

THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, DECEMBER 21st, 1897.

NUMBER 51

WILSON, SONS & CO.

(LIMITED)

2, RUA DE S. PEDRO
RIO DE JANEIRO.

AGENTS OF THE

Pacific Steam Navigation Company
Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., Ltd.

The New Zealand Shipping Co., Ltd.
The Hawaiian Line of Steamers

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;
The New Zealand Shipping Companies,
&c., &c.

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

Tug Boats always ready for service.

Cargo Lighters.—ditto.
Ballast Supplied to ships.

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

KING, FERREIRA & Co.

Successors to W. R. CASSELL & Co.

11, Rua 1^a de Março, RIO DE JANEIRO,
11, Rua da Quitanda, SÃO PAULO.

Importers and Agents for Manufacturers.

Further Agencies, suitable to their lines of business—Hard ware, Domestic goods, Specialties, etc., etc.—are respectfully solicited.

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Importers and Commission Merchants.

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Sole agents for the Portland Cement manufactured by J. B. White & Brothers, London, England.

Dealers in all classes of merchandise from Europe and the United States, as Importers, Commission Merchants and Consignees.

Cable Address:—AGUA-RIO.

A. CLAUSEN

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POOGK & Co., Rio Grande do Sul (Havana Cigars)
BAVARIA BEER from the
Bavaria Brewery, S. Paulo.
Price: 12000 per Dozen without bottles.

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COSTA FERREIRA & PENNA, S. Feix (Bahia),
RODRIGUES & Co.

GEORGE KLINGENBERG, Detmold (Lithographers),
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CREOLIN-PEARSON

The best disinfectant for vessels

Recommended for daily use especially during epidemics.

Rua da Alfandega n. 70

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119 Rua da Quitanda

Caixa no Correio 16

COMMISSION MERCHANTS & IMPORTERS

Receive orders for all description of Merchandise from Europe and the United States of America.

SPECIAL TERMS FOR:

BROOKS LOCOMOTIVES,
BRIDGE WORK OF THE UNION BRIDGE CO.,
and all Railway supplies, both European and American.

BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS,

PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

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.

Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers.

Sole Agents in Brazil: Norton, Megaw & Co. L'd.

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THE HARLAN AND HOLLINGSWORTH COMPANY.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

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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Provision Merchant.

Shipping Grocer and General dealer.

1 - Praça 15 de Novembro - 1

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Philadelphia, Penn.

MANUFACTURERS OF

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

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Norton, Megaw & Co., L'd.

THE WESTINGHOUSE AIR BRAKE COMPANY,

PITTSBURG, PA., U. S. A.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

WESTINGHOUSE AUTOMATIC BRAKE

The Westinghouse Automatic Brake is now in use on 26,000 locomotives and over 500,000 freight cars, besides in general use on passenger cars.

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.

For further particulars apply to their
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58, Primeiro de Março.

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Translations from English into Portuguese
vice-versa. Apply to C. S. at this office.

AMERICAN Bank Note Company,

78 to 86 TRINITY PLACE,
NEW YORK.

Business Founded 1795.

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

Reorganized 1879.

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BONDS, POSTAGE & REVENUE STAMPS,
LEGAL TENDER AND NATIONAL BANK
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Foreign Governments.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING,
BANK NOTES, SHARE CERTIFICATES, BONDS
FOR GOVERNMENTS AND CORPORATIONS,
DRAFTS, CHECKS, BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
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FROM STEEL PLATES.

WE SPECIALIZE PARTICULARLY IN PREVENT COUNTERFEITING.
Special papers manufactured exclusively for
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SAFETY COLORS, SAFETY PAPERS.
Work Executed in Fireproof Buildings—
LITHOGRAPHIC AND TYPE PRINTING.

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Show Cards, Labels, Calendars.

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J. K. MYERS, Ass't Treas.

V. WENCESLAU GUIMARÃES & Co.

WINE MERCHANTS.
Importers of

Porto, Douro and Lisbon wines of the best quality; in bottles, or in casks, and under the private marks of the house.

Sole Agents for

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Exporter of Madeira Wines

G. FRELLE & Co.,

Bordeaux,

Exporter of Bordeaux Wines;

E. RENVY MARTIN & Co.,

Exporter of Cognac

Dealers in

Burgundy, Rhine and Mosel wines, Sherries, Champagne

Cognacs and Liqueurs of the best brands.

Rua da Alfandega, 83.

PREVENT YELLOW FEVER

by using

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 head-aches, 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 by 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,

Rs. 12500 per bottle.

THOMAS J. LIPTON

LIPTON'S Teas.

LIPTON'S Hams.

LIPTON'S Jams.

LIPTON'S Pickles.

LIPTON'S Groceries

115, Rua da Quitanda.

WILLIAM SMITH,

ENGLISH SHOEMAKER,

The best material used and all work guaranteed.

No. 29 A, Rua de S. Pedro.

RIO DE JANEIRO.

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.
Established 1782

Authorized by Imperial Decree No. 8,057 of March 24th, 1831.

Insures against risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise and offers the best of guarantees with the most favorably conditions.

G. C. Anderson, Agent.

2, Rua General Camara—1st floor.

This company has just issued in London an Insurance policy on the *Archaeor*, Tupela and Santa Fé Railway Company United States of America, for the amount of \$1,381,145.00 (£ 3,620,865), having received the respective premium amounting to \$169,102.00 (£ 35,210).

No other company has ever taken so large a risk up to the present date.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D.

Fire and Marine.

Capital £2,500,000

Agents for the Republic of Brazil:

Walter Block & Co.

No. 115, Rua da Quitanda.

THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

Capital £1,000,000 sterling
Reserve fund £ 500,000 ..

Agent in Rio de Janeiro

G. C. Anderson.

2, Rua General Camara—1st floor.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL

Capital £2,000,000
Accumulated Funds £8,250,000

Insures against the risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise on every kind at reduced rates.

John Moore & Co. agents.

No. 8, Rua da Candelaria

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co.

Capital (fully subscribed) £2,417,500
Reserve fund £ 674,355

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.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Smith Youle & Co.

No. 35, Rua 1º de Março.

THE BRAZILIAN COAL Co., Ltd

Representatives of

CORY BROTHERS & Co., Ltd.
of Cardiff and London
Colliery Proprietors.

Coal Depots 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.

OFFICES:
Edifício da Balsa, Salas 28 and 27
Entrance: Rua Gen. Camara.

Depot: ILHA DOS FERREIROS
P. O. Box. 774.

Banks.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

Capital £ 1,500,000
Capital paid up 250,000
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:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO, CAMPINAS, RIO GRANDE DO SUL, PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTVIDEO, 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., HAMBURG.
Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co., HAMBURG.
Messrs. Granet Brown & Co., GENOA.

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FUR 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.

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos

Draws on: Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin and correspondents. N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London. District Banking Company Limited, London. Union Bank of London, Limited, London. Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London.

Germany and correspondents. N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London. 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. Lazard Frères & Co., Paris. De Nuge et Co., Paris.

Portugal Banco, Lisboa & Agres 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.

Kra's-Peterson, 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, Pará, Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Rosario, Mendoza and Paysandú.

DRAWN 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 in:
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. Roesli & Co., and correspondents in ITALY.

The Bank of New York, N. Y., NEW YORK.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and transacts every description of Banking business.

BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU BRESIL.

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:
PARIS AND FRANCE: 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.

LONDON: Union Bank of London, Limited. London Joint Stock Bank, Limited. Parr's Bank, Limited. Lazard Brothers & Co. Henry Schmeidler & Co. Kleinwort Sons & Co. A. Ruffer & Sons.

GERMANY: Deutsche Bank Berlin, and correspondents. Dresdener Bank, Dresden, and correspondents. Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg. Schroeder, Gebriider & Co. Hamburg. Conrad Hirsch Donner, Hamburg. L. Behrens & 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 %
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 25000, 1 dozen boxes for 125000 and One dozen boxes for 205000. Address: JOAQUIM BUENO DE MIRANDA, No. 72, Rua de S. Pedro, 1st floor Rio de Janeiro.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The Montevideo customs receipts in November were \$628,613.88, a slight increase on the receipts of the same month of last year and 1895.

—There were registered 2,422 births, 1,591 deaths, 375 marriages, and 40 recognitions of parentage in the city of Buenos Aires during the month of November.

—An electric tram line was formally inaugurated in Buenos Aires on the 4th inst. It runs from the corner of Junin and Entre Rios to Flores, a distance of about seven kilometres. It is intended to bring the line to the Plaza Mayo.

—Deputy Glycerio was in São Paulo at the beginning of the past week and he even went so far as to walk about the streets like any other citizen. He left for Campinas, however, on the 15th. Why he so persistently turns his broad back on Rio de Janeiro is a mystery. Formerly, and not a year ago, he was accustomed to spend much of his time with us, managing the administration and keeping his party in line.

—It is almost incredible, but it is stated to be an undoubted fact, that a captain in the navy, Adolfo M. Diaz, was arrested because a subaltern officer sent him a challenge to fight! Upon receiving the challenge, Capt. Diaz reported the matter to the chief of the staff, who ordered the arrest of the challenger and his seconds, and also of the challenged man! After an investigation the former were discharged, but Capt. Diaz was kept under arrest for several days.—Times, Buenos Aires.

—We see by an exchange that the Argentine health authorities had seized and condemned a quantity of milk which showed it to be adulterated with 1 per cent. of butter. We may presume that the wretched milkman did not really know the heinous character of the crime he was committing, and we trust therefore that he was let off with a moderate fine—say five thousand dollars. We can not have our bodies trifled with in this manner, and a second offence would be punished with death. It is bad enough to have chalk and margarine mixed with our milk, but when it comes to such unknown and presumably dangerous substances as butter, we must protest.

