

THE RIO NEWS.

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NUMBER 2

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BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D

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Uncalled capital 2,400,751
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4, Travessa do Conselho sro Saraiva.

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Travellers' Directory.

São Paulo:
Daily express leaves Central Railway station at 6 a.m.; returning leaves S. Paulo at 5 a.m.
Numerous steamers weekly for Santos, connecting with the São Paulo Railway.

Cachambú and Lambari:
Central Railway (São Paulo express) to Cruzeiro, thence by Minas and Rio Railway to destination.

Juiz de Fora, Barbacena, Ouro Preto, etc.:
Daily express leaves Central Railway station at 6:45 a.m. Connects with all the branch lines along the main line (Minas Geraes) of that railway.

Petropolis:
Barca leaves the Prainha at 4 p.m. daily, except Sundays and holidays, to connect with railway at Minas. Passenger train leaves S. Francisco Xavier station (Central Railway) at 7:20 a.m. and 5:15 p.m., on all land route (passengers should take the suburban trains at the Central Railway station) 6:25 a.m. and 4:40 p.m. to connect with Petropolis train.

Returning from Petropolis, the "barca" train leaves at 7:30 a.m., except Sundays and holidays, and the "fall land" trains leave at 6 a.m. and 3:30 p.m.

On Sundays and holidays the barca leaves the Prainha at 7 a.m., and returning the train leaves Petropolis at 4 p.m., giving excursionists about six hours in Petropolis.

Nova Friburgo:
Barca leaves the Praça das Marechais at 6 a.m. daily and at 3 p.m. on Saturdays, to connect with the Leopoldina Railway at Santa Ana de Mauhy. Returning, trains leave Nova Friburgo at 2:25 p.m. daily, and at 6 a.m. on Mondays.

Corcovado:
Regular trains, week days, leave 51 Rua Cosme Velho (Laranjeiras) at 8 and 11 a.m., and 2:30, 3:30 p.m., returning leave the summit at 7:30 and 9:30 a.m., and 1:45, 3:30 and 7 p.m. On Sundays and holidays, the hours are: ascending 6:30, 8, 9:30 and 11 a.m., 12:30, 2, 3:30, 5:15 and 8 p.m.; descending, 8:35, 10:25, 11:35 a.m., 1:05, 2:25, 4:05, 6, 7 and 8 p.m. Each train gives the excursionist half an hour on the summit.

Official Directory

U.S. LEGATION.—Petropolis, THOMAS L. THOMPSON Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaberaby (opposite Custom House). Petropolis, EDMUND C. H. PHIPPS, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 65, Rua Theophilo Ottoni. Wm. T. TOWNES, Consul General

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—N. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaberaby [opposite Custom House.] WILLIAM G. WACSTAFF, Consul General.

Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua Evaristo da Veiga. Morning service every Sunday at 11 a.m. Holy communion after morning service on 1st Sunday of the month and at 9 a.m. on 2nd and 4th Sundays. Evening service during cool season according to notice. Baptisms after morning service on other times by arrangement.

HENRY MOSLEY, M.A., British Chaplain.
181, Rua das Laranjeiras.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Largo de S. Joannim, 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 6:15 p.m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study, and preaching, at 7 p.m.

JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Cattedo, Avenida Leopoldina at 12 m. Sundays: Prayer meeting service, Thursday, 7:30 p.m.
Prayer services: at 10 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sundays; 7 p.m. Wednesdays.—E. A. TILLY and MANOEL DE CAMARGO, Pastors. Sunday school, 11 a.m. FRANK WILDBREHEKER.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—N. 12 Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m., and 7 p.m., Sundays and at 9 p.m. Thursdays.
JAMES B. RODGERS, Pastor.
Residence: Rua Princesa Imperial 33.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua de Santa Anna No. 25. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. and every Wednesday at 7 p.m.
W. B. BAGBY, Pastor.
Caxica 252.

IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIO HUELHO.—224 Rua D. Anna Nery, Estigão do Huelho. Services: Sundays 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Wednesdays, at 5. FRANKLIN H. NASCIMENTO, Pastor. Primary School in the church building.

Medical Directory

Dr. William Frederick Eisenlohr, German Physician. Office: 78, Rua General Camara. Consulting hours from 12 to 3 o'clock p.m.

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.
JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.—31 Rua Gonçalves Dias.—Open from noon to 6 p.m. For terms, apply to Librarian.

RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.—Rest and Reading Room.—35, rua da Saude, 1st floor; W. J. LUSON, Missioner. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc., also of left-off clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission or at No. 25, rua Theophilo Ottoni.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—No. 56, Rua da Assembléa, 1st floor. Rooms open from 6.30 to 10 o'clock p.m. Secretary's office hours, from noon to 1 o'clock p.m. Antonio V. de Andrade, President; Myron A. Clark, General Secretary; R. A. W. Sloan, Treasurer.

WEST COAST ITEMS.

—A Valparaiso telegram of the 10th inst. says the commercial situation in Chili is improving, owing principally to the good crop of wheat.

—A London telegram of the 8th inst. says that the Peruvian government is negotiating a loan in that market, offering certain taxes as security.

—Ex-President Montt seems to be having a troublesome time in deciding where to go. A Valparaiso telegram now says he will not visit Argentina, but will go to the United States via Panama.

—According to a recent statement of the Chilean minister of finance the available redemption fund up to July 1st, 1896, amounted to \$37,437,539.94, and the treasury notes redeemed amounted to \$33,895,715.58. The nominal value of the government notes still in circulation was only \$1,465,377.

—The German contingent in the Chilean army has turned out disastrously. It is reported that the officers last engaged as instructors have resigned, and one of them, Col. Bethold, has had the bad taste to publish some articles in the Argentine newspapers criticising the Chilean army organization.

—At one of the North river piers there is a vessel in transit, boxed for shipment in separate pieces, for South America. The vessel has been built at Lewis Nixon's shipyard and is to be used on the Magdalena river in Colombia. Her length is 100 feet, beam 22 feet, depth 7 feet, and she carries 100 tons of cargo on three-foot draught. She is propelled by independent side wheels, driven by compound engines. Her speed will be eleven miles an hour.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce, Dec. 8.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—An epidemic of diphtheria is raging in Cordoba, Argentina.

—The opposition journals in Montevideo continue to denounce the government of Idiarte Borda.

—The Diario of Buenos Aires has been denouncing Idiarte Borda, the opera bouffe president of Uruguay.

—The loss on the wheat crop in Uruguay because of the locusts is variously estimated at 20 to 50 per cent.

—The telegraph man says that a revolution is brewing in Rosario, Argentina. A few days ago it was in Corrientes.

—There has been a great fall in Uruguayan securities in London, and they will go still lower if the government down there is not liberated.

—Dr. Uriburu is opposed to the usual wholesale grant of pardons to prisoners on New Year's day and will only confer liberty in a few special cases.—Buenos Aires Herald.

—It is calculated that Buenos Aires consumed or wasted 34,392,667 cubic metres of water during the past year, which, as compared with 1895, was an increase of nearly 13 per cent.

—Saturday's telegrams from Montevideo say that the fears of another revolutionary outbreak are passing away, though the government is still employing extraordinary precautions.

—That country is neither civilised nor republican where the civil courts fail to give redress to a civilian who has been wronged by the military. To refer such cases to a military court only adds to the outrage.—Montevideo Times.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 10th says the senate has approved the project authorizing an emission of ten millions dollars in cedulas to be loaned on the security of cultivated lands. This will only serve to increase the difficulties of that country.

—Telegrams of the 5th inst. from Asuncion, Paraguay, report torrential rains in that locality. The streets were inundated and considerable damage resulted. Heavy rains have also fallen in the Argentine provinces of Santiago del Estero and Cordoba, causing destructive inundations.

—A young man, Hortensio Perez, of good family and well educated, formerly employed in the national department of engineers in Uruguay, was, during the recent revolution taken to the artillery barracks. Next morning it was pretended that he had volunteered for two years. But the "volunteers" is never allowed to leave the barracks nor to communicate with any of his friends. Not even his mother is allowed to see him. Worst of all his mother is a widow and he is her only son. His crime is being a "blanco".—Times, Buenos Aires.

—The demand for American sanitary supplies in the Argentine republic has of late increased very perceptibly. By the first direct vessel to Buenos Aires an invoice will be shipped, consisting of 148 enameled bathtubs, 150 closets and 190 basins. These supplies are to be used in modern buildings, which are in the course of erection at that capital. A leading shipping firm says: "The demand in all large cities throughout Argentina for American plumbers is evident. Since August last we have sent ten expert plumbers, making yearly contracts, paying them at an average \$150 per month."—N. Y. Journal of Commerce, Dec. 8.

—The price of gold on the 5th was 610 in Paraguay and 287 in Argentina.

—A concession has been granted to Mr. Charles Bright by the municipality of Buenos Aires for an electric tramway from the central railway station to Belgrano.

—The planters of the province of Santiago del Estero are asking the Argentine government for assistance because of the losses sustained from recent inundations.

—We would like to see appointed—and it would be a triumph—civil right over military wrong—a commission consisting of, say, one judge of the superior tribunal and four citizens of standing. After due notice, this commission should proceed to all the barracks and there examine privately every soldier, not in the presence of any officers. Every man found to be pressed or serving against his will should then be at once restored to liberty and heavy compensation for the outrage on his liberty exacted from the government. All officers exonerated from pressing should be handed over to the courts to answer their civil and criminal responsibility. It should also be publicly proclaimed in all the barracks that no pressed man is bound to serve, and that the act of pressing is illegal and unconstitutional and a penal offence. If this were done it would at once restore the dignity of the army and restore constitutional guarantees of personal liberty which under the present regime are only a mockery.—Montevideo Times.

—Reports were very strong yesterday that the government had determined again to apply the gag to the press, and shortly too, though the gag in what form was uncertain. This idea is fostered by the Nación, which continues to rave in its most truculent style about the "seditions" and "insolence" of the independent press, including in that phrase every paper in the republic except itself and one or two obscure sheets that live on official favor. As the Nación regards "sedition" and "insolence" every criticism whatever of the public authorities, however true, justified or moderate, in fact every attitude towards them except its own abject flattery, its remarks would be unworthy notice except that they are probably the precursors of official action. That the government is desirous to silence the independent press we can quite understand, for there is not a single paper friendly to it in the whole republic, and it has everything to fear from the truths which they so bluntly tell. Constitutionally it has no power to apply the gag, but it does not suppose that consideration will be allowed to stand in its way, now that it has frankly abandoned all pretence of being bound by constitutional limits.—Montevideo Times, Dec. 31.

—The year 1896 has been for the republic of Uruguay, one of stagnation, retrogression and disaster. Commercially and economically it has been unable to make headway against the oppressive burden of taxes maintained by the present government and the distrust felt in that government both here and abroad. Financially its affairs are little better than chaos, and the already excessive burden of its foreign obligations have been heavily increased during the year, whilst the government is contemplating further additions to the national debt, which, if carried out, will assuredly drag the country into ruin and bankruptcy. Politically the descent has been appalling; the political situation that we portrayed this day, twelve months ago, had as we thought that was, has become infinitely worse, until it is to be doubted if any previous period of its history the republic has reached so low and nature degraded a political level. Lastly, even natural resources which have been hitherto so abundant and which has been unkind to us, and the republic is suffering from a plague of locusts that has seriously affected its production, and which alone would cause serious misgivings for the coming period even if there were no other causes of trouble.—Montevideo Times, Jan. 1.

THE DANGERS OF A SCRATCH.

Scarcely a day passes that many persons do not, in some way or other, get a scratch, a small cut, or a bruise that may break the skin. In most instances not the slightest attention is paid to this beyond the temporary annoyance of the pain and the possible irritation when the hands are put into water, or some subsequent blow in the same spot brings an excruciating pain on account of the hurt. This, while a common practice, is by no means a wise one. The air is full of floating disease germs, especially the air of cities and towns, and an injury of this sort, be it ever so slight, might furnish excellent breeding-ground for some deadly bacteria. It is a good plan always to keep a bottle of prepared carbolic acid and glycerine, and frequently touch all bruises or sore spots with it. This is one of the most convenient and effective germicides imaginable. It is believed that many cases of fever and other serious ailments can be contracted by a floating germ coming in contact with the abraded skin. Once smugly lodged in this most congenial dwelling place, the germ multiplies with amazing rapidity and soon overruns the entire system. Therefore, whenever there is a bruise or scratch, or any injury of this sort, germicidal applications should be at once resorted to.—Exchange.

A BERLIN telegram of the 5th says that Kaiser Wilhelm has published a decree, dated the 1st inst., forbidding his officers to fight duels. They must submit their disputes to a court of honor. It is satisfactory to see that he has at last consented to consider the protests of people who see nothing but barbarism in the code thus far ruling in German military circles.

Banks.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

Capital..... £ 5,500,000
Capital paid up..... ,, 750,000
Reserve fund..... ,, 600,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO
10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:
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PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO
CAMPINAS, RIO GRANDE DO SUL,
PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO,
BUENOS AYRES AND NEW YORK.

