





Banks.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

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

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO
10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARA,
PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO
CAMPINAS, RIO GRANDE DO SUL,
PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO,
BUENOS AYRES, ROSARIO DE SANTA FE, AND
NEW YORK.

Also on:

Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., LONDON.
Messrs. Mallet Freres & Co., LONDON.
Messrs. Schroder & Co., J. H. Schroter & Co., nachf. PARIS.
Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co., HAMBURG.
Messrs. Granet Brown & Co., GENOVA.

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

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

Capital . . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO. (Caixa 108.)

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

Draws on:

Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin
Germany... Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg
M. A. von Rothschild, Sohne, Frankfurt a M
N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London
London... Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft
Manchester and Liverpool, District Banking Company Limited, London
Union Bank of London, Limited, London
Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London.
France... Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches
Heine & Co., Paris. Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Paris.
Lazard Freres & Co., Paris. De Neulize & Co., Paris.
Portugal... Banco Lisboa & Açores and correspondents and any other countries.
Opens accounts current.
Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.
Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks shares, etc., and transacts every description of banking business.

Petersen-Theil, Directors.

THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATH BANK, LIMITED.

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.
PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:
No. 21, Rua da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 17th October, 1891.

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

BRANCHES:

Paris, 16, rue Halévy, Pararambo, Pará, Santos,
S. Paulo, Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Rosario,
Mendoza and Paysandú.

DRAWN ON:-

London and County Banking Co., Ltd.-LONDON.
Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.-PARIS.
Banco de Portugal and agencies.-PORTUGAL.
And on all the chief cities of Europe.

Also on:

Farmers Loan and Trust Company.-NEW YORK
First National Bank of Chicago.-CHICAGO.

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORCATE ST.
London E. C.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000
Idem paid up..... " 800,000
Reserve fund..... " 840,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1º de Março

Branches at:

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

Agencies at Pernambuco, Ceará, Maranhão and
Rio Grande do Sul.

Draws on its Head Office in London:

The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited, LONDON.
Messrs. Heine & Co., PARIS.

Messrs. J. Berenberg Gossler & Co., HAMBURG.
and correspondents in Germany.

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

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

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

BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU BRESIL.

Established in Paris on the 23rd October 1856 by the Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris and the Société Générale pour favoriser le développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

AUTHORIZED BY

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

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

HEAD OFFICE:

9, RUE LAFFITTE, Paris.

Branch Office in Rio de Janeiro:

78, Rua da Quitanda

P. O. B. 58.

Branches at S Paulo and Santos.

Draws on:

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

Union Bank of London, Limited, London
London Joint Stock Bank, Limited, London
Parr's Bank, Limited, London
Lazard Freres & Co., Paris.
J. Henry Schroeder & Co., London
Kleinwort sons & Co., London
A. Kuller & Sons, London

Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Deutsche Bank, Berlin, and branches
Dresdener Bank, Dresden, and branches
Schroeder Gebrüder & Co. Hamburg.
Conrad Heinrich Donner, Hamburg.
Norddeutsche Bank, Hamburg.
L. Behrens & Sohne, Hamburg.
Correspondents in all chief-cities.

J. M. Fernandes Guimarães & Co. and their correspondents.
Banco Commercial de Lisboa, Lisbon.
Banco Commerciale Italiana, Genova
Milan, Turin.

AND ANY OTHER COUNTRY

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

C. Blum, Manager.

DAIRY MACHINERY

Alfa-Laval Separators

Agents:-HOPKINS, CAUSER & HOPKINS

75, RUA THEOPHILO OTTONI, 75

RIO DE JANEIRO

BANCO DA REPUBLICA DO BRAZIL.

Realized Capital. Rs. 101.246:400\$000

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

Reserve Fund . . . Rs. 17.480:078\$736

Profits in suspense . . . Rs. 11.156:739\$835

on 31st May 1900.

OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

9, Rua da Alfandega.

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

Draws on:

Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons. London & County Banking Co. Ltd. Messrs. Baring-Brothers & Co. Ld. LONDON.

Messrs. Hottinguer & Co. Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris. PARIS.

Commerz und Diskonto Bank in Hamburg. HAMBURG.

Banco de Portugal LISBON.

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

PAYSANDU CRICKET CLUB.

We are able to publish a list of matches played and the batting and bowling averages of this club during the 1900 season just closed.

There have not been quite as many purely club matches played as was the case in 1899, owing to fixtures having clashed once or twice with those of the other club, and to one or two matches falling through at the end of the season due to the slackening off of members' energy.

The match against Morro Velho could not take place on account of the existence of bubonic plague in this city.

Individual cricket has certainly been of a better class than in previous years and scoring all through has been higher. The club has only lost one match, being that against the Fleet on the 14th October, when a team quite strong enough to win, unaccountably fell to pieces.

N. W. Jackson has certainly been a tower of strength to the club, being credited with the highest average score of 83.5 and having taken the largest number of wickets with an average of only 11.02. To him goes the cricket bat which has been very kindly offered to the club by Mr. H. W. Stacey, for the member who came out with the best average.

Table with columns: Dates, Matches, RESULT OF MATCHES, Won by. Rows include matches from April to October 1900.

Table with columns: Player, Balls bowled, Runs, Wickets, Maiden overs, Wides, No-Balls, Average. Lists bowling averages for various players.

SANTOS ATHLETIC CLUB.

The annual general meeting of this club was held on Sunday, November 25th, at the Pavilion, José Menino ground.

The accounts for the past year were duly presented and passed.

The highly satisfactory state of the club's finances is a matter for congratulation to all concerned, the balance in hand being Rs. 1,735,830, and this after paying Rs. 4,794,870 out of the years' receipts, for four new tennis courts. Thanks to the generosity of several shareholders in donating their shares to the club, capital account shows a reduction of Rs. 5,800,000 during the year.

