

THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 4th, 1901.

NUMBER 23

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Missing Friends.

Information is desired at the British Consulate in regard to the whereabouts of Alandream Weinstein whose address was given as at Rua Senhor dos Passos No. 55 (sobrado).

In response to an inquiry for next of kin from Port of Spain, Trinidad, B. W. I., the British Consul General at this port desires information of the whereabouts of persons of the names of Schenkt and Chamberlain.

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Agents in Rio de Janeiro:

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Total funds on 31st Dec. 1899... £14,409,089
Authorized Capital..... „ 3,000,000
Subscribed Capital..... „ 2,750,000

Agents for Rio de Janeiro:

Pullen, Schmidt & Co.

107, Rua da Quitanda.

Official Directory

U. S. LEGATION.—Petropolis. CHARLES PAGE BRYAN, Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraí (opposite Custom House), Petropolis. SIR HENRY NEVILL DERRING, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 99, Rua 1.º de Março. EUGENE SEEGER, Consul General.
BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraí (opposite Custom House). C. B. RHIND, Acting Consul General.

Church Directory

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Service is held every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. There is a Celebration of the Holy Communion on the first and third Sundays in the month at 11 a.m. and on the second and fourth Sundays at 8 a.m., also on Saints' Days according to announcements. Baptisms and marriages at all times to be arranged with the Chaplain, for whom communications may be sent to Crashley & Co. 36 Rua do Ouvidor.

JOHN D'ARCY, T. C. D.,

British Chaplain.

Hotel Metropole.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Largo de S. Joaquim, No. 173.—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays. Prayer meeting at 10 a.m. Worship at 11 a.m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 5 afternoon. Gospel preaching at 6 1/2 p.m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study and preaching at 7 p.m.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Catete. English services every Sabbath at 12 noon. Sunday School at 10 a.m. Holy Communion first Sabbath of each month. Portuguese services: S. S. every Sabbath at 10 a.m. Worship at 11 a.m. Preaching at 7-7 1/2 p.m. Wednesdays Song-Service at 7 p.m. Prayer-meeting and Bible study at 7-7 30 p.m. Messages for the Pastor may be left at Rua Ajuda, 20 or Rua Conde de Baepeudy 78.

M. DICKIE, Pastor.

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

ALVARO E. DOS REIS, Pastor.

Residence: On the Church premises.
BAPTIST CHURCH.—No. 25, Rua de Sant'Anna. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., and every Thursday at 7 p.m.

F. F. SOREN, Pastor.

Caixa 352

PETROPHAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Avenida Marechal Deodoro, No. 9. English service at 4 p.m. Sundays. Portuguese services at 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. Sundays; 7.30 p.m. Wednesdays, Sunday School at 10 a.m.

EDMUND A. TILLY, Pastor.

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 20 Rua d' Ajuda.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro, No. 71.—On sale the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

AMERICAN CHEESE IN S. PAULO.

To the Editor.

Dear Sir,—The article re cheese in this week's number of *The Rio News* is interesting, no doubt, but the information given in our consular report will surprise the American residents of São Paulo and vicinity, the majority of whom are undoubtedly unaware of the great amount of cheese consumed here, and that it is customary to eat cheese after coffee. I am inclined to believe that Father Girmondi's ideas are based upon what he has seen of his former countrymen, who are frequently found sitting on curb-stones about to a.m., eating their frugal meals, which consist principally of bread and bananas and perhaps occasionally a little *queijo de Minas*. I hardly believe the American dairymen can compete with the latter article.

Yours truly,
QUEIJO PARMIGIANO.

S. Paulo, 18th May, 1901.

SANTOS CRICKET.

MR. A. RICHARD'S TEAM, 25., MR. F. TRACEY'S TEAM.

Played at José Menino 26th inst.:

RICHARD'S TEAM.	
R. C. Lloyd, b. Burgos.....	5
A. L. Tweedie, run out.....	7
J. Elworthy, c. Stewart Smith, b Tomlinson.....	0
E. Youle, c. and b. Tomlinson.....	4
A. Richards, c. and b. Tracey.....	46
H. G. Beardall, c. Tracey, b. Tomlinson.....	6
C. Pritchard, b Tracey.....	5
J. Lockley, b. Stewart Smith.....	1
J. Cadzow, b. Hampshire.....	13
V. Cross, b. H. Cross.....	0
A. Miller, not out.....	5
P. C. Kaushaar, b. H. Cross.....	0
Extras.....	8
Total.....	100

TRACEY'S TEAM.

H. P. Smith, b. Lloyd.....	0
J. Meadows, b. Youle.....	4
G. Tomlinson, b. Elworthy.....	25
C. S. B. Ricketts, b. Youle.....	0
A. Burgos, c. Pritchard, b. Youle.....	12
F. Tracey, b. Elworthy.....	9
H. P. Hampshire, b. do.....	2
H. Wright, b. Youle.....	6
H. Cross, not out.....	2
C. Stewart Smith, b. Elworthy.....	0
E. A. Barham, b. Youle.....	1
Extras.....	8
Total.....	69

BOWLING ANALYSIS

Innings Richards' team.

	overs	mins.	runs	wkts.	average.
G. Tomlinson	11	3	32	3	10.6
A. Burgos.....	8	2	15	1	15
F. Tracey.....	9	1	10	2	5
C. Stewart Smith.....	7	5	30	1	30
H. P. Hampshire.....	2	1	3	1	3
H. Cross.....	24	—	2	2	1

Innings Tracey's team.

E. Youle.....	14	3	23	5	4.6
R. C. Lloyd.....	3	—	18	1	18
J. W. Elworthy.....	10	2	20	4	5

CRICKET AT ICARAHY.

R. C. A. A. vs. WEST. TEL. CO. & LEOP. RV.

The Telegraph Co. and Leopoldina Ry. combined were able to put a fairly representative team into the field at Icarahy on the 26th ult., and though the batsmen they chiefly depended on failed in the first innings they lost by 23 runs only. Kahl played well for his runs—his leg-hitting being conspicuous—and the fielding of the visitors was on the whole smart and in contrast to that of the Association.

