

# THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, DECEMBER 14TH, 1897.

NUMBER 50

**WILSON, SONS & CO.**  
(LIMITED)  
2, RUA DE S. PEDRO  
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AGENTS OF THE  
*Pacific Steam Navigation Company*  
*Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., Ltd.*  
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Repairs to Ships and Machinery

Having large workshops and efficient plant in a position to undertake repairs of all descriptions to ships and Machinery.

Coal.—Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited) have depots at St Vincent, (Cape Verde), Montevideo, La Plata and at the chief Brazil Ports; and, among others, supply coal under contract, at Rio, to:

The Brazilian Government.  
Her Britannic Majesty's Government.  
The Transatlantic Steamship Companies.  
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&c., &c.

Coal.—Large stocks of the best Cardiff steam Coal always kept in Rio depot on Concession Island.

Tug Boats always ready for service.

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Establishments: Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited), London, Cardiff, St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Rio, Bahia, Pernambuco, Santos, S. Paulo, Montevideo, Buenos Ayres and La Plata.

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Successors to W. R. CANNALS & Co.  
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Price: 120000 per Dozen without bottles.

Also o Messrs.  
COSTA FERREIRA & PINNA, S. Felix (Bahia),  
RODENBURG & Co.,  
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The best disinfectant for vessels  
Recommended for daily use especially during epidemics.  
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Receive orders for all description of Merchandise from Europe and the United States of America.

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and all Railway supplies, both European and American.

**BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS,**  
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(Established, 1831.)

BURNHAM, WILLIAMS & Co., Proprietors.

These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of service, and are built accurately to standard gauges and templates. Like parts of different engines of same class perfectly interchangeable.

Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomotives, Narrow Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Cars, etc., etc.

Electric Locomotives and Plant for Electric Railways by the Baldwin Westinghouse Combination.

All work thoroughly guaranteed.

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Every description of Passenger Cars for broad and narrow gauge Railways.

Special attention given to the Sectional Construction of Carriages for shipment to Foreign Railways.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

Every description of Freight Cars for broad and narrow gauge Railways.

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The Westinghouse Air Brake Co. are prepared to fill orders for one to one thousand sets of Air Brakes for Freight Cars, at one hour's notice.

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Bank Note Company,  
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Business Founded 1795.

Incorporated under Laws of the State of New York, 1856.

Reorganized 1879.

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ENGRAVING AND PRINTING,

**BANK NOTES, SHARE CERTIFICATES, BONDS FOR GOVERNMENTS AND CORPORATIONS, DRAFTS, CHECKS, BILLS OF EXCHANGE, STAMPS, &c., in the most and most artistic style FROM STEEL PLATES.**

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AUG. D. SHEPARD, } Vice-Presidents.

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JNO. E. CURRIER, Ass't Sec'y.

J. K. MYERS, Ass't Treas.

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Expoter of Bordeaux Wines;

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Expoter of Cognac

Dealers in

Burgundy, Rhine and Mosel wines, Sherries, Champagne

Cognacs and Liqueurs of the best brands.

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**MURRAY'S FLUID MAGNESIA**

The standard preventive against the perils of a tropical climate, counteracting the effects of excessive heat and normalising the functions of the stomach, intestines, liver, and kidneys. Cures headaches, acidity of the stomach, biliousness, gout and rheumatism in its less acute forms. Mixed with their milk, it prevents bowel-troubles with children. It is also a valuable relief for women *en route*. Pleasant and refreshing, it can be taken freely as a beverage, and is the only alkaline draught that forms no dangerous deposits in the stomach, intestines and bladder.

For this important contribution to medical science and practice, Her Britannic Majesty conferred the honor of knighthood upon its inventor, Sir James Murray, M. D. His signature, written with green ink, is found upon the label of every genuine bottle.

Price, in all pharmacies,

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ENGLISH SHOEMAKER,  
The best material used and all work guaranteed.  
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This company has just issued in London an Insurance policy or the Atchisor Topeka and Santa Fé Railway Company United States of America, for the amount of \$17,380,156.00 (£ 3,620,865), having received the respective premium amounting to \$169,109.00 (£ 35,730).  
 No other company has ever taken so large a risk up to the present date.

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**Walter Block & Co.**  
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**G. C. Anderson.**  
 2, Rua General Camara—1st floor.

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 Accumulated Funds . . . . . £8,250,000  
 Insures against the risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise on every kind at reduced rates.  
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**LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co.**  
 Capital (fully subscribed) . . . . . £2,147,500  
 Reserve fund . . . . . £ 670,355  
 Agents in Rio de Janeiro  
**Edward Ashworth & Co.**  
 No. 50 Rua 1º de Março.

**BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D**  
 Capital . . . . . £1,000,000 sterling  
 Reserve fund . . . . . £ 1,328,751 ,,  
 Agent: **P. E. Swanwick.**  
 87, Rua 1º de Março, 2nd floor.

**GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LIM'D.**  
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**Smith Youle & Co.**  
 No. 38 Rua 1º de Março.

**THE BRAZILIAN COAL Co., Ld.**  
 Representatives of  
**CORY BROTHERS & Co., Ld.**  
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 Colliery Proprietors.

Coal Deposits in all the principal ports of the world. A constant and fresh supply of Cory's Merthyr Steam Coal always in stock. Prompt delivery at reasonable prices. Tugboats always ready for service. Engineering Works. Repairs to Ships, Launches, Machinery, Lighters, etc. effected with the utmost possible dispatch.  
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 F. O. Box. 774

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**LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.**

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 Capital paid up . . . . . 750,000  
 Reserve fund . . . . . 500,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.  
 BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO  
**10, Rua da Alfandega**

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:  
 LISBON, OPORTO, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO, CAMPINAS, RIO GRANDE DO SUL, PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AYRES, ROSARIO DE SANTA FE, AND NEW YORK.  
 Also on:  
 Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., LONDON.  
 Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co., PARIS.  
 Messrs. Schroder & Co., J. H. Schroder & Co., nachf. HAMBURG.  
 Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co., HAMBURG.  
 Messrs. Granet Broten & Co., GENOVA.

**BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.**  
 Established in Hamburg on 16th December, 1887 by the "Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft" in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg," Hamburg.  
 Capital . . . . . 10,000,000 Marks.  
 BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.  
 (Caixa 708.)  
 Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos (Caixa 530.) (Caixa 185.)

Draws on:  
 Germany . . . . . Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin and correspondents. M. A. von Rothschild, Solme, Frankfurt a M.  
 England . . . . . N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London Manchester and Liverpool. District Banking Company Limited, London. Union Bank of London, Limited, London. Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London.  
 France . . . . . Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches. Heine & Co., Paris. Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Paris. Lazard Frères & Co., Paris. De Neuville & Co., Paris.  
 Portugal . . . . . Banco Lisboa & Açores and correspondents.  
 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.  
**Krah-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. 591, of 15th October, 1891.

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

**BRANCHES:**  
 Paris, 16, rue Halévy, Pernambuco, Paris, Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Rosario, Mendoza and Paysandú.  
**DRAWN ON:-**  
 London and County Banking Co., Ld.—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 . . . . . 500,000  
 Reserve fund . . . . . 300,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:  
**31 A, Rua 1º de Março**

Branches at:  
 S. PAULO, SANTOS, BAHIA, PARA, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AIRES AND ROSARIO.  
 Agencies at Pernambuco, Ceará, Maranhão and Rio Grande do Sul.  
 Draws on its Head Office in London:  
**The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited,** LONDON.  
**Messrs. Heine & Co.,** PARIS.  
**Messrs. J. Berenberg Gossler & Co.,** HAMBURG.  
 and correspondents in Germany.  
**Messrs. Roesti & Co.,** and correspondents in ITALY

**The Bank of New York, N. B. A.,** NEW YORK.  
 Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and transacts every description of banking business.

**BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU BRÉSIL,** AUTHORIZED BY  
 Decree No. 2,432 of 2nd January, 1897.

CAPITAL: Frs. 10,000,000 (Ten million Francs)  
 HEAD OFFICE:  
**9, RUE LAFFITTE, Paris.**  
 General administration: 78, Rua da Quitanda

RIO DE JANEIRO  
 Branches at S. Paulo and Santos.  
 Draws on:  
 (Head Office: No. 9, rue Laffitte, Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, and branches in France. Société Générale pour favoriser le développement du commerce et de l'industrie en France, and branch in France. Lazard Frères & Cie.

PARIS AND FRANCE  
 LONDON  
 (Union Bank of London, Limited. London Joint Stock Bank, Limited. Paris Bank, Limited. Lazard Brothers & Co. Henry Schroeder & Co. Kleinwort Sons & Co. A. Ruffer & Sons.

GERMANY  
 (Deutsche Bank, Berlin, and correspondents. Dresdner Bank, Dresden, and correspondents. Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg. Schroeder, Gebrüder & Co. Hamburg. Conrad Hinrich Donner, Hamburg. L. Helrens & Sons, Hamburg.

The Bank has Correspondents in the United States of America, all European cities, and is prepared to transact business of every description.  
 Opens accounts current. Pays interest on deposits under the following conditions:  
 Without notice . . . . . 2 1/2 %  
 With notice:  
 3 months . . . . . 4 %  
 6 " . . . . . 5 %  
 12 " . . . . . 6 %  
**Léon Housset,** General Manager.

**Nectandra Amara Pills.**  
 These wonderful pills, so useful and beneficial in all affections of the stomach and intestines, are obtainable in all places where a post-office exists; the manufacturer will forward by registered mail and to any given address, if accompanied by money: 1 box for \$2800, 3 dozen boxes for 12\$000 and One dozen boxes for 20\$000.  
 Address: JOAQUIM BUENO DE MIRANDA, No. 72, Rua de S. Pedro, 1st floor Rio de Janeiro.