The President, Mr. Hugo, in the course of his remarks, observed that great credit was due to Mr. H. Stenhouse and Mr. W. Huggins for the excellent manner the tennis court and practice pitches had been made under their supervision. At his suggestion a cordial vote of thanks was passed to these gentlemen.

The election of officers for the coming year was attended with the following results:

President, - H. Stenhouse.
Treasurer, - A. Sell.
Secretary, - F. C. Harwood.
Committee, - F. Tracey, A. A. Barham, A. Keelman, H. Hugo, H. P. Smith and F. J. Colbourne.

The proceedings then closed with a vote of thanks to the Chairman and outgoing Committee.

C. Hargreaves heads the list of bowling averages with 18 wickets costing 4.8 runs a piece, but the figures show that the brunt of the bowling work has been done by N. W. Jackson, W. Slater, and R. H. Robinson, who have taken 51, 34, and 35 wickets at an average cost of 11.2, 12.4, and 8.5 runs respectively.

In the list of averages only names of players are given who have had 5 or more innings. As well as those players there are 20 others, who have taken part in different matches during the season.

Mr. William Maule has been most kind in regularly assisting the club as umpire, and we are sure the executive must feel very grateful to him.

The pleasures of the season have been greatly enhanced by the ladies who have kindly supplied and helped to serve tea on the ground during the matches.

The annual general meeting of the club will take place, as per rules, during the month of January, and due notice will be given to members.

We understand that neither president, hon. secretary, nor hon. treasurer will be able to stand for re-election, so members should begin to think who can be found to fill these vacancies.

Table with columns: Player, Innings, Times not out, Highest score, Total runs, Average. Lists batting averages for various players.

\* signifies innings declared closed.

**MR. MCKINLEY'S VICTORY.**

Mr. McKinley's victory is even more decisive than his most ardent supporter expected. His majority in the electoral college is actually larger than four years ago. Then the struggle between himself and Mr. Bryan convulsed the whole nation. It centred upon itself the attention of Europe, and it seriously alarmed all thoughtful Americans. The more far-seeing democrats separated themselves from their old party, and gave their votes to Mr. McKinley, while the republicans worked for him with unflagging zeal. Those who were in the United States at the time, and witnessed the anxiety and suspense that were felt, were persuaded that the whole opinion in favor of sound money was then evoked. Yet it turns out now that in the electoral college Mr. McKinley has a larger majority than he had four years ago. We cannot doubt that this is mainly due to the fear of silver. That there is a very strong opposition to Mr. McKinley's policy regarding the territories taken from Spain is beyond question. It is also certain that the sound money democrats were greatly elated by the protectionist bill that was introduced into Congress immediately after Mr. McKinley took office. And there is also much dread of the entanglements into which the United States may be drawn by its expansion across sea. Naturally, therefore, the democrats tried hard to make imperialism the issue of the election. But it was impossible to make the property classes forget the danger that must follow the election of Mr. Bryan. Whether or not he would be able to give much effect to his silver views, it was, at all events, likely that a man so sincere as he should attempt to give them effect if and when he got into power. Therefore, strong as among large classes is the dislike of the new imperialism, of exaggerated protection, and of similar things, the property classes felt that after all, the main thing was to safeguard the prosperity of the United States, and put a stop to a movement which threatened to destroy its credit. There has, therefore, not been that general return to their party of the sound-money democrats which a little while ago was so confidently asserted. And the republicans who denounced the President's foreign policy yet stopped short of going to the polls to record their votes against him. The final result will strengthen very greatly the prestige of the United States abroad. — *The Statist*, London, Nov. 10.

**SMALWYTT'S TIANKFULNESS.**

A friend sends us the following clipping from the *Daily Mail* to show that Smalwyt may be thankful, also, for the fact that his khaki-colored, bare-necked old hen is not a resident of the Isle of Man. Smalwyt says that he fully appreciates the fact and is grateful for the narrow escape which he has had. He is now anxiously looking for a place where a respectable and industrious hen may lay her eggs in peace and proclaim the events in happy cackles, without fear of any Manx polecat or a Brazilian stamp-sticker. The clipping is, as below:

**MUZZLING ORDER FOR FOWLS.**

The Port Erin commissioners, Isle of Man, have begun a crusade against fowls. They have sent out the following notice:—

Office of the Port Erin Commissioners, Port Erin, August 14, 1900.

Dear Sir or Madam,—Complaints having been made to the local government board in reference to keeping domestic fowls in Port Erin, and especially of the nuisance and annoyance caused by the wandering of fowls in the street, and the crowing of fowls in the night and early morning; and by the direction of the commissioners I hereby give you notice and require you to keep your fowls from wandering in the streets, and to at once destroy all male birds in your possession; otherwise legal proceedings will be at once taken against you.—Yours truly,  
THOMAS E. MOORE, Clerk.

MANY ladies insist that cats and dogs are the cause of the presence of fleas (*pulex irritans*) in the bedrooms, but enthusiastic lovers of animals deny it. The fact of the matter is (says a writer in the *Chemist and Druggist*) that dog and cat fleas are special to their own species and do not intentionally leave their hosts, or if they do, it is only a wandering fancy which they soon regret, as they do not find the skin of the human subject to their liking, and merely remain upon the *gens homo* for warmth, until a favourable opportunity is afforded to return to their natural habitat. One's fair customers may be assured that dog and cat fleas do not make a home in the blankets and multiply.

**TO LET.**

A large chaceira in S. Domingos, extending from Rua Boa Viagem to the water front, with accommodations for a large family, or a boarding-house. Arrangements for taking over furniture of present occupants can be made, if desired.  
For particulars apply at No. 12, Rua da Boa Viagem.

