

THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, DECEMBER 28TH, 1897.

NUMBER 52

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;
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Coal—Large stocks of the best Cardiff steam Coal always kept in Rio (depot on Conceição Island).

Tug Boats always ready for service.

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

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Importers and Agents for Manufacturers.

Further Agencies, suitable to their lines of business—Hardware, 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.

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REPRESENTATIVE FOR

POGG & Co., Rio Grande do Sul (Havana Gigars)
BAVARIA BEER from the
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Price: 12000 per Dozen without bottles.

Also o Messrs.

COSTA FERREIRA & PENNA, S. Felix (Bahia),
RODENBURG & Co.,
GEBR. KLINGENBERG, Detmold (Lithographers),
77, RUA VISCONDE DE INHAUMA

CREOLIN-PEARSON

The best desinfectant for vessels
Recommended for daily use especially
during epidemics.

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J. H. Jensen

QUAYLE, DAVIDSON & Co.

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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, 1881.)

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.

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

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THE WESTINGHOUSE AIR BRAKE COMPANY.

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MANUFACTURERS OF THE

WESTINGHOUSE AUTOMATIC BRAKE

The Westinghouse Automatic Brake is now in use on 25,000 locomotives and over 50,000 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.

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Translations from English into Portuguese vice-versa. Apply to C. S. c's this office.

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Bank Note Company,
78 TO 86 TRINITY PLACE,
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Business Founded 1795.

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

Reorganized 1870.

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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
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DRAFTS, CHECKS, BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
STAMPS, &c., in the most and most artistic style
FROM STEEL PLATES.

With SPECIAL SUPERFINE PLATE FOR STERILIZING.
Special papers manufactured exclusively for
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SAFETY COLORS. SAFETY PAPERS.
Work executed in Fireproof Buildings,
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Show Cards, Labels, Calendars.

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Exporters of Bordeaux Wines;

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Exporters of Cognac

Dealers in

Burgundy, Rhine and Mosel wines, Sherris, Champagne
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Rua da Alameda, 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 the only alkaline draught that forms no dangerous deposits in the stomach, intestines and bladder.

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

Price, in all pharmacies,

Rs. 10500 per bottle.

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LIPTON'S Teas.

LIPTON'S Hams.

LIPTON'S Jams.

LIPTON'S Pickles.

LIPTON'S Groceries

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ENGLISH SHOEMAKER,

The best material used and all work guaranteed.

No. 29 A, Rua de S. Pedro.

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PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1782

Authorized by Imperial Decree No. 8057 of March 24th, 1881.

Insures against risk of fire, houses, goods and merchant dice 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 or the Atchisor Topoka and Santa Fé Railway Company United States of America, for the amount of \$17,384,116.00 (£ 3,626,865), having received the respective premium amounting to \$169,109.00 (£ 35,439).

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

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D.

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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

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

John Moore & Co. agents.

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Capital (fully subscribed) £2,177,500 Reserve fund £ 676,355

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, and floor

GUARANTEE FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE Co., LIM'D.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Smith Youle & Co.

No. 38 Rua 12 de Março.

THE BRAZILIAN COAL Co., Ltd

Representatives of GORT BROTHERS & Co., Ltd.

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, Locomotives, Machinery, Lighters, etc. effected with the utmost possible dispatch.

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Entrance: Rua Gen. Camara.

Depot: ILMA DOS FERREIROS

P. O. Box. 774

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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, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AYRES, ROSARIO DE SANTA FE, AND NEW YORK.

Also on:

Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., LONDON. Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co., PARIS. Messrs. Schroder & Co., J. H. Schroder & Co., HAMBURG. Messrs. J. Berenberg, Gossler & Co., HAMBURG. Messrs. Granet Broten & Co., GENOVA.

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:

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

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

France... Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches. Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Paris. Lazard Frères & Co., Paris. DeNugy Ize & Co., Paris.

Portugal... Banco Lisbon & Açores and correspondents.

and any other countries.

Opens accounts current.

Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.

Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every description of banking business.

Krah-Petersen, Directors.

THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

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

Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 17th 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. Banco de Paris et des Pays Bas.—PARIS. Banco de Portugal and agencies.—PORTUGAL. And on all the chief cities of Europe.

Messrs. Brothers & Co.—NEW YORK. First National Bank of Chicago.—CHICAGO.

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORGATE 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.

Messrs. Heine & Co., LONDON.

Messrs. J. Berenberg Gossler & Co., HAMBURG.

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

Messrs. J. Berenberg Gossler & Co., HAMBURG.

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

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

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

BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU BRÉSIL.

AUTHORIZED BY

Decree No 2,432 of 2nd January, 1897.

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

HEAD OFFICE:

9, RUE LAFFITTE, Paris.

General administration: 78, Rua da Quitanda

RIO DE JANEIRO

Branches at S. Paulo and Santos.

Draws on:

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. Kleinwortz Sons & Co. A. Ruffer & Sons.

Germany: Deutsche Bank, Berlin, and correspondents. Dresdner Bank, Dresden, and correspondents. Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg. Schroeder, Gebelider & Co. Hamburg. Conrad, Henrich, Donner, Hamburg. U. 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 \$5.00, 1 dozen boxes for \$25.00 and One dozen boxes for \$20.00.

Address: JOAQUIM BUENO DE MIRANDA, No. 78, Rua de S. Pedro, 1st floor Rio de Jac

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—An ex-cattle shipper to Brazil, named Moreira, had a dispute with Mr. Christoffersen, steamship agent, at Buenos Aires a few days ago and threatened to shoot him. Moreira was arrested.

—The Argentine executive ordered the payment of another \$50,000 to the central locust commission early this month, which makes \$3,470,000 placed in the hands of the commissioners so far.

—The Tucuman newspapers give an account of the parties which have been exploring the Chaco to discover the permanent dwelling place of the locusts. Their discovery has been of a negative character, namely, that such dwelling place is not in the Chaco, but great swarms of locusts cross it every year, without stopping there. The captain of engineers, Daniel Fernandez, with an escort of soldiers of the 11th regiment of cavalry, left Reconquista of June 22nd and has just returned, after travelling for 500 leagues through the Chaco without finding any permanent locust zone. His party was frequently attacked by Indians. —Times, Buenos Aires.

—As our readers are aware, a considerable part of the profits of the national lottery is remitted to the various provinces in order that it may be there devoted to the support of their hospitals and other charitable institutions. No province has up to the present shown any false modesty over the accepting of the money, but there appears to have been considerable difficulty in explaining how the money has been expended. So great has been the delay in sending in accounts, that the lottery commission has felt itself compelled to advise one or two of the provinces that no further remittances will be sent until those already forwarded are accounted for. —Revista, Buenos Aires.

—A gold nugget weighing 511 grammes has been found recently in the province of San Luiz, and Sr. Sanchez Blanco writes to a contemporary that the auriferous region of the province, on the Cerro de la Carolina extends over more than 100 square leagues. Hitherto it has been difficult to work the gold for want of water, but there was formerly a rich mine worked, 2000 feet above the valley, which had to be abandoned because water got into it and there was no machinery for pumping it out. Moreover the Rio V. has its source in this hill. However the chief drawback to mining in this country is that the owners of mineral property set too high a value upon it. They want for themselves nearly all that the minerals would be worth when ready for the market. —Times, Buenos Aires.

—Our English compatriots in Buenos Aires have made a great outcry about the proposal to restore bull-fighting, which, as every one knows, is a very brutal and cruel sport that cannot be too strongly condemned. And by way of marking disapproval and giving a lesson in humanity to the Argentines, there is to be a big pigeon-shooting match, ten birds apiece, at Hurlingham. You see, bulls and horses have feelings, but pigeons have none, which just makes all the difference. Besides the bull does occasionally get his chance of retaliating on the man, and can even make things uncomfortable for him, whereas there is no danger in winging a pigeon. So, by all means, down with the brutal and dangerous sport of bull fighting, and long live the noble, manly and courageous sport of pigeon shooting. —Montevideo Times.

—A surprising political event has occurred in the province of Buenos Aires; it is the rebellion of a portion of the National party in the province against Dr. Pellegrini. Eleven senators and deputies and about 30 other influential members of the party signed a manifesto declaring their disaffection with the direction of the party and inviting their friends to join them in its reorganization. The leaders of the movement are General Bosch and Sr. Atanasio Ceballos. Others have joined the movement since the publication of the manifesto. Dr. Pellegrini then issued a circular telegram to the presidents of the committees of the 4th section of the province stating that the only representative of the party in the section was its president, Don Arturo G. Massey, and recommending them not to allow themselves to be taken by surprise by persons not belonging to the party who were trying to sell their votes in a dishonorable traffic. —Times, Buenos Aires.

—The judicial scandals which was reported by a local contemporary yesterday is surely sufficient to deter anybody from being caught in the meshes of the law if he can by any possibility avoid it. A few details are worth giving. Says our colleague:—The question is for the recovery of \$750 from Luis Jacobsen by E. de la Balze, a North American citizen. A decision was in the first instance given in the pursuer's favour, without costs, but the defender appealed. After a delay of more than two years the ordinary expenses reached the sum of \$150; the attorney's fees were \$200 and those of the counsel \$600— which the judge, through excessive benignity, reduced to \$150 and \$200 respectively. So in order to recover a debt of \$750 in the Argentine law courts, one must lose nearly three years' time and make an outlay of expenses \$150. lawyers fees \$200, total \$350. But this is not all! The case is still on appeal before the final court, and the question is—how much will the expenses be before the matter is settled before that high tribunal? —Buenos Aires Herald, Dec. 11.