The scores were as follows:—

TEL. CO. & LEOP. RV.—1st innings.

E. J. King, b. E. Morrissy.....	1
H. C. Hampson, b. Ginnis.....	1
H. L. Wheatley, b. E. Morrissy.....	2
H. G. Pierce, b. Ginnis.....	28
J. F. Kahl, c. Whyte, b. Ginnis.....	6
J. H. Whidborne, b. R. Morrissy.....	13
W. P. Slater, b. R. Morrissy.....	4
L. Huxtable, b. Ginnis.....	0
A. L. Samwe, b. Ginnis.....	0
W. E. Strange, c. Wright, b. Ginnis.....	1
A. Studer, not out.....	1
Extras.....	13
Total.....	80

R. C. A. A.—1st innings.

E. Morrissy, c. Strange, b. Slater.....	20
E. V. Morrissy, c. Pierce, b. Slater.....	0
S. McLauchlan, c. Whidborne, b. Samwe.....	0
R. Morrissy, not out.....	50
W. T. Ginnis, c. Kahl, b. Slater.....	8
O. W. Rolfs, c. Hampson, b. Slater.....	7
J. R. Whyte, b. Slater.....	1
H. P. Wright, b. Wheatley.....	4
M. Fletcher, c. Hampson, b. Wheatley.....	9
H. W. Jeans, c. Kahl, b. King.....	4
A. M. Hadden, st. Pierce, b. King.....	0
Total.....	103

TEL. CO. & LEOP. RV.—2nd innings.

H. C. Hampson, run out.....	33
J. F. Kahl, c. Fletcher, b. E. Morrissy.....	0
H. L. Wheatley, c. R. E. V. Morrissy.....	33
H. G. Pierce, c. McLauchlan, b. Ginnis.....	16
J. H. Whidborne, c. and b. Ginnis.....	8
W. P. Slater, not out.....	8
Extras.....	—
Total.....	*107

* Innings declared closed.

R. C. A. A.—2nd innings.

E. V. Morrissy, c. and b. Slater.....	5
O. W. Rolfs, c. Studer, b. Pierce.....	3
H. P. Wright, b. Pierce.....	0
M. Fletcher, not out.....	7
H. W. Jeans, b. Pierce.....	0
Extras.....	2
Total (4 wkts).....	17

R. C. A. A.—Bowling.

	B. M. R. W.	B. M. R. W.	B. M. R. W.					
E. Morrissy.....	36	0	35	2	36	0	23	1
W. T. Ginnis.....	60	2	26	6	54	0	34	2
R. Morrissy.....	24	1	6	2	30	0	31	0
E. V. Morrissy.....	12	0	30	1	0	0	0	0

TEL. CO. & LEOP. RV.—Bowling.

	B. M. R. W.	B. M. R. W.	B. M. R. W.					
Slater.....	108	4	36	5	30	2	10	1
Samwell.....	36	0	27	1	—	—	—	—
Wheatley.....	72	1	40	2	—	—	—	—
King.....	3	0	2	—	—	—	—	—
Pierce.....	27	1	5	3	—	—	—	—

COFFEE NOTES

—The planters at Botucatu, São Paulo, had a meeting on the 25th ult., but were unable to agree upon any scheme for improving the situation.

—The national agricultural society of this capital has formally condemned the Vicente de Carvalho project for a 20 per cent tax on coffee payable in kind, which will be burned.

—The Serra Negra planters, São Paulo, at a meeting held on the 26th ult., resolved to protest against the Vicente de Carvalho project for burning 20 per cent of the coffee crop.

—The *Commercio de S. Paulo* says that the coffee crop of the municipality of Pirajú amounted last year to 300,000 arrobas, and it has not yet been exported. This year's crop is estimated at 400,000 arrobas.

—At Bataetes, São Paulo, on the 26th ult. the planters resolved to support the Veiga Filho project which was presented to the chamber of deputies on the 20th ult., and to memorialize the state assembly to approve the same project.

—A São Paulo telegram of the 1st says the proprietor of the Pantofjo plantation has abandoned the place, leaving his colonists, mostly Italians, without pay and without food. The colonists have appealed to the Italian consul for help.

—The important coffee-exporting houses of Theo. Wille & Co., Arubuckle Brothers and E. Johnston & Co., of this city, have obtained large warehouses on the water front for deposits. This indicates a new departure in the trade, the exporters becoming *ensacadores* as well.

—At a planters meeting at Jahú, São Paulo, on the 30th ult. it was resolved that coffee planters should seek to obtain a reduction in the costs of transportation, and the adoption of export duties graded according to quality, the lowest duty being levied on the highest grade. It would probably be a difficult task to collect and would require an expert in each *recebedoria*.

—Among the conclusions reached at the Juiz de Fora planters meeting a few days since was one recommending them not to sell their coffee to unknown persons, by which we understand that they should continue to sell to the *commissarios* and not to the travelling buyers sent out by various exporters. If the planters are wise they will sell for the best price obtainable, regardless of persons.

—At a large convention of Minas Geraes planters at Juiz de Fora on the 30th and 31st ult. the various questions relating to the present situation were discussed, but without definite result. The convention adopted resolutions recommending planters to improve the quality of their products, to use care in packing and transportation, to organize syndicates and agricultural cooperative societies, to create new markets and enlarge existing ones, and to promote the organization of rural credit. All this, of course, will not help to conjure the present crisis. Perhaps the Minas planters are too much under political influence.

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Capital paid up..... " 750,000
Reserve fund..... " 600,000

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Capital. . . . 10,000,000 Marks.

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

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos (Caixa 530.) (Caixa 185.)

Draws on:

Germany..... Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin and correspondents. M. A. von Rothschild Solme, Frankfurt a M

England..... N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London Manchester and Liverpool. District Banking Company Limited, London. Union Bank of London, Limited, London. Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London.

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PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 21, Rua da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 59, of 15th October, 1891.

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

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London E. C.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000
Idem paid up..... " 800,000
Reserve fund..... " 340,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1° de Março

Branches at:

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

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Draws on its Head Office in London:

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INDICTING THE GOVERNMENT.