**RIVER PLATE ITEMS.**

—Gomensoro, Herrera's candidate for the presidency of Uruguay, is 88 years old. Three years ago the hatteries rejected his candidacy because he was too old.  
 —A Paraguayan named Richevria, an ex-policeman, assassinated the Rosario chief of police on the 7th inst. The chief of police had refused to pay the man for his services.

—The agricultural census of Paraná, Entre Rios, gives the following figures: area cultivated, 14,000 hectares, of which 913 are planted with wheat, 3,937 with maize, 6,052 with flax, 327 with barley, and 1,092 with alfalfa.

—It has been reported that the Argentine explorer Ramon Lista has perished in the jungles of the Rio Pilcomayo. The Argentine geographical society is about to send a relief expedition after him. Later advices confirm his death.

—Among the various irregularities recently discovered in the Montevideo custom-house, the following is certainly not the least amusing. An employé enjoying but a small salary was given an advance of \$700 to be repaid at \$1 a month. The official in question is about fifty years of age, so that, given life and health, he would have been a centenarian eight years before his debt had been paid off at the rate fixed.

—Notwithstanding the declaration by a majority of the legislators, we think the better is 100 or 120 days. Sr. Gomensoro becoming President of the republic next March. On this occasion the people intend to have something to say in the presidential election, which will not be left to the irresponsible choice of a handful of unrepresentative and untrusting men who occupy seats in the chambers by means of dishonest elections, and though the people greatly respect Sr. Gomensoro, they do not intend to have him for President, for he is far too old to fill the post, and they see in him merely a venerable puppet put forward to cover the plans of their implacable enemies Dr. Herrera and his crew. —Montevideo Times.

—It is impossible to have any sympathy for Herrera or his bastard congress, which was placed there to do his bidding, and had no more right there than Cuestas has to send them about their business; but it is satisfactory to know that nothing can be worse for the country than to remain under the influence of Herrera and his gang. There is no man living or dead who has done more to ruin the country than Herrera; for it has had few men so clever as he, and not one so utterly without principle, conscience, or patriotism. All the ills which Borda brought on the country, and which his death did not cancel are due to Herrera, for he has been the Mephistopheles of Uruguay and with sardonic cleverness has planned for the evil that has come and eventually for the sake of an innate love of doing things evil. That he is out for the good of the country, and if he is so far undone as to be harmless for the future, it will be well. —Buenos Aires Herald.

—Now that harvest has commenced almost all over the country it seems no easier than before to get at a true estimate of the condition of the crops. There are some men who have travelled lately all through Santa Fé who will tell you the wheat is very poor and cannot give a good return, whilst on the other hand reports are received daily from most centres by business houses in town that the harvest will be a really good one. The frosts do not seem to have done a very great deal of damage, though of course they have done some, while the locusts have generally come too late to spoil much wheat that was well forward. The crops in some districts are very thin, owing to drought, but the grain of most of these if examined will be found very good. On the whole we must take the general reports, before those of a few individuals, as true, and above all look at the present price of gold as some sign of how the harvest is likely to result. —Sport and Pastime, Buenos Aires.

—Our contemporaries in Buenos Aires—the native ones—extend a welcome to the exiles Drs. Herrera and Brian, saying that they may have committed their political errors, but they are eminent and distinguished citizens who therefore deserve attention and consideration. This is the way of the River Plate. These two men are dishonored by every imaginable corruption, fraud and falsehood, and are not even free from blood, yet these things, which in other parts of the world lead to social as well as political ostracism and to ignominious punishment, are here regarded as mere errors, something venial which conveys no personal dishonor, and they need only cross the river to be received with distinction. This low standard of political and social morality—so low that it is difficult to recognise it as morality at all—is the bane of the River Plate and the source of nearly all its troubles. How many more decades must elapse before the River Plate adapts a higher system of morality, and learns to recognise that falsehood, plunder, corruption and fraud are personally dishonorable in politics just as they are in every other department of life and should be punished as severely and in the same way? The management of a state requires honesty and morality just as much as the management of a house of business, even more so, and there can be no real prosperity or progress without them. The man who robs in a public office is just as much a thief and a criminal as the man who robs a bank or picks a pocket, and is just as little entitled to be called an honorable man or to admittance into self-respecting society. —Montevideo Times.



Travellers' Directory.

São Paulo: Through express trains leave the Central station daily at 6 a. m. and 8 p. m., returning leaves S. Paulo at 5 a. m. and 5 p. m. Numerous steamers weekly for Santos, connecting with the São Paulo Railway. Cachambú and Lambary: Central Railway (São Paulo) express to Cruzeiro, thence by Minas and Rio Railway to destination. Juiz de Fora, Barbacena, Ouro Preto, etc. Through express trains leave Central station daily at 6 a. m. and 8 p. m. Connects with all branches along the main line (Linha do Centro) of that railway. Intermediate trains leave at 7 a. m. and 4 p. m.—the first running through to Barbacena, and the second to Entre Rios.

Bello Horizonte: Trains leave station of General Carneiro, on main line of Central railway, at 7 a. m. and 11 a. m.—the latter a mixed train.

Petropolis: Trains leave the Paraíba at 4 p. m. daily, except Sundays and holidays, to connect with railway at Mauá. Passenger train leaves S. Francisco Xavier Station (Central Railway) at 4 a. m. and 11 a. m., on all days, and on Saturdays take the suburban train at the Central Railway Station at 6 a. m. and 4 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 "all lands" train leaves at 6 a. m. and 11 a. m. On Sundays and holidays the barca leaves the Paraíba at 7 a. m. and returning the train leaves Petropolis at 4 p. m., giving excursions about six hours in Petropolis.

Nova Friburgo: Trains leave the Praça das Manhãs at 6 a. m. daily and at 11 p. m. on Saturdays, to connect with the Leopoldina Railway at Sant'Anna de Itaboraí. Returning trains leave Nova Friburgo at 12:30 p. m. daily and at 6 a. m. on Mondays.

Corcovado: Regular trains, week days, leave 51 Rua Cosme Velho (Laranjeira) at 8 a. m. and 5 p. m., and 5 p. m., returning take the summit at 7:30 a. m. and 11 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. On Sundays and holidays, the hours are: ascending 6:30, 9:30 and 11 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 5:15 and 8 p. m.; descending, 8:15, 10:5, 12:15, 3:15, 5:55, 8:55, 9:30 and 4 p. m. Each train gives the excess half an hour on its return.

N. B. — Travellers will oblige by notifying Editor of any changes in the foregoing details that may be experienced and of which no public announcements have been made by the Railway authorities.

Official Directory

U.S. LEGATION — Petropolis. E. H. CONGER, Minister. BRITISH LEGATION — No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraí (opposite Casa M. House). Petropolis. EDMUND C. H. PHIPPS, Minister. AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL — No. 66, Rua Theophilo Ottoni. Wm. T. TOWNES, Consul General. BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL — No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraí (opposite Casa M. House). WILLIAM G. WAGSTAFF, 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 4 a. m. on and after 1st Sunday. Evening service during cool season according to notice. Baptisms after morning service or at other times by arrangement. IRVINE CRAWSHAW, M.A., British Chaplain. 181, Rua das Laranjeiras. IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE — Rua Larga de S. Joaquin, No. 179 — Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays: Prayer meeting at 10 a. m. Worship at 11 a. m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 2 p. m. afternoon class, preaching, at 7 p. m. JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor. METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH — Largo do meeting service, Tuesday, 7:30 p. m. Sunday services: at 10 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sundays, 7 p. m. Wednesdays — E. A. HILLY and M. A. HILLY, Pastors. DR. CAMARGO, Pastor, Sunday School at 10 a. m. and 4 p. m. Rev. FRANK WIEDEBECKER. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH — 11 Travessa da Barreira Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sundays and at 7 p. m. Thursdays. ALVARO E. DOS REIS, Pas. or. Residence: Rua Para. 102. W. B. BAGBY, Pastor. CAIXA 312. IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIO HUELO — 214 Rua D. Anna Nery, Escola do Rio Huele. Sunday services at 10 a. m. and 7 p. m. FRANKLIN B. NASIMENTO, Pastor. Primary School in the church building.

Professional Directory

Dr. William Frederick Eisenlohr, German Physician, Office 78, Rua General Camara. Consulting hours from 12 to 3 p. m. Englishmen and Americans wishing to learn Portuguese should apply to Prof. L. MACHART, Rua do Ouvidor, N. 95. Dr. Havelburg, Physician and accoucheur. Residence: 56, Rua 19 de Março. Consulting hours from 12 to 3 p. m.

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY — No. 20 Rua de Albuquerque. H. C. TUOHY, Agent. BRITISH and FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY — Rua de S. Antonio, No. 71 — In same, the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish, and other languages. AGENT M. T. DOS SANTOS, Agent. BRITISH BIBLE SOCIETY'S LIBRARY and READING ROOM — 11 Rua General Camara. Open from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m. Free loan of Bibles. RIO DE JANEIRO'S MISSION — Rua de S. Antonio, No. 100. Rio de Janeiro. Mission. Office of books, magazines, papers, etc. All left-off copies will be graciously received at the Mission for at No. 27, Camandé. YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION — No. 66 Rua de Assumpção, No. 66. Office open from 6:30 to 10 p. m. Sec. rec. office hours from 10 a. m. to 1 p. m. on Wednesdays. K. A. W. 3030A. Hon. Treas. da Assoc. Sec. Sec. 447.

Grande Hotel Metropole

181, RUA DAS LARANJEIRAS, 181

This popular Hotel has been completely and thoroughly refitted and has been provided with sanitary improvement, of every description, including a hydraulic system of sewerage flushing tanks and ventilating pipes. The apartments have been repainted and repaired throughout and are luxuriously furnished. The dining-room has also been refitted, and no expense has been spared to make this

The most comfortable Hotel in the city. The baths have likewise been improved. As before, particular pains will be taken to provide the guests of this Hotel, with a breakfast table, and with the best service and attention. The electric train passes the door every few minutes, making it the most convenient as well as the most pleasant Hotel in Rio de Janeiro.

