

THE RIO NEWS.

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NUMBER 51

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M. DICKIE, Pastor.

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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.

F. F. SOREN, Pastor.

CAIXA 352
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The eminent Professor Chapot, on board of the Atlantique at Dakar, wrote the following to his friend Jonathan Campello: "Rosalina was only on the first day sea-sick: it when she became giddy, I made her lie down and gave her tincture of Nectandra Amara, which produced a most surprising result. Shortly afterwards, the girl said, 'I think I feel better now,' and then the dizziness has already gone. A few hours after the first dose she got up and from that time on has been free from the disease.

RIVER PLATE NOTES.

—President Roca has decided to pass the summer at Cordoba.

—The November receipts of the Montevideo custom house amounted to \$587,351.51, slightly less than in the same month of last year.

—The British hospital at Montevideo received 900 new patients in November, discharged 7, lost 1 through death and had 9 under treatment at the end of the month.

—In November 20,256 persons arrived in the country. Of these 14,489 were immigrants. Italians outnumbered the rest, being 9,654. There were 33 British emigrants.—Buenos Aires Herald.

—Six Bolivian cadets have been admitted to the Argentine military academy and 50 Bolivian officers have been admitted to the Argentine army, with permission to attend lectures at the superior school of war.

—News is received from Rio de Janeiro that the United States government is still trying to persuade Brazil to put a prohibitive tariff upon Argentine flour for the benefit of the North American exporters.—B. A. Herald, Dec. 7.

—When the time comes that Argentines begin to look about for a worthy successor of President Roca they might do worse than to consider the minister of agriculture, Sr. Garcia Merou. Why should the republic not have an eminent scholar, traveller, diplomat and statesman as well as one who can make no political combinations?—Buenos Aires Herald.

—To-morrow the pious people of Montevideo will celebrate solemn requiem masses for those who have died during the century just ending. It looks like going it wholesale, but we presume it is all right. It will certainly include a goodly number of political victims sacrificed in the countless revolutions which have devastated Uruguay during the century.

—The exportation of cereals to the various parts of South Africa, which really commenced only a year ago, on the outbreak of the war, increases daily. From January 1st up to date 5,500 tons of wheat and about 50,000 tons of maize have been despatched, figures which conclusively prove the great importance of our trade with that country. On December 1st a fresh cargo of cereals sailed in the s.s. "Eveline" for Capetown, and we hear of two other ships chartered for the same port.—Rivers Plate Sport and Pastime, Dec. 5.

—The municipal council on Wednesday voted no less than \$20,000 to the secretary of the intendencia for extra trouble during the visit of Dr. Campos Salles. There was some opposition to the measure, and several councillors considered it quite unnecessary to give such a large present to a public servant. There was also opposition to sending the secretary to Europe to study, never came to anything in benefit of the municipality but was just a way of giving this or that man a holiday. Whilst gifts and holiday expenses were being given to the better paid employees, the municipal peones could not get their pittance, so one councillor said. No one attacked Sr. Williams but attacked the principle of voting holiday expenses.—Buenos Aires Herald, Dec. 7.

—The following are the principal points of the nickel coinage bill as finally sanctioned, and which the executive will promulgate in a day or two:—amount to be coined \$500,000;—metal to be composed of 25 parts nickel and 75 pure copper with 1/10 toleration;—proportion as follows, \$300,000 in coins of 5 cents, or 6 million tokens;—\$150,000 of 2 cents, or 7 1/2 million tokens;—\$50,000 of 1 cent, or 5 million tokens;—respective weight, 5, 3 1/2 and 2 grammes;—respective diameter, 23, 20 and 17 millimetres;—form circular with smooth edges;—maximum quantity of nickel to be received in each payment by public offices or private persons, 25 cents;—eight months is fixed from the first conversion for the total withdrawal of copper;—the executive to give two months' notice of the date when unconverted copper will cease to be legal tender;—the copper coins withdrawn, after being de-utilised, may be sold by the executive directly in Europe, or in the republic by tender;—the profits arising from the entire operation to be applied as follows; \$40,000 to building or acquisition of school houses in the interior, repair of existing schools, and installation expenses of new rural schools; \$10,000 to building of a sanatorium for tuberculosis; \$20,000 for extension works in the building occupied by the chambers (cabildo); \$15,000 to improvements in the Flores Island lazaret; the balance to purchase of dredges and to canalisation works in the rivers and streams.—Montevideo Times, December 7.

NEW ARGENTINE BANK NOTES.

In a few days there will be put in circulation 50,000,000 dollars' worth of new bank notes, to replace an equal quantity of the present currency. The new notes are very simple in design, and at the same time are said to be first to be issued are ones of 100, of 50, of 10, of 5, of 1, and of 0.50. Later on bills of 500 and 1000 will be issued. There will also be issued a new 5 dollar bill. The 50 cent bill will be cream color, the 1 dollar bill pale rose, the 5 dollar bill faded green, the 10 dollar bill pearl grey, the 50 dollar bill violet rose, the 100 dollar bill straw color, the 500 dollar bill old

marble, the 1000 bluish-grey. The only figure on the notes will be that of a woman, representing Progress. Only two inks will be used. The new notes will be something like the notes of the Bank of France. They are being produced here in Buenos Aires at the mint, where a special plant of machinery has been erected to print them. They cost far less to produce than any issue of the same value. The Bradbury and Wilkinson issue cost \$1,000,000. The present issue produced by the South American Bank Note Company cost, for 10,785,000 notes, \$195,000 gold. The 32,000,000 notes now being printed will cost only \$100,000 gold, machinery and all.—Southern Cross, Buenos Aires, Nov. 16.

TRANSVAAL INCIDENTS.

We have been requested to publish the following extracts from a letter received by Mr. W. K. Rowe, of the Rio Flour Mills, from his father, who is with the British army in South Africa:

"After the greater portion of the men of the 7th battalion went into the M. Police the remainder were formed into a squadron and sent out under our second in command Major Brown. Our colonel with the rest of the staff were left behind with comparatively little to do.

On the 24th July Colonel Hickman's mounted infantry went out to the Crocodile river to round up Delarey, who was entrenched there with about 200 men. On the 25th Col. Helyar, thinking there would be some good fighting (a thing he was particularly fond of) decided to go out to see the fun. He sent on his Cape cart well provisioned; with the Kaffir boy and his servant riding one horse and leading the Col's, second, about 1 o'clock, and the Col. followed him after lunch about 3. He caught his servant up and as there was no chance of getting to Col. Hickman's force that night they decided to stop at a farm house kept by a Boer called Snuidt. Next morning the Colonel started by himself, leaving his servant to finish saddling up and to follow on with the cart, etc. Ten minutes after the servant heard 2 shots and looking up saw the Col's horse galloping back with empty saddle and at the same time a Boer came round the house with his rifle. The Kaffir boy jumped on one of the other horses and bolted, but was immediately shot in the back. He fell off and was sent to crawl into a bush. His servant ran into the house where he was made a prisoner. He was then taken on to another farm house and from there to a kraal where were several other English prisoners. They were kept for 2 days and then sent on with a Boer convoy in the direction of Lydenburg. Three nights after he got away and managed to get back into the camp just by daylight, the second day after his escape, in a terrible condition, no hat or coat, no boots, his feet bleeding and tied up with rags from his shirt, and his mind completely unstrung, so much so that it was considered advisable for him to go to hospital until he was able to give the above tale in anything like a connected way.