**Hotels.**

**RESTAURANT "CAMPI"**

RUA DA ALFANDEGA N. 7

This house is particularly renowned for its splendid breakfasts and lunches. The attendance is excellent and the cooking cannot be beaten by any Restaurant in Rio de Janeiro. The Proprietors exercise every care to please their Customers.

Rio de Janeiro, 15th May, 1900.  
C. CAMPI & Co.

**Hotel dos Estrangeiros**

PRAÇA JOSE D'ALENCAR No. 1

(Cattete)

Telephone No. 493

This hotel, which has been completely restored, is situated in the best part of the city, receiving air and light from all four sides, close to the cleanest beach of the city, surrounded by a large garden; has large comfortable rooms newly and well furnished, good shower and warm baths, disinfectants in the water-closets, drinking water filtered by the Pasteur system, good table-service, and is, therefore, to be considered the first hotel of this capital.  
Possesses also a sumptuous saloon and splendid table-service for banquets.  
Its restaurant and service cannot be excelled.

**FREITAS HOTEL**  
120, Rua do Riachuelo

Mr. J. P. FREITAS, proprietor of the old and well known FREITAS HOTEL, desires to advise his friends and former customers that he has reopened that hotel at No. 120 RUA DO RIACHUELO in a large and most attractive edifice acquired for this special purpose.

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

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

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

**CARSON'S HOTEL**  
158, Rua do Cattete,  
RIO DE JANEIRO.

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

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

Carlos Ribolzi,  
PROPRIETOR.

**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 trade.

(Cash invariably in advance)

Subscription: 40\$00 per annum for Brazil;

22\$00 per six months

50\$00 or £22 abroad or the equivalent in currency. All subscriptions should run with the calendar year terminate on June 30th and December 31st.

Subscriptions and advertisements will be received by Messrs. Frayer, Smith, White & Scamman, Attorneys,

141, Broadway, NEW YORK

Messrs. Street & Co.,

30 Cornhill, LONDON

• Frost & Co.,

81, Queen Victoria Street

and by Messrs. A. R. Dunlop & Co., São Paulo. Notices of marriages, births and deaths 25\$00 each SINGLE COPIES: 800 réis; for sale at the office of publication, at the English Book Store, No. 36 Rua do Ouvidor, and at the Casa Americana in São Paulo.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—

79, Rua do Cete de Setembro.

POSTOFFICE ADDRESS:— Caixa 258.

RIO DE JANEIRO, December 4th, 1900.

It is difficult to understand how any mistake can be made in regard to the Elias Fausto project, as the measure for repressing speculation and suppressing the foreign banks is now called. In the first place, it can not be denied that it is a government measure. It was not only introduced by the budget commission of the chamber of deputies, whose members are wholly subservient to the wishes of the President and his cabinet, but it was actually in the hands of the minister of finance before the collapse of the Banco da Republica, and some of its features were suggested in the letter of 30th August addressed to the minister of finance by the directors of the Brasilianische Bank fur Deutschland. The minister, therefore, had the project under consideration, and its presentation by the budget commission warrants the assumption that the scheme had his approval. The silence of the government since the project was presented in the chamber, when a word would be sufficient to have it put aside, is another strong indication as to its origin and backing. It has transpired, however, that influential opinion in London is strongly opposed to the measure, and the government must therefore dissimulate. On the 24th ult. the project came up for discussion in the chamber in first reading, but no one cared to speak on it, and the discussion was closed. On Friday last a vote was taken and it was passed almost unanimously in second reading. We do not believe that this was done in defiance of the criticisms of the London press, for that would be foolhardy in the extreme. For reasons of his own the minister of finance wants the bill passed to third reading, but whether as bluff, or for amendments, we shall probably know later on. But it is a dangerous game for Brazil as well as for the foreign banks. A government may do many things by virtue of its sovereign power, which it has no legal and moral right to do, but it is generally very bad policy to exercise that power. Privileges have been granted to these foreign banks to transact business in this country, and while congress may enact laws for the regulation of banks and for restricting speculations on their part, it can not legally impose restrictions and regulations upon them which deprive them of the legal exercise of banking privileges. To charter a bank, and then later on to say that it shall not sell and buy bills of exchange, nor receive deposits, nor effect discounts, is equivalent to a rescission of that charter. We do not defend speculation in exchange, nor the facilities afforded it by the banks, but the remedy is not to be found in such an assault on the foreign banks, nor in any other partial and temporary measure. The foreign banks are not

the speculators; they have merely afforded facilities to the speculators, a great majority of whom are Brazilians. Native banks have speculated in exchange, and there are scores of men on the street who live upon it. During the past year we have repeatedly heard of merchants who went in for speculating just to gain enough to meet the expenses of their stagnant shops and warehouses. Very well, then; let us go back to the cause of the evil, and not try merely to punish one of its instruments. If the minister wants to stop exchange speculation, let him enter into an accord with merchants and bankers for a change in system. Let us have exchange and currency depreciation separated, and let the latter be regulated by the price of gold as at Buenos Aires, and in New York. Speculation will not be suppressed, of course, but it will do much less harm than under the confusing system now followed. The government could provide that banks shall not speculate in gold, as the Argentine government has done, which will be fair treatment to all. But to say that foreign banks can not receive deposits while dealing in exchange, when the Banco da Republica is permitted to do so, is not fair treatment, nor is it sound policy.

Next year we shall need to make a propaganda to induce American coal producers to bid for the Central railway supply, instead of seeking to induce the government to use American coal. Or, would it not be better policy to let commerce look after itself?