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Possesses also a sumptuous salon and splendid table-service for banquets.

Its restaurant and service cannot be excelled.

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Telephone 8018

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Finest wines and liquors. Numerous shower and warm baths. Purest air, temperature bracing and invigorating. No health resort in the world is better.

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COFFEE GRADES REVISED.

The revision committee of the Coffee Exchange held its annual meeting yesterday, and, as was generally anticipated, reduced the differences between No. 7 (which is taken as the standard) and the other official grades. This was due to the fact that there has been a heavy supply of high grade coffees on the current crop. The coffee differences are the same as those which were in force for several years unchanged previous to the inauguration of monthly meetings of the committee. The new differences, as well as the old ones, are appended. Exchange contracts can be settled to-day on the old basis:

Table with 3 columns: Grade, New difference, Old difference. Rows include No. 1 primes, No. 2 good, No. 3 fair, No. 4 low fair, No. 5 good ord., No. 6 ordinary, No. 7 low ord., No. 8 strict, No. 9 good com.

From The Statist, November 20.

COFFEE.

THE PRICE of good average Santos coffee yesterday was 285.66, against 305 at the same date last year, an exceedingly heavy fall, which justifies the sensation it has created. It may be observed by the way, that the fall in Holland this week is not as heavy as it appears to be, for the comparison is with the sales that were made four of five weeks ago. Here in London the fall has been going on for several weeks day by day; on the Continent it has come suddenly, but it is a fall in a new series comprising with a series of sales so many weeks earlier. This very serious decline is due to the extraordinary growth of production in Brazil during the past couple of years. During the three years ended with June 1895 the average annual production of Brazil amounted in round figures to 5,498,000 bags of coffee; in the following year the production was as great as 8,689,000 bags, in the year which began, it will be recollected, on July 1 the sales up to date are in excess of 6 million bags. In other words, the crop of this year will prove to be, of course, a mere conjecture. The minimum estimate is as high as 9 million bags, while an exceedingly good authority puts the estimate at as much as 10 million bags. The material thing is that the extraordinary increase of last year and the current year is not due to merely favourable seasons, but to new coffee plantations coming on. For a long time the coffee industry in Brazil was so profitable that planters extended their plantations year after year. The new trees in very large numbers began to bear fruit last year. To some small extent, no doubt, they began to bear earlier, but the real effect of the expansion of cultivation was not felt until last year. This year it is showing itself in a still more marked form, and apparently the increase will go on for some time yet. It may be said that the fall in prices will make it unprofitable to cultivate, and that very much of the coffee will be wasted. Possibly, though not very probably, that may prove true. Or the great fall in prices may stimulate consumption. Up to now the middlemen have not reduced their prices as they ought to have done, and consequently as consumption all over Europe is not growing as fast as would have expected. But if growing as fast as put down their prices, and give up some of their extravagant profits consumption may increase. Furthermore, it is to be borne in mind that owing to the low exchange the price of coffee is not quite so unprofitable to Brazilian planters as it looks. When the exchange varies from seven pence per milreis, the price in Brazilian ninpence per milreis, the price in Brazilian currency is three times as great, obviously, as when the exchange varied from 20 to 23 pence per milreis, and it is practically four times as much as when exchange was at or about par. The worst fall hitherto has been in the average kinds of coffee. The very best kinds, whose prices ranged from 80r. to 100r., have only just begun to fall, and probably the decline in them will go on for some time longer.

THE FALL IN BRAZILIANS.

The slow but steady and continuous decline in Brazilian securities is having the effect of calling public attention to the increasing difficulties of the country's financial situation. It appears at length to have awakened some of our contemporaries to the accuracy of the forecasts which The Financial News has from time to time given with regard to the financial future of the unfortunate republic. The following table—which has not been constructed for effect, but simply consists of the quotations on three successive dates and last night—may serve to show how steadily the value of Brazilian stocks is being sapped away:—

Table with 4 columns: Date (Dec 31, April 15, Aug 14, Last night), 1889 bonds, 1883 bonds, 1888 bonds, W. of Minas bonds.

It was announced yesterday that in consequence of rioting at Rio de Janeiro, attacks on newspaper offices, and all the other phenomena which have become familiar in Brazil under republican rule, the President would ask congress to declare martial law for thirty days. That means, of course, another dictatorship, and what another dictatorship means for Brazil no regular reader of The Financial News wants to be reminded.

BRAZILIAN STOCKS.

I am sorry that it is necessary to put Brazilian government bonds in the first place this week, not because of their inherent strength, or of their captivating attractions for the speculative investor, but because of their inherent weakness, and a feeling of apprehension as to the future of the country. The question of the ways and means of settling the financial difficulty is still the one topic, though it seems to exercise the minds of investors and well-wishers of Brazil in this country far more than it does the financial advisers of the government in Rio. If the government were desirous of playing off one set of financiers against the other, and refusing the offer of the English syndicate on the idea that they might do better with the French and German, they are playing a dangerous game. The position of the German bourses is hardly such as to warrant the big financiers there taking heavy financial responsibilities on their own shoulders. They are rather inclined to participate with an English group, and one reason for this desire to cooperate is probably to be found in the inability of German bankers to undertake any fresh financial obligations of magnitude until some of their old commitments have been liquidated. Further, while Brazilian ministers are allowing things to drift, the French financiers are not likely to be encouraged by the strong tenor of advices to rush in and prop up Brazilian credit on their own account. As regards the railway question, I understand that negotiations are still proceeding, not only for the lease of the Central railway system, but also for an acquisition or lease of some of the other properties belonging to the state, but while these negotiations are dragging along, affairs in the country are going from bad to worse. As I write the news comes to hand that even the convicts in prison have broken out in revolt, and that troops have been summoned to suppress the mutiny. We are told that the recent attempt to murder the President was the result of a vast conspiracy, and the question of a state of siege has been seriously considered. It is not surprising, therefore, to find a further fall in Brazilian stocks during the past week, which have brought quotations down to very nearly the lowest of the year. The 1895 loan, which early in the year changed hands at 81, is now quoted 66 1/2, only 1 above the worst point touched. The Western of Minas bonds from 78 have fallen to 62, which is about 15 points above the worst, while the 1889 loan, after being 71 1/2, is now 60 3/4 only, a price which compares with the lowest record of 59 3/4. There is one more interesting point in connection with Brazilian affairs, namely, the exchange, which has this week been down to 7 1/8d. This, if not the lowest, is not far removed from the lowest price on record. Soon after Dom Pedro was deposed and the republic established, the value of the milreis stood in the neighborhood of 27d. It follows, therefore, that the financial advisers of the republic have so managed matters as to depreciate the currency of the country by nearly 75 per cent. —South American Journal, Nov. 13.

OPTIMISM GALORE.

The Statist of November 20th has the following comments on Brazilian affairs: A correspondent for whose opinion we do not, of course, vouch, but who knows Brazil well, and is well informed as to the position there, inclines to a more sanguine view as to the commercial prospects than is generally current. He even views the possible non-payment of interest on the foreign loans as by no means an unmixed evil from a commercial point of view. "Though bondholders, banks, and many rich people might suffer loss, the shopkeeper and general trader would find some relief. The case of Portugal in 1891, when a similar default occurred, is in point. In that country the community suffered little; there were few failures, and hardly any houses of repute took advantage of the Moratorium. Any losses that occurred were incidental to the falling exchange. Should default happen in Brazil, it would probably not weaken the exchange, but strengthen it, as the principal reason of the drop is the perpetual demand on the part of the government for money to remit to Europe." Further, our correspondent detects hopeful signs with regard to the future. He says orders are being placed, which indicates faith on the part of traders; and he regards it as very likely that the commercial prospect will brighten when the new year begins. From personal knowledge he describes the Rio shopkeepers as a prudent and prosperous class, and states that production generally throughout Brazil is flourishing, except as regards coffee. Even so far as the latter is concerned, however, he is hopeful. "The planters are extremely rich, and in spite of all their present troubles they are ordering machinery and implements with no lack of enterprise." We give these views for what they are worth, and as regards coffee, the most important of Brazil's crops, we refer the reader to an article on another page.

KLONDIKE'S first newspaper is a weekly and is called the Morning Times. The editor explains his choice of title as follows: "You wonder why a weekly paper is called the Morning Times. We've been in the town for three weeks, fiddling around getting our type into shape, and have never seen the sun two hours high yet. Many a day we have missed our dinner waiting for the sun to get overhead. We get the impression somehow that Dawson is the town of perpetual day-break, and we can't resist the temptation to call this a morning paper."



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A large assortment of Christmas goods received by last Royal Mail steamer.

37, Rua do Ouvidor, 37.

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PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

POSTOFFICE ADDRESS:— Caixa 360.

RIO DE JANEIRO, DECEMBER 14th, 1897.

## NOTICE.

We have to advise the public that Mr. J. D. Needham has not been in our employment since the 13th Nov. and that he is not authorized to receive payments on our account, or for that of the "Typographia Aldina." Notice to this effect was published in the "Journal do Commercio" of the 26th Nov., since when no payments made to him will be recognized. Those who have paid accounts to the said Needham since the 13th Nov. will confer a favor by reporting the same at this office.

THE prolongation of martial law to January 31st is a matter of which we are hardly competent to speak, for the government has not yet seen fit to take the public into its confidence. It appears certain that the conspiracy against the President's life has signally failed, and that the conspirators are either under arrest or have taken to flight. If this is true, then we see little use in continuing martial law, for the simple reason that the authority of the executive is supreme and respected. It may be, however, that the conspiracy had ramifications which are not publicly known and appreciated, and which would prove a source of danger were it possible to secure the release of some of the imprisoned conspirators through writs of *habeas corpus*. We can hardly believe that the President would continue such an abnormal state of things were there no necessity for it. He is above all things a civilian president, warmly attached to orderly and legal procedure. He was mistakenly led, some time ago, to place men in the judiciary who would not hesitate now to release the most dangerous of these conspirators by the issue of writs of *habeas corpus*, and it may be that the President is compelled to continue martial law in order to avoid this. It must be said, however, that the general public feels no inconvenience whatever under martial law; on the contrary, it has been a long time since the streets were as orderly as they are now. There are even some pacific citizens who express the wish that martial law might be continued indefinitely.