A fortnight after Col. Hickman went on to Snuidt's farm with a troop of M. I. to find the body. Snuidt said he knew nothing about it. Col. H. gave him 5 minutes to decide. He then said he would help them find the body. Meanwhile some of the troopers had discovered the body under a heap of stones. It was taken up, wrapped in some cloaks, put on a bullock wagon and Snuidt sent on with it to Pretoria where it arrived the same night. They burnt Snuidt's farm down and on their way home Col. Helyar's servant identified another man, Snuidt's son, who confessed that he and his father had buried the body, and he also gave the name of the Boer who fired the shots. The 2 Snuidts are now in gaol here, waiting their trial for murder.

Since then I am sorry to say we have lost another of our officers in a somewhat similar way (treachery). Lieut. Stanley, of the West Somerset Co., was shot through the head while on patrol duty with the squadron now out with Major Brown in the neighborhood of Commando nek. Lieut. Stanley was a son of the M. P. for Bridgewater division of Somerset. With these very sad and truly unfortunate exceptions, our 7th battalion of Imp. Yeos have, 'altho' well in the front right through from Kroonstadt to Pretoria with the chiefs, and having continuous fighting, got off with hardly any casualties."

AFTER deducting losses through September gales, the United States crop of apples, according to final report of American Agriculturist, approximates 48,000,000 barrels, against 37,500,000 barrels in 1899 and 69,000,000 barrels in the bumper year 1896.

ACCORDING to returns in American Agriculturist's final report, the total yield of Indian corn in the United States is 2,188,000,000 bushels, against 2,207,000,000 in 1899 and 1,868,000,000 in 1898. The average yield is placed at 25.6 bushels per acre, against 26.4 bushels in 1899 and approximately 23 bushels two years ago.

It is pleasing to know that Mr. Austen Chamberlain has been transferred from the Admiralty to the treasury so that he need not be so intimately interested in the Hoskins contracts. It is also interesting to know that the successful business man in politics would make a very heterodox professor of moral philosophy.

Banks.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

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

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BRANCH OFFICES IN SAO PAULO AND SANTOS (Caiixa 320.) (Caiixa 185.)

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PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 21, Rua da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 551, of 12th October, 1891.

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

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

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

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1º de Março

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AUTHORIZED BY

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

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Branch Office in Rio de Janeiro:

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P. O. B. 58.

Branches at S. Paulo and Santos.

Draws on:

PARIS AND FRANCE: 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.

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RIO DE JANEIRO

BANCO DA REPUBLICA DO BRAZIL

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

N. B. This capital to be reduced to Rs. 100,000,000 in accordance with the Government's Decree of 8th May 1897. Reserve Fund Rs. 17,480,078\$736 Profits in suspense Rs. 11,156,739\$835 on 31st May 1900.

OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

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

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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.

RIO CRICKET AND ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

The cricket season of 1900 has, as far as the cricket itself is concerned, been about the best on record. The results of the matches, as will be seen from the list below, have been very satisfactory and, in some cases, very close and exciting finishes.

Of the Rio vs. Niteroiy matches, Rio won the first very easily, and Niteroiy won the next two, while a fourth was left drawn, and of the Niggers vs. Whites matches, two were won by the Whites and one left drawn. The inter-bank matches have also been very in-

From London Answers.

NINETEENTH CENTURY IN A NUT-SHELL.

This century received from its predecessors the horse; we bequeath the bicycle, the locomotive and the motor car. We received the goose quill and bequeath the typewriter. We received the scythe and bequeath the mowing machine. We received the hand printing press; we bequeath the cylinder press. We received the painted canvas; we bequeath lithography, photography and color photography. We received the hand loom; we bequeath the cotton and woolen factory. We received gunpowder; we bequeath ly-dite. We received the tallow dip; we bequeath the electric lamp. We received the galvanic battery; we bequeath the dynamo. We received the flintlock; we bequeath Maxims. We received the sailing ship; we bequeath the steamship. We received the beacon signal fire; we bequeath the telephone and wireless telegraphy. We received ordinary light; we bequeath Roentgen rays.

interesting encounters, the British Bank coming out top and the River Plate Bank second. The batting averages are fairly satisfactory, but we must say that we should like to see some more good hitters in the teams, as on most occasions the scores have been comparatively small, and the scoring itself very slow. F. Morrissy leads the list, both as regards the number of runs scored and the best average, and he well deserves the place. Jackson is second, Pierce third and Conolly fourth, while Jackson heads the bowling averages, with Stutfield second, F. Morrissy third and Ginn fourth, all very close together, Stutfield being responsible for the greatest number of wickets taken during the season.

THE SEASON'S MATCHES.

Table with columns: Date, Fixtures, Result. Lists matches between Rio, Niteroiy, Whites, and Niggers.

BATTING AVERAGES FOR 1900.

The averages are calculated for ten or more innings.

Table with columns: Name, Number of innings, Times out, Most in an innings, Total runs, Average. Lists players like F. Morrissy, N. W. Jackson, etc.

BOWLING AVERAGES FOR 1900.

The above have bowled in ten innings or more.

Table with columns: Name, Overs, Maidens, Runs, Wickets, Average. Lists bowlers like N. W. Jackson, A. L. Stutfield, etc.

BANCO DA REPUBLICA.

During the month of November the bank made reductions in nearly all the different classes of assets belonging to the old account, not even excepting the government bonds in which the reserve fund is invested.

The reductions made in public funds, and in shares and debentures of banks and companies, were as follows:

Table showing reductions in bonds, public funds, and debentures.

In the sums in the hands of agents a reduction of 278,797\$277 was made. Adding this reduction to that of 3,068,297\$650 in bonds, shares and debentures and deducting the increase of 12,250\$ in unnumbered shares and debentures and that of 25,535\$475 in real estate, we have 3,279,209\$452. Deducting this sum from the increase of 3,714,305\$466 in the cash balance for the old account, we have a remainder of 435,096\$014 in cash for which it is necessary to account. The greater part of this remainder perhaps belongs to the balance in favor of the old account when there were transferred therefrom to the new account the foreign securities and the bank's obligations to foreign bankers. In other words the sale of foreign and Brazilian securities seems to account for the greater part of the increase of 3,714,305\$466 in the cash balance for the old account.

In realizing on such assets as bills discounted, bills receivable and balances of accounts current, the bank was doubtless paid by its debtors in 3% bonds (*inscripções*). The reductions made in such assets were as follows:

In accounts current.....	537,897\$600
In general accounts current.....	188,345\$080
In guaranteed.....	1,236,964\$118
In bills discounted.....	4,488,579\$795
In bills receivable.....	210,594\$000
In bonus debts.....	727,991\$090
Total	7,390,371\$863

According to the balance-sheet the bank at the end of November had redeemed 3% bonds (*inscripções*) to the amount of 4,799,800\$. Deducting this from 7,390,371\$863, we have a remainder of 2,610,571\$063. Deducting from this remainder the increase of 1,201,308\$850 in assets in liquidation we still have 1,409,262\$213 for which it is necessary to account. The respective obligations were perhaps renewed and carried to the new account. This, indeed, seems to have been the case with obligations to a still greater amount.

In the redemption of 3% bonds (*inscripções*) the bank claims to have made a profit of 245,062\$530. It has apparently, then, been speculating in those bonds, for in merely paying them at par to its creditors and receiving them at the same rate from its debtors there is certainly no margin for profit.