—Yesterday morning there arrived in this port the American schooner yacht, *Nellie G. Thurston*, of New York, 145 tons, Capt. Douse, 60 days out, on the way to the Klondyke gold mines in Alaska. The boat is owned by the party on board, which numbers 10 persons, including one lady, Mrs. Bowles. The schooner is well provided for her long journey around the Horn and up the other side, some 10,000 miles, and her party is one of the jolliest and best natured imaginable. They carry most of their camp supplies with them, but what is lacking will be taken on board at Seattle or San Francisco. When they reach Cook's Inlet cargo will be discharged and the schooner put into trade of their own making. A second schooner, the *Vegas*, similarly organized, is now on the way out.—Montevideo Times, Dec. 10.

—Inquiries are occasionally made regarding Paraguay as a place for Englishmen with a little money to settle in. It depends on a man's temperament in the first place. Paraguay is a pleasant, healthy country; a trifle warm at times, but generally with cool nights and mornings. There is little society, and if a man is single there is always the temptation to become entangled with the native women, or drink cana. It is the easiest country in the world to make a start on a small capital. Land is cheap, or it can be rented at a ridiculously small figure. The only industry suitable for an Englishman is cattle raising, and if he is prepared to live close he will do fairly well, but will not make a fortune. According to official statistics, the following shows the increase of live stock during the last ten years:—

Table with 2 columns: Animal type and quantity. Rows include Cattle, Horses, Mules, Sheep, Asses, Pigs, and Goats.

The increase on a good estancia is about 25 per cent, but in consequence of the maggots, which attack the young animals in the gums and navel, considerable care has to be exercised and a weekly medicine has to be made, otherwise deaths would be rather heavy. Calves have to be treated directly they are dropped. There is a disease called "mal de cadera," which occasionally sweeps off the horses, but some parts are free from this pest. An official publication says that a league of land would cost from \$1,000 to \$1,500 gold, but if one is on the spot, better business than this can often be done. The same authority also says that \$50 gold will fence in a league, which will feed 1500 animals. Usually a thousand head is quite enough for this sort of land. Cattle can be purchased from 150 to 225 a head by the cut, according to the number of bullocks left in. As a rule, but not always, two unbranded calves count for one; sometimes they go as dead. No one should invest a penny until he has lived six months out in the camp. Many Englishmen go there, and either fool round the town, or being ever anxious to invest drop their little capital in trading in rubber or fatme, or something else, or starting a fibre industry. Some day one of these specs, might pay, but up to date they have all been "clavos." —Review, Buenos Aires.

Travellers' Directory.

São Paulo: Through express trains leave the Central station daily at 6 a. m. and 5.30 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.

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

Juiz de Fora, Barbacena, Ouro Preto, etc.: Through express trains leave Central station daily at 5 a. m. and 5 p. m.

Bello Horizonte: Trains leave station of General Carneiro, on main line of Central railway, at 2.21 p. m. and 11.20 a. m. — the latter a mixed train.

Petropolis: Trains leave the Patriota at 2 p. m. daily, except Sundays and holidays, to connect with 10.25 a. m. Passenger train leaves S. Francisco Xavier (Central Railway) at 7 a. m. and 1.15 p. m.

On Sundays and holidays the train leaves the Patriota at 7 a. m. and 1.15 p. m. returning the train leaves Petropolis at 4 p. m., giving excursionists about six hours in Petropolis.

Nova Friburgo: Roca leaves the Praça das Marinhas at 6 a. m. daily and at 3 p. m. on Saturdays, to connect with the Leopoldina Railway at São Anna de Mourão.

Corcovado: Regular trains, week days, leave at Rua Cosme Velho (Laranjeiras) at 8.45 a. m. and 5.30 p. m., returning leave the summit at 7.30 and 9.30 a. m. and 4.20 and 7 p. m.

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 Cust. in House), Petropolis. EDMUND C. H. PHIPPS, Minister.

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 1st, 3rd, 5th, 7th and 9th Sundays. Evening service during 1st, 3rd, 5th, 7th and 9th Sundays according to notice. Baptisms after morning service on other times by arrangement.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH — Largo do Cativeiro. Z. F. B. Services at 11 a. m. Sundays. Prayer and singing 7.30 p. m.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH — N. 13 Travessa da Ilharraz 207 a. m. in Catangue every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sundays, and at 7 p. m. Thursdays.

BAPTIST CHURCH — Rua de São Anna No. 25. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. and every Wednesday at 7 p. m.

IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIO HUELO — 234 Rua D. Anna Nery, Estação do Funchão. Services: Sundays at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Wednesdays at 7 p. m. FRANKLIN H. NASCIMENTO, Pastor. Primary School in the church building.

Professional Directory

Dr. William Frederick Eisenhart, German Physician, Office: 28, Rua General Camara, Consulting hours from 12 to 3 p. m.

Englishmen and Americans wishing to learn Portuguese should apply to PROF. L. MACHANT, Rua do Ouvidor, N. 48.

Dr. Haverburg, Physician and accoucheur. Residence: 150, Rua 19 de Março. Consulting hours from 12 to 3 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. 21, 23, 25 and 27. Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages.

JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, AGENT. BRITISH SUSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM: — 21 Rua Gonçalves Dias. — Open from noon to 6 p. m. For terms, apply to Librarian.

JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, AGENT. RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION — Rest and Reading Room. — 10, Rua da Imperatriz, nº 108. W. Lumby, Missionary. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc., and 10¢ refreshments will be gratefully received at the Mission or at clothing, N.º 27, Landeliana.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION — No. 96 Rua do Assemblado, 1st floor. Rooms open from 5.30 to 10 o'clock p. m. Secretary's office hours: from noon to 1 o'clock p. m. Nicolau A. Rodrigues, President; Thomas Le Costa, General Secretary; K. A. W. Sloan, Hon. Treas.

Grande Hotel Metropole

181, RUA DAS LARANJEIRAS, 181 This popular Hotel has been completely and thoroughly restored and has been provided with sanitary improvement, every description, including a hygienic system of sewerage discharging tanks and ventilating pipes.

The apartments have been repainted and repaired throughout and are luxuriously furnished. The dining-room has also been refurnished, and no expense has been spared to make this

HOTEL RIO DE JANEIRO GEORGE'S Lunch Room and Restaurant.

Recently renovated and improved throughout. The most conveniently located restaurant in the city, being situated in the heart of the banking district and within a minute's walk of the Praça and Estacofice. Special pains taken to provide a first-class table and prompt service.

RUA DA ALFANDEGA, NO. 8, 1st. floor.

ALPINE HOUSE HOTEL

On the line of Sylvestre tramway, Santa Theresa, to be reached in 10 minutes from the city, recommended for its excellent position and most beautiful view of the far ocean, city and islands, being situated on the very summit of Santa Theresa hill, and entirely out of reach of fever and malaria. It is therefore, a most safe place for foreigners, tourists and new arrivals.

The hotel is surrounded by beautiful parks, walks, and a large forest.

THE PROPRIETOR, VIUVA SUZANA MENTGES.

Grande Hotel dos Estrangeiros

PRAÇA FERREIRA VIANNA (Cattoto) Telephone No. 8,008

This hotel, which has been completely restored, is situated in the best part of the city, receiving air and light from all four sides, overlooking the ocean beach of the city, surrounded by a large garden, has large, comfortable rooms newly and well furnished, good dining and wash rooms, disinfectants in the water-locks, drinking water filtered by the Pasteur system, good table-service, and is, therefore, to be considered the first hotel of this capital.

Passengers also a sumptuous saloon and splendid table-service for luncheon.

Grande Hotel Internacional

SITUATED ON THE PICTURESQUE SANTA THERESA HILL, Rua do Aqueducto No. 108, Telephone 3018

Is served every 15 minutes by the electric tramcars line from the town, leaving the Largo de Uruguaia close to the doors of this hotel, and Sylvestre.

This establishment, the first in Brazil, for its elegance, comfort and situation amidst forests and enjoying the most magnificent scenery view of the mountains, town, the harbor and high seas, is most suitable for families and gentlemen of distinction.

Excellent restaurant, always ready. Finest wines and liquors. Numerous shower and warm baths. Purest air, temperature bringing and invigorating. No health resort in the world is better.

For further information apply to FERDINAND MENTGES, ASSEMBLEIA 72. Telephone 206.

New York and London

Bar and Restaurant 119, RUA DO OUVIDOR Formerly known as the Londres.

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REUTER'S - FINANZ - CHRONIK.

Subscriptions for this important financial organ, published in London, will be received at this office.

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.

Geo. E. Coe.

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THOMAS PRICE, Sole Agent.

BRAZILIAN FINANCES.

Under the heading "Brazil" The Statist of November 27th discusses the financial situation in this country at some length, terminating with a prospect in regard to the new loan on treasury bills which merits thoughtful consideration. As the Statist is one of the ablest and most respectable financial journals in London, we take the liberty of reproducing the whole article, with the exception of the first paragraph, which reproduces the debt statement recently given by Councilor Lourenço de Albuquerque, with which our readers are already familiar. After reproducing this statement, the Statist says:

That the Brazilian government cannot much longer go on issuing paper to meet its obligations is clear. Unless it reforms its finances, the time will speedily come when its credit will have fallen to so low a level that no one will be willing to accept its depreciated notes. Prior to the revolution the Brazilian exchange on London was over 27 1/2 per cent; it is now 7 1/2. Should the note circulation be further increased — and the printing press seems to be one of the principal means by which the government meets its internal obligations — exchange must continue to fall, and the difficulty of the government in meeting its gold obligations be still further accentuated.

Up to the present time the Brazilian government has faithfully met its foreign obligations, and there is every reason to suppose that it will continue to do so as long as possible. Nevertheless, it is idle to close our eyes to the deplorable state of the finances, and to the extravagance of the government, which, unless a drastic change soon occurs, must lead to bankruptcy. Consequently Brazilian bondholders and stockholders of guaranteed railways, which are absolutely dependent on the guarantee for their interest and dividends, should prepare themselves for the possibility that they may sooner or later sustain severe loss, and should institute such economies that, if the interest on their capital is not forthcoming, they may minimise the effect of their loss. Of course, it is still possible that the Brazilian government may become economical, and may continue to pay its way, or that the difficulty may be postponed by the sale of property, such as the Central railway.

