

THE RIO NEWS.

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NUMBER 3

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Established, 1831

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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.

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

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BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LTD.

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Coal Depots in all the principal ports of the world. A constant and fresh supply of Cory's Merthyr Steam Coal always in Stock.

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Banks.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

Capital £ 1,500,000
Capital paid up 295,000
Reserve fund 600,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

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Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co., PARIS.

Messrs. Schroder & Co., J. H. Schroder & Co., HAMBURG.

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

Messrs. Grand Broton & Co., GENOA.

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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.

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

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THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 20, Rua da Alfândega.

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:-

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

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

Capital £ 1,000,000
Idem paid up 500,000
Reserve fund 300,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1º de Março

Branches at:

S. PAULO, SANTOS, BAHIA, PARA, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AYRES AND ROSARIO.

Agencies at Pernambuco, Ceará, Maranhão and Rio Grande do Sul.

Draws on its Head Office in London:

The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited, LONDON.

Messrs. Heine & Co., PARIS.

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

and correspondents in Germany.

Messrs. Rossi & Co.,

and correspondents in ITALY.

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

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

BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU BRÉSIL.

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

CAPITAL: FRS 10,000,000 (Ten million Francs).

HEAD OFFICE: 9, RUE LAFFITTE, Paris.

Office in Rio de Janeiro: 78, Rua da Quitanda

Branches at S. Paulo and Santos.

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

PARIS AND FRANCE: Union Bank of London, Limited, London. Paris Bank, Limited, Paris. Lazard Brothers & Co., Paris. J. Henry Schroeder & Co., Paris. Kleinwort Sons & Co., Paris. K. Ruffer & Sons, Paris.

GERMANY: Deutsche Bank, Berlin, and correspondents. Dresdner Bank, Dresden, and correspondents. Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg. Schroeder, Gebeliger & Co., Hamburg. Conrad Hirsch Donner, Hamburg. L. Behrens & Sons, Hamburg.

The Bank has Correspondents in the United States of America, all European cities, and is prepared to transact business of every description.

Opens accounts current. Pays interest on deposits under the following conditions:

Without notice 2%
With notice: 4 months 4%
6 " 5%
12 " 6%

Directors Ad Interim:

John Fel, Albert Cabaret.

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 £3/00, 4 dozen boxes for 12£5/00 and One dozen boxes for 20£0/00. Address: JOAQUIM BUENO DE MIRANDA, No. 72, Rua de S. Pedro, 1st floor Rio de Jaoe

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

The situation continues unchanged—that is unsettled—at Montevideo.

The Prensa of Buenos Aires inaugurated a Hoe press of the 1st inst. which prints 24,000 copies an hour.

The December receipts of the Buenos Aires custom-house were \$9,857,739.38 gold, and \$19,754,651.81 paper.

It is announced that the Argentine president refuses to sanction the purchase of a new ironclad, because of the difficult financial condition of the country. This is good sense.

Thieving seems to be a fairly prosperous business in Buenos Aires. Last year the thefts and robberies reported to the police amounted to \$1,979,474.63, of which \$497,226.85 in money and the balance in other property.

Trouble is again brewing between Argentina and Chile, over that wretched boundary question. One of the referees, a Sr. Moreno, has assigned a piece of territory to the Argentines, which the Chileans consider theirs. Great excitement follows, and one newspaper advises the military occupation of the contested territory.

The leading salubristas of Montevideo met on the 20th ult. and unanimously resolved to represent to the Rural Association the necessity of suppressing or at least reducing the present export duties on live stock and on slaughter house products as the only means of relieving their important industry from its present depression.

The number of fires that have been taking place lately is very great and in few of the cases has it been possible to arrive at the origin of the conflagration. The insurance companies have had to pay various claims lately but it is believed that some of the fires did not break out by accident. Business is so bad that sometimes an insurance policy will save later losses.—Times, Buenos Aires, Jan. 6.

Mail advices from Montevideo announce that the contract has been signed transferring the concession of the Western Railway and State port works from J. B. Medici & Co. to a British syndicate represented in Montevideo by Mr. Murray Wilson and Dr. Jose M. Castellano. The price is £3,000,000, which is the value of the concessions, properties, port works and 350 kilometres of railway line which have to be completed within 3 years.

Tamagno, the great tenor, has at last signed a contract to sing again in this city next season, he having agreed to do so in exchange for three hundred and fifty thousand liras. Not many people can say that they receive this sum for singing two or three nights in the week for about three months only.—Times, Buenos Aires. It may be had taste on our part, but we won't give three hundred and fifty liras to hear the fellow. We can hear belting enough outside an opera-house.

The declared exports from Montevideo to the United States last year were:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Value. Items include Bones, Beef extract, Glue stock, Dried hides, Skins, Jerked beef, Horse hair, and Wool. Total value is \$898,010.78.

A general strike of drivers and machinists on all the Argentine railways commenced at midnight on Wednesday, paralyzing railway traffic. It is of an unprecedented character, being directed, not against the companies, but against the monstrous practice of Argentine justice which, every time a railway accident occurs, arrests the driver of the train and keeps him in prison for an indefinite period, although he may be most obviously blameless. Several drivers have recently been arrested in this fashion and their companions have resolved to strike until they are released. We must say that we have every sympathy with the men. This is not the only abuse of River Plate justice, so called, against which we would like to see a general strike.—Montevideo Times, Dec. 31.

Writing this day twelve months ago, we spoke of the year 1897 as one of stagnation, retrogression and disaster, a black year in the history of the republic. We may apply the same words with even greater force to 1897. The year began with gloom and crisis; it ran the greater part of its course in civil war, producing amidst other evils, economical and financial depression that brought us to the very brink of serious disaster, and then, after a transient gleam of hope and reaction, it comes to a close amid a situation of unprecedented political chaos and uncertainty, in which the immediate horizon is obscured with heavy clouds that may or may not portend a renewal of civil strife. It has, moreover, been stained by the assassination of a ruler, although the circumstances under which this occurred were such as to relieve the crime of much of its horror, and to make it appear as an act of irregular justice. Of such a year, we think perhaps the less said the better, and we will therefore make our remarks as brief as possible. The main difference between the situation now and that twelve months ago, is that now there is still certain room for hope which did not exist then, though the situation of the moment of writing is so critical that a decisive step may have been taken, before these lines are in circulation.—Montevideo Times, Jan. 1.

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 9 p. m. Numerous steamers weekly for Santos, connecting with the São Paulo Railway. Cachambú and Lambary: Central Railway (São Paulo Express) to Cruzeiro, thence by Minas and Rio de Janeiro to destination. Jaz de Fora, Barbacena, Ouro Preto, etc. Through express trains leave Central station daily at 5 a. m. and 8 p. m. Connects with all branches along the main line (L.S.R.), to CENTROS of that railway. Intermediate trains leave at 2 a. m. and 11 p. m. the first running through to Barbacena, and the second to Entre Rios. Bello Horizonte: Trains leave station of General Carneiro, on main line of Central railway, at 2 1/2 p. m. and 11 1/2 p. m. the latter a mixed train. Petropolis: Barca leaves the Prainha at 4 p. m. daily, except Sundays and holidays, to connect with rail cars at Matã. Passenger train leaves S. Francisco Xavier station (Central Railway) at 2 p. m. and 6 1/2 p. m. on all land routes. Passengers should take the situation trains at the Central Railway station at 6 25 a. m., and 4 20 p. m. to connect with Petropolis train. Returning from Petropolis, the Barca train leaves at 7 30 a. m., except Sundays and holidays, and the rail land trains leave at 8 a. m. and 11 30 p. m. On Sundays and holidays the Barca leaves the Prainha at 7 a. m., and returning the train leaves Petropolis at 4 p. m., giving excursionists about six hours in Petropolis. Nova Friburgo: Barca leaves the Praça das Marinhãs at 6 a. m. daily and at 3 p. m. on Saturdays, to connect with the Leopoldina Railway at Santa Anna de Marinhãs. Returning trains leave Nova Friburgo at 2 25 p. m. daily, and at 6 a. m. on Mondays. Excursion train leaves Marinhãs at 4 25 p. m. (Barca leaves Rio de Janeiro, and returning leaves Friburgo at 6 40 a. m.) Corcovado: Regular trains, week days, leave St. Rosa Cosme Velho, Laranjeiras, at 8 a. m. and 2 20 p. m., and returning leave at 7 20 a. m. and 5 20 p. m. On Sundays and holidays the hours are: leaving 6 30 a. m. and 11 a. m., 12 15 p. m., 2 30 p. m., 5 15 p. m., 7 30 p. m., 10 15 p. m., 12 15 p. m., 2 30 p. m., 4 45 p. m., 7 30 p. m. Each train gives the excursionists half an hour on the summit. N. B.—Travellers will oblige by having Editor of any changes in the foregoing dates 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.—Rua Visconde de Barbacena (opposite Custom House). Petropolis. EDWARD G. H. PHIPPS, Consul General. AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 36, Rua Theophilotom. JOHN T. LEWIS, Vice Consul General. BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Barbacena (opposite Custom House). WILLIAM G. WAISTFAIR, Consul General.

Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua Evaristo da Veiga. Morning service at 11 a. m. Holy Communion after morning services on Sunday of the month and at 4 a. m. on 1st and 4th Sundays. Evening service during cool seasons according to notice. Fast days after morning services on other times by arrangement. IRVINE CRAWSHAW, M. A., British Chaplain. IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Largo de S. Joaquin, No. 72. Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays. Prayer meeting at 10 a. m. Worship at 11 a. m. Biblical class study the Holy Scriptures, at 3 afternoon. Gospel preaching at 6 1/2 p. m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study and preaching at 7 p. m. JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor. METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Catete. English services at 12 noon. Sundays. Prayer meeting service Thursday, 7 30 p. m. Portuguese services at 10 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sundays, 7 p. m. Wednesdays.—E. A. TILLY, Pastor. Sunday school 11 a. m. at Fabrica Caraca, Sundays, 11 a. m. and 4 p. m. Rev. FRANK WELDRICK, Pastor. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15, Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., and at 7 p. m. Thursdays. ALVARO E. DOS REIS, Pastor. Residence, Rua Petropolis, 10. BAPTIST CHURCH.—No. 25, Rua de Sant' Anna. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., and every Wednesday at 7 p. m. W. B. BAGBY, Pastor. Caixa 32. IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIACHUELO.—No. 24, Rua D. Anna Nery, Estação do Riachuelo. Services, Sundays 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., Wednesdays 7 p. m. FRANKLIN H. NACIMENTO, Pastor. Primary school in the church building.

Professional Directory

Dr. William Frederick Eisenlohr, German Physician, Office 78, Rua General Camara. Consulting hours from 12 to 4 p. m. Englishmen and Americans wishing to learn Portuguese should apply to PROF. L. MARQUES, Rua do Ouvidor, No. 45. Dr. Haverburg, Physician and acconheur. Residence, 84, Rua 19 de Março. Consulting hours from 12 to 3 p. m.

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 20, Rua d' Ajuda.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent. BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro, No. 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. 35, Rua Gonçalves Dias.—Open from noon to 6 p. m. For terms apply to Librarian. RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.—Red and Reading Room, 15, Rua da Imperatriz, 1st floor. W. J. LEMBY, Missioner. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc., also of left off clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission, or at the Candalaria. YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—No. 21, Rua da Outada, 1st floor. Rooms open from 6 30 to 10 o'clock p. m. Secretary's office hours, from noon to 1 o'clock p. m. President, A. Rodrigues. President, Thomas L. da Costa, General Secretary, R. A. W. Sloan, Hon. Treasurer.

CERVEJARIA LOGOS

102, Rua do Riachuelo, 104

RIO DE JANEIRO TRIUMPHATOR-BRÄU

LOGOS'S STOUT Beer in barrels & bottled

Grande Hotel Metropole

181, RUA DAS LARANJEIRAS, 181

This popular Hotel has been completely and thoroughly restored and has been provided with sanitary improvements of every description, including a hygienic system of sewerage, flushing tanks, and ventilating pipes. The apartments have been reappointed and reapered throughout and are luxuriously furnished. The dining-room has also been re-furnished, and no expense has been spared to make this

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

ALPINE HOUSE HOTEL RUA DO AQUEDUCTO, 65

On the line of Sylvestre tramway, Santa Theresa, to be reached in 3 minutes from town.

This house is highly recommended for its excellent position and beautiful view of the bay, ocean, city and islands, being situated on the very summit of Santa Theresa hill, and entirely out of reach of fog 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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ECONOMIC SITUATION IN BRAZIL.

On this subject M. Courau has recently made a very interesting statement before the Geographical Society of Paris, a brief notice of which we find in the Temps of that city. As this gentleman has had a long sojourn in Brazil, and more particularly in the southern states, where he had under his direction important engineering works, he may be fairly presumed to possess intimate knowledge of the great resources of that vast country, concerning which he regrets to find only inadequate and superficial ideas entertained in Europe generally. There is, he observes, a disposition to exaggerate the significance of political news, especially as conveyed in telegraphic form, and necessarily devoid of details, while such advices not infrequently distort and misrepresent the real import of events as they actually transpire. We have ourselves more than once had occasion to bring this circumstance under the notice of our readers. But the truth is, he says, that political questions play a very secondary part in the life of the Brazilian people, though appearances may lead unformed persons to come to a different conclusion. Political agitation is, comments M. Courau, quite on the surface, and is of almost exclusive interest to the classes more directly identified with official and legislative affairs.

Persons who have business or financial relations with Brazil ought to keep well in mind that Brazil is a confederation of states, which at the present moment manifest remarkable vitality, while the central authority has been somewhat weakened by the insufficiency of the attributes and means of action left at its disposal under the constitution of 1891. The great states of the confederation—Pará, Bahia, Minas Geraes, São Paulo, Santa Catharina, Paraná, and Rio Grande do Sul, are powerful, and are gradually assuming a highly satisfactory financial position; are engaged in the execution of important public works; are reducing their debts, for the most part the reverse of onerous, and are rapidly progressing in population, in wealth, in agriculture, and in industry. On the other hand, it cannot be denied that the finances of the union are in an anxious condition, owing to the crushing fall in the rate of exchange, which imposes upon the federal treasury charges of an excessive character, and which, no doubt, results as a consequence of the abnormal inflation of the fiduciary currency. A continuance of this situation is, in M. Courau's opinion, to be deprecated, and might lead to greater evils, which, however, are capable of being averted by cooperative and patriotic effort. The right of states to give greater force and increased resources to the federal authority. For this, he asserts, there is plenty of margin. The Brazilian nation is not heavily burdened with taxation, and might easily afford to the central government all the resources requisite to meet the demands of a war, the most urgent being the necessity of decreasing the present bulk of the paper currency. The effect of such a reduction would, of course, tend to a very desirable rehabilitation of Brazilian finances.

There can be no question as to the utility of something being done to augment the powers and the fiscal resources of the Brazilian national treasury. It is now recognized that the states sources of revenue which ought to have been retained for the union, and it is probable that some modification will eventually have to be made in the interests of the nation. A proposal, which seems to look towards this, has been made in the Brazilian congress, where a project has been introduced with the view of creating a council of states at Rio de Janeiro. Through such a body some movement of this nature might be initiated, and the fiscal resources of Brazil distributed with more just regard to federal claims.—Editorial, South American Journal, Dec. 25.

We do not know who M. Courau may be (unless the name is a misprint of Coudreau, who has been making geographical explorations in Pará), nor what special sources of information he may have discovered. We do know, however, that he is wide astray on many points and has led our good friends of the South American Journal through the mazes of a veritable labyrinth in Brazilian affairs. That political affairs play a very secondary part in the life of the Brazilian people will be news indeed to most of us. It has been the subject of repeated comment on the part of observant foreigners in this country, that political questions occupy too great a share of attention. Even the boys in school and the street discuss politics. And as for the prosperity of the states, where is M. Courau's proof? Pará and Rio Grande do Sul have been paying off their debts, and so has Amazonas. But is this the case with the others mentioned? Minas Geraes and São Paulo have been steadily increasing their indebtedness since 1880, and as for Bahia, Santa Catharina and Paraná it would require a very strong effort of the imagination to classify them as prosperous. M. Courau also says that

the Brazilian people are not heavily burdened with taxation. Those who pay the taxes think they are heavily burdened. The weight of such a burden is comparative. The Brazilian pays less than the Frenchman, but his ability to pay is also much less. Taken in connection with his resources, the Brazilian is very heavily taxed.