We should like to call the attention of the health authorities once more to the opinion of many of the highest medical authorities in regard to the risks of infection from bubonic pest. If their researches are worth anything, then nine-tenths of the restrictive measures enforced are absolutely valueless. It is asserted that the morbid agent is to be found in the sputum, the pus from bubos during the first days of suppuration, in the blood, and in the dejections. It is not transmitted from person to person, except by means of the three excretive substances mentioned. The bacillus is not found on the skin, nor is it transmitted by the breath. Clothing, furniture, papers and letters, food, etc., are therefore not likely to convey infection unless actually conveying the excretive substances mentioned. Rats and the fleas which pervade them are known to convey the plague, the rats because of their susceptibility to the disease, and the fleas, in drawing blood from the rats, absorb the morbid bacilli and then pass them on to others by the same medium. The disease is introduced into the circulation through the wounds made by the fleas. Quarantines and disinfections are therefore very generally as worthless as they are vexatious. The disease is to be overcome by quarantining the patient and preventing the contagion passing to rats and fleas, which means cleanliness rather than fumigations and disinfections.

This project now under discussion in congress for a revision of the municipal government of this capital, involves many interesting questions affecting the rights and privileges of its citizens, but so far as we can see they will be settled without much discussion. It so happens that the scheme invented for the government of this capital has proved to be a disastrous failure. We have had a government composed of a legislature elected by the people and by an executive chosen by the federal President. The legislature was partially shorn of discretionary power, and the latter was responsible only to the federal executive. The municipal council had no control over the expenses except to vote the estimates presented by the prefect, while it might pass resolutions and assume pledges which would involve the city to a serious extent. A part of the public services of the city are under federal control, and a part under municipal control. Such a system could not help being unworkable and a revision is urgently needed, but will congress give us anything better? Will the proposed restrictions on municipal autonomy give any better results than those which have so signally failed? It is a very difficult problem to solve. Many failures have been experienced elsewhere, and we are inclined to believe that many a failure is before us here. The secret of good municipal government is to divest it of all political control, to secure for it a purely business administration and to limit its functions and powers—and this is more difficult than is apparent at first sight. Naturally the property-owners and business interests of the city should be charged with its government, and its expenditures should be kept within its income. But how is this to be done?

A LONDON telegram of the 27th says that *The Times* had received a telegram from Berné to the effect that the decision in the boundary dispute between Brazil and France would be in favor of the latter. A telegram direct from Berné of the same date says that the Swiss foreign office had advised the Brazilian and French representatives that the decision of

**ABSOLUTELY FLAWLESS**

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**TROPICAL DUNLOP TYRES**

"I send you by parcels post a Dunlop Tyre which has had a record experience, having been in daily use on the back wheel of my bicycle since 1896, and done fully 15,000 "tropical" miles. The front tyre, like Charley's Aunt, is still running and absolutely flawless, although fitted at the same time as the one now sent to you. I think this fact speaks volumes for the durability of your tyres."

MR. F. M. STAPLES,

Colombo, Ceylon.



Trade-mark.

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

Correspondence invited with,

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRES CO., LTD.,

Alma Street, Coventry, England.

the arbitrator would be communicated to them on December 1st at 11 a. m. At the same time it was denied that the decision is favorable to France, though it was believed that it would be a compromise and that the territory in dispute would be divided. In Paris the great majority of the press insisted that the decision is in favor of France. On Saturday, as advised, the formal decision of the President of the Swiss federal council was rendered, and was to the effect that the Oyapock river, as claimed by Brazil, throughout its whole course should form the first part of the boundary line. From the source of that river the boundary is to follow the watershed formed by the Tumucumaque mountains to a junction with the boundary of Dutch Guiana. This gives to Brazil all the territory in dispute except a small district lying north of the Tumucumaque watershed, and constitutes an important victory for this country. It is the second contest won by the Barão do Rio Branco, to whom all honor and credit are due. We are glad to note that the government has resolved to appoint him to the Berlin mission, in recognition of his important services. We also desire to tender our hearty congratulations to the government on the realization of so important a victory through peaceful methods.

WE HAVE often stated in these columns—and it will bear repeating many times again—that it is idle to undertake the repression of any vice, without going to the root of the matter and destroying the demand for it. We are now in the midst of a crusade against gambling, but it is a pure waste of time and effort. As long as public opinion does not condemn the vice, as long as there is no moral sentiment at work, and as long as the people love the hazards and their gains, just so long will gambling exist, no matter what repressive measures may be adopted. We have seen a score of police crusades against gambling in this city, just as we have seen other crusades against prostitution, lotteries, mendicancy and other vices, but no good whatever has resulted. In every case the vice has reappeared as soon as police vigilance relaxed. The fundamental truth, unpleasant as it may be, is this: as long as there is a vicious appetite, food will be found for it; as long as there is a demand for a vice, men, women, and means will be found to foster it. We may repress gambling as much as we like, but one will offer an opportunity for it to-morrow if anyone consents to risk his money. The cure for the evil is that of education and home training. The moral sense must be awakened and trained, and a better and purer manhood must be developed. We are not yet gathering figs from thistles, nor are we creating men in the vicious atmosphere of the theatres, ball arenas, cafés and gambling saloons of this city.

### PROVINCIAL NOTES

—Counterfeit notes are said to be circulating in profusion in the state of Paraná.

—The treasurer of the government savings bank at Curitiba, Paraná, was arrested on the 28th for not having paid up the 103,000\$ defalcation discovered in that institution.

—Has it ever occurred to the taxpayers of the state of Amazonas that the thieves who have plunged that state into such serious difficulties, should be prosecuted and compelled to disgorge?

—It is reported that the contractors Junuzzi & Iruão have proposed the reversion of the contract which they have for the erection of a hospital in Mandos, but the Amazonas state government has resolved to only accept a judicial reversion in view of the onerous terms proposed.

