to.—It is said that an interview between the Czar and Kaiser will soon take place.

SEPT. 28.—A Peking telegram says a court martial of the allies has tried the accused assassin of Baron von Ketteler, but the sentence has been postponed because it is not proved

that he is actually the assassin. (This is one of the brightest telegrams we have seen in a month of Sundays. If it is true, the court martial should be shot; if not true, then the reporter should be sent to a lunatic asylum.)—A violent fire broke out this morning in Hafens-trasse, causing enormous damages. The losses are estimated at a million and a half marks.

Russia.

SEPT. 23.—Admiral Alexieff cables that the Russians, French and Germans lost 30 wounded in the assault on the Pei tang forts.

SEPT. 26.—It is stated that the Russian state church (Greek) has excommunicated Count Leo Tolstoi.

SEPT. 28.—The Russian journal Novosti says that Russia will extend her territory in the east with the conquered province of Manchuria.

SEPT. 29.—Count Tolstoi is reported to have protested against his excommunication. (It will not hurt him. The church simply makes itself ridiculous.)—The Chinese Emperor Kwang-su has telegraphed to the Czar thanking him for withdrawing his troops from Peking (?) and declaring himself ready to preside at a funeral ceremony in honor of Baron von Ketteler as a mark of respect and to show his disapproval of the assassination.

Italy.

SEPT. 24.—The King has sent felicitations to Queen Victoria and Marshal Roberts for the "happy exit" of the Transvaal war.

SEPT. 25.—The chiefs of the republican party in Italy have condemned the assassination of King Humbert because they believe that democracy can not triumph with the assistance of criminals. (This is sound principle, and might be extended to embrace the acts of existing governments where criminals are often employed to overcome dangerous opposition.)

SEPT. 28.—The Rome correspondent of the Standard says that Italy will send two more ironclads to China.

Miscellaneous.

SEPT. 23.—A Brussels telegram says the subscription for a monument to President Kruger there has attained the sum of 20,000 francs.

SEPT. 27.—Another large conspiracy has been discovered in Constantinople and many arrests have been made.—In spite of all precautions pest and cholera are again increasing in India.—For the fifth time Gen. Porfirio Diaz has been unanimously elected president of Mexico. (It would not be healthy for anyone to oppose him.)

SEPT. 28.—Prince George is about to leave Crete to advise the powers that he can not accept a renewal of the governorship of that island.

COFFEE NOTES

—The steamer Dacia which left Santos on the 21st ult. carried 100,000 bags of coffee. This is said to be the largest cargo of coffee that has ever been shipped from the port of Santos.

—To a circular of the state government of S. Paulo asking for estimates of the coffee crop for the year 1900-1901 answers have been received from 71 municipal districts, whose production is estimated at 3,613,867 bags. From 62 municipal districts no answers have been received. We presume that in those that have been reported the most important coffee-producing districts in the state are included.

RAILROAD NOTES

—These is a strike among Oeste de Minas railway employes who have not received their pay.

—The section of the Porto Alegre and Uruguaiana railway between S. Gabriel and São Sebastião (Rio Grande do Sul), will be formally inaugurated on the 8th inst.

—It is stated that the largest traffic on any one day on the Paulista railway was that on the 19th ult. Over the road between Jundiaba and Campinas were passing 34 trains carrying an unusually large quantity of freight, including 56,515 bags of coffee.

—The new electric underground railway in London cost £3,500,000 and took four years to construct. It is 6 miles long, has 13 stations, and the fare from Mansion House to Shepherd's Bush is 2d. It has one uniform class, and has been a success from its opening day, July 30. The old underground lines will now be changed to electric lines.

—The approximate weekly traffic returns of the Recife and São Francisco railway (77 1/2 miles), compared with the corresponding week of last year, are as follows:

Table with columns: Freight traffic, Passengers carried, Total receipts, and increase. Rows show data for 1900 and 1899.

—The estimated traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway for the week ending 22nd September were as follows, compared with the corresponding week of last year:

Table with columns: Receipts in currency, Decrease for week, Equivalent in gold, Increase in sterling for week, Total receipts since January 1, and Decrease since January 1. Rows show data for 1898 and 1899.