PHILADELPHIA TO SOUTH AMERICA.

Business men and manufacturers of Philadelphia who are interested in the matter of extending the commerce of the port by the establishment of a new steamship line between Philadelphia and the ports of Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Aires, in South America, together with members of the Maritime and Commercial Exchanges, met in the board room of the Commercial Exchange at the Bourse to discuss the subject. Among the number present were Theodore C. Search, John H. Converse and Andrew Wheeler.

The meeting was secret, and at its close the following written statement was made: "The matter of a line of steamships to South American ports was discussed at a meeting held for that purpose, and in view of the annual meeting of the National Association of Manufacturers in January next it was decided to lay the matter before that meeting for their approval and co-operation. The National Association of Manufacturers proposed the establishment of a line of steamers in the year 1895, and sent a commission to South America to investigate existing conditions and open the way. The result of the inquiry of the commissioners has been published through the secretary of the commission William Harper, now chief of the bureau of information of the Commercial Museum. An intermediary party has been endeavoring for some weeks to interest President Barlow and others of the Bourse management to make a move in the direction indicated by the discussion. The projected steamship line is intended to cover South American ports as a Philadelphia enterprise.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce, Dec. 15.

THE KLONDIKE ARGONAUTS.

New York Nov. 7.—The steamship City of Columbia, which will leave this city for the Klondike gold region via Cape Horn on Dec. 1, was visited today at her dock, foot of East Ninth street, here, by over 5000 people, half of whom were women and children. Nearly all of the 300 men and women already booked for the passage visited the steamer during the hours it was open for inspection, beside a large number of invited guests. Among the latter were H. A. Herber, former secretary of the navy; General H. V. Boynton, E. V. Camack, of Philadelphia, the venerable ex-secretary of Nicholas Biddle; C. P. Huntington and D. O. Mills and a delegation of 75 business men and bankers of Philadelphia, who are interested in the project of sending out the Columbia. Sixty of the passengers already booked are females, the major portion of whom are married women. There are a few widows among them. Thirty-five of the women are chaperoned by Mrs. H. S. Gould.

The youngest passenger will be a boy of 7 years, who will accompany his mother to the far north. Three hospital nurses and five physicians are among the passengers. The men in the party include six lawyers, one banker and 12 Yale students who have abandoned their studies for the perils of the Klondike.

The passengers come from all over the country and Canada. The City of Columbia will be in charge of Captain E. C. Baker. It will reach Seattle in April and on the way to the Horn will stop at several of the South American ports.—Exchange.

The City of Columbia arrived at this port on the 14th inst., 27 days from New York and is days from Barbados. As the machinery is out of order, the steamer is stopping here some days for repairs, which will enable the passengers to store up a little latent heat against the coming rigors of an arctic winter. We note that the number of passengers is very much smaller than indicated in the above, except, which appears to have been an advertisement rather than news.

MARK TWAIN'S description of a diamond mine in South Africa, in "Following the Equator," is particularly graphic. He says that next to Mr. Rhodes, the most interesting convulsion of nature in South Africa was the diamond crater, which he describes in detail. "I watched the excavators at work—big tanks containing mud and water and invisible diamonds; and was told that each could stir and churn and pump forty tons of mud per day—160 pounds to a cubic foot of slush; and reduce it to a slush of slush. I saw the year-loads of slush taken to the 'pulsators,' and there reduced to a quantity of a load of nice, clean, dark-colored sand. Then I followed it to the sifting tables and saw the men dig and swiftly spread it out and brush it a foot, and seize the diamond as they showed it. I assisted, and once I found a diamond half as large as an onion. It is an exciting kind of fishing, and you feel a fine thrill of pleasure every time you detect the glow of one of those limpid pebbles through the veil of dark sand. I would like to spend my Saturday holidays in that charming spot every now and then."

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JANUARY 18th, 1898.

NOTICE.

In view of the continued fall in exchange, which reduces the currency price of this paper to less than half its original rate, the local currency subscription rate will be increased to 10000, or 800 réis per copy, on and after 1st March next.

It ought to be apparent to the government that the policy of increasing taxation is not a good one for increasing the revenue. Up to a certain point it may yield good results, but beyond that it causes a decrease in business and a diminished revenue. During the past year the commercial movement in this city was very much restricted, because of diminished importation and diminished consumption. To the great majority the increased prices of goods appear to be real. They do not understand the depreciation of the currency, consequently the price of 35000 for what was formerly sold at 15000 is a genuine increase in the cost. As there are a great many whose incomes have not been increased, these higher prices imply a serious burden, and cause a very great decrease in consumption. It should be the aim of the government to lessen the burdens on these people just as far as it may be possible. On the necessities of life the taxes should be low, otherwise many will be compelled to suffer privation. The tendency has been to place the burden of taxation on necessities, which compels the poor to pay more in proportion to their means than the rich. This is grossly unjust, and it is also bad policy. The strength of a nation is not in its accumulated fortunes, but in a high average of distributed wealth. If the poor are comfortably housed, clothed, fed and educated, and are profitably employed, they will be better citizens than the rabble living on the verge of starvation. The tendency in all of our American republics at the present time is to protect the interests of the rich, rather than those of the poor. The great monopolies are able to control legislation, to defeat justice, and to make their own terms with labor. It is not easy to correct all this in a day, but in our opinion every newspaper and influence should be used to restrain the tendency, step by step, to enrich the rich and to impoverish the poor. Let us have lower taxes for the poor man's food and clothing, and higher taxes on the rich man's income.

SOME weeks ago one of our Argentine exchanges stated that the government of that country had sought to make the concession of free *pratique* to steamers conditional on their carrying the mails without charge. The object of these concessions is to enable steamers to discharge and clear within a brief space of time, their agents becoming responsible for them. Without such concession, the law usually requires the settlement of all questions prior to the steamer's clearance. The custom, then, is purely commercial in character, and ought not to be complicated with others. The Argentine government, however, seems to look upon it as a favor, for which conditions may be arbitrarily exacted. And the worst of it is that the condition first exacted is essentially parasitical in character, and will constitute a grave injustice. The government has no right whatever to exact the free carriage of mails, either by a steamer, a railway, or a stage coach. A steamer costs a large sum of money, and the expense of maintaining and running it is not small. Its owner therefore is entitled to charge remunerative rates on everything carried, whether it belongs to the government or to private individuals. And, although carriage of the mails constitutes a species of public service, the simple fact that the government obliges the individual to pay postage, which is merely a tax to cover expenses, renders it obligatory that all agencies employed in such carriage should be adequately paid. For the government to exact postage, and then, on the other side, to exact free carriage, is clearly to swindle. We can not conceive what object a government can have in obliging private individuals, or companies, to render public services free. It is grossly unjust, for it constitutes a great inequality. All citizens are taxed to meet the expenses of government, but some citizens are still further required to render the services free for which these taxes are levied. If postage is collected to cover the expenses of transporting the mails, then everyone engaged in that service is entitled to payment, the steamship owner as well as the postman. And for the same reason the tramway companies are just as much entitled to collect fares from the postman, as the railway companies are to charge for the carriage of mails. If everyone is paid, then no unfairness will exist and no injustice will be done. There can be no objection to charging the public for the full cost of the service, no matter what the rates may be, for no one surely could defend obligatory free service from the few in order to keep down the expense. If the Argentine government insists on enforcing this condition, we trust the matter will not only be brought before the postal union, but that the subject will be brought to the attention of every commercial body in the world.

THE results of the police inquiry into the assault on the President on 5th November last and the assassination of Marshal Bittencourt, minister of war, was made public on the 12th inst., and the documents have been turned over to the courts for further action. The general opinion is that the police have shown much skill and ability in the investigation and have made out a strong case, but this is of course very largely a matter of political prejudice. The parties implicated have a strong political following, and it is natural that their friends should seek to minimize the indictment. Making all due allowance for political bias in the development of the case, it must be admitted that it is very strong. Twenty persons are implicated in the conspiracy, and though many do not think that it proves criminal complicity on the part of some, it still shows that they knew of the plot and its object. That such a man as the Vice-President should be mixed up in the affair, is almost incredible. He had no occasion to consort with such men as Deocleciano and Marcellino, nor to seek the overthrow of his chief. His friends insist that he was no party to the assassination, and that his letter to Hassel-

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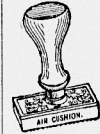
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Missing Friends.