THE situation in Uruguay ought to be a valuable object lesson to Brazilian republicans, for it illustrates practically the baneful effects of militarism and "ring" politics. It will be said that the country is not afflicted with militarism, because its president is a civilian, but this is only a partial judgment of the case. Civilians are frequently elevated to the presidency, it is true, but as a

rule they have pandered to the military clique, and have held their positions by promoting its interests. There are few countries in the world where so many generals, colonels, majors and other commissioned officers are to be found in proportion to the number of men in the ranks. And these useless officials are all supported in idleness by taxation, and are, like all parasites, sources of constant disorder and unrest. Unhappily the civilian presidents of Uruguay have lately been perhaps even worse than the military dictators, for they have been unscrupulous and corrupt to an extreme. Partizan strife is of course greatly to blame, but behind this is the "ring," composed of civilians and military men, which runs the country for what it will produce. Under these vampires unhappy Uruguay has been reduced to a state of bankruptcy, misery and shame. Small as the country is, compared with Brazil and Argentina, it has all the elements of a rich and powerful state—a good climate, fertile soil, favorable commercial situation, mineral wealth, and all that. But all these elements of prosperity have been crushed under the terrors and exactions of unscrupulous politicians, ambitious revolutionists and military parasites. They have had to pay so much for what is worse than useless to them, that they have had nothing left to develop the country. At present the people are asking for a dictatorship to free themselves from their oppressors, and the strange part of it is that this seems the only way out of a very serious crisis.

WE are far from advocating or excusing arbitrary measures, and we believe that full liberty of action is often a far better guarantee of order than repressive measures. A government should avoid, so far as it may be possible, the mistake of compelling discontented people to resort to secret plotting and conspiracy. To this end, it is good policy to permit free speech and the fullest liberty of the press, always providing that such liberty is not used to promote disorder and revolt. But, at the same time, there are exceptions to the rule which can not safely be disregarded, and the recent action of the government in temporarily suppressing the military club of this city is a case in point. This club is notoriously hostile to the present administration. Its members are known as florianistas and jacobins, and some of them are known to favor the deposition of the President and the creation of another dictatorship. As its meetings are essentially private and its deliberations are inimical to the government, it must be treated as a focus of secret conspiracy. Then, too, the army is not a political organization, nor a deliberative body; it is simply a standing and disciplined force designed to maintain the authority of the executive. Its duty is that of maintaining order and of repelling aggressions from outside enemies. As an effective force, it can not stop to discuss measures or means; were it to do so, it would be fatal to discipline and efficiency. It is therefore dangerous to the state, as well as derogatory to the dignity and authority of the executive, to permit a military association to discuss executive acts, which are practically the same as superior orders, or to deliberate on executive policy. If an officer wishes to oppose certain laws and measures, let him first retire from the army, and then prosecute his intention in a legitimate way. But, while he holds a military commission he should consider himself wholly at the orders of the executive. The members of the military club were not following this principle, and their assemblages are therefore forbidden—and rightly so.

THE remarks of a correspondent of *The Financial News* (which we publish elsewhere) on the implied breach of faith on the part of the Brazilian government in the lease of the Central railway, deserve a word of reply. We do not know what indirect means have been used to secure subscriptions for

## Xmas 1897

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## The Rio Cricket and Athletic Association.

All interested in cricket and athletics are requested to attend a meeting at the City Club on Friday next the 17th inst., at 3.30 p.m., to elect the first Committee of the above Association. The proposed rules will be put before the meeting for approval.

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## Missing Friends.

Information wanted at the British Consulate General, No. 2, Rua General Camara, as to the following: DOUGLAS, John—of Dunkeld, Perthshire, Scotland, who left for Rio about 1860 or 1865. Appears to have been employed on one of the railway lines. Rio de Janeiro, December 2nd.



Brazilian loans in London, but we very much doubt whether the Central railway has ever figured very prominently as an asset available as collateral security. It may be that some of the London financial journals have been over zealous in advocating the security of these loans, but the chief factors in securing popular confidence, in our opinion, were that Brazil has always met the interest and redemption charges on these loans, and that they were placed upon the market by the Rothschilds. To the great majority of investors, these two factors would be amply sufficient, and they would never think of asking what collateral security the government had to offer. And as for the security afforded by the Central railway, what is it worth? To seize and liquidate such a property for the satisfaction of a loan, would be disastrous, unless there was an express stipulation in the contract authorizing the financial agents of the loan to take over the property, without legal process, and work it for account of the bondholders. At present the line is yielding a deficit, and it is in an indescribable state of disorganization. It could not, therefore, afford any material guarantee for a loan. It would be a much better guarantee, in our opinion, were it leased to a private company paying the state a definite percentage of net receipts, or a definite annual rental. There would then be a fixed annual income from the property, with which the state could meet its engagements. It appears certain that the Central railway will never again yield a satisfactory income to the state under official management, and the only sensible recourse therefore is for the government to transfer the management to private and experienced hands. This done, the state can count upon a certain revenue from the property, while the country can count with equal certainty upon the realization of many and valuable benefits.

COFFEE NOTES

—Coffee was sold on the New York Coffee Exchange on November 9th, for November delivery, at 4.60 cents, the lowest price on record.

—A São Paulo telegram of the 10th inst. says:—The organization of a foreign syndicate is on foot for the purchase of important agricultural properties in the west of the state. The total of the transactions reaches eighteen thousand contos (\$18,000,000).

—A S. Paulo telegram of the 9th inst. says that it is expected that on the 31st an English syndicate will sign a contract for purchasing for the sum of 18,000,000 several plantations between Sarandy and Bataias and that another syndicate is reported to be organizing in London with Dutch and American capital to twice that amount for buying plantations in the west or north of S. Paulo.

—In the interesting letter which Mr. Israel, the responsible manager of a large group of coffee estates in British Central Africa, sends us he speaks of the transport of coffee to the coast costing £3 per ton. We can recall Uva coffee costing £6 per ton to bring it 170 miles to Colombo, or more than it cost for freight over 15,000 miles via the Cape to London; while the labor difficulties of the Uva pioneers and planters for many years were infinitely greater than any so far realized, judging by the experience of Mr. Israel and Mr. Henry Brown, in British Central Africa. Under these circumstances, we hail with pleasure the cheery optimistic utterances of our correspondent.—*Ceylon Observer*, Oct. 22.

THE NEXT CROP.

The Reporter of Ribeirão Preto, São Paulo, which is one of the new and richest coffee districts of that state, has the following to say in regard to the next crop:

“The beautiful blossoming of the middle of September, having appeared after a severe drought, did not adhere well, as everybody expected. Some say that the flowers opened badly because many buds had been slightly burned by the sun.

There followed, however, abundant rains which efficaciously assisted germination, so that these flowers developed much fruit, which is at present developing regularly, when in November appeared a new flowering, very beautiful, the flowers being generally large, which is always an indication of a most luxuriant growth of the trees.

There happened, however, to wither the flowers, a great fall of temperature, which lasted three consecutive days, which phenomenon was experienced not only in this municipality, but also in the neighboring ones. To this fact, perhaps, many practical agriculturists attribute the circumstance that this blossoming is not followed by a great production of fruit.

Even so, however, much fruit is appearing, promising a crop larger than that of the current year, which has been small compared to the number of coffee trees.

The falling of the fruit is beginning, it being noted in greater quantity in the coffee orchards most stripped of leaves, or in those which were in that state when the blossoming appeared. This fall has been abundant, so that nearly all the planters, both in this municipality and in the neighboring ones, are estimating their crop at less than that of the current year.

From these data it is also ascertained that the planters will either have to subject themselves to two pickings, as is the custom in the state of Rio and in southern Minas, or see their product greatly depreciated by the inequality of the grains, which have been produced with a difference of about 60 days.

COFFEE IN NYASSALAND.

The following information on coffee-planting in British Central Africa is extracted from a letter to the *Ceylon Observer* of Oct. 22 from the manager of several large estates at Blantyre:

Coffee has not been a failure and although in the beginning it did not always prove successful, for want of capital and knowledge, it has now established itself as a well-paying industry.

Transport, considering that we live in the interior of B. C. A. is cheap, costing only £3 per ton for coffee from Katungus to the sea coast. The average cost of land carriage to this part (according to distances) from 100 to 600 per ton. The average rate of wages is only 3s a month, which includes food pay. Labor is inexhaustible, and a number at certain times of the year must return home for want of finding work. If some planters cannot get sufficient labor in the wet season, they are themselves to blame, as they do not provide sufficient food supplies and the men want to live. My labor, and the same of the majority of planters, costs no commission for obtaining, and only in some instances are agents employed.

The soil is not inferior to that of any other country, where coffee is grown. It varies in quality, and large blocks of good uncultivated land can be bought at low prices. Like in any other tropical country a man must live a moderate life, and by observing this condition, he need not fear to live here.

The Tanjanyiki plateau is a beautiful part of Central Africa and will soon be developed, and settle a large white population. The heat is not great, we are about 3,000 feet above the sea level, and if heat should inconvenience me I would sooner live here, than in Colombo. We have plenty of water in this country, but no large river exists in Blantyre.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The richness of the new Lages gold mine near Ouro Preto, Minas Geraes, is still attracting attention.

—The service of patrolling the streets of Livramento, Rio Grande do Sul, is performed by regular troops.