—The states of Nicaragua, Honduras and S. Salvador have united to form the "Republica Mayor de America Central." How long the union will last we dare not prophesy.

Travellers' Directory.

São Paulo: Through express trains leave the Central station daily at 6 a. m. and 8 p. m.; returning leaves S. Paulo at 5 a. m. and 5 p. m.

Cachambi and Lambari: Central railway (S. Paulo) express to Curitiba, Itaipua by Minas and Rio Railway to destination.

Juiz de Fora, Barbacena, Ouro Preto, etc. Through express trains leave Central station daily at 6 a. m. and 8 p. m. Connects with all branches along the main line (Linha do Centro) of the railway.

Bello Horizonte: Trains leave station of General Carneiro, on main line of Central railway, at 2:30 p. m. and 11:40 a. m.—the latter a mixed train.

Petropolis: Trains leave the Estação at 6 a. m. daily, except Sundays and holidays. To connect with railway of Minas. Passenger train leaves S. Francisco Xavier station (Central Railway) at 7 a. m. and 11 a. m. All rail routes (passengers should take the suburban train) of the Central Railway station at 6:15 a. m., and at 4 p. m. to connect with Petropolis train.

Novo Friburgo: On Sundays and holidays the barca leaves the Estação at 7 a. m. and returning the train leaves Petropolis at 4 p. m. leaving Petropolis about six hours in Petropolis.

Nova Friburgo: Nova leaves the Praça das Marilhas at 6 a. m. daily and at 4 p. m. on Saturdays, to connect with the Leopoldina Railway at Santa Anna de Mariluz. Returning, train leaves Nova Friburgo at 2:30 p. m. daily, and at 6 a. m. on Mondays.

Corcovado: Regular trains, week days, leave 51. Rua Come Velho (Laranjeiras) at 8:00 a. m., and at 4:30 p. m., returning leave the summit at 7:00 and 9:00 a. m. and at 4:30 and 7 p. m. On Sundays and holidays, the hours are: ascending 6:30 a. m., and at 11 a. m., 12:30 p. m., 2:30 p. m., 4:30 p. m., 6:30 p. m., 8:30 p. m., 10:30 p. m.; descending, 8:30 a. m., 10:30 a. m., 12:30 p. m., 2:30 p. m., 4:30 p. m., 6:30 p. m., 8:30 p. m., 10:30 p. m. Each train gives the excursionist half an hour on the top.

N. H.—Travellers will oblige by notifying Director 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 East-m. House). Petropolis. EDMUND C. H. PHIPPS, Minister. AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 16, Rua Theophilo Ottoni. Wm. T. TOWNES, Consul General. BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraí (opposite Custom House). WILLIAM G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

Church Directory

- CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua Evaristo da Veiga. Morning service every Sunday at 11 a. m. Holy communion after morning service on 1st Sunday of the month and at 4 a. m. on 2nd and 4th Sundays. Morning service during cost weeks according to mode. Baptisms after morning service or at other times by arrangement. IRVINE CRAWSHAW, M.A. British Chaplain. 181, Rua das Laranjeiras. IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Largo de S. Antonio, No. 17.—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays. Prayer meeting at 10 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sundays. Religious services.—E. A. THILLY and M. ANJEL, 11 a. m. Bible class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 3 p. m. afternoon, joyful preaching, at 6:45 p. m. on Wednesdays. Musical study, and preaching, at 7 p. m. JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor. METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Catete. English services at 10 a. m. Sundays. Prayer meeting services, Thursdays, 7:30 p. m. Religious services: at 10 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sundays. Religious services.—E. A. THILLY and M. ANJEL, 11 a. m. D. CAMARAO, Sundays, 11 a. m. and 4 p. m. Rev. FRANK WIEDERHEKER. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—15 Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m., and 7 p. m. and every Wednesday at 7 p. m. THOMAS W. B. GAGBY, Pastor. BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua de Santa Anna, No. 25. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m., and 7 p. m., and every Wednesday at 7 p. m. W. B. GAGBY, Pastor. CAIXA 352. IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIO HUELO.—214 Rua D. Anna Nery, Estação do Riachuelo. Services in Portuguese on Sundays, Wednesdays, 7:00 p. m. SUNDAYS 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Pastor, Primary School in the church building. FRANK KILBY, H. NASCIMENTO, Pastor. Primary School in the church building.

Professional Directory

- Dr. William Frederick Eisenlohr, German Physician. Office: 15, Rua General Canabarro. Consulting hours from 10 to 3 p. m. Englishmen and Americans wishing to learn Portuguese should apply to Professor L. MARCHANT, Rua do Ouvidor, 21. Dr. Havelburg, Physician and accoucheur. Residence: 56, Rua 19 de Março. Consulting hours from 12 to 3 p. m.

Miscellaneous.

- AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 20 Rua d'Alfama.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent. BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Rua 19 de Março, No. 11.—On sale, the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages. JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent. BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.—21 Rua Gonçalves Dias.—Open from noon to 6 p. m. For terms, apply to Librarian. RIO SEANEN'S MISSION.—Reading and Reading Room.—10, Rua Imperatriz, 2nd floor. W. J. LLOYD, Missionary. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc., also of left-off clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission or at 10, Rua Imperatriz. N. H. CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—No. 60 Rua da Assembleia, 1st floor. Rooms open from 6 to 9 p. m. on Wednesdays. Secretary's office hours: from noon to 3 o'clock p. m. Nicolau A. Rodrigues, President. Thomas Le da Costa, General Secretary. K. A. W. Swan, 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, of every description, including a logistic system of sewerage leading to the sea, and ventilating pipes.

The apartments have been repainted and repapered throughout and are so luxuriously furnished. The dining-room has also been refitted, and no expense has been spared to make this:

The most comfortable Hotel in the city. The baths have likewise been improved.

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 the office. Special pains taken to provide a first-class table and prompt service.

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

ALPINE HOUSE HOTEL

RUA DO AQUEDUCTO, 65

On the line of Sylvestre tramway, Santa Theresa, to be reached in 30 minutes from town. This house is highly 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 restaurant and kitchen are first class.

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This hotel, which has been completely restored, is situated in the best part of the city, receiving no light from four sides, except the cleanest beach of the city, surrounded by a large garden, has large, comfortable rooms, new and well furnished, good shower, and warm lobby, disinfectants in the water-services, drinking water filtered by the Pasteur system, good table-service, and is, therefore, to be considered the first hotel of the capital.

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TURNER CO. Proprietors.

EXPLORATION IN PATAGONIA.

Some notable additions to our knowledge of Patagonia have been made by the expedition which was sent in February, 1896, by Princeton University, under the control of Professor W. B. Scott, of the United States Geological Survey, for the purpose of exploring that little known region. The principal object of the expedition was to collect vertebrate fossils from the tertiary deposits and the skins and skeletons of recent birds and mammals. The objective point, according to Science, was the point of Gallegos, on the east coast of southern Patagonia. From this point investigations were conducted along the coast from Sandy Point, in the Straits of Magellan, to Port Desire, in the north. In this region many interesting fossil forms were secured, as well as a nearly complete series of living birds, mammals, and plants. After spending several months in the coast region, the expedition went into the interior, where many new

glaciers and watercourses were discovered. As the country was unexplored, not only were new facts relating to its geography discovered, but many plants and animals new to science were also collected, while the information obtained relating to geographical phenomena was of the greatest value.

Numerous volcanic cones, hills, and mountains, were discovered. Owing to the difficulty of travelling in the interior, it was impossible to take any great supply of provisions. It was found necessary to limit the expedition to Messrs. Hatcher and Peterson. They were about five months on this trip, during which time it was impossible for them to receive or dispatch any letters, and they did not meet with a single human being. After spending a little more than a year on the mainland the expedition proceeded to Tierra del Fuego and the adjoining islands, where important collections were made, and observations were taken of the geology and paleontology of the islands. Throughout their work the Argentine government was very generous and courteous to the members of the expedition, giving them return passages on its war vessels, allowing them to pay the disposal of the expedition a smaller vessel for use in researches among the islands. The collection secured by the expedition is stated to be the most valuable of any obtained from that region, comprising as it does a nearly complete series of mosses and flowering plants, 800 skins and skeletons of recent birds and mammals, and 8 tons of fossils, including more than 1,000 skulls and many nearly complete skeletons.

S. PAULO FACTS AND FANCIES.

QUI PRO QUO.

«Hontem apresentaram-se no Theatro Carlos Gomes tres rapazes, parecendo ingleses, trajando calças de lino branco, camisa branca encamada, facha larga na cintura e jaqueta de lino branco. Esse traço, que pode ser muito correcto, (o que ignoramos) não cabia nos belos grupos da rapaziada que frequenta o Theatro, a qual começou a dar sinais de reprovação. «Tres cantaram magnificamente o duo final. Ao descer o piano começaram gritos de: «hife! hife! hife!» regente da orchestra entendeu que se podia não ter repetido o duo que foi applaudido assim. Assim, porem, de uma assuada ovattion das vozes o mais lindo trecho do Rigoletto, mas o trecho não foi ouvido, foi bafado.»