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

mann, asserting that he would soon be occupying the President's place, referred only to the anticipated deposition of Prudente de Moraes. Let us hope, not only for his own sake but also for the good name of Brazil, that he may be able to clearly establish this explanation. With Deputy Glycerio, however, the case is quite different. He had strong motives for wishing to get Prudente de Moraes out of the presidency, for the success of his ticket in the coming election depends upon it. His personal supremacy as a political leader also depends upon the President's removal. His flight from Rio and his keeping away, implies that he has something to fear. The accusations against him are clear and convincing. And now, in his public statement, he admits knowledge of the plot to kill the President, but says he sent an anonymous communication to some of the President's friends to warn him, in which he mentioned no names. This is clearly protecting the criminals, even if he was not associated with them. He knew who they were, and yet failed to denounce them. And he left it to chance that his anonymous warning should serve to save the President from the assassin's hand. As for the active members of the conspiracy, Marcellino (the assassin) and Decleciario (the plotter) have made full confessions, and their testimony has been fully corroborated in many important respects by the testimony and admissions of others. We trust that no false sentiment of clemency will now interfere to save these men from merited punishment. Political assassination is one of the worst evils the country can have. If it is condoned this time, it will be employed again and again. If these disorders are to be checked, the authorities must be firm and severe.

The announcement made this morning that the government has arranged the sale to some foreign power of the naval vessels now under construction in Europe, will be received with sincere pleasure. It is a guarantee that the government is determined to reduce expenditures in every way possible. The naval vessels under construction are two ironclads and one cruiser—the *Marcehal Deodoro*, *Marcehal Floriano* and *Ambirante Albuquerque*—and their cost represents a very serious charge upon the treasury. To continue their construction would evidently occasion serious embarrassments to the government just at this moment, and it is fortunate therefore that some foreign power has been found willing to take over the contracts. This will relieve the treasury of the necessity of making periodic remittances to Europe, and of the considerable expense of maintaining a large staff of engineers and inspectors at the yards where these ships are being constructed. It may be a disappointment to some to see these ships lost to Brazil, but in our opinion this is far better than bankruptcy, and the world will think all the better of Brazil for the sacrifice. The first and most important obligation of the government is to improve the financial situation, and the first step toward that end is to reduce expenditures. In doing this the government will convince the financial world of its good intentions and thus save its good name.

THE NOVEMBER ASSASSINATION.

On the 10th inst. Police Delegate Vicente Neiva reported the result of his investigations in regard to the assassination of the minister of war and the attempt on the life of President Prudente de Moraes. He arrives at the conclusion that the following persons are responsible for the crime:

- Marcellino Bispo de Mello (the assassin);
- Decleciario Martyr;
- José Rodrigues Cabral Nova;
- Capt. Manoel Francisco Moreira (who is also accused of being one of the murderers of Col. Gentil de Castro);
- Capt. Servílio José Gonçalves (who is also implicated in the mutiny which occurred last May in the Military School);
- Capt. Marcos Curius Mariano de Campos (one of the reputed authors of the military murders committed under the government of Marshal Floriano Peixoto);
- Umbellino Pacheco;
- Capt. Roldolpho Lopes da Cruz;
- Major Jeronymo Teixeira Franca;
- Lieut.-Col. Antonio Evaristo da Rocha;
- José de Souza Velloso;
- Fortunato de Campos Me-

deiros (brother of ex-Deputy Medeiros e Albuquerque who was one of the editors of the *Tempo* under the government of Marshal Floriano Peixoto);
- Joaquim Augusto Freire (one of the reputed authors of the military murders under Marshal Floriano's government);
- Vice-President Manoel Victorino Pereira;
- Senator João Cordeiro;
- Deputy Francisco Glycerio;
- Deputy Barbosa Lima;
- Deputy Irineu Machado (son-in-law of ex-Minister Carlos de Carvalho);
- Deputy Torquato Moreira and Deputy Alcindo Guanahara.

All of the accused are in custody except Vice-President Manoel Victorino, who is in this city; Deputy Glycerio, who is in the state of S. Paulo; Deputy Irineu Machado, who was supposed to have left the city, but now appears to be still here; Deputy Torquato Moreira, who is supposed to be in the state of Espírito Santo; Major Teixeira Franca, who is said to be in the state of Santa Catharina, and Umbellino Pacheco, whose whereabouts are unknown.

The report of the police-delegate is accompanied by the testimony of the witnesses, Judge Gusmão Lima and Antonio dos Santos, and of the prisoners Marcellino, Decleciario, Freire, Moreira, Nova, Rocha, Marcos Curius, Lopes da Cruz and Velloso.

From these documents it appears that frequent meetings were held at which the conspirators freely discussed the means of assassinating the President. Vice-President Manoel Victorino, Senator João Cordeiro and the five deputies implicated are not stated to have attended the meetings, but are accused of having encouraged the plot, and Deputy Irineu Machado is said to have furnished the money for buying the pistol.

In regard to Manoel Victorino, Decleciario says that in going to the senate on the day he found the Vice-President conversing with Pinheiro Machado. When the latter retired, Manoel Victorino turned to Decleciario and said:—“Well, Decleciario, how is the business getting on?”

This question, says Decleciario, showed him that the Vice-President had been informed of the plot and, entering into conversation with him on the subject, he assured him that he had long been desirous of communicating directly with him on the subject and also with the convention of the Partido Republicano Federal.

He was advised by the Vice-President to write to him what he had to say on the subject. This he afterwards did at the headquarters of the 1st regiment of cavalry, using black ink instead of green, which he had always made a point of using. This letter he showed to Servílio and to João Cordeiro, afterwards delivering it in person to the Vice-President who, after reading it, expressed his approval.

There is said to be in the possession of the police authorities a letter from Manoel Victorino to ex-inspector of Customs Hasselmann, in which he alludes to the probability of his having to take charge of the government in a critical emergency during the present presidential term of office. This letter, says Hasselmann, was given to the police after he had received from Manoel Victorino permission to show it to various persons.

Decleciario claims to have spoken twice on the subject with Glycerio, who on the second occasion advised him to wait until after the intended military insurrection in Bahia. Glycerio has admitted that he was aware of the plot and asserts that he took steps for causing the President to be warned. He adds that after being duly authorized he will give the names of the persons who were to convey the warning to the President.

Vice-President Manoel Victorino protests against the statements made in the police report and asserts that he awaits a proper opportunity of speaking freely to the nation.

Deputy Irineu Machado also protests against the statements relating to his complicity in the crime.

The papers relating to the case were sent by the police authorities to the judge of the 4th district court of this city. This judge, however, asserting that the case did not come under his jurisdiction, forwarded the papers to the judge of the federal court (Dr. Godofredo Cunha, son-in-law of Senator Quintino Bocayna), who has required the solicitor of the republic to report on the subject. This report, according to law, must be ready on or before day after to-morrow.

A court of enquiry is investigating the cases of such of the accused as are military men.

COFFEE NOTES

—Messrs. Zerremer, Bulow & Co., of Santos, have written to the *Jornal do Commercio* denying the assertion of the *Jornal's* London correspondent that the said firm is the author of a telegram posted in the New York coffee exchange December 28 by Messrs. W. H. Crossman & Bro., to which is ascribed the further fall in the price of coffee.

—The Centro Commercial of this city has published a statement that 2,979,515 bags of coffee were dispatched for exportation at the *meças de vendas* in this city, during the six months ending December 31. Of these 1,184,169 bags were from the state of Rio de Janeiro, 1,600,684 bags were from Minas Gerais, and 194,662 bags were from São Paulo. The committee was unable to get the returns from Espírito Santo, the officials at Victoria paying no attention to the request for information.

—The *Município de S. Simão* says that the coming coffee crop has been very much injured by drouth, which will reduce it to less than half of the quantity anticipated. That paper probably refers to the crop in the vicinity of its place of publication.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—Yellow fever has made its appearance at Ribeirão Bonito, São Paulo.

—The immigrant arrivals at Santos during the past year numbered 67,500 persons.

—Last year there were 896 births, 203 marriages and 679 deaths in Rio Claro, São Paulo.

—A boy was arrested in Campinas a few days ago while attempting to pass a counterfeit 100\$ note.