—Nearly two years ago—in October, 1898—the London and Brazilian Bank obtained judgment against the Sorocabana Railway in respect of arrears of drawings of the six per cent sterling first mortgage debentures, the drawn bonds commencing with 1894 not having been paid. The railway company appealed, and in September last the decision was reversed. The bank then appealed, and now we learn that a telegram has just been received from its Rio de Janeiro branch advising that the final decision in the suit has been given in its favour. Thus the company, it seems, would have acted more wisely if it had accepted the original judgment.—Financial News, Sept. 1.

—The tenders for supplying the Central railway with coal (120,000 tons) must be in before 30th November next. This year the tender may be for part American and part Cardiff coal, but a couple of tons of the American coal, recently mined, must be here at the beginning of November for trials and sample. The conditions as to quality and fineness, security deposits, etc., are similar to those of last year, but it is specified that payments shall be made at the rate of exchange of the day when the order of payment is dispatched by the minister of industry and entered in the accountant's department of the treasury, which will be detrimental to the interests of the contractors, who should be paid according to the rate of the day when discharge is completed. The guarantee deposit next year will be \$3,000,000. In our opinion American contractors will find it very difficult to comply with the conditions.

BUSINESS NOTES

—Prussia's coal production for the first half of this year was 49,630,982 tons, or 3,739,062 tons more than in the six months of last year. In France 124 coal mines produced 10,366,094 tons for the first half of 1900, an increase of 309,153 tons over last year, when prices were much lower.

—Twine and cordage are made by two factories in Rio de Janeiro, writes Herr Weber, the German consul there—the Fabrica Cordoalha and Prazao do Co. The first makes string and cordage up to 2 1/2 cm. diameter, using Italian oakum; it is able to produce 20,000 kilos, monthly. The machines are of British origin, and are driven by steam. The second factory works up ready-made yarn imported from Italy, which is twisted and finished in Rio. The steam-engines are also of British origin. The duty on raw yarn is 100 reis, on coloured 150 reis, and on string and twine, 1,200 milreiros (1,200 reis per kilo).—Textile Mercury, Sept. 8.

—The South American Journal of Sept. 8 says:—A correspondent writes us from Mondos, on Aug. 12, as follows:—“The state of Amazonas is now passing through a severe crisis, due entirely to the reckless expenditure of public funds by the late governor, Col. Rafter, who has now gone to Portugal to rest after his arduous labours in money getting. If, however, Col. Nery goes on as he has begun, matters will soon right themselves, and things will boom again. The late sudden rise in exchange has given several good houses here a shake, and the equally sudden fall has not tended to improve the temper of those who were hard hit by the rise. The conditions of trading here are so peculiar that a sudden and violent disturbance in exchange upsets all the calculations of the commercial community.”

—With reference to previous notices on the question of Portuguese labels on foreign goods imported into Brazil, a despatch dated 24th July has been received at the foreign office from her Majesty's chargé d'affaires at Rio de Janeiro, stating that, in consequence of the petition against the prohibition of Portuguese import labels, the tariff committee introduced into congress on the 17th July a project of law ordering that all foreign merchandise bearing labels or words (dizeres) wholly or partly in the Portuguese language, shall have printed across such labels or inscriptions, in capital letters of bright colour, the place of their manufacture (procedencia da sua fabricação). The final article of this measure revokes all provisions to the contrary. It is explained that objects used for purposes of advertisement, such as cards, placards, and posters, are to be considered with regard to custom classification as printed matter (obras impressas). The despatch states also that the postponement of the application of the regulation in order to give those interested time to comply therewith is being urged on the Brazilian government.—Textile Mercury, Sept. 8.—(It is worthy of consideration whether this requirement is legal and valid. A registered trademark can not be changed or modified without violating it. Will not the impression of place of origin across the face of such a trademark invalidate the registry and thus defeat the object of the proprietor is securing such registry?—Ed. News.)

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor

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RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 2nd, 1900.

THE latest sample of Deputy Serzedello's monumental genius in finance is to be found in an amendment to the budget presented a few days since by that gentleman to the chamber of deputies, which authorizes the government to farm out the consumption taxes so that a higher revenue may be obtained from them. In other words, the government will turn over the collection of certain taxes to the highest bidder in order to secure a slightly better result. As this is one of the most pernicious and immoral methods of collecting taxes that has ever been devised, it is well that Deputy Serzedello should have full credit for it. It was one of the principal causes of the French revolution and the popular atrocities which followed, and it is a fruitful source of the abuses and hardships which still exist in some European states. It is the most mercenary system ever devised for the collection of taxes, and none but weak and mercenary governments will employ it. It is designed to treat the taxpayer as a serf, from whom contributions are to be wrung at pleasure. It is always abused, and the victim is always compelled to pay more than the just tax. And it is an evasion of the responsibilities of the state, which is bound to protect rather than oppress. It is a misnomer to call a man a popular representative who can advocate such a system.