On the 27th ult. Senator Arthur Rios made a vigorous onslaught on the government. Being in intimate contact with the people whose sufferings he is constantly obliged to witness, he cannot, he said, see the affairs of the country in the rose-colored light in which they are viewed in the message of President Campos Salles.

What he sees is anarchy, misgovernment and penury. So utterly disqualified has the government become for accomplishing the objects for which governments are created that right under its eye in the capital of the republic there is no security whatever for the property, honor and lives of the citizens, which are unprotected, although last year 400 policemen were added to the force, which is moreover aided by a large number of watchmen maintained by private subscriptions.

But if the government is, as the senator showed, the first to set the example of violating the laws, it is not surprising that it should fail to entice respect for them. As samples of the contempt displayed by the government for the rights of citizens, which it is its duty to protect, the senator referred to the expulsion of the merchant Borlido and the arrest of Admiral Custodio de Mello. Having arbitrarily arrested the latter, the government endeavored by means of intimidation and corruption to force him to absent himself from the city of Rio de Janeiro, offering him, on the one hand, remunerative employment, if he would go, and, on the other, continued imprisonment if he persisted in remaining. It discovered, however, it was dealing with a man who would not sacrifice his honor for unworthy considerations, and it consequently had the mortification of seeing that its attempt to intimidate and corrupt him resulted in ignominious failure.

After severely censuring the minister of finance for wantonly making public his refusal to advance money to the state of Bahia for the payment of interest on its foreign debt, the senator then proceeded to refer to his principal object in taking the floor. This object was to call the attention of congress and the nation to the purchase of the Bahia and São Francisco railway.

This road, said the senator, has always been operated at a loss, the deficit for eight years, for which he had figures, averaging over 400,000 per annum. And yet the government has bought this railway for £2,250,000, paying £25 each for shares which a year ago were quoted at only a little over £5. He did not, he said, deny the expedience of purchasing the road in order to discontinue the payment of guaranteed interest; but to pay for it a sum greatly exceeding its market value was a financial operation that can justly be described as disastrous.

Commenting on this part of Senator Arthur Rios' speech Senator Vicente Machado remarked that, if the government had begun to purchase the shares in the open market, the price would have immediately risen. And it is natural to suppose that this, to a certain extent, would have really been the case, but, if the operation had been well conducted, a considerable part, if not all, of the shares could have been purchased for much less than £25 each. And even, as Senator Arthur Rios pointed out, if the cost of the shares had averaged £15 each, there would have been a saving of £900,000. But this would not have suited the views of the minister of finance, cost and who consequently has not hesitated to saddle the country with a new debt of £2,250,000 and a railway always operated at a considerable loss, merely for the temporary advantage of a difference of £36,000 per annum in interest.

The speech of Senator Arthur Rios has produced a profound impression. The senator is known to be an intimate friend of Vice-President Rosa e Silva, and he was chosen to deliver the welcoming address to the vice-president when the latter recently arrived from Pernambuco.

His speech was answered by Senator Vicente Machado, and the press has been flooded with semi-official articles on the subject. Opposition speeches on various subjects have been made by Senators Antonio Azeredo, Martinho

Garcez and Barata, and it is quite possible that, in spite of the report, recently circulated, of an agreement between the friends of Campos Salles and those of Rosa e Silva, we may at last be on the eve of the open rupture that has been so long predicted.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The definite liquidation of the bankrupt Oeste de Minas railway company has been decided upon.

—A new contract between the municipality and the S. Christovão tramway company was signed on the 31st ult. —A federal decree of yesterday's date authorizes the São Paulo Railway Co. to incorporate in its capital the excess of £952,520:30 expended upon the duplication of its line from Santos to Jundiahy.

—Complaints are made in São Paulo of the bad state of the passenger coaches on the Sorocabana line, especially with regard to lighting. Two tallow candles are used to light each coach and serve only to irritate travellers. —The prefect of São Paulo has addressed an official letter to the municipal council recommending bases for a new contract with the Light and Power Co. made necessary by the acquisition of the Viçação Paulista lines.

—On the 28th the senate approved a motion of Senator Arthur Rios to ask the government for information on the acquisition of the Recife and São Francisco and Bahia and San Francisco railways, which he denounced as a prejudice to the national treasury.

—A new accord has just been celebrated between the Central and Leopoldina railways in regard to the transport of coffee. A maximum rate of 100\$ per ton is to be charged for both lines, 30 per cent of which will go to the Leopoldina company in accordance with the contract of May 1900. The new accord will be in force until next April and while coffee is below 95000 per arroba.

—The estimated traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway for the week ending 4th May were as follows, compared with the corresponding week of last year:

Receipts in currency.....	220,645\$
idem last year.....	225,147\$
Decrease for week.....	4,502\$
Equivalent in gold this year (13 1/4).....	£ 12,181
idem last year (8 3/8).....	£ 7,857
Increase in sterling for week.....	£ 4,324
Total receipts since January 1.....	£ 196,527
idem last year.....	£ 171,480
Increase since January 1.....	£ 25,047

—The federal judge at Nova Friburgo has very properly decided to make the Leopoldina Co. the depositant of the property on the Cantagallo line recently seized in the Maranhão case. This has caused great satisfaction at Nova Friburgo, where there was danger on having a serious interruption in traffic because of the delivery of a section of that line to the representative of Sr. Maranhão. It is noteworthy that the execution was levied on the property of the company comprised in the section from Nova Friburgo to Cantagallo, and it was proposed to put Dr. Uchôa Cavalcante in charge of the property—a step which would be seriously prejudicial to traffic. The case is that of an attempted collection of the value of debentures on terms different from those agreed upon when the property was bought by the present company.

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

	For week ending February 22nd:	increase
Freight traffic, Kilos.....	5,259,816	4,609,254
Passengers carried.....	11,212 1/2	10,906
Total receipts, week.....	68,586\$150	68,718\$250
do since Jan. 1.....	541,235\$510	484,667\$130

	For week ending March 2nd:	increase
Freight traffic, Kilos.....	5,180,774	3,788,131
Passengers carried.....	7,886 1/2	14,473
Total receipts, week.....	60,251\$300	52,708\$150
do since Jan. 1.....	600,499\$800	544,368\$850

SHIPPING NOTES

—The Brazilian ironclad "Floriano" arrived at Kiel, Germany, on the 2nd inst.

