



THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 25th, 1901.

NUMBER 26

WILSON, SONS & Co. (LIMITED.)

2, RUA DE S. PEDRO,
RIO DE JANEIRO

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Collegio Americano Fluminense.

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No. 118, Praia de Botafogo,
Botafogo.

Missng 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 Scheult and Chamberlain.

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Youle & Co.

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

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 99, Rua 1.º de Março. EUGENE SEGER, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraity (opposite Custom House). C. B. RHIND, Acting Consul General.

Church Directors

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 9 a. m., also on Saints' Days according to announcements. Baptisms and marriages at 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. Joaquin, No. 179—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 and last of each month.—Portuguese services: S. S. every Sabbath at 10 a.m. Worship at 11 a.m. Preaching at 7-15 p.m. Wednesdays Song-Service at 7 p.m. Prayer-meeting and Bible study at 7-20 p.m. Messages for the Pastor may be left at Rua Ajuda 20, or Rua Conde de Bapendy 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

PETROPOLIS 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.

HDMUNDA A. TILLY, Pastor.

Miscellaneous.

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

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RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—We once saw an uncouth knock-kneed shambling man of middle age without form or comeliness who had no more notion of a soldier's duty than he had of astronomy, a man who knew a good fiddle and not much more. One day this man appeared in all the glitter and glory of gold lace as an officer of the army. When favored parties get where they want something good in the way of a salary and they cannot do anything, they are appointed generals or some other high officer as we have seen many a time, and then we wonder why it is that our army is not worth mentioning.—Buenos Aires Herald.

—Foreigners grumble continually about the bad condition of affairs here, but what have they done to make them better except to grumble, and in what are they superior to Argentines who have a single eye to what they can make. We once read in a London paper a scathing denunciation of public morals by a man who sought a concession and was asked to pay a round sum of money which he confessed that he did, and when he got home he denounced us here, never thinking that he was condemned as much for having given a bribe as the man who took it.—Buenos Aires Herald.

Brother Denstone of the Montevideo Times keeps driving at all sorts of abuses and flouts down the river and deals some hard blows at them. Our contemporary is an honour to Montevideo journalism and to the English speaking colony, and if it is not strongly supported the more shame to those it

so ably and faithfully serves. But we have no reason to presume that this plain duty is not performed.—Buenos Aires Herald, June 14.—It too often happens, we fear, that the editor who goes in for condemning abuses and frauds, is left to his own resources. Even those who agree with him are not inclined to give him hearty support, for fear that they may be put on the official black list. Condemning abuses and frauds is good in principle, but there is more profit in something else.

—The news agency telegrams last week have given us a new sensation—the approaching abdication of the Emperor Francis Joseph, to be followed by some liberal reforms. In view of the warring factions in Austria-Hungary it is not improbable that other events may follow, and the more so because the heir apparent is credited with extreme ultramontane views.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Estatutos da Sociedade de Ethnographia e Civilização dos Indios; São Paulo, 1901.

Report and Accounts of the Central Bahia Railway Company for the year ending 31st December, 1900.

U. S. Consular Reports; No. 248, May 1901. Contains several reports of interest relative to the resources of South America.

The Georgian; the St. George's College Magazine for May, 1901. Published at the School, at Quilmes, Buenos Aires.

THE NEW BRAZIL

BY

Marie Robinson Wright

SUPERBLY ILLUSTRATED

Complete History of Brazil down to 1900. Deals with the industries, products and social conditions of the country. Contains 350 half-tone illustrations, showing various public edifices, famous streets, and scenery.

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- Aborrecimento da vida. Aletusão mental. Acidez. Anemia. Asma. Azia. Beribéri. Bronchite. Caimbras. Chlorose. Colígas em geral. Consequencias do parto. Constipação. Consumpção. Convalescência. Convulsões. Coqueluche. Dança de S. Guido. Debilidade. Delírio. Desmatio. Dor de cabeça. " garganta. " na espinha. " neuralgica. " no coração. " nos ossos. Dor de ouvidos. " scitica. Dyspepsia. Dispnica. Entorpecimento. Enxaqueca. Epilepsia. Erisipela. Extremidades frias. Escrotulas. Esterelidade. Excitação nervosa. Falta de appetite. " leite. " memoria. " vista. Gagueira. Hernia. Hysteria. Impureza de sangue. Inflamações. Influença. Insomnia. Laryngite. Lymphatismo. Melancolia. Molestia da bexiga. Molestias de coração. " do estomago. " dos rins. " nervosas. Neurasthenia. Neuralgia. Orchite. Palpitayões. Paralyisa. Pesadelos. Prisão de ventre. Prostração. Prostatite. Rachitismo. Rheumatismo. Soluços. Surdez accidental. Suspensão de mensturo. Tetano. Torturas. Tosse. Tremores. Ticca. Velhice prematura. Vertigens. Vomitos. Zenda nos ouvidos.

The public in general, those who suffer, and the enlightened medical profession are invited to examine this new perfected system for the application of ELECTRICITY BY CONTINUOUS CURRENT, which its inventor will have great pleasure in explaining.

ELECTRO-GALVANIC BATTERIES

OF

Ed. B. Kneese.

Industrial Inventor.

Are always used, whether the application be in insoles or webbing, with the face stamped, in contact with the skin, and arc to be used day and night until a complete cure, removing only when taking a bath.

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91 RUA DO OUVIDOR 91

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LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

Capital £ 1,500,000
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 SAO PAULO AND SANTOS (Caixa 520.) (Caixa 185.)

Draws on:
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Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, London.
Manchester and Liverpool.
District Banking Company Limited, London.
Union Bank of London, Limited, London.
Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London.
Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches.
Heine & Co., Paris.
Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Paris.
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Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.
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PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 21, Rua da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 19th October, 1891.

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

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Capital £ 1,000,000
Item paid up 800,000
Reserve fund 840,000

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BUENOS AIRES AND ROSARIO.
Agencies at Pernambuco, Ceará, Maranhão and
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Messrs. Heine & Co., PARIS.

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and correspondents in Germany.

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

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AUTHORIZED BY

Decree No. 2,432 of 2nd January, 1857.

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

HEAD OFFICE:

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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:

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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GERMANY: Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Deutsche Bank, Berlin, and branches.
Dresdner Bank, Dresden, and branches.
Norddeutsche Bank, Hamburg.
Correspondents in all chief-cities.

PORTUGAL AND OPORTO: J. M. Fernandes Guimarães & Co. and their correspondents.
Banco Commercial de Lisboa, Lisbon

ITALY: Credito Italiano.

AND ANY OTHER COUNTRY.

Opens accounts-current.

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Inspecteur-Général.

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

N. B. This capital to be reduced to Rs. 60,000,000 in accordance with the Government's Decree of 8th May 1897.

Reserve Fund Rs. 17,480,078\$736

Profits in suspense Rs. 11,156,739\$835

on 31st May 1900.

OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

9, Rua da Alfandega.

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

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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.

THE RECENT DISTURBANCES.

When reports of organized plots against the government have circulated, we have always expressed incredulity, being convinced that the lack of cohesion among the people renders such plots almost impossible. On the other hand what has seemed to us to be extremely probable is that the prevailing discontent would be frequently displayed in riots excited by some immediate cause of irritation.