AFFAIRS OF THE BANCO DA REPUBLICA.

According to the tardy disclosures recently made by the government, it deposited in February on account current in the Banco da Republica the sum of 10,000,000\$ in treasury bills. This was done, according to the government's statement, for the purpose of assisting the bank. But, if we compare the bank's balance-sheet of Feb. 28 with that of Jan. 31, we find that in the month of February the government's balance on account current at the bank was reduced from 15,369,651\$942 to 1,595,818\$642, and its indebtedness to the bank for sundry accounts increased from 19,050,421\$164 to 19,388,101\$787. In other words there was a net increase of 14,111,513\$923 in the government's indebtedness to the bank on these two accounts. Consequently, if the government deposited, as it states, 10,000,000\$ in treasury bills, it drew from the bank 24,111,513\$923 in money. In these figures we see no evidence of the government's desire to assist the bank. On the contrary it seems to us to be evident that the government, needing money, deposited the treasury bills in order to obtain it, thus depriving the bank of available resources required for the latter's own use and for enab-

ling it to assist the business community. But this is not all. At the end of January the bank owed the government the following large sums:

Bonus account.....	80,000,000\$000
General debt (agreement of 1897).....	68,900,036\$325
Total.....	148,900,036\$325

These large sums, together with the Banco Hypothecario's debt to the government, amounting to 39,853,248\$182, were sacrificed in consideration of the bank's agreement to pay to the government 25,000,000\$ in cash and an equal sum in four notes of 6,250,000\$ each. In this transaction we can certainly see the government's desire to favor the bank (at the expense of the taxpayers); but we think that we see likewise the government's frantic desire to obtain ready money at any cost, although by doing so it continued to deprive the bank of available resources pressingly needed by the business community of Rio de Janeiro. At the same time exorbitant taxation was still further depleting the resources of that community.

As was to be expected under the circumstances, the bank seems to have experienced no little difficulty in honoring the obligation thus assumed. In default of cash it opened two accounts of 25,000,000\$ each to the government's credit. These accounts continued unchanged during the months of March, April, May and June. In the last of these months the government, as it states, placed at the bank's disposal the sum of £ 600,000 in gold. In the bank's balance-sheet of June 30 we find no trace of this transaction. There was no increase in the government's balance on account current, which on the contrary shows a decrease of 992,025\$885.

And yet we have no doubt that the sum of £ 600,000 in gold was furnished to the bank, just as the government states; for, as Councillor Lourenço de Albuquerque has pointed out, the government's statement serves to explain the rise in exchange in July. What, then, is the cause of the discrepancy? We can account for it only by supposing that, while the government furnished £ 600,000 in gold to the bank, it drew from that establishment an equivalent sum in currency and 992,025\$885 besides.

And this supposition is strongly supported by certain additional circumstances. For some months before suspending payments the bank had been actively engaged in realising on its assets. Of these in three classes alone it made from March 1 to August 31 the following large reductions:

Public funds.....	27,939,844\$991
Shares and debentures.....	9,266,178\$150
Guaranteed ac'ts current....	51,509,117\$633
Total.....	88,715,140\$774

Apparently, then, the bank, in order to supply the government with currency, disposed, doubtless at a considerable sacrifice, of assets on which it could most readily realise. But, fearing that he had thus dangerously weakened the establishment, the president of the bank seems to have endeavored to induce the government to come to his assistance with an issue of paper money. The government refused to accede to the bank's request, but agreed to furnish gold.

Having realised on this gold in July (probably at a considerable sacrifice in view of the rise in exchange) the bank was able to furnish still more currency to the government, thus reducing the redemption fund, into which the result of the transaction of February had been converted, from 50,000,000\$ to 37,984,437\$584. At the end of July the government's balance on account was reduced to 8,649,052\$850, a sum which is inferior to the amount of treasury bills deposited in February.

Thus the government's need of money apparently still continued and in August it reduced the balance to 7,196,962\$120. Adding to this sum that of 37,984,437\$584, balance of the redemption fund, we see that on Aug. 31 the bank

owed the government 45,181,339\$704, against 61,787,814\$642 on March 31. Consequently the bank, while unable to comply with the obligation, assumed in February, of making a cash payment of 25,000,000\$, had succeeded in making a considerable reduction in its debt. Apparently the government has since drawn from the bank 2,746,121\$204 more, for the bank's debt is said to be now reduced to 42,435,218\$500.