—The sanitary state of Porto Alegre is said to be very bad. As many as 25 deaths in one day have been reported.

—The administrator of the S. João market, São Paulo, has prohibited the sale of fresh meat in that market after midday.

—The *Estrella Polar*, of Pedreira, São Paulo, says that ten assaults were made by thieves on churches in the interior during the past month.

—Col. José de Sá Peixoto, brother-in-law of the late Marshal Floriano Peixoto, has been dismissed from the office of inspector of customs at Mació.

—The first news received at Manóas, Amazonas, of the tragedy of the 5th ult., was to the effect that Marshal Bittencourt had been assassinated in the Rua do Ovidor by Senator João Cordeiro.

—It is stated that a band of counterfeiters has been discovered at Villa Mariana, one of the suburbs of S. Paulo. When São Paulo juries begin to condemn these criminals, perhaps their number will diminish.

—The *Canabarro* publishes a long list of the crimes that have been committed by João Francisco and his men since the treaty for the pacification of Rio Grande do Sul was signed by Gens. Tavares and Galvão on Aug. 23, 1895.

—At Mació on the 11th inst. 38 soldiers mutinied on board the steamer *Maranhão* because they were not permitted to take their families, whose fare had not been paid. The mutiny was suppressed and five of the ringleaders were put in irons.

—In the vicinity of Salgueiro, Pernambuco, there is reported to be a body of fanatics under the lead of a priest named Cícero. It is said that the governor of the state and the bishop of Olinda intend taking steps for causing the priest to be removed.

—Julio de Castilhos' organ, the *Federação*, denies that he promised his support to President Prudente de Moraes if the latter would refrain from awarding the lease of the Porto Alegre and Uruguaiana railway to the Belgian syndicate and from appointing Gen. Carlos Telles to the command of the 6th military district.

—In Bahia a council of justice is examining witnesses in regard to facts connected with the murder of the minister of war. On the 29th ult. Dr. José Ignacio, an opposition leader, who had been brought to the capital from Joazeiro, was questioned by the council.

—A religious newspaper called the *Estrella Polar* and published at Pedreira, São Paulo, is accustomed to call Protestant clergymen *“sarcunúas”* a species of poisonous snake. It is a pleasing illustration of the refining influence of religion, and wit of course exert a civilizing influence on the heathen who do not as yet belong to the church.

—The new capital of Minas Geraes, Bello Horizonte, was formally inaugurated on the 12th. The date first announced in the press was the 17th. The electric light was inaugurated on the 11th and is reported a great success. The governor formally signed the decree for removing the capital of the state from Ouro Preto during the ceremonies of the 12th.

—The *Município*, of S. Simão, São Paulo, has the following:—“The state of things through which the republic is passing is disheartening... Where is Brazilian civism? Where the dignity of the citizen! Where his liberty? Fiction, gentlemen, all is fictitious, all is false. Ambition for power, the blindness of spoliation (*amer*)—and nothing more.”

—At Livramento, Rio Grande do Sul, there has been arrested an ex-policeman named Francisco Trindade who confesses having cut the throat of João Roldano by order of his commander. Ensign Carlos Trindade, accused of being accessory to the crime, has also been arrested. It is said that the same officer has pointed out the burial place of a large number of persons similarly assassinated.

—A new daily newspaper made its appearance in Pará on the 12th under the title of *O Pará*. As soon as the first number was issued from the press, the editorial staff sent off the following telegram:—“The *Pará*, whose first number has just been published, deliciously welcomed by thousands of citizens, salutes the glorious Brazilian press, at whose side it takes its place as a humble soldier... Editorial staff of the *Pará* will most generously accept our illustrious compliments for its brilliant *debüt* and innumerable good wishes for its imperishable promise of a glorious future.”

S. PAULO FACTS AND FANCIES.

Last night I was surprised by a visit from Creepcrawl.

“You're a nice ‘un!” he remarked, with an exaggeration of his usual stolid manner intended to be humorous.

I looked at him curiously. “I can't help it,” I said.

Creepcrawl lit his meerschaum, and smoked for some minutes without speaking. Then—

“What did you call me a ‘pig’ for?” he asked, at last.

“I? I have never called you a ‘pig’?”

“Yes, you have; and you've published it, too.”

I reflected a while, but could make nothing of the allegation.

“Creepcrawl,” I said, “if I called you a ‘pig,’ you may depend upon it you deserved the epithet. But I don't remember having done so.”

“Look here.” He put his hand into his breast pocket, and brought out a copy of the *News*.

I glanced at a paragraph he indicated.

“My dear Creepcrawl,” I cried; “is it really necessary for me to say that I did not mean these words to apply to you? Is your mind so utterly jejune and commonplace? Will it be any satisfaction to you if I tell you that, in my opinion you are not a ‘pig’? Do you, in short, wish me to make you an apology like the one Mr. Milshippman Easy made to the master's mate?”

“What was that?”

“Why, Jack Easy said the master's mate was ‘not fit to carry guts to a bear.’ The captain ordered Jack to apologise, which he did by withdrawing what he had said, and substituting, in his opinion, the master's mate was ‘fit to carry guts to a bear.’ It is nearly the same thing. What I said applied to some people who no behaved in a piggyish manner. Let the galled jade wince! If the cap fits you, wear it by all means; but don't be such a fool as to put it on if it does n't; unless, indeed, your mind be commonplace enough to glory in the possession of a grievance.”

“There's another thing,” said Creepcrawl, after a pause, “you are too fond of suggestion, and innuendo, in your writing. Some old ladies are saying that that sort thing does harm.”

“To whom?” I asked. “To your old ladies?”

“Oh, no. They don't say that. They are fire proof, bomb proof, and burglar proof. They are coated with uninflamable paint. Nothing hurts them!” The ghost of a grin flickered an instant in the corners of Creepcrawl's mouth.

“Well, seriously—

“The juveniles, you know.”

“Oh, I see. *Pueris mazima*—”

“I was thinking *puellis*—”

“Naturally, at your time of life, you would be. I was thinking *puis*—not *pueris*—*ouma para*. But, anyhow, you seem to forget that that subject was thoroughly thrashed out in the London press some time back, when there was a discussion as to whether certain information should be imparted to young girls for their guidance and protection. ‘By all means tell the silly things,’ said Mr. J. Zangwill, ‘when they don't know already. But

my impression is that nine out of every ten schoolgirls know as much as their parents, and the tenth knows a good deal more!’

But here a sudden impulse of indignation overcame me. Starting to my feet, I placed my hand in the bosom of my waistcoat, threw my head back, looked down the bridge of my nose, and, assuming a distinction of attitude and sonorosity of tone I have seen resorted to by my young friend Dr. Demosthenes Virgilio Caio Tito Livio Hannibal de Silva e Souza, when reading aloud the leading article in the *Estado de S. Paulo*, declaimed as follows:—

“But why am I thus on my defence? Can it be possible that you, a sensible man, seek to discern in a careless scroller, or scrawl, like this, the materials either for a star to guide you to heaven, or for a torch to blaze your sulphurous path to hell? Be thankful if you find in it rather the curving flight of a *vagabunde* which from time to time illumines the darkness of your glum stolidity with a gleam of harmless fun; neither too curiously enquire whether the gleam be Darwinian, or other, in its origin.

Do you never observe, Creepcrawl, how, on many a starry night, when you, and I, and a group of our *senelantes*, sit out on the veranda of the chácara, under the flowery *cipocira*—the fire of my cigar, as I take an extra pull at it, lightens up your stupid commercial features with a transient glow of unaccustomed brightness? Take it that that is all I pretend to, beyond the pleasure of smoking for its own sake. And, if I have at all times, and altogether, failed to wake you from your dullness by double entry—your stock-swapping stupefaction—to an instant's merriment, surely the fault must be yours, not mine?”

I paused for a reply. None came.

“And now, Creepcrawl,” I said in conclusion, “you may tell your old lady friends, both male and female, that if they make sour faces at me I shall only laugh at them for their pains; and that, considering the number of camels they swallow every day, they need scarcely strain so hard at my poor little guts! ‘Because you are virtuous shall there be no more cakes and ale?’ Aye, and ginger shall be hot 't the mouth, too!”

When I had concluded this oratorical outburst, I looked round for Creepcrawl, but he was nowhere to be seen. Evidently he had fled, carried away like a dead leaf before the howling north wind of my invective!

I have been informed, in the strictest confidence, that the following will be among the characters assumed at the forthcoming calico ball:—

D. S. will appear in a wreath of roses, and a new wing, as a Guardian Angel, weeping over the wickedness of the times, and singing—

“O you girls, you naughty young girls, Why don't you try to be good!”

D. L. will come on as Old Mortality, with the physically motto, “memento mori.”

Mr. C. S., having got tired of chalking his head and going as a cue, will appear in a suit of water-res, as Tennyson's “Brook.”

Mr. P. will go as D. S.

The Rev. Hopley Porter will appear as the mild curate, from the parish of Assis milk-cum-Water.

The B. C. having already appeared with great success as “Champagne Charley,” and “Japhet in search of the Best People,” has decided to come out as Aunt Jane, and will favor the company with “Our Aunt Jane's gone mad about the Jubilee,” in character.

Kt. and K. will be in check.

Mr. B. from R. P. will appear as “Brought up on Mellin's food.”

Mr. P. H. from ditto, will come on as the Little Tin Soldier.

Mr. C. will go as the “Man of no Shadow.”

*Entre nous*, I am informed that quite a number of ladies have declared they have nothing whatever to go in. Thus the success of the ball is a moral certainty. “La cigale,” “L'ingénu” (mind you give the correct nasal accent) “Venus rising from the Rôtisserie Sportsman”—but “that way madness lies!”