—The Brazilian cruiser "Benjamin Constant" arrived at New York on the 30th ult.

—Philadelphia advices of April 4 state:—A mysterious obstruction off Cape Thoms, Brazil, in thirty-five fathoms of water, which is placed on the British and American admiralty charts and charted as a rock, turns out to be a large vessel, bottom up, held in position by her anchors and at times submerged. This discovery was made by Captain Yule of the British steamship "Myrtleleaves" which arrived here to day from Carrizal, laden with 1,249 tons of silver ore in sacks and 2,400 tons of manganese ore. Captain Yule stated that the discovery of the obstruction was first made about two years ago by a sailing ship, and both the governments of Great Britain and the United States charted it as a partially submerged rock. When off Cape Thoms (Cape Thomaz?) the weather was beautifully clear and this afforded the observing skipper the opportunity of making a thorough investigation of the obstruction. It is a large wooden vessel. Captain Yule says the obstruction is a very dangerous one at night and efforts should at once be made to have it removed.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOURÉUX, Editor and Proprietor

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 4th, 1901.

WITHOUT entering into a discussion of the details of the bill for a general registry of titles, contracts, etc., which has just been under discussion in the senate, it may not be out of place to say that its general effect would be bad. It is a common experience in business circles that too much official oversight is prejudicial, because it increases expenses, lengthens the time required for transactions, and serves to complicate negotiations. More than that, the penalties usually inflicted are disproportionately heavy and unjust, through denying all legal protection to the person violating the law. For failing to meet some trifling requirement, which would be adequately punished by a small fine, he is non-suited and compelled, perhaps, to suffer heavy loss. Justice is not secured through injustice, and it should be the aim of every government to temper its penalties with mercy and with impartial consideration. We are now weighed down with so great a burden of requirements, regulations and restrictions, that it is practically impossible for the average citizen to carry on an industry or to transact commercial business without incurring penalties for some unintentional infraction of law. For instance, last year a lawyer and publisher of a law journal was fined a hundred milreis for not complying with some petty municipal regulation. If, now, the lawyers can not keep track of all these official requirements, what are the average citizens to do? Manifestly, a very considerable part of their time and money will be expended in responding to penalties for which they are morally not at all responsible. Government has no right to exact from us more than we can give, and this is as true in taxation as in personal service. The principal object of government is to represent and act for the people in matters which they can not attend to personally. What it claims the right to do beyond that, is usurpation. If the government spends much money and then imposes taxes upon the people to make it good, it is guilty of a trespass upon their rights, but under the subterfuge that it is acting as the representative of the people the legislature is continually authorizing and sanctioning such invasions. Aside from the question of abstract right, there is another of policy, and this will perhaps appeal more strongly to the imagination of the legislator. If business becomes unprofitable or too vexatious through the imposition of so many taxes and restrictions, then it will decay and the public treasury will be a heavy loser in the end. There is a limit to our ability to meet taxation, and when that limit is passed revenue must decline. We know from personal knowledge that men have retired from business in this city because of increased taxation and petty restrictions, and we know of scores of others who are seeking to do the same. We even have heard Brazilians say that

they will go abroad as soon as they can sell out. This will be called unpatriotic, of course, but patriotism surely does not demand that a man shall sacrifice everything he possesses at the demand of a few men temporarily in office. In our opinion, the adoption of more restrictions in the registry of commercial documents will drive more men out of business and out of the country, for it is impossible that they can submit to more official interference. And it will tend to limit transactions to a cash basis, where documents are not required, and it will drive money out of the country for investment. Since the foregoing was written, we are glad to say that the senate has rejected the bill.

A WASHINGTON telegram of the 29th ult. states that the United States supreme court has just rendered an important decision in regard to Porto Rico, declaring that the said island does not enjoy rights similar to those of the states, and at the same time that Porto Rico is not to be considered foreign territory. This is construed to mean that the United States may have colonial possessions, subject to special provisions of government. The decision was rendered by five judges, against the votes of four, and it is stated that it is based upon political reasons. The decision is unquestionably a victory for the imperialists, and will have a far-reaching influence upon the future of the United States.

RECENT telegrams from the south appear to indicate another outbreak of hostility between Chili and Argentina. The former accuses the latter of violating the frontier, secret sessions of the Chilean congress have been held, and military preparations are being made. The serious illness of President Errazuriz has removed the principal influence in favor of peace, and the bellicose elements in Chili will now meet with no serious opposition to their designs. The Argentines do not seem to be taking the Chileans seriously in their rising excitement, but it may be that preparations for eventualities are making all the same. War may not result, but there is always danger of it in these recriminations and preparations. Some day it will be unavoidable.

If a chief of police, under orders from the government, may arrest, imprison and deport a man, whether Brazilian or foreigner, without any legal process, or opportunity to appeal to the courts, what protection is there for any citizen or resident of the country? No man is safe, nor can he have any recourse at law. The constitution offers him guarantees and it is the laws, but they are all without effect when opposed to the wishes of an unscrupulous executive. No discretion whatever should ever be left to an executive officer in such matters; on the contrary, the laws should be strictly enforced, and every legal guaranty should be carefully observed. If the courts and the people are too weak to enforce this, then we have an irresponsible government under which neither life and property are protected, nor personal rights and privileges guaranteed.

IT MAY be only coincidence, but it is certainly a curious one that two of the three naval officers forming the court which decided against the court-martial of Admiral Custodio de Mello, have been deprived of their commands and left on the waiting list. It is said that this is a punishment for their decision, and that the third member of the court will soon be made to feel that it is highly dangerous to go contrary to the government's wishes. We can hardly credit the assertion, but the facts are that Admiral Barão de S. Marcos was removed from his position as chief of the *capitanía* of this port a few days after the court rendered its decision, and now Admiral Carlos de Nozama has been removed from the command of the 2nd division. Should Admiral Marques Guimarães be similarly treated, there will be no doubt of the fact that these officers are being made to feel executive displeasure. Of course all this will serve to disorganize and demoralize the service, for it is impossible that the army and navy can be rendered efficient while subjected to such administration.