The Ribeirão Preto shop cad, a creature hitherto regarded as merely an obscure form of zoophyte, whose very existence was only known to a few zealous specialists, has suddenly appeared before the public in a new and startling character. Ribeirão Preto has been an "advancing." It has built a theatre; and as we all have reason to be aware, a theatre in Brazil is recognised as the legitimate arena for the display of shop cad insolence, and student rolydism.

Be it known to all to whom these presents may come, that the Ribeirão Preto shop cad above referred to has set himself up as a connoisseur of painting, music, and the drama; a fashionable lounge at the opera; an authority on the art of dressing correctly; and an unsparing censor of social manners and observances.

This it will be admitted is a pretty heavy claim on the part of one whose rating was lately merely that of an objectionable form of half-bred caipira, with enough terra roxa clinging to his dirty hide to form a suit of Ribeirão Preto evening clothes, without extraneous addition of any kind!

Referring to the cutting at the head of these paragraphs, I may explain, for the benefit of new comers to Brazil, that the word rapaziada, or rather in correct Portuguese, rapaziadas, is, in this case, a collective noun, signifying a gang, or mob, of shop cads. This particular "rapaziada" is, like Sir John Falstaff, not only witty in itself, but the cause of wit in others; to wit, the reporter of the Reporter of Ribeirão Preto. The Reporter's report is, however, like his Latin and his Portuguese, imperfect. As for the Latin, all I can do in the way of emendation is to apply a big D to it; but the deficiency in the report I am fortunately able to make good.

The costume which the Reporter's paragraph pretty correctly describes, and which the Ribeirão Preto rable objected to, is, as every one but a Ribeirão Preto redskin knows, merely the ordinary evening dress used by a British naval and military officers, and civilians in India—the place from which the three rapazes parecendo ingleses, and now tasting the sweets of Ribeirão Preto hospitalidade, have just arrived. If I remember correctly, soldiers wear it with a crimson sash, called a blue, and civilians with a white sash, called a "cummerbund." Their appearance in their box was the signal for all eyes to be turned on them. After the first act there was a commotion, and cries of "Sahem casaca branca! Sahem bifas!" arose from pit and gallery. After the second, a storm of insults and vile language was directed not only against the men, but against the lady, wife of one of the party, who accompanied them; and affairs soon became so threatening that the group had to leave the theatre; only escaping by this means the further attentions of the Ribeirão Preto rapaziada—whose designation, under the circumstances, I shall take the liberty of altering to canalhada—and who had organized a mob to follow them home.

The Reporter in his haste to be humorous, has apparently failed to notice that the point of his joke is not, as he supposes, that the froco from Rigoletto was bafado instead of being bafado, but the fact that a group of strangers and guests, correctly attired, and of unexceptionable behavior, should have been hounded and hooted out of a Brazilian theatre, without protection, remedy, or protest from anyone, merely for the crime of wearing dress than more about Ribeirão Preto manners.

Propos, one calls to mind the midshipman's account of the manners and customs of some island savages, whom his captain had ordered him to visit and report upon. «Manners,» he said he, «they have none; and their customs are beastly.» «Mulato nomine, de te.» o Ribeirão Preto shop cad, «fabula narratur!»

If the respectable inhabitants of Ribeirão Preto are in the minority, and the aforesaid canalhada holds the reins of government, there is obviously no more to be said. But, in the opposite case, the duty of the respectable inhabitants is clear. If they do not wish to be regarded as approving the acts of the canalhada, and thus identifying themselves with it, they should see that a proper apology is made to the victims of this uncivilized outrage, and that proper steps be taken to prevent such occurrences in future. Were a party of Brazilians to be hooted out of an English theatre under similar circumstances, we should never hear the last of it. But such a thing could not happen in an English theatre, chiefly because English courtesy is real, and not a sham.

As it happens, the gentlemen who were the objects of this display of blackguardism are, I am informed, all concerned in the administration of the Companhia Agricola Fazenda Dumont, one of the latest and most extensive investments of British capital in Brazil. When stories such as the present go home to London, as in due course they are sure to do, they will undoubtedly be taken into account by intending investors in Brazilian securities, in estimating the extent to which English life and property are likely to be protected by the law in this country. Whether, or not, the present is a time when such considerations may be safely disregarded is a question which I leave to be debated by whom it may concern.

But let us cheer up! Hence loathed Melancholy, and come thou goddess fair and free, in Heaven yept Euphrosyne. Little dear! How one would like to yelp her oneself!

And ever, against eating, cares, Lap me in soft Lydian airs, Married to immortal verse, such as the meeting soul may pierce of linked sweetness long drawn out.

Ha! How strange is the mental phenomenon we call association of ideas. «Linked sweetness long drawn out,» suggests, to one who worships them—susceptible of images and «eating cares» together, suggest carne luheralosa. So down, alas! come our balloon from its ethereal altitudes, with all the poetical gas clean out of it, till it bumps its car along the metal roof of the tin market in the Rua S. João, and lands us back again among horrors worse than Stygian!

Bravo the Estado de S. Paulo! (When we do agree, our unanimity is wonderful.) A writer in that journal, signing himself «Euphon», is doing right yeoman service in attacking and exposing the system by which the public health of this city is made to rank only next in importance after a market inspector's dinner. For the market meat inspector and superintendent goes home to dine at the heathenish hour of 3 p. m., and the meat which enters between that time and the hour at which the market closes, and which it is equally his duty to examine and pass, may be good, bad or indifferent, and good for anything he knows, or cares. If he fiscalises the meat up to 3 p. m. and neglects to do so afterwards, surely he is in the position of a lunatic who toils all day to fill a tank with water, and then takes the plug out before he goes home at night. Bravo! I say, O most euphonious Euphon. He's hard hit; follow him up!

The Bazaar in aid of the funds of the Hospital Samaritano, held last Tuesday and Wednesday evenings in the salon of the Club Germania, was well attended and in every way successful. There were six or seven stalls in all. One, which was devoted entirely to articles of Brazilian manufacture, was presided over by D. Adalina Tobias d'Aguiar and D. Cecilia de Mesquita. The other ladies who kindly gave their services at the stalls were Mrs. George Krug and the Misses Florde, Mrs. Schuamann and Miss Bausch, D. Attila Paes de Barros and D. Elisa de Mesquita, Mrs. Venz, Miss Pfahn and Miss Kneese, Mrs. Coachman and Miss Van Orden. Franklin Clapp with two other ladies took charge of the refreshment stall.

All the ladies wore fancy dress; fancy goods were sold at fancy prices, and the result will undoubtedly be a substantial and satisfactory addition to the funds of the Hospital. The event, thus forming an unusually pleasing combination of fact and fancy, manifestly demands a cordial notice in this column.

NICODEMUS DEWDROP. S. Paulo, Dec. 23, 1897.

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Beer in barrels & bottled

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

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CAPITAL . . . £ 2,000,000

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AO MOINHO DE OURO.

Large Chocolate factory and Coffee mills.
The most important in Brazil.

RUN BY ELECTRICITY.

Its products compare favorably with imported, foreign chocolates, as proved by its extraordinarily large sales.

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Vacancy for two English boys as boarders—general education for professions or business—portuguese, french, mathematics, science, etc.

Good play ground, special attention given to the happiness of the pupils and to their moral and physical development.

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We have the best equipped repair shop in Rio.—The only place where enamelling is done by baking and tire punctures and cuts are repaired by vulcanizing AT VERY LOW PRICES.

We also carry a full line of Sundries.

Several good cheap bicycles in stock and a large consignment of STANDARD HIGH GRADE WHEELS SHORTLY.

Give us a trial and we will do our best to please you.

A. C. & C. P. KING

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CHAMPAGNE

GIESLER & Co's., AVIZE, CHAMPAGNE

Extra Superior Dry.

and First Quality.

Cannot be surpassed.

In cases of 1 dozen bottles.
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The Greatest Invention of Human Genius.

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Subscription, 200. per annum.

The Western & Brazilian Telegraph Co.

As all telegraphic addresses registered at this station will be cancelled on December 31st, all persons wishing to retain theirs for the year 1898 are requested to renew them without delay so as to avoid any delay in the delivery of telegrams.

The fee is 10000 per address.

Rio de Janeiro, December 23rd, 1897.

FOR SALE.

The contract of an old-established family hotel in a good locality, on account of sickness of the proprietor. Information at Messrs. Crashley & Co., 67, Rua do Ouvidor.

STEAMER "ANTA"

For sale for account of whom it may concern, the light draft, twin-screw steel steamer *Anta*, with all her appliances as she now lies at anchor in this port. For further information, specification or permission to ex-amine the vessel, apply to Capt. Trevena, of The London & River Plate Bank, Ltd., Rua da Alfandega, Rio de Janeiro, December 22nd, 1897.

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Now open for the season a comfortable home for good families andachelors. Close to station.

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WILLIAM SMITH.

English boot and shoemaker, while thanking his numerous customers for their past patronage, solicits a continuance of the same and begs to inform them that he has moved to a more central position at
N. 29 A, RUA DE S. PEDRO,
R. de Janeiro.