Oh, well, before you go, what character will Nicodemus Dewdrop assume, is the next question I suppose. Well, he will “chevy the cud of sweet and bitter fancy” as the Arab steed from the bond station. You know, “My beautiful, my beautiful, that standeth meekly by!” He will sing as sweetly as the real steed “when he goes to grass,” the following:—

The Calico ball, the Calico ball, What fun there will be at the Calico ball! I'll wait till it's over and then, if I'm strong, I'll knock you together a topical song.

A toast, ho! gentlemen all— Here's good luck to the Calico ball!

NICODEMUS DEWDROP.  
S. Paulo, 9th Dec. 97.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The Viação Paulista company of São Paulo has formally protested against the grant of a concession for electric trams to Srs. Gualco and Souza.

—The Baldwin Locomotive Works booked orders for 58 locomotives early in November, of which 16 freight and 8 passenger locomotives were for the Central railway of Brazil.

—The approval of the government has been given to the account of operating expenses of the S. Paulo Railway Co. for the first half of the present year. These expenses amount to £240,763 8s. 1d.



—The first locomotive on the Itararé railway was inaugurated at Passo Fundo, Rio Grande do Sul, on the 9th inst. It is intended to open that section of the line to traffic about the end of the month.

—It is said that the suburban traffic receipts fell off 2,000\$ on the first day of the new tariff. There was no trouble, but a great decrease in the number of passengers was noted. In all probability the tramway receipts were correspondingly increased. We are advised, also, that many passengers are buying 2nd-class tickets, instead of travelling 1st-class as before. It is a good object lesson as to the folly of increasing taxes in order to augment the revenue.

—In response to many complaints the director of the Central has resolved that in the coupons of 30 fares, sold at 25 per cent. abatement, the numbers refer only to consecutive fares, and may be used as often each day as the bearer chooses, a number being punched each journey. The coupons can not be used for anybody but the bearer, and are good only for the month when issued. This concession does not meet the injustice of repudiating tickets for which money has been received.

—It is certainly time for the Central railway to be handed over to practical men. No one will dispute the energy and capacity of the present director, but like all other government officials he is inclined to employ arbitrary measures, and to consult official necessities rather than popular needs. One of his latest orders is to close the period for receiving merchandise at midday. No well managed road would treat its patrons in such a manner, but would use every effort to facilitate their business. The receipt and delivery of merchandise should be effected at all hours of the day.

## LOCAL NOTES

—There are many complaints against the gas-bills recently presented by the company.

—Orders have been given to submit the assassin Marcellino Bispo de Mello to a military court.

—After a seven months' session which was worse than barren, congress adjourned on the 10th inst.

—The increase in the number of suicides is becoming very noticeable. Is it due to climatic conditions?

—On Saturday President Prudente de Moraes issued a decree prolonging martial law to the 31st prox.

—On Rua Larga de S. Joaquim there was a fight last Thursday among soldiers, two of whom were wounded.

—The Italian government has issued a circular advising the people that this is not a favorable time of year to emigrate to Brazil.

—Some days ago ex-inspector of customs Hasselman was robbed by one of his servants of a pair of diamond ear-rings valued at 6,000\$.

—The navy department has ordered 400 Mauser rifles with sword bayonets. They will be furnished by Messrs. Haupt, Biehn & Co. at 79 francs each.

—There were only 32 senators and 24 deputies at the closing session of congress on the 10th inst. It does not speak well for their fleety and good faith.

—On Saturday, at 9.30 p.m., at the Recreio theatre, Aisse Sader, an Arab, was arrested on the charge of having robbed the collector's office at Juiz de Fora of 14,000\$ in stamps.

—On Thursday, in the chamber of deputies, Deputy Serzedello protested against the closing of the military club. Deputy Belisario replied defending the action of the government.

—The chief of police has instructed the administrator of the casa de detença not to permit lawyers to speak with prisoners arrested by his order, or by that of his delegates.

—On Rua Visconde de Itafina there was a quarrel on Friday between two mounted policemen on duty. One of them was shot with a revolver by the other and mortally wounded.

—The old adage "Time is money," has evidently no currency in Rio de Janeiro, else the wretched state of things in our tramway system would not be allowed to continue one moment longer.

—On Sunday at the station of Bangú, after the festival at Realengo, there was a free fight in which operatives of the cotton factory and other persons took part. Two persons were severely wounded.

—The defalcations, robberies, frauds and forgeries now going on in this city are enough to make one lose all hope for the future. And the worst of it is that there is no remedy at law for these crimes.

—Two known pickpockets were caught by the passengers of a Botanical Garden tram on the 9th inst., while picking the pocket of a lady passenger. They were turned over to the police, and we trust they will be punished as they deserve.

—It is stated that the municipal government is going to order the demolition of the exhibition building on Largo da Lapa. That building belongs to the general government, which paid 50,000\$ for it to the Banco da Republica and has never used it.

—On the 7th the minister of war issued an order closing the military club of this city, as a measure of discipline. This club has been a source of much trouble and is notoriously Jacobin in character. The order for closing it until further orders is certainly not without reason.

—On Sunday there were several fires in this city. Buildings No. 165, Rua Sete de Setembro and No. 1A, Rua Dias da Cruz were completely destroyed and several other buildings with their contents more or less damaged. There was also a fire in the woods on Morro do Corcovado.

—The *Debate* says that police-delegate Monteiro de Barros Lima has completed his investigation of the facts relating to the murder of Col. Gentil de Castro on March 8th last. His report, which was to be sent yesterday to the judge of the 12th district court, is said to contain the names of 10 of the murderers.

—At 2 o'clock a.m. on Friday four burglars entered the house of Mme. Wushurger at No. 19, Rua Barão de Guaratiba and, after intimidating her with threats and gagging her, robbed her of 2,000\$ in currency, 5,000\$ in French coin, 50 sovereigns, 50\$ in silver, 13,700\$ in documents, 30,000\$ in jewelry and a pearl handle revolver.

—The arbitration treaty between Brazil and France over the Guiana boundary, which was passed by the senate on the 6th, received the President's approval on the 8th inst. It is stated that the President will appoint the Visconde do Rio Branco as chief of the Brazilian commission—an appointment which will be universally approved.

—"Blood and iron," says the *Debate* in its issue of last Thursday, "continue to characterize our political struggles. First, the crime of the 5th of November, then that of Catalão, and now that of Uruguanana, in which Dr. Antonio Augusto de Carvalho, a lawyer and influential politician of that city in Rio Grande, has just been murdered, or at least dangerously wounded. We count on the action of the government."

—The prefect has approved a by-law adopted by the municipal council providing for an annual examination of all cows in the municipality and their inoculation with tuberculin. The examinations will take place between January and July, during which time the removal of cows from one part of the city to another is prohibited. Should an animal be found suffering from tuberculosis, it must be killed and destroyed (buried or burned) at once, at the cost of the department of health.

—Before the recent congressional session closed it became extremely difficult to keep a sufficient number of congressmen in this city to form a quorum. In order that the Senate's amendments to the bill for pensioning the family of the late minister of war might be voted by the chamber of deputies, it was necessary for Deputy Belisario to go to the Central railway station and on board departing steamers and beg retiring deputies to return and assist in making a quorum.

—The ex-commandant of the Bahia squadron, Admiral Carlos Frederico de Noronha, has reported on the charges published in the *Gazeta de Notícias* in regard to beri-beri on his ships, and says the said charges are unfounded. He gives the reports of the commanding officers of the three vessels, who report bringing down from Bahia the following number of beri-beri patients: *Benjamin Constant*, 27 patients; *Tonelero*, 7; *Quilvo de Novembro*, 21; total 55 patients. This would seem to support the assertions of the *Gazeta* in regard to the number of beri-beri patients.

—According to the report of the 2nd assistant police delegate, Dr. Monteiro de Barros Lima, the following persons formed the group which assaulted and killed Col. Gentil de Castro at the station of S. Francisco de Xavier on March 8th last: Major Gustavo Norberto Pereira de Campos, Major Manoel Francisco Moreira, Lieut. Florencio Rillo, Ferreira, Manoel Pinto Meines, Eusebio Martins da Rocha, Antonio Cordovil de Siqueira e Mello, Manoel Tavares da Costa Miranda, Benjamin Constant Filho, Nestor Ascoly and Francisco Bueno Paes Leme. The last two are still at large. The evidence shows that the first two were the leaders, and that Rillo fired the shot that killed their victim.

—I like you, Mallet. In my opinion you are one of the most illustrious and influential generals in our army. I congratulate you on your promotion to the rank of general of division and, knowing you to be a good republican, I count on your services to the cause of the republic. This, or something to this effect, is what Gen. Quintino Bocayuva is reported by an evening journal of this city to have said to Gen. Mallet, adjutant-general of the army, when he called at the latter's headquarters on Saturday. It is, of course, add that we record it with extreme pleasure; but we trust we shall not be considered too inquisitive if we venture to ask what steps Gen. Quintino took to secure the release of the good republican and illustrious and influential officer Gen. Mallet, when the latter was incarcerated by order of Gen. Quintino's friend, Gen. Floriano.

## MARRIED.

SPRZZO—THOM.—On December 8th at the British Consular Chapel, Pernambuco, by the Rev. W. E. Macray, DEMETRIUS CONSTANTIN SPRZZO, of Rio de Janeiro, to FLORENCE FENTON, youngest daughter of the late J. A. Thom, Esq., of Pernambuco.

## BUSINESS NOTES

—The Paulista railway company will begin paying its 54th dividend (10 per cent.) early next month.

—A curious provision of the general revenue budget is that of art. 16, which offers federal funds one per cent. on the collection of debts due the state.

—The Centro Operario Internacional has asked the president of the Banco da Republica to reopen the S. Lazaro factory. It promises him a net income of 2,000\$ per diem.

—The Carris Urbanos company has contracted to pave the Rua Theophilo Ottoni, which is now practically closed between the Quitanda and Ourives by the broken asphalt pavement.