ALTHOUGH various telegrams have informed us that the Cuban constituent assembly had rejected the terms proposed by the United States in connection with the organization of an independent government, a telegram of the 29th ult. now tells us that the said terms have been accepted. In all probability the Cubans found it the easier way out of a difficulty, and yielded. The conditions were not at all harsh; they merely called for certain restrictions on the foreign relations of the island, a coaling station or two, and some right to interfere in sanitary matters. Cuba may not be as free as some agitators may wish, but there will surely be freedom enough for all the misgovernment the island can stand. It is stated that the property-owners and commercial classes are not at all anxious for independent government, for this means the ascendency of a lawless class which has nothing to lose and which will rule the country for the spoils it will afford. This is not infrequently the object elsewhere, and the result is that self-government proves a failure. A later telegram, however, says that the acceptance was conditional, and that President McKinley considers it insufficient.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

—Senator Generoso Ponce arrived from Mato Grosso last Thursday and received a very cordial welcome from his friends.

—In the chamber on Friday Deputy José Bonifácio introduced a bill on the estates of foreigners that die in Brazil. If the present situation continues much longer the law will be wholly unnecessary.

—We have concluded to discontinue the publication of our customary daily summary of congressional proceedings because of a lack of space and want of time for going through the daily reports. We shall henceforth give only notes of the more important occurrences.

—In the senate on Friday there was offered a resolution for suspending the execution of the regulations on public instruction issued by the government on the 1st of last January. The resolution is signed by Senators Bernardo de Mendonça, Antonio Azeredo, Generoso Ponce, José Bernardo and Lopes Trovão.

—In the senate on last Tuesday Senator Lauro Muller committed the blunder of opposing Senator Arthur Rios, motion to ask for copies of the contracts for the purchase of the Bahia and São Francisco and Pernambuco and São Francisco Railways. The result was an apparent, if not real, defeat for the government, the motion being carried by a vote of 19 to 15.

—In the chamber of deputies last Wednesday Deputy Fausto Cardoso defended himself from the charge of having sold himself to the government for 30,000\$. He does not claim, he said, to be more honest than others; but, unlike many others, he despises wealth and glories in poverty. He considers Minister Murinho responsible for the charge against him.

—In the chamber on Saturday Deputy Engenheiro Tourinho spoke on affairs in Bahia, censuring the ingratitude, intolerance and violence of the politicians who have abandoned ex-Gov. Luiz Vianna. He was answered by Deputy Seabra in a conciliatory speech. The Bahia delegation, said the latter deputy, had decided to assume a neutral attitude in quarrel between the governor and ex-governor, continuing however to support the former, who, he added was not responsible for the violent phase into which this quarrel had entered.

—On the 29th ult. Deputy Luiz Domingues presented a bill in the chamber of deputies providing for an increase in the salaries of various professors and directors of the higher schools. It provides for salaries of 9,000\$ for *lentes cathedrales* and directors and 5,400\$ for substitutes. We do not question the justice of the advance in salaries, but we do question the wisdom of making these schools a charge on the national treasury. Then, too, the primary schools are much more in need of an advance of wages for their teachers are not only badly paid but are shamefully neglected.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The little fort at the entrance to the port of Santos is to have a civilian doctor.

—The construction of waterworks for the supply of Juandiba, São Paulo, was initiated on the 27th ult.

—It is said that among the inmates of the Sorocaba jail is a lunatic, who has a heavy chain attached to his neck.

—The revenues of the state of Bahia during the month of May aggregated 200,000\$. This shows a hopeful increase in revenue.

—The treasurer of the Pará postoffice has been suspended for 15 days on account of irregularities discovered in his cash account.

—The Rio Grande do Sul exposition at Porto Alegre was formally closed on the 2nd inst. It was opened toward the end of February last.

—Ex-Gov. Luiz Vianna embarked for Europe, at Bahia, on the 2nd inst. without molestation. The fears of popular assault seem to have been unfounded.

—It is stated that the federal district attorney has taken legal proceedings against the governor of Amazonas for issuing apolices as currency, without obligatory acceptance.

—The police officials at Brotas, São Paulo, claim to have discovered a gang of horse thieves, with associates in various parts of the state. Some arrests have been made.

—The governor of Paraná is distributing seed wheat in some of the colonies that of which it might be grown to good advantage on the elevated plateaus of Paraná.

—A Pará telegram says that through the financial difficulties with which the state treasury is struggling, the practical commercial school in that city is to be closed.

—Before leaving Bahia ex-Gov. Luiz Vianna announced that he is going to Europe for reasons of health, and will return whenever the investigation into his government may require.

—A telegram of the 31st ult. from Pernambuco says that the *Journal do Recife* has published a violent attack on President Campos Salles. This paper belongs to the friends of Vice-President Rosa e Silva.

—Complaints are made in Sergipe of the suspension of the calls of subsidized steamers at S. Christovão, which is causing much loss to commerce and agriculture. The export of sugar and salt from that region is large.

—The governor of Amazonas contests the competency of the federal courts to prosecute him for the emission of apolices to bearer. These apolices are in small denominations and circulate as money, which is prohibited by the constitution.

—The federal judge at Curitiba, Paraná, has annulled the process against the persons implicated in the defalcation at the savings bank of that city, and has released the ex-treasurer, Francisco Vianna. The district attorney will initiate new proceedings.

—The unfortunate priest, Monsenhor Claro Monteiro Homem de Mello, who has been assassinated by the Indians at Baraú, São Paulo, was a nephew of Conselheiro Homem de Mello. The São Paulo government has sent a police force to the place to investigate the crime.

—Ex-Gov. Luiz Vianna telegraphed from Bahia on the 30th ult. that the police had caused placards to be posted instigating the people to prevent his taking passage for Europe. The object, he said, was to promote disturbances and cause him to be murdered.

—A Pará telegram of the 1st inst. reports the arrival there of Lt. Col. Homero, with several Bolivian officers and a considerable number of soldiers who are returning via Rio de Janeiro, Pará, from the Acre region. Twenty men had died on the voyage to Pará from infectious fevers.