—Last year the receipts of the Campinas post office amounted to 171,308\$014 and the expenses to 144,542\$5642.

—Three counterfeit 200\$ notes, offered in payment of duties, were seized on the 14th inst. by the Maranhão custom-house.

—Cases of yellow fever have been reported from S. Carlos do Pinhal, São Paulo, but the local health authorities claim that they came from Ribeirão Bonito.

—Some of the ex-students of the Ceará military school, who were tried by a military court at Pernambuco, were unanimously acquitted on the 13th inst.

—A São Paulo telegram of the 17th announces the arrest of two passers of counterfeit 500\$ notes at Batatas. They had notes representing 100,000\$ in their possession.

—The governor of Rio de Janeiro has undertaken to pay Dr. Moreira Pinto a subsidy of 30\$ a month to assist him in travelling about that state to collect material for his *Dicionário Geographico do Brazil*.

—The municipal council of Campinas, São Paulo, is making noteworthy progress. It has ordered the impounding of all vagrant dogs. There were 63 of them in the pound one day last week.

—In S. Paulo on the 14th inst. Dr. Elias Novares was attacked and severely wounded by Dr. Edgard Prado. The wounded man is said to have stated to the police that Dr. Edgard was assisted by two friends.

—Recent advices state that four hundred cases of arms have been received at Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul, coming from Buenos Aires. These military preparations on the part of Castilhos do not augur well for the future.

—A General Glycerio was in São Paulo on the 12th—the day the police summary was published—and at 4 p. m. left for Campinas. Of course he must have had the news of the inclusion of his name among those held responsible for the crime of 5th November last. If he were innocent, he should return at once to Rio and stand trial, instead of starting for the interior.

—The Petropolis Ladies Aid Society is giving a novel “birthday party” on Thursday next at the Collegio Americano. The friends of the society are all invited to send in as many nickels as the years of their ages (which of course remain a profound secret, as no lady would knowingly divulge such a thing as one's age) and in this way celebrate their own birthday. If they can be present, there will be sherbet and cake with which to celebrate the festival.

—We learn from a reliable source that typhoid fever is endemic in the city of São Paulo, and the cases are to be counted by an alarmingly high figure during the month. The local physicians have been calling it “febre paulista” in order to give the town a distinction in that line, but it is nothing but typhoid fever caused by bad sewer connections. Until the truth is recognized and greater care is taken with the house plumbing, the fever will continue to plague the residents of São Paulo.

—An interesting business transaction has just come to light in Campinas, São Paulo, where a Spaniard, named Rodriguez, sold his wife, Mercedes, to a Portuguese, named Azevedo, for the sum of 1,000\$. Azevedo paid the money, Rodriguez giving him a receipt for it, and then carried his purchase home with him. But, being a Portuguese, he began to suspect that the transaction was not secure, and he therefore demanded a new document which should explicitly declare the woman to be his, and should be signed before two witnesses. Rodriguez refused to do this, and the dispute was carried before the police, where Azevedo finally said he was willing to return the woman if Rodriguez would give him back his money as he considered that the possession of Mercedes was good equivalent for any interest charge. The dispute is a knotty one, but the police were quite equal to it, for they clapped the two men in jail and deposited Mercedes, the apple of discord, in the house of Captain Silvino Mauricio.

DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE.

A performance of “Beauty and the Beast” under the presidency of Sir Henry Irving was given by amateurs in Pernambuco on the 29th of December. The piece was well staged and the acting throughout good. The chief character “Beauty” was in the hands of Miss Iris C. Fenton, whose acting and singing was excellent, and the success of the piece was in a great measure due to her good acting. She was at her best in the 4th scene, when her acting and singing of a song called “Dolly's House” was far above the average acting of the rest of the caste. Praise is also due to Miss Edie Fellows, Miss Violet Fenton and Miss Gladys Fellows, the last named young lady being particularly good in the 4th scene. A very pretty “skirt dance” was executed by Miss Violet Fellows in the last scene.

CAST.

- PRINCE LORRETO Mr. T. A. Comber. (*Or the Beast*)
- MONEYBAGS Mr. F. H. C. Tarver. (*A rich Merchant*)
- PERTINAX Mr. G. F. Fellows. (*A mischievous Fairy*)
- TRICKSEY Master Ian Mackintosh.
- MIDDLEY Colin Mackintosh.
- PICKLE Georges King.
- BRINEVOLENTIA Miss Violet Fenton. (*A good Fairy*)
- BO-PEEP (A country girl) Miss M. Fenton.
- PRIDELEIA Miss Gladys Fellows.
- DIVA Miss Edie Fellows.
- FAIRIES, ETC. Misses Gertrude Randall, Hazel Randall, Rosie King, Clara King, Dora Mackintosh, Frank Fellows, Edgar Fellows.
- BEAUTY Miss Iris C. Fenton. (*Moneybags' youngest daughter*)

S. PAULO FACTS AND FANCIES.

Who is the man who talks of some blessed land where it is always afternoon? I ought to remember, but I cannot. Where is that land? “Ke must du das land?” I have asked Creeperawl who says I am always blundering in my quotations, and that he believes it ought to be the land where it is always after dinner. Mickey clipped in, and said he thought, begorrah! it must be Ireland. Being somewhat nettled, I reminded him that Ireland was the distressed land where it was always before breakfast. He retired in dudgeon.

Taubaté, however, as all travellers between Rio and S. Paulo are aware, is the land where the breakfast is always on the table. “O almoço está na mesa,” and these presents are to remind those of your readers who do not know such things that the broad gauge line is to be continued on from that happy place to Aparecida. Life is short, but Art is long, and it is necessary to have much *patiencia*. Some of your younger readers may live to see it extended right up to S. Paulo; but by that time between high taxes and low exchange, I for the breakfast will have disappeared from the table!

Chico Tanoiro, the notorious bandit, who escaped on the 22nd instant from the hands of the police in a very extraordinary manner, has, so far, not been recaptured.

He was on his way, bound, and in custody of an officer and party of soldiers, from Cerqueira Cesar, on the Sorocabana railway, to S. Paulo, and on arriving at a point on the line where the gradient is very steep, jumped out from the midst of his captors into a large rift full of soft earth. Owing to the wild and fearful velocity with which the Sorocabana engine was careering up the hill, the train could not be stopped for about an hour! The consequence was that when the officer and his men returned to the place of the occurrence, they found that Chico Tanoiro had disappeared, leaving merely the mark of his coat-tails in the *terra fofa*. This, with his photograph, which he also kindly sat for at Avare, are the sole mementos now in their possession of a brief but pleasant acquaintance.

The officer in charge returned to Botucatu seeking animals to set out in pursuit of the fugitive, says the account, which adds, sorrowfully, and probably at this moment “lá anda ella pelas matas e pelos campos” looking under every bush for the slippery spring-heeled Jack whom it cost so much trouble to capture, and so little to lose. Thus we see that even out here in Brazil, the policeman's lot is not altogether a happy one.

Still, after all, he will probably be taken eventually, and if so will surely be punished. There may, it is true, be a miscarriage of justice on the part of the law; but there will be none on that of the railway company. These are not times for despising the day of small things. Chico Tanoiro, thief and murderer as he is, has added to his crimes that of infringing the Company's by-laws, and will have to pay his twenty miles for jumping through the window, or there is no justice in Brazil.

I hinted last week that the programme of our S. Paulo amusements had for the present

come to an end. It is therefore, I think, not out of place here to recall the fact that the credit of its initiation, and successful conduct, belongs almost, if not quite, exclusively to the hostess of Hearne Lodge. Those interested in the church, too, are not likely to forget that had the keeping up of a choir depended on any one else than the lady referred to, the music would probably have been such as not even a very earnest Christian could have tolerated; while the pretty and comfortable parlour, lately erected, owes its speedy completion to her exertions. "Palman qui meruit ferat!"

NICODEMUS DEWDROP.

S. Paulo, 13th January, 1898.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The government has duly authorized The Leopoldina Railway Company Limited, to transact business in Brazil.

—The new management of the Leopoldina has already reduced the time between Petropolis and this city to two hours, and is now seeking to insure the comfort of passengers and punctuality in the running of trains.

—The repeated reclamations against the chief of traffic on the União Sorocabana e Ituana line, ought to receive the attention of the directors. There should be no discrimination in the service, and the traffic manager should use his best efforts to serve every one.