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- Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co., PARIS.
- Messrs. Schroder & Co., J. H. Schroder & Co., HAMBURG.
- Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co., HAMBURG.
- Messrs. Granet Bronz & Co., GENOA.

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

Established in Hamburg on 16th December 1857 by the "Direction der Deutschen Gesellschaft" in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg," Hamburg.

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

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- Germany..... Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft, Berlin; Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg; M. A. von Rothschild & Söhne, 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.
- France..... Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Paris; Heine & Co., Paris; Lazard Frères & Co., Paris; André Noëluz & Co., Paris.
- Portugal..... Banco Lisboa e Açores and correspondents.

and any other countries
Opens accounts current.
Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.
Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares etc., and transacts every description of banking business.
Kraak-Petersen, Directors.

THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

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

Rio de Janeiro:
No. 20, Rua da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 593, of 17th October, 1893.

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

BRANCHES:

Paris, 16, rue Halévy, Pernambuco, Pará, Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Rosario, Mendoza and Paysandú.

DRAWS ON:—

- London and County Banking Co., Ltd.—LONDON.
- Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.—PARIS.
- Banco de Portugal and agencies.—PORTUGAL.
- And on all the chief cities of Europe.
- Also on:
- Brown Brothers & Co.—NEW YORK.
- First National Bank of Chicago.—CHICAGO.

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

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

Capital..... £ 1,000,000
Idem paid up..... ,, 800,000
Reserve fund..... ,, 350,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1° de Março

Branches at:

S. PAULO, SANTOS, BAHIA, PARA, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AIRES AND ROSARIO
Agencies at Pernambuco, Ceará, Maranhão and Rio Grande do Sul.

Draws on its Head Office in London:
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- Messrs. Heine & Co., PARIS.
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Rio de Janeiro 21st December 1896.

"A CHILD'S PORTRAIT."

I gaze upon your picture, oh my Sweet!
And pray that God may bless you all day long—
Morn, noon, and night—and guide your nimble feet,
With fearless steps, life's thorny ways along!

And tenderly I kiss your little hands;
Each task that they may daily find to do,
May they with care perform whate'er commands,
The will of Providence reserves for you!

And lovingly I kiss your dainty lips:
May they ne'er utter but what's true and pure!
May you eye watchful be, lest aught these slips,
But words to soothe, or innocent mirth allure!

And gently as I kiss your tranquil brow,
(I think the index of the mind within)
I crave that Time so bounteously you endow,
That you may Wisdom's laurels early win!

And fondly as I gaze into your eyes—
In soft repose—anon so full of mirth—
The windows of the soul that,neath them lies
(The loving heart—most matchless pearl of Earth!)

I pray that heart and soul and brain combine
With eyes and lips, and eager hands and feet,
To form a Maiden—human yet divine—
Your picture still, my Sweet!

D. L.

DANGERS OF THE ORINOCO.

A few months ago, Mr. W. B. Schofield of New York made a business trip to Venezuela, and his account of a voyage up the Orinoco, as reproduced in the *New York Times*, is intensely interesting.

"I left for Venezuela on June 27, accompanied by two companions," said Mr. Schofield. "Not knowing much regarding the navigation of the Orinoco river, we navigated it with a steam launch 37 feet in length. We went to Venezuela on board a sailing vessel; reaching the mouth of the river we found that it would not be practicable for the vessel to tow our launch up the river, for there was very little breeze.

"Having fitted out our launch, we started upon our journey with a pilot and two men who ran the craft. The pilot, by the way, was a little stiff in his manner toward me at the start, for he had received the impression that I was an Englishman. When this was corrected, and he learned that I was an American he became most affable, and remarked that he and I were fellow-countrymen.

"We had not proceeded very far up the river before we realized that we had a difficult undertaking. The current of the river is extremely swift and frequently miniature whirlpools are encountered. Some of these are very strong, and with a launch only 37 feet long, as we had, it was very hard work overcoming these treacherous obstacles. As a result of these whirlpools and the swift current we did not make anything like the speed that we had expected, and our supply of provisions and fuel began to run very low. There was no immediate prospect of replenishing these.

"It was much easier to economize with the little food we had left, than it was with the fuel. In order to carry our boat along against the current and through the whirlpools it was very necessary to keep on a full head of steam. The soil along the river is most fertile, and everything grows in great profusion. It is a regular jungle along the banks, and to a stranger it would appear that fuel could readily be secured. Not so, however. The timber and all sorts of wood are very green, and of course could not be utilized for fuel. A person might travel ten miles through this dense bush without finding a dead tree.

"Our only hope, then, for replenishing our supply of fuel was in reaching some settlement, and there was none very near. Our state of mind can well be imagined. Out of fuel and out of food, that we would either end our existence in a watery grave or would starve to death was ever present in our minds. The river is prolific in caribe fish and crocodiles which average twenty feet in length.

"These caribe fish travel in large shoals, and if a person should fall overboard and come in contact with one of these shoals, they would reduce his body to a skeleton in about two minutes. If this was not to be our fate, the only other alternative to think of was

to be eaten by crocodiles. I can assure you these were not pleasant thoughts during our weary days.

"About the only satisfaction myself and companions had as we pondered over such a fate was to shoot the crocodiles. We found this was small satisfaction. Unless you hit one of these reptiles in the eye or just behind the ear, a bullet has no effect on them. I saw them shot in the head. They would simply raise a little out of the water and shake their heads and pay no further attention to the attack.

"When we had nearly exhausted our supply of fuel and our provisions were at a very low ebb, we came to a little creek which emptied into the river. The pilot then gladdened our hearts by announcing that we were near Manoa. It is delightful to look back to that moment now, after the danger is all passed, and contemplate it. Well, we reached Manoa all right. There is an American company operating iron mines there. By the way, the ore is very rich, and is shipped from there to Philadelphia. Of course we got plenty of fuel and a good supply of food, such as it was. However, it served to keep body and soul together. Then we started out again.

"The further we proceeded, the rougher was the river. It finally became so wide at one point that it might be described as an inland sea, and a very choppy one at that. Early one morning, after we had been anchored for the night, for we never dared to travel except in daylight, we lost our anchor. Our little craft began drifting and we realized our perilous position. There was a large rock projecting from the bank within forty feet of the boat.

"With the assistance of the pilot and the men employed on the boat I got a lot of scrap iron together, with which I improvised another anchor. I look back at it now as a very humorous event, and never think of it without feeling inclined to laugh. One of my companions, believing that his moments were numbered, addressed himself, and, taking a pail, began dipping up water from the river, with which he drenched his body. After we had utilized the improvised anchor I directed my attention to the curious action of my companion. I was inclined to think for a moment that he had suddenly become bereft of his senses owing to fear. I asked him what he meant.

"My idea of supreme happiness is when I am taking a bath," he said. "I have always felt that when the hour arrived for me to die, that I would like to be in a bath-tub. I thought we were about to start for the next world, and as there was no bath-tub to utilize, I have been bathing in this fashion, as you see."

"The next night we came to a little opening in which was situated a deserted Indian hut. The trees and branches extended over the river bank, and we were often able to tie the launch up to the limbs of some tree, which we did this night, and went ashore. We thought it would be a nice change to fix our hammocks up in this hut. We started to carry this arrangement into effect when one of the natives in the crew came along and said that a peculiar odor in the hut indicated that it was the lair of tigers. He advised us to get away as fast as possible. I can assure you that we lost no time in returning to our launch.

"Getting on board as quickly as possible, we each secured a rifle. It was not practicable to move the boat in the darkness, so we sat up all night upon the deck of the launch with rifles cocked and in hand, waiting for the tiger to come along. However, none appeared. The next day we stopped at another hut, occupied by some Indians, and we were informed that but very recently two travelers had taken possession of the old deserted hut which we had visited the night before with the intention of spending the night, just as we had intended to do. While the men were asleep a tiger entered, injuring one of them and killing the other.

"New encounters confronted us when we reached Barancas, which is the first port of entry on the river, and where we expected to get a new supply of provisions and fuel. We were able to get very little. What few things we secured were onions, for which we paid 20 cents a pound; potatoes, at 15 cents a pound, and soda crackers, at 40 cents a pound. All these things were imported. I found that nearly all food is imported. We could not find native sweet potatoes. I was informed that the ground is so very fertile that it is almost impossible to keep the weeds down, and therefore almost impossible to raise anything in this section of Venezuela except a little corn. They could raise a good many other things if the ground was properly tilled.

"It was with the customs officers that we had our great trouble at this place. We went to Venezuela, as I have said, on a sailing vessel with the launch, and we were just like so much freight. We had no registry or clearing papers for the launch. There is a very kindly feeling toward Americans, and after we had explained the situation we were given clearing papers, and our little launch became known as the American steamship Augusta. Then we hoisted the Venezuelan flag and the Stars and Stripes.

"We tried to feel as proud of our craft as if she was an ocean greyhound, but it was impossible to imagine this very long after we got into the swift currents again. We again felt the need of food and fuel. After trying experiences similar to our former ones, we reached Castillo de Guiana, which is a military station. It is a very picturesque spot, and there is a large fort which commands the river. However, I think any one of our naval vessels could thoroughly demolish this fort and proceed upon its way up the Orinoco.

"There was one very pleasant recollection of the trip, and that was the comparatively cool nights. Considering that we were in low land, which is not more than fifteen feet above the sea level, one would not expect to have been so comfortable as we were. During the same period traveling on the Missouri or the Mississippi, a person would not, I think, be as free from the torture of heat. Several nights I slept under a blanket.

"Our great difficulty at night was in protecting ourselves from the mosquitoes. The Jersey or Long Island mosquitoes cannot compare with the Venezuelan species. The Venezuelan insect is to be found not only in greater numbers, but in greater variety. There is the smaller mosquito, that can go through any net with great convenience, so that there is no escaping them. Its bite is more poisonous than those of the big fellows."

Here Mr. Schofield held out his hands to exhibit several scars as souvenirs of the South American mosquito.

"Another peculiar thing about these mosquitoes," continued Mr. Schofield, "is that they travel in a body. One night my companions and the members of the crew went on land to sleep. I slept on the deck of the launch. Those on land were not more than sixty feet away, and they were kept awake all night fighting mosquitoes. They remarked to each other that the pests were probably even more industrious out on the river where the launch was. Forgetting their own troubles, they expressed regret for my suffering. Not a mosquito came near me, and I slept soundly all night.

"Once again before reaching Ciudad Bolivar we had an experience that wasn't calculated to do our nerves much good. It was where the river forked, and there were several curves and a number of rocks projecting into the stream. The propeller became disabled by being clogged by weeds. We were fearful lest the launch should drift against these rocks and be shattered. One of the men, however, swam under the boat and managed to get the weeds out of the propeller. That was the last of our trouble, and we reached Ciudad Bolivar

in safety. I do not suppose any party ever reached a destination with a greater feeling of joy than we did. It will be hardly necessary to say that we did not return in the launch."

"A London newspaper said some weeks ago that there were some rich finds of gold in Venezuela. Did you hear anything about them?" Mr. Schofield was asked.

"No; I heard of no great discoveries of recent date. I think the reports of gold mining in Venezuela are greatly exaggerated. The remark made in regard to Cripple Creek could be well applied to the Venezuelan gold fields."

"What did you think of the Venezuelan Indians as compared with ours?"

"The Venezuelan Indians are very faithful creatures. They are very loyal, and, if they start out with you, you can depend upon it they will stand by you. They are more industrious than our Indians. True, they do not work very hard, because it is not necessary. They live on very little. Those who live in the bush, away from the towns, are very simple, as, for instance, an experience which I had with one the first day of our journey will show. The Indian's only idea of value is a cinco fuerte, which represents \$5 in gold. The Indian to whom I refer had a lot of fish, for which he asked us a cinco fuerte. Instead we gave him a drink of whisky, a plate of soup, and a couple of handfuls of hard tack. He was very much satisfied with his bargain, and seemed to think he had imposed upon us.

"The Indians look down upon the negroes as their inferiors, although there is no clashing between the two races. You will see the negro and the Indian working and eating together. When the blacks have any white blood in their veins, they resent being classed as negroes or as belonging to that race. They call themselves Americans or Venezuelans. I found the people in Venezuela of the better class to be very polite and straightforward in their dealings. I am very much pleased with the treatment we received at their hands."

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BRAZIL.

An American exchange says that one of the latest deliverances on the subject of the press from the pulpit is that of the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott in his baccalaureate sermon to the students at Harvard. From the point of view of the press there was no better paragraph in Dr. Abbott's sermon than this: "The journalist is the historian. It is more important to know what is going on to-day than what occurred in ancient Greece. We hear the cry that murders, divorces and all crimes should be kept from the press. No! We want a press that shall tell us the vices of mankind as well as the virtues. The press is a looking glass. We look in it and we see ourselves very dirty. But do not want to find fault with the glass. We want to wash ourselves."