Missing Friends.

Information wanted at the British Consulate General, No. 2, Rua General Camara, as to the following: **DOUGLAS, John**—of Dunkeld, Perthshire, Scotland, who left for Rio about 1868 or 1869. Appears to have been employed on one of the railway lines.
Rio de Janeiro, December 2nd.

Café and Hotel Amazonas,

FORMERLY "BRAGANÇA,"

20 - 22, PRAÇA TIRADENTES, 20 - 22

CORNER OF

Rua Sete de Setembro.

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Open until 12 m.

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First class service.

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beg to inform their customers that they have just received a fresh consignment of their well known marks of Claret "Chateau d'Astoc" and "Mont Ferrand" in barrels ready for bottling.

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PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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

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EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

POSTOFFICE ADDRESS:— Caixa 258.

RIO DE JANEIRO, DECEMBER 28th, 1897.

NOTICE.

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

Just before the closing of congress a bill was introduced into the chamber of deputies providing for an inquiry into the methods employed in Argentina to control exchange operations. Of course, in the hurry of the closing days of congress little attention was given to the subject, and it must therefore stand over for the next session. In the meantime it would be good policy for the author of the bill and his friends to initiate studies into this important subject on their own account, to the end that they may be able to lay all desired information before congress next year and thus avoid the delay of a formal inquiry. And while they are doing this they might inquire into the exchange problem in the United States and in various European countries. It will be found, in our opinion, that Brazil is now burdened with one of the most cumbersome and costly systems now in vogue. In Argentina, United States and other countries, the rate of exchange and the premium on gold are two distinctly separate matters, while here in Brazil they are united in the one misleading term—exchange. What is here called the rate of exchange is in fact the depreciation of the currency, or the premium on gold. As the banks are interested in retaining the profits which this confusion of terms produces, or, in other words, of retaining control of the dealings in gold as well as the purchase and sale of exchange, they can not be expected to favor any change to a simpler system, and yet every private and public interest in the country would be greatly benefited by it. Exchange is a purely commercial term and refers to international transactions, while the fluctuations in the value of the currency refer solely to a domestic phenomenon. Were the two separated and were the buying and selling of gold transferred to a properly organized *bolsa*, the people would very soon find out the cause of all these monetary troubles. The

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MINERAL WATERS.

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ALL will respond:

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ALPH. BRUCK

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foreign banks would immediately benefit by it, for they could be no longer accused of arbitrarily depressing exchange. The import and general trade would likewise be benefited, for they would then be able to keep gold accounts and to mark their goods in gold prices. Importers who sell on time would, of course, still continue to speculate, for they would be obliged to buy gold for a future date in place of taking exchange. The buyer, however, would then understand the transaction better, for he could not fail to see that he is paying an officially recognized rate on gold. Such a reform would confine the speculation in gold to recognized local quarters, and remove it altogether from international commercial transactions.

The year 1897 is now nearly closed, and there will be but few regrets to see it go. It has been a year of great business depression and disappointment for Brazil, and it leaves the situation in many respects worse than that it was at the beginning of the year. The situation was bad enough last year, but it has been growing steadily worse. Exchange has been quoted at something less than 7 pence per milreis, and even now it is but a small fraction above that figure. Many business establishments and companies have been driven into liquidation, and many others are struggling, almost hopelessly, against the same fate. The government, however, has gone on piling up debt and expenditure, and to meet such prodigality has found no other way than that of crippling commerce and industry. Sometimes it has looked like fatality, for every effort to extricate the treasury from its embarrassments has merely served to plunge it still deeper into trouble. False theories of finance, as well as fallacious political ideas, have served to confuse the public mind, and we shall not be far wrong in saying that the whole country has for some time been painfully groping in the dark to find a way out of the difficulty. As we are now nearing the end of the year, and are able to look back on the events and results of the twelve months just passing into history, it would certainly seem that we have nearly reached the end. The government is not only struggling with enormous deficits, but is now borrowing to meet current liabilities on its funded debt and is even giving its foreign creditors a lien on its best custom-house to secure a loan made for this purpose. There is an old saying which assures us that when things have reached their worst, then there will be a change for the better. Have we, then, reached the worst? Possibly not; but we are near enough to arouse feelings of alarm and anxiety. We do not believe that the great majority of Brazilians will knowingly plunge into bankruptcy and discredit. They are proud of the fact that they have always met their foreign obligations promptly, as they have good reason to be. As they can not go much farther on this road of reckless and unproductive expenditure without incurring the disgrace of repudiation and bankruptcy, we believe that a new policy will soon replace the old, and a new era will set in. The political and financial chaos into which the country has drifted, is surely awakening public sentiment, and from this we may soon expect serious efforts for reform. It is an impression—and the most of us are governed by impressions—but we believe that 1898 will prove a much better year than 1897. We may not see all the wrongs righted, but we shall see many an improvement. Business will be better, the country better governed, and hope for the future will replace the despondency which now rules everywhere. This is simply our impression and belief, and the year may turn out something quite different. But if the government can keep down all disordering elements, we feel confident that good results will follow. At any rate, our readers will all heartily join in the wish that 1898 may bring back to us order and prosperity.

COFFEE NOTES

—The weather has lately been very favorable to the growing coffee crop—very warm weather with occasional rains.

—In the vicinity of S. Francisco da Ponte Alta, Minas Geraes, the culture of coffee has recently made so much progress that the scarcity of laborers is beginning to be very much felt. Coffee machinery has recently been introduced into the district on a considerable scale and the people are discussing the idea of importing Italian laborers.

—The recovery in the coffee market noted last week continues, but whether it can be maintained depends mainly upon the reports that will be received next month of the growing Brazilian crop. The recovery is about four shillings from the lowest quotation touched. As has been pointed out on former occasions, the great fall in coffee is due to the extraordinary increase in the Brazilian crop. If the weather is very favorable, the coming crop will probably be larger even than the last one, for it is to be recollected that all the new trees planted have not yet come into full bearing. But if the weather is very unfavorable, there no doubt will be a sharp advance. What we see now is a mere reaction from an extraordinary fall of fully 40 per cent. The coffee crop in Brazil, it will be in the recollection of some of our readers, no doubt, is gathered in during March, April, and May. In January it ought to be possible to frame a fairly approximate estimate of the coming harvest. Should it turn out that, owing to drought or any other climatic cause, the crop will not exceed seven million bags, there is almost certain to be a rise, and there may be a considerable rise. On the other hand, if the crop is at all equal to the present crop there may be a further fall. At all events, there can hardly be any material recovery. It will be recollected that the minimum estimate of the present crop is nine million bags. In the United States the fall in price, together with the competition between the Sugar Trust and one or two of the leading coffee merchants, has brought about a considerable decline in the retail price, and so led to an increase in consumption; but in Europe, as yet, there are no signs of larger purchases by the public.—*The Statist*, Dec. 4.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—There was a heavy rain-storm in São Paulo on the 27th inst.

—There was an election in the state of Rio de Janeiro on Sunday for members of the State legislature.

—The elections in the state of Rio de Janeiro on Sunday last, resulted favorably to the government party.

—In the State of Rio Grande do Sul there are 276 public and 106 private schools attended by about 40,000 pupils.

—A Bahia telegram of the 23rd inst. says that a detachment of 100 policemen has been sent into the interior of the state.

—According to a telegram of the 23rd inst. from Ceará, there have been disturbances at Quixadá, in which two persons were killed and many wounded.

—Francisco Caminha, a cadet of the military school, who had taken part in the war in Bahia and been promoted to the rank of ensign, was recently killed at a place called Verissimo in the state of Minas Geraes.

—A Parahyba telegram reports sundry conflicts between the police and soldiers of the 27th battalion. On the 26th a fight occurred, in which one soldier was killed and several policemen were wounded.

—The S. Paulo municipal chamber on the 23rd inst. had a stormy discussion, in which the galleries took part, over the election of its officers. It was obliged to (postpone) the election to the following day.

—A telegram of the 27th from Parahyba announces the assassination of Lt. Col. João Manoel da Silva, chief of the republican party at Taquary, at that state. It is said that the victim had asked for guarantees, as his life was threatened, but no notice was taken.

—In Pernambuco on the 23rd inst. Col. Ludovico published in the press a statement saying that he had been kidnapped by unknown persons and carried to a strange place where he was held in custody until he paid a ransom of 12,000\$.

—Victorino Monteiro and Rodolpho Miranda had an interview on the 24th inst. in S. Paulo with Campos Salles. It lasted four hours and is said to have related to a proposed agreement between the opposition party and that of the government.

—There has been a controversy in Bahia between the *Correio* and three brothers of Vice-President Manoel Victorino, in which the former says it will be a great disgrace for the country to find the latter's name associated with that of Marcellino Bispo.

—There was a meeting of delegates at Bello Horizonte, Minas Geraes, on the 22nd inst., for the organization of the republican party in that State. The platform adopted pronounces against any change in the present political system, and in favor of electoral reform and a revision of the existing system of taxation. The meeting proclaimed the candidacy of Campos Salles for the national presidency.

—On the 21st inst. the 28th battalion of infantry arrived at S. João d'El-Rey, where it will be stationed. This battalion has hitherto been stationed in Rio Grande do Sul.