—A telegram of the 30th ult. from S. Paulo says that a force of 20 policemen had been sent to the station of Campos Salles on account of disturbances caused by the reduction in the pay of laborers on a neighboring plantation. The telegram describes the condition of affairs in the interior of the state as extremely critical.

—There was trouble on the plantation of Sr. Diogo Aranha at Dous Corregos, São Paulo, on the 30th ult., the colonists threatening to revolt because the manager of the estate refused to put their passbooks in order. Application was made to the chief of police for assistance and an armed force of 15 soldiers was sent to the place. In the meantime an accord was arranged and no outbreak occurred.

—On the 30th ult. Deputy Bahia, of the Bahia state assembly, made a formal accusation against the Luiz Vianna administration of the state government, accused it of issuing false balances, and asked for a commission to inquire into the affairs of that administration. The request was accepted, and a commission has been appointed. The affair has caused a great sensation in Bahia.

—Ex-Gov. Luiz Vianna has proposed to Gov. Severino Vieira that the acts of the two administrations shall be investigated by a committee of competent and impartial persons selected by mutual agreement, and before his departure he indicated the two who should represent him. From statements made by one of the official papers the present governor will not permit his administration to be the subject of an investigation. And we are inclined to believe that he is quite right.

—After a representation of the Spanish drama "Electra" in Curitiba, Paraná, on the evening of the 27th ult., a group of rowdies stoned the residences of the priests. This is grotesque and absurd. It is purely imitative, and there is not a particle of principle and feeling in it. Were men of position and influence to indulge in such a demonstration, it would mean something, but when we find only emotional boys and disorderly characters engaging in it we may conclude that there is no real sentiment behind it.

—The Bahia state assembly has refused to pay the balance due on a bust of ex-Gov. Luiz Vianna, and has ordered the prosecution of the official who authorized the payment of an instalment on account. A writer in the *Journal* calls this praiseworthy civism. Possibly it is, but it depends very largely on the history of the transaction. If the bust was duly authorized by a previous assembly, and ordered by a legal contract, then the assembly now shows shameless dishonesty. It is not a question whether the state should pay for a bust of its ex-governor, but whether it should meet its engagements.

LOCAL NOTES

—The Sociedade Auxiliadora da Industria Nacional has unanimously chosen Deputy Innocencio Serzedello Corrêa as its president.

—A bust of Brazil's most cherished poet, Gonçalves Dias, was unveiled in the Passeio Publico on Sunday last, the 2nd inst.

—The *Journal do Brazil* of Thursday last says that the *interim* director of the *recbedora* of this capital has lately discovered more frauds in that office.

—The commandant and officers of the Benjamin Constant left New York for Washington on the 1st inst. to visit Minister Assis Brazil and President McKinley.

—A London telegram of the 1st inst. says that, according to the *Daily Express*, 900 Boers will soon embark at Hamburg on the steamer "Hansa" for Blumenau, Santa Catharina.

—Several cases of yellow fever have been reported from Ilha do Vianna, on the Nictheroy side of the bay. The cases were removed for treatment to the isolated hospital of Nictheroy.

—The bookkeeper of the Banco Commercial Italiano, of São Paulo, was receiving 50,000\$ at the Brazilianische Bank on the 31st, and was unfortunate enough to have 10,000\$ of it stolen.

It is asserted that Deputy Cassiano has instructions from Julio de Castilhos to do everything in his power to thwart the plan to elect Gov. Rodrigues Alves president of the republic.

The right of Dr. Hosannah to a seat in the chamber of deputies has been so ably contested that it is doubtful whether he will be recognized. In that case Par4 will have to elect him again.

The government has dismissed the director of the statistical department, Dr. Mendes da Rocha, and has appointed Dr. Luiz Soares de Souza to succeed him. This act is due to the defective census of this city.

The Gazeta da Tarde insists that Borlido, who was deported by the police, has returned and is now here in concealment, waiting for the habeas corpus hearing on the 5th inst. It is said the secretaries are making strenuous efforts to find him.

A Santiago telegram of the 29th says that the cabinet has resolved to make important economies in all departments except those of war and marine, the ministers being in accord on the expediency of increasing the navy. Perhaps it is hopeless to expect any change for the better until the dogs have fought it out.

A very curious political transformation is shown in the circumstance that Vicente Machado and Pires Ferreira are now the principal defenders in congress of Marshal Mallet, minister of war. In 1893-94, under the government of Floriano Peixoto, General Mallet was imprisoned as a suspect and these two men were among his most relentless enemies.

Among the departures for Europe on Wednesday last by the "Dumont" were Mr. James B. Kennedy and family, who, we understand, are leaving Brazil permanently. Mr. Kennedy has been Messrs. Arnbuckle Brothers representative here for many years and has amassed a very comfortable fortune in the coffee trade. It is stated that he will reside in England.

There was a discussion last week in the Italian chamber of deputies in regard to emigration to Brazil. It was asserted by some that the colonists are deceived and are treated like slaves on the plantations. The government responded that measures have been taken to prevent abuses and that the Italian minister and consul-general in Brazil have instructions in the matter for the protection of colonists.

The Ladies Aid Society of the Methodist Church, Largo do Cattede, are arranging to give a concert at that church on the evening of the 27th inst. for the benefit of their charitable work. A good programme is promised, and several well-known musicians have promised to take part. Tickets may be obtained of any member of the society. It is to be hoped that a liberal response will be given, for the hard times are increasing the claims upon the charity of these good ladies.

A smoker is to be held at the rooms of the Laranjeiras Club on the evening of the 15th inst., which will afford the members of the club an opportunity to say farewell to their vice-president Mr. H. W. Stacey, and to wish him all good fortune in the future. The programme will commence at 8:45 p. m., and it is hoped that all members and friends will be present. We are under many obligations for the kind invitation to the editor, who desires to be included in all the good wishes extended to Mr. Stacey.