Roughly, the amount of Brazilian government bonds held here is about £10,000,000, and that of the railway stocks dependent upon the government for their interest and dividends is about £10,000,000 — a total of some £20,000,000. These securities bring the British investor an income of some £2,600,000 per annum, the stoppage of which would be a most serious matter. Already, of course, the market value of the £20,000,000 of capital has greatly depreciated, the price of Brazilian bonds being only 60 per cent, or slightly over, of their face value, while the average price of the railway bonds and stock is under that figure. But so long as the interest is paid the effect of a fall in the market value is not appreciably felt by the investor. Were the interest not forthcoming government bond and railway stock holders would be without income, and with securities of relatively little market value.

Although the present financial position of the country warrants the gravest misgivings, it must not be overlooked that Brazil is rich in natural resources, and that a period of difficulty might induce greater efforts to develop its riches. The amounts, prices, and yields of Brazilian government bonds quoted in London are as follows: —

Table with columns: Amount, Description, Interest, Prices, Yield. Includes entries for Brazilian 4 1/2% 1881, 4 1/2% gold, 1879, 4 1/2% 1888, 4 1/2% 1888, 4 1/2% W. of Minas, Railway, and 5% 1895.

Since writing the above we understand that the Brazilian government has instructed Messrs. Rothschild to place £2,000,000 of Treasury bills, bearing interest at 5 per cent, and redeemable within two years. These bills are to be specially secured by a lien on the receipts of the Rio de Janeiro custom-house. This operation is stated to be due to the delay which has arisen in the carrying out of the leasing of the Central railway, but that the government has by no means abandoned this scheme. We further learn that the bills will be of six, 12, 18, and 24 month's currency, and that the price of issue is 98. We also learn that one-half of the loan is to be retained by Messrs. Rothschild to meet interest obligations as they fall due.

The security of the Rio customs is ample for the present issue. As a fresh bill is to be introduced into the Brazilian congress to enable the Central railway to be leased on modified conditions to those permitted by the existing act, it is probable that next year the lease of the Central railway will be carried out, and that the government will then have sufficient money to redeem the present issue of treasury bills. It must, however, not be overlooked that the issue of the treasury bills and the sale of the Central railway are exceptional measures for getting over an emergency, and that, unless the Brazilian government reforms its finances, such expedients must sooner or later come to an end. We hope, therefore, that the period during which the money thus obtained will enable the government to pay its way, will be utilised for bringing about reform.

RAILWAY INTEREST GUARANTEES.

The interest guarantees which the government is paying to railways in this country, in gold and in currency, or for which it is liable, are as follows, the figures being taken from the last appropriation bill for the department of industry, transportation and public works:

Table with columns: Railways, In Gold, Guarantees. Lists various railway lines and their interest guarantees in gold, such as Natal and Nova Cruz, Conde d'Eu, Recife and S. Francisco, etc.

IN CURRENCY.

Table with columns: Caxias and Cajazeiras, Tamandaré and Barra, Aracaju and Simão Dias, Santo Eduardo and Cachoeiro de Itapemirim, etc. Lists interest guarantees in currency.

Total, in currency... 4,031,797,971 Note. — This amounts to over 41,000,000 in currency at the present value of the milreis, or about one-ninth of the national revenue. — Ed. News.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, DECEMBER 21st, 1897.

NOTICE.

We have to advise the public that Mr. J. D. Needham has not been in our employment since the 15th 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 15th Nov. will confer a favor by reporting the same at this office.

In our humble opinion there is a vast amount of valuable energy wasted hereabouts in promoting the raising of products quite unsuitable to the climate. Undoubtedly it would be of great benefit to Brazil were wheat grown here, but as every effort thus far made has failed, it would seem wiser to promote something better. We knew of experiments in wheat production years ago in Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo, and nothing came of it. One agriculturist who made a careful experiment in São Paulo, near Campinas, said that the weeds grew so much faster than the wheat, that this cereal could be grown only by weeding the fields two or three times by hand. In spite of all this, however, some of our theoretical agriculturists are still wasting time and effort in urging the cultivation of wheat. It seems to us that a much better propaganda just at this time, is that of market gardening, the production of fruit and vegetables for the cities. We can get wheaten flour abroad much cheaper than we can raise it, but this is not the case with fruits and vegetables. Although so necessary to our health and comfort, we find that these small products are excessively dear and often unfit for food. And yet, there is suitable ground enough in the vicinity of this capital to supply a dozen such cities—and that, too, at very low prices. Then, too, there are good rice-producing districts in Brazil whose product is considered even better than the imported article. The shores of Brazil are likewise productive of excellent fish, but so little use is made of them that fresh fish are very dear, and preserved fish for interior markets is imported in large quantities. There is no need to try any doubtful experiments, for there are scores of industries to be developed which will contribute to the well-being of the people as well as to their profit. We need cheaper food and clothing, lower rents, and greater freedom of initiative. More industry, less monopoly and less taxation would all contribute to the prosperity of the country.

ACCORDING to *The Statist* of November 27th, the recent two millions loan on treasury bills, in London, was secured by a lien on the custom-house of this city. It will be remembered that the London correspondent of our principal newspaper cabled that the success of the loan was due to the «substantial security» given, but he was very careful not to specify what that security was. To the surprise of many, though not to all, that security now appears to be nothing less than the customs receipts of this port. It will be remembered that we have again and again pointed out that the tendency of public affairs would imperatively lead to this. We have shown that the government has been dissipating its resources and exhausting its credit, and that the time would come when it would have to mortgage its customs receipts. That time has now come. It is not a question of pessimism, or of unfriendliness; it is simply a question of fact and reason. It has long been evident to us that the policy pursued in this country since 1889 would very soon lead to loss of credit, and then to bankruptcy. We still have the latter to face, and unless the government can promptly reduce its expenditure, it can not be very far distant. That this misfortune may never be realized, is undoubtedly the wish of all—but wishes will avail nothing unless converted into acts. There must be severe retrenchment in expenditure, a realization on non-productive assets, and then a generous development of trade and industry. The latter is urgently necessary, because an impoverished people can not afford to furnish much revenue. Retrenchment means the elimination of every unnecessary expenditure, and realization on non-productive assets means the sale of useless ironclads as well as of stock farms and railways. It means also a large and effective reduction in the army, which has for some time been a source of heavy expenditure. Brazil is in no danger from outside aggression, and she can easily confine her whole attention to the development of her natural resources. And if she does this, wisely and effectively, we shall soon see the revenue receipts yielding a surplus, the public debt decreasing, and the people happy, prosperous and contented. Exchange will then go to par, and no financial house will ever think of asking for a lien on the custom-house to secure a small temporary loan.

We regret to note that another year has passed without an effort to settle the many important questions involved in the imposition of quarantine and other sanitary regulations. Considering the importance of the interests involved and their relation to the protection and comfort of countless individuals, it is incomprehensible that the great commercial nations should ignore the subject so persistently year after year. The injustice and loss which are borne by travellers and commerce are simply incalculable, and yet not one step is taken to redress their wrongs. Why is it? If a missionary forces himself into the heart of China, or Turkey, and suffers harm from the people who resent his interference with their religious beliefs, his government promptly demands reparation, and the Christian world applauds the demands. But let a traveller be caught in the meshes of quarantine—that survival of a barbarous age—and suffer imprisonment and peril of life through it, no notice whatever will be taken. It is well known that quarantines are maintained either by insane fear, or mercenary jobbery, and from either one of these the victim can expect neither mercy nor humane consideration. He is either looked upon as a peril to life, or as a source of profit to the purveyors and other persons connected with the lazaretto. Inasmuch as experience and scientific opinion is condemning quarantines as customarily enforced, it would seem full time for the commercial nations of the world to combine against their abuses, even if not to secure their abolition. A few days

Xmas 1897

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Missing Friends.

In formation wanted at the British Consulate General, No. 2, Rua General Camara, as to the following:—

DODGLAS, John—of Dunkeld, Perthshire, Scotland, who left for Rio about 1888 or 1889. Appears to have been employed on one of the railway lines.

Rio de Janeiro, December 2nd

WHAT IS THE BEST AND ONLY HOLIDAY

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Mother-in-law, of your "Compadre," of your nephew, of your uncle, of your friends, and, finally, of whom-ever you wish

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ago it was proposed in Montevideo to impose rigorous quarantine against Brazil simply because one case of yellow fever had been reported from Santos. This would be an outrage, and it should be no more permitted by other nations than piracy. We all know that the Flores island lazaretto at Montevideo is maintained for the profit of certain contractors, and we likewise know how bravely they rob the helpless traveller and equally helpless shipowner. Then there is the disinfection fare, an abuse of the worst character. And now we have a new factor in the question, which the sanitary authorities here are enforcing—that of prohibiting outside medical visits to the shipping in port. This, in our opinion, is a clear infringement of the rights guaranteed to foreigners, as well as a needless and cruel measure. If a physician is licensed to practice on shore, that license should entitle him to equal recognition afloat. And if the foreigner on shore may employ whomsoever he pleases, then he should have the same privilege when afloat. The employment of physicians is always a matter of personal preference, and it should never be abridged. And as it implies life or death to the sick man, it is worse than cruel to deny him the privilege of sending for the physician of his choice. The authorities may suppress unlicensed practitioners, and exact prompt reports, but beyond this they have no moral right to go.

COFFEE NOTES

—The *Journal do Commercio* of the 17th publishes a letter from a planter, denying that the 1898 coffee crop will amount to 10 1/2 millions of bags. He says the crop may reach a maximum of nine millions, in case it is not injured by drouth between January and March next.