—A Curitiba telegram of the 27th says that Deputy Vicente Machado has introduced a bill in the state legislature creating a state post-office, for interior correspondence, which retains the postal rates in force throughout the country before the last budget bill raised them. The author says the design of the bill is to relieve the people from the heavy taxes imposed by the national government. It is said that the bill will certainly be adopted.

—The *Times* of Buenos Aires publishes the following extract from a private letter from a young American lady now resident in southern Brazil:—"The people of southern Brazil are courteous, kindly, and above all things, hospitable. It is desirable for me to acquire the Portuguese language more rapidly than would be possible among my English-speaking friends and there seemed to be no trouble whatever in arranging, through mutual friends, for my reception as a guest of some weeks by an estimable and cultivated family who a month ago did not even suspect my existence. Our Anglo-Saxon race has many virtues, but I should hardly know which of my well-to-do American friends to ask to receive into her family a foreign young lady who wishes to acquire rapidly the English language."

RAILROAD NOTES

—The fiscal engineer of the Minas and Rio railway has moved his office to Caxambú. It is livelier, and will enable him to take the waters.

—The tribunal of accounts has registered the sum of 2,617,477\$919 to be paid to Messrs. Lage Brothers for coal furnished to the Central railway from June to November.

—It is stated that Dr. Antonio Prado, president of the board of directors of the Paulista railway, intends proposing the construction of a branch line from Santa Barbara station to Piracicaba.

—A Rio Grande telegram of the 22nd inst. announced the suspension of traffic on the Brazil Southern on the section between Bagé and São Sebastião, because some unpaid laborers of the contractors Avancim and Peholiné had torn up the track.

—Complaints are made of the defective service on the Rio d'Ouro line. This line was not built for public use, but for the water-works service, but as the government has opened it to general traffic, efforts should be made to give its patrons an effective service.

—According to a decree of the 20th inst. the Conde d'Eu railway is authorized to collect 20 per cent additional from passengers not provided with tickets, the same to count from the initial station in cases where passengers are unable to prove at what station they embarked.

—In 1889 the average consumption of coal on the Central railway per locomotive and kilometre was 11 k. 645 g. It has increased to 19 k. 219 g., which, with the present traffic of the road, represents a difference of 60,000 tons in the year, by consumption of coal, costing, at 50\$ a ton, the sum of 3,000,000\$.

—An undignified controversy has arisen between the management of the Central and the *Journal do Brazil*, the former at first prohibiting the reading of that paper by employes of the road, and then, a few days since, expelling its reporter from the central station. All this is a decided mistake. Every newspaper has a right to criticize, and it is a sign of weakness to attempt to suppress it.

—At the department of industry on Thursday and Friday were opened the tenders received for the lease of several government railways. These were 9 tenders for the Baturité road, 3 for the extension of the Bahia railway and 11 for the Central and Southern railways in Pernambuco. Among the tenders made were those of the state government of Pernambuco, Bahia and Ceará. There were no offers whatever for the Paulo Afonso line.

—One of our morning colleagues complains of the impatience of some of the motormen on the Jardim Botânico line, their fault being that of ringing a bell in hurry up the passengers.

—Of course, let us sit down and smoke a cigarette every time a passenger wishes to get off. Although we have electricity, it now takes longer between Largo do Machado and the city than before—but what matters it? The great fault lies in the practice of stopping everywhere to please the passengers. If the rule could be adopted of stopping only at crossings, the service would be much better, and the impatience of the motormen would be a thing of the past.

—The *Journal do Brazil* hears that the three steamers recently sold to the government for 3,600,000\$ were offered to a steamship company for 600,000\$ and were refused.

—The minister of marine has instructed the captains of the port throughout the republic that they should see that all returns of births and deaths on board vessels in port should be full and in conformity with the law. Such births and deaths should be reported within twenty-four hours, and should give full particulars.

LOCAL NOTES

—Up to last Thursday the number of political prisoners, it is stated, did not exceed 40.

—The new Italian minister, Count Antonelli, formally presented his credentials to the President yesterday.

—The Italian chargé, Sr. Luiz Bruno, leaves for Buenos Aires to-day where he is to assume charge of the Italian legation.

—After several announcements that the *Riachuelo* would be transferred to the "pogo" anchorage, the transfer took place yesterday.

—The health of this city still continues good and no yellow fever reported. The River Plate sanitary authorities will please take note.

—A great many members of our English colony spent their Christmas out of town. The streets of the city were exceptionally quiet and deserted.

—We desire to express our grateful acknowledgments to the many friends who have sent us their Christmas greetings and good wishes for the new year.

—The *Journal do Brazil* is informed that the beri-beri hospital at Copacabana is full, and that cases of this disease continue to appear on the naval vessels.

—Paintings said to have been stolen from Col. Gentil de Castro's house when it was wrecked, have been discovered in a house at the station of Meyer.

—A telegram to the *Commercio de S. Paulo* says that on last Tuesday Deputy Lauro Muller was prevented from leaving this city on the Minas night train.

—When Joaquim Freire was arrested, there was found at his house the sum of 50,000\$, which has been deposited by the authorities in the Banco da Republica.

—The President of Peru has at last signed the civil marriage bill passed by the Peruvian congress. It seems to have cost a great effort to do so simple an act of justice.

—On Friday last the President issued a decree suspending martial law in the *comarca* of Niteroey for the two following days on account of the elections to be held.

—The evidence recently published in regard to the murder of Col. Gentil de Castro confirms the account which appeared in THE RIO NEWS of the 20th of last April.

—The British fleet in the East has trumped the lead of Germany and Russia by occupying Chemulpo, Corea. The Japanese are sending a fleet to co-operate with the British.

—Owing to changes in the postoffice our box has been changed from No. 360 to No. 258. We beg that our friends and correspondents will make a note of the change.

—There are many complaints against alleged partiality and injustice in the execution of the provisions of the municipal ordinance for closing business houses on Sundays at noon.

—We are informed that the new American consul-general at this port, Mr. Eugene Seger, left New York on the 20th inst., and may be expected to arrive here about the 10th proximo.

—The director of the *Journal do Commercio*, Dr. José Carlos Rodrigues, is expected to arrive to-day on the Royal Mail packet *Magdalena*, after an absence in Europe of nearly nine months.

—During the last half of November there were 497 births, 492 deaths and 103 marriages in this city. The port arrivals numbered 13,513 and the departures 11,817. The total number of deaths for the month was 1,029.

—Complaints continue to be made of the irregular and defective supply of water in this city. There has been no lack of rain, but the water-guards in some streets seem to think that they are dealing with a famine supply.

—The judicial functionary in charge of the investigation into the assassination of Gentil de Castro, is exciting comment by his want of punctuality. It is inconceivable that a judicial officer should set so bad an example.

—The government, it is stated, has no intention of incarcerating political prisoners in the casa de correção. The 8th gallery of that establishment will be used, it seems, only for some of the prisoners accused of the murder of Col. Gentil de Castro.

—It is stated that a letter has been received here from the captain of the *Belgique*, which, as our readers are aware, is on its way to the regions of the south pole. The letter was written at Punta Arenas and every one on board was well at that time.

SHIPPING NOTES

—Instead of augmenting an idle fleet, which means increased expenditure for manning and maintenance, the government would be wise to sell some of its ships. It will be a ruinous policy to continue such additions to the navy at this time.

—There were sharp complaints made on Sunday on account of the delays in sending off customs officials to the steamer *Nord America*, which had to wait two hours for them after the health visit. Such delays reflect no credit on the port.

—A London telegram of yesterday speaks of a violent fire in the workmen's quarter of Bethnal Green, in which a woman and nine children lost their lives. The name Bethnal Green, through some strange transformation, appears as 'Bethnalgarer.'

—On Saturday a soldier of the 6th battalion of siege artillery, in a state of intoxication, entered the house of the ex-commander of that battalion, on whom he attempted to inflict personal injury. He was arrested and sent to the headquarters of the army.

—One of our daily contemporaries published a telegram on Christmas morning that the Czar of Russia has had various epileptic attacks. These had been concealed and various prominent physicians had been called to examine and treat him. Is this a Christmas *Canard*?

—It was reported that on Thursday night there would be an attack on the building at which are held the sittings of the court that is taking evidence in regard to the murder of Col. Gentil da Castro. That building was consequently guarded by a police force.

—The cable says that Senator Lodge proposes to authorize the United States government to purchase the West Indian islands of St. Thomas, Santa Cruz and S. João, now belonging to Denmark. It is said that England and Germany will also make a bid for them.

—It may be that William the Wonderful is seeking a row with Uncle Sam. If so, he is making a sorry mistake. And we very much doubt whether the great majority of his people will endorse his policy. In such a war Germany has much more to lose than she can possibly gain.

—Registration in the postoffice is surely a peculiar business. Two letters, duly registered and containing money, were mailed at Perdões, Minas Geraes, but are not forthcoming at their destination, the Rio postoffice. When the addressees ask for satisfaction they are referred to the Minas postal officials.

—It is to be hoped that no one will fail to see the importance of convicting the real authors of the murder of Col. Gentil da Castro. Every one who can contribute directly or indirectly towards furthering the ends of justice in this case will certainly incur a grave responsibility if he fails to do his duty.