SHIPPING NOTES

—The Italian cruiser *Unbia* entered port on the 6th and took her departure on the 12th.

—There was a collision in port on the 11th between the outgoing Brazilian steamer *Pampa* and the incoming German steamer *Habsburg*, resulting in considerable damage to the *Pampa*, whose departure had to be postponed.

—It was telegraphed to S. Paulo on the 11th that a proposal had been made to purchase an important Brazilian navigation company with German capital. The dispatch added that the Banco da Republica would not refuse its approval.

—A Pará telegram of the 16th says that the Lloyd Brasileiro str. *Maranhão* had collided with the Maranhense str. *Oriente* on entering port that day, the latter being sunk. The wreck is lying on a sand bar in the bay of Guajará, near Pará.

—A Philadelphia press dispatch of December 13th says:—A plan has also been under consideration by foreign interests for opening a direct service between this port and Pernambuco and Rio Janeiro. The United States and Brazil Steamship Company, controlled by German capital, has decided to start a line from Philadelphia, and the first vessel, the steamship *Capua*, will sail from here on December 25 for the above ports. The *Capua* will take out flour and machinery and bring back coffee.—This is evidently nothing but a transfer of certain steamers of the Sloman line from Baltimore to Philadelphia.

LOCAL NOTES

—The municipal chamber of Jahú, S. Paulo, has authorized the intendant to contract a loan of 200,000.

—General Carlos Telles, appointed to the command of the frontier at Bagé, Rio Grande do Sul, has left for the south.

—The naval library and museum have been reopened to the public. The hours of admission are from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

—In some streets the water is turned on so irregularly, and for so brief a period, that residents are unable to take advantage of it. The only recourse is to have a tank.

—The minister of foreign affairs was informed on Friday last that the President of the United States had appointed Mr. T. Dawson as secretary of legation at this capital.

—The Ohio dictator will be pleased to learn that the Havas agency has translated his name into Markanna. It is not widely different from Mark Hanna, but still there is a difference.

—It is said that the Vice-President is preparing a manifesto to the country in defence of his conduct. The best manifesto he can prepare, is a convincing defence in the criminal accusations against him.

—The government has released Senator Pinheiro Machado, Deputy José Mariano, Deputy Timotheo da Costa, Domingos Gomes de Costa and Verissimo Vieira, who had been arrested for political reasons.

—It will be a curious circumstance to see Quintino Bocayuva's son-in-law presiding at the trial of Deputy Glycerio and other prominent members of the federal party. The result is not difficult to foresee.

—The government has cancelled the concession of military honors to Jeronymo Teixeira França, which were granted 15th November 1897. One by one the tools of the dictator are proving themselves unworthy of the honors conferred upon them.

—The artillery which had been captured by the families from Col. Moreira Cesar and which afterwards fell into the hands of Gen. Arthur Oscar when he took Caudos, has arrived from Bahia and is stored at the arsenal in this city. It is said to be very much damaged.

—Two well-known roughs fell out and had a peculiar duel in Rua Barão de S. Felix on the evening of the 11th inst. They fought with razors in true *capoeira* style, but were not able to finish because of police interference. Both of them were slashed, but unhappily the wounds are not serious.

—There was an interesting exhibition of chess last Saturday evening at the rooms of the Club Xadrez Fluminense, the champion Stanislas Sittenfeld playing twenty simultaneous matches with local players. The club's secretary will kindly accept our thanks for the courteous invitation sent to this office.

—We hear that Mr. W. G. Wagstaff, Her Majesty's consul-general at this port, has lately been presented with the Queen's Jubilee Medal, struck in commemoration of the 60th anniversary of Her Majesty's reign. Mr. Wagstaff will be the recipient of many congratulations, among which we desire ours to be included.

—Gen. Carlos Telles left last Saturday for Rio Grande do Sul on the steamer *Pato Alegre*, where he will take command of the garrison of Bagé. He takes with him the 4th and 31st battalions of infantry, which will form a part of that garrison. The former has 9 officers and 179 men and the latter 11 officers and 270 men.

—Dr. Americo Werneck, in an article in the *Deбаты*, says that he has no confidence in the official statements of the amount of paper money in circulation in Brazil. He estimates it at over 1,000,000,000 and asserts that no account has been kept of the sums issued, especially during the administration of Marshal Floriano Peixoto.

—The secretary of the United States Legation formally notified the minister of foreign affairs on the 15th that Minister E. H. Conger has been transferred to the legation at Pekin, and that the President of the United States would nominate Mr. Bryan to the vacancy here. If we are not mistaken Mr. Bryan was first designated for Pekin.

—By a decree of the 14th the President revokes that of 23rd of November, 1895, by which Dr. Ruy Barbosa was deprived of the honors of a brigadier general. As a civilian and a prominent advocate of the supremacy of civil government, we should be glad to see Dr. Ruy Barbosa firmly decline to accept honors which imply the superiority of military officers.

—Mark Twain's many admirers here will be pleased to hear that his last book, "Following the Equator," a record of his recent journey around the world, will soon be offered for sale in Brazil. The book is sold only by subscription. It contains about 600 pages, is beautifully printed and is lavishly illustrated. From the extracts which we have seen it appears to be another "Innocents Abroad," only on a larger scale.

—In the confession of the assassin Marcelino, he says that he practised firing at a mark in the editorial office of *O Jacobino*, the firing occurring when carts were passing in order not to attract attention. The police then examined the room, and found the slugs buried in the wall just as Marcelino had said. On the morning of the crime, he accidentally fired the pistol and nearly made Deocleciano his victim.

—Persons desiring to make use of the Strangers' Hospital for yellow fever cases, should never wait a moment. It is cruel to the patient and unfair to the hospital. To wait until the case is declared serious. It has been amply proved that the patient has a very good chance for recovery if proper treatment is begun at once, but if his friends wait until the second stage of the disease and they move him, the chances are turned against him.

—We deeply regret to record the death of Mr. Frank A. Webb, accountant of the London and River Plate Bank, of this city, which occurred on the 15th inst. soon after his arrival in England. He had been through a severe attack of typhoid fever in this city, which left his lungs seriously diseased, and his return home in winter seems to have hastened the fatal result. He was a great favorite in this city, whose his untimely loss will be sincerely mourned.

—Telegrams were published here on the morning of the 14th inst., announcing the transfer of Minister E. H. Conger from Rio de Janeiro to Pekin. While the transfer may be considered a mark of confidence, for the Chinese mission promises to be one of exceptional importance for the next few years, we are compelled, for personal reasons, to express our sincere regret for this change. This is Mr. Conger's second term in this capital, and a host of warm personal friends here will deeply regret his departure.

—Deputy Glycerio has made a public statement in regard to the police report on his connection with the conspiracy against the President. He ridicules the idea that he was connected with the plot, but admits that he was informed of it by Deputy Barbosa Lima, and says that he advised the President's friends of it, but without mentioning his own name or those of Barbosa Lima and Deocleciano Martyr. He then knew of the plot, and did nothing to stop it but to send an anonymous warning to one or more of the President's friends!

—It is easy to foresee what the murderers of the minister of war, when brought to trial, will allege in their defence. "We treacherously attempted," they will say, "to take the life of Admiral Custodio de Mello with an infernal machine, a poisoned dagger and a dynamite bomb concealed in a launch unduly protected by the unauthorized use of the flag of a friendly nation. For this villainous act we received, not animadversion, but praise. When we suggested that poisoned bread and poisoned water should be sent to the garrison of Villegaignon, we were not rebuked. And, when we barbarously murdered Barão de Itararé, Barão do Serrô Azul, the Lorenas, the Carvalhos and hundreds of other prisoners, we were not punished, but rewarded. Congress even voted resolutions approving of our acts. We accordingly expect to be triumphantly and honorably acquitted."

BIRTH.

In this city, on the 13th inst., the wife of J. W. Richardson, of a daughter.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Vera Cruz; Vol. 1, No. 1. A new review of art and literature under the direction of Sr. Oliveira Goues.

We are indebted to the American Bank Note Company, for copies of its well-known calendar. It is the most convenient as well as the most artistic calendar which we have received.

BUSINESS NOTES

—From Bahia there were shipped last year 23,764,225 kilos of tobacco valued at 22,418,558\$14.