In the United States of America we have an instance of a customs union which, in fact, does not admit of revision. There is complete free trade between the several states, and that free trade cannot be abandoned, yet the customs union has caused no disturbance. North and South have quarrelled about slavery; East and West are now antagonistic upon the question of silver; but the customs union arouses no opposition in any section of the country. Why should that be impossible in the case of the British empire which has proved very practicable in the case of the United States? All that is wanted is a spirit of give-and-take upon all sides, and a firm resolution to maintain the integrity of the empire, come what may. Without such a spirit, of course a customs union, or any other kind of union, could not work well. With such a spirit, we do not see why it should not.—*The Statist.*

THE CUBAN STRUGGLE.

The cable advices of the 5th inst. that Gen. Maximo Gomez had crossed the trocha at Júcaro and is marching into the province of Santa Clara, will make the following interview with his chief of artillery specially interesting. We take the interview from the *New York Times*, (November) and it will be seen that this reported movement in Santa Clara is closely in accord with the campaign predicted. The interview was as follows: Col. Stuart Weatherley, chief of artillery on the staff of Gen. Maximo Gomez, is in New-York, after a year of adventurous campaigning with the Cuban army. He is silent as to his mission in the United States, but gave to a reporter for *The New-York Times* yesterday many facts concerning the military situation in the island that have not heretofore been published.

Col. Weatherley is an Englishman, with a record in the African wars. He is about thirty-five years old, and has the dark eyes and black hair and beard of the Castilian type. Before he went to Cuba he was a student in Spanish literature, and he now speaks the vernacular of the island like a native.

The story of Col. Weatherley's enlistment in the Cuban cause was told a year ago, just before he left with the Horsa expedition to join the revolutionary army. This expedition was interrupted off the Cuban coast, a mile from Santiago de Cuba, and the military stores designed for Gomez went down with all of the ship's boats except one. Col. Weatherley was in the boat that escaped, and had with him a single piece of artillery. During the winter, after several weeks of campaigning with Gen. Rabi in command of the insurgent division of Santiago de Cuba, Col. Weatherley reached Gomez and delivered to him the first piece of artillery acquired by the revolutionary army. His return to the United States was beset by equal difficulties, having been made in a small open boat in the stormy weather of the sub-tropical fall season.

Gen. Maguire Rodriguez was campaigning in this district in midwinter when Col. Weatherley was in the Rabi command, and the English officer was soon appointed on his staff and remained with him until his division reached Gomez. From that time on Col. Weatherley has been constantly on the march and in the camp of the Cuban leader, whom he pronounces one of the greatest military tacticians of the times.

"Gen. Gomez," said Col. Weatherley, "is a brave and shrewd soldier, as well as a patriot. These qualities have enabled him to subdue and control the wild spirits in his army. They will follow him anywhere. This has been shown in a hundred engagements during the past year, in which at the end of their terrible machete charges the revolutionists have drawn off victors. Their warfare is of a distinctly new kind. In practically every battle the Cubans have their choice of position, and they usually begin in ambush. The battle goes on until the Spanish lines show signs of wavering, when Gen. Gomez is always ready with his grim command, 'La Machete.' This cry always means to the Cuban soldier the beginning of the victory. They understand that when Gen. Gomez says 'La Machete' they have but to charge and the battle is won."

The Cuban leaders, including Gen. Gomez and Gen. Maceo, according to Col. Weatherley, believe that within a few months the island will be free. "They are fully advised," said he, "of the elaborate preparations for an aggressive winter campaign now going on in the Spanish army, but are not dismayed. While Spain is strengthening her army both in numbers and position the revolutionists are closing in upon them from the east and west, and dominate practically every part of the island not actually held as bases of operation by the Spanish."

It is impossible to conceive, without having actually seen it, the difference a year has made in the condition of the Cuban soldiers. A year ago their situation was well-nigh hopeless. One hun-

only fought with the British against the savages, but with savages against savages in that country, when the Zulu troubles were at white heat. His opinion of the Cuban soldiers, after his year's service among them, is as follows:

"The first great question of war is the physical fitness of an army. The Cubans are distinctively great soldiers. Although these men are not of large frame, they are capable of greater endurance than any nation or tribe I have ever met with, excepting possibly the Zulu. Whether they are on foot or on horseback, physical exhaustion is of very rare occurrence among them. I have seen them live many days on quantities of food that would seem incredibly small to keep the fire of life going. They have been nearly all the time under other equally dispiriting privation—without clothing, blankets, or hammocks in the wet weather. But notwithstanding all these troubles, their ardor is never for a moment dampened.

"That is the main advantage the Cubans have over the Spanish. I don't mean by this to say that the Spanish are not good soldiers. Their bravery cannot be questioned. They behave well in engagements, but they cannot get accustomed to the Cuban machete and the irregular formation in which the Cubans always attack. The Cubans, unlike the Spanish, have grown up from childhood schooled to hardship and privation, and are acclimated. These are among the chief reasons of good judges in military affairs for believing that Cuba will win her fight."

Col. Weatherley will return to Cuba in time to join in the final movement against Havana.

CIGARETTES AND SALIVA.

In a well-known and much-mentioned thoroughfare the process of cigarette-making is displayed to the observation of an intelligent and inquiring public. The first process, and from the sanitary point of view the most interesting, is the making of the paper tubes. Sitting with a little brass roller in his hand and a book of papers before him, the operator first flicks his finger and then applies the wet extremity to the paper, on which by that means he appears to get a good hold. He rolls up the little tube, which is then flipped off the roller, and that part of the process is finished. We do not want to say too much about it—it is but one of the hundred thousand dirty things which are going on continually around us—but it is not nice. If we could put back the world for about thirty years we should probably be much happier. We could kick each other's cigarettes and have no fear, and in fact we could do many other dirty tricks without a thought of evil. But if disease germs are realities, and if all that we have learned as to their relation to diseases is no mere fantastic nonsense, community of saliva must be bad, and many maladies must be transmissible by such means.—*British Medical Journal.*

An American clergyman held a service at a training camp in a dance-hall over a saloon. After the sermon the preacher ran his eye over the audience, and selected a certain ten-born gambler named "Billy the Kid."

"Billy," he said, "take the collection."

Very much honored, Billy took his big sombrero hat and held it for a young man on the foremost chair to "donate."

The young minor dropped in a quarter. Billy looked at it; then, putting his hand under his coat tails, drew his revolver, clicked it at the donor, and said:

"Young man, take that back. This here's a dollar show."

He got as many dollars as there were people.

The statistics of the recent school census show that Chicago's population is made up of 332,883 people born in America of American parents, 645,029 born in America of foreign parents, 40,740 born in America, one parent being American, and 880,623 born in foreign lands. The German element numbers 424,537, and of these 193,487 were not born in the United States. Ireland comes next with 226,636, of whom 95,676 were born abroad. The total of Sweden's 100,022, slightly more than half of whom were not born in this country. Poland contributes 87,450, Bohemia 80,074, England 56,258, Norway 45,780, Scotland 35,243, Canada 33,010, Russia 28,352, Italy 22,346, with the rest "scattered" led by the French, Danish and Hollandish at about 20,000 each.

PROBABLY the most inconsistent theory in existence is that of protection. It insists on high import duties to protect home industries, which of course are protected only by the exclusion of foreign competitors. And then when the revenues become insufficient, high import duties are advocated to meet the deficiency. How is it possible to exclude foreign imports and produce a revenue from them at one and the same time?

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, JANUARY 12th, 1897.

THERE were renewed rumors last week of an impending revolutionary outbreak in Uruguay, and the redoubled precautions of the authorities in that wretchedly misgoverned country would appear to confirm them. It was said that Aparicio Saravia is reorganizing his forces, and that the emigration of «biancos» from Montevideo continues. The recent attempt failed because it was premature, the revolutionary elements not having had time to organize and procure arms before the government forces were down on them. In these times of long-range fire-arms, an unorganized, badly-armed body of revolutionists has very little chance. To succeed, they must secure improved arms at the outset, and they must avoid decisive engagements until their forces are properly armed and organized. In Uruguay, the revolution ought to succeed, for a worse government could not be imagined, but it will fail unless the promoters bide their time and avoid a conflict until they are better organized. We have no doubt as to the issue were the revolutionists once able to assemble a large force of well-armed men, for the best men of the country, if not a great majority, are in hearty sympathy with any effort to overthrow the corrupt ring which is supreme at Montevideo. The extraordinary precautions taken to patrol the Uruguay river to prevent the revolutionists from crossing, will probably drive them to send expeditions to the Atlantic coast, at or above Maldonado. In doing this they might find an opportunity to organize, as the whole available force of the government is concentrated at Montevideo, along the Uruguay river, and at important points on the Brazilian frontier. In the interests of justice and good government we trust that some way will be found to overthrow the ring which now rules the country. We do not like the idea of a revolution for this, but there is really no other recourse. Elections are farcical in every respect, and the opposition stands no show whatever at the polls. The only power that can be made effective against the corrupt rulers of that unfortunate country is armed force, and, in our opinion, it is better this than utter ruin and dishonor.

By a decree of the 8th inst. the prefect declared lapsed the concession held by the *Empresa de Obras Publicas do Brazil* for working the telephone lines of this city. It is stated by one of the morning journals that the company's service has been paralysed for some days, owing to the resolution of the employés to stop work because of the non-payment of their wages. Much more might have been said. The telephone service of this city has been in a «paralysed» condition for years, in fact ever since it passed into the hands of the company just now dis-

possessed. This company was one of the creations of the insane speculations of a few years past. It was organized by men of little or no experience in managing such enterprises, and who had no other object than to create pretentious companies and to obtain generous sums for promoting them and swollen salaries as directors for their invaluable efforts to manage them. The *empresza* in question acquired the ferry service to Nietheroy, the tramway lines of Nietheroy, the telephone service of this city, and many things besides. All of them have suffered, the telephone service most of all. Its lines fell out of repair and its service into confusion. Employing no practical electrician to keep its lines in order, and entrusting the administration to inexperienced men, no other result could reasonably have been expected. Too large a part of its income went to pay the salaries of useless directors, and much too small a part was expended on maintenance and skilled labor. In a short time the subscribers began to withdraw and a very large percentage of them have thus been lost, not because they do not want the telephone, but because they were unwilling to pay for a service almost continually out of order. Instead of making an effort to restore the efficiency of the lines, the company allowed it to drift along in the same disorganized and demoralized manner, and no protest ever roused its directors to anything more than vague promises. One instance will illustrate the situation fully. It was necessary for one of the hospitals here to have telephonic communication with the residence of its physician. The general service had been tried, but the lines were always out of order. About a year ago, the hospital concluded to try a private line, and the company was paid 500\$ in advance for it, which was an excessive price inasmuch as the company was not required to put up a new wire. This too was a failure, and the hospital did not get a month's service in the whole year. Complaint after complaint was sent in, but without avail. Finally a man was sent to examine the line, but still it did not work. Another period of complaints and inattention followed, and then the superintendent recommended turning the private line into the general service, which could be better managed. This was done, and still the hospital telephone remained silent. And silent it is to this day. Under such an administration, the telephone service of this city is worse than useless, for it not only fails to serve its patrons but stands in the way of those who might do better. We can lose nothing by the suspension of such a service, while we may gain much from the opportunity it affords for a new and better management.

THERE is one lesson in this failure of the telephone service which ought not to be lost. If we mistake not, this is the first concession which became public property through the expiration of its concession, by the terms of which its property was to pass into the possession of the municipality. When this event happened, the municipal government transferred it to the *Empresza de Obras Publicas*. We do not know the conditions of the transfer, nor is it necessary to inquire. The one important fact to consider is this—the service has been abominable, and the acquisition of the property by the municipality has led to utter failure. The management of such a service requires skilled men and active oversight, which can best be given by a private company. We do not say that it is impossible for the national or municipal government to provide such a management, but it is very unlikely. There is not a single public service in Brazil under the control of political administrators which is not mismanaged. They are hotbeds of corruption, and they are universally disorganized and wasteful. When it is remembered that the tramways and railways are all destined to this same fate—the to the experience of the telephone service of this city—there is certainly food for serious reflection in the outlook.

Or all the villainous speculations which have ever come under our notice, that of the Santa Rita orphans' asylum is decidedly the worst. The judicial investigation has not yet been concluded, but enough has been brought to light to show us what an infamous den this so-called asylum really was. For some four years its founder and director, Basilio de Moraes, has been figuring before the public of Rio de Janeiro as a philanthropist, and the press has been industriously soliciting contributions for the support of his asylum for orphan girls. For a time Banker Mayrink figured as its protector, giving to it considerable sums, and then one of the countless saints of the holy church was brought into service as a decoy for the aims of indiscreet friends. And during these years no one ever took the trouble to visit the place to see what use was made of the contributions. Denounce the villain who deceived us as we may, the plain fact still remains that the press and the people of Rio de Janeiro are also responsible for the abuses committed. Some one should have inspected the place, and yet no one ever took the trouble! And it now transpires that many knew that the director was a man of immoral life, and one physician even says that he discontinued his visits long ago because he discovered that Basilio was living with a mistress. And what has been the result. During these four years the wretch Basilio de Moraes has been using this asylum as his harem. He has had two matrons for the place, who were not only his mistresses, but who assisted him to ruin the little girls consigned to the care of himself and Santa Rita. When he wanted any particular girl, she was sent to his room to «scratch his feet» or to «give him a bath.» And if she resisted him, she was punished. When necessary, lodgings were taken outside to conceal his criminal conduct. And for four years this infamous speculation has been going on, and it is only now that it has been discovered. In the United States the wretch would have been lynched within twenty-four hours,—and we can not say that we would have tried to prevent it.