—It is said that the prefect is planning a new and smoother pavement between the city and Botafogo, which will be more suitable for bicycles. It would be desirable, in our opinion, to connect, extend and improve the streets bordering the bay, which would perhaps be better than repairing the old streets.

—We regret to note the death of Mr. John Rowlands, who has been known in business circles here for many years. Mr. Rowlands was a native of Liverpool, and was for many years in the commercial house of Messrs. Andrew Steele & Co., of this city. Lately he was a partner in the firm of Messrs. Slater & Rowlands.

—An energetic party has solicited a concession from the minister of industry for the construction of a shelter and place of amusement in Largo da Carica, using the old Carioca reservoir for that purpose, ostensibly for the benefit of the passengers of the Jardim Botânico tramway. The application was very properly declined.

—We are indebted to the committee for an invitation to attend a manifestation on the 3rd prox. in honor of Mr. James Schofield, manager of the factory established in Barroeta, Niteroy, by the Cia. Manufatura Fluminense. The manifestation is given by the operatives, and is an eloquent proof of Mr. Schofield's popularity.

—Before wasting indignation on the execution of Colonel Ruiz in Cuba, it would be well to wait for definite information in regard to his object in the rebel camp. If he was employed in an attempt to bribe the Cuban chiefs, as is alleged, he had forfeited all claim to the protection of the white flag, and every military authority will justify the execution.

—If the seizure of a Chinese port by Germany, and the friendly occupation of another by Russia does not lead to serious complications in the East, then we are quite astray in our conclusions. The rulers of these two countries are never weary of protesting their determination to maintain peace, and then they do things which must either cause war, or oblige other nations to back down.

—It is stated that the Portuguese subscriptions in Brazil for the purchase of a war vessel to present to the Lisbon government in commemoration of the 40th anniversary of the discovery of India, now amounts to 261,223\$850. As the British have benefitted most from this discovery, it would be a fitting recognition of the great services of Vasco da Gama for them to contribute (hand somely) to this fund.

—Through a settlement of accounts with the Banco da Republica the government has become owner of the steamships *Jupiter*, *Mecurio* and *Maria*, formerly belonging to the Companhia Frigorifica Pastoral Brasileira. The sum paid is 3,600,000\$. It is said that two of them will be used as transports, and one will be handed over to one of the marine departments. It hardly looks like economising, surely!

—We regret to see that Gen. Weyler wants Spain to go to war with the United States on account of President McKinley's allusions to himself. He considers these allusions an insult to all Spain. It looks somewhat far-fetched, we fear, but perhaps Weyler may be right. Let us see if the Spanish people endorse all his cruelties. If not, then Weyler will have to take it out in slaking his fist at Uncle Sam.

—An Italian porter named Plastino was found dead in one of the streets of Niteroy on the 20th, with an ugly cut in the neck severing the carotid artery. In his pocket was a ticket in his own name for the steamer to leave for Europe the next day. At his lodging his box had been broken open and robbed, and it was discovered that a companion lodger named Joaquim Esposo had hurriedly left the place. The police are now searching for the latter.

—The *Journal do Brazil* says that the correspondent of the *New York Herald* in this city has received from Mr. Bennett a letter thanking him for his telegram in regard to the murder of the minister of war and enclosing a substantial proof of appreciation of his services in the shape of a large check. Is this the telegram that led the *Herald* to say that it is now believed in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, that the attempt to kill President Moraes was the result of monarchical plotting?

—We are glad to note that the state department at Washington has re-appointed Mr. John T. Lewis as vice-consul at this port. Mr. Lewis held the same office under the retiring consul-general, Mr. William T. Townes, and has given so much satisfaction to the Washington officials that the department has expressed an earnest wish that he should remain here for a longer term. We take this opportunity to offer our congratulations both to Mr. Lewis and to the state department.

—We see by the *Journal do Commercio* that Mr. Matthew George Megaw, of the well-known firm of Messrs. Megaw & Norton, of London, and of Norton, Megaw & Co., Ltd. of this city, has given the Sociedade Portugueza de Beneficencia the sum of 1,000\$, which makes a very handsome Christmas present. We are also informed by the treasurer of the British Benevolent Fund, Mr. W. Maule, that Mr. Megaw has likewise given 1,000\$ to that association, public acknowledgement of which is hereby made.

—We regret to learn that Mr. W. T. Townes in returning to the United States, had a dangerous and disagreeable voyage. Off the coast of Alagoas, about 50 miles from Maceió, the steamer *Catania*, of which he was a passenger, ran on a reef during the night and was unable to extricate itself till the following morning. It was then discovered that the machinery was out of order and for two days the steamer, being unmanageable, drifted at the mercy of the waves. Fortunately repairs were made and, notwithstanding the delay caused by the accident, the trip to New York was made in twenty-five days.

—On Friday at 6 o'clock p. m. a man named Manoel Bastos, an ex-sergeant of the police brigade, residing at No. 88 Rua do Conde de Bomfim, inflicted a gun-shot wound on another tenant of that building, who had incurred his displeasure. As he was armed with a gun and refused to surrender, a force of twenty policemen was sent to arrest him. He continued to resist, firing several shots; but the police finally succeeded in effecting an entrance into his room, where he was found dead. It is said that he committed suicide and there have been published letters showing that it was his original purpose to kill himself. Several of the shots which he fired took effect and five persons are known to be wounded. The affair caused an immense sensation. While the firing lasted the street-cars stopped on reaching the vicinity of the house, near which over a thousand persons assembled.

—A disgraceful and almost unprecedented demonstration against 'the foreigner' occurred in this city last Saturday night, at the Velodrome Fluminense. It was during the progress of a bicycle race in which there was one onto at stake. Among those entered in the race, was a Brazilian named Nelson, and Barreyre, a Frenchman. Nelson, on account of his nationality, is a favorite with the patrons of the velodrome, and when the tire of his front wheel punctured on the fifteenth lap, compelling his retirement from the race, there was an uproar among the spectators. They hissed, whistled and groaned, and there were many cries of 'kill the Frenchman' who would certainly have won the race. As Barreyre followed by several other wheelmen, came abreast of the spectators, several persons in the second balcony, took up a bench measuring fifty eight feet in length and hurled it down on the track to disable Barreyre and prevent him from winning. Fortunately, he evaded the impediment and escaped serious injury. This displeased the crowd still more, and about noon men then made a desperate attempt to get upon the track and attack Barreyre. It was not until Nelson had pleaded with the mob, that they abandoned their murderous intentions. If this is a sample of the treatment a foreigner must, expect when competing with Brazilians, very few of them will care to take part in such races in the future.

—We were somewhat puzzled last week in regard to the visit to the President of a gentleman who was at first represented as a famous naturalist and came here to make scientific explorations in southern Brazil. After some versions of his name and mission had appeared in the local press, it transpired that the gentleman is Mr. Franz Giessebrecht, of the *Berliner Lokalt Anzeiger*, and that his mission here is to study German immigration in the south of Brazil.

BIRTH.

—On the 11th inst., at Redlands, Torquay, the wife of Thos. W. P. Kempster, of the London and Brazilian Bank, Ltd., São Paulo, Brazil, of a son.

DEATH.

ROWLANDS.—At his residence, No. 70, Rua Gavião Peixoto (formerly Rua do Souza), Teacary, on the 25th inst., JOHN ROWLANDS, aged 51 years, and was interred in the British Cemetery, Gambôa, on the 26th inst.

BUSINESS NOTES

—The *Journal do Commercio* appeared Christmas morning with 32 pages.

—In 1896 the output of coal at the S. Jeronymo mines, in Rio Grande do Sul, was 16,911 tons, or about 6,000 tons more than in 1895.

—The call for tenders for the drainage of Fortaleza, Ceará, drew but one proposal, which was signed by Theodorico Filho and Robert Beasley.

—The Western and Brazilian cable between Ceará and Maranhão is interrupted. The *Norwegian* has been sent to make the necessary repairs.

—We regret to see that the municipal council has authorized a renewal of the contract for street kiosks. They are eyesores, and frequently vexatious nuisances. If a man wishes to sell drinks and lottery tickets to the lower classes, let him rent suitable premises.

—We should like to repeat what we have said before. The best policy for Brazilians just now is to promote the production of breadstuffs. A great war, which may not be so very far distant, will create a demand for such products, and bread is sure to be dear. Brazil can produce rice, maize, beans, pork, beef, and in some districts wheat.

—The gross freight receipts of the D. Thereza Christina railway for the year ending June 30th last, were 132,081\$520, and the expenses 339,306\$882. For the preceding year the receipts were 127,075\$661, and the expenses 356,654\$041. The London expenses were 2,444 last year, against 2,616 in 1895-96. From the proceeds of the interest guarantee received from the Brazilian government the directors redeemed 92 debenture bonds, paid the loss in working expenses, the London office expenses and a dividend of 3 per cent for the year, carrying 216,406 to new account.