At the end of November there had been issued, according to the balance-sheet, *inscripções* to the total amount of 40,809,000\$. Of these the bank had redeemed, as has been stated, 4,799,800\$, and 8,977,800\$ were held by the Banco Rural e Hypotecario. Up to that date the sales reported amounted to 1,298,100\$ at prices varying from 600\$ to 700\$ per 1,000\$. This month up to the end of last week the sales reported have amounted to 1,049,100\$, at prices varying from 620\$ to 600\$. Of the amount of private sales we have seen no estimate. The great fluctuations in prices are of course very favorable to speculation.

The reductions made last month in deposits and certified cheques on the old account of the bank were as follows:

In deposits.....	21,369,369\$855
In cheques.....	18,786,266\$224

This left the following balances:

Deposits.....	33,534,749\$880
Certified cheques.....	5,299,449\$586
Total	40,155,576\$379

The bank's debt on the old account to foreign bankers was cancelled last month, having been reduced to £ 60,000, which was transferred to the new account.

The item of profit and loss, amounting on the balance-sheet to Oct. 31 to 3,054,087\$108 is reduced on that of Nov. 30 to 1,641,837\$538, and on the latter balance-sheet appears the new item of liquidations amounting to 1,355,175\$620. The amount of unpaid dividends was reduced during the month from 427,043\$ to 374,698\$.

A singular circumstance is that, while the value of the government bonds in which the

reserve fund is invested, figures on the balance-sheet of Nov. 30 to 10,462,000\$, the fund itself figures thereon at 11,497,558\$210.

In collaterals and other securities deposited at the bank the reduction in November was 12,145,333\$810. The total net reduction in assets and liabilities on the old account was 20,340,575\$475. On the new account the assets and liabilities amounted on Nov. 30 to 25,633,770\$741.

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A pair of fine Berkshire hogs, three months old, and some pure bred Plymouth Rock fowls. Apply to Crashey & Co., 36, Ouvidor.

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Hotels.

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A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor

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RIO DE JANEIRO, DECEMBER 18th, 1900.

The tendency of the hour, as shown by new legislation for municipal government, is to strengthen the administrative power at the expense of the legislative. It has been found that municipal legislation is extremely defective, expensive and corrupt, and without considering that the executive has been equally extravagant and inefficient, congress has undertaken to provide a new system which will increase the power and irresponsibility of the latter. In state and national affairs the same weaknesses are noticed, but instead of modifying the system by amendatory legislation, the executive is dictatorially assuming privileges and powers which do not legally belong to it, and is using and extending the use of exceptional powers for ordinary administrative affairs which were designed only for exceptional occasions. This, of course, involves a political contradiction. In a real republic the people govern through the law-making power, and the executive is charged simply with the execution of the laws. They may, of course, restrict the field of legislative action, which is generally necessary and useful, but that does not change their relationship to the executive. The latter can not be made independent and irresponsible without destroying the vital principle on which all representative government is founded. Instead, therefore, of increasing the powers and privileges of the executive, laws should be made confining its attributes strictly to the enforcement of the laws, without any discretionary power whatever. Laws are also needed which will limit the action of the legislature, and which will provide a judicial recourse for determining the constitutionality of the laws promulgated. Instead of strengthening the executive, it is necessary to strengthen the judiciary and to make it absolutely free from political control. And more than this, every facility should be given to the people to test the legality of any executive act, or the constitutionality of any law. Instead of denying the right of appeal, as is now done in the custom-house, the law should encourage appeals as a check on abuses of authority by officials. It should be remembered that republican governments are not created for the enjoyment and enrichment and protection of officials, but simply for the economical administration of the people's corporate affairs and the protection of their rights and property.

It is very singular that so many of our foreign contemporaries should have accepted the conclusion that the September bank difficulties in this city were due to recent speculations in exchange. Nothing can be further from the truth. The collapse of the Banco da Republica was due to mismanagement and an irregular extraction of its cash balances. Mismanagement was shown in the advancement of cash to bubble companies and irresponsible individuals, in bad and unwise investments, in tying up large sums in unrealizable loans,

and in favors granted to directors, employes and their friends. When the end was approaching, the word was passed around among the favored few and the bank's cash disappeared like magic. Then there was the use made of the bank by the government and politicians, all of whom exercised the privilege of drawing on the bank for whatever cash they required. It is currently believed that the necessity of concealing the list of debtors of this class, is the true reason why the government undertook to help the bank out of its difficulties. Having control of the bank's books, the government can of course prevent the publication of this list. That the government wished to assist commercial men through their difficulties, very few are now believing, for the present administration has shown no mercy in its executions upon commerce and industry, and has been in no hurry to promised funds for discounts which it provide the supply over three months ago. The government's desire was to protect the politicians and itself from a damaging exposure, and to get control of the bank's assets. Commerce will have to look after itself, and just now the outlook is a bad one.

Perhaps no harsher censure could have been passed upon the utter incapacity and sterility of congress than that of *Journal do Commercio* on Sunday last, in which it was stated that some 14,000,000\$ have been spent in protracted sessions since 1893, without yielding any corresponding benefit to the country and without even giving the senate a chance to take part in the discussions of the budget. There is an immense amount of legislation awaiting the attention of congress, and yet nothing whatever is done. It is foolish to talk about patriotism and republicanism under such circumstances. The test of every government is to be found in its effectiveness, and in this case the test yields only a negative result. Bid as the government may have been under the monarch, it is now infinitely worse. It does nothing itself to improve and develop the country, and it will allow no one else to do anything. The common prayer in every part of the country now is that some foreign power will step in and take charge of the government—a prayer which is not likely to be answered for a long time to come.

The presentation of an amendment to the finance budget on Saturday last for the regulation of exchange operations, signed by Deputies Elias Fausto and Sarzedello, the two principal authors and advocates of the bill designed to cripple foreign banks, may be accepted as an indication that the government has lost hope of passing the last-mentioned bill this session. We see no great objection to the restrictions on speculation, except perhaps in the additional meddling with private affairs which it involves. But something like this is needed to show that the low rate of exchange is not due to speculation altogether, and business men will cheerfully submit to inconvenience in order that profits may be supplied. But there is one serious objection to the measure which should not pass unobserved—the inclusion of general and permanent legislation in the annual budget bills. If the measure is needed, it should be enacted in a regular and proper manner. The inclusion of such legislation in the budget bills is irregular and mischievous. Senator Ruy Barbosa says it is illegal. Moreover, it is brought up in the last fortnight of the session, and no time is allowed to study its provisions carefully and dispassionately. The minister of finance must have his own way, however, and congress must pass some kind of an act to enable him to harass the speculators and to supervise the business operations of the foreign banks.

There is something peculiar about those apparently inspired statements of the *Gazeta de Notícias* on Thursdays about diplomatic affairs. For a time we thought they indirectly replies to our comments on the extraordinary delays in the negotiations for a reciprocity treaty between Brazil and the United States, but we have since come to the conclusion that like the said negotiations, they have no definite object in view. Two weeks ago they told us that these negotiations were nearly concluded and that everything was going on satisfactorily. Then a slight frost came and last week we were informed that the proposals were in the hands of the minister of finance. If we are not mistaken these or some other proposals were in the said minister's hands over six months ago, and if our own hands were still there worth anything, there they will remain until Secretary Hay gets impatient over it. It is our opinion, and that also of not a few others, that the Brazilian government has no intention of acceding to the wishes of the United States, and that nothing short of the imposition of a duty on coffee by the latter will put an end to the series of quibbling delays now in vogue. Promises and compliments are of course very agreeable in themselves and go far to make up what is called diplomacy, but sometimes it takes a little aggressiveness to bring about a result.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—It is believed that under the new administration the capital of the state of Rio de Janeiro will be removed from Petropolis to Nictheroy, the old capital. It would be more convenient in many respects.