—A Manaus telegram of the 1st inst. says that six steamers have left that port for the Rio Acre, and that seven more are ready to leave. The dispatch boat "Teffé" has left for the Acre frontier in pursuit of the steamer "Solimões" and the steam launch "Alouso" said to be transporting military supplies for the revolutionists.

—Renewed complaints are appearing against Dr. Teixeira Mendes, the dictatorial sanitary inspector of São Paulo. Although only a sanitary official, he exercises an authority not even granted to the president of the republic. There seems to be no limit to his exactions, which in some cases amount to the reconstruction almost of the whole building.

—A Curitiba telegram of the 1st inst. announces the departure of Senator Vicente Maciádo for Rio de Janeiro. He is probably coming up to draw his pay as senator (75\$00 a day), notwithstanding his being absent from sessions. Will the *Imprensa* tell how many days of the present session this senator has been absent from his chair in the senate chamber?

—The São Paulo *Diário Popular* says that after the vigorous measures against gambling enforced by the police authorities and after a short period of inactivity when the vice did not appear and the police relaxed their vigilance, gambling has again appeared and is worse than before. The wretched *bicho* gambling exists everywhere, roulette has reappeared, and no pretence of secrecy is observed. Perhaps the authorities will some day learn that something is needed other than spasmodic repressive measures. When there is a strong public opinion against the vice, it will be easier to control it.

—An echo of the recent elections comes from Palmyra, Minas Geraes, where on the evening of the 28th Gabriel do Carmo shot and wounded Manoel José de Paula. A special *delegado*, Alferes Velloso, at once interfered, and was also shot and wounded by José do Carmo. Padre Raymundo, the vicar, was also wounded by Damasio Miranda. The *delegado* of the civil police force then appeared and arrested the criminals.

### RAILROAD NOTES

—The receipts of the Central railway for week before last, as deposited in the national treasury, were 655,825\$020.

—The state government of Bahia has contracted with Messrs. Edward Benn & Son for supplying rails and accessories for the Santo Amaro railway.

—It is said that the director of the Central railway is studying an accord with the Leopoldina railway for reciprocal traffic from Entre Rios to Petropolis, and vice versa.

—It is stated that the Companhia Estrada de Ferro de Juiz de Fora a Piaui has succeeded in obtaining an injunction against the execution of the order for the delivery of that railway to the Leopoldina Railway Co.

### SHIPPING NOTES

—A Pará telegram of the 27th ult. announces the wreck of the steamer "D. Pedro" on the Villa Nova river. The passengers and cargo were saved.

—The "Floras" and "Sappho" (which replaces the "Beagle") returned from Rio de Janeiro on Friday afternoon, and were followed by the "Basilio" and "Nymph" yesterday morning. Free pratique has been given to all the vessels immediately after disinfection. — *Montevideo Times*, Nov. 18.

—The passengers who arrived on the 27th ult. by the Lamport & Holt steamer "Buffon" from New York, were the following: Misses Aiver and Vidu Bouteau, Miss R. M. Rodrigo, Mr. and Mrs. P. Pinto, Mr. A. H. Sleight, Mr. C. S. Bonteau, Dr. C. R. Corqueira, Mr. R. Evans and 17 third-class.

—The departure of the "Buffon" on the 1st inst. for New York, were as follows: Mr. and Mrs. J. Frank Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Bellanore and family, Mr. and Mrs. Middleton and child, Dr. Arthur Dias, Messrs. Charles Conolly, J. M. Hood, C. Barz, C. Castro Lima, A. Thierrez, A. G. Demady, C. Stoupe, and 9 third-class.

### LOCAL NOTES

—It is said that the uniform of our local police is to be modified.

—We regret to hear that the Italian minister, Count Antonelli, is again ill.

—Smalwytt says this is the golden age of Brazilian journalism, and that Martinho is unquestionably its patron saint.

—We are now in the last month of the 19th century, and, as Smalwytt says, will soon be crossing the threshold of the 20th, a little older if not wiser.

—It is stated that Governor Brandão of Minas Geraes will soon pay a second visit to this capital, to return the President's visit to Belo Horizonte.

—In some of the streets of this city on Sunday there were riotous disturbances caused by the arrest of two soldiers. Several soldiers and policemen were wounded.

—The French minister to Pará, M. Paul Leroy, had a special audience with President Comyns Sales on the 27th ult. M. Leroy is making a brief visit at this capital.

—We regret to hear that the amateur theatrical performance at the International Club, Jejuity, which was to have been given early this month, has been postponed for the present.

—In recognition of the great services rendered to Brazil by the Barão do Rio Branco, the government has appointed him minister to Germany. A better appointment could not have been made.

—Strangers in Rio will find Freitas' Hotel, Rua do Riachuelo, one of the most comfortable and convenient of its class in Rio de Janeiro. It has a large garden for the use of guests, on which many of its best rooms open.

—The *Journal do Commercio* has opened a subscription for presenting Barão do Rio Branco with some token of public appreciation of his services. President Comyns Sales has placed his name on the list for 1,000\$.

—Among the propositions made immediately the news came of the decision in one to French Guiana boundary dispute, was one to the effect that congress should vote the sum of 500,000\$ to Barão do Rio Branco in recognition of his services.

—A Washington telegram of the 28th ult. says that the United States government had refused to recognize the Acre republic. And quite right! The opera bouffe government of Trinidad island was quite as much entitled to recognition.

—The many friends of Rev. Irvine Crawshaw, formerly chaplain of Christ Church, of this city, and now located at Newcastle, England, will be greatly interested to hear that he is to be married in January next. The happy couple will have our hearty congratulations and best wishes.

—Residents on the other side of the bay will be interested to know that the English church service will be held at the London and Brazilian Bank *chacara* on Sunday evening next, 9th inst., at 8 o'clock. Mr. D'Arcy will be glad to see a full attendance.