—The director of the Central railway has celebrated a contract with the Brazilian Coal Co. for the discharge of coal arriving in port during the ensuing year. The price is 28500 a ton, including the loading of the coal on the railway wagons. The price last year was 4800 a ton, which shows an economy of 235,000\$ for the 150,000 tons which the road is to receive during the year. The road has contracted for its 1898 supply (150,000 tons) at 26 shillings a ton, while the Brazilian Coal Co. also engages to supply the road with all the coal it requires to meet emergencies at 29 shillings a ton, landed and loaded on the railway wagons. The director estimates next year's economy at 900,000\$.

—Conde de Figueiredo, president of the Banco Nacional, reports that that bank has lost 5,117,000\$ on exchange operations and has sustained other losses to the amount of 1,980,000\$, making a total of 7,106,000\$. The Banco Nacional was established under very favorable auspices with a capital of 10,000,000\$ on the 17th of August, 1893, and its shares were soon quoted at a considerable premium. On the 27th of last March the board of directors reported that the profits of the bank from the date of its establishment up to Dec. 31, 1896, had been 6,311,835\$461, of which 3,450,000\$ had been absorbed by the dividends paid to the shareholders, 1,684,102\$319 by the general expense account, and 650,000\$ by the reserve fund, the balance of 527,733\$142 being carried forward.

—On and after the 1st proximo the rates on the state telegraph lines will be considerably increased. In addition to a fixed charge (no telegram can exceed 100 words), the following rates per word, from this capital, will be charged to the several states:

| | per word | per word | |
|-----------------|----------|---------------|--------|
| Rio de Janeiro | 120 rs. | Sergipe | 450 rs |
| Minas | 240 | Alagoas | 540 |
| S. Paulo | 240 | Pernambuco | 620 |
| Goyaz | 350 | Paralyba | 690 |
| Matto Grosso | 620 | Rio Grande do | |
| Paraná | 350 | Norte | 750 |
| Santa Catharina | 450 | Ceará | 800 |
| Rio Gr. do Sul | 540 | Piahy | 850 |
| Espirito Santo | 240 | Maranhão | 900 |
| Bahia | 350 | Pará | 930 |

Press telegrams will pay the fixed tax and one half the above rates.

—The newspapers notice the disappearance of a well-known merchant, who was trustee in the settlement of an estate and has some 600,000\$ to turn over to the heirs.

—A Montevideo telegram of the 23rd says that Sr. Manoel Lavrador has organized a syndicate of Brazilian and Uruguayan capitalists to carry out the Oliveira contract for supplying Rio de Janeiro with fresh beef.

—A telegram of the 21st inst. states that operatives of the match factory at Mendes have attempted to collect five months' arrears of wages, said to be due them, by forcibly preventing the removal of merchandise from the factory.

—The prefect of the Federal District has decided that all licensed victuallers who have paid for their licences to furnish food to the public, are considered hotel-keepers and are consequently not obliged to close their establishments on Sundays.

—Monopolies seem to be absorbing everything; nothing is too large or too small for them. A New York telegram of the 23rd inst. says that a syndicate has been organized with a capital of fifteen millions of dollars, to control the milk trade.

—The reports of the national factories must be good reading for the *Journal* and others who denied the existence of a severe crisis in this country last year. And they are perhaps equally interesting reading to the *Times* correspondent who finds his reports so fully confirmed.

—A telegram of the 23d inst. from S. Paulo says that Gen. Couto de Magalhães has bought a half interest in the power of the Itá water-fall, paying 500,000\$. Gen. Couto de Magalhães' share in the fall is estimated at 18,000 horse-power. The purchase includes a paper factory, an electric light plant and about 100 acres of land.

—The Portuguese colony of São Paulo are enjoying the pleasing sensation of contributing towards the construction of a modern war ship to be presented to the Portuguese government. Their subscription has now reached the equivalent of something near a thousand pounds and is going up with giddy velocity, by several *patucas* a day.

—Messrs. J. Henry Schröder & Co. announce that they will be prepared to deliver the first and-a-half per cent. first mortgage debentures of the Sin Paulo Coffee Estates Company, Limited, in exchange for fully-paid scrip, and the certificates for the seven per cent. preferred shares against allment letters, on and after the 9th inst.—*Financial News*, Dec. 3.

—The meeting of shareholders of the Banco Nacional Brasileiro which had been convened yesterday for the purpose of deciding upon the liquidation of that bank, did not secure the necessary two-thirds representation of its capital. There were about a hundred persons present, but their shares aggregated only 29,257. The next meeting is called for Friday.

—During the year ending September 30th last the gross income of the Rio de Janeiro Flour Mills and Granaries amounted to 162,854, and the expenditure to 242,771. The balance from the preceding year was 24,071. An interim dividend of 5% per share, or 5,670, was distributed in June, and at the last general meeting a further dividend of 11% per share was declared, making 16% for the year. The sum of 26,010 was carried forward to the new year.

—The board of directors of the Confiança Industrial spinning and weaving company says that during the 'formidable crisis' which lasted from September, 1896, to March, 1897, the company was obliged to reduce the number of its operatives to 29, which moreover, for whole months worked only from 14 to 16 days a month. It is to be regretted, says the board, that the state of trade does not permit the company to give full development to the producing capacity of the factory.

—As we suspected the *industria nacional* is now producing cognac, which one of the morning papers says might be called 'Hennessy Brasileiro.' As Brazil is not a wine-producing country—grape vine, we mean—it is easily understood that this 'delicate and pleasant cognac' is made from something else. In view of the sweeping condemnation of various imported brands, we are curious to know if the health authorities will have anything to say about this artificial product.

—Brazilian exporters are generally complaining of the inactivity of trade. The orders that have been received by the last two or three mails have shown that these were only for current demand. A leading Broad street merchant in this trade said yesterday that not much improvement was contemplated before the beginning of the new year, and, in fact, it will not be until then, when orders for railroad supplies and rolling stock will be ordered to quite a large extent.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce*, Nov. 30.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—In the budget signed on the 20th inst. by the governor of the state of Rio de Janeiro, the revenue for 1898 is estimated at 14,951,822\$100 and the expenditure at 14,938,823\$60.

—On Wednesday last, the prefect of the Federal District remitted to London by telegraph, through the London and Brazilian Bank, the sum of 211,250 for paying interest on the municipal foreign debt.

| | | |
|-----------|-------------|----------|
| Lauriston | Rangoon | 5 Sept. |
| Lauja | London | 2 Dec. |
| Mary | Oporto | — |
| Macedon | Sabine Pass | 27 Aug. |
| Mary | Glascow | 19 Nov. |
| Mary | Savannah | 18 Sept. |
| Mary | Bangkok | — |
| Mary | Pensacola | — |
| Mary | Rangoon | 20 Sept. |
| Mary | Brunswick | — |
| Mary | Cardiff | — |
| Mary | Hamburg | 1 Nov. |
| Mary | Portland | — |
| Mary | Leith | 9 Nov. |
| Mary | Cardiff | 1 Oct. |
| Mary | Leith | 14 Oct. |
| Mary | Portland | — |
| Mary | Pensacola | 10 Nov. |
| Mary | Portland | — |
| Mary | Cardiff | — |
| Mary | Savannah | 20 Sept. |
| Mary | Glascow | — |
| Mary | Rangoon | — |
| Mary | Paspheiac | 31 Oct. |
| Mary | Paspheiac | 17 Nov. |
| Mary | Liverpool | 12 Nov. |
| Mary | Pensacola | 20 Nov. |
| Mary | Oporto | — |
| Mary | Hamburg | 29 Oct. |
| Mary | Wisby | 14 Oct. |

Foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, December 26th, 1897.

| NAME | TONNE | ARRIVED | FROM | CONSIGNEES |
|-------------------|-------|----------|----------------|-----------------------|
| American | | | | |
| bk J. W. Elwell | 1083 | Nov. 5 | New York | Bdy. M. & Guerin |
| lug Mabel Jordan | 899 | Dec. 14 | Boston | B. Ferreira & Irmao |
| lug Frances | 641 | 15 | Baltimore | Leveing & Co. |
| bk D. Pedro II | 376 | 21 | Baltimore | John Moore & Co. |
| lug White Wings | 654 | 21 | Baltimore | J. L. Bisset |
| Austrian | | | | |
| lug Emma | 568 | Dec. 22 | Marseilles | A. Avenir & Co. |
| British | | | | |
| sp Coringa | 1285 | Oct. 31 | Pensacola | F. L. Ferraz |
| sp M. L. Barrill | 1456 | Nov. 12 | Chicotini | Emprea Industrial |
| bk Kirkcaldie | 767 | 16 | London | To order |
| sp Caldera | 575 | 28 | St. Etienne | Emprea Industrial |
| lug Morning Star | 156 | 29 | Paspheiac | L. A. Magalhães & C. |
| bk Osherga | 1143 | 29 | Quebec | To order |
| sp Welfie Island | 1439 | 29 | Rangoon | John Moore & Co. |
| bk Wildwood | 1484 | Dec. 1 | Pensacola | Emprea Industrial |
| lug Onby | 284 | 11 | Sarawak | Wilson Sons & Co. |
| bk Charmont | 755 | 18 | Rangoon | F. L. Ferraz |
| lug Baldwin | 461 | 20 | Satilla | Ferraz Sobrinho & Co. |
| sp Four Winds | 755 | 23 | Leith | Gas Company |
| Dutch | | | | |
| lug Acadie II | 290 | Dec. 4 | Hamburg | To order |
| French | | | | |
| bk Pharo | 615 | Dec. 5 | Marseilles | D. J. Silva & Co. |
| German | | | | |
| bk Ruthin | 1128 | Nov. 22 | Antwerp | A. Avenir & Co. |
| sp Louise | 1774 | Dec. 1 | Rangoon | H. Stoltz & Co. |
| bk Mirella | 683 | 14 | Hamburg | H. Stoltz & Co. |
| bk Varuna | 487 | 14 | Hernosand | C. Hecksher & Co. |
| Italian | | | | |
| bk Loreto | 646 | Dec. 6 | Marseilles | A. Avenir & Co. |
| Norwegian | | | | |
| bk Prince Regent | 1391 | Nov. 29 | Newport | Brazilian Coal Co. |
| bk Ferla | 197 | 30 | Pensacola | J. P. Passos |
| sp Parthena | 1885 | Dec. 4 | Cardiff | To order |
| bk Assiria | 1027 | 4 | Newport | Wilson Sons & Co. |
| bk Victoria | 708 | 4 | Newport | Brazilian Coal Co. |
| bk Jenny | 544 | 22 | Cardiff | Wilson Sons & Co. |
| Portuguese | | | | |
| bk Tentadora | 391 | July 20 | Cape de Verds. | J. A. G. Santos & Co. |
| sp Oceano | 1123 | Aug. 25 | Ilha do Sal | Macedo Junior & Co. |
| bk Isabel | 1183 | Sept. 14 | Oporto | Macedo Junior & Co. |
| bk Constancia | 663 | Nov. 9 | Hull | Macedo Junior & Co. |
| Svedish | | | | |
| bg Ebba | 178 | Dec. 14 | Rio Grande | To order |
| bk Valesca | 314 | 21 | Santos | Karl Valais & Co. |