—In their November circular Messrs. W. H. Crossman & Bro. estimate the next Brazil coffee crop at 5 1/2 millions for Santos and 4 millions for Rio, making 9 1/2 millions bags in all. They consider that any reduction in one section will be accompanied by a corresponding increase in the other, so that the total crop estimate will remain unchanged.

—Santos advises also to the effect that the state treasury has instructed the *recebedoria* to intimate three commercial houses of that city to pay up something over fifty contos on unpaid coffee dispatches, or the matter will be referred to the courts. It is said that there are still other delinquents. It would be interesting to know the history of these cases. Did the firms really get permission to ship coffee without paying the duties, or is it a fraud on the part of certain dispatch clerks and officials?

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—A telegram from Pelotas asserts that João Francisco, in order to conceal traces of his crimes, has caused to be burnt the corpses of persons murdered by his order.

—A Pelotas telegram of the 17th inst. states that at Bagé, as well as at Livramento, crimes committed by castilhistas authorities have been recently discovered.

—The *Federação* of Porto Alegre, the organ of Julio de Castilhos, is trying to deny the barbarous crimes recently discovered at Livramento, Rio Grande do Sul. This was of course expected.

—There has been circulating in Rio Grande do Sul a report that Ramiro Barcellos, Victorino Monteiro and Sá Dias had been arrested in the act of taking passage at Rio de Janeiro. Friends of these persons have contradicted the report.

—The monthly demographic bulletin of São Paulo has recently published a partial report for that state for the month of October. According to reports from 85 municipalities, there were 2,676 deaths, 4,978 births and 887 marriages.

—A Montevideo telegram of the 16th says the Uruguayan government will ask for the punishment of the Brazilian officials of Quararim who arrested and maltreated the Uruguayan Francisco Campana, and then sent him on to Uruguayana.

—The police force in Santa Catharina being considered badly organized and undisciplined, the governor of that state has resolved to dissolve it, reorganizing a new force later on more in accordance with his requirements. It is a dangerous discretion to leave in the hands of a governor.

—A Montevideo telegram of the 15th says that ex-policemen Constante Garcia and Francisco Vargas have been arrested as the authors of the 31 assassinations at Livramento. They accuse Commandante Machado of giving them orders to commit the crimes, telling them they would be helping the Uruguayan revolution in this way.

—A Montevideo telegram says that the assassinations at Sant'Anna do Livramento, recently discovered, number thirty-one.

—If one hundredth part of the criminal accusations against castilhistas officials in Rio Grande are true, it will be enough to damn the pernicious government of that state for all time. The continued attacks on the federalists show their bad faith and deliberate treachery, and these assassinations show their cruelty and absolute lack of conscience. Henceforth no one can trust them, nor find a word of excuse for them.

S. PAULO FACTS AND FANCIES.

Ancient Pistol.—These be good humours, indeed. Shall pack horses, and hollow pampered jacks of Asia, which cannot go but thirty mile a day, or capture the Cæsars and the emperors, and Trojan Greeks? Nay, rather damn them with King Cerberus, and let the welkin roar! *Honest.*—By my troth, captain, these are very bitter words.

I always think it wise to arrange in such a way that the newspaper from which I take my daily information on current events shall be one with whose opinions I am not able at all times absolutely to agree. The one I read at present is the *Estado de S. Paulo*; and the chief points on which we are not in perfect accord are its estimate of the character of the British people, and its prognostications regarding the future in store for the British empire.

In other respects I like the paper very much, and, indeed, notice with pleasure a marked improvement in its service, and an indefinable air of increased prosperity in its appearance, especially, I think, since the *empastellamento* of the *Commercio de S. Paulo*.

I used to read the *Diário Populár*, for much the same reason as above stated, but its telegraphic service was so exciting that my nerves refused to stand the racket, and I had to change. One day it would announce, for example, that some English students, carried away by political feeling, had been pelting ladies with stones in the streets of Birmingham. A very likely story! The next came the news that the officers mess of a smart British cavalry regiment had insultingly torn up a picture of his honourable colonel, his most sacred majesty, and the future king, the Kaiser Wilhelm; and very shortly after this, that the said high personage had presented the officers of the same regiment a silver laurel wreath, apparently in recognition of the handsome compliment paid him as above. This too seems very probable.

As to the combinations of European powers for the purpose of annoying England, even the Havas Agency could not hold a candle to its *«ultima hora»* on this topic. One day, however, having announced that France, Russia, and Austria had jointly demanded the instant evacuation of Egypt by the English, it apparently forgot this arrangement immediately, and inserted a telegram lower down in the same column, to the effect that England, France, and Russia, had agreed to send their united fleets to Constantinople for the purpose of coercing the Turk, and perhaps bombarding his capital.

This, as I fact Harte has it, «let me out.» I resolved to «clew up» at this. The electrical force of such telegraphing was too shocking for me, and I had to change my paper to save what remained of my reason.

Unfortunately, however, the *Estado* has been exhibiting symptoms of Anglophobia so marked a kind that I fear my *brother patriota*, though of the toughest possible material, may again be unequal to the strain put upon him.

In its number of the 16th instant it gives the following particulars regarding the horrible case of anthropophagy in Rio Grande do Sul. It seems the statement is extracted from a Rivera newspaper called *La Verdad* («and that's the truth, said he!»)

A respectable «ancient» Sr. Antonio Pedro dos Santos, who arrived yesterday from «the centre of the neighboring country» («in» on his way to Caracatá, states that, «at a certain point in his journey which he did not succeed in identifying,» he heard agonized «ai's» proceeding from a hut on the skirt of the *matto* existing in those parts» (Qv.—What parts?) He and his *camarada* instinctively precipitated themselves into the hut, and there found a girl of some ten years old firmly secured to a post, and a man of terrific aspect, stark naked, and with immensely long and disordered hair and beard, biting pieces out of the unfortunate child, and bolting them whole! No mention is made of horns and a tail; and, indeed, the alleged existence of these adjuncts would have branded the whole story as apocryphal. «Horns, hoofs, mused Cuvier, when the Devil appeared to him, «horns, hoofs. Herbivorous, harmless!» Sr. Santos and his *camarada*, both of whom were «petrified with horror,» looked on at this pleasurable performance for some time, before it occurred to them to take any measures for putting a stop to it. Then Sr. Santos valiantly drew his revolver, and the ogre, observing the movement, stammered out some words «in English,» which he accompanied with violent gestures as if to intimate that «no one had any right to interfere with his private affairs» («Qv.»)

This passage certainly seems to give a sort of *transparence* to the story. It brings to the fore the truly British idea that the Englishman's house is his castle; and reminds one of the provincial newspaper's version, or rather inversion, of the famous passage in Lord Chatham's speech:

«Every Englishman's house is his castle. The rain may enter it, all the winds of Heaven may whistle around it—but the King cannot!»

Probably the words which our venerable Ancient with the Pistol recognised as being English—though he did not understand them—were something like:

«Ere cover! Oo are yer gittin at, cawn't I yer? Mind yer hone bloomin' bizness! Cawn't I take a sneek without you a comin' inter-bloomin'fer?» Be hoff, now, sippy, or blyme if I don't let yer on the boko!»

Our countryman did not stand by his guns, however, but throwing back his words as a Partisan shaft, escaped by «an aperture in the hut»—probably the chimney—and disappeared into the «matto!»

«Lord, lord, how we old men are given to this same vice of lying!» exclaims Jack Fallstaff; and the *Verdad* is so impressed with the truth of this saying that it inserts the following sving clause towards the end of the story: «Were not our informant a person whose seriousness is proverbial, we should not believe this nar at all.» The only person I know of whose seriousness is proverbial, is the harmless, necessary, undertaker; but I tremble to think how serious even he would have to be before—but let that pass. Still the story does seem what my American friends would call a bit «steep» for one published in a paper bearing such a name as *La Verdad*.

To begin with, the «Englishman» must have had uncommonly good teeth to be able to eat a tough-skinned human being as one would an apple; but that is a detail.

The editor of *La Verdad*—for it appears the kind of truth published in *La Verdad* requires careful editing—then winds up his account by stating his motive for the hypothetical doubt above referred to. He believes it to be «repugnant to human reason to admit the existence among ourselves of beings so abject and despicable;» of monsters such as this Englishman, the hero (*sic*) of this frightful crime; this hellish abortion thrown upon the surface of the earth to the shame and ignominy of the human race.»

Well, had it been told of anyone but an Englishman, I for one would not have believed the story. I could not have swallowed it without a grain either of salt or mustard, as this «Englishman» did his family, for it appears from the evidence of the little girl, given while she was bleeding to death, that he had eaten his wife and another child within the previous month or so. If this «hellish abortion» had first roasted the woman and children alive, say with a can or two of kerosene, I might perhaps have sought in another direction for this «hellish abortion's» nationality; but as it is, alas! no doubt is possible. The ancient says he is English—quite English, you know—and the ancient is an honorable man.

To clear up all uncertainty, however, I consulted my young friend, Dr. Demosthenes Virgilio Castro Tito Livio de Souza e Silva on this point, but he had no consolation to offer me. «There can be no doubt as to its truth,» he said, for Sr. Antonio Pedro dos Santos has informed the police of the fact! «I did not quite see the induction, but abstained from saying so; merely remarking that in England it was usual to lay such information before the marines.»

For some reason or other the burden of a jolly old sailor's song, heard many years ago, when my home was chiefly on the ocean wave, kept ringing in my ears, as I read this doleful history. There are many verses to it, each containing statements almost as remarkable as this cannibal yarn from the Rio Grande; but the chorus to each is the same:

O you lie, you lie, you lie,
O you know you're telling a lie!

NICODEMUS DEWDROP,
S. Paulo, Dec. 15th.

RAILROAD NOTES

—An inclined plane was formally inaugurated in Santos on Sunday last by the *Empreza Nova Cintra*.