From the foregoing it appears that the government, while sacrificing the interests of taxpayers in endeavoring to favor the bank, has contributed powerfully to cause the bank's ruin. It has done this both directly and indirectly: directly by absorbing the bank's available resources and indirectly by depleting with exorbitant taxation the general resources of the country.

A thorough investigation of the affairs of the bank will, we are convinced, demonstrate that this conclusion is strictly correct. But the government apparently does not wish such an investigation. This is shown by the eagerness with which it hastened to obtain the exclusive control of the bank, overawing all opposition and forcing both shareholders and creditors to accept its terms without deigning to offer them for their guidance the slightest information in regard to the bank's real condition.

And yet there is no doubt that investigation is absolutely necessary and should have begun as soon as the bank suspended payments. The action that has been taken in this matter is such as to excite suspicion rather than inspire confidence. And both the rumors that circulate and the facts that come to light seem to indicate that the suspicion felt is not groundless. Here, for instance, is a circumstance that is certainly not reassuring:

On Aug. 31 the indebtedness of the bank, according to its balance-sheet, was as follows:

Deposits.....	99,449,768\$486
Debt to the government.....	45,181,339\$704
" agencies.....	1,881,725\$104
Unpaid dividends.....	610,676\$000
General accounts current.....	17,561,918\$847
Special.....	
for aid to industry.....	623,812\$640
Banco do Brazil notes.....	1,065,975\$000
Sundry accounts.....	29,798,625\$206
Total.....	196,173,840\$987

But it is now asserted that the bank owes only 107,755,511\$936, which is 88,418,329\$051 less than the amount shown in the balance-sheet. If the assertion is true, when and how was the reduction made in the bank's debt? Certainly not during the run, for the bank suspended payments almost immediately after the run commenced. Nor is it probable that the reduction was made in the short period that intervened between the last day of August and the beginning of the run. Has some one, then, been tampering with the affairs of the bank since the suspension of payments? This is a question which we are not in a position to answer and we have no desire to make accusations founded on insufficient evidence. But, if confidence is to be restored, it is absolutely necessary, as we have already said, that there shall be a prompt and thorough investigation of the bank's affairs, and in this investigation confidential and duly accredited representatives of the creditors and shareholders must be permitted to take part.

THE DECREASE IN REVENUE.

Last month, as was to be expected, there was a considerable decrease in the receipts of both the custom-house and the general revenue office of Rio de Janeiro. The receipts of the former were as follows:

September, 1899.....	5,467,092\$077
" 1900.....	4,779,535\$342
Decrease.....	687,557\$735

The receipts of the general revenue office were as follows:

September, 1899.....	1,721,273\$000
" 1900.....	1,559,925\$938
Decrease.....	161,347\$062

The aggregate decrease in the receipts of the two revenue stations was, consequently, 848,882\$297.

For the nine months ended on the 30th ult. the receipts of the two stations were as follows:

1899:		
Custom-house.....	54,747,039\$216	
General Revenue Office.....	17,217,694\$351	
Total.....	71,964,733\$567	
1900:		
Custom-house 39,839,536\$901		
Gen'l Rev. Office.....	20,075,979\$76	59,915,516\$665
Decrease.....	12,049,216\$902	

We regret to say that owing to the illness of the editor of this paper, we shall be compelled to reduce our size from twelve to ten pages. This can be done by cutting out much miscellaneous reading matter and reducing or leaving out our summary of telegrams. We regret the necessity for making such a change, but it can not be helped. We shall hope to see a return to twelve pages, and even more, at no distant day.