The difficulty in the postoffice caused by the refusal of the director general to resign, even after his successor was selected, was solved on the 31st. Dr. Antonio Pio de Souza tendering his resignation and Dr. Luiz Betim Paes Leme being appointed to succeed him. The latter was director-general of the postoffice under the empire, and thoroughly understands the work. It is to be hoped that he will be able to infuse a little more order and efficiency into that greatly demoralized public service.

The Club Internacional of Niteroy is having a soiree bleue at the club rooms, No. 71 Rua do Marquez do Parana, on the evening of the 8th inst. The character of the entertainment is quite in harmony with the times, for people generally are feeling decidedly blue, but this ought not to interfere with the pleasures of the evening. Let us hope for blue skies on the 8th, as well as blue dresses, and then perhaps there will be brighter colors on the mental horizon. We are greatly indebted for the invitation kindly sent to the editor.

According to the official report the total number of deaths in this city during the first fifteen days of May was 535, which shows a slight decrease on the preceding half month. The deaths from infectious and contagious diseases during this period were as follows: yellow fever 14, small-pox 12, beri-beri 1, diphtheria 1, dysentery 2, influenza 13, typhoid fever 1, malarial diseases 39, and pulmonary consumption 10. The births registered numbered 620, and marriages 92. The report makes a very favorable showing.

The jingo speeches at Buffalo seem to have stirred up Spanish animosity to a fever heat. It is a pity for the wounds occasioned by war heal slowly and it is cruel to tear them open. There was no need of seeking to prejudice Latin America against Europe, nor to indulge in idle threats, and we trust the American press will make this clear to Vice-President Roosevelt and Senator Lodge. Spain is seeking to regain her trade with the lost colonies, and it is right and wise to do so. The United States will make a serious mistake by interfering.

We see by one of our recent exchanges that an English lady of title has recently married an American gentleman, presumably of wealth. This is reversing the arrangement, which has been that of American heiresses marrying English titles. Perhaps it may be one of the results of that billion dollar trust.

During the past week there was an exchange of compliments between Senators Moraes Barros and Bernardino de Campos on one side, and Admiral Custodio de Mello on the other. The former characterized the latter as a criminal, and the latter accused Senator Bernardino de Campos of taking money illegally from the Banco da Republica when minister of finance. But these personalities are apart from the question. Has the government the right to arrest and imprison any man, even a criminal, without according him the opportunity to defend himself?

Our esteemed colleague of the Cidade do Rio, Sr. José do Patrocinio, having invented a propelling mechanism for navigating the air, Sr. Casimiro A. da Costa, president of the Companhia Efficadora, has offered to construct it gratuitously. Sr. Patrocinio will accept our hearty congratulations on his debut in the world of invention, and especially on the subject of his first invention. He has long been known as a first class propeller of air, and if he now employs those same extraordinary qualities in navigating the air his success seems reasonably assured. We shall watch for his first aerial flight with intense interest.

It was reported week before last in political circles that President Campos Salles had succeeded in averting the alleged danger of a rupture in congress between his followers and those of Vice-President Rosa e Silva. This, according to the report current in those circles, he had accomplished by throwing overboard his reputed candidate for the vice-presidency at the next presidential election, Gov. Sylviano Brandão, and promising his support to Rosa e Silva's candidate, Senator Benedito Leite. He doubtless hopes to maintain in this way that fictitious congressional harmony in which, as his message shows, he takes so much interest and which, together with the attitude of a part of the press, attributed by some persons to the influence of subsidies, contributes to check the expression of public opinion and prevent the investigation of his acts. But it is possible that Sylviano also may have followers who will now be converted into disturbers of the so much desired harmony. Still the President may have some plan for conciliating possible silvianists, and moreover, at the present time, when dissolution is so much easier than union, the difficulty in organizing an opposition party militates in the president's favor and enables him at least to gain time. And, if Sylviano's followers transfer their allegiance from the governor to the president, they may ally in their defence the pledges of Sylviano himself, who promised Campos Salles not only his own unconditional support, but also that of his friends and of the whole state of Minas Geraes.

BIRTH.

On the 31st May at 1 Travessa Doux, Botafogo, the wife of Chas. A. Baumann, of a son.

BUSINESS NOTES

The government has purchased for the Central railway No. 76 Rua da Gamba, belonging to Messrs. Lage Brothers.

On the 26th ult. Deputy Martinho Garcez moved to ask for information in regard to the award of the Central railway coal contract for the next six months.

A meeting was held at Campanha, Minas Geraes, on the 22nd inst. for the purpose of organizing resistance to the collection of municipal taxes.

It is said that the minister of industry proposes to open postal agencies at all the stations of the Central railway and other railways of the union.

We see by our São Paulo exchanges that Mr. George D. Estill, manager of the London and River Plate Bank in São Paulo, is returning home on the "Clyde" for a holiday, and will be substituted during his absence by Mr. A. P. Clarkson.

A São Paulo telegram of the 30th ult. says the juiz of the first vara of that city had decreed the judicial liquidation of Srs. Mathias Sontello & Co., proprietors of the important business establishment known as "Au Bon Marché."

We believe that some reforms are spoken of in the postoffice, but we do not understand that the employment of clerks to search correspondence in search of contraband remittances is among them. It is a dirty business and we trust will not be continued.

The government has been advised by His Majesty's representative at this capital that Mr. Arthur Chapman has been appointed British consul-general at this port, with jurisdiction over the states of Rio de Janeiro, Espirito Santo, Minas Geraes and Matto Grosso.

It is telegraphed from Par4 that at the meeting of shareholders of the Banco de Belém to be held on the 5th inst. a motion will be presented for its liquidation, because of the abuses which have been committed in its administration, which have seriously crippled the bank and brought it into discredit. An effort will be made to hold the directors responsible.

The Jornal do Commercio of the 2nd inst. says that it appears to have been decided to give the contract for the coinage of nickel to Messrs. Haupt, Bielin & Co., the representatives in this capital of Messrs. Krupp, the only bidders who agreed to do the work within the period specified, or up to the month of March next. The amount of nickel to be coined will be 500,000,000 (14 millions sterling at 12 pence exchange), and the government proposes to burn that amount in paper money when the nickel coins are delivered.