—It is stated that serious irregularities in the *recebedoria* of the federal treasury have been discovered, and that the minister of finance has ordered an investigation, appointing for that purpose Srs. Jansen Müller, Raymundo de Lago and Manoel Galvão.

—One of our morning contemporaries appears to want the letter-carriers to be provided with bicycles, now that the tramway lines are refusing to carry them free. Would it not be much cheaper to provide them with the tramway fares to and from their districts?

—The court of appeals has decided the conflict of authority between the police and the *juizes fideis da fazenda municipal* in regard to *frendes* and *boliches* by sustaining the action of the former, which had prohibited the sale of *poles* and restricted their hours.

—The new editor and publisher of *The Church Echo* has raised the subscription to \$3000 a year, single copies 700 réis. The chatty, unconventional style adopted by the editor in his work is very pleasing and will make the magazine popular. It can be made both amusing and helpful to church people in this part of Brazil and should be generously supported.

—On the 28th ult. the Bolivian minister, Dr. Salinas Vega, presented two notes to the minister of foreign affairs—one containing newspaper clippings showing the participation of the Amazonas state government in the agitation against the Acre district, and the other protesting against the collection of 55,000\$ in duties on merchandise in transit for Bolivian merchants.

—A telegram to the São Paulo *Diário Popular* on the 29th says:—Yesterday the Banco da Republica admitted four German employes, which circumstance has caused dissatisfaction. But what will you have, gentlemen? The old employes did little or no work, and it is idle to get more of them. If the new management is to succeed, it must have men who are willing to work.

—It is very strange that our sanitary authorities can be so exacting and frightened over the propagation of bubonic pest, and at the same time so indifferent in regard to small-pox. A few months ago a man was not allowed to carry a tin of butter or a pound of beef across to Niteroy, and now the place is full of small-pox and no one takes any notice of it!

—There has been much rejoicing over the acquittal of the prisoners accused of the crime of conspiracy. Councillor Andrade Figueira has been visited every day by large numbers of friends and admirers and has received many congratulatory letters and telegrams. The event has been solemnized by religious ceremonies at the Candelaria church on Thursday and the S. José church on Sunday. The churches were crowded.

—At midnight on the 1st inst. the poor laborers of the municipal street cleaning service struck because they had not received any pay for some time. Through the efforts of the police the cartmen went out at 2 a. m. and at 6 a. m. the authorities succeeded in inducing the strikers to resume their work. It is stated that the minister of finance has promised to advance money to the prefect for the payment of these poor people.

—A truck load of Krupp rails, belonging to the Villa Isabel company and stolen from their deposit at S. Christovão, was stopped by the police on the 1st inst. on suspicion. The rails were recognized by an employé of the company, whose employes seem to have been unaware of the theft, though rails had been missing before. Stealing is becoming a very easy thing, if steel rails can be carried off from a deposit by the cartload.

—The *Imprensa* of the 29th ult. says that there has been made that an attack will be made on that paper. Should such an outrage be committed it will be a lasting disgrace to the government. The *Imprensa* is a respectable paper and is expressing opinions on public questions which the people should hear. To repress such a paper by violence will show that the government not only has no respect for the law, but that it fears open criticism.

—According to the *Noticia* there were reported and confirmed 25 cases of bubonic pest in this city during the month of November, of which 3 died at their own homes and one on the way to the hospital. Two of the cases were of persons under observation at the São Sebastião quarantine station. The returns of the Paula Cândido pest hospital show for the 30th 18 cases, 1 death, and 17 patients at the end of the day, of which 13 were under treatment and 4 convalescent. The returns for the month have not yet fallen under our notice.

—An interesting case was brought before the police for investigation the past week, that of sterilization practised by Dr. Abel Parente. The alleged discovery of a means of sterilization was under discussion some two or three years ago, and the idea was roundly denounced. It would seem that the doctor has found some one to try the experiment, and the husband has brought the case before the police. In view of the harm which such a case can do to society, let us hope that the police will go thoroughly into the case.

—Smalwytt says that when Martinho has driven out the foreign banks a crusade against the Portuguese retailer will be initiated, and then the homeopathists will try a fall with the allopathists and the positivists will go for all creation. He says that the best course to pursue is to emigrate.

—A very praiseworthy sanitary measure has been passed by the Buenos Aires municipal council—that of compelling bars to clean glasses better than by merely dipping them in dirty water and then leaving them to drain. The measure should be extended to restaurants, also, which should be compelled to wash every plate thoroughly before giving it to another customer.

—It is to be regretted that some one has not kept an account of the number of attacks on the liberty of the press in this country in the last ten years. The figures, if published, would doubtless be startling. In fact it may without exaggeration be asserted that during that period there has passed scarcely a single day in which some newspaper has not been more or less seriously threatened. These reflections are suggested by the report now circulated of an intended attack on the office of the *Imprensa*, one of the most independent and useful journals in Brazil. Would it not be advisable to promote an organization of independent journals for mutual defence?

### BUSINESS NOTES

—The crops of food stuffs recently gathered in the vicinity of Juiz de Fora are said to be abundant.

—On the 28th the chamber of deputies rejected an amendment to the budget of the department of industry authorizing the lease of the water supply of this city.

—The President has asked congress for authorization to grant exemption from import duties on material imported for the construction of the new market building on Praia D. Manoel.

—Among the amendments to the budget for the department of industry is one which authorizes the government to contract with the Royal Mail Co. for a regular call at the port of Maceió.

—The steamer *Argentina*, which left Bahia for Hamburg on the 27th ult., carried 872 tons of monozite sand valued at £ 62,000. This sand paid export duties and royalties to the amount of 164,355\$127.