ONE of the most shameful impositions that has ever been brought to our notice, is that of levying a fine of 10,000\$ on a prominent foreign business house of this city for using vitiated stamps on five dispatches in the custom-house. The facts are as follows. The clerk in charge of the stamps kept them in a book made of blotting paper. The new gelatine stamps, which are both sticky and flimsy, stuck to the blotting paper, and when a stamp was wanted he was accustomed to moisten it so that it could be removed from the blotting paper. This took off the gloss and gave the stamp a slightly soiled appearance. The managers of the business knew nothing of this, and probably would have thought nothing of it even if they had, as the stamps were genuine and had never been used. As the person reporting an infraction of the law gets one half the fine, a custom-house official promptly denounced the firm for using "washed stamps." When a protest was made and the case was explained to him, he insisted that the stamps were vitiated. They were then sent to the mint, where a so-called expert confirmed the assertion, and decided that an infraction of the law had occurred. And this, notwithstanding the fact that the stamps will not bear washing, and that no signs of a previous cancellation can be found on them. To assert that a moistened unused stamp is vitiated because some monstrous imposition, which we hope will be resisted to the bitter end. The merchants of this city should combine to resist these shameful assaults upon their property and reputation, and the courts should lose no time in checking these outrageous abuses of administrative authority.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The state of Rio Grande do Sul is offering surveyed lands to the Ceará refugees.

—The German minister, Count d'Arco Valley, again visited S. Paulo the past week, returning on the 29th ult.

—Senator Justo Chermont of Pará has recently had extremely cordial receptions at Pernambuco and Maranhão.

—At Santos on the 24th ult. Affonso Porelat de Assis, accused of having forged three promissory notes of the nominal value of 88,000\$, was tried and acquitted.

—There was a beautiful municipal election at Porto Alegre on the 28th, when the entire vote was given to the republican candidates. It is something like a presidential election in Mexico.

—The commission charged with obtaining funds for the erection of a monument to Carlos Gomes in the city of Campinas, his birthplace, reports having 40,500\$ in the bank in cash, and 10,000\$ to receive from subscribers.

—There is said to be a rupture in the dominant party in Pará. At the next gubernatorial election Deputy Augusto Montenegro, it is stated, will be the candidate of the official wing of the party and Senator Justo Chermont that of the unofficial wing.

—On the 27th ult. eight police soldiers of the detachment located at Jundiáhy, S. Paulo, fell upon a poor old black man in the street and gave him a savage beating and then carried him to jail. These brutalities ought to be stopped. Eight policemen could certainly take one old man to prison without beating him!

—The good people of São Paulo are said to be very much disturbed because sanitary passports have been abolished for passengers from Rio. We doubt it. The sanitary employés whose occupation is endangered, may be alarmed, but the people do not give the matter a second thought. Had they been so easily alarmed, something would have been said about the case which existed in that city about ten days ago.

A fine of 600\$ has been levied on the Empreza de Mudanças for signing a duplicate receipt without a stamp.

One of our local exchanges stated last week that no reply had as yet been returned to the proposal of the American minister in regard to a commercial treaty between Brazil and the United States.

On Wednesday the Banco Mercantil de Santos suspended cash payments. Of course this failure forms a part of the general collapse, due to causes that have been at work for a long time and whose effects have been aggravated by the present government's policy of draining the country of all its available resources.

There is no doubt that the intensity of the present crisis has been partly caused by the intolerance and acrimonious language of the government and its satellites. In the chamber of deputies on last Tuesday, for instance, Deputy Serzedello accused an opposition deputy of employing his talent in the "satanic work of destruction."

On Saturday last Minister Martinho visited the Banco da Republica where he made a minute examination of his new acquisition and gave instructions as to the bases on which future transactions should be effected.

We have already alluded to the shameful misgovernment which oppresses this city. There is in reality no words too strong to condemn the incompetence, corruption and rascality which characterize it.

In view of their inability to make collections several banks at Parã have temporarily suspended payments. The directors of the Banco da Republica announced on the 25th that in the emission of appliers to creditors, fractions less than 100\$ will be paid in cash.

Very naturally the minister of finance has suspended the burning of currency. Perhaps he is beginning to understand what it means to burn income and leave accounts unpaid.

In these hard times, when creditors are forced to accept 3% bonds in lieu of money, how is it that Jacobins can afford to spend large sums in giving big dinners in honor of Serzedellos?

The minister of finance submitted the statutes of the new Belgian Bank to the President for approval on the 25th ult. The bank will deal exclusively in loans on mortgage, is authorized to operate for ten years, and is represented here by Messrs. Haupt, Biehn & Co. Its head office is in Antwerp.

Some one has taken advantage of the credulity of an unsophisticated editor of the Jornal do Commercio to circulate through the columns of that journal a wonderful sensational story of thieves who persuade depositors to withdraw their money from the government savings bank and then rob them.