—A São Paulo telegram of the 8th inst. says that the Paulista railway company will shortly distribute a dividend of 20\$ per share, corresponding to 10 per cent. Mail advices have since confirmed the report.

—In consequence of the discharge of a foreman and his assistant there was an attempted strike some days ago at the workshops of the MacHardy Co. at Campinas. The police, however, interfered and the strikers resumed work.

—House-rent, from 3\$ to 20\$ a month; good pure rich milk at 20c reis per litre; eggs at 500 reis a dozen; large cabbages at 100 reis a bush; these, according to Dr. Monteiro da Silva, are the prices still prevailing at uncontaminated Tiradentes (S. José d'El-Rey).

—It is stated that the new hat factory on Rua de S. Christovão at present employs 120 operatives and makes 1,000 hats per diem. It has, however, a capacity for making 5,000 hats a day and, when worked to its full capacity, will require, it is said, 600 operatives.

—The factory on Rua de Santa Luzia is advertising ice at 60 reis per kilo. At the present rate of exchange that is less than half a cent a pound. If the factory will maintain that price and if some one will undertake to deliver the ice to consumers at a reasonable profit, there ought to be a large increase in consumption.

—The *Journal do Commercio* says that a contract has been celebrated at the Brazilian financial agency in London for the Central railway coal supply of next year. The price stipulated is 26 shillings a ton, delivered in the port of Rio de Janeiro, and one-fourth of the supply may be delivered at Santos at a cost of 3 shillings a ton extra.

—According to cable advices some days ago, which we overlooked at the time, the London and River Plate Bank is paying a dividend of 20 per cent. for the year besides carrying forward to new account the sum of £50,800. This is a very handsome return and the members of that bank will deserve all the congratulations they will certainly receive on such a result.

—The export of Manchester printed calicoes to South America aggregated 220,000,000 yards in 1886 and 145,000,000 yards in 1897—a decrease of 75,000,000 yards. It would be interesting to know what part of this loss is due to competition and what part to decreased consumption. Here in Brazil it is evident that hard times is a great factor in the diminished importation.

—Under the new revenue budget the following new and modified import duties will be levied: live cattle 15\$ each, jerked beef 100 reis a kilo; salted, pickled or smoked meats (except Appert's, which pays 1\$000) 300 reis; salted or pickled pork 200 reis; rice 40 reis, wheat flour 30 reis, common salt 35 reis a litre. Other changes are made, which can not be noted briefly, referring in many cases to changes in classification. A "statistical tax" (?) is levied of 10 reis on packages up to 100 kilos, and 5 reis on each additional 100 kilos, heavy machinery, etc., excepted. Internal letter postage is doubled, and other postal charges are increased. The telegraph rates are increased. Foreign insurance companies are taxed 5 per cent. of the premiums received, which they must report within eight days. The tax on passenger tickets (by rail or water) is doubled. A graded tax is imposed on military commissions. The water tax is increased.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

—At the Exchange on Thursday Senator Oiticica lectured on the financial situation.

—The immigration service of the state of Minas Geraes cost 1,189,555\$ in 1895 and 3,136,438\$00 in 1896.

—It is asserted that the Central has lost heavily thus far by its increase in suburban fares. The director should make a note of this.

—The minister of finance is said to have received a telegram from Messrs. Rothschild on the 1st inst. announcing the successful issue of the £2,000,000 in treasury bills placed on the London market by the Brazilian government.

—The state legislature of Rio de Janeiro has elevated the salary of the governor to 48,000\$ a year, of the secretaries of state to 21,000\$, and of the governor's *official de gabinete* to 7,400\$. It is evident that the politician does not propose to starve, no matter how difficult the times may be.

—Our S. Paulo exchanges say that Santos has succeeded in borrowing another 200,000\$. The cash is advanced by the Banco de Santos, the municipality giving two bills of equal amounts for the same, one due January 21 and the other February 28 next. The interest paid is 12 per cent.

—At the night's sitting of the municipal council of this city on Friday a resolution was offered for authorizing the prefect to reorganize the service and reduce expenditure. This is a proper beginning. Now let the prefect begin by discharging at least 25 per cent. of the municipal employés and officials.

—The news telegraphed to London that the budget shows a deficit of nearly thirty thousand contos, seems to have caused a decline in Brazilian stocks. Had Deputy Montenegro's assertion been telegraphed that the deficit, including various supplementary, extraordinary and special credits, would exceed a hundred thousand contos, there would probably have been a panic.

—The President has sanctioned the following extraordinary, special and supplementary credits which were passed during the last sessions of congress: department of industry 27,346,140\$845; justice 123,750\$ (to cover congressional salaries for last prorogation) 17,347,015\$168; industry 6,000\$; war 1,388,702\$498; justice 259,932\$530; police investigations 94,000\$; Estrella powder factory 255,757\$119; and finance 459,000\$ (restitutions) and 72,000\$.

—A correspondent writes:—With reference to the proposed lease of the Brazilian Central railway to a European syndicate or its sale outright to European capitalists, there is a point which so far appears to have been overlooked. Certainly, the prospects of the negotiations coming to a head are not at present very promising, but it is as well that people interested in Brazil should know all the facts. Whenever in the past any Brazilian loan has been on offer to European investors there has always been some attempt to press on their consideration the very large asset which Brazil possesses in the Central railway. I cannot go so far as to say that the Brazilian Central railway has ever been mentioned explicitly in the prospectus of any loan, although I believe that to be the case; but that it has been dangled before the eyes for the subscribers of Brazilian bonds as a very tangible asset held by the country is not open to dispute. If the Brazilian government by its present scheme succeeds in removing this asset from among the securities behind the loans, very considerable damage to Brazilian credit will result. The position will be very much the same as that of a man who borrows money, pointing out that he has a large box of first-class securities at his bankers', and offering them as a kind of moral collateral for the loan without any definite pledging of them. He might in selling these securities be doing nothing illegal; but there are people who would call such a transaction by a very ugly name.—*Financial News*, Nov. 18.

## BUDGET AGGREGATES.

The appropriation bills, which of course do not include many expenditures conveniently classed as special and extraordinary, as adopted by congress, are as follows:

Dept. of Finance	192,064,832\$964
War	46,329,295 795
Marine	24,578,290 209
Industry, Commerce and Public Works	92,177,024 729
Interior and Justice	15,929,915 349
Foreign Affairs	1,426,912 \$046
General Revenue estimates	372,506,277\$846
	342,653,000 000
Apparent deficit	29,853,277\$046

OWNS to the unexpected vigor and energy shown by the President of Brazil he seems to have very greatly strengthened his own position, and to have nipped in the bud a very formidable Jacobin conspiracy. He has been armed with powers to declare martial law; he has effected numerous arrests, and it is said, important arrests; and he is carrying a system of surveillance so far that it is said even the President is under observation. According to telegrams received in the City this week the vigor shown has very favorably impressed public opinion in Brazil, and there is a return of confidence. It is also believed probable that the new influence gained by the President will enable him to dispose of the Central railway, and so to provide himself with funds which will tide him over his most serious financial difficulties. It is to be hoped that this will turn out to be true, for the great fall in coffee must have a material effect upon the revenue.—*The Statist*, Nov. 20.







Marjory Glen	Bangkok	18 Sept.
Moravia	Pensacola	28 Oct.
Mivelle	Hamburg	20 Sept.
Mack 999	Brunswick	—
Mabel	Boston	3 Nov.
Mabel Jordan	Hamburg	1 Nov.
Nor. mandy	Portland	—
Prince Amado	Cardiff	9 Nov.
Prince Luiz	Leith	1 Oct.
Prince Victor	Leith	14 Oct.
Pioneer	Portland	—
Robert S. Resnais	Pensacola	—
R. F. Pettigrew	Portland	8 Nov.
Robertfors	Pensacola	—
Syria	Savannah	20 Sept.
Thomas Perry	at Grimsby	—
Tiara (str)	Rangoon	31 Oct.
Tellus (str)	Bangkok	31 Oct.
Vasco da Gama	at Vigo	—
Varcana	Hamburg	14 Aug.
Varcana	Stockholm	21 Aug.
Vizurgis	Liverpool	12 Nov.
Vega	Pensacola	—
Wilhelmine	Hamburg	29 Oct.
White Wings	Baltimore	13 Oct.
Zaima	Wisby	14 Oct.

Foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro,  
December 14th, 1897.