—The director of the Central railway has ordered four special postal coaches from the United States for use on that line.

—The government has definitely fixed the capital of the Caxias to Cajazeiras railway, Maranhão, at 2,165,495\$912.

—It is announced that the partial reconstruction of the Central station, in this city, will be begun early next month.

—One of the provisions of the general appropriation bill authorizes the government to take over the Oeste de Minas railway.

—It rained heavily in the mountains about Rio on Saturday and Sunday, causing considerable damage to the railway lines. The S. Paulo night express was delayed four hours on Saturday.

—The judicial sale of the Piaú railway at auction is announced for the 7th prox. The road is 61 kilometres long and is valued, together with the station buildings, rolling stock and all appurtenances, at 2,672,682\$.

—We are informed that the Leopoldina railway system was formally transferred to the English company on the 11th inst. Rumors have been current of another embargo, but it seems to have failed in securing sufficient support.

—The Central railway management is about to reopen its printing office, which was closed at the end of last year because it cost more than it was worth. As a rule the work can be done more cheaply and expeditiously in outside offices.

—The mismanagement of the Sorocabana and Ituaia lines for some years past has at last culminated in the embargo of their property for account of the foreign debenture-holders. The manifest disposition of them has forced to avoid its obligations to them as hereby the issue at this time.

—At Campos on the 11th inst. the Carangola branch of the Leopoldina railway (194 kilometres in length) with all the station buildings, rolling-stock and appurtenances was sold at auction for 2,000,000\$. The solicitor of the republic and the lawyer of the receivers of the company have filed protests against the sale.

—On Friday, in virtue of an order of Judge Barreto Dantas, the receivers of the Leopoldina railway delivered that road to the representatives of the English creditors. The work of reorganization is progressing in London, where the new company has already been registered. Application will be made to the Brazilian government for its approval of the company's statutes, which have been framed and are on their way to Brazil. As soon as the new company is legally constituted the work of repairing the road, of building connections and extensions and of replenishing the rolling-stock, is expected to commence.

—Engineer Gustavo da Silveira reports that on the 21st of October, when stock was taken, the Central railway had 233 broad-gauge and 93 narrow-gauge locomotives. Of the former 45 were in good working order, 53 were in a fairly serviceable condition, 111 were unserviceable and required repairs and 22 had been condemned. Of the narrow-gauge locomotives 26 were in good working order, the same number in a fairly serviceable condition, 38 were unserviceable and required repairs and 3 had been condemned. Since the 21st of October 11 have been repaired at the railway's workshops, whose capacity for repairs does not exceed 6 locomotives a month. As an experiment 4 have been sent for repairs to the United States. The railway had 513 broad-gauge and 121 narrow-gauge passenger and baggage cars and 2,228 broad-gauge and 774 narrow-gauge freight cars. Since the 1st of January 271 passenger and baggage cars and 2,921 freight cars have been repaired at the railway's workshop; but the greater part of the cars, according to Engineer Gustavo da Silveira, are still in a very bad state of repair.

SHIPPING NOTES

—The *Journal do Brazil* of this morning says that the *Ohio*, of the State line, is shortly expected here from Philadelphia, and that a regular service on this coast will be maintained in case there is a favorable opportunity for it.

—The new general revenue bill (Art. 1, No. 7) provides that the lighthouse and wharfage taxes shall be paid in gold when imposed on foreign vessels, and that the same shall be another direction for this «hellish abortion's» nationality; but as it is, alas! no doubt is possible. The ancient says he is English—quite English, you know—and the ancient is an honorable man.

—The river Parana has fallen so heavily that navigation is becoming well nigh impossible. Several steamers and sailers are detained in different parts of the river, while those engaged to load at Colastine cannot get within miles of the port even in ballast.—*Times*, Buenos Aires.

—Messrs. Lamport and Holt, Liverpool, have contracted for three large steel screw-steamers, two of which are to be built on the Clyde and one on the East Coast. These vessels, with their machinery, are intended to be classed with the British Corporation Registry.—*Liverpool Journal of Commerce*, Nov. 22.

—During the month of October, 28 steamers left Genoa for America, with 15,055 passengers, of whom 11,674 came to Brazil, 5,277 went to Argentina, 788 to the United States, 133 to Central America, and 83 to Uruguay. During the same month, 8,243 passengers returned to Genoa from America, of whom 5,933 were from Brazil, 1,162 from Argentina and 180 from Uruguay.

—The director-general of public health has formally prohibited physicians from visiting the ships anchored in this port without previous license from the sanitary authorities, excepting in cases of traumatic accidents. The fines are 200\$ to 500\$, which the vessels may also incur should their masters permit such medical visits. This is a most unjust and cruel regulation. There ought to be some liberty conceded to ship-masters, as well as others, in the choice of a medical attendant.

—A new «national industry» has been started up river in the Paraná, Guará channel. When sailers and steamers happen to be detained there for want of sufficient water in the channel to enter the estuary of the Plate, thus compelled to lie at anchor during the night, and when the majority of the crew are asleep, the opportunity is seized to assault the craft. A gang of armed men come alongside, and taking temporary charge of the vessel, ransack the ship, taking ashore with them any part of the cargo or appurtenances to which they may take a fancy. The «new industry» is making good progress, several lighters and steamers having been operated upon within the last few days. Unless the authorities take an active attitude, the new industry is likely to pay unheard of dividends.—*Times*, Buenos Aires.

LOCAL NOTES

—The many old friends in Rio of Mr. R. G. Shearer, sub-manager of the Buenos Aires branch of the London and Brazilian Bank, will be interested to hear of his recent engagement. The fortunate young lady is Miss Agar, a sister of Mr. James Agar, of Buenos Aires. *Muitos felicidades.*

— Two thousand new boxes were opened at the post-office yesterday.

— There were heavy rains in this city and vicinity Saturday night and Sunday.

— The first public audience of the new prefect of the Federal District was attended by 196 office-seekers.

— No amount of experience seems to be proof against big promises. It needs another demonstration to show how empty they are.

— The prefect of the Federal District has instructed his subordinates to report, without awaiting a special order, on all complaints made against them in the press.

— We are indebted to the proprietor of the Cafe and Restaurante Critérium, No 1 Rua do Sacramento, for a courteous invitation to be present at the reopening of that establishment on the 17th inst.

— Before all the unrest and threatening political complications of the world, Brazil's best policy will be to settle down to peaceful avocations and produce food for others. It will pay a very large interest.

— There has been one case of yellow fever in Santos, and now the Montevideo sanitary authorities are talking of vigorous quarantine against Brazil. How long will the commercial world submit to these impositions?

— Notwithstanding the spasmodic efforts of the police, that most vicious of all gambling devices, the jogo de bicho, still continues. It is the bane of the city, corrupting everybody, and causing countless thefts and breaches of trust.

— The intense heat experienced here during the past fortnight has considerably augmented the work of the doctors. Fortunately it was broken by a heavy rain storm on the night of the 17th inst., since when the temperature has been much more satisfactory.

— A German named Hugo Laasener committed suicide in the suburb of Meyer on the 16th, because he feared hydrophobia. He had been bitten by a pet dog some 21 days before, and the fear of the consequences seems to have driven him to suicide.

— Germany has improved the opportunity afforded by a fanatical attack on some Germans in China, to seize and hold a Chinese port. This will introduce another disturbing element into Eastern politics and will help to bring on the great war of the near future.

— According to the Comercio de S. Paulo Senator Pinheiro Machado has been arrested. That paper also publishes the report, without vouching for its correctness, of the arrest of Senator Lauro Sodré, Gens. Argello and Barbosa and Admiral Noronha (Julio or Carlos?).

— The trial of the persons accused of the murder of Col. Gentil de Castro was begun yesterday at the 12th praetoria, before the substitute Dr. Raymundo Penaforte Caldas. It is stated that in the trial the family of the murdered man will be represented by Dr. Isaías Guedes de Mello.

— We should be glad to have our subscribers renew their subscriptions before the opening of the new year, and also to advise us of any changes in their addresses. We are now about to reprint our mailing list, and would be materially assisted in this by having all these changes noted at an early day.

— Is it not possible for the police authorities to check the robberies which are occurring every day in this city? Two or three burglaries a night is something to be ashamed of, not to sleep over. One of the faults in the matter is the fact that the thieves are not punished. If caught, they are kept in prison a month or two, and then discharged.

— An evening journal asserts that a large fraction of the federal republican party has decided to support Celso Sallés for the presidency of the Republic. The resolution, it is stated, will be made known either in a manifesto or in speeches to be made at a dinner that will be given to a prominent member of the party.

— The Italian government is certainly achieving notoriety. It is now demanding an indemnity from Haiti of 80,000 dollars for the detention of a merchant ship in that country in 1893. Besides this an Italian gunboat is said to have fired upon some revolutionists during a battle with the government forces. William and Humbert are clearly on a raid against the small boys.

— A telegram of the 14th announces the burning of the celebrated castle of Dover, one of the oldest and best preserved specimens of its class in England. Its museum contained many interesting specimens of ancient armor and weapons, and its armory contained some thousands of modern rifles. Its loss will be most keenly felt, because so great a part of its contents cannot be replaced.

— We notice on the walls of the Larangeiras Club a set of four beautiful photographs of the Albion Club, Buenos Aires. To those who have never paid a visit to their well-managed English Club, they will be of great interest. We understand the photos were a present from Mr. Forde, the secretary of the Albion Club and were brought up by our secretary who has just returned from a short visit to the Plate.

— As our readers are aware, we are not accustomed to waste much time and space in extravagant promises. We can not hope to equal, much less surpass, the financial and commercial journals of London and New York, but we can give our readers a fairly complete summary of events in this country, and an honest opinion in regard to them. And as everybody knows, we have generally been correct, both in our facts and in our deductions.