A DESERVED RECOGNITION.

A very pleasing ceremony occurred on H. B. M's. cruiser *Barracouta* on Friday last, 8th inst. the occasion being the presentation in behalf of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty of a beautiful silver punch bowl to Mr. J. C. V. Mendes in recognition of services rendered to British naval men in this port during a long term of years. A number of Mr. Mendes' personal friends were present at the ceremony, which occurred in presence of the entire ship's crew. The presentation was made by Commander H. J. Keane, who first read the letter from the Lords Commissioners to the Senior Officer of the South Atlantic Squadron and the letter from that officer to himself. He then spoke of the services which Mr. Mendes had for many years rendered to Her Majesty's navy in the care of the sick which had been left ashore in this port, some of whom he had even received in his own house. While some might do such acts from feelings of patriotism, it should be remembered that Mr. Mendes has had no such motive. He is not a British subject, and could therefore not have been actuated by patriotism. The service rendered was actuated solely by good will and kindness of heart, and it is good to know that there are men in this world who are governed by such feelings. Three rousing cheers were then given to Mr. and Mrs. Mendes by the crew and another to Commander Keane, after which the crew sang «For he's a jolly good fellow.»

The letter to Mr. Mendes from the Senior Naval Officer of the squadron was as follows:

H. M. S. «RETRIBUTION»,
at Stanley, Falkland Islands,

12th December, 1896

Sir.—It is with very great pleasure that I now send you, through Commander Henry J. Keane, C. M. G., of H. M. S. *Barracouta*, a Silver Bowl which the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have been pleased to send to the Senior Naval Officer of Her Majesty's Squadron on the South East Coast of America for presentation to you, with expressions of their warm appreciation of your many acts of kindness to all members of Her Majesty's Navy for many years—notably (as the inscription thereon testifies) for your goodness to those who have been sick and left behind at Rio de Janeiro by their ships.

I am sure Commander Keane will adequately express in the name of our service the warm sense of appreciation and gratitude all wish conveyed to you—not indeed only by those who have personally experienced your kind and ever-ready attentions, but everyone in

that service to which you have proved such a friend.

I very much regret that owing to uncontrollable circumstances, (of which you are aware), there has been so much delay in executing their Lordships' commands, (for the Bowl was sent out in December last), and more particularly as I am now for the same reasons deprived of the honour and pleasure of making this presentation myself.

I can not omit, however, on this occasion, to express through Captain Keane, on behalf of my predecessors, as well as for myself, very great pleasure in their Lordships' gracious act, and a grateful sense of all your kindness extending over so many years to Her Majesty's squadrons on the station, coupled with sincere wishes that you may be spared many happy and prosperous years in the enjoyment of the affectionate regards you have earned from Her Majesty's Navy.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

CHAS. J. NORCOCK,
Captain and Senior Officer,
S. E. Coast of America Station.

In reply Mr. Mendes said:

«Captain Keane».

To the honour I am now receiving I consider I am hardly entitled, as the small services I have occasionally rendered to the Royal Navy were in return for very many favours received from all ranks, from the admirals down to the youngest blue-jacket boys. Yet, as the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty desire to present me with this very handsome piece of silver, I beg of you, Captain Keane, to convey to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty my very sincere thanks, and to the Royal Navy in general my very best thanks. Permit me to wish the *Barracouta* a very pleasant voyage home.

The punch bowl, which is a beautiful piece of work and was suitably laced with champagne in honor of the occasion, bears the following inscription:

PRESENTED BY THE LORDS COMMISSIONERS OF THE ADMIRALTY TO SENIOR JOAQUIM C. V. MENDES IN RECOGNITION OF ACTS OF KINDNESS EXTENDING OVER MANY YEARS SHOWN BY HIM TO SICK MEN OF HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S FLEET DURING THE ABSENCE OF THEIR SHIPS FROM THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO.

Mr. Mendes was warmly congratulated on this pleasing tribute to his unweary kindness and consideration to the officers and men who have visited this port during so many years, to which we desire to add our own personal compliments. Mr. Mendes has been in personal relationship with the British and American squadrons visiting this port for about forty years, and there are thousands of naval men who remember his courtesy and kindness to them and who will be glad to hear of this appreciative recognition of his many services.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—In Campinas last year there were 2,676 deaths and 1,044 births.

—The population of Nietheroy is estimated at 50,000. It is a generous estimate.

—It is stated that the governor of Pará will shortly publish a book on positivism and Darwinism.

—Luiz Tarquinio has resumed his place on the municipal council of Bahia, which declined to accept his resignation.

—At Jaboticabal, São Paulo, there were registered 92 marriages, 495 births and 286 deaths during the past year.

—The judge who some time ago was deposed at Bananal, S. Paulo, and afterwards reinstated, has since obtained a leave of absence.

—A dentist at Pernambuco is stated to have discovered a new anæsthetic. It is extracted from a fruit which is said to be found in abundance in the vicinity of that city.

—At S. João da Boa Vista, São Paulo, there were registered, in December 12 marriages, 87 births, and 100 deaths. During the whole year the marriages numbered 189, the births 950 and the deaths 782.

—A telegram of the 7th inst. from Campos states that Barão de Miraesma intends calling a meeting of prominent public men from all parts of the state of Rio de Janeiro for the purpose of organizing an opposition party.

—The residence of President Prudente de Moraes at Theresopolis has conferred at least one benefit on the people of that place. They now get their Rio mail at 6 o'clock p.m., instead of having to wait till the following day.

—The *Anti-Perambucano* (Christmas number) announces the arrival there of Rev. Dr. Fraser, who has come out as *Evangelist* for Rev. W. E. Mackay. The latter sailed for England a short time ago on a well-earned holiday.

—Sorocaba as well as São Paulo is complaining of the women of immoral lives who fail to observe proper decorum. Apparently it is not of the vice itself, but of the manners of the frail ones, that complaint is made. For gentlemen of irreproachable habits, the practice of polite usages are desirable, even in their vices.

—The *Tribuna do Povo* of Santos says that the gas well at Villa Maeco is not an ordinary phenomenon. The director and secretary of that paper visited the place a few days ago, and they decided not only this, but that the flame was of internal origin. They discovered this from noting its color.

—The dominant party in the state of Rio de Janeiro has issued a manifesto violently assailing Vice-President Manoel Victorino. It declares that it severs its political connection with him and withdraws the support which it has hitherto given to his administration. It is asserted that several members of the party have gone to Theropis for the purpose of urging President Prudente de Moraes to resume office.

—A bad epidemic is raging at Macaê, to which no name is given, but which appears to be yellow fever. Week before last the deaths rose to eight in one day from this disease alone, which for a town of five thousand population shows a mortality of 2,222 a year, or 584 per thousand per annum. This is something horrible and should be investigated. Our informant says that the women and children suffer most.

—In 1814 the town of Santos, including a few outlying settlements today described as suburbs, had a population of 2,693 free persons and 2,135 slaves. The town proper had 20 streets, 567 hearths (*fogos*) and 2,470 inhabitants. Singularly enough the females outnumbered the males in both the town and its dependent settlements, being 1,071 males and 1,399 females in the town, and 1,376 males and 1,674 females in the total free population.

—The municipal council of Santos some time since resolved to establish a new cemetery (Sinhô) on certain lands, and a lawsuit resulted with the proprietor over the matter. Recently the courts decided in favor of the proprietor and condemned the council to pay 130,000\$. The council has now decided to return the lands. This looks like a very curious business, but one can never know what an official personage considers himself privileged to do.

—The police *delegado* at S. Borja, Rio Grande do Sul, who appears to think that martial law still subsists throughout the country, issued an order on November 23rd last, forbidding all transit in that municipality to non-residents not provided with police passes. He also forbade the crossing the frontier except at a specified place where the traveler should present himself to the police. The rights and privileges of the Brazilian citizen seem to be rather limited in Rio Grande, as well as in some other states. And yet there are still some politicians who tell us that Brazil became free with the overthrow of the monarchy!

—In S. Paulo on the 8th inst. a boy of 13 years of age, who gave his name as José Maurício, called at the police office and related the following:—On the previous day he and his father, Manoel Maurício, took the train for Santos. Arriving there, they went to a grocery, where Manoel ascended to the first floor, leaving his son below. The latter soon after heard his father's voice pleading that his life might be spared. Then a man descended the stairs with a large knife and the boy ran away in fright. He wandered through the streets all night and on the next morning took the train for S. Paulo, where, as has been said, he related the foregoing story to the police. A police investigation is said to have demonstrated that Manoel Maurício is still alive and that the events narrated by the boy are purely imaginary.

—The force that is operating against Antonio Conselheiro, says a Bahia telegram of the 8th inst., will march in three columns. The first, under the command of Lieut. Hilario Dias, is composed of a detachment of the 4th battalion of infantry, two Krupp guns and 3 machine guns; the 2nd, of two companies of 26th and 32d battalions commanded by Capt. José de Andrade; the 3rd, of two companies of state police under the command of Capt. Virgílio de Almeida. The whole force, numbering 13 officers and 536 enlisted men, is commanded by Maj. Febrônio de Brito. It was reported in Bahia at that date that the force had reached the vicinity of Camalô, where Conselheiro is said to be fortified, having been recently joined according to the local press, by several bands of armed followers from various localities in the state.

—During recent excavations at Ondina, a discovery was made that possesses no little interest to the antiquarian—if indeed there be any such out here. The find consisted of three funeral urns of fire-burnt clay, two of them standing some three feet in height, and having a circumference of nearly four feet in height, the third being of about half these dimensions, all having a conical shape somewhat similar to the lower part of a soda water bottle. These urns when unearthed contained bones, but exposure to the air almost instantly reduced them to powder. The vessels are not sufficiently large to contain an adult human body intact, and indeed their mouths are too narrow to admit of one being placed therein. It is assumed that the human relics found are exhumed bones, but whether of ancient Dutch settlers, or some chieftain (wife and child?) of an indigenous tribe, we are not in a position to state. Unfortunately, with true British workman's care, a pickaxe was driven through the first urn found (to see what was inside?); the others were, however, removed without sustaining injury, and any one sufficiently interested can see them at the house of Captain Campos at Ondina. There is no trace of any inscription on the urns, nor any clue to the time which they must have lain buried.—*Bahia Monthly*.

—In the municipal cemetery of Rio Claro, S. Paulo, there were 854 interments in 1896.

—At Santos the volcano having been closed by the mud, sticks and stones thrown into the "crayther," several persons went to reopen it and in doing so were severely burnt. They set fire to a newspaper and then held it over the "volcano" to see if it would ignite—and it did!

—The British colony of Bahia had raised 9,318,720 up to December 24th for the widow and children of the late Rev. Cecil F. Luckman. It is expected to considerably increase this total before the subscription is closed, and the committee will be glad to hear from any friends of the late chaplain outside of Bahia who may wish to contribute to the fund. Letters may be addressed to Mr. Nicolini, British consul. Mr. Luckman was deservedly popular in Bahia, and we are glad to see so generous a response to the appeal in behalf of his widow and children.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

A communication published in the *Reforma* of Porto Alegre says that the garrison of Livramento is in a wretched state of discipline.

Col. Thomaz Flores has ordered the release of Major Severiano and Ensign Oscar Capistrano, who had been arrested for reasons that are not stated.

The amount of revenue collected last month is not sufficient to pay the troops and it will consequently be necessary to draw on the federal treasury. The term of service of many of the soldiers has expired, but they have not been able to obtain their discharges.

Rio Grande papers say that some time ago the police delegate of S. Borja issued orders for the arrest of any one who attempted to enter or leave the municipal district without a passport.

At the Rio Grande custom-house valuable packages, it is stated, have been clandestinely removed and replaced by others of little or no value.

Senator Ramiro Barcellos, who is now in the state, is reported to attribute the recent decline in exchange to the belief that President Prudente de Moraes is about to resume office. (And yet Ramiro Barcellos' name was frequently mentioned recently for the portfolio of finance!)

The same senator and the firm of Muller & Wilson, of Rio de Janeiro, are said to form part of a syndicate for shipping cattle to this city from the state of Rio Grande.

The bishop is reported to have been hissed at Santa Maria for preaching against civil marriage.

The frauds to which the castillistas resorted for the purpose of carrying the congressional elections have given rise to heated discussions in the press.

Dr. Angelo Dourado, who took a prominent part in the war in Rio Grande, has published a history of the war.