NAME	TONS	ARRIVED	FROM	CONSIGNEES
<b>American</b>				
Ing Eagle Wing	1076	Oct. 10	New York	Emprea Industrial
bk J. W. Ellwell	1083	Nov. 10	New York	Eddy, M. & Guerin
Ing Lucinda Sutton	1330	—	New York	F. L. Ferraz
Ing Nimbus	800	—	New York	Quayle, Davidson & Co.
Ing Doris	875	—	Baltimore	To order
<b>British</b>				
sp Bay of Bengal	1188	Oct. 16	Rangoon	Norton, Megaw & Co.
sp Coringa	1283	—	Pensacola	F. L. Ferraz
bk Kenyon	1176	Nov. 6	Antwerp	To order
Ing Antigona	1281	—	Pensacola	To order
sp Argonne	1579	—	Rangoon	To order
sp M. L. Burrill	1459	—	Chicotini	Emprea Industrial
sp Cressington	2057	—	San Francisco	Rio Flour Mills
bk Glen Grant	241	—	Rangoon	Wilson Sons & Co.
bk Birth of Lorn	805	—	Rangoon	H. Stoltz & Co.
bk Kirkdale	760	—	London	To order
sp Calder	1578	—	St. Etienne	Emprea Industrial
Ing Morning Star	1351	—	Paspebia	L. A. Magalhães & C.
bk Oshera	1113	—	Quebec	To order
bk Wildwood	1129	—	Rangoon	John Moore & Co.
bg C. R. C.	248	Dec. 14	Paspebia	Emprea Industrial
<b>Dutch</b>				
Ing Aeolide	390	Dec. 4	Hamburg	To order
<b>French</b>				
bk Pharo	615	Dec. 5	Marseilles	D. J. Siva & Co.
<b>German</b>				
bk J. W. Burmester	1227	Oct. 12	Hull	Gas Co.
sp Aleyra	2148	—	Antwerp	Laureys & Co.
bk Cidade do Porto	438	Nov. 24	Rosario	J. de Souza & Co.
bk Ruthin	1138	—	Antwerp	A. Avenier & Co.
<b>Italian</b>				
bk V. della Guardia	813	Oct. 1	Marseilles	A. Avenier & Co.
bk Loreto	640	Dec. 6	Marseilles	A. Avenier & Co.
<b>Norwegian</b>				
bk Stamboul	1167	Oct. 14	Pensacola	C. Hecksher Co.
bk Prince Regent	1394	Nov. 20	Newport	Laureys & Co.
bk Perla	597	—	Pensacola	F. P. Passos
sp Parthena	1350	Dec. 1	Pensacola	To order
bk Assiria	1047	—	Cardiff	Wilson Sons & Co.
Ing A. B. Bull	200	—	P. Elizabeth	W. R. McInen
bk Victoria	708	—	Newport	Brazilian Coal & Co.
<b>Portuguese</b>				
bk Tentadora	394	July 20	Cape de Verdes	J. A. G. Santos & Co.
sp Oceano	1123	Aug. 25	Ilha do Sal	Macedo Junior & Co.
bk Isabel	1183	Sept. 14	Oporto	Macedo Junior & Co.
bk Constanca	1054	Nov. 9	Hull	Macedo Junior & Co.
bk Maria Emilia	351	—	Oporto	J. A. G. Santos & Co.

Arrivals of foreign steamers.

DATE	NAME	FROM	CONSIGNEE TO
Dec. 6	Rosse Br.	London* 32 ds.	Norton, Megaw & Co.
6	Oravia Br.	Valparaiso* 12 ds.	Wilson Sons & Co.
6	Sirio Ital.	River Plate* 5 ds.	Fleita & De Vincenzi.
6	Rio de Janeiro Ital.	Santos 14 ds.	La Veloce.
6	Lucina Br.	Cardiff	Lage Irmãos.
7	Nord America Ital.	Genoa* 14 ds.	To order.
7	Chiversons Br.	Newport* 26 1/2 ds.	Karl Valais & Co.
7	Les Alpes Fr.	River Plate* 6 ds.	Messageries Maritimes.
8	Bresil Fr.	do* 3 1/2 ds.	Wilson Sons & Co.
8	Liguria Br.	Liverpool* 20 ds.	Wilson Sons & Co.
8	Coblentz Br.	Bremen* 27 ds.	Hermann Stoltz & Co.
9	South Africa Br.	New York* 22 ds.	Lage Irmãos.
9	Araucaria Br.	Cardiff* 25 ds.	Brazilian Coal Co.
10	Evelyn Amer.	do 26 ds.	do
10	Elbe Br.	Southampton* 19 ds.	Royal Mail
10	Amazonas Br.	Hamburg* 21 ds.	Ed. Johnston & Co.
10	Corrientes Fr.	Havre* 27 ds.	Chargeurs Réunis.
10	Highland Prince Br.	River Plate 5 1/2 ds.	Quayle, Davidson & Co.
10	Montevideo Ital.	do* 6 ds.	La Veloce.
10	Montevideo Ger.	Santos 11 1/2 ds.	Ed Johnston & Co.
11	Magellan Br.	Liverpool* 22 ds.	Wilson Sons & Co.
11	Hirschel Br.	New York* 21 ds.	Wilson Sons & Co.
12	Hogarth Br.	Liverpool* 25 ds.	do
12	Janara Br.	Cardiff* 25 ds.	Brazilian Coal Co.
12	La Plata Fr.	River Plate* 15 ds.	Royal Mail
12	Dalcarnia Ger.	Santos 23 ds.	Ed. Johnston & Co.

Departures of foreign steamers.

DATE	NAME	FOR	CARGO
Dec. 6	S. Gottardo Ital.	Genoa.*	Sundries.
6	Sirio Ital.	do	do
6	La Plata Fr.	River Plate.	do
7	Nord America Ital.	do	do
7	Oravia Br.	Liverpool*	do
7	Rio de Janeiro Ital.	Santa Lucia	Ballast.
7	Leny Br.	Genoa*	Sundries.
8	South Gwalla Br.	Valparaiso.*	do
8	Liguria Br.	Santos.	do
8	Chitra Gr.	Bordeaux*	do
9	Rosse Br.	Marseilles*	do
9	Bresil Fr.	Maccio	Ballast.
9	Les Alpes Fr.	Hamburg*	Sundries.
9	Exec Br.	Genoa.*	do
11	Montevideo Gr.	Santa Lucia	Ballast.
11	Montevideo Ital.	Santos.	Sundries.
11	Belisio Br.	do	do
11	Highland Prince Br.	do	do
12	Coblentz Gr.	do	do
12	Corrientes Fr.	do	do
12	Magellan Br.	Valparaiso.*	do
12	Maeclan Br.	Maccio	Ballast.
12	Jordan Br.	do	do

Last Quotations of Stocks and Bonds --- December 13th

Circulation		Public Funds	
262,131,000\$	Stock 5 1/2, currency (apólice)	—	800,000—
102,635,000	Bonds of 1885	—	500,000—
124,655,000	Stock 4 1/2 (gold), converted	—	1,000,000—
11,782,000	Gold Loan, 1898, 6 1/2	—	2,410,000
12,377,000	Do do 1879, 4 1/2	—	—
18,350,000	Do do 1885, 4 1/2	—	—
Fcs. 17,500,000	State of Espirito Santo	—	—
10,000,000	do do Minas Geraes	—	—
Fcs. 65,000,000	do do Rio de Janeiro, 6 1/2	—	—
4,000,000	Emprestimo Municipal	—	161,000
21,668,500	—	—	—
<b>Capital</b>			
20,000,000\$	Commercial	200\$	8000— July 97
20,000,000	Commercial 2nd series	200	5 000— July 97
24,000,000	Constructor	200	3 200— July 97
10,000,000	Credito Movel	200	2 000— Jan. 96
20,000,000	Lavura e Commercio	200	6 000— July 97
10,000,000	do 2nd series	100	3 000— July 97
117,821,000	Nacional Brasileiro	200	9 000— Jan. 97
20,000,000	Republica do Brazil	200	6 000— July 97
—	Rural e Hypothecario	200	9 000— July 97
—	do 2nd series	100	4 500— July 97
<b>Capital</b>			
5,000,000\$	Caravellas e Aymores	100\$	—
110,000,000	Leopoldina	200	6000— 64500
10,000,000	Muzambinho	200	—
60,000,000	Oeste de Minas	200	—
—	do 2nd series	75	7 000—
24,000,000	S. Paulo-Rio Grande	200	—
70,000,000	União Sorocabana-Itauna	200	50 000—
42,000,000	do 2nd series	60	9 000—11 000
—	Viçosa Ferreira Sapucahy	200	5 250—
<b>Capital</b>			
14,000,000\$	Jardim Botânico	200\$	— Oct. 97
12,000,000	S. Christoval	200	— July 97
<b>Capital</b>			
10,000,000\$	Alliança	200\$	— Sept. 97
5,000,000	Brazil Industrial	200	4 000— Aug. 96
5,000,000	Carica	200	10 000— Jan. 96
5,000,000	Companha Industrial	200	10 000— Aug. 96
500,000	D. Isabel	200	30 000— Jan. 96
1,200,000	Industrial Mineira	200	10 000— Feb. 96
1,500,000	Manufatura Fluminense	200	8 000— Mar. 96
1,000,000	Petropolitana	200	8 000— Mar. 96
1,000,000	S. Pedro de Alcantara	200	— July 96
300,000	Santa Luzia	200	10 000— July 97

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Only Establishment in Brazil for cutting precious stones.

Specialty in BRAZILIAN stones, like Tourmalines, Emeralds, Topaz, Amethysts, Chrysolites, Fanny stones, Aquates from Rio Grande do Sul, Carnois acid

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It is useless to proclaim the merits of the above machines,  
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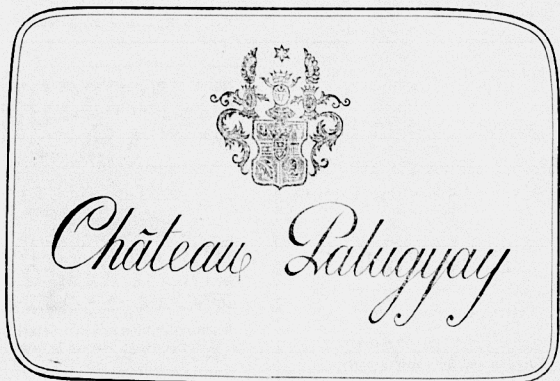
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In order to facilitate the use of this medicine a prospectus accompanies each bottle written in the Portuguese, English and French languages.

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For sea sickness, nausea in pregnancy, impoverishment of blood, weakness of the legs and convalescence after long and serious illness, the pills should be ground and dissolved in a small glass of Port wine in order that they may be taken as a liquid to insure a prompt action; it is also to facilitate for adults and children who cannot take dry pills, and in this case they can be dissolved in pure water if no wine is to be had.

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These popular steamers are fitted with the electric light and all modern conveniences. Cuisine of highest order.  
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Sailings every Saturday at 4 p. m. invariably.

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Saturday, 15th December at 4 p. m.

Freight and parcels received through the Trapiche Silvino, till 17th.

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No encomendas of any description will be received at the Company's offices.

For passages and information apply to the office of

**LAGE IRMÃOS,**

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The Steamer

**ITAHY**

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S. João da Barra

on the 15th December.

Cargo and encomendas at the Trapiche SILVINO.