—We omitted to state in our notice of the further prorogation of the period for redeeming treasury notes, that the period for redeeming the notes of the various banks of issue has been extended to June 30th next.

—A Manaus telegram of the 1st inst. says that the Amazonas Co. has presented its reply to the dispatch of the governor of October last rejecting the claim of the company to an indemnity of 10,000,000\$000.

—The 200 barrels of flour that on the 29th ult. left Buenos Aires on the steamer *Gambús* is said to be the first direct shipment of Argentine flour to Pará. It is expected that this trade will grow rapidly.

—A project has been elaborated and presented to the chamber of deputies for the organization of cooperative societies, especially of an agricultural character, based on ideas advanced by Sr. Antonio Lacerda Franco, of São Paulo.

—Argentine millers are said to be beginning to put up flour in barrels instead of bags, using for this purpose Argentine hoops and staves. This is doubtless in anticipation of the proposed discrimination against flour in bags in the Brazilian tariff.

—On Friday by order of the federal court there were seized 1,000 bags of Argentine flour that had been shipped from Buenos Aires by Nicolich & Co. to A. Diniz & Co. at Rio de Janeiro. The cause of the seizure was the alleged infraction of one of the trade-marks of the Rio de Janeiro Flour Mills and Granaries, on whose application the court issued the respective order.

—A news item in the *Gazeta de Noticias* of the 25th ult. says that the minister will begin to burn the redeemed 33 per cent *inscriptos* of the Banco da Republica early in December. But how have they been redeemed? Let us have some information on this matter. Have debtors of the bank been paying them in sums sufficient to require burning, or has the bank been buying them with the money provided for commercial discounts?

—A Minas paper relates that a shipment of 600 litres of honey, in tins, had just been sent away from the district town of Bigogem. It paid taxes to the state of 42\$, and transportation expenses to Ribeirão Preto were calculated at about 200\$. The honey will then be but little more than half way to market, and the costs, exclusive of package, will be about 400 réis a litre. It is to be feared that there is no profit in honey produced at Bagagem.

—The *Gazeta de Noticias* of the 29th ult. tells us that it is probable that the commercial convention with the United States of the North will soon be concluded. This is definite and pleasing. Our colleague says the difficulties lately appearing have been eliminated and that the American minister appears to be satisfied with the existing state of the negotiations. This is also pleasing. After eighteen months of negotiation it should take but little on either side to create satisfaction just to show that some progress has been made. But how will the United States of the North look at this dallying?



SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

DECEMBER 2.

PERNAMBUCO.—Amer. sc. Edith L. Allen; 921 tons; Datrah; 83 ds; lumber to Franzoni & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

NOVEMBER 29.

PASCOGOLA.—Amer. bk. Herbert Black; 498 tons; Binchard; ballast.
TATTAI.—Br. sp. Sierra Coluna; 1,397 tons; Bowles; ballast.

NOV. 30.

BALTIMORE.—Amer. bk. Josephine; 870 tons; McClean; coffee.

FREIGHTS.

Table listing freight rates for various ports including New York, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg, Liverpool, Copenhagen, Genoa, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Havre, Trieste, Pique, London, Southampton, Cape Town, Mozambique, Port Natal, East London, Delagoa Bay, Moshi Bay, Montevideo, and B. Aires.

ENGAGEMENTS.

Table listing vessel engagements for RIVER PLATE, HAMBURG, HAVRE, MONTVIDEO, MARSEILLES, NEW YORK, SMYRNA, and SOUTHAMPTON.

CHARTERS.

Br. str. Snow to load coffee here or at Santos to New Orleans, at 25 cents per bag of 60 kilos.
Br. bk. Union, to load wet salted hides here to the Channel at 37 shillings, 6 d. and 5% prime per ton of 240 pounds.

Vessels Afloat & Chartered for Rio

Table listing vessels afloat and chartered for Rio, including names like Activa, Charles Dickson, Conductor, D. Pedro II, Doris, Dove, Euclid (str.), Edward Percy, Gazelle, Levka, Morland, Margaret Mitchell, Mabel Jordan, Maria Blanche, Rosalie (str.), Sween, Taro, Tjuna, Veronica, Water Fox, and White Wings.

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

Table listing foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, including columns for Name, Tons, Arrived, From, and Consignee.

Arrivals of foreign steamers.

Table listing arrivals of foreign steamers with columns for Day, Name, From, and Consigned to.

Departures of foreign steamers.

Table listing departures of foreign steamers with columns for Day, Name, For, and Cargo.

\*Calling at intermediate ports.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

Sales of Stocks and Shares.

Table listing sales of stocks and shares for November 26, including Apolices, Inscriptions, and various bank and railway shares.

Table listing Saturday's quotations in Sao Paulo, including Banco Comercio e Industria, Constructor e Agricola, Credito Real da Carteira H., Lavadores, Mercantile de Santos, S. Paulo, Ribeirao Preto, Uniao de S. Carlos, Uniao de S. Paulo, Santos, Cia Agua e Luz, Argos Paulista, Fabril Paulista, Ferro Carril Sto. Amaro, Gaz de S. Paulo, Italo Paulista, Lupton, Mechanica, Melhoramentos de Brotas, Mogyana (all paid), idem (at 30 days), Paulista, idem (at 30 days), Pogredior, Stapaoff, Telephonica, Uniao Sportiva, and Viagao Paulista.

Table listing PERNAMBUCO market data, including prices for various goods like sugar, coffee, and other commodities.

Table listing various market prices and rates, including 2,500 (cert.) at rate of 705, 1895 (reg.) at rate of 755, 1897 (reg.) at rate of 757, and Inscriptions 3 1/2% at rate of 630.