In the city of Rio Grande in a fight in which four soldiers were engaged, one of them was killed.

Four houses were destroyed by fire in Pelotas on the 9th inst.

The election of members of the state legislature will be held on March 1.

RAILROAD NOTES

—A large number of employes of the Central railway have been dismissed for various reasons during the past fortnight. The director is evidently trying to enforce discipline and responsibility in his staff.

—On the 7th the directors of the Leopoldina advised the director of the Central of an interruption on the former line at kilometre 218, and requested the suspension of freight dispatches for points beyond S. Gerardo.

—A Pernambuco telegram of the 7th inst. says that the dismissal of about 1,100 employes of the Pernambuco Central railway is unjust and is causing great complaints, because the government is owing them three months' pay.

—During the month of December the São Paulo tramway lines carried 1,128,651 paying passengers, against 1,039,447 in the same month of 1895, and 41,000 persons who enjoy the privilege of riding free. This free pass business, which is principally enjoyed by officials, was therefore equivalent to a forced tax of at least 4,100\$ for the month.

—A communication has been received this week in London from the Brazilian finance minister, saying that he would be glad to receive representatives of an English group, who have gone out to Brazil to examine and report upon the Central Brazilian railway, with the view of purchasing it from the government, but that the law requires that the railway be put up for sale by tender. There are French and German firms, likewise represented, and apparently the competition between the three will be keen, unless the inspection of the line should determine one or more of them to retire, or two or more should combine among themselves, or the government should demand an extravagant price.—*Statist*, Dec. 19.

THE RAILWAY LEASES.

On Sunday the *Diario Official* published the *edital* inviting tenders for the lease of the eight government railways. The conditions have been in great part specified already. The new ones are as follows:

The bids will be received up to 15th May in Rio de Janeiro, London, Paris, Berlin, Brussels and Washington.

The railways leased will enjoy the favors of disappropriation and free entry for imported materials.

The government accepts proposals for the lease of these railways singly or all together. In the former case, the guarantee deposit for the Central will be 400,000 and its quota for fiscalization will be 40,000\$ a year.

The roads to be leased are: Central do Brazil: 1,217 kilometres in traffic; 1895 gross receipts 27,945,000\$283; expenses not given.

Baturité (Ceará): 241.8 kilometres; 1895 receipts 895,695\$645.

Sobral (Ceará): 216.2 kilometres; 1895 receipts 210,531\$274.

Sul de Pernambuco: 193.9 kilometres; 1895 receipts 617,484\$628.

Central de Pernambuco: 161 kilometres; 1895 receipts 758,832\$640.

S. Francisco (Bahia): 452 kilometres; 1895 receipts 699,962\$222.

Paulista (Alagoas): 116 kilometres; 1895 receipts 87,314\$97.

Porto Alegre a Uruguaiana (Rio Grande do Sul): 587 kilometres; 1895 receipts 2,169,437\$95.

COFFEE NOTES

—The work of setting out coffee trees in the municipal district of Itinga, S. Paulo, is said to be progressing rapidly. There are now estimated to be about 2,000,000 coffee trees in that district.

—At Santos a committee of merchants appointed *ad hoc* estimates the next coffee crop for that port at 3,500,000 bags and the quantity, belonging to the present crop, still to be received up to June 30 at 1,000,000 bags.

—The shipments of coffee last year at the port of Santos were as follows:

Table with 2 columns: From the state of S. Paulo, Minas Geraes, Total, and Official value of this coffee was.

—The receipts of coffee at the Docas Nacionaes last year were as follows:

Table with 2 columns: From the state of Minas Geraes, Rio de Janeiro, S. Paulo, Espirito Santo, Bahia, Total.

LOCAL NOTES

—The Friburgo palace was visited on the 6th inst. by 2,230 persons.

—Dr. Porciuncula, ex-minister to Uruguay, arrives here on the *Thames* to-day.

—The government has promoted Sr. Alberto Fialho to the post of minister at Montevideo.

—The government has accepted Dr. Porciuncula's resignation of the office of minister to Uruguay.

—The Candelaria brotherhood has consented to take charge of the Santa Rita de Cassia girls' orphan asylum.

—Gen. Costallat, who was Gen. Floriano Peixoto's last minister of war, has been appointed adjutant-general of the army.

—By an *aviso* of the 11th ult. the minister of war forbids the enlistment of any but native-born Brazilians in the national army.

—Dr. Xavier da Silveira after the publication of the decree appointing him minister of justice and interior, decided to decline the appointment.

—Many of the persons who less than two months ago were rejoicing over Manoel Victorino's assumption of office are now clamoring for the return of Prudente.

—A tenement house on Rua Gonzaga Bastos a police inspector last Tuesday was severely beaten by a woman with a bunch of ears of Indian corn. The woman was arrested.

—Telegraphic reports of Dr. Zanardelli's discovery of the yellow fever microbe continue to arrive. He is said to have reported his discovery to the academy of medicine at Rome.

—Dr. Barata says that at the 7th polling-place in the 1st district of S. José 79 votes were cast and 198 were counted. Of these 135 were given to Thomaz Delfino, for whom in reality only 53 votes were cast. Dr. Barata says that he believes that many such frauds were committed.

—The police are still after the gambling houses in the neighborhood of the Largo do Rocio, but we have not heard of any raids on the well-known resorts in Botafogo. Some time ago there was a general movement against that most vulgar of all the gambling devices in the city, the *jogo dos bibicos*, but we see that the game is still going on and that its premiums are even advertised in the papers.

—Among the rumors about last Tuesday regarding the Vice-President's second selection for the department of justice, was one mentioning the name of Deputy Medeiros e Albuquerque. It would be a rare appointment surely—that of a man who treacherously attempted to assassinate another in a crowded railway station! Such a minister would represent a very queer idea of justice.

—After a week of intense heat, a cold rain storm came up on Saturday evening last and has continued up to the present moment. It caused a refreshing change in the temperature.

Whitaker's Almanack, 1897. We are indebted to Messrs. Spicer Brothers, Limited, of 19 New Bridge Street, London, paper merchants, for a copy of this standard annual publication.

—Although we give only occasional notices of suicides and homicides, it should not be presumed that they do not exist in this city. On the contrary they are very common, particularly assassinations.

—A man advertises in one of the daily papers of this city that he is suffering from the effects of witchcraft. He offers to pay 50\$ to be cured and 50\$ to any one who will find an expert that can cure him.

—The *Paz* contradicts the report that Quintino Bocayuna is going to resign his seat in the senate. Personally, we have never believed the report for an instant. Quintino may die, but he'll never resign.

—The Spaniards are still crushing the Cuban revolution by means of official telegrams. Imaginary victories may serve a good purpose in keeping matters quiet in Spain, but they will not deceive the outside world.

—It is expected that the Supreme Court at its sitting to-morrow will render a decision on the suit of naval officers involving the question of the constitutionality of the restrictive clause of the amnesty law.

—Dr. Erico Coelho testifies that Senator Quintino Bocayuna is not responsible for federal intervention in the state of Rio de Janeiro. The executive committee of the partido republicano fluminense evidently thinks otherwise.

—The cruiser *Benjamin Constant* left port yesterday on a voyage of instruction, which will last 25 to 30 days. The cruiser carries the granite shaft which is to be erected on Trindade Island, and also carries a *jangada* to carry it ashore.

—There is an impression abroad that the minister of war (General Vasques) ordered the suspension of all recruiting. And yet, within the last fortnight, we saw a large body of recruits pass our door, escorted by a detachment of regulars.

—The name of ex-Senator Coelho Rodrigues has been mentioned as a possible appointee as minister of justice. This would be so good an appointment that we are inclined to think it improbable. Two recent invitations for the post have lately been declined.

—The British cruiser *Barraconda*, Com. Henry J. Keane, arrived here on the 6th inst. from Montevideo, homeward bound, and left for Bahia and Pernambuco on the 8th. The *Barraconda* will be substituted by the *Bangle*, now on her way out to this station.

—The practice of cheating passengers out of their change on the Santa Theresza electric tram line is still going on. It would be a wise precaution for passengers to always provide themselves with the exact change, for they can expect no relief from the Carioca office.

—During rainy weather it would be good policy for passengers on the Santa Theresza electric trams to carry with them some kind of a cloth to dry the seats. The company and its employes seem to have no idea of such little ministrations to the comfort of their customers.

—Quite a number of florinistas have recently been appointed to important offices by Vice-President Manoel Victorino. We can account for this only on the supposition that the Vice-President's object is to annoy and embarrass the President when the latter resumes office.

—The Vice-President seems to have surprised everyone by his political versatility. He has not only initiated a general scheme of economy, which may or may not succeed, a sanitary commission which killed itself with talk, and a new theory of official responsibility, but he has now evolved an interpretation of the federal powers that has created an eruption in his own party. Even Glycerio stands aghast.

—Smith says that it is peculiar, to say the least, that the authorization for the new French bank to establish a branch in Brazil, and the news of a loan to the government from the same bank, should have been made public about the same time. He had understood that the government was opposed to the creation of any more foreign banks here. Brown says, however, that Smith never could see through a brick wall.

—The quarrel between the dominant party in the state of Rio de Janeiro and Vice-President Manoel Victorino has led to some interesting disclosures. From these it appears that in 1892 Senator Quintino Bocayuna was forced on the party by Marshal Floriano Peixoto, who, however, was successfully resisted when at a later period he endeavored to compel the party to hold elections under martial law.

—There was a formal examination of the wretch Basilio dos Santos at the 10th pretoria on the 7th inst. and a large crowd of people assembled. Fearing disorder, the pretor asked for a police force, and a detachment of mounted men was sent. Instead of maintaining order, these men at once began promoting disturbances, attacking the people and trying to ride them down. The *Gazeta de Noticias* says that the policemen were drunk, and even the *Journal do Commercio* hints at the same thing by applying the word "evaltados" to them. Such a police force is a disgrace to any community.

The cancellation of the decree appointing Dr. Xavier da Silveira to the office of minister of justice and interior was not made public till Friday. During the interval strenuous efforts are said to have been made to induce him to withdraw his refusal to take office, while efforts no less strenuous were likewise made to prevent his yielding. Dr. Martins Torres, who is connected with him by marriage, is reported to have threatened a rupture of both political and social relations in case he accepted the position offered him.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Catalogo de Boriado, Mowiz & Co., 1896, agents for Iliven & Carrington, New York, Bell's Asbestos Co. of London, Nobles & Hoare and R. & J. Dick of Glasgow. In addition to the detailed description of the various articles for which this house is the representative here, together with their uses and recommendations, the Catalogue contains a valuable discussion by G. Fontaine, translated from French, on the oiling of machinery. The author is a chief engineer in the French navy, and his observations and experience on the use of lubricants can not fail to be interesting as well as valuable to machinists and engineers in every part of the world.

The Anti-Pernambuco: Christmas number. The first and only number of the periodical in question, illustrated, humorous and entertaining. Perhaps we should also say neutral in politics and devoted to the moral and intellectual welfare of the British colony of Pernambuco. It is autographed, so we are not able to say anything about its typographical appearance, but it is bright, witty and deserving of a better fate than that of an "only number."

Tarifa Supplementar das Alfandegas do Brazil, by E. Alencar. Rio de Janeiro: Typ. Leuzinger, 1897. This compilation, which was prepared by Conferente Alencar for his own use, can not fail to be most useful to importers in determining the classification and rates which merchandise subject to recent alterations must now pay. There is so much confusion in the tariff that the best intentioned importer can hardly avoid mistakes, and it is therefore useful to have an authoritative opinion on the subject.

BUSINESS NOTES

Potatoes from the United States have made their appearance in the market.

The Lorena central sugar factory will receive 42,000 tons as interest guarantee on the crop of 1895.

At the municipal abattoir in S. Paulo there were slaughtered last year 44,751 beaves, 19,283 hogs, 5,906 sheep and 863 calves.

On the 8th inst., according to telegrams from S. Paulo, the Germans employed in bakeries in that city struck for higher wages.

Four race-clubs in this city gave last year 295 races on 47 occasions: The premiums distributed by these clubs amounted to 423,951 \$.

The government has authorized the entry free of duties at Bahia of 170 horses imported from the River Plate for the police regiment of that state.

The municipality of S. Joao da Boa Vista, S. Paulo, has celebrated a contract with Srs. Alfredo de Mello and J. P. de Uchôa for the public and private electric lighting of that town.

At the two notary's offices in Jundiha, S. Paulo, there were celebrated in 1896 transfers of property to an aggregate value of 4,182,358 \$48, or 1,394,529 \$40 more than in the preceding year.

The minister of industry has requested the minister of finance to pay Messrs. Joseph Lumay & Co. the sum of 164,197 francs for material supplied to the improvements commission of the port of S. Joao da Barra in December, 1895.

The service of the telephone company in this city has been going from bad to worse for a long time. Some days ago many of the employees, unable to obtain their pay, decided to quit work and on Saturday the prefect of the federal district cancelled the company's concession. The latter proposes to contest the matter in the courts.