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An epidemic of small-pox has broken out in Par .

It is said that the shortages of state tax collectors in Minas Geraes amount to about 3,000,000\$.

On Saturday two more special appropriations, amounting to 676,825\$, were made by executive decree for congressional expenses.

The Par  publishes a Paralyha telegram of the 15th stating that abundant rains had fallen in Cear , north of Aracaty. It is to be hoped that the report is true.

The Jornal do Commercio of Juiz de Fora says that deposits of manganese have recently been discovered in the municipality of Barbacena, Minas Geraes.

Up to last Friday the chamber of deputies had voted and sent to the senate 38 special and deficiency appropriations aggregating 15,753,381\$586.

A S o Paulo telegram of yesterday's date announces the death of Capt. Carlos Augusto Salles, eldest brother of the President, at Rio Claro, where he lived as a planter.

A Montevid o telegram of yesterday says that the Rio Grande police on the frontier are accused of cutting the throats of persons at a place appropriately called Gruta dos Defuntos.

For the first fortnight of the present month the receipts of the Rio de Janeiro custom-house amounted to 3,369,976\$ 6, against 3,494,931\$74 in the first fortnight of December, 1899.

S o Paulo has developed another "faith-healer," who calls himself Professor Faustino. And a formal complaint has been lodged against him for illegal exercise of the medical profession. But if he cures without the use of drugs, how can the complaint be proved?

A Juiz de Fora paper reports a mutiny of Spanish colonists on a plantation in the municipality of Rio Novo, Minas Geraes. In a conflict which resulted six colonists were wounded, some gravely. The Spanish consul intervened and has now gone to the governor of the state to explain the situation.

A Desterro telegram to O Paiz, of the 14th inst., says that an attempt was made by sea and by land the preceding night to assault the printing office of the newspaper Republica, but it did not succeed "because Col. Firmino was present." It would be good policy, perhaps, for all newspapers to keep a "Col. Firmino" on the premises.

Conflicts are said to have occurred on the frontier between S o Paulo and Matto Grosso where 200 persons have already been killed. This is undoubtedly an exaggeration. The situation at Santa Anna do Parahyba is very serious, and the governor of S o Paulo has ordered the 1st battalion of state police to hold itself in readiness to go there.

Nowadays, whenever there is any political excitement in this country, newspaper offices are always in danger, especially those of opposition journals. The press now threatened is that of Santa Catharina, but the governor telegraphs that he will never violate the liberty of the press. Well, if he doesn't, he will deserve much credit for being an honorable exception among the average politicians of the present time.

A significant telegram from Curitiba, Parana, on the 15th inst., says that various merchants of that capital are promoting the reconstruction of the old Graciosa road which connects that city with the seacoast. This step is taken because of the exorbitant freight charges on the railway. It is said that the freights from Hamburg and Pernambuco to Paranaqu , are less than those from the latter place to Curitiba.

The situation in Desterro, Santa Catharina, has continued unsettled during the whole week. The governor has removed a number of officials who are hostile to his administration. The attempt to remove the "superintendent" of Desterro, Dr. Raulino Horn, has been resisted, however, by an appeal to the courts, and Gov. Schmidt is awaiting the decision. In the meantime Senator Hercilio Luz (who is drawing 75\$ a day as a federal senator) is visiting the country districts of Santa Catharina to organize resistance to the governor.

In the district of Sant'Anna do Parahyba, Matto Grosso, there are disturbances which have lasted for several months and in which, it is stated, about 200 persons have been killed. It is now reported that the state of S. Paulo is threatened with invasion by one of the belligerent parties, and the governor of this state, it is said, will send the 1st battalion of state police to protect the frontier. Another advice is to the effect that the conflicts are between the friends of Senator Ponce on one side and those of Minister Murinho on the other.

A sensational telegram from Par  states that Consul General Seeger is travelling incognito with his secretaries in the Amazonian regions. While at Man as he did not call on Gov. Silyerio and he left that city without informing everybody where he was going. All this, says the telegram, causes extraordinary surprise. Mr. Seeger's surprise will doubtless be still more extraordinary when he learns that his movements are watched with such intense interest. He will also be surprised to learn that he had been travelling on the Amazon about the time he was leaving New York for Brazil.

COFFEE NOTES

Leopoldina (Minas Geraes) advises of the 14th inst. state that a young man named J. C. Spinola has invented a coffee huller, cleaner and burnisher combined which promises to effect a revolution in coffee production. A machine 1.30x1.80x3 metres has turned out 350 arrobas of clean, polished coffee in a period of ten hours.

The circulars issued by the state government of S. Paulo asking for returns of the coffee crop from each municipality, have met with no little antagonism among the planters because it is believed that the information will be used as a basis of new taxes. The government has had to issue a new circular stating that it has no need of new taxes, and that the information is to be used for the sole benefit of the planters.

The commission charged by local commissarios with preparing an estimate for the next crop reported on the 15th that the season has been a regular one and that the customary blossomings have occurred with good results. The commission thinks, therefore, that the future crop in the Rio district will yield 3,750,000 bags, providing unfavorable atmospheric conditions do not interfere with the development of the fruit.

RAILROAD NOTES

The minister of industry has asked the minister of finance to place the sum of   2,100 at the disposition of the London treasury agency for Mr. John Cockerill, the said sum being a deposit made in 1890 to guarantee a contract for furnishing material to the Baturit  railway.

The D. Thereza Christina company having petitioned for permission to remove its workshops and the rails of its Ibitubata branch and to construct a branch from the station of Pedras Grandes to the colony of Urussanga, within its guaranteed zone, and all this without increasing its capital, the minister of industry has decided that the decision rests with congress and not with the executive.

The Jornal do Commercio of the 16th was informed that the board of directors of the S o Christov o tramway company had refused an offer of 167 francs, at 10 d. exchange, for the shares of that company, with the understanding that the purchasers would immediately transform animal to electric traction on its lines. The management of that company leads us to believe that it will never get a better offer.

The October traffic receipts of the Central Bahia railway were 76,533\$840 against 92,131\$670 last year, showing a decrease of 15,597\$830. The exchange rate was 10/8 d. this year against 6 29/32 d. last; the sterling equivalents of the currency receipts being   3,228 this year and   2,651 last year, an increase of   577. The aggregate receipts since 1st January have been   37,938 against   28,304 last year, a gain of   9,634.

The November traffic receipts of the S o Paulo railway (139 kilometres), compared with the same month of last year, give the following results:

Table with 3 columns: Item, 1900, 1899. Rows include Inward freights, do since 1st Jan., Outward freights, do since 1st Jan., Passengers carried, do since 1st Jan., and Inter-station traffic.

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

Table with 3 columns: Receipts in currency, idem last year, Decrease for week, Equivalent in gold this year (100.), idem last year (7d.), Increase in sterling for week, idem last year, Total receipts since January 1., idem last year, Increase since January 1., idem last year.

The October approximate traffic receipts of the Alag os railway (150 kilometres in length), compared with the same month of last year, were as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Item, 1899, 1900. Rows include Ap. receipts, Exchange, Ap. receipts in sterling, Total receipts since 1st Jan., Exchange in sterling, Inward freights tons, idem since 1st Jan., Outward freights tons, idem since 1st Jan., Passengers carried, idem since 1st Jan., Expenditures, idem since 1st Jan., Balance of month, idem since 1st Jan.

The estimated traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway for the week ending 8th December were as follows, compared with the corresponding week of last year:

Table with 3 columns: Receipts in currency, idem last year, Decrease for week, Equivalent in gold this year (9 15/16), idem last year (7d.), Increase in sterling for week, idem last year, Total receipts since January 1., idem last year, Increase since January 1., idem last year.