Consequently, although we have seen the people submit with apparent resignation to the many additional burdens with which they have been incessantly loaded, we were not at all surprised at their violent resistance to the new schedule of fares on the S. Christovão tramway. But we were considerably surprised, we confess, at the tenacity of this resistance, which was maintained for five days, commencing on Saturday, the 15th inst., and terminating on the following Wednesday, and which only ceased when the tramway company consented to re-establish the former schedule of fares.

During the disturbances five persons were killed, many were wounded, the company's station on Largo de S. Francisco de Paula was attacked and wrecked, 15 trams were burned, over 20 more were damaged and other property was destroyed. The number of wounded has not been reported, but it amounts perhaps to several hundred. It is believed by some persons that the number of killed was greater than that reported and that several corpses were clandestinely buried by the police.

The conduct of the police seems to be almost universally condemned, and it has been severely criticised both in congress and in the press. In fact officers and men alike displayed inefficiency, indisciplinable and reckless and savage brutality. Useless cavalry charges were made through streets on which there were no disturbances and peaceable men, women and children were trampled down before they had time to get out of way. On one occasion on Rua do Ovidor ten policemen, without any provocation, except a few hisses, began firing on the people, kept up the fire until they had exhausted the ammunition and then ran away. Transit on the streets became dangerous, not on account of the disturbances, but on account of the reckless firing and cavalry charges of the police.

Much indignation was excited by such imprudent and senseless conduct, which almost converted the disturbances into a revolution. If it did not do so, this, we think, was principally due to the lack of cohesion, to which we have alluded, among the people.

There is a general demand for the punishment of the culpable police officials. An ensign, who wounded a mercantile clerk, is to be prosecuted by the latter's friends, and subscriptions have been opened for obtaining money to meet the expense of prosecuting others. There are also subscriptions for assisting the wounded and the families of the killed.

Over the tramway company's resolution to re-establish the former schedule of fares there has been much rejoicing. It is to be hoped that the result may contribute to protect the people from new burdens and to obtain for them relief from many of their present burdens, which they are so little able to bear.

SANTOS CRICKET.

BANKS PAST AND PRESENT vs. THE REST. Played on the club ground at José Menino on 16th inst.

Table with columns: THE REST, H. L. Wright, ret. out., A. Burgos, retired, A. Tweedie, b. Tracey, C. Murray, retired, G. Tomlinson, b. Lloyd, E. Youle, b. Stuart Smith, H. P. Hampshire, b. do., A. Miller, c. Stuart Smith, b. Tracey, H. C. Cross, b. do., W. Bennett, b. do., V. Cross, Extras, Total.

BANKS.

Table with columns: BANKS, R. C. Lloyd, not out., A. Richards, b. Beardall, F. Tracey, b. Youle, J. Meadows, b. do., C. H. Pritchard, c. Hampshire, b. Murray, J. W. Elworthy, not out., C. C. Harwood, S. A. Morgan, C. A. Forbes, C. Stuart Smith, E. R. Cooke, Extras.

THE REST.

Table with columns: THE REST, Tracey, Richards, Elworthy, Lloyd, Stuart Smith.

BANKS.

Table with columns: BANKS, Youle, Tomlinson, Murray, Beardall.

BRAZILIAN MASSACRE.

The London Daily Express, of 24th May, publishes the following telegram from Rome regarding the massacre of priests and nuns in Maranhão:

Details which have just been received in Italy of the recent massacre of Italian missionary priests, nuns, and colonists in the Brazilian state of Maranhão, by native Indians, show that the number of victims was about 200.

The massacre was planned with diabolical cunning, and took place on a Sunday, when the unfortunate people were caught, like sheep in a pen, while assembled in church at mass.

At the moment of the elevation, without anybody having the slightest suspicion of danger, rifle fire from all sides was poured into the kneeling worshippers, of whom only the Indian children belonging to the mission schools were spared.

After completing their bloody work in the little church, the Indians sacked the homes of the colonists, murdering all they found there.

The Brazilian government has despatched troops.

It is a curious circumstance that so little has been said in this capital regarding this massacre. Beyond the bare statement that a massacre had occurred, very little has been said, and nothing, so far as we know, of the details given above.

COFFEE NOTES

Dr. David B. Reeder, of Chicago, condemns the habitual use of coffee as harmful, and his opinion is supported by the Journal of the American Medical Association. Coffee is said to produce serious nervous disorders, and is considered by some physicians to have a worse effect than alcohol. It is urged that Americans consume too much coffee.

Dr. Americo Werneck estimates at 78 the average cost of producing an arroba of coffee in the state of Minas Geraes. Consequently, if a planter sells his coffee at 108 per arroba, he makes a profit of 30 per arroba. But the export duty is 9 1/2% of the value of the coffee and thus absorbs 30% of the planter's profit. If the price falls to 85, the planter's profit is only 15, of which 7 1/2% or 7 1/2 re is absorbed by the export duty, leaving him a net profit of only 280 re. At 7550 per arroba the planter's profit is only 500 re per arroba and the duty is 675 re, so that in this case, after paying the duty, the planter receives for his coffee 175 re less than the cost of production. If this calculation is correct, the state of Minas Geraes should collect no duty on coffee, when the price does not exceed 75 per arroba. And, when the price exceeds 75, the duty should be collected not on the market value of coffee but on the difference between that value and the cost of production. At the same time the state government should endeavor to reduce expenditure so that the export duty may be abolished.

SHIPPING NOTES

The American cruisers «Chicago» and «Atlanta» arrived at this port this morning. We understand that the «Atlanta» will visit the northern ports.

By an executive decree the government has opened a supplementary credit of 8,400\$ which is to be paid to José Rodrigues Bastos Coelho as a premium for constructing a sailing vessel in a Brazilian shipyard.

It is stated that the organization of the new national company which is to acquire and administer the property of the Lloyd Brasileiro, is meeting serious difficulties. The controversy arises over the choice of a president—two groups of persons in executive positions being at war over Srs. Xavier da Silveira and Cesario Alvim, while a third group representing northern interests wants some one else. There is a poor outlook for the company if its employments are to be filled by politicians.

THE RIO NEWS
PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor

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

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 25th, 1901.

The chairman of the budget committee of the chamber of deputies has just published his view of the situation in a report on the budget bill for the coming year, and it is interesting to note that, as seen through his rose-colored spectacles, everything is going on satisfactorily and smoothly. The new and increased taxes are producing bountifully, the government has revenue for all its needs, the financial situation has greatly improved, trade and industry are reviving, and the people have abundant cause for thanksgiving because of the wisdom and firmness of their rulers. We are reminded of economies which were made years ago to justify the claim that the government is pursuing a policy of rigid economy. And the impending resumption of cash interest payments abroad is advanced as a proof that the government is faithfully meeting all its engagements. It is a beautiful specimen of special pleading. Were one to shut his eyes and ears to what is going on in this country, it would be easy to believe that we are living in an Arcadia, where life is one unending pastoral. But when we open our eyes to facts and realities, when we take note of the sufferings of the people, the despair of traders and manufacturers, the steadily declining wealth of the country, the scarcity of money and apathy of capitalists, we are compelled to believe that Deputy Serzedello's picture is a misrepresentation. He has deliberately ignored facts of common knowledge, he has misrepresented the situation, and he has drawn conclusions which the facts will not justify. Decreased importation and empty shops will not warrant the assertion that trade is improving, nor will accumulated stocks, reduced staffs and a suspension of dividends demonstrate that our industries are reviving. The truth is that both trade and industry are still in desperate straits, and are suffering serious embarrassments because of the ruinous policy pursued by the government. The simple fact that the government has been able to accumulate money enough in London to resume cash interest payments, is no proof that the economic crisis in this country has come to an end. This money has been obtained by increased taxation and by the repudiation of other obligations, it has been drawn from suffering and loss, it represents the pauperization of the people. If Deputy Serzedello can justify all this, if he can cover these ugly facts with pleasing colors and make the world believe that all is going well, then he is welcome to the short-lived credit which he assumes for himself and the administration he represents. But he should not forget that the situation which he misrepresents and the facts which he ignores are stronger than any administration or any ex-parte report can be, and that the truth must prevail sooner or later.