If now the prefect of this city wishes to improve the telephone service, let him lease the lines to competent men and not to speculators. He has had to cancel the concession granted to one company which knew nothing about the business and had no interest in it beyond the salaries of a few unnecessary directors. This mistake should not be repeated.

Last year there were 1,676 theatrical performances in this city against 1,811 in 1895. The piece which seems to have pleased most was a review of the year called *Rio Va*, which was played 152 times. Four of Shakespeare's plays were performed in Italian. Of these *Othello* was performed five times, *Hamlet* three times, *King Lear* twice and *The Merchant of Venice* once.

A telegram of the 8th inst. from Maceio states that the *Meteoro*, which arrived on that date, will take for Rio and Santos a full cargo, consisting of 4,000 bags of sugar, 600 bags of Indian corn and 106 pipes of alcohol, and that besides there are 14,000 bags of sugar at that port awaiting shipment without any prospect of speedily obtaining transportation. Freight has risen from 82c reis to 152c plus 10%, per bag of sugar. This shows how the new law works, by which the coasting trade is restricted to the Brazilian flag.

The municipal council having failed to pass the municipal budget for 1897, the prefect on the 31st ult. prorogued the 1896 budget for the current year.

The decree granting permission to the Banco Francaise du Bresil, whose head office is in Paris, to establish a branch in Rio de Janeiro and agencies in S. Paulo and Santos, was dated the 2nd inst. and was published in the *Diario Official* on the 8th inst.

Importers of carne secca have addressed a communication to the Vice-President giving their reasons for thinking that, in conformity with the provisions of the last budget law passed by congress, duty should be collected on that article at the rate of 80 reis per kilo.

The decree of 20th November ratifying the protocols adopted at Madrid in April 1891 for the protection of industrial property, was published in the *Diario Official* of the 10th inst. The first, second and third protocols are ratified, the fourth not having obtained the unanimous approval of the contracting parties.

For obvious reasons we have refrained thus far from all comments on the proposal of Yambert & Co. to supply the Central railway with coal. The failure of the transaction is not a surprise to us, however, and we now wish to say that ventures of this character will not help to develop American trade in Brazil.

The vineyard of Adolpho Lion Teixeira near Campanha, Minas Geraes, has 30,000 vines, of which 20,000 are Norton's Virginia and 9,000 Isabel, the remaining 1,000 embracing over 30 varieties of American vines. Only 6,000 of the vines are in full bearing. The production of wine in the last four years is as follows:

1893.....	140 pipes
1894.....	80 "
1895.....	110 "
1896.....	40 "

The vines occupy about 37 acres of land and the place contains nearly 50 acres more said to be suitable for grape culture.

The board of directors of the Centro Commercial de Cereaes has published the following statement of receipts of certain articles of merchandise at this market during the year 1896:

Lard, Brazilian.....	145,888 cases
" American.....	14,347 "
" Foreign.....	100,730 kegs
Beans, Foreign.....	60,408 bags
" Brazilian.....	313,629 "
Farinha, Brazilian.....	313,629 "
Indian corn, Brazilian.....	33,390 "
" River Plate.....	14,969,480 "
Alfafa, River Plate.....	367,580 bales
The value of this merchandise is stated to be as follows:	
Brazilian.....	8,753,280 \$
Beans.....	6,599,535 \$
Farinha.....	5,061,970 \$
Indian corn.....	233,730 \$
Foreign.....	20,948,818 \$
Total.....	38,236,164 \$

The balance-sheet presented by the directors of the London and River Plate Bank at the general meeting of share-holders in London on the 15th ult., shows results that are decidedly satisfactory. The net profits for the year were £242,403 15s., from which £50,000 were transferred to the reserve fund (which now amounts to £1,000,000), £5,000 to the pension and benevolent fund, £25,403 15s. to the new profit and loss account, and £99,000 were set apart for dividends. This last sum united with the £63,000 paid in June last raises the dividend to 18 per cent. on the paid-up capital for the year. Such a result can not fail to be highly satisfactory, not only to the shareholders, but to the staff in South America.

With reference to the Brazilian branch of the Bank's business, the chairman said in his address to the shareholders:—"I have no doubt most of those present know that Brazil has been suffering from a severe financial crisis during a considerable part of the present year. We have had a long-continued fall in exchange, and as the large financial operations, especially in Rio, materially affect the credit and position of many large operators to those who are conducting their business on prudent and sounder lines. It therefore reflects great credit on our Rio manager, that he has been able to steer so well through the whole of this crisis. We have also had the advantage of our colleague, Mr. Herdman, being in Rio, who, with his long banking experience in Brazil, has been able to give Mr. Herdman, our manager, most valuable and important advice. Mr. Herdman did not go over in connection with the Bank, but on special business connected with railways; but before leaving he assured us he would do all he could to assist us in looking after and inspecting anything which was going on in Brazil. I think your thanks are, therefore, due, and will no doubt be cordially given, to Mr. Herdman for the great assistance he gave us during this severe crisis. Another thing which is strengthened by the telegraphic advices we have received—you can consider that the worst of the crisis as regards Brazil is now practically over, and we hope during the present year to have less anxious times than we have experienced during the last financial year."

At the warehouses of the Docas Nacionais 1,269,415 packages of imported merchandise were received last year, against 904,703 in 1895. On the 31st of last December there were remaining at those warehouses 167,327 packages of such merchandise, against 281,649 at the end of the previous year.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The revenue and expenditure of the city of Maranhão for 1897 are each estimated at 343,300 \$.

The customs receipts at Parã amounted last year to 19,553,519 \$644, against 14,107,976 \$608 in 1895.

At Santos there was collected last year revenue to the amount of 28,902,167 \$493 for the state of S. Paulo and 1,094,335 \$539 for that of Minas Geraes.

The revenue of the city of Bahia amounted last year to 1,969,215 \$360 and the expenditure to 2,544,568 \$904. The municipal debt now amounts, it is stated, to about 1,500,000 \$.

Last year the taxes on rum, alcohol, tobacco, fire-wood, charcoal, timbers, hides, tiles and bricks in the state of Rio de Janeiro produced 405,628 \$115, against 227,711 \$129 in 1895 and 89,795 \$103 in 1894.

It was reported on Change on the 8th inst. that the government had accepted the offer of the new Banque Francaise du Bresil of a loan of one million sterling. The conditions are not yet made public, but the news had a stimulating influence on exchange—for all of which let us be thankful.

The evidence continues to multiply. The director of the *Jornal do Commercio* and his friends will now permit us to refer them to the statement of the chairman of the board of directors of the London and River Plate Bank in regard to a severe financial crisis here in Brazil during a considerable part of the present year (1896).

The customs receipts at the port of Rio de Janeiro amounted last year to 119,258 \$875, against 113,838,775 \$ in 1895. At the five ports of Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Bahia, Parã and Pernambuco they amounted to 208,103,116 \$, against 189,175,048 \$ in the previous year. The increase, which is equivalent to about 10%, does not correspond to the increase in the rate of the duties collected.

An important incident of the week has been a rise in the price of Brazilian bonds of 1889, which, from under 65 a week ago, have improved to nearly 68. With this improvement there has been a rapid recovery in the Brazilian exchange from under 8d. to over 9d. The cause of the improvement is that the Brazilian government has entered into negotiations with a group of German capitalists, led by Herr Krapp of Essen, for the sale of the government system of railways, including the Central railway. The price to be paid, it is stated, will be £15,000,000 sterling. Holders of Brazilian bonds must bear in mind that when the railways are sold the assets of the government will be greatly reduced. Under existing conditions, however, the railways have long ceased to pay their fixed charges, and have been permitted to fall into most deplorable repair. In the hands of private capitalists their efficiency will be greatly increased, and the country will consequently benefit from their efficient management. Nevertheless, it is evidence of retrogression in the financial condition of the country that the government is compelled to sell the railway system. It has already issued paper currency to such an extent that exchange fell to under 8d., as compared with 7 1/2 at the time of the revolution; and now in order to raise money it is compelled to sell valuable assets.—*Statist*, London, Dec. 12.

COMMERCIAL.

Rio de Janeiro, January 11th, 1897

Par value of the Brazilian milreis (1500), do gold..... 27 d

do do of the Brazilian milreis (1500) in U. S. coin at 48 1/2 per £..... 54 7/8

do \$100 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold..... 18 3/4 cts

do of £ 1 str. in Brazilian gold..... 8 5/8

Bank rate of exchange, official, on London to-day..... 8 1/16 d

Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (gold)..... 35 1/8

Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (paper)..... 32 1/8 gold

Present value of the Brazilian mil reis in U. S. coin at 45 80 per £..... 17 3/4 c

Value of \$100 (45.80 per £ 1 str. in Brazilian currency (paper)..... 53 7/8

Value of £ 1 sterling..... 27 1/8

EXCHANGE.

January 5.—The London and Brazilian Bank and the others, posted 8 1/2, which was unchanged during the day. In the morning the market was irregular; bank paper was said to be obtainable at 8 1/12, but there was a demand for bills at 8 7/16, at which some of the banks were purchasers. Later some bills came out and the market steadied, rates advancing to 8 1/16—8 1/12 for bank, but other sterling was placed without difficulty at 8 1/2 and when the offerings finished, the market dropped again, and closed with bank quoted at 8 1/2, and other sterling at 8 1/12—8 1/16, with money at 8 7/16. There was not much doing, the reported extremes being 8 1/16 for bank and 8 1/16—8 1/12 for other sterling. Sovereigns were quoted on the street at 25 1/2, and the Bolso closed with buyers at 25 1/2, sellers at 25 1/4.

January 6.—Epiphany.

January 7.—The market opened firm, with 8 1/2 posted at the banks, which were drawing at 8 7/16, and this rate was official soon afterwards, with 8 1/2 finally posted by the London and Brazilian and London and River Plate Banks. In the morning other bank sterling found some money at 8 1/12. Then the rate was advanced to 8 1/2, afterwards 8 1/16, and business was done for February delivery at 8 1/2. The supply of bills decreased in the afternoon, and rates weakened, only the London and River Plate furnishing bills at 8 1/2, with conditions and the day closed at 8 1/2—8 1/16. The market was fairly active, and the rate 8 1/16. There was no great animation, the extreme rates being 8 1/2 for bank and 8 1/12—8 1/16 for other sterling. Sovereigns were quoted on the street at 25 1/2, and the Bolso closed with buyers at 25 1/2, sellers at 25 1/4.

January 8.—There was some irresolution among the banks at opening, the posted rates varying between 8 1/2 and 8 1/16, and one of the banks bought from a colleague at the last rate, unwittingly, it was said. The market was firm, and bills were offering from the opening, rates advancing steadily until 8 1/16 in bank, against 8 1/2 for ready bills, in other paper were reported. In the afternoon the supply of bills seemed to decrease, and at the close bank was quoted at 8 1/2—8 1/16 and other sterling at the extremes of 8 1/16—8 1/12. The market was fairly active, and business was current of some negotiations in Europe, but these were very vague, varying between £1,000,000 to be advanced the Government by French banks and £1,000,000 to be arranged through Messrs. Rothschild. The declared extremes were 8 1/2—8 1/16 for bank and 8 1/2—8 1/16 for other sterling. Sovereigns were quoted on the street at 25 1/2, and the Bolso were quoted with buyers at 25 1/2, sellers at 25 1/4.

January 9.—The official rate was 8 1/2 when the market opened, but in the morning the London and River Plate Bank advanced to 8 1/16, and this rate was posted also by the Banco da Republica. The tone was firm from the commencement of business, with bills offering at 8 1/16, at which some small transactions were reported, and rates advanced steadily until 8 1/16, but on the supply of bills from the bank sterling. The bank, however, were not drawing at better than 8 1/16, although one of the foreign banks offered to realize liquidations at 8 1/16, and at the close bank, directly was quoted at 8 1/16—8 1/12, and other sterling at 8 1/16—8 1/12, with buyers, at the last quotation. The business reported was about fair, and there were more sellers than buyers of exchange during the day, the extremes ranging from 8 1/2 to 8 1/16 for bank and from 8 1/16 to 8 1/12 for other sterling. Sovereigns were quoted on the street at 25 1/2, and closed at the Bolso with buyers at 25 1/2, sellers at 25 1/4.

January 11.—The Brazilianische posted 8 1/16, and the English bank 8 1/16, the London and River Plate Bank advancing to 8 1/16 during the morning. At first there was some money at 8 1/16, at which a considerable transaction was spoken of, as realized, between a foreign bank, that furnished the bills, and a native institution, after which rates advanced until 8 1/16 for bank and 8 1/16 for other sterling were reported. Then the rates flattened, and the banks drawing, with some reserve, at 8 1/16, other bills found money at 8 1/16, but the character of the market steadied again, closing with bank quoted at 8 1/16—8 1/12, and other bills at 8 1/16—8 1/12. There was a fair business doing, but not of character of the transactions was not altogether satisfactory, and the loan for Minas was once more dragged into conversation, the reported extreme being 8 1/16 for bank and 8 1/16—8 1/12 for other sterling. Nothing was reported in gold on the street, and the Bolso closed with buyers of sovereigns at 25 1/2, sellers at 25 1/4.