Arrivals of foreign steamers.

| DATE | NAME | FROM | CONSIGNEE TO |
|---------|---------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Dec. 20 | Cordilheira Fr. | Bordeaux* 16 1/2 ds. | Messageries Maritimes. |
| 20 | Alfred Menezil Gr. | Hilloboror* 16 1/2 ds. | Nonhebel & Co. |
| 20 | Moambique Pert. | River Plate* 4 ds. | V. W. Guimarães & Co. |
| 21 | La Plata Fr. | do 6 ds. | Florida & De Vincenzi. |
| 21 | Les Andes Fr. | do 6 ds. | Messageries Maritimes. |
| 21 | Oceana Br. | Liverpool* 10 ds. | Karl Valais & Co. |
| 21 | Cervantes Br. | Glascow* 25 ds. | Wilson Sons & Co. |
| 21 | Orellana Br. | Valparaiso* 14 ds. | Sutton, Megaw & C. |
| 21 | Tourmaline Gr. | New York 22 ds. | Wilson Sons & Co. |
| 21 | Cordoba Fr. | Hiver* 28 ds. | Ed. Johnston & Co. |
| 21 | La France Fr. | River Plate 3 ds. | Chargers Réunis. |
| 21 | Grecian Prince Br. | Santos 21 hs. | Karl Valais & Co. |
| 21 | Amazonas Ger. | do 15 hs. | Quayle, Davidson & Co. |
| 21 | Parahyba Fr. | do 24 hs. | Ed. Johnston & Co. |
| 21 | Highland Prince Br. | Cardiff* 24 ds. | Chargers Réunis. |
| 21 | Haverock Br. | Trieste* 46 ds. | Florida & De Vincenzi. |
| 21 | Pandora Aust. | Vigo* 17 ds. | Messageries Maritimes. |
| 21 | Cordoba Ger. | Bremar* 21 ds. | Rombauer & Co. |
| 21 | Warburg Ger. | Genoa* 26 ds. | Ed Johnston & Co. |
| 21 | Equita Ital. | Bangkok* 26 ds. | Hermann Stoltz & Co. |
| 21 | Tellus Nor. | River Plate 68 hs. | A. Fiorita & Co. |
| 21 | Nord America Ital. | | Ferraz Sobrinho & Co. |
| | | | La Veloce. |

Departures of foreign steamers.

| DATE | NAME | FOR | CARGO |
|---------|--------------------|--------------|-------------|
| Dec. 10 | Persão Ital. | Genoa* | Sundries. |
| 21 | Orellana Br. | Liverpool* | do |
| 21 | Cordilheira Fr. | River Plate. | do |
| 21 | Evelyn Amer. | Santa Lucia | Ballast. |
| 21 | Parahyba Fr. | Santos. | Sundries. |
| 21 | Itapirica Ger. | do | do |
| 21 | La Plata Fr. | Bordeaux*. | do |
| 21 | Oceana Br. | Valparaiso*. | do |
| 21 | Cervantes Br. | do | do |
| 21 | Lucina Br. | New York | Coffee. |
| 21 | Amazonas Ger. | Santa Lucia | Ballast. |
| 21 | Les Andes Fr. | Marseilles* | Sundries. |
| 21 | La France Fr. | do | Same cargo. |
| 21 | Amazonas Ger. | Hamburg*. | Sundries. |
| 21 | Grecian Prince Br. | New York. | Coffee. |
| 21 | Cordoba Fr. | Santos. | Sundries. |
| 21 | Nord America Ital. | New York*. | Sundries. |
| 21 | Others Br. | Santa Lucia | Ballast. |
| 21 | Jeanara Br. | River Plate | Sundries. |
| 21 | Cordoba Ger. | | |

Last Quotations of Stocks and Bonds --- December 27th

| Circulation | | Public Funds | |
|----------------|--------------------------------|--------------|------------------|
| 262,133,000\$ | Stock 5% currency (applied) | 855,000— | 857,000 |
| 102,635,000 | Bonds of 1895 | 835,000— | 845,000 |
| 124,635,000 | Stock 4 1/2% (gold), converted | 1,635,000— | 1,000,000 |
| 11,725,000 | Gold Loan, 1888, 6 1/2% | | |
| 24,327,000 | Do do 1879, 4 1/2% | 1,560,000— | 1,605,000 |
| 18,350,000 | Do do 1882, 4 1/2% | | |
| 17,500,000 | State of Espirito Santo | | |
| 10,030,000 | " of Minas Geraes, 5% | | |
| Rs. 65,000,000 | " of Rio de Janeiro, 5% | | |
| 4,000,000 | Empresimo Municipal | | 163,000 |
| 24,668,600 | | | |
| Capital | Banks | Par | Last div. |
| 20,000,000\$ | Commercial | 200\$ | 8500— July, 97 |
| 20,000,000 | Comercio | 200 | 8000— July, 97 |
| 20,000,000 | do 2nd series | 200 | 3 200— July, 97 |
| 24,000,000 | Constructor | 200 | |
| 16,000,000 | Credito Movel | 200 | 2 000— Jan, 96 |
| 20,000,000 | Lavoura e Comercio | 200 | 6 000— July, 97 |
| 10,000,000 | Nacional Brasileiro | 200 | 3 000— July, 97 |
| 117,821,000 | Republica do Brazil | 200 | 8 000— Jan, 97 |
| 20,000,000 | Rural e Hypothecario | 200 | 6 000— July, 97 |
| | do 2nd series | 100 | 9 000— July, 97 |
| | do | 100 | 4 500— July, 97 |
| Capital | Railways | Par | Last div. |
| 3,600,000\$ | Caravellas a Aymores | 150\$ | |
| 110,000,000 | Leopoldina | 200 | 7500— |
| 16,000,000 | Munizinhos | 200 | |
| 52,000,000 | Oeste de Minas | 200 | |
| | do 2nd series | 75 | |
| 24,000,000 | S. Paulo-Rio Grande | 200 | |
| 70,000,000 | União Sorocabana-Itauna | 200 | |
| | do 2nd series | 60 | |
| 42,000,000 | Viação Ferrea Sapucahy | 200 | |
| Capital | Tramways | Par | Last div. |
| 14,000,000\$ | Jardim Botânico | 200\$ | — Oct. 97 |
| 12,000,000 | S. Christovão | 200 | — July 97 |
| Capital | Mills | Par | Last div. |
| 10,000,000\$ | Alliança | 200\$ | — Sept. 97 |
| 6,000,000 | Brasil Industrial | 200 | 6 000— Aug. 96 |
| 3,000,000 | Carioca | 200 | 10 000— Jan. 96 |
| 5,000,000 | Companhia Industrial | 200 | 30 000— Aug. 96 |
| 900,000 | D. Isabel | 200 | 30 000— Jan. 97 |
| 1,300,000 | Industrial Mineira | 200 | 10 000— Feb. 96 |
| 1,500,000 | Manufatura Fimimieira | 200 | 8 000— Mar. 96 |
| 1,000,000 | Petropolitana | 200 | 8 000— Mar. 96 |
| 1,000,000 | S. Pedro de Alcântara | 200 | — July 96 |
| 350,000 | Santa Luzia | 200 | 70 000— July. 97 |

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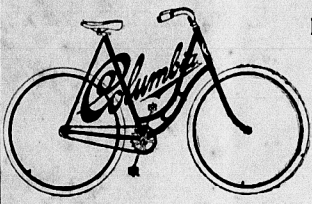
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