The outlook for peace here in South America is certainly not becoming brighter at the present moment; The war party in Chili seems to have secured the lead, and are using it for increasing the naval and military strength of that country preparatory to exacting explanations from Argentina. And in Uruguay, the government is purchasing war material to meet a threatening revolutionary outbreak. Peru and Bolivia are also arming and seem determined to insist on their rights under the Auconca treaty. What the more northern republics are doing, we do not know, but the probabilities are that they will be unable to keep quiet very long. Unhappily political rivalries in all these countries are much stronger than industrial and commercial influences, and the prospects of continual disorder are therefore dominant. When the great nations have settled their contentions in Africa and Asia, they will surely interfere in these chronic disorders in South America. If these republics can not keep the peace, they will be compelled to do so.

OMNIA BRASÍLIA, like Cæsar's Gaul, is divided into three parts—at least so says the *New York Herald*, according to a cablegram of Friday last. The Germans are to take the southern, Great Britain the middle, and the United States the northern part. When the division is to be made effective, the *Herald* does not explain, so we are left in darkness as to whether any living man will be privileged to see the carving done. It is a pity the *Herald* is not a little more definite on such points, so that exchange could take a hand in the game. It is a matter of considerable importance, also, to investors in national bonds, promoters of harbor improvement schemes and shareholders in factories and railway companies. Were Chamberlain to be our political director in the near future, one might perhaps be inclined to dip deeply into Minas Geraes gold mines, but to do that on the chance of British control five hundred years hence perhaps would not confer any advantages on the present generation. The interest which the *Herald* takes in these matters, especially with regard to the aggressive designs of Germany, will certainly command universal admiration. It was had enough when the American press felt compelled to denounce the nefarious schemes of Germany in regard to poor floundering Brazil, but, the *Herald* has gone two better than that—Great Britain and the United States are likewise unmasked. Let Vice-President Roosevelt and Senator Lodge hide their diminished heads in shame, for the *Herald* has its prophetic eye on them.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

—In conformity with the President's promise to the Italian consul of São Paulo, Senator Bernardino de Campos introduced a bill on the 17th designed to give colonists a summary claim on planters for wages due them.

—In both houses of congress considerable time was devoted last week to discussing the recent disturbances and there were made several important speeches. In the respective debates Senators Arthur Rios and Ruy Barbosa took a conspicuous part. On Friday the latter offered a motion for lamenting the monstrous crimes committed against the laws, the constitution and the people and expressing the senate's confident hope that the head of the government, complying with the demands of public opinion, would cause the culprits to be punished. This motion was rejected by a vote of 22 to 17. On the following day the senate rejected by a vote of 20 to 19 a motion of Senator Arthur Rios to inquire whether during the disturbances the government had called out part of the national guard.

—In the senate and chamber there were settled last week two election cases which are interesting specimens of electoral farces. In the state of Rio de Janeiro there was held on March 21 a senatorial election and on the same day in the 5th congressional district of the state there was an election for choosing a member of the chamber of deputies. According to the figures of the returning board the vote at the senatorial election was as follows:

Martins Torres..... 24,283
Mauricio de Abreu..... 5,929

According to the latter candidate the number of legitimate votes cast for his opponent was only 3,642, there being, consequently, 20,641 fraudulent votes. The election committee of the senate counted 13,966 votes for Martins Torres, thus rejecting as fraudulent 10,377 votes.

At the election in the 5th district the result according to the candidate Rangel Pestana's count was as follows:

Rangel Pestana..... 3,587
Paulino de Souza..... 1,166

Total..... 4,753

According to the candidate Paulino de Souza's count it was as follows:

Paulino de Souza..... 2,541
Rangel Pestana..... 1,160

Total..... 3,701

But the election committee of the chamber reduced the number of votes to the following:

Paulino de Souza..... 300
Rangel Pestana..... 222

Total..... 522

If the committee's count is correct, then there are 4,231 fraudulent votes in Rangel Pestana's count and 3,179 in that of Paulino de Souza. In both the senate and the chamber it was proposed to annul these hopelessly vitiated elections, and it seems to us that under the circumstances that was the only proper course to take. But apparently these elections are no worse than many others, for the senate and chamber, instead of annulling them, decided to seat the candidates Martins Torres and Rangel Pestana. It is not surprising that congressmen thus chosen should be, as the *Pais* says, "shadowy spectres without any prestige whatever." Nor is it surprising that the people, as the *Correio da Manhã* points out, being unable to express their will at the polls, should resort to violence in order to defend their rights.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—A Porto Alegre telegram of the 22nd says that Julio de Castilhos favors the candidacy of Quintino Bocayuva for the presidency.

—Twenty-two German immigrants, coming from the Transvaal, have arrived at Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul. They intend to settle in that state.

—The planters of Sergipe are seeking assistance from the national government. The best assistance would be free markets for their products and cheaper transportation.

—It would seem from the news items appearing in our São Paulo exchanges that several districts in that state are now overrun with outlaws. It is a bad sign.

—A police detachment has been sent to Campo Fino, near Dous Corregos, São Paulo, to apprehend some forty odd animals said to have been stolen. As resistance is threatened the police have orders to use their garbines.

—The fireworks makers have been receiving a little anticipatory punishment lately. At Belemzinho, São Paulo, on the 22nd, a factory blew up, killing one man and gravely wounding three. At Villa de Cotia the same day a workman had his left hand blown off while making bombs.

—The governor of the state of Amazonas has refused to respond to the process instituted against him by the federal district attorney for issuing apolices to bearer which serve as currency. He claims immunity from federal action on the grounds that the state is self-governing, and his prerogatives as governor are not subject to federal control.

—The police delegado of Casa Branca, São Paulo, applied to the chief of police of that state on the 17th inst. for 30 soldiers to repress strikes among colonists on six plantations. It was stated that conflicts were imminent. The cause of the trouble was not stated but we presume that it springs from the recent resolution of planters to cut down wages.

—A Porto Alegre telegram of the 22nd says that Deputy Pinto da Rocha, in a recent speech, declared himself opposed to Brazilian chauvinism (*nativismo*). He pointed out that the Germans are the founders of S. Leopoldo, the Italians have made the Caxias colony prosperous, the French are our literary masters, the English are our creditors, the North Americans have furnished us bases for a constitution, and the Portuguese are our grandfathers and fathers. The deputy should come up to Rio at once, where a little of that talk is very much needed.

RAILROAD NOTES

—A new timetable for suburban trains on the Central railway goes into effect on July 1st.

—By a decree of the 24th the government fixes the capital of the Rio Claro railway, of São Paulo, at £ 1,500,000, or Rs. 13,333,333,333 gold.