Sales of Stocks and Shares.

JANUARY 4	
1300 Sovereigns.....	25 500
248 Apolices, 58.....	935
500 \$ do.....	91 1/2
31 do 48.....	1,278
5 Gold, 48, 1885.....	2,280
5 Apolices, 1895.....	928
12 do do.....	925
11 do do.....	921
1 do regist.....	915
Banks.	
70 Commercio.....	210
20 Nacional.....	102
1200 Constructor.....	9 500
200 do do.....	10
Miscellaneous.	
300 Sorocabana R.R.....	55
40 Central do Brazil.....	80
300 Melhoramentos no Brazil.....	29 500
180 do do.....	29
JANUARY 5	
4 Apolices, 58.....	935 000
27 do do.....	935
9 do 48.....	1,278
31 do do.....	1,278
5 do 1885.....	921
15 do do.....	921
34 do do.....	923
20 Emprestimo Municipal.....	150
Banks.	
400 Constructor.....	9 500
662 Republica.....	132
400 do do.....	62
Miscellaneous.	
200 Sorocabana R.R. extens.....	12 500
1547 S. Luiz Mercantil.....	74
1000 Loterias Nacionais.....	28
1000 Melhoramentos no Brazil.....	29 500
200 do do.....	29
50 Melhoramentos de S. Paulo.....	50
JANUARY 7	
45 Apolices, 58.....	935 000
2 do 48.....	1,278
5 Gold, 48, 1885.....	2,280
20 Apolices, 1895.....	921
299 h n Cred. Real do Brazil.....	32
171 do do.....	45
Banks.	
50 Constructor.....	9 500
25 Republica, first trans. day.....	4 500
125 do do.....	131
200 do do.....	130 500
Miscellaneous.	
21 Jardim Botânico, trans.....	116
100 Centos Pastoris.....	10
850 Melhoramentos no Brazil.....	28
JANUARY 8	
7 Apolices, 58.....	935 000
2 do do.....	938
18 do 48.....	1,278
5 do do.....	1,278
5 do do.....	1,278
600 \$ do.....	123 1/2
2 Gold, 48, 1885.....	1,500
21 Apolices, 1895.....	922
60 do do.....	921
39 do do.....	925
25 Emprestimo Municipal.....	158
Banks.	
30 Republica.....	131
20 do do.....	61
479 do do.....	61 500
Miscellaneous.	
371 Leopoldina R.R.....	4
1000 do do.....	4 500

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes 'Oeste de Minas, R. R.', 'Sorocabana R.R. extens.', 'Confiança Industrial, mil', etc.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes 'APOLICE, \$', 'do do', 'do do', etc.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes 'Capital, uncalled', 'Bills discounted', 'Bills receivable', etc.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes 'Capital, £1,500,000', 'do paid up', 'Reserve Fund', etc.

BALANCE SHEET, 31ST DECEMBER, 1896.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes 'Capital, uncalled', 'Bills discounted', 'Bills receivable', etc.

E. & O. E.

Rio de Janeiro, 4th January, 1897. For the London and Brazilian Bank, Limited, J. MacKenzie, Manager, F. Broad, Accountant.

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes 'Capital, £1,500,000', 'do realized', 'Reserve fund', etc.

BALANCE SHEET OF THE RIO BRANCH, 31ST DECEMBER, 1896.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes 'Bills discounted', 'Bills receivable', 'Loans, guaranteed accounts, etc.', etc.

E. & O. E.

Rio de Janeiro, 7th January, 1897. For the London and River Plate Bank, Limited, Havilland A. De Lisle, Manager, Frank Webb, actg. Accountant.

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes 'Capital, 50,000 shares at £20', 'do paid up', 'Reserve Fund', etc.

BALANCE SHEET, 31ST DECEMBER, 1896.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes 'Capital, uncalled', 'Bills discounted', 'Bills receivable', etc.

E. & O. E.

Rio de Janeiro, 4th January, 1897. For the British Bank of South America, Limited, A. Menge, Manager, O. H. Winnet, Accountant.

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

BALANCE SHEET, 31ST DECEMBER, 1896.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes 'Guaranteed accounts', 'Head office, branches and agencies', 'Bills receivable', etc.

E. & O. E.

Rio de Janeiro, 14th January, 1897. Krah-Petersen, Director.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 14th January, 1897.

Exports.

Coffee.—We have had a fairly active week, with sales estimated at about 50,000 bags, but some of the American exporters have shown little inclination to accompany the higher ideas of the trade here, and the business reported has been largely for Europe, with the qualities suitable for those markets well sustained as regards prices. Receipts, as was expected, have increased slightly, and the stocks on the railway have also been larger than during the previous week. These facts, together with a sensible firmness in the exchange market, have influenced factors who on Friday were not at all firm, while dealers, some of whom are holding rather high priced coffees have not shown any desire to press sales.

The world's supply on the 1st inst. 230,000 tons, against 200,000 tons last year, appears favorable to holders of coffee, but the advices during the week from abroad show that the shears are not yet done with the option markets and the prospect of an advance, which many here expected this month, seems to have been transferred to May. There is of course no apprehension of a scarcity of coffee for the next six months, and by cautious buying exporters may prevent an advance in prices here, but our dealers are watching affairs closely, and if a higher range in exchange causes a decline in currency prices, the result will not benefit the gold cost of coffee.

A good demand developed during the 4th, and some 27,000 bags were sold, brokers quoting at 158.00-162.00, and the basis of the business done probably ruling at the higher figure. On the following day 15,000 bags changed hands on about the same basis, and on the 7th sales of 20,000 bags resulted in brokers quoting No. 7 at 162.00-165.00 per arroba. The following days were rather quiet and quotations were reducing 200-300 rs., the market closing weak on Saturday with exporters' ideas at about 165.00, and dealers talking of 158.00-163.00. This morning the factors are rather weak, and exchange has opened firm, there is no demand reported, and concessions will probably be made in prices before the close.

The shipments since our last report have been: 49,475 bags for the United States, 15,800 for Europe, 5,700 for Cape of Good Hope, 155 for River Plate, etc., 1,473 for Coastwise, 68,897 bags.

The vessels sailed with coffee are: Jan. 6 New York Br. str. Lassell, 16,444 bags.

Table with 2 columns: Destination and Amount. Includes 'Europe', 'Jan. 2 Hamburg Ger. str. Cuba, 4,993', 'Jan. 2 Antwerp Ger. str. Graf Bismarck, 3,804', etc.

Receipts for the past week were 68,172 bags, against 59,512 bags for the preceding week and 84,777 bags for the week before. The receipts in transit were 2,704 bags.

The official quotations, per 10 kilos, on Saturday were: Washed, nominal; Regular 1st, 115.00-118.25; Regular 2nd, 110.00-115.75; Good 2nd, 10.00-12.25; Ordinary 2nd, 9.50-10.50.

and brokers' quotations according to New-York types, and per arroba were the following: No. 6, nominal; No. 7, 152.00-158.00; No. 8, 152.00-158.00; No. 9, 145.00-148.00.

Stocks in all hands were this morning estimated to be 341,282 bags.

The Santos market opened firm at 800 rs per 10 kilos, advance in prices, but, towards the end of the week, ruled quiet and a large part of the advance was lost. It is reported that the next crop is now estimated at 3,500,000 bags, with 1,000,000 bags brought over from the present crop on the 1st inst. which seems a moderate supply for eighteen months. On the 4th good averages was quoted at 1,550 per 10 kilos, which ruled up to the 5th, when it was reduced to 1,500, and the market closed quiet on Saturday at 1,500. The sales for the week were 77,000 bags, receipts about 85,000 bags, against 68,000 bags for the preceding week; shipments 53,000 bags for the United States and 52,000 bags for Europe, and stocks on Saturday evening were estimated to be 595,000 bags.

COFFEE SHIPPERS IN 1896.

Table with 2 columns: Shipper and Amount. Includes 'Arbuckle Brothers', 'E. Johnston & Co.', 'Hard, Rand & Co.', etc.

Daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro.

Table with 2 columns: Date and Amount. Includes 'Jan. 4', 'Jan. 5', 'Jan. 6', etc., with sub-columns for 'Shipments', 'Receipts', etc.

Imports.

The retail demand for most articles seems moderate and dealers generally do not change prices. Flour has, however, advanced, and importers are very firm, under advices from abroad; the local mills have also advanced their prices and a higher range in quotations seems probable. Lard also is higher, and pork, codfish and rice are about unchanged; a fair quantity of fish has arrived, and the demand is good, while the receipt of rice from Europe would seem to mean that stocks of Indian rice are not excessive at present. The pine markets are all firm. Kerosene is lower, under rather few receipts for the week but turpentine, rosin and cement are unchanged. The supply of Indian corn is small and quotations are higher; it is thought that 12,500 per bag will bring some maize from the Northern ports. Exchange has fluctuated slightly, and the close on Saturday was firm. Rumors are plenty of negotiations abroad, and that the Government has accepted £1,000,000 from French bankers, as we believe true; but the conditions do not seem to transpire, and the security is probably Treasury bills.

Four.—The only receipts are 4,000 bbls per Julia Rollins from Baltimore. There has been a little more movement in foreign flour, and deliveries for the week are about 6,000 bbls. Prices are advanced for American and River Plate, with holders very firm, under the favourable advices from abroad, and the local mills have also advanced their prices by 15.00-25.00 per bbl. The market closed strong, at the following quotations:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes 'Trieste', 'Richmond 1st', 'do 2nd', 'Baltimore 1st', etc.

Lard.—The Julia Rollins brought 20 kegs. Consular have advanced quotations for American to 65-66 rs. per lb, but still quote native at 45.00-45.00 per kilogramme.

Pork.—Receipts are 350 bbls, 100 half-bbls, 50 cases per Julia Rollins. No changes are made in retail quotations of 15.00-15.00 per kilogramme for American, and 15.00-15.00 for native.

Codfish.—Receipts have been 1,077 tubs per Netherland from Gaspe, and 1,045 cases Norwegian per sundry steamers. The market is about steady, with stocks estimated at 28,000 packages at the following quotations, viz: Canadian tubs 45.00-50.00, and Norwegian cases 45.00-55.00.

Rice.—Receipts are 5,515 bags per steamers via Europe. Retailers are quoting Indian at 22.00-23.00 per bag and native at 23.00-30.00.

Pitch Pine.—The market is firm at 66.00-67.00 per doz. There have been no receipts.

White Pine.—Receipts are 20,755 feet per George Bailey, and 20,250 feet per Miles B. Toner, from New York. Last sale was at 210 rs. per foot, at which the market is steady.

Swedish Pine.—Receipts are 195 doz. per Livingston to a dealer, and quotations are nominally unchanged.

Spruce Pine.—The Mignonette brought 147,468 feet from St. Etienne. Brokers continue last quotations of 65.00-66.00 per doz.

Kerosene.—The receipts have been 40,000 cases per George Bailey and Miles B. Toner, from New York. Dealers have reduced quotations to 105.00-105.00 per case, according to quantity and conditions.

Turpentine.—Receipts are 500 cases per George Bailey from New York. We learn of no changes in last quotations of 80.00-80.00 rs. per kilogramme.

Rosin.—Receipts have been 500 bbls, per George Bailey and Julia Rollins. We may continue dealers' last quotations, viz: 20.00-20.00 per bbl according to quality.

Cement.—The only receipts are 20 bbls, from Lisbon, and we continue last quotations of 125.00-125.00 per bbl, for British, 125.00-135.00 for Belgian and German and 135.00-150.00 for French.

Indian Corn.—Receipts are 5,919 bags per Les Andes and 6,400 bags per Victoria, from Buenos Aires. A little native corn has been coming in, and it is thought present quotations may increase the supply. Dealers are now quoting River Plate at 145.00-150.00, and native at 105.00-145.00 per bag.

Bran.—Receipts nil. River Plate bran is nominal, and the local mills are still selling at 65.00-65.00 per bag.

Hay.—There have been no receipts and last retail quotations of 150-180 rs per kilogramme, may be continued.

Coal.—Receipts since our last report are: 2,560 tons per Prince Louis, from Cardiff, 2,541 tons per Geron, from Newport, 400 tons per Zulueta, from New York.

To dealers and companies.

Rum.—The receipts coastwise have been 203 pipes, and we hear of no changes in last quotations, viz: Pernambuco and Madeira, 110.00-110.00; Aracaju and Bahia, 110.00-110.00; Campos, 110.00-110.00; Angra and Paraty, 145.00-150.00.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

JANUARY 5.

NEW YORK.—Amer lug George Bailey, 115 tons; Miller, 48 ds; sundries to order.

GASE.—Br bg Netherland, 187 tons; Williams, 32 ds, codfish to order.

ST. ETIENNE.—Br schr Mignonette, 139 tons; Boulanger, 48 ds; pine to order.