— We are beginning to hear the usual talk about sanitary inspection and restriction, but thus far we hear nothing about watering the streets! What is to be done about it? If they are not watered, and the heat continues like this it was not week, we shall have an epidemic of *typhus perniciosus*. Is this what the sanitary officers want?

— Having been authorized by the minister of industry to organize a meteorological service, the director of the national observatory announces that he has completed arrangements with the state telegraph and expects to inaugurate the service on the 1st prox. Dispatches will be sent to the observatory from all points at the hour corresponding to 12 o'clock Greenwich time, which is 9 o'clock and seven minutes at Rio. These reports will be duly recorded, but nothing is said of announcing weather changes as is done in Europe and the United States.

— Under the title of « Club Xadrez Fluminense » there has been organized in this city a chess club of which the following gentlemen are officers: — Dr. Carlos da Silveira Martins, president; Dr. Luiz Soares, secretary; Augusto da Cunha Porto, treasurer. Several interesting matches have been played at the club, which next month will have its first tourney. The club will correspond with similar clubs in the states of Brazil and in foreign countries, and matches by telegraph will be played. The news of the organization of the club to all who are fond of this scientific game.

— The Debate of Sunday states that an interview occurred between the minister of foreign affairs and the Italian minister on Saturday, at which the former stated that he was authorized to consider the Espirito Santo case, although the latter had not yet received his credentials. The documents relating to the case of several colonists, among them some Italians, at Barraão de Petropolis, Espirito Santo, were taken up for consideration, and, becoming acquainted with their contents, Count Antonelli declared that it is not a case for diplomatic intervention, but of judicial investigation. An accord to this effect was drawn up and signed, and the same will be at once forwarded to Rome.

— The six São Paulo wheelmen, Osmond, Otto, Protin, Mago, Valette and Gladiator, who arrived here a few days ago, have been very well received by the patrons of the Velodrome Fluminense. Allowing for the fact that the men were not acquainted with the track, they have thus far ridden some excellent races, Osmond and Otto in particular; the two having beaten such good riders as Nelson, Hamburgo and Barreyre. The Paulistas are entered in the four days race for points, which takes place this week. The winner of this race will receive one conto, and five hundred milreis is to be divided between the second and third men. It is not at all unlikely that, when the São Paulo cyclists return home, some of this money will be taken with them.

— The New York Herald of November 7th fills us with profound enjoyment. It has a column of news regarding the attempt on the President's life, principally from Buenos Aires, in which the crime is attributed to a monarchist plot. It is stated that the monarchists were enraged because Marshal Bittencourt had defeated the fanatics at Camões. And then the Herald commends itself, editorially, on the fulness and accuracy of its news from South America. In view of the ever-to-do-with the crime, that the assassin calls himself a « jacobin and florinista », and that all the persons arrested are « florinista » republicans, the Herald's boasting sounds a little premature. It is one thing to publish long dispatches, and another to give the facts.

BIRTH.

On 17th inst., at São Paulo, the wife of John Kenyon Eddowes, of a son.

DEATH.

GIBSON. — On the 19th December, at the Meio da Serra de Petropolis, THOMAS VICTOR, son of James and Elizabeth Gibson, aged 5 months.

THE RIO CRICKET AND ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

The first annual general meeting of the above association was held at the City Club on Friday last at 3.30 p.m.

Mr. De Lisle was voted to the chair, and the following gentlemen were present: Messrs. Geo. E. Cox, W. H. Ashbrook, Francisco de Sampaio, H. L. Wheatley, O. H. F. Tyler, Edwin E. Hime Junior, S. Cox, H. F. Tyler, R. Morrissy, D. D. Keay, E. Morrissy, A. Amial, A. Pelling Smith, R. H. Robinson, H. Evers, J. H. Cooper, H. J. Reeves, H. W. Stacey, F. L. Youle, C. J. Gemmill, T. D. Bunn, H. D. Brain, C. H. Allen, R. A. Brookings, J. Davy, F. Harvey, Chas. Jackson, C. Murly, N. Stewart, Geo. P. Cox and Rev. Irvine Crawshaw.

The rules of the association were read, and after some discussion and amendments, were unanimously adopted. The officers to serve during 1898 were elected as follows:

- President..... Basil J. Freeland, Vice-President..... Geo. E. Cox, Hon. Treasurer..... T. D. Bunn, Hon. Sec..... W. H. Ashbrook.

ENTERTAINING COMMITTEE.

- P. C. Morrissy, Alfred Hime, F. S. Youle, H. J. Reeves, H. L. Wheatley, R. Morrissy.

Mr. De Lisle proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Cox for his untiring exertions in starting the association, and this being seconded by Mr. Ashbrook the meeting was closed, a vote of thanks being accorded to the chairman.

CLUB DAS LARANGEIRAS.

A General Meeting of the members was held on Saturday the 18th inst. for the purpose of electing the new Committee for 1898. Twenty-eight members having signed the book it was proposed and seconded that Dr. Hastings should take the chair for the evening, Messrs. Jackson and Murly acting as secretaries.

The retiring officers were Messrs. Cox, Maule, Stacey, Wheatley and Bunn. The voting by ballot was then proceeded with and the result showed as follows: President, Geo. E. Cox, Esq. 27 votes Vice-President, Dr. Hastings, Esq. 11 Secretary, H. W. Stacey, Esq. 25 2nd Secretary, H. L. Wheatley, Esq. 14 Treasurer, T. D. Bunn, Esq. 24

After the voting for the committee had been completed, Messrs. Whyte and Murly were elected to act as auditors of the accounts for the closing year.

The usual votes of thanks to the chairman and the retiring officers closed the meeting.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.

Rio de Janeiro, 13th December, 1897. To the Editor of THE RIO NEWS.

Sir,—The Committee of the British Subscription Library has been surprised by an attack upon the management of that Institution, which appeared in the December number of The Church Echo.

The article in question, they are informed by the Rev. Irvine Crawshaw, is from the pen of Mr. Guy B. Hall and should have borne his signature. The committee do not feel that they are called upon to answer Mr. Hall's letter, therefore they content themselves with saying that most of the courteous criticisms it contains (some they do not consider as coming under that category) are based on erroneous information, or inadequate acquaintance with the resources of the library and with the requirements of the main body of its members, while one or two of the suggestions the committee had, at a meeting held on 15th October last, decided on adopting.

For the Committee, HAROLD J. HAMPSHIRE, Hon. Secretary, F. L. YOULE.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Consular Reports, November, 1897. Published by the bureau of foreign commerce at Washington, and containing valuable reports from United States consuls in every part of the world.

General Index to Monthly Consular Reports. Published by the bureau of foreign commerce at Washington. This is the fourth volume of the Index, and covers the Reports issued since May 1893, to August, 1897. For reference purposes it is indispensable to anyone seeking information in these consular reports.

Das Brasilianische Geldwesen; I. Theil. Die Münzen der Colonie Brasilien, 1765 to 1827. Julius Meili, Zurich, Instituto Polygraphico, 1897. The first volume of an extremely interesting and important work on the coins of the colonial period in Brazil. The author has evidently devoted much labor and research to the task, and the result is that he has made his book an authority on the subject. The printing and plates are likewise perfect in kind, as they should be in a work of this character. The book also contains descriptions of the gold bars stamped during the period in question, the plates giving a perfect idea of the outlines and marks of each. The second volume of the work, which is in course of preparation, will cover the period of the empire, from 1822 to 1889. It may be needless to add that the author is a well-known business man in Brazil, being a member of the firm of Meili, Diethelm & Co., of Zurich, Pernambuco and Rio de Janeiro.

BUSINESS NOTES.

— The government has been authorized to take over the Ceará Harbor Corporation.

— Decree No. 2,743, of the 17th inst., provides for the observance of the new tariff at the custom-houses of the country.

— Decree No. 2,742, of the 17th inst., regulates the execution of the law of the 3rd ult., prohibiting the use of foreign labels on articles of Brazilian manufacture.

— The municipal council of São Paulo obliges the drivers of trams, tilburs, carriages, vans, carts, etc., to take out licences, which must be registered. The fee is 10000.

— Decree No. 2,744, of the 17th inst., regulates the execution of the provision imported labor from duty pieces of machinery exempting vessels in construction in Brazilian dockyards.

— In virtue of the last general appropriation bill the charges of the City Improvements Co. may be collected, after the revision of its contract with the government, at the rate of 20¢ per 1000.

— There seems to be some complication again in the importation of cattle on foot for the beef supply of this city. It is a trade which should run smoothly and with the least possible expense, and yet somehow it is always characterized by intrigues and difficulties.

— A São Paulo telegram of the 16th says that Dr. Freire Junior, attorney for the London and Brazilian Bank, has placed embargoes on Ituana railway in the *comarcas* of São Paulo, Sorocaba and S. Roque. The company has failed to take up the debentures drawn for redemption to a value of over one thousand conto. The embargoes were issued by the civil and criminal court.

— In Engenho Velho the municipal officials understand that the common eating-houses must be closed at midday on Sunday, although hotels are permitted to remain open. It is a curious situation, surely! A billiard saloon can be kept open all day, but the restaurant where common people get their food must be closed at 12 m. In time, let us hope, we shall see a little more judgment exercised in affairs of this municipality.

— The dividend of the London and River Plate Bank has been steadily rising for some years past, and now the directors announce a dividend of 13 per cent., making, with the 7 per cent. paid in June, a distribution of 20 per cent. for the year, besides placing £5,000 to pension and benevolent fund, and carrying forward £50,000. There seem to be no bounds to the possibilities of this exceptionally well-managed institution, and its prosperity is a good sign of the hopeful state of Argentina. — Financial News, Nov. 24.

— The Journal do Brazil of the 16th says an important Paris syndicate has organized a company in London with a 1st series capital of 80,000,000 for the purpose of exploring the concession of the Empresa de Melhoramentos do Brazil for certain improvements in this port. The Journal says that Dr. Carlos Sampaio is in London in connection with the undertaking, and that the London capitalists are insisting that the work shall be under the superintendence of José Carlos de Carvalho. « Null sed!» We are smiling.