—By a decree of to-day's date the government approves the contract made for the lease of the Bahia and S. Francisco railway and its Timbó branch.

—The *Commercio de S. Paulo* of the 18th says that a powerful English syndicate has initiated negotiations for the purchase of the União Sorocabana e Ituaçu railway lines.

—The São Paulo Tramway, Light and Power Company announces the inauguration of its light and power plant on July 31st next, and has invited President Campos Salles to be present.

—The directors of the Mogyana railway addressed a telegram to the governor of São Paulo on the 19th inst. advising him that they feared an attack on their lines by the planters because of the delay in reducing coffee tariffs. The police delegate at Campinas confirmed the report, and steps were then taken to prevent disturbances.

LOCAL NOTES

—The admirers of the minister of finance are proposing to present him with a bust in bronze of himself. And a very appropriate present it is!

—It is now said that the municipal prefect does not propose to farm out the sanitary tax, preferring to have the service done by the municipal government.

—A paper box was fished out of the Mangue canal on the morning of the 19th inst. The body of a newly born child with a kilo weight tied to its neck, was found in the box.

—The cricket match at Icarahy on Sunday and Monday last between Rio and the State of São Paulo resulted in a draw. We hope to publish the scores in our next issue.

—It is worthy of note that Deputy Alencastro, of Rio Grande do Sul, took his seat in the chamber of deputies on the 20th. He was absent the whole of last session because of illness.

—The British chaplain requests us to state that services will be held at Miss Standen's residence in Icarahy on Sunday evening July 7th at 8 o'clock. It is hoped that there will be a full attendance.

—The condemnation of the police for its barbarous conduct during the recent disturbances has been almost unanimous. Even the more respectable journals of the government press have censured the outrages.

—On the 18th one of our local courts formally committed Otto Richard to prison to await trial for attempts to extort money from Otto Petersen, manager of the Banco da Republica, under threats against his life.

—The Concert projected by the Woman's Aid Society and announced to take place on the evening of the 27th inst. has been postponed until the 23rd July on account of the serious illness of Mr. Robert Carson, son of the honored secretary of the society.

—The government should remember that there is a limit to the patience and forbearance of the people. Some day they will be driven to desperation, and then they will take a terrible revenge on those who have been oppressing them.

—The commission appointed to fiscalize the weighing of unserviceable cannon and other old metal is to receive for each member 108 a day. Are there not enough idle army officers to attend to this without making additional expense?

—According to official returns the births in this capital during the five years 1895 to 1899 inclusive aggregated 68,851, while the deaths numbered 78,780, not including stillbirths. This shows a loss of 9,929 in population, or an average of 1,986 per annum.

—The victory of the people in their recent conflict with the S. Christovão company backed up by the police, should encourage them to resist every unjust demand. We are not in favor of violence and rioting, but there seems to be no other remedy available against abuses.

—The police agents had a sorry time of it on the Ouvidor and Gonçalves Dias on the 22nd. Several of them were made to feel what it is to be clubbed. Even the celebrated Lousada has been up for a medical survey, but he claims that a police sergeant hurt him.

—When the representatives of the press called on President Campos Salles to advise him of the violent proceedings of the police, he responded that the people had fired upon the police and then dismissed the journalists with the remark *«fira a bala, ônia,»* (bullet for bullet.) The people should not forget this.

—According to the *Correio da Manhã* President Campos Salles is responsible for the contract that permitted the S. Christovão Co. to increase its fares and thus led to the recent disturbances. The prefect, says the *Correio*, opposed the contract, but was forced to accept it by the President in the interest of the minister of industry and a ring of lobbyists.

—The residence of the prefect of the city in Rua Voluntarios da Patria, was guarded by a police force during the disturbances. The prefecture and intendencia were also guarded. It was apparently felt that the people had cause for complaint against these officials for the part they had taken in the new contract with the S. Christovão company.

—If the police were as active in the pursuit of thieves and burglars as they are in running down persons offensive to the government and chief of police, there would be much less cause for complaint. As it is, the police seems to be very largely a political machine, merchants have to employ a force of night watchmen to protect their property, and burglaries are of nightly occurrence.

—We are glad to note that the solicitor general of the republic has announced his intention of prosecuting Alferes Costa, of the police brigade, who shot and wounded a young man his nephew, during the recent disturbances. The young man was at a window over a shop when Costa's detachment of police galloped down the street, and Costa is said to have deliberately fired at the young man.

—President McKinley has very properly put an end to the proposal of some over-zealous friends, who have announced his candidacy for a third term, by declaring that he has no intention of offering himself as a candidate for a third term and will not accept it if offered. This ought to settle that scheme. Now let him retire those indiscreet friends to private life, and there will be an end to the intrigue.

—There is a very disagreeable quarrel between the minister of industry and the ex-assistant traffic manager of the Central railway, who are said to make very grave charges against each other in regard to the affairs of that road. The minister, it is stated, intends prosecuting his adversary for black-mailing, and he is accused of having made use of violence in order to obtain possession of a document in possession of a merchant who formerly had transactions with the railway.

The captain of the São Paulo team of cricketers Mr. Charles W. Miller, wishes to extend the thanks of himself and companions to the Rio Clubs for their generous hospitality. He says that they have had a splendid time and have enjoyed it thoroughly. The weather was good for cricket, and a draw game gives both sides the opportunity to say that another trial will lead to the other's defeat.

The wounded in the police raids through the streets on the 18th makes a good long list. For much the greater part they were inoffensive persons passing along the streets on their own business. They were not near the scene of disorder and had no reason to believe that they would be in the slightest danger. It is a disgrace to our police administration that such savagery should occur. No one can point to such occurrences and say that Brazil is a civilized country.

Owing to the holiday on Monday and the continued ill health of the editor the publication of this number has been delayed somewhat. We trust that these irregularities will be excused after so many years of hard work and unflinching punctuality. It is perhaps unfortunate that the paper should be dependent so largely upon one man, but this is unavoidable under existing conditions. When the crisis is over and good times return, perhaps *The News* will be able to support a staff large enough to enable its editor to go away six months in every twelve.

On Saturday last there nearly occurred another conflict between the people and the police on the Ovidor, which was happily averted by the forbearance of some subordinate police officials. Soon after midday bulletins were posted on the street condemning the police and charging them with responsibility for the deaths of people killed in recent conflicts. Some police agents tried to remove these and even attacked persons putting them up. Then the police put in an appearance and were received with hoots and jeers. Then the chief of police sent an armed force to the Largo de S. Francisco de Paula, and detachments were sent through the Ovidor. Happily the officer in command did not lose his temper and counseled moderation, which had a good effect, and the day passed without a collision.

The millionaires Carnegie and Morgan have recently made large and valuable donations to the Cooper Institute of New York City, the former duplicating what had already been expended in building and equipment, which is calculated at two millions dollars. The purpose is to create an industrial museum. This institute was created for giving free instruction in art and the applied sciences, and has done innumerable good since its foundation by Peter Cooper, the rich gunmaker. Such gifts are a much better measure of a man's patriotism, than waving the flag, and seeking to extend a nation's territory by force and intrigue. In the coming century, Lord Rosebery says that intelligence is to win in the struggle with brute force, in which we must look upon such institutions as Cooper Institute and Carnegie's free libraries as important material of war.