NEW YORK.—Amer lug Miles B. Toner, 557 tons; Freitas, 88 ds; sundries to Viva Wenceslao Guimarães & Co.

BALTIMORE.—Amer bk Julia Rollins, 560 tons; Davis, 45 ds; sundries to order.

BUENOS AIRES.—Nor lug Victoria, 275 tons; Gillesen, 25 ds; maize to Gustavus Gudgson & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

JANUARY 4.

CHANNEL.—Br lug Morning Star, 185 tons; Pritchard, 5 ds.

PORT ELIZABETH.—Swed bg Vera, 288 tons; Aberg, coffee.

ORORO.—Port ship Glama, 195 tons; Vasco, ballast.

BARRADOS.—Amer lug Mabel Jordan, 89 tons; Balano, ballast.

—Br lug Electra, 158 tons; Brehant, do.

Vessels Afloat & Chartered for Rio

Vessel	Origin	Arrival
Azolina	Oporto	—
Assyria	at Lisbon	—
Athens	Brunswick	—
Alexandria	Pensacola	3 Dec.
Bonito	London	18 Oct.
Buccaner (str)	Cardiff	24 Oct.
Carly Thudic	Norfolk	—
Cambrian Queen	Rangoon	10 Sept.
C. Hayden	Brunswick	1 Dec.
Conductor	Cambleton	26 Oct.
Cora	at Brest	—
Coringa (str)	at Falmouth	—
Cyren Prince	at Walmouth	—
Franklin (str)	Pensacola	—
Good News	Baltimore	6 Dec.
Hannah Blanchard	London	—
Iago	Stockholm	20 Nov.
Londres Abbey	Rangoon	5 Oct.
Millicent	Savannah	11 Nov.
Millicent	Antwerp	4 Dec.
Meyna (str)	Pensacola	—
Mourning	Pensacola	—
Marathon	Lisbon	18 Nov.
Maria Emilia	at Plymouth	—
Nachfeld (str)	Hamburg	—
Pedra	Norfolk	12 Dec.
Perthone	Pensacola	—
Phaet	Pensacola	—
Ragnar	Pensacola	—
Sever	Baltimore	—
Severina	Oporto	—
Taxoda Gama	Marselles	27 Nov.
Verveine	Marselles	28 Nov.
Widener	Cardiff	—
Widener (str)	Baltimore	—
White Wings	Baltimore	—

Foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, January 10th, 1897.

NAME	TONS	ARRIVED	FROM	CONSIGNEES
American				
lug Josephine	870	Dec. 20	Baltimore	Levering & Co.
lug George Bailey	1182	Jan. 2	New York	John Moore & Co.
lug M. B. Tower	537	27	New York	V. W. Guimarães & Co.
bk Baltimore	269	8	Baltimore	Watson, Ritchie & Co.
British				
sp Geo. T. Hay	164	Nov. 22	Mobile	F. P. Passos
bk Aminda	1073	24	Pensacola	V. W. Guimarães & Co.
sp Thistle	2192	27	Hull	Gas Co.
sp W. H. Corsart	1398	27	London	Walter, B. & Co.
bk Cambria	1423	28	Cardiff	Brazil Coal Co.
bk Katalina	1281	28	Pensacola	Genl de C. & I.
sp Sierra Morena	1145	29	Pasaganda	To order.
lug Anglo America	1483	30	Cardiff	Alvares, P. & Co.
lug snowdrop	110	16	Rangoon	Brazil Coal Co.
bk Glasgow	1084	16	Rangoon	To order.
bg Union	103	20	Sarawaca	L. A. Magalhães.
lug Effendi	450	22	Pasphebae	Brari, Coal Co.
bg Zingara	1185	23	Quebec	Fernaz Sob. & C.
lug Serrine	174	Jan. 1	Pasphebae	L. A. Magalhães.
bk Kelderavel	110	1	Gaspé	V. W. Guimarães & C.
lug Sutherland	187	6	Gaspé	L. A. Magalhães.
schr Mignonette	139	6	St. Régine	Fernaz Sobrinho & Co.
Danish				
lug Adolphine	240	Nov. 20	Mossoró	To order.
lug Sorine	281	25	Liverpool	Walter, B. & Co.
lug Arken	250	Dec. 2	Mossoró	Oliveira M. & Co.
German				
lug Herm. Becker	260	Oct. 27	Paranaguá	To order.
sp Wendeck	1737	Nov. 26	Antwerp	Lanfers & Co.
sp Ruhn	1137	29	Antwerp	H. Stoltz & Co.
bk Baid	963	Dec. 2	Hamburg	To order.
bg Marie Thun	171	Jan. 1	Hamburg	To order.
Italian				
lug Fiducia	575	Nov. 21	Marselles	To order.
Norwegian				
sp King Conric	1465	Nov. 21	Pensacola	V. W. Guimarães & Co.
bk Margaria	940	27	Pensacola	C. Hecksher & Co.
bk Pt. Arthur	1533	28	Cardiff	B. Rodrigues & Co.
bk Louise	571	29	Mobile	V. W. Guimarães & Co.
bk Gull	1008	Dec. 7	Cardiff	Fernaz Sob. & Co.
bk Homewood	1096	7	Cardiff	Wilson Sons & Co.
bk Magdalena	1018	7	Cardiff	Genl de C. & I.
lug Leith	310	7	Hamburg	H. Stoltz & Co.
bk Fr. Frederick	1438	8	Cardiff	Brazil Coal Co.
bk Pior-Ha	924	8	Pensacola	C. Hecksher & Co.
bk Fr. Regent	1894	10	Cardiff	B. Rodrigues & Co.
bk Rosenbergl	845	21	Pensacola	To order.
bk Netto	407	21	Mobile	B. Rodrigues & Co.
bk Fr. Louis	1202	Jan. 3	Buenos Ayres	G. Gudgeon & Co.
bg Victoria	275	3	Buenos Ayres	G. Gudgeon & Co.
Portuguese				
bk Margarida	360	Sept. 11	Oporto	Costa Leite & Co.
sp Oceano	1182	Dec. 3	Oporto	Macedo Jr. & Co.
bk Quiteria	304	11	Tha de Maio	I. A. G. Santos.
bk Mariposa	813	11	Oporto	Veiga Pinto & Co.
bk Albarcos	712	11	Tha de Sal.	Macedo Jr. & Co.
lug Brazil	389	18	Oporto	To order.
bk Novo Lido	414	21	Oporto	J. I. Gonçalves
bk Obreira	380	24	Tha de Maio	L. A. G. Santos
bk Propbeta	475	24	Valencia	Zenlia, Ramos & Co.
Russian				
sp Columbus	1721	Nov. 27	Leith	Gas Co.
Swedish				
sp Familien	1425	Dec. 7	Cardiff	Brazil Coal Co.
bk Otago	970	20	Hamburg	H. Stoltz & Co.
bk Livingstone	491	Jan. 2	Borga	F. P. Passos.

Arrivals of foreign steamers.

DATE	NAME	FROM	CONSIGNED TO
Jan. 4	Herschel Brit.	London* 21 ds.	Norton, Megaw & Co.
4	Newton Brit.	Liverpool* 28 ds.	do
4	Cardillere Fr.	Bordeaux* 16 ds.	Messageries Maritimes.
5	Ré Umberto Ital.	River Plate* 1 ds.	A. Florita & Co.
6	Regina Margherita Ital.	do* 5 ds.	Florita & De Vincenzi.
6	Liguria Brit.	Liverpool* 20 ds.	Wilson Sons & Co.
6	Gentor Brit.	Newport 2 ds.	Lage Irmaos.
6	Oreana Brit.	Valparaiso* 15 ds.	Wilson Sons & Co.
6	Les Andes Fr.	Buenos Aires* 5 1/2 ds.	Karl Valais & Co.
6	Dalecarlia Gr.	Santos 10 ds.	H. Johnston & Co.
7	Médoo Fr.	Bordeaux* 40 ds.	Messageries Maritimes.
7	Beira Fr.	Marselles* 23 ds.	Karl Valais & Co.
7	Taunay Ger.	Santos 10 ds.	H. Johnston & Co.
8	Kafir Prince Brit.	Southern* 21 ds.	Royal Mail.
9	Ebro Brit.	do 3 ds.	do
9	La Plata Brit.	New York* 22 ds.	Norton, Megaw & Co.
9	Hercules Belg.	do	do

Departures of foreign steamers.

DATE	NAME	FOR	CARGO
Jan. 4	Bretagne Fr.	River Plate*	Ballast.
4	En. Harro Orient.	Paranaguá.	do
5	Jupiter Ger.	Buenos Aires.	do
5	Ré Umberto Ital.	Gema*	Sundries.
6	Regina Margherita Ital.	do	do
6	Oreana Brit.	Liverpool*	Coffee.
6	Lassell Brit.	New York*	Sundries.
6	Liguria Brit.	Valparaiso*	do
6	Cardillere Fr.	do	do
6	Bellauch Brit.	do	do
6	Canaris Fr.	do	do
6	Warburg Ger.	do	do
6	Amazonas Ger.	Paranaguá.	Ballast.
6	Freda Brit.	River Plate*	do
8	Les Andes Fr.	do	do
8	Beira Fr.	do	do
8	Médoo Fr.	Hamburg*	Coffee.
9	Taunay Ger.	New York	Coffee.
9	Dalecarlia Ger.	Giam	Ballast.
9	Golden Cross Brit.	Santos.	Sundries.
9	Herschel Brit.	Bordeaux*	do
10	Brésil Fr.	Southern*	do
10	La Plata Brit.	River Plate*	do
10	Ebro Brit.	do	do

Last Quotations of Stocks and Bonds --- Jan. 11th

Circulation		Public Funds	
26,115,000 \$	Stock 5% currency (apólice)	200	150,000
105,000,000	Bonds of 1895	200	100,000
124,958,000	Stock 4% (gold), converted	200	1,250,000
12,254,000	Gold Loan 1898, 6%	200	2,400,000
22,670,000	Do do 1879, 4 1/2%	200	—
18,350,000	Do do 1888, 4 1/2%	200	—
17,300,000	State of Espírito Santo	200	900,000
10,000,000	of Minas Geraes, 5%	200	—
4,000,000	of Rio de Janeiro, 5%	200	157,000
25,000,000	Emprestimo Municipal	200	—

Capital	Banks	Par	Last div.
20,000,000 \$	Commercial	200	8,000— Jan. 97
20,000,000	Comercio	200	8,000— Jan. 97
20,000,000	do 2nd series	200	3,000— Jan. 97
24,000,000	Constructor	200	2,000— Jan. 97
16,000,000	Credito Moral	200	6,000— Jan. 97
20,000,000	Lavoura e Comercio	200	3,000— Jan. 97
10,000,000	do 2nd series	200	9,000— Jan. 97
155,870,000	Nacional Brasileiro	200	6,000— Jan. 97
20,000,000	Republica do Brazil	200	2,000— Jan. 97
20,000,000	do 2nd series	200	9,000— Jan. 97
20,000,000	Rural e Hypothecaria	200	4,000— Jan. 97
20,000,000	do	200	—

Capital	Railways	Par	Last div.
45,000,000 \$	Bahia & Minas	200	—
15,000,000	Muzambinho	200	—
12,000,000	Oeste de Minas	200	—
12,000,000	do 2nd series	200	—
24,000,000	S. Paulo-Rio Grande	200	—
70,000,000	União Sorocabana-Barna	200	—
—	do	200	—
—	do 2nd series	200	—

Capital	Tramways	Par	Last div.
14,000,000 \$	Jardim Botânico	200	— Oct. 96
12,000,000	S. Christovão	200	— July 96

Capital	Mills	Par	Last div.
10,000,000 \$	Alliança	200	— Aug. 96
6,000,000	Brazil Industrial	200	6,000— Aug. 96
3,000,000	Caricoca	200	10,000— Jan. 96
3,000,000	Confiança Industrial	200	10,000— Aug. 96
6,000,000	D. Izabel	200	40,000— Jan. 96
300,000	Industria Mineira	200	10,000— Feb. 96
1,200,000	Manoel de Almeida	200	8,000— Mar. 96
1,500,000	Manoel de Almeida	200	8,000— Mar. 96
4,000,000	Pedropolitana	200	—
2,000,000	S. Pedro de Alcantara	200	—
250,000	Santa Luzia	200	10,000— Jan. 97

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"Agreeable to the palate."
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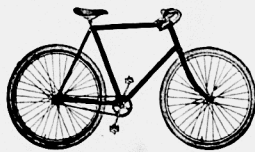
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**ROYAL MAIL
 STEAM PACKET COMPANY.**

Under contracts with the British and Brazilian Governments for carrying the mails.

TABLE OF DEPARTURES,

Date	Steamer	Destination
1897		
Jan. 11	Nile	Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.
" 12	Thames	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Cherbourg, Southampton.

This Company will have steamers from and to England three times per month. Insurance on freight shipped on these steamers can be taken out at the Agency.

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 ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
 DEPARTURES FOR LIVERPOOL.

Orissa	Jan. 20th
Iberia	Feb. 3rd

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