— Paragraph 27 of the general revenue bill enforces a discrimination against foreign insurance companies which merits attention. It says: — (The general revenue, etc., will consist of, etc.) + 27. The stamp tax, 5 per cent. of the value of the annual premium of the policies of land and marine insurance emitted by companies which have no seat in the country. These companies shall register in the federal treasury, or in the custom-houses and treasury agencies, within the maximum period of eight days, the policies which they emit and their respective renewals, under the penalty of having annulled the authorization to transact business in the country.

NEW POSTAL RATES.

After 1st January next, says the Journal do Commercio, the following increased postal charges will be in force:

Table with columns for foreign and internal rates for letters, cards, and other postal services.

— An examination of the revenue bill shows that some of these changes were not authorized. The bill says that the internal rates for newspapers and registry are unchanged, but we see that the single rate for impressos is increased from 20 to 150 reis. The act makes no mention whatever of the foreign postage to 300 reis and impressos to 100 reis, or double what it was before. Box rents are nearly doubled.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

— In the budget of the Federal District for 1898, the revenue is estimated at 17,656,495 and the expenditure at 15,771,035, the estimated balance being, consequently, 1,885,460.

— On the 15th inst., President Prudente de Moraes signed the general revenue bill for 1898, and on the 16th the general appropriation bill.

— The general appropriation bill, in addition to making appropriations to the amount of 372,812,424,169 for 1898, approves the hitherto unapproved appropriations made by executive decree in 1896, amounting to 22,857,766,502.

— A loan of 400,000 has been successfully floated in this market, by Broker Palhares, for the municipality of S. José de Alem Parahyba, state of Minas Geraes.

— It is announced in this morning's papers that the prefect of this city has succeeded in borrowing 3,000,000 for the municipality through the medium of Broker Bireschky.

— In Portugal there prevails an impression that the recent Brazilian loan in London exceeds the reported sum of £2,000,000. In the Journal do Commercio, of Lisbon, it is stated that the amount is £4,000,000, of which half is secured by a lien on the customs receipts and the other half by a lien on the receipts of the government railways.

— The Lisbon correspondent of the Journal do Brazil, of this city, writing under date of the 29th ult., asserts that the sum secured by a lien on the former receipts is £4,000,000, and that secured by a lien on the latter is £2,000,000, making a total of £6,000,000. The Lisbon Journal do Commercio describes this financial operation as an extreme resource and says that never before has the country been in such a critical situation. It warns the Brazilian government that, if it fails to avail itself of the period of relief thus obtained and to adopt measures for improving permanently the financial situation, the sacrifice will have been made in vain and the position will become even more critical than it was before the loan was obtained.

It is stated that one of the causes of the recent fall of government currency bonds (apollies) was the reduction of the maximum sum covered by each of such bonds when used as collaterals in loans made by banks in this city. But the banks, of course, must have had some satisfactory reason for reducing the maximum.

According to The Statist of November 27th, which was received the day after our last issue, "a substantial security" given for the two millions loan on treasury bills in London, is nothing less than a lien on the Rio custom-house. This is the first time Brazil has had to give such a guarantee, and we would be glad to feel that it is the last.

The London Money Market Review makes a statement in regard to the recent loan, identical to that of The Statist. For some unexplained reason the other financial papers of the 27th ult. had no notice of the loan. The Commercio de Sao Paulo of the 17th reproduced the statement of The Statist, the newspapers of this capital having taken no notice of the same up to that date.

The comparative statement of the public debt of Brazil in 1889 and 1897, made by Counsellor Lourenço de Albuquerque in his lecture at the Exchange and published in THE RIO NEWS of the 2nd ult. has been copied by English journals and seems to have made a profound impression in foreign financial circles interested in Brazilian affairs. Since that statement was made the internal debt has been increased by the loan of 60,000,000 and the foreign debt by that of £2,000,000.

Finally, however. Later there was rather more firmness and with bank sterling at 7 1/16, it was not until 10 1/2 that the bill for 2 1/2, and business was again, and at the close 7 1/16 was not readily had at 7 1/2. The drop in rates followed was quoted at 10 1/2 for the money, the small transactions reported at 10 1/2-7 1/2. Sovereigns were quoted on the street at 7 1/2-7 3/4. The Bolsa closing without offers, or bids, December 11-17. The Banco da Republica, the Banque Francaise and the London & River Plate bank opened at 7 1/16, the other foreign banks posting 7 1/2, but at the higher rate bank bills were not readily obtained, which stimulated holders to ask 7 1/2, and this rate the banks declined to consider. After some business other than bank sterling at 7 1/2, and the market steadied, and the banks commenced to draw cautiously at 7 1/16, the quotation for other bills advancing to 7 3/4, with sellers at 7 3/2, and late in the day one of the foreign banks was willing to entertain offers of 7 3/4, the market closing steady at 7 1/2-7 3/4 for bank and 7 1/2-7 3/2, the last considered the rate for business, for other sterling. The firmness stopped business, for takers naturally withdrew, and sellers seemed inclined to give conclusions with the banks, but there was a belief that the latter will have to give way, for the market is supposed to be over bought for this month. The small transactions reported were in bank at 7 1/16 and at 7 1/2-7 3/4 for other sterling. There were neither offers, nor bids of sovereigns at the Bolsa, and nothing was reported on the street.

Sales of Stocks and Shares. Table with columns for stock names and prices. Includes Apollies, S. de Minas, etc.

Bank rate of exchange, official, on London to-day. Table with columns for bank name and rate.

Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (gold). Table with columns for denomination and value.

Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (paper). Table with columns for denomination and value.

Value of \$100 (\$4.80 per \$1 tr. in Brazilian currency). Table with columns for denomination and value.

Value of £1 sterling. Table with columns for denomination and value.

EXCHANGE. Table with columns for bank names and exchange rates.

MARKET REPORT. Rio de Janeiro, 20th December, 1897. Table with columns for market details.

ing day 30,000 bags were sold, on the basis of quiet 18,800, followed by sales of 20,000 bags on the 17th, when 11,800 was below sellers' views, and on Saturday the reported sales reached 35,000 bags, or 100,000 bags for the week, all the brokers quoting 18,800, at which the market closed firm. This morning the factors are unanimous in opinion that the market is over bought, and the exchange has declined steadily during the week, touching 7d. for bank sterling on Saturday. The character of the demand seems to indicate that outside markets have a "raid" of that Rio, and there is some suspicion that S. Paulo is the buyer, but only the banks know this with certainty. Some sufferers, evidently are after the speculators again in the bean press, but it is generally believed that the decline has caught some of these latter badly.

Imports. Table with columns for commodity names and values.

Business continues dull, and no improvement is to be expected before the new year. A moderate quantity of flour has arrived, and dealers appear to have unanxiously reduced their stocks. No kerosene, nor turpentine have arrived, and only a moderate lot of rosin, which is unchanged in quotations. Cement is unchanged without receipts, as are also hay and coffee, while Indian corn, River Plate, is quoted rather higher. With the exception of a slight reaction on the old exchange has declined steadily during the week, touching 7d. for bank sterling on Saturday. The character of the demand seems to indicate that outside markets have a "raid" of that Rio, and there is some suspicion that S. Paulo is the buyer, but only the banks know this with certainty. Some sufferers, evidently are after the speculators again in the bean press, but it is generally believed that the decline has caught some of these latter badly.

Exports. Table with columns for commodity names and values.

The Santos market was quiet and steady at \$500 per 10 kilos, for 'good averages' until the 17th, when prices were quoted, and at this the market closed firm on Saturday. Receipts were 10,700 bags, against 9,557 bags for the preceding five days; sales 10,700 bags; shipments 34,000 bags for the United States and 28,000 bags for Europe, and stocks on Saturday evening were about 640,000 bags.

Daily receipts and shipments of coffees. Rio de Janeiro. Table with columns for origin, quantity, and price.

Stocks in all hands were this morning estimated at 225,000 bags, for the United States, and 180,000 bags for Europe, and stocks on Saturday evening were about 640,000 bags.

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Dealers appear to have succeeded in reducing their stock of snuff, but importers are doing next to nothing, and prices for American have declined about \$500 per lb. River Plate and native are about sustained. The deliveries are about 10,000 lbs. and stocks are now estimated to be about 20,000 lbs. of which 4,000 American and 16,000 River Plate in first hands. The market closed very dull, at the following quotations:

Trial. Table with columns for names and prices.

Coilfish. Table with columns for names and prices.

Lard. Table with columns for names and prices.

Rice. Table with columns for names and prices.

White Pine. Table with columns for names and prices.

Kerosene. Table with columns for names and prices.

Turpentine. Table with columns for names and prices.

Rosin. Table with columns for names and prices.

Indigo. Table with columns for names and prices.

Vanilla. Table with columns for names and prices.

Pepper. Table with columns for names and prices.

Cinnamon. Table with columns for names and prices.

Nutmeg. Table with columns for names and prices.

Cardamom. Table with columns for names and prices.

Saffron. Table with columns for names and prices.

Vanilla. Table with columns for names and prices.

Pepper. Table with columns for names and prices.

Cinnamon. Table with columns for names and prices.

Nutmeg. Table with columns for names and prices.

Cardamom. Table with columns for names and prices.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table of ship arrivals with columns for ship name, origin, and arrival date.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table of ship departures with columns for ship name, destination, and departure date.

Vessels Afloat & Chartered for Rio

Table of vessels afloat and chartered with columns for ship name, agent, and status.