A very disagreeable scene occurred in the private offices of the minister of industry on Friday last, when a merchant called there to inform the minister of transactions in which his son is concerned which involve the credit of that department. The minister lost his temper, denounced the business as blackmail, called the merchant some very bad names and ordered him to leave the place. More than that, the minister demanded the surrender of the receipts and other papers, promising his son's name, which of course was not complied with. He got one receipt and put it in his pocket, and then defied the merchant to take it away from him. The affair evidently covers a very serious scandal and Minister Maia should not make the mistake of trying to cover it up, even if his own son is concerned. It very often happens that the near relatives of ministers abuse their positions by acting as agents for the dispatch of business which perhaps should not go through the regular channels. We know of a case in another department, where such a relative is making, or is said to be making, a very lucrative business. If Minister Maia's son has been abusing his position in this way, he should be severely punished, perhaps even more severely than a person not so intimately related to the minister.

LARANJEIRAS CLUB.

The Cinderella at the Laranjeiras Club on the evening of the 22nd was the fifth of the season, and was a great success. That it was enjoyed thoroughly is proved by the fact that it was past midnight before the programme, with some ten extras, was completed. This Cinderella was partly in honor of the Club's new vice-president, Mr. C. N. Atee, who has rendered such good service as master of ceremonies on these social occasions.

Among those present we may mention:—Mrs. Lynch, Mr. Mrs. and Miss Hime, Mr. Mrs. and the Misses (2) Gordon, Fulben, Mr. Mrs. and Miss Cazaly, Mr. and the Misses (2) Teixeira Moraes, Mr. and the Misses (2) Talam, Mr. and Mrs. Simmonds, Mr. and Mrs. Braconnot, Mr. and Mrs. Masset, Miss Young, Miss Lefebvre, Miss Wilson, Miss Coggin, and Messrs. Swanwick, Jeffriss, Martin, Atee, Cookson, Ehrhard, H. Lynch, Weigall, Whidborne, Shaw, C. Lefebvre, A. Lefebvre, Mill, Brown, C. Robinson, F. Robinson, J. Robinson, C. Hargreaves Jr., W. Hargreaves, Hime, Pullen, Wilson, Cazaly, C. Lynch, etc.

FREEMASONRY.

The annual installation meeting of the Eureka Lodge No. 3 of Free and Accepted Masons of the Gr. O. of Brazil was held at 21 Praça Duque de Caxias on the evening of the 19th inst. Bro. John Gordon, S. W., was installed as W. M., for the ensuing year by Bro. H. L. Wheatley, P. M., J. P. M., assisted by Bro. Antonio Januzzi, P. M., 33, T. G. Cross, P. M., and Joaquim José Rodrigues de Souza, W. M.

The ceremony was preceded by a banquet at the Hotel dos Estrangeiros at which twenty-two Bros., did honor to the usual masonic toasts. Bro. Dr. Chapôit Prevost, the principal guest of the evening, occupied the seat of honor at the right of the W. M. The proceedings, which were characterized by great good will throughout, closed shortly before midnight.

BUSINESS NOTES

The saw mill and nail factory of Srs. Freitas Dias, of Pará, suffered losses, said to aggregate 500,000, by fire on the 20th inst.

By a decree of the 24th the government authorizes the Latham Gold Mining Co. and the Nord Bahia company to transact business in Brazil.

The many friends of Mr. Herm. Stoltz, chief of the important house of Herm. Stoltz & Co., had the pleasure of welcoming him on Sunday last, on his return to Rio. The large deposit of spirits at Pernambuco belonging to Medeiros & Co. was burned on the 23rd May. There were about 1500 pipes of alcohol in the deposit.

On the 20th Deputy Paixão presented a bill for raising the tax on imported beef cattle, alive or dead, from 15% to 30% per head. Are we not paying enough taxes as it is?

The new director-general of the postoffice proposes to ask business houses who have their mails delivered, to have mail boxes placed inside their doors to facilitate delivery.

One of the ministers in the present cabinet is a large shareholder in the S. Christovão tramway company, but we believe he took no part in advising the violent repressive measures adopted by the police.

The minister of industry has called upon the director-general for the autos of three investigations into defalcations in the Santos postoffice, previous to that of the recent treasurer Alberto Augusto Teixeira.

The denunciation of certain officials of the Central railway for awarding printing contracts at exorbitant prices, must be well founded. We have known of such cases, and we know that they have caused serious injury to the printing business in this capital.

There was expected to arrive yesterday on the packet *Nile* a committee of three members of the Associação Commercial of Pernambuco, who come for the purpose of ascertaining whether the government is willing to do anything to improve the present critical condition of the agricultural interests of that state.

The director-general of the post office has completed the investigation into the complaint of various foreign post offices of the violation of registered letters and the subtraction of their contents. The report says that grave suspicions fall upon the amanuensis Jeronymo Lima da Costa Couto, who has abandoned the service.

It is reported that in the decline that followed the rise in exchange in May Dr. Antonio de Siqueira made \$80,000 and Conde de Figueiredo 2,000,000. The latter, according to our well-informed contemporary, the *Correio da Manhã*, was able to control the market by means of an option contract for £300,000 that forced the Banco da Republica to use its influence in the interest of the bears.

"The reports of our consuls in Brazil," says the *Economist* of the 25th ult., "still give a dismal account of the condition of business and monetary affairs there. The latest of these reports is one from Mr. Consul Archer on the trade of Porto Alegre, in which he states that during the latter half of 1900 the sudden rise in exchange in June and July put a complete stop to business, so that the previously existing crisis became acute and has continued ever since. "Money," he writes, "seems to have almost ceased to circulate and nearly all the dealers with their interior are much behindhand with their payments. Recoveries are in fact most difficult and such is the position of affairs that, although some dealers are as much as twelve months overdue in their payments, anything in the way of forcible measures would in all probability bring about a general crash."

As our readers are aware, the Banco da Republica claims that it has never refused to discount any bill that it considers safe. Nevertheless the demand for money is great and the bank is discounting comparatively few bills. It is suggested in the *Correio da Manhã* that the bank may, without risk, assist the business community by employing a part of its cash balance on old account in the purchase of inscriptions. The suggestion is *per se* a good one; but we fear that the release of this money would be followed by an issue of treasury bills, which, absorbing the money thus released, would neutralize the benefit expected from the operation. Until there is more definite and satisfactory information than has as yet been published in regard to the state of the national treasury, we have little hope of assistance to business men from the Banco da Republica.