Telegrams from Rio Grande do Sul say that, according to the governor's message to the state legislature, ordinary expenditure amounted last year to 9,111,573,792 and extraordinary expenditure to 2,418,445,823, making a total of 11,530,019,615, and that the revenue of the state was 11,530,019,615.

COMMERCIAL.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Rio de Janeiro, October 2nd, 1900. Par value of the Brazilian milreis (1000), gold, do of the Brazilian milreis (1000) in U. S. coin at \$4.85, 65 per £.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Bank rate of exchange, official, on London 10-day, Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (gold), Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (paper), Present value of the Brazilian mil reis in U. S. coin at \$4.80 per £.

EXCHANGE.

Sept. 24.—Today's market was stagnant, without any movement.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Official quotations on London were: Bank bills, opening 10-10 1/32, closing 10-10 1/32, Private bills, opening 10 1/8, closing 10 1/8.

Official value of the milreis 370 reis gold. Sept. 25.—The market remained unchanged and weak, with some business declared.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Official quotations on London were: Bank bills, opening 10-10 1/32, closing 10-10 1/32, Private bills, opening 10 1/16, closing 10-10 1/16.

Official value of the milreis 368-370 reis gold. Sept. 26.—No alteration in the tendency of the market, and no business reported.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Official quotations on London were as follows: Bank bills, opening 10-10 1/32, closing 10, Private bills, opening 10 1/16, closing 10 1/16.

Official value of the milreis 370 reis gold. Sept. 27.—The market continued in its lethargy, with very little business.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Official quotations on London were: Bank bills, opening 10, closing 10 1/32, Private bills, opening no quotations, closing 10 1/16.

Official value of the milreis 370 reis gold. Sept. 28.—Due to liquidations and reports, today's market showed more animation than lately.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Official quotations on London were: Bank bills, opening 10, closing 9 3/32, Private bills, opening no quotations, closing 10 1/16.

Official value of the milreis 370 reis gold. Sept. 29.—The continuation of liquidations and reports impressed a little movement upon the market, otherwise dull.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes The official quotations on London were: Bank bills, opening 9 3/32-10, closing 10, Private bills, opening 10 1/32, closing 10 1/32.

Official value of the milreis 368-370 reis gold.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 2nd October, 1900.

Exports.

Coffee.—Considering the situation there was a fair amount of business effected, the reported sales being 45,000 bags against 40,000 in the preceding week. Naturally the heavy receipts and the necessities of the trade compel sales, even at receding prices.

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

Table with 3 columns: Date, Rio N. 7 Reported sales, Santos, Good Average. Includes Sept. 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29.

The shipments since our last report have been: 24,056 bags for the United States, 13,825 " " Europe, 14,550 " " Cape of Good Hope, 1,020 " " River Plate, etc., 16,977 " " Coastwise.

The following ships sailed with coffee last week:

Table with 3 columns: Date, Ship Name, Destination. Includes United States: Sept. 25 New York Br. str. Herschel, Europe: Sept. 24 Genoa It. str. Minas, Naples, Marseilles, Philipeville, Oran Fr. str. Chili, Algiers, Hamburg Germ. str. Baparia, Genoa It. str. Duca di Galliera, Smyrna, Constantinople, Odessa, Samsoun, Naples.

Cape: Sept. 25 Port Elisabeth Dan. bg. A. & Mathias. Elsewhere: Sept. 25 River Plate Fr. str. Brazil, Valparaiso Br. str. Orania, Talcahuano do, Punta Arenas do, River Plate do.

Coastwise: Sept. 24 Northern ports str. Pernambuco, Southern ports str. Mayrink, Northern ports str. Espirito Santo.

The receipts for the past week were 79,528 bags against 82,464 for the previous week and 96,327 for the week before.

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

Table with 3 columns: No., Sept. 29, Sept. 22. Includes No. 6, 7, 8, 9.

The stock was estimated this morning at 254,600 bags according to the Jornal do Commercio, and 214,150 bags according to one of our prominent brokers. The Santos stock is reported at 1,003,190 bags.

Daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro

Large table with multiple columns: Receipts, Shipments, U. States, Europe, Cape, River Plate, etc., Total, etc. Includes dates from Sept. 23 to Sept. 29.

Imports.

Flour.—The receipts during the past week were 14,500 bags ex Sud from the River Plate, 7,340 barrels ex Amy from Baltimore, 4,500 barrels ex Buffon from New York, and 1,000 bags ex Orania from Liverpool. Dealers remain out of the market in view of the large receipts, and prices suffered an abatement of 1,000 but local mills continue with the same price, as shown below:

Table with 2 columns: Location and Price. Includes Trieste, Richmond st., Baltimore 1st, Western and interior, River Plate, Local Mills.