Lauridon	Rangoon	5 Sept.
Lavaja	Louisa	—
Mariposa	Oporto	—
Macon	Sabine Pass	27 Aug.
Mary	Glisson	9 Nov.
Margaret Mitchell	Savannah	18 Nov.
Marys Glen	Rangoon	18 Sept.
Monrovia	Pensacola	—
Motelgou	Rangoon	20 Sept.
Mabel	Brunswick	—
New City	—	—
Nor	Hamburg	1 Nov.
Normary	Portland	—
Prince Amado	Cardiff	9 Nov.
Prince Louis	Leith	—
Prince Victor	Leith	14 Oct.
Ponier	Portland	—
Robert S. Benavil	Pensacola	—
R. F. Pellegrini	Portland	10 Nov.
Robertsfors	Pensacola	—
Siva	Savannah	20 Sept.
Thomas Perry	at Grimshy	—
Taurus (Str)	Rangoon	31 Oct.
Tillus (Str)	Bangkok	—
Union	Paspebic	17 Nov.
Vaszo da Gama	at Vico	—
Vincent	Liverpool	12 Nov.
Vera	Hamburg	29 Oct.
Wilhelmine	Hamburg	13 Oct.
White Wings	Baltimore	14 Oct.
Zarna	Wisby	—

Foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro,
December 19th, 1897.

NAME	TONS	ARRIVED	FROM	CONSIGNEES
<i>American</i>				
bk J. W. Elwell	1083	Nov.	5 New York	Eddy, M. & Guerin
sp Bay of Bengal	1480	Oct.	15 Rangoon	Norton, Megaw & Co.
sp Coringa	1280	Nov.	21 Pensacola	F. L. Ferraz
lug Lucinda Sutton	1330	Nov.	14 Boston	Empreza Industrial
lug Mabel Jordan	800	Dec.	12 Chicoutimi	B. Ferreira & Irmao
lug Frances	644	—	15 Baltimore	Leveting & Co.
<i>British</i>				
sp Bay of Bengal	1480	Oct.	15 Rangoon	Norton, Megaw & Co.
sp Coringa	1280	Nov.	21 Pensacola	F. L. Ferraz
sp M. L. Barrill	1468	Nov.	12 Chicoutimi	Empreza Industrial
sp Cressington	2052	—	18 San Francisco	Rio Flour Mills
bk Glen Grant	741	—	19 Ardrossan	Wilson Sons & Co.
bk Kirkcaldie	760	—	20 Quebec	To order
sp Caldera	1578	—	28 St. Etienne	Empreza Industrial
lug Morning Star	1188	—	29 Paspebic	L. A. Magalhães & C.
bk Osberg	1143	—	29 Quebec	To order
sp Melville Island	1430	—	29 Rangoon	John Moore & Co.
bk Whitwood	1484	Dec.	4 Pascozola	Empreza Industrial
lug Dabry	1284	—	11 Swansea	Wilson Sons & Co.
bk Clairmont	755	—	18 Rangoon	F. L. Ferraz
<i>Dutch</i>				
lug Acadie II	290	Dec.	4 Hamburg	To order
<i>French</i>				
bk Pharo	645	Dec.	5 Marseilles	D. J. Silva & Co.
<i>German</i>				
sp Aleyone	2148	Oct.	19 Antwerp	Laurès & Co.
bk Rathin	1128	Nov.	29 Antwerp	A. Avenir & Co.
sp Louise	1774	Dec.	14 Rangoon	H. Stoltz & Co.
bk Mirrela	685	—	14 Hamburg	H. Stoltz & Co.
bk Varuna	487	—	11 Herosand	C. Hecksher & Co.
<i>Italian</i>				
bk Loreto	646	Dec.	6 Marseilles	A. Avenir & Co.
<i>Norwegian</i>				
bk Prince Regent	1204	Nov.	29 Newport	Brazilian Coal Co.
bk Ferris	507	—	20 Pensacola	E. P. Passos
sp Parthena	1390	Dec.	1 Pensacola	To order
bk Assria	407	—	4 Cardiff	Wilson Sons & Co.
bk Victoria	708	—	6 Newport	Brazilian Coal Co.
bk Idun	489	—	17 Santos	To order
<i>Swedish</i>				
bg Ebba	178	Dec.	14 Rio Grande	To order
<i>Portuguese</i>				
bk Tentadora	394	July	20 Cape de Verds	I. A. G. Santos & Co.
sp Oceano	1124	Aug.	25 Ilha do Sal	Macedo Junior & Co.
bk Isabela	1183	Sept.	14 Oporto	Macedo Junior & Co.
bk Constança	1054	Nov.	9 Hali	Macedo Junior & Co.

Arrivals of foreign steamers.

DATE	NAME	FROM	CONSIGNEE TO
Dec. 13	Dunbe Br.	Southampton* 16 1/2 ds.	Royal Mail.
13	S. Nicolas Ger.	Hamburg* 23 ds.	Ed. Johnston & Co.
13	Lindadno Br.	Cardiff 24 ds.	Loze Irmãos
13	Canuing Br.	Adrossan* 25 ds.	Norton, Megaw & Co.
13	Esquage Fr.	Genoa* 25 ds.	Karl Valis & Co.
13	Assiditia Ital.	do* 26 ds.	A. Fiorita & Co.
13	Clyde Brit.	River Plate 3 ds.	Royal Mail
16	Miramar Br.	do 4 ds.	Quayle, Davidson & Co.
16	Sempione Ital.	Genoa* 19 ds.	Fiorita & De Vincenzi.
16	Beechley Br.	Cardiff* 26 ds.	Central R. R.
16	Hemburg Gr.	Santos 27 ds.	Hermann Stoltz & Co.
16	Cintra Gr.	do 27 ds.	Ed. Johnston & Co.
17	Kaiman Kraly Aust.	Hamburg* 22 ds.	Rombauer & Co.
17	Hapatica Ger.	River Plate* 3 ds.	Ed. Johnston & Co.
17	Médec Fr.	Bordeaux* 22 ds.	Messageries Maritimes
18	Charente Fr.	New York* 22 ds.	Messageries Maritimes
19	Olders Br.	Havre* 28 ds.	Norton, Megaw & C.
19	Paralyha Fr.	Santos 1 d.	Chargers Réunis
19	Asi Ger.	Ed. Johnston & Co.	

Departures of foreign steamers.

DATE	NAME	FOR	CARGO
Dec. 13	La Plata Br.	Southampton*	Sundries.
13	Dalcortia Gr.	New York	Coffee
13	S. Nicolas Ger.	River Plate.	Sundries.
13	Elbe Br.	Santos.	do
14	Hogarth Br.	do	do
14	Amazonas Ger.	do	do
14	Dunbe Br.	River Plate	do
14	Bratsberg Nor.	Santa Lucia	Ballast.
15	Clyde Br.	Southampton*	Sundries.
15	Assiditia Ital.	Genoa*	do
15	Esquage Fr.	River Plate*	do
16	Chiverstone Br.	Ports Eads	Ballast.
17	Hemburg Gr.	Bremen*	Sundries.
17	Miramar Br.	New York	do
17	California Fr.	New Orleans.	Coffee.
17	Sempione Ital.	Genoa*	Sundries.
17	Kaiman Kraly Anst.	Trieste*	do
18	Cintra Ger.	Hamburg*	Sundries.
18	Herschel Br.	New York	Coffee.
18	Canuing Br.	Santos.	Sundries.
19	Médec Fr.	Bordeaux*	do
19	Charente Fr.	River Plate*	do
19	Araucaria Br.	Buenos Aires.	Ballast.
19	South Africa Br.	Coronel	do

Last Quotations of Stocks and Bonds --- December 20th

Circulation	Public Funds	Capital	Banks	Railways	Tramways	Mills
262,131,000\$	Stock 5% currency (apolize)	20,000,000\$	Commercial	1,600,000\$	Jardim Botânico	Alliança
102,515,000	Bonds of 1889	20,000,000	Comercio	110,000,000	S. Christovão	Brazil Industrial
124,655,000	Stock 4% (gold)	20,000,000	do 2nd series	16,000,000		Carica
11,782,000	Gold Loan, 1868, 6%	20,000,000	Construct.	62,000,000		Confiança Industrial
24,327,000	Do do 1879, 4 1/2%	20,000,000	Credito Move.	24,000,000		D. Isabel
18,350,000	Do do 1889, 4 1/2%	20,000,000	Lavura e Comercio	70,000,000		Industrial Mineira
17,500,000	State of Espirito Santo	10,000,000	do 2nd series	42,000,000		Manufactura Fluminense
16,000,000	do of Minas Geraes, 5%	117,521,000	Nacional Brasileira			Petropolitana
16,000,000	do of Rio de Janeiro, 6%	20,000,000	Republica do Brazil			S. Pedro de Alcantara
4,800,000	do of Minas Geraes, 5%	20,000,000	Rural e Hypothecario			Santa Luzia
24,658,000	Impressimo Municipal		do 2nd series			

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142, RUA VISCONDE DE SAPUCAHY
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(Engenheiro Mechanico)

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Made in S. Paulo by Tito Zerdoc & Co. from the choicest India Ginger, and therefore exactly similar to the well known Belfast mark.

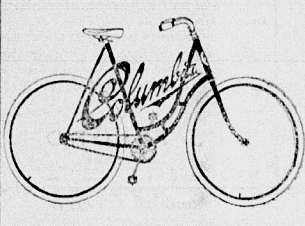
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ARP & Co.

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Agents
A. MENDES & MARQUES
RIO DE JANEIRO

ROBERTSON, SANDERSON & Co., L^d.
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Sec.
Brut Extra.

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" 29	Danube	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Cherbourg and Southampton.	

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felt in pregnancy and that which results

from the motion of the train on railways,

as well as for such diseases of the stomach

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The Nectandra Amara Pills are prepared

with all scientific precautions for their

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printed directions in three languages

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their therapeutic effects and the manner

of taking them may be readily understood.

All orders addressed to the manufacturer,

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promptly filled and the pills will be for-

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ing rates:— Per single box, 2\$800; per

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