The shipments of copaiba from Maranhão, Brazil, during 1899 (according to a British consular report) were 13,685 litres to the United Kingdom, 480 litres to the United States, and 142 litres to Rio. The exports of jaborandi-leaves and carnauba-wax are included with 'other products.' There are two varieties of jaborandi grown in the state of Maranhão, one of which has longer leaves than the other. The shorter leaves yield the largest percentage of jaboranin. The carnauba palm (*Copernicia cerifera*) is also fairly common in some parts of the state. It yields a wax which is used locally for making candles, and is also exported abroad, where the demand is said to be increasing. The wax is obtained by spreading the leaves of the palm in the sun, and then shaking them, when flakes of a waxy substance scale off. The flakes are then collected and boiled with water. A wax very like stearine in appearance is thus obtained. It has a very high melting-point.—*Chemist and Druggist.*

It will be remembered that when the consumption taxes were multiplied and imposed upon so many articles carried in stock by shopkeepers, we stated that they would be used as an excuse for unjust exactions and petty blackmail. Our prediction has been more than realized. In conversing with the proprietor of a *renda* a few days since, he said that the supervision of the consumption tax *fiscas* had become almost intolerable. They are continually going into the *rendas* to inspect goods subject to stamp tax, they overhaul everything and if they find even a damaged stamp they inflict a fine—or accept a small personal contribution. He told us that he is compelled to inspect his wines and stocks are in a row, because if a *barata* (a big cockroach) even eats a hole in one of them he runs the risk of a fine of 500. And to prove his statement he showed us stamps damaged by the *baratas*, re-stamped bottles, and other bottles with camphor on them to keep the *baratas* away. Under such circumstances, business is nothing less than a daily martyrdom, while the government and its officials are worse than a plague. It is impossible to conceive of anything worse. The government which imposes such inflictions upon its people is neither serious, nor honest; it is worse than the robbers which infest the highways, or the thieves which lurk about the door. No country can prosper under such a regime, nor can its government command one particle of respect.

The quantity of coal shipped from Cardiff and Swansea to Brazil in the last three years was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Year, Quantity (kilos). 1898: 516,975,279; 1899: 667,717,649; 1900: 550,359,015.

In the same three years the quantity of patent fuel shipped to Brazilian ports was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Year, Quantity (kilos). 1898: 78,477,851; 1899: 44,548,027; 1900: 30,397,575.

The quantity of coke shipped was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Year, Quantity (kilos). 1898: 2,137,459; 1899: 2,264,151; 1900: 1,848,830.

The coal, patent fuel and coke shipped in 1900 went to the following Brazilian ports:

Table with 2 columns: Port, Coal, Patent fuel, Coke. Rio de Janeiro: 271,203,204; Santos: 86,837,625; Pernambuco: 62,880,557; Bahia: 45,416,852; Pará: 35,676,862; Maranhão: 13,211,235; Rio Grande do Sul: 9,204,391; Paralyba: 3,926,274; Maceió: 2,773,081; Santa Catharina: 1,634,911; Paranaquã: 77,749.

The official value of this merchandise was as follows: Coal: 1898: £ 330,269; 1899: 419,104; 1900: 605,535. Patent fuel: 1898: 49,081; 1899: 26,142; 1900: 31,069. Coke: 1898: 1,980; 1899: 2,402; 1900: 2,940.

It is worthy of note that while the United States is progressing by leaps and bounds, discovering new oil wells, opening new mines, building new railways, buying whole steamship lines, and promoting all kinds of enterprises, Brazil is steadily losing ground. Instead of developing industry and trade, available capital is locked up in the banks, invested in government securities, or used in such speculations as buying and selling inscriptions.

FINANCIAL NOTES

A London telegram of the 20th says that numerous brokers there have proposed to Messrs. Rothschild the unification of the Brazilian issues at 4 per cent.

In May the receipts of the Mandós custom-house amounted to 599,962,944 against 745,684,275 in the corresponding month of last year. The decrease was 155,721,331.

It should be known and appreciated in London that the excellent financial condition of the state of São Paulo is due to the conservative policy and wise economies of the last two governors. At the close of Governor Campos Sales administration, the state was deeply in debt and its treasury exhausted.

The *Patz* of this morning says that the government intends to ask congress for an authorization to reduce the par of Brazilian exchange from 27 to 24 pence per milreis, and if granted, to issue gold coins of 100 equivalent to £ 1 stig, the gold to be purchased with the guaranteed fund created in London. These coins will be deposited at the caixa da amortização as a guarantee for the currency circulation.

The post-office receipts in Brazil during the ten years ended on Dec. 31, 1899 were as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Year, Amount. 1890: 2,637,972,606; 1891: 3,120,711,420; 1892: 3,433,082,863; 1893: 3,623,251,110; 1894: 3,594,984,630; 1895: 4,202,732,615; 1896: 4,546,506,820; 1897: 4,676,101,512; 1898: 6,836,442,595; 1899: 6,823,517,016.

Those who took up São Paulo bonds when issued early in 1899, have no cause to regret it. While they are still quoted below par, they are nevertheless now above the issue price of 90, and look like going even higher than 95, which they now stand. They are 5 per cent. bonds, specially secured on the export duties of São Paulo, and, if necessary, out of the general revenues of the state. The original amount was £1,000,000, requiring, therefore, £50,000 per annum for interest, but it was arranged that £25,500 a year should be set aside for interest and amortisation. This allows for redemption at par, or by purchase in the market half-yearly, so that the whole of the loan would be extinguished in fifteen years. The numbers have just been published of £27,200 of bonds which have been purchased, so that the loan now stands at a little over £900,000. The state of São Paulo is one of the most flourishing in Brazil, enjoying a large revenue, which in every one of the last ten years has consistently exceeded previous estimates.—*The Critic*, June 1.

COMMERCIAL.

Rio de Janeiro, June 25th, 1901.

Par value of the Brazilian milreis (1000) gold... 27 d. do of the Brazilian milreis (1000) in U. S. coin at \$4.86,65 per £ 816. do \$100 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold, 1897 do of £ 1 stig. in Brazilian gold... 8 800

Bank rate of exchange, official, on London to-day... 11 d. Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (gold)... 2454 Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (paper)... 407 re. gold Present value of the Brazilian milreis (gold) in U. S. coin at \$4.80 per £ 22 c. Value of \$100 (U. S. coin) per milreis... 4501 Value of £ 1 sterling... 21818

EXCHANGES.

June 17.—The market was weak and undecided. The reported transactions were limited.

Official quotations on London were: Bank bills... opening 11 7/16-11 15/32 closing 11 3/4-11 1/2 Private bills... opening 11 1/2-11 15/32 closing 11 7/16-11 17/32 Official value of the milreis 424-426 reis gold.

June 18.—To-day's market was unchanged. There was only a limited amount of business transacted.

Official quotations on London were: Bank bills... opening 11 3/4 closing 11 5/16-11 3/4 Private bills... opening 11 13/32-11 7/16 closing 11 1/2-11 11/32 Official value of the milreis 419-421 reis gold.

June 19.—The market opened uncertain but closed firm. A regular amount of business was effected.

Official quotations on London were: Bank bills... opening 11 9/32 closing 11 5/16-11 3/4 Private bills... opening 11 13/32 closing 11 3/16-11 11/32 Official value of the milreis 414-419 reis gold.

June 20.—The situation of the market continued with many variations in rates. Business transacted was limited.

Official quotations on London were: Bank bills... opening 11 5/16 closing 11 1/2-11 15/32 Private bills... opening 11 3/4 closing 11 11/32-11 17/32 Official value of the milreis 417-421 reis gold.

June 21.—To-day's market was irregular. The movement was very restricted.

Official quotations on London were: Bank bills... opening 11 7/16 closing 11 3/4-11 15/32 Private bills... opening 11 1/2 closing 11 15/32-11 17/32 Official value of the milreis 421-424 reis gold.

June 22.—The market was unchanged and speculation made its reappearance. Transactions reported were regular.

Official quotations on London were:

Bank bills..... opening 11 3/4
 closing 11 5/32-11 3/8
 Private bills..... opening 11 13/32
 closing 11 31/64-11 13/32

Official value of the 415-421 reis gold.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 25th June, 1901.