SHIPPING NOTES

The American cruiser "Atlanta" arrived at Bahia on the 12th inst.

On Saturday last the hull of the old cruiser "Paralyha" was sold at public auction for 18,000\$.

It is stated that the cruiser "Benjamin Constant" will be sent to the United States on a voyage of instruction.

The U. S. cruiser "Chicago" is now at Buenos Aires where Admiral Schley has made a formal call on President Roca.

A Rio Grande telegram of the 14th announces the wreck of the Brazilian sloop "D. Afonso" at Barba Negra, in the Lagoa dos Patos. The cargo consisted of domestic produce. The ship and cargo were totally lost.

It would seem that the L. & H. str. "Hevelius" did not get away from Bahia as announced, a second mishap occurring at the time of leaving port. At last accounts it was not expected that she would get away until after Christmas.

The German frigate cruiser "Gneisenau," which is used for a training ship, was lost off the port of Malaga on Sunday with many lives. The ship was driven on the rocks in a storm. The disaster has called forth expressions of profound regret from all quarters.

It is stated that a German syndicate represented by Messrs. Herm. Stolz & Co., of this city, is again negotiating for the purchase of the Lloyd Brazileiro property. This negotiation was reported a long time ago, but a national syndicate is said to have had a prior claim and prevented the closing of the deal. The renewal of the negotiation, if it has been renewed, would seem to indicate that the obstacle has been removed. It is said that the syndicate has had the company's books examined.

LOCAL NOTES

It is announced that a new daily journal will be initiated in this city on the 1st prox.

No more cases of alleged bubonic pest have appeared in Nietheroy, and the belief is spreading that it was not pest after all.

After an exceptionally long period of rainy weather, we are now having it clear and hot enough for the most exacting salamander.

The Ampa adventurer Veiga Cabral embarked for Par  on the 12th inst., on the Lloyd str. Maranh o. His has now received his popular canonization and has been dubbed a "glorious patriot."

The Impensa says that Dr. Joaquim Nabuco is to be appointed Brazilian minister at the court of Queen Victoria, to which he is now accredited on a special mission. It will be a most excellent appointment.

Gen. Teixeira Junior, director of the ordinance bureau, has asked the government to remove Col. Pedro Ivo, one of his subordinates, whom he accuses of being insubordinate, insolent and incompetent.

Poor as we are we must not forget our artists. Deputy Fausto Carlos has asked congress to vote the painter Victor Meirelles an indemnity of 70,000\$ for the painting and mounting of his panorama of "The Discovery of Brazil."

Mr. D'Arcy has asked us to assist him in making it generally known that he will hold divine services at Petropolis on St. Thomas day, Friday 21st inst., at 9:30 a. m. He anticipates a good attendance of Petropolis residents.

The annual general meeting of the Laranjeiras Club will be held on Saturday next at 9 p. m., when it is hoped as many members as possible will be present. The election of officers for the coming year will be the business of the evening.

We understand that one of the physicians who attended some of the recent cases of alleged bubonic pest in Nietheroy, says that the disease is really typhus fever caused by the indescribably unsanitary state of the buildings where it appeared.

There has been a considerable increase in pest cases in this city, but for a few days there has been an apparent lull in operations. There were 22 cases in the Paula Candido hospital on the 17th, and on the following day four new cases were reported.

A letter has been received here from U. S. Consul General Seeger, dated Chicago, November 8th. He expected to be in Washington about the end of the following week, and would also visit Philadelphia and New York. He intended, at that time, to leave New York for Brazil at the end of November, which will make him due at this port some time this week.

Dr. Alfredo Maia, minister of industry, has obtained leave of absence for forty days for reasons of health, and has gone to S o Paulo and Caidas for a change of air. During his absence his department will be administered by Dr. Eptacio Pessoa, minister of interior and justice. We sincerely hope that this much-needed rest will enable Dr. Alfredo Maia to fully recover his health.

It must be confessed that the postoffice is getting worse every day. Yesterday we were advised that we had 400 reis to pay on a short paid letter. We sent our office boy with the money, and he brought back a letter addressed to "H. C. Simonsen Esq., Caixa 20, Santos." The address was clearly written, and there is no explanation for the blunder except that the postoffice clerks are unable to read.

In spite of the desperate financial state of the public treasury, the chamber of deputies has provided for the retirement on pensions of eleven members of the supreme court. This of course is designed to make vacancies for some ambitious political lawyers; all of them perhaps less fit for the place than the retiring judges, and in doing so will saddle the treasury with a bagatelle of 264,000\$ a year in new pensions!

Among the arrivals here from New York by the L. & H. str. "Coleridge" on the 11th inst. was Rev. J. G. Houston, who was connected with the Presbyterian mission in Brazil many years ago. He returned to the United States in 1885, and has resided there up to the present time. He has now resumed his connection with mission work in Brazil and has gone to Santa Catharina, where he expects to be located.

The most startling event of the past week was the defeat of General Clements in the Megaliesberg, Transvaal. According to telegrams of the 14th and 15th the British losses were 11 officers and 51 men killed, 18 officers and 55 men missing. The Boers were commanded by Gen. Delarey. Gen. Clements was retreating to the south, pursued by the enemy, and Genis. French and Knox were hurrying to his relief.

The Jornal do Commercio of the 16th had the independence, and we might also say "patriotism," to publish the names of the absentee deputies on Thursday and Friday last, and promises to continue the list. The Jornal says that there are 66 deputies absent with permission, nearly all away from this capital, and some of them for a long time. These 66 deputies who are away in the provinces or in Europe for their own personal advantage, are costing the public treasury 4,500\$ a day, or 135,000\$ a month. The Jornal says that all will agree it is a very good employment. And to this we might add, no one will deny that it shows a very foolish employer.

Smalvay says that he has a pamphlet that our Martinhozeiro government will soon seek to explore our sweat. They will want to have water meters attached to measure the quantity, an lyses by Dr. Borges de Castro to determine what salts have been brought into the country through these channels, and then all the rest will be taxed as an emulsion. The humble unofficial subsidized citizen, he says, will soon be illustrated with stamps, weighed, measured, ganged, sounded and probed, and will be followed around by at least six fiscal charges with the service taxes levied on him. "And the time will come," added Smalvay, "when the poor tax-peddler citizen will wear his various consumption stamps on his breast, like the orders worn by a diplomat, or soldier."

MARRIAGE

MEE. - PETERS. - On the 7th November, at Holy Trinity Church, Millbrook, Southampton, JOSEPH W. MEE, of S o Paulo, Brazil, to MINNA PETERS, of Hamburg.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Recenseamento de 31 de Dezembro de 1900: Quadros do Trabalho Preliminar. Rio de Janeiro, 1900. A list of officials and employes of the statistical department and a list of the parcels, messages, bulletins, etc., which they have sent out.

The Liquidation of the War on the Pacific; by Ricardo Salas-Edwards, 1st secretary of the Chilean Legation in London. London, 1900. A discussion of the relations between Chile and Peru, and Chili and Bolivia, from a Chilean standpoint.

Estrada de Ferro Central do Brazil: Retalorio do Anno de 1899. The report of Director Gustavo Alolpho da Silveira in regard to the administration and working of this great railway for the past year.

Exposi o da Diretoria da Companhia Parahyba, presented at the extraordinary general meeting of shareholders held on the 10th inst., to deliberate on a proposal to increase the capital of the company.