Table listing Banks and their respective values, including Commercial (75,500), Comercio (115), Constructor (4), Republica (54), and others.

Table listing Railways and their respective values, including V. F. Sapucahy (10,000), Apolices (75,000), and Inscriptions 3 1/2% at rate of 634.

Table listing Banks and their respective values, including Republica (56,500), Comercio (56,500), and Inscriptions 3 1/2% at rate of 634.

Table listing Railways and their respective values, including U. Sorocabana-Ituana R. R. (75,500), Apolices (755,000), and Inscriptions 3 1/2% at rate of 700.

Table listing Banks and their respective values, including Comercio (75,500), Comercio (120), Republica (5), and U. Sorocabana-Ituana R. R. (9,000).

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caçados are being made for this season, and some of the factories have produced Demerara Crystals, the prices obtained however are not encouraging. Last sale of Guyannas was at 2550 per 15 kilos (old), and some lots of Rio Grande's changed hands at 2550 and 2825 per 15 kilos (old), without a vessel. Only an extremely limited business has been done coastwise. I quote to-day as follows:—per 15 kilos untagged on shore viz. Usinas 4800/5200, Crystallizados 4500, Demerara 3800/4200, Brancos 4500/5500, Somenos 3500/4500, Mascavados 4700/5200, Brutos secos 4500/5500, Brutos melindos 4300/5200, Retames 1800/2800.

At the same time last year the quotations were the following viz. Usinas 4800/5200, Crystallizados 4500, Demerara 3800/4200, Brancos 4500/5500, Somenos 3500/4500, Mascavados 4800/5200, Brutos secos 4800/5200, Brutos melindos 4600/5200, Retames 1800. In the Brutos melindos 4600/5200, Retames 1800. In the sugar factory which paid planters last year prices ranging from 125/25 per ton for their cane, are this season paying on the same contract about 125/00 per ton.

Cotton.—Only 15,200 sacks came to market last month as against 23,250 sacks same time in 1899. From the seretas of Ceará, Rio Grande do Norte, Parahyba, and the northern part of Pernambuco, little or no cotton will be forthcoming, and the mato crop in the southern part of Pernambuco this year is better and also in Alagoas. Last sales of 1st Pernambs were at 15800 per 15 kilos on shore.

Table showing various market prices and rates, including sections for COTTON, SUGAR, WHEAT, MANNA, and ALCOHOL, with columns for different grades and prices.

Freights.—A good deal of cargo was engaged by steamers to arrive for Liverpool, but however there has not been so much offering. For the United States two steamers have been taken up to load here and at the outports, and three sailing vessels hence for same quarter. Connaught continues in good demand, and at the moment the supply of handy-sized sailers to land at our port for United States, is not equal to the demand. Coastwise shipments have been small.

SATURDAY'S QUOTATIONS—S. PAULO.

Table listing Saturday's quotations in Sao Paulo, including Banco Comercio e Industria, Constructor e Agricola, Credito Real da Carteira H., Lavadores, Mercantile de Santos, S. Paulo, Ribeirao Preto, Uniao de S. Carlos, Uniao de S. Paulo, Santos, Cia Agua e Luz, Argos Paulista, Fabril Paulista, Ferro Carril Sto. Amaro, Gaz de S. Paulo, Italo Paulista, Lupton, Mechanica, Melhoramentos de Brotas, Mogyana (all paid), idem (at 30 days), Paulista, idem (at 30 days), Pogredior, Stapaoff, Telephonica, Uniao Sportiva, and Viagao Paulista.

PERNAMBUCO. From the November Freight Report and Shipping List of Mr. Arthur B. Dallas, we extract the following: Sugar.—Entries last month compare most unfavorably with the receipts during same period, there being a deficiency of 6,461 bags. The majority of the estates have commenced work, but the low prices now ruling are not sufficiently attractive to induce planters to hurry forward their production. There is no doubt this crop will fall far short of the preceding one, as although in some of the southern districts the yield is larger, a 50 per cent. reduction may safely be estimated in the northern sugar zone; moreover, with a continuance of present prices it is highly probable a good deal of cane will be left uncut. Altogether the present outlook is most discouraging as not only are the higher grades abnormally low but there is a growing difficulty in finding purchasers for these qualities. More mas-

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

Main table containing financial data for various companies, categorized by Public Funds, Banks, Railways, Tramways, Steamships, Cotton Mills, etc., Insurance, and Miscellaneous. Columns include Emission, Circulation, Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Paid, Reserve Fund, Last Dividend, and Last Quotation.

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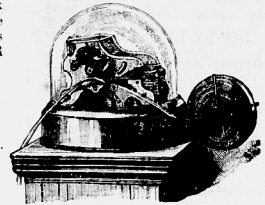
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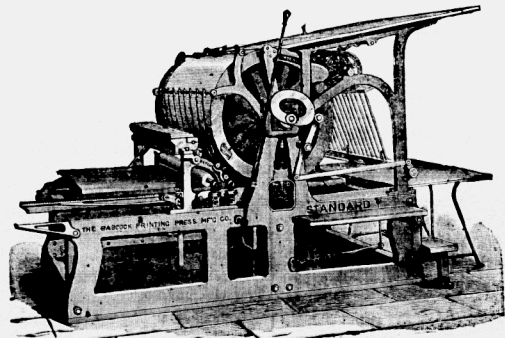
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|---------|---------|---|
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| " 12    | Niles   | Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Cherbourg and Southampton. |
| " 24    | Danube  | Montevideo and Buenos Aires.                                |
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This paper is now in its 26th year, having originally been published as *The South American Mail* and *The British and American Mail*. It assumed its present title at the beginning of April, 1879, when it was published three times a month. From a tri-monthly it has been changed to a weekly publication, and from four pages it has been increased to twelve.

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