Codfish.—The last arrivals were from New York, 683 tubs by the Buffon, and from Hamburg, 105 cases by the Troja, and 605 by the Buenos Aires. Brokers prices are 44,000 per tub of Gaspe, 38,000 per tub of Halifax, and 59,000 for Norwegian cigs.

Lard.—The Buffon brought 4,530 kegs from New York, and Amy 350 from Baltimore. Prices remain unchanged.

Pork.—No receipts and no changes in prices. Rice.—Last weeks arrivals were 60,702 bags ex Wanda from Raingoon, 200 ex Hogarth from Liverpool, and 300 ex Buenos Aires from Hamburg. We quote at 105,500 per bag of 60 kilos wholesale.

White Pine.—The Buffon brought 100 pieces from New York. Quotations are nominal.

Pitch Pine.—Receipts nil. Market nominal. Spruce Pine.—Receipts nil. Market nominal.

Swedish Pine.—None in the market.

Kerosene.—The receipts were 13,010 cases by the Buffon from New York. Prices are nominal.

Rosin.—The Amy brought 250 barrels from Baltimore, and the Buffon 270 from New York. Quotations are unchanged.

Turpentine.—No arrivals. Prices unchanged. Cement.—The arrivals were 2,400 barrels from Hamburg ex Buenos Aires and 1,773 from New York ex Hogarth. Quotations continue unchanged.

Indian Corn.—The Sud brought 4,000 bags from the River Plate. Brokers quote from 105,200 to 105,500 per bag of 62 kilos.

Brass.—Receipts nil. The price continues at 4800 per bag of 40 kilos.

Hay.—The Moses B. Tower arrived with a cargo of 6,583 bales to order. We continue to quote from 150 to 160 reis per kilo wholesale.

Coal.—The following vessels arrived with coal: From New York ex Finshay, Cardiff ex York, Hull ex Falls of Affon, Parahyba ex Troja, Manchester ex Hogarth.

Rum.—Receipts continue regular. The last quotations were the following: Pernambuco and Maciel, Bahia and Aracaju, Campos, Angra and Paraty, Parahyba, Alcobbi de 36 to 38 deg., ditto.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

SEPTEMBER. 29. BALTIMORE.—Amst. bk. Amy; 665 tons; Vaughan; 50 ds; sundries to Levering & Co. SWANSEA.—Br. sp. Caigmore; 1,827 tons; Montgomery; 80 ds; coal to Brazilian Coal Co. SEPT 30. ROSARIO DE SANTA FE.—Arg. bk. Moses B. Tower; 599 tons; Lima; 26 ds; hay to order.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

SEPTEMBER. 28. PORT-ELISABETH.—Dan. bg. Anna & Mathias; 247 tons; Eriksen; coffee. NEW-CASTLE.—Germ. sp. Vasco da Gama; 1475 tons; Holdt; ballast. SEPT 26. NEW-ORLEANS.—Port. bk. Nova Lid; 444 tons; Caldeira; ballast. SEPT 27. PENSACOLA.—Il. bk. Madonna dell'Orto; 585 tons; Gambino; ballast. LOUQUE.—Germ. bk. Hanna Hoy; 1,324 tons; Siemens; ballast.

FREIGHTS.

NEW YORK.—50 cents and 5% primage per bag of coffee. NEW ORLEANS.—35 shillings and 5% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos. LIVERPOOL.—37 shillings, 6 d. and 5% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos. GENOA.—40 francs and 10% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos. BORDEAUX.—40 francs and 10% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos. HAVRE.—33 francs and 10% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos. TRIFESTE.—45 shillings and 5% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos. FUMIE.—45 shillings and 5% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos. LONDON.—30 shillings and 5% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos. SOUTHAMPTON.—50 shillings and 2 1/2% primage per P. ELIZABETH. PORT NATAL.—57 shillings, 6 d. and 2 1/2% primage per ton. DELAGOA BAY.—MORSE BAY. MONTVIDEO.—3800 per bag of 60 kilos, and 6000 B. AIRS. per barrel of 75 kilos.

ENGAGEMENTS.