Owing to the lack of a Brazilian consul at Puerto Alonso the steamers carrying merchandise there have been unable to obtain the necessary papers relative to its delivery, and they are therefore returning the shipping papers to the Par4 custom-house with formal protests. The situation is causing prejudices to business men, who are without instructions in regard to the legal means to employ in such cases, although such instructions from the minister of finance were requested as far back as 15th October, 1898.

A Par4 telegram of the 1st inst. relates that at a general meeting of shareholders of the Confianca land and marine insurance company it was resolved unanimously to liquidate the company in view of the precarious state and discredit into which it has fallen. It was also resolved to prosecute the retiring directors for their acts. One of them stated that the ruin of the company was not caused by the directors, but by Senator Marques Braga, who accumulated the offices of lieutenant, secretary and treasurer of the company. To this it was replied that the directors were fully in accord with the acts committed and the degree of responsibility must be determined by the courts.

It is Empain, whose finger is in the Brazilian pie, and who is anxious to carry out some big financial operations in the South American republic, for which purpose he is engaged in buying Brazilian stocks. Empain is also about to introduce a new company, the Societe Russe-Française, a concern for constructing and working tramways, just as if there were not already enough of them. This Belgian financier is, in fact, a speculator of the first water, who has got a bigger following of supporters than a favourite jockey, and seeing that when Empain wins his friends win, and when he loses, the others must lose, it is easy to imagine that the Belgian is not altogether in the odour of sanctity in Paris. -The Critic, London, May 4.

Senator Oticeira has written an article on the critical condition of the sugar industry in Brazil. In his opinion the crisis is not caused by over production in this country, whose whole crop can readily be absorbed by Brazilian consumers. But the stringency in the money market and the restriction of credit interfere with the natural course of their acts. One of them states that the ruin of the company was not caused by the directors, but by Senator Marques Braga, who accumulated the offices of lieutenant, secretary and treasurer of the company. To this it was replied that the directors were fully in accord with the acts committed and the degree of responsibility must be determined by the courts.

Until recently, the speculation in Brazilian funds has been chiefly confined to Paris and Brussels, but this week a further stimulus has been given to the upward movement by an active demand on London account, which has enabled these stocks to put on a couple of points. It is significant that when the Stock Exchange was closed on Wednesday, Brazilians lost some of their buoyancy in Paris. The market is, in fact, top heavy, and the London support is very opportune for the bulls. Having played out the repayment of the coupons in gold next month, they have let loose a rumour to the effect that the Brazilian government is contemplating the unification of the external loans. Doubtless, the government would be happy to do so, but the European financiers prefer to carry out one thing at a time, and are hardly likely to discuss any project of unification until the country has put its finances on a permanently sound basis. -The Critic, London, May 4.

FINANCIAL NOTES

It is said that the minister of war is about to solicit a credit of 700,000\$ to pay debts incurred during the revolt in 1893-94.

The receipts of the Rio de Janeiro general revenue office amounted last month to 2,668,243\$945, against 3,033,815\$142 in May, 1900.

The defalcation in the Parana savings bank, for which a federal judge has quashed the proceedings against the accused ex-treasurer, is said to amount to 400,000\$.

On the 27th ult. the governor of São Paulo signed a decree opening a supplementary credit of 500,000\$ under the head of "public relief."

A London telegram of the 29th states that while the 4 per cent Brazilian government bonds had fallen that day to 69 1/2, the recently issued 5 per cent São Paulo state bonds had risen to 95. This will add an inch to the stature of every Paulista.

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

Table with columns for Rio de Janeiro and Santos, showing values for 1901 and 1900.

On the 1st inst. the national treasury delivered 2,000,000\$ in 3 1/2% inscripções to the Banco da Republica for account of the marine department. They are to be used for expenses in repairs, etc., of naval machinery. Are we to understand from this that contractors will be paid in depreciated obligations?

A Bahia telegram of the 30th ult. says that the export duties received the preceding day furnished the state treasury with sufficient funds to liquidate the balance (101,081\$582) at the Federal treasury agency of the loan of 1,500,000\$ made to that state when the suspension of the banks occurred at the end of January last.

The Banco da Provincia de Buenos Aires is said to be in distress, and the provincial government has come to its aid with a million of dollars. It is a repetition of the old story - the mismanagement of the official bank. When will governments learn that such institutions should be left wholly to private management?

The official organ of the governor of Bahia now says, in response to the speech of Senator Arthur Rios, that the governor never solicited a loan from the minister of finance. He only asked to have a certain credit placed at his disposal in Paris, which Minister Joaquim Martinho did not refuse. Perhaps it would have been better had the official editor attempted no reply. Placing a credit at the governor's disposal in Paris when he had no cash in hand looks very much like a loan, and we all know that the credit was not given for the governor afterwards borrowed the money in Bahia to meet the obligation in Paris.

COMMERCIAL

Table with columns for Rio de Janeiro, June 4th, 1901, showing par value of Brazilian milreis, bank rate of exchange, and present value of Brazilian milreis.

EXCHANGE.

Table showing official quotations on London and Santos, including bank bills, private bills, and official value of milreis.

MARKET REPORT.

Exports. Coffee. - There was much less movement in the market during the past week. The reported sales amounting to only 32,000 bags, while the receipts aggregated 80,000 bags, and the shipments 61,700 bags. The reduced sales were due to the disinclination of dealers to accept the lower prices offered by exporters, in appearance of a new and exceptionally large crop. Yesterday the situation remained unchanged, exporters being unwilling to offer more although exchange has been falling.

Foreign - New York 62,000 bags. Havre 61,000, Hamburg 12,000, London 10,000 - total 181,000 bags, against 20,000 bags in the corresponding week of last year, and 28,000 bags in the preceding week. Since Friday last prices have fallen an all the principal foreign markets.

The detailed movements of our local 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 sale, at the former market Santos, Good

Table showing market prices for Santos, Good, per arroba, with columns for Reported and Average prices.

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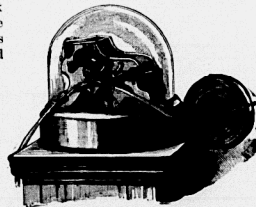
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THE RIO NEWS.

This paper is now in its 27th 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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