Exports.

Coffee.—There was more animation in the market during the past week and sales made a much better showing, the reported sales being 4,000 b gs. The fluctuations in exchange are still interfering with business, and the downward tendency of the present moment encourages dealers to hold on.

Foreign advices are to the effect that the sales last week were 2- New York 119,000 bags, Havre 128,000 Hamburg 79,000, London 4,000-200 bags, against 276,000 in the corresponding week of last year and 375,000 in the preceding week.

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 of the former market.

	Rio N. 7	Reported sales	Santos, Good Average
per arroba			per 10 kilos
June 17	68700-68500	10,000 bags	48300
" 18	67200-67000	7,000 "	48,300
" 19	7,000-7,200	8,200 "	4,400
" 20	7,000-7,200	5,000 "	4,500
" 21	7,000-7,200	5,000 "	4,500
" 22	7,000-7,200	6,000 "	4,500

The shipments since our last report have been 25,352 bags for the United States

12,569 " " Europe

3,332 " " Cape of Good Hope

1,647 " " River Plate, etc.

1,647 " " Consulate

45,310 bags.

The following ships sailed with coffee last week:

United States: bgs.

June 17 New York Belg. str. *Wardsworth*..... 25,829

20 do Br. str. *Greecian Prince*..... 6,455

Europe:

June 15 Hamburg Germ. str. *Au Italia*..... 1,839

19 Malaga Span. str. *Mexico*..... 500

20 Bordeaux Fr. str. *Cordillere*..... 30

22 Hamburg Germ. str. *Parado*..... 3,334

Rotterdam do..... 200

Elsewhere:

June 16 Montevideo Fr. str. *Chili*..... 451

Buenos Aires do..... 1,880

20 do Fr. str. *Bithynie*..... 847

Coastwise:

June 15 Southern ports str. *Itabacy*..... 1,543

17 do do str. *Itabacy*..... 1,543

The receipts for the past week were 32,628 bags against 42,750 bags for the previous week and 53,020 bags for the week before.

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

	June 22	June 15
No. 6 ..	71600	71600
7 ..	71000	71000
8 ..	69000	69000
9 ..	63000	63000

Daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro

Receipts		Shipments		Stock at Santos	
From	To	From	To	At	At
Stock	247,724	Stock	247,724	June 16	7,230
Stock	247,724	Stock	247,724	June 17	6,388
Stock	247,724	Stock	247,724	June 18	9,343
Stock	247,724	Stock	247,724	June 19	4,281
Stock	247,724	Stock	247,724	June 20	7,995
Stock	247,724	Stock	247,724	June 21	8,619
Stock	247,724	Stock	247,724	June 22	8,342
Stock	247,724	Stock	247,724	since June 1	151,847
Stock	247,724	Stock	247,724	since July 1	2,793,333

Imports.

Flour.—The arrivals were 2,000 bags ex Mexico and 1,500 ex *Les Andes* from the River Plate, 1,000 ex *Orissa* from Liverpool and 100 barrels ex *Moravia* from Trieste. The market is steady and quotations are improving as shown below:

	nominal.
American 1st.....	26000-27000
do 2nd.....	25000-26000
River Plate.....	23000-25000
Local Mills.....	25500-26500

Codfish.—No arrivals. Brokers quote from 36000 to 48000 per tub, and 41000 to 42000 per case.

Lard.—Receipts nil. Prices are from 750 to 760 reis per pound wholesale.

Pork.—No entries.

Rice.—The *Hedelberg* brought 1,750 bags from Bremen. Prices nominal.

White Pine.—
Pitch Pine.—
Sprite Pine.—
Sweet Pine.—
Kerosene.—There were no arrivals and no changes in prices.

Cement.—The receipts were 900 barrels ex *Hedelberg* from Bremen. Quotations are nominal.

Indian Corn.—The *Les Andes* brought 10,000 bags and the *Cordillere* 1,000 both from the River Plate. We quote at 95000 per bag of 40 kilos.

Bran.—No receipts. Native is quoted from 25000 to 35000 per bag of 40 kilos.

Hay.—No arrivals. Brokers quote from 140 to 160 reis per kilo.

Coal.—The following vessel arrived with coal: From Cardiff ex *Tolosa*..... 4,295 tons.

Rum.—Entries continue regular. Prices are unchanged, as shown in the table below:

Permanabuco and Maceio.....	85000-90000
Bahia and Aracaj.....	75000-80000
Campos.....	75000-80000
Angra and Paraty.....	90000-95000
Parahyba.....	85000-90000
Alcohol of 38 deg.....	105000-110000
ditto 40 deg.....	125000-130000

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

JUNE 17.

SANTOS.—Nor. sc. *Glencan*; 395 tons; Zachariassen, 13 ds; coffee to order.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

JUNE 23.

NEW ORLEANS.—Port. bk. *Venturosa*; 877 tons; Azevedo, ballast.

FREIGHTS.

NEW YORK.—35 cents and 5 % primage per bag of coffee.

NEW ORLEANS.—25 cents and 5 % primage per bag of coffee.

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

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

HAVRE.—30 francs and 10 % primage per ton of 900 kilos.

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

LONDON..... 30 shillings and 5 % primage per SOUTHAMPTON..... ton of 1,000 kilos.

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

PORT NATAL, EAST LONDON, DELAGOA BAY, MOSEL BAY..... 57 shillings, 6 d. and 2 1/2 % primage per ton.

MONTEVIDEO..... 28000 per bag of 60 kilos. B. AIRRS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

RIVER PLATE.—Span. str. <i>S. Ignacio L.</i>	2,201	bags of coffee.
Do.—Fr. str. <i>Nile</i>	250	do do
Do.—Fr. str. <i>Chili</i>	395	do do
BORDEAUX.—Fr. str. <i>Cordillere</i>	30	do do
GENOA.—It. str. <i>Savioia</i>	125	do do
ODessa.....	500	do do
SMYRNA.....	125	do do
GENOA.—It. str. <i>Sempione</i>	875	do do
HAVRE.—Fr. str. <i>Corrientes</i>	1,000	do do
MALAGA.—Span. str. <i>S. Ignacio L.</i>	250	do do
MARSEILLES.—Fr. str. <i>Les Andes</i>	1,435	do do
MONTEVIDEO.—Fr. str. <i>Chili</i>	65	do do
NEW YORK.—Germ. str. <i>Capri</i>	11,000	do do
SOUTHAMPTON.—Br. str. <i>Magdalena</i>	1525	do do
Do.—Br. str. <i>Nile</i>	500	do do
VALPARAISO.—It. str. <i>Orissa</i>	200	do do
NEW YORK.—Br. str. <i>Phidias</i>	20,000	do do
HAMBURG.—Germ. str. <i>Buenos Aires</i>	1,500	do do
TRIESTE.—Aust. str. <i>Moravia</i>	5,700	do do

Vessels Afford & Chartered for Rio

<i>Annie Smith</i>	Gaspé	—
<i>Amy</i>	Baltimore	—
<i>Bristol</i>	Pensacola	—
<i>Brown Wood</i>	Mobile	—
<i>Crookwood</i>	Pensacola	—
<i>D. Polo II</i>	Baltimore	—
<i>Ella</i>	Savannah	—
<i>Good News</i>	Baltimore	—
<i>Huron</i> (str.).....	Rangoon	24 Apr.
<i>Lavaka</i>	Pensacola	—
<i>Moravia</i>	Liverpool	18 Dec.
<i>Normandy</i>	Portland	—
<i>St. Mary</i>	New York	—

Arrivals of foreign steamers.