GENOA.—Il. str. Piemonte. 1,875 bags of coffee MARSEILLES.—Il. str. Re Umberto. 4,000 do do CAPE OF G. HOPE.—Br. str. Magdalena. 1,875 do do CAPE OF G. HOPE.—Br. str. Nile. 700 do do RIVER PLATE.—Br. str. Nile. 2,030 do do NEW ORLEANS.—Br. str. Glendon. 10,000 do do

Vessels Afloat & Chartered for Rio

Table listing vessels with columns for name, origin, and date. Includes entries like Brunswick, Angra, Baltimore, Bristol, Charles Dickens, etc.

Arrivals of foreign steamers.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, FROM, CONSIGNED TO. Lists arrivals for Sept. 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29.

Departures of foreign steamers.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, TO, CARGO. Lists departures for Sept. 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29.

*Calling at intermediate ports.

Foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, September 30th, 1900.

Table with columns: NAME, TONS, ARRIVED, FROM, CONSIGNEES. Lists various foreign vessels and their details.

STOCKS AND SHARES

Sales of Stocks and Shares.

Table showing stock and share sales for September 24 and 25. Includes entries for Apolices, Republica, and various debentures.

Banks.

Table listing bank transactions for Sept. 26, including Apolices and Republica.

Banks.

Table listing bank transactions for Sept. 27, including Apolices and Republica.

Railways.

Table listing railway transactions for Sept. 27, including Loterias Nacionaes.

Miscellaneous.

Table listing miscellaneous transactions for Sept. 27, including Apolices and various debentures.

Banks.

Table listing bank transactions for Sept. 28, including Apolices and Republica.

Banks.

Table listing bank transactions for Sept. 29, including Apolices and Republica.

Banks.

Table listing bank transactions for Sept. 30, including Republica and various debentures.

Banks.

Table listing bank transactions for Sept. 31, including Republica and various debentures.

Banks.

Table listing bank transactions for Sept. 31, including Apolices and Republica.

Banks.

Table listing bank transactions for Sept. 31, including Apolices and Republica.

Banks.

Table listing bank transactions for Sept. 31, including Apolices and Republica.

Banks.

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Banks.

Table listing bank transactions for Sept. 31, including Apolices and Republica.

SATURDAY'S QUOTATIONS—S. PAULO.

Table showing Saturday's quotations in S. Paulo, listing various banks and their values.

PERNAMBUCO.

From the September Freight Report and Shipping List of Mr. Arthur B. Dallas, we extract the following notes:

SUGAR.—During the whole of last month light rains were frequent but the total rainfall only amounted to 1 1/2 inches, as against 16 inches in the preceding year...

COTTON.—The past crop was the largest since 1897/98. It is almost a complete failure, and the entire yield is almost a complete failure...

Cereals.—I confirm my last remarks and in a short while we may count on an abundant harvest.

Table showing Rio and Santos prices for various goods like COTTON, SUGAR, etc.

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FREIGHTS.—There has been lately more demand for tonnage, especially for Liverpool; and all the "Harbour Liners" to arrive up to end of October, are full ships hence and from the out ports...

Table showing freight rates for various destinations like Liverpool, London, etc.

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FURNITURE REMOVERS AND CARRIERS.

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Stocks and Bonds and Joint Stock Companies --- October 1st.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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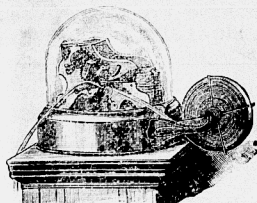
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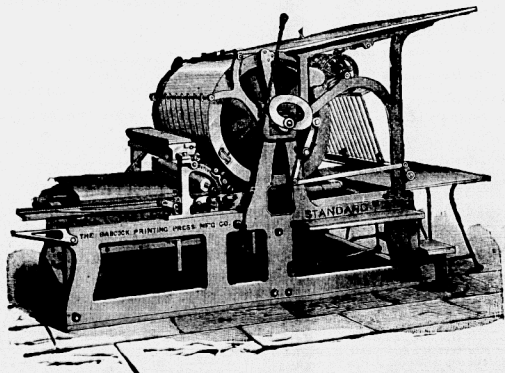
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1900

Date	Steamer	Destinations
1900		
Oct. 3	Magdalena	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Cherbourg and Southampton.
" 15	Thames	Montevideo and Buenos Aires.
" 17	Nile	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Cherbourg and Southampton.
" 20	Clyde	Montevideo and Buenos Aires.
" 31	Thames	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Cherbourg and Southampton.

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