Proceedings of the Washington Academy of Sciences; Results of the Branner-Agassiz Expedition to Brazil:

I. - The Decapod and Stomatopod Crustacea; by Mary J. Rathbun.

II. - The Isopod Crustacea; by Harriet Richardson.

III. - The Fishes; by Charles H. Gilbert.

IV. - Two Characteristic Geologic Sections on Northeast Coast of Brazil; by John C. Branner.

The Pan-American Magazine; October number. Beautifully printed and illustrated. A current history of the exposition in Buffalo, N. Y., which is to be opened next year. We are indebted to the American Bank Note Co. for calendars for 1901 of their manufacture, which are by far the most artistic and best printed calendars distributed.

Calendars for 1901.—We are indebted to Messrs. P. S. Nicolson & Co., agents, for a handsomely illuminated calendar of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company.

BUSINESS NOTES

—It is reported that José Mariano will be appointed inspector of customs at the port of Rio de Janeiro.
—It is reported, says a telegram of the 15th inst., that several banks at Pará intend asking for a moratorium.
—A telegram of the 11th inst. reports the failure of three houses at Pelotas in addition to that of Conceição & Co.
—One of the amendments to the new tariff bill is that for increasing the duty on imported butter from 25% to 30% a kilo.

—The bill against foreign banks was voted by the chamber of deputies in 3rd discussion on Thursday and was sent to the senate.
—On Thursday the chamber of deputies voted in 1st discussion a bill for an increase of 30% in the water rates of the city of Rio de Janeiro.

—A Rio Grande telegram says that business there is paralyzed because of the failures at Pelotas and the general lack of confidence in the situation of other business houses.

—It is reported, says the Imprensa, that the government intends drawing on London for a large sum in order to enable the Banco da Republica to assist the business community.

—In the 10 months ended on Oct. 31 the official value of cotton fabrics exported from the United Kingdom to Brazil amounted to £ 903,900, against £ 1,013,545 in the corresponding period of 1899.

—A telegram of the 13th inst. states that the intensity of the civil crisis at Pará increases day by day and that until March the situation, it is anticipated, will grow constantly worse.

—We are advised of the appointment of Mr. Charles Evers as representative of the Commercial Telegram Bureau in Brazil, in place of the late H. Bell Morton, whose death was recently announced.

—The Imprensa is informed that European capitalists have offered the state government of Pará a loan of £ 2,000,000 with interest at the rate of 4% per annum and other favorable terms. The state had better accept it at once!

—The Gazeta de Noticias informs the Argentines that they are needlessly alarmed at the prospect of a reciprocity treaty between Brazil and the United States. Nothing, it says, has been decided. And, it might also have been said, nothing will be decided.

—Congress heard out that a new product is finding admission into the country and as promptly clapped a tax upon it. The product is "extract of quebracho," for tanning purposes, and the tax is to be 20 reis. The extract comes from Argentina.

—One of the amendments to the tariff which was voted upon last Saturday was one reducing the duty on imported wheat from 10 to 7 reis per kilo. This of course would defeat the wishes of foreign millers who are seeking a reduction of the duties on flour.

—It would seem that the time for redeeming the notes of the Banco do Brazil (old emission) has not been extended, and complaints are already heard from S. Paulo about it. These notes are now rarely seen in this city, but they are still current up country.

—It is stated that the reason why it was necessary to ask for a deficiency appropriation for army rations is that the average cost of each ration was greater than had been anticipated. Was the government aware that an increase in taxation causes higher prices?

—The Folha do Norte advises the business men of Pará not to count on the loan which the state government is attempting to contract. They should rely, it says, on their own resources and should hold a meeting for the purpose of adopting measures for mitigating their losses.

—In response to the appeals of printers and binders for relief against the competition of foreign publishers, congress has voted to increase the duty on "unspecified papelão" (coarse heavy paper suitable for binding) from 10 to 20 reis a kilo. This hardly looks like protecting national industries.

—It is said that in case the Elias Fausto project can not be pushed through the senate this session, a provision will be added to the revenue budget authorizing the government to repress speculation in exchange. Should carte blanche be given to the minister of finance, the crockery is bound to be broken.

—Another attempt has been made to regulate and restrict transactions in exchange. On Saturday Deputies Elias Fausto and Serzedello for this purpose offered an amendment to the budget of the department of finance. The Imprensa says that this amendment is contrary to the rules, which forbid the adoption of permanent legislative measures in the budget.

—The Pais of the 15th says that it knows that in spite of the little time remaining the senate will not permit the Elias Fausto project to lie in the committee's portfolio. There are reasons for believing that within a few days the President will have the pleasure of sanctioning this project. In that case, we should like to remark, the President will forfeit all the respect and good will which his visit to London gained for him there, and he will be celebrating an act which will do incalculable harm to the country.

—In a circular of the 30th ult. the Pernambuco sugar market is reported to be in a very critical condition without any prospect of improvement. The present prices of sugar, says the circular, do not pay the cost of grinding the cane. At Bahia, according to a telegram of the 14th inst., the condition of the sugar market is no less critical. Prices are low and the demand extremely limited. For cane the mills are paying from \$8 to 10\$ per ton. The only agricultural product that maintains a good price is cacao.

Cases have appeared where unscrupulous persons have augmented receipts for small amounts not requiring a stamp, and have denounced them as infractions of the law. Receipts will soon go out of use if such scandalous impositions are permitted. The merchant will soon be compelled to deliver his goods only for cash, and without any document passing. To run the risk of prosecution for all sorts of infractions of the law and to be obliged to register all sorts of documents at a heavy cost, is more than the business is worth. Soon, we shall all be planting potatoes, except those who prefer bananas and nuts.

—It appears that the state telegraph service has been compelled to go to private offices for its work because the national printing office is so occupied with private work that it can not meet the requirements of the public service. It would seem that the public printing offices and binderies are so anxious to take work away from private offices that they frequently undertake to do the work for less than cost, and then by loading themselves up with these unprofitable jobs compel the public offices to go to the private offices where they beat down prices to such an extent that no one can extract living from it. This shows that not only is the public service extremely demoralized, but it is steadily impoverishing and ruining private undertakings.

—At the beginning of the war between the United States and Spain Messrs Flint, Eddy & Co., who had sold to the Brazilian government the steamer El Cid, afterwards Nicheroy and now Buffalo, repurchased that steamer, through their agents in Rio de Janeiro, and resold it to the United States government for \$575,000. The price to be paid to the Brazilian government was \$550,000 in three instalments. When the second instalment (\$200,000) became due, it was not paid and the government brought a suit against Messrs. Eddy Mascarenhas & Guerin, agents of Messrs. Flint, Eddy & Co. This suit has just been decided in the federal court at Rio de Janeiro against the government on the ground that the agents are not responsible for the payment.

—With reference to the Pernambuco Water Company (Companhia do Beberibe), it is announced that the bondholders' committee appointed on August 29, 1897, is prepared to pay the holders of certificates issued by the committee in exchange for bonds the sum of £ 2 (less income tax) in respect of such certificates. The payment is in full discharge of coupon due July 1, 1899, in conformity with the agreement entered into with the company on November 23, 1898. Messrs. Knowles and Foster are prepared to pay the holders of the "A," "B" and "C" certificates 2 per cent. on the face value of such certificates (less income tax), this payment to be in full discharge of interest due July 1, 1899, in conformity with the agreement entered into between the committee of bondholders and the company on November 23, 1898.—Financial News, Nov. 9.