DATE	NAME	FROM	CONSIGNED TO
June 17	C. Castle	Glasgow 27 ds.	N. Megaw & Co.
17	Tolosa	Cardiff 14 ds.	Brazilian Coal Co.
17	Thierio	S. Nicolas 46 ds.	Order.
18	Kava	Sundland 26 ds.	Wilson Sons & Co.
18	Mexico	River Plate 7 ds.	J. C. y Puerto
18	Heidelberg	Bremen 29 ds.	H. Stoltz & Co.
18	Billynie	Marseilles 23 ds.	O. Antunes & Co.
19	Orissa	Liverpool 20 ds.	Wilson's M & Co.
19	Cordillere	River Plate 4 ds.	S. Montoux
19	Les Andes	do do do	O. Antunes & Co.
20	Kho	New York 24 ds.	Brisish bk.
20	Yorkshire	Valparaiso 18 ds.	Wilson Sons & Co.
20	Phidias	Santos 17 hs.	E. Johnston & Co.
20	Koland	do 17 hs.	H. Stoltz & Co.
21	Alagonia	Norfolk 29 ds.	M. Maritimes
21	Moravia	Trieste 41 ds.	Roubanner & Co.
21	Capri	Santos 17 hs.	E. Johnston & Co.
22	Troj	Hamburg 32 ds.	T. Wille & Co.
22	G. S. Coma	Cardiff 27 ds.	J. Rodrigues & Co.
22	Phidias	Santos 19 hs.	N. Megaw & Co.
22	Corrientes	Havre 25 ds.	J. Lapert
23	British P.	New York 21 ds.	O. Davidson & Co.
23	Klon	Rangoon 56 ds.	G. Gudgeon & Co.
23	B. A.	Santos 18 hs.	N. Megaw & Co.

Departures of foreign steamers.

DATE	NAME	FOR	CARGO
June 17	Wardsworth	New York*	Sundries.
17	Germania	Bahia Blanca	Ballast.
17	Tencelo	Buenos Aires	do
18	Itabacy	Liverpool*	Sundries.
19	Orissa	Valparaiso*	do
19	Loch Lutrathen	Buenos Ayres	Ballast.
20	Itabacy	Buenos Aires	Sundries.
20	Greecian Prince	New York	do
20	British P.	New York 21 ds.	do
20	York	Buenos Aires	Ballast.
21	Camcens	River Plate	In transit.
21	Itabacy	Liverpool*	Sundries
21	S. Paulo	Hamburg*	do
22	Capri	New York*	do
22	Les Andes	Marseilles*	do
22	Heidelberg	Santos	In transit.
23	Moravia	do	do

*Calling at intermediate ports.

Foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, June 23rd, 1901.

NAME	TONS	ARRIVED	FROM	CONSIGNED
American				
bk. Julia Rollins	570	June 9	Baltimore.	J. Moore Co.
Argentine				
bk. Moses H. Twer	509	Sept 30	Rosario	To order.
British				
sp. Honolulu	1545	May 8	Pensacola.	To order.
sp. M. E. Watson	1670	June 1	Barry.....	To order.
French				
bk. G. Foy.....	1737	May 27	N. Ca'donia	To order.
Norwegian				
sc. Glencown	395	June 17	Santos.....	To order.
Uruguayan				
bk. M. Blanquer	4434	May 14	Cardiff.....	Central Ry.

STOCKS AND SHARES

Sales of Stocks and Shares.

JUNE 17.	3 Apolices, ss.....	745000
71 do	750
5 do 1895.....	740	
10 do 1897 (reg.).....	743	
107 Inscriptons 3 %.....	680	
130 Emprestimo Municipal.....	122	
29 deb. Carris Urbanos (2008).....	135	
6 " Brazil Industrial (mill).....	150	
5 Melhoramentos de S. Paulo.....	100	
Banks		
300 Republica.....	478000	
22 Rural e Hypothecario.....	46	
Cotton mills.		
50 Alliana.....	1498000	
Tramways.		
60 S. Christovao.....	958000	
JUN. 18.	20 Apolices ss.....	750000
1 do (2008) at rate of.....	720	
44 Inscriptons 3 %.....	680	
131 Emprestimo Municipal.....	123	
10 deb. Carris Urbanos (2008).....	135	

Banks.

100 Commercial.....	65000
200 do.....	70
188 Lavoua e Commercio.....	43
500 Republica.....	48
29 do.....	47
12 Rural e Hypothecario.....	50
12 do (2nds).....	15

Cotton mills.

102 Brazil Industrial.....	1009000
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Railways.

100 V. F. Sapenby.....	8500
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JUN. 19.

8 Apolices ss.....	748000
1 do (508) at rate of.....	720
1 do 1895.....	743
10 Inscriptons 3 %.....	680
do 6,300 (reg.) at rate of.....	675
do do (2008) at rate of.....	677
150 Emprestimo Municipal.....	122
160 deb. F. C. Jardim Botânico.....	190

JUN. 20.

1 Apolice, ss.....	7508000
17 do.....	752
1 do (508) at rate of.....	720
1 do 1895.....	700
4 do 4,500 do.....	745
4 do 1897.....	890
1 Inscripton 3 1/2 %.....	680
5 do.....	683
do 2 1/2 (reg.) at rate of.....	680
do 2 1/2 (reg.) at rate of.....	675
20 Emprestimo Municipal.....	123
110 do do.....	124
7 deb. Melhoramentos de S. Paulo.....	100

JUN. 21.

200 Lavoua e Commercio.....	438000
50 Republica.....	47

Cotton mills.

20 Confianca Industrial.....	1258000
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Railways.

350 Minas de S. Jeronymo.....	175000
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Tramways.

40 Jardim Botânico.....	1088000
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S. Paulo

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- Oil Stoves, for cooking and heating,
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- Libby's Canned Meats,
- Park Davis' medicines,
- Cameras (Promo), Church Organs,
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- Parker's Fountain Pens,
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VILLA MARIANNA
S. PAULO

The school will open in the new premises at Villa Marianna on 1st July next. All communications before that date should be directed to the present address as given below.
The grounds, at the new site, cover an area exceeding 60,000 square metres, and are situated in the healthiest and highest suburb of S. Paulo. Steam trains pass the door every half hour, which are shortly to be substituted by the electric cars.
The boys are encouraged to play cricket and football and other healthy games, while the quality of the food, including milk, oatmeal porridge, etc., will be unexcelled. The boarders are under the special care of an English lady whose family resides in the school.
The course of study adopted is such as to prepare boys for the English universities and for commercial life at home or in Brazil, the principal being assisted in the teaching by Mr. A. C. Slater, B. Sc., and other masters, English, German and Brazilian.
The new prospectus is now ready and will be forwarded at once to those who apply for it.

CHARLES W. ARMSTRONG,
Principal.

Alameda dos Andradas, 17,
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and

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(FINEST SCOTCH BRAND)

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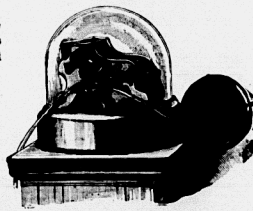
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