—It is stated that in Brazil there are seven flour mills, one of which, the Moimho Fluminense, is now closed. The capital invested in these mills is said to amount to 30,000,000\$. The Rio de Janeiro Flour Mills and Granaries produced in the last two years the following quantities of flour and bran:

Table with 2 columns: Year (1898, 1899) and Flour/Bran quantities in kilos.

The production of flour at the Moimho Fluminense was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Year (1898, 1899) and Flour quantities in kilos.

The greater part of the wheat ground at these mills is imported from the River Plate. —The temptation to blackmailing offered by Martinhos' stamp tax regulations has brought to grief two majors of the police brigade. It seems that some months ago the brigade made some purchases at the Calltau confectionery for its festival in celebration of the discovery of Brazil. The account was duly presented and two part payments, one of 25\$ and the other of 50\$, were made. The owners of the confectionery gave unstamped receipts for the payments and thus became subject to heavy fines. Now Martinho's regulations, as our readers are aware, gives half the amount of such fines to informers. Unable to resist the temptation thus offered, two majors of the brigade, it is alleged, went to the owners of the confectionery and endeavored to obtain money from them in consideration for an engagement to refrain from reporting the infraction of the tax regulations. But the owners of the confectionery refused to be blackmailed. Consequently the majors reported the infraction to treasury officials and the owners of the confectionery reported to the commander of the brigade the conduct of the two majors. The latter have been arrested and a court of enquiry will investigate the matter.

—The state government of Pará, says the Imprensa, is negotiating with a foreign bank at Rio de Janeiro for a loan of 15,000,000\$. The bank, it is stated, has asked for a slight change in the proposed rate of interest.

—With regard to a reform in the tariff relative to printing materials and printed matter, it is said that a well-known publisher of this city whose books are all printed in Paris, has declared that no change will be made as long as he has any money to spend. He is also said that the printers' commission in a recent interview with the tariff commission of the chamber of deputies was so badly treated that one of its member lost his temper and declared that if congress continued to disregard the interest of working people in this manner they would come with dynamite some day and blow them up. And in fact, this is just what we are coming to!

FINANCIAL NOTES

—It is now said that the state of Pará is offered £1,000,000 sterling by Paris bankers at 4 per cent. We doubt it! If true the state had better accept it and then loan a part of it to the federal government.

—Reports are again current that the state of Amazonas is about to float a loan for 10,000,000\$, in apolices of 500\$, at 7 per cent. If there is no money for commerce and industry, how are spendthrift governments to obtain it?

—The inability of the government to supply the Banco da Republica with the 25,000,000\$ promised for discount purposes, has been made clearly manifest by the report that the government would now draw on London for money for that purpose.

—On Saturday last 5,000 inscripções (bonds) of 1,000\$ each, issued and redeemed by the Banco da Republica, were burned in the furnaces of the custom-house in the presence of the minister of finance and one of the directors of the bank.

—The London Times of yesterday expresses its regret for the injury which Brazil must suffer by the adoption of the Elias Fausto project. The minister and his friends are apparently unconscious of all this and insist on the passage of the bill.

—The receipts of the Porto Alegre custom-house in the last three months have been as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Month (September, October, November) and Receipt amounts.

—A credit of 240,000\$ has been opened for account of the minister of industry to pay the indemnity awarded by arbitration to the heirs of the late Joseph Hancock, contractor for the surface drainage works of this capital some fifteen or twenty years ago. It is a long time to wait for the settlement of such an account.

—It would seem that the aggregate cash balances of the six principal solvent banks of this city were reduced by a little over 40 per cent during the three months from September 1st to December 1st. What became of the money? It was not shipped out of the country, nor was it burned, nor has it been put into circulation.

—The Jornal do Commercio of Juiz de Fora gives currency to a report that the government of the state of Minas Geraes is preparing to place the internal loan which was withdrawn in September last on account of the collapse of various banks in this city. It is said that a new plan will be employed to float the loan and that a higher rate of interest will be paid.

—The following returns of customs receipts for the month of November, in addition to those published in our last issue, have been made public:

Table with 3 columns: Location (Rio Grande do Sul, Santa Catharina, Uruguaiana) and Receipt amounts for 1900 and 1899.

—An executive decree of the 15th opens a supplementary credit of 598,125\$ for salaries of senators and deputies during one of the prorogations of the sessions. Since 1893, says the Jornal do Commercio of the 16th, the nation has expended over 14,000,000\$ on these prorogued sessions, and even then it has been impossible for the senate to assist properly in framing the budget laws because the chamber did not pass them until the last moment.

—Further advices from Brazil would indicate that the danger of serious injury to the foreign banks in that country and of the financial pressure which would arise out of the bill introduced in the Brazilian congress to regulate dealings in exchange will be averted. It is not difficult to foresee that this measure, the character of which was mentioned in these columns a week ago, would, if passed and enforced, throw the whole trade of Brazil into confusion. The representations of the entire foreign business and financial community in the country, as well as the objections which have been promptly raised by Brazil's only friends in European banking circles, have no doubt had their due effect, and it is accordingly stated that the projected law will either be dropped or defeated should it come to a vote. It is stated that the proposition to drive foreign banks out of the exchange business and to place dealings in exchange under such stringent regulations as to render them almost impossible was the result of the severe crisis which oc-

curring in the exchange market at Rio during this summer. This movement was due to the fact that under the influence of good crops the favorable effects which had followed the readjustment of interest on the national debt of the country, and curtailment of the redundant issues of paper money, had created a very strong movement in exchange, causing the gold value of the milreis to advance from about 18 cents to 28 cents in gold. This was attended by an enormous speculation in exchange, which culminated in a break of nearly the same amount as the preceding rise, and as a consequence the native bankers, which had made large advances to speculators, were hit rather hard, the most prominent of them, the Banco da Republica, being, as has already been mentioned in these columns, forced to the wall, and finding relief only in the direct interposition of the government itself.—Broad Street's, Nov. 17.—[By this time our New York colleague is probably undecieved. These semi-official statements should always be taken cum grano salis. In this case they were designed to divert foreign criticism during the debate on the bill and they succeeded.—Ed. News.]

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, December 18th, 1900.

Table with 2 columns: Item (Par value of the Brazilian milreis, Bank rate of exchange, Present value of the Brazilian milreis, etc.) and Value.

EXCHANGE.

Dec. 10.—The market opened firm, but during the day a downward tendency set in. Transactions reported were regular.

Official quotations on London were: Bank bills opening 9 13/16 closing 9 3/4-9 29/32 Private bills opening 9 13/16 closing 9 13/16-9 15/16 Official value of the milreis 361-364 reis gold.

Dec. 11.—The situation of today's market was fair, with little animation. Business reported was regular.

Official quotations on London were: Bank bills opening 9 29/32 closing 9 3/4-9 29/32 Private bills opening 9 27/32 closing 9 27/32-9 15/16 Official value of the milreis 361-364 reis gold.

Dec. 12.—Today's market was very irregular but with an improvement in rates. The movement was limited.

Official quotations on London were as follows: Bank bills opening 9 29/32 closing 9 3/4-9 29/32 Private bills opening 9 27/32 closing 9 15/16-10 1/32 Official value of the milreis 361-368 reis gold.

Dec. 13.—The market continued unsteady with lower rates. Transactions reported were few.

Official quotations on London were: Bank bills opening 9 13/16 closing 9 13/16-9 29/32 Private bills opening 9 27/32 closing 9 7/8-9 15/16 Official value of the milreis 361-368 reis gold.

Dec. 14.—The situation of the market remained unchanged. Business reported was small.

Official quotations on London were: Bank bills opening 9 13/16 closing 9 29/32-9 13/16 Private bills opening 9 27/32 closing 9 3/4-9 27/32 Official value of the milreis 361-364 reis gold.

Dec. 15.—The market was firm in the morning but during the day lower rates ruled. Transactions reported were of average volume.

The official quotations on London were: Bank bills opening 9 29/32 closing 9 13/16-9 27/32 Private bills opening 9 27/32 closing 9 3/4-9 7/8 Official value of the milreis 359-364 reis gold.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 18th December, 1900.

Exports. Coffee.—The coffee market was in a paralyzed condition during the past week, the reported sales being only 21,000 bags. Dealers gave way very slightly in prices, and with so great a show of resistance that very light sales were realized. The receipts for the week were 45,579 bags and the shipments 30,103 bags. Yesterday the market was dull and weak, and the business effected was on a small scale and on the basis of 10\$ per arroba for No. 1 that the sales for last week were: New York 149,000 bags, Havre 232,000, Hamburg 149,000, and London 97,000—in all 627,000 bags, against 531,000 in the same week of last year, and 455,000 in the preceding week.

The detailed movements of our market during the past week were as follows: 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: Dec. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15; per arroba; Reported sales; Santos, Good Average; per 100 kilos.

The shipments since our last report have been:

Table with 2 columns: Quantity and Destination. Includes 27,206 bags for United States, 6,775 for Europe, etc.

The following ships sailed with coffee last week:

Table with 2 columns: Ship Name and Quantity. Includes Hamburg Germ. str. Bahia, Marselles Il. str. Las Palmas, etc.

Cape:

Table with 2 columns: Ship Name and Quantity. Includes Port Elisabeth Nor. bk. Lina.

Elsewhere:

Table with 2 columns: Ship Name and Quantity. Includes Southern ports str. Anperina, Northern ports str. Anperina, etc.

The receipts for the past week were 41,135 bags against 32,325 bags for the previous week and 33,444 bags for the week before.

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

Table with 3 columns: No., Dec. 15, Dec. 7. Includes No. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14.

The stock was estimated this morning at 286,032 bags according to the Jornal do Commercio, and 248,621 bags according to one of our prominent brokers. The Santos stock is reported at 1,299,720 bags.

Daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro

Table with 2 columns: Receipts and Shipments. Includes Stock at Santos, Stock at Pernambuco, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Dec 9, Dec 10. Includes Stock at Santos, Stock at Pernambuco, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Dec 11, Dec 12. Includes Stock at Santos, Stock at Pernambuco, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Dec 13, Dec 14. Includes Stock at Santos, Stock at Pernambuco, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Dec 15, Dec 16. Includes Stock at Santos, Stock at Pernambuco, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Dec 17, Dec 18. Includes Stock at Santos, Stock at Pernambuco, etc.

Rosin.—The receipts were 7,980 barrels ex Severn from Savannah, and 18 ex Coleridge from Liverpool. We quote from 21\$000 to 25\$000 per barrel of 280 pounds.

Cement.—Receipts nil. Market unchanged.

Inflam Corn.—The Juavita brought 10,100 bags and the Vilna 10,850 both from the River Plate. Brokers prices are from 11\$000 to 11\$500 per bag of 62 kilos.

Brain.—No receipts. Native is now quoted from \$800 to \$900 per bag of 40 kilos.

Hay.—The arrivals were 500 bales by the Vilna from 140 to 150 reis per kilo.

Coal.—The following vessels arrived with coal:

Table with 2 columns: Ship Name and Quantity. Includes From Cardiff, ex Landulba, etc.

Rum.—Entries continue regular. Our quotations were the following:

Table with 2 columns: Dynamalco and Maceio, Bahia and Aracaju, Campos, etc.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

DECEMBER 10.

SAVANNAH.—Br. sc. Severn; 416 tons; Kerr; 84 ds sundries to order.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

DECEMBER 10.

TALTA.—Br. bk. Belmont; 1,415 tons; Hilton; ballast.

DEC. 11.

DARREN.—Br. bk. Tanager; 1,167 tons; Marine; ballast.

MELBOURNE.—Br. sp. Celtic Monarch; 1,682 tons; Lewis; ballast.

DEC. 11.

PORT-ELISABETH.—Nor. bk. Lina; 543 tons; Mallo; coffee.

DEC. 15.

JAMAICA.—Br. bk. N. B. Morris; 669 tons; Suttis; ballast.

DEC. 16.

PENSAOLA.—Nor. bk. Valuda; 890 tons; Ottenen; ballast.

FREIGHTS.

NEW YORK.—50 cents and 5% primage per bag New Orleans.

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

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

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

BORDEAUX.—40 francs and 10% primage per ton of 200 kilos.

HAVRE.—30 francs and 10% primage per ton of 200 kilos.

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

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

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

PORT NATAL, EAST LONDON, DELAGOA BAY, MOSSEL BAY.—45 shillings, 6 d. and 2 1/2% primage per ton.

MONTVIDEO, B. AIRES.—3000 per bag of 60 kilos, and 6000 per barrel of 75 kilos.

ENGAGEMENTS.

Table with 2 columns: Ship Name and Quantity. Includes CONSTANTINOPLE, HAMBURG, HAVRE, LONDON, MARSEILLES, etc.

Vessels Afloat & Chartered for Rio

Table with 2 columns: Ship Name and Quantity. Includes Charles Dickens, Conductor, D. Pedro II, Doris, etc.

Arrivals of foreign steamers.

Table with 4 columns: Date, Name, From, Consignee. Includes Dec. 11, S. Paulo, Coleridge, Nile, etc.

Departures of foreign steamers.

Table with 4 columns: Date, Name, For, Cargo. Includes Dec. 10, Bretagne, Lae Palmes, Itaparica, etc.

*Calling at intermediate ports.

Foreign sailing vessels in the port at Rio de Janeiro, December 16th, 1900.

Table with 4 columns: Name, Tons, Arrived, From, Consignee. Includes American, Argentine, Danish, Foreign, Portuguese.

STOCKS AND SHARES

Sales of Stocks and Shares.

Table with 2 columns: December 10. Includes Apolices, Inscriptions, etc.

Table with 2 columns: December 11. Includes Apolices, Inscriptions, etc.

Table with 2 columns: December 12. Includes Apolices, Inscriptions, etc.

SATURDAY'S QUOTATIONS—S. PAULO.

Large table with multiple columns: Apolices, Inscriptions, Banks, Miscellaneous, etc.

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

Table with multiple columns: Emission, Circulation, Public Funds, Nominal Value, Last Quotation, Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Banks, Railways, Tramways, Steamships, Cotton Mills, etc., Insurance, Miscellaneous. Includes various financial data for different companies and funds.

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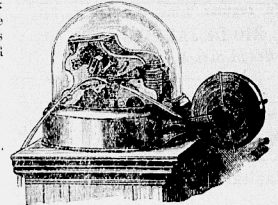
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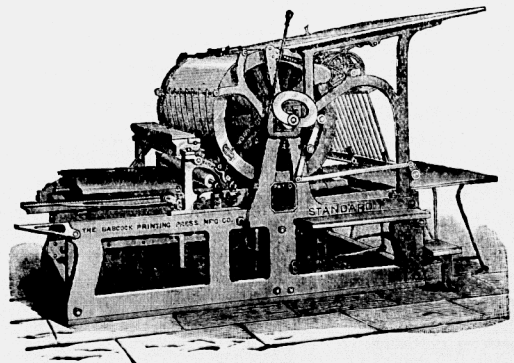
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