—The last sugar crop in Sergipe is said to have been large and the reports of the cotton crop are favorable.

—The government is inviting tenders for 60 Suleron alumens for various custom-houses throughout the country.

—A defalcation of 3,700\$ has been discovered in the postoffice at Paranaguá. The agent, José Agostinho dos Santos, will probably be arrested.

—Among the arrivals per the Lamport & Holt steamer *Galileo* were Messrs. F. E. Pennington and Edward E. Parsons, representatives of the North and South American Transportation Co.

—At the meeting of shareholders of the Banco Nacional on Tuesday there was appointed a committee for appraising the assets with the view of reorganizing the bank. It is said that the majority favors liquidation.

—A fraud has been committed by an employé of the Companhia Stearica de São Paulo, representing a large amount. The dishonest clerk is named Raul Cirne, and he has confessed and restored a part of the money taken.

—The Banco Mercantil de Bahia reports gross profits for last year to the amount of 1,009,172\$075. A dividend of 8 per cent. was declared and the sum of 70,000\$ carried to the reserve fund, which now amounts to 870,000\$.

—When do the authorities propose to withdraw their embargo on the electric power house of the Jardim Botânico company? Why not have a thorough inspection of the premises, and then permit the company to put its plant in order for a resumption of business?

—A journal of Bahia says that the commercial crisis in that city is intense. Among the failures reported are those of Costa, Navarro & Co. and Oliveira Cardoso & Co. The latter are said to have been very important coffee merchants, in fact one of the largest firms in this branch of business in Bahia.

—It may have been right and necessary for the prefect to veto the bill granting increased fares to the Botanical Garden tramway, but what does he propose to do for the public? The company is now unable to handle the traffic, and the fares will not admit of new expenditures. Must the public pay and then ride on the footboard?

—At the end of last year the deposits bearing interest at the 12 principal banks of this city amounted to 272,369,215\$12, against 317,613,234\$931 on the 30th of last June. The deposits not bearing interest amounted on Dec. 31 to 53,265,035\$52, against 31,172,161\$48 on June 30. The deposits of the latter class were all at the branches of four foreign banks.

—The Companhia Geral de Servicos Maritimos, which has been engaged in the service of loading and unloading vessels in this port for many years, has lately passed under new management and has been thoroughly reorganized. The company has provided new material for the better execution of its service, which is good guarantee for its undertakings.

—The *Jornal do Commercio* and *Gazeta de Noticias* of this morning assert that the government has succeeded in transferring to the federal power the contracts for the three naval vessels now under construction in Europe. These vessels are the ironclads *Marchal Doro* and *Marchal Floriano*, and the cruiser *Abraão de Brum*. We have frequently recommended this step.

—The cash balances of the foreign banks in this city decreased between Nov. 30 and Dec. 31 from 95,247,070\$381 to 66,095,563\$85. The decrease is probably due to the internal loan.

—The new water tax is imposed at the rates of 51\$ per annum for residences of the first class, and 36\$ for those of the second class. Houses with a rental of 2,400\$, and upwards, are considered as first class. Schools, asylums, hospitals, religious and civil associations, and infirmaries which to do not now enjoy exemptions, will pay 100 reis per cubic meter, while bathing establishments, studios, and industrial establishments will pay 150 reis per cubic meter.

—The regulations have been issued for the execution of the increased tax on travellers, which is double what it was before. The tax now is for railways, 40 reis on each 200 reis (20 per cent.) on passages up to 9,000, and 2500 on all fares above 9000. For steamship fares the tax is 40 reis on each 2500 (2 per cent.) up to 90,000, and 2500 reis on all passages above 90,000. Art. 5 provides, however, that all fares under 1500 on railways, whether the nation or states, or by private subsidized and guaranteed companies, and under 10,000 on subsidized steamship companies, are exempt from this tax. The passages and passes covered by the government are also exempt.

—Brazilian business, though not active, has shown a little increase during the past week, and in certain lines purchases, it is claimed, have been quite satisfactory. In manufactured exports, for instance, the transactions through export houses, according to some manufacturers, have been large. During the latter part of last week and the beginning of the present one upwards of 200,000 worth was purchased. Machinery seems to be the next trade in which an improvement is noticeable for that matter. Last week's transactions reached to considerably over 215,000, and this week several contracts have been closed. It is stated by firms shipping extensively in this line that the first part of next year will surely bring to this market a number of orders for track material. —*N. Y. Journal of Commerce*, Dec. 17.

—We hear very good accounts of the San Bento Gold Estates Mines in Minas Geraes, Brazil. This company was brought out this year, the object being to exploit a very large area, about 10,000 acres, of low grade ore. The estimated average was found to be 10 lbs. of gold to the ton, but it is being found to be much richer in many points, as much as 100, 300 lbs. and 100 lbs. being found. The ore is so friable that it does not need stamps to work it, being simply pulverised through rollers and at once put into the cyanide tanks. The advantage of this class of mining is that it is almost a certainty a steady industrial undertaking, in fact, not a speculation. The public did not take up the shares to any extent when the company was brought out. They are now firmly held in a few hands, and could only be obtained at a considerable premium. The capital of the company is 2,000,000, and the estimated revenue about 2,800,000 per annum. —*South American Journal*, Dec. 25.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—The Santos *recolhedoria* collected 1,162,468\$583 in the month of December, principally from coffee.

—The contract was signed on the 11th inst. by which the Banco de Credito Real do Brazil transfers its obligations on account of "aid to agriculture" for government account, to the Banco Hypothecario do Brazil. These obligations represent an aggregate of 10,500,000\$, and the last named bank will have 25 years to repay the government.

—According to a Montevideo telegram a private letter received there says that the government knows who are causing the fall in exchange, and will perhaps expel them from the country. Of course this is only a report, but if the government is thinking of so silly a measure, it will be wise to think again before acting. Such a step will not prevent a fall in exchange.

—The treasury financiers certainly deserve a leather medal. Not long since they took over that dilapidated exposition barrack in the Largo da Lapa at a valuation of 50,000\$, the payment being effected by the process known as "balancing accounts with Banco da Republica." Now, it is said, the government is offering the building for 4,562,500\$ to any one who will undertake to remove it within a period of 15 days. No wonder the national finances are all wrong!

—A correspondent writes:—The reported passing by the Brazilian chamber of the bill for the leasing of the state railways referred only to a measure which had for its object to obtain for the government more time for negotiations. According to the law, the time fixed for conclusion of all arrangements would shortly expire. In consequence of the floating of an internal loan and the issue of treasury bonds, the immediate necessity of money by the government has been met, and the leasing of the state railways is no longer so urgent. The negotiations between the government and the Anglo-German syndicate are still, however, being carried on. —*Financial News*, Dec. 22.

Hannah Blanchard	Sunderland	—
Isle of Fern	Hamburg	18 Dec.
Jacquim	Hamburg	7 Nov.
Julius Palm	Brunswick	—
King David (str)	Cardiff	—
Lafayette	Plymouth	22 Dec.
Louis	Hamburg	—
Lizzie (str)	Cardiff	—
Maryland	Onslow	—
Max yared Mitchell	Savannah	19 Nov.
Mayjoy Glen	Bangkok	18 Sept.
Monsieur	Pensacola	—
Msbel	Brunswick	—
Mariofona (str)	Sunderland	—
New City	Cardiff	3 Dec.
Nor.mandy	Portland	—
Santasket	New York	14 Dec.
Varlands (str)	Hartlepool	20 Dec.
Donner	Hamburg	4 Dec.
Priscilla	Baltimore	6 Dec.
Prince Albert	Swansea	7 Dec.
Robert S. Bernard	Pensacola	29 Nov.
Robertson	Pensacola	—
Rhea	Cardiff	20 Dec.
Rose Innes	Savannah	20 Sept.
Seyra (str)	Baltimore	—
Sladacora	Newport News	14 Dec.
Thomas Harvard	Kumcora	—
Vega	Baltimore	20 Nov.
Violeta	Oporto	—
Vareiro	Oporto	—
Zach	Hamburg	—
Z. King	Ship Island	—

Foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro,

January 16th, 1898.			
NAME	TONS	ARRIVED	FROM
American			
Ing Mabel Jordan	899	Dec. 13	Boston
Ing R. P. Pettigrew	834	21	Portland
Ing Glod Tidings	690	Jan. 12	Baltimore
Austrian			
Ing Emma	598	Dec. 22	Marseilles
British			
bk Kirkdale	750	Nov. 26	London
bk Wildwood	1488	Dec. 1	London
Ing Baldwin	261	20	Pasagaglia
sp Four Winds	1753	23	Satila
sp Macdon	1453	Jan. 1	Leith
bk Union	193	3	Sabine Pass.
bk Mary	513	4	Pasphebian
bk Glamfior	1083	6	Glasgow
bk Lauriston	1233	7	Rangoon
bk Maclegwyn	1233	8	Rangoon
bk Giamflorwig	1650	10	Rangoon
German			
bk Mirella	681	Dec. 14	Hamburg
bk Visurgis	1059	23	Liverpool
Ing Wilhelmine	247	Jan. 1	Hamburg
Italian			
bk Loreto	636	Dec. 6	Marseilles
Norwegian			
sp Parthena	1336	Dec. 1	Pensacola
bk Assyria	1027	4	Cardiff
bk Jenny	547	22	Cardiff
bk Nor.	777	29	Hamburg
bk Arcadia	1271	Jan. 5	Ardrossan
bk Hma	485	8	Wishy
bk Prince Louis	1088	8	Leith
bk Prince Amador	1821	12	Cardiff
bk Prince Victor	1015	13	Leith
Portuguese			
sp Oceano	1123	Aug. 25	Uha do Sal.
bk Constanca	1654	Nov. 9	Dull.
bk Judith	309	Jan. 4	Oporto
bk Venturosa	498	6	Oporto
Swedish			
bk Zaima	318	Dec. 28	Wishy

Arrivals of foreign steamers.

DATE	NAME	FROM	CONIGNED TO
Jan. 10	Nile Br.	Souhampton* 17 ds.	Royal Mail.
10	Galileo Blg.	New York* 21 ds.	Norton, Megaw & Co.
10	Elio Br.	Cardiff* 31 ds.	Lange Iminos.
10	Cundill Br.	do* 29 ds.	Brazilian Coal Co.
10	Pandora Aust.	Santos 26 hs.	Rombauer & Co.
11	Babingtona Ger.	Hamburg* 26 ds.	Ed. Johnston & Co.
11	S. Paulo Ger.	do* 30 ds.	do
11	Habsburg Gr.	Bremen* 22 ds.	Hermann Stoltz & Co.
12	Magdalena Br.	River Plate 3 1/2 ds.	Royal Mail.
12	Phidias Br.	Glasgow* 28 ds.	Norton, Megaw & Co.
12	Concordia Fr.	Santos 22 hs.	Chargers Reunis.
13	Antwerp City Br.	Cardiff* 28 ds.	Central Railway
14	City of Columbia Amer.	New York* 27 ds.	To order.
14	Charente Fr.	River Plate 5 ds.	Messageries Maritimes.
14	Corrientes Ger.	Santos 18 hs.	Ed. Johnston & Co.
15	Buenos Aires Ger.	Hamburg* 23 ds.	Ed. Johnston & Co.
15	Paranaguá Fr.	Rosario* 25 ds.	Chargers Reunis.
15	Cito Nor.	Rosario* 25 ds.	Giamelli & Co.
15	Ilda Br.	Montevideo. 6 ds.	Rio Flour Mills
15	Wardburg Gr.	Santos 1 d.	Hermann Stoltz & Co.
16	Canning Br.	Bordeaux* 23 ds.	Norton, Megaw & Co.
16	Cordouan Fr.	Bordeaux* 23 ds.	Messageries Maritimes
16	Minas Ital.	Genoa* 23 ds.	A. Fiorita & Co.

Departures of foreign steamers.

DATE	NAME	FOR	CARGO
Jan. 11	Nile Br.	River Plate.	Sundries.
11	S. Paulo Ger.	do	do
11	V. de Rosario Fr.	Santos.	do
12	Magdalena Br.	Souhampton.*	do
12	Pandora Aust.	Trieste.*	do
12	Biela Br.	New York	Coffee.
12	Asiatie Prince Br.	do	do
13	Taormina Ger.	do	do
13	Endeavour Br.	New Orleans.	Ballast
13	Babingtona Ger.	Santos.	Sundries.
13	Corrientes Ger.	Hamburg*	do
13	Charente Fr.	Bordeaux*	do
15	Phidias Br.	Santos	do
15	Galileo Blg.	New York*.	do
16	Wartburg Ger.	Bremen*	do
16	White Cross Jr.	Buenos Aires.	Ballast.

* Calling at intermediate ports.

Last Quotations of Stocks and Bonds --January 17th

Circulation		Public Funds	
263,133,000\$	Stock 5% currency (aplicar)	80,000—	813,000
162,632,000	Bonds of 1893	731,000—	830,000
121,053,000	Stock 4% (gold) converted	995,000—	1,000,000
11,782,000	Gold Loan, 1893, 6 1/2%		
24,327,000	Do do 1879, 4 1/2%		
18,350,000	Do do 1882, 4 1/2%		
17,200,000	State of Espirito Santo		
10,930,000	do do		
65,000,000	do do		
4,000,000	do do		
24,668,500	Emprestimo Municipal.	157,000—	158,000
Capital		Banks	
20,000,000\$	Commercial	200\$	8400— Jan. 98
20,000,000	Comercio	200	8 000— Jan. 98
20,000,000	do 2nd series	200	3 200— Jan. 98
24,000,000	Constructor.	200	
10,000,000	Credito Move.	200	2 000— Jan. 98
20,000,000	Lavoura e Comercio.	200	6 000— Jan. 98
10,000,000	do 2nd series	100	3 000— Jan. 98
10,000,000	Nacional Brasileiro	200	9 000— Jan. 97
117,012,000	Republica do Brazil.	200	6 000— Jan. 98
20,000,000	Rural e Hypothecario.	200	9 000— Jan. 98
	do 2nd series	100	4 500— Jan. 98
Capital		Railways	
3,500,000\$	Caravelas a Aymores	180\$	
110,000,000	Leopoldina	200	
16,000,000	Muzambinho	100	
62,000,000	Oeste de Minas	200	
	do do	75	
24,000,000	S. Paulo-Rio Grande	200	
70,000,000	Uniao Sorocabana-Itauna	200	
	do do 2nd series	60	
42,000,000	Viação Ferreira Sapucahy	200	
Capital		Tramways	
14,000,000\$	Jardim Botânico	200\$	— Oct. 97
12,000,000	S. Christovao	200	— July 97
Capital		Mills	
10,000,000\$	Alfama	200\$	— Sept. 97
6,000,000	Brazil Industrial	200	6 000— Aug. 96
4,000,000	Cartoca	200	10 000— Jan. 96
6,000,000	Confianca Industrial	200	10 000— Aug. 96
500,000	D. Leal	200	30 000— Jan. 97
1,200,000	Industrial Mineira	200	10 000— Febr. 96
1,500,000	Manufatura Fluminense	200	8 000— Mar. 96
1,000,000	Petropolisana	200	8 000— Mar. 96
1,000,000	S. Pedro de Alcantara	200	— Jan. 98
350,000	Santa Luzia	200	— Jan. 98

NEW ZEALAND STORE.

COELHO & DIAS. Provision Merchants, Shipping Grocers and general dealers. A large assortment of Christmas goods received by last Royal Mail steamer.

37, Rua do Ouvidor, 37. RIO DE JANEIRO.

HUGO BRILL

Only Establishment in Brazil for cutting precious stones. Speciality in BRAZILIAN stones, like Tourmalines, Emeralds, Topaz, Amethysts, Chrysolites, Fancy stones, Agates from Rio Grande do Sul, Carnoos and

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J. CABRERO. Special treatment of ingrown nails. 127, Rua do Ouvidor, 1st floor.

CERVEJARIA BRAHMA (Brana Brewery) RIO DE JANEIRO. 142, RUA VISCONDE DE SAPUCAHY Telephone No. 10.063

FRANCISKANER BRÄU. Beer in barrels (shops) and bottled. Makes a speciality of packing in cases containing 4 dozen bottles, ready for shipment to the interior.

GEORGE MASCHKE & Co. PROPRIETORS

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S. Paulo

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Assortments of English Novels, Books, Shoes, Lincoln and Bennett's Hats, Pear's soaps, and nearly every English article of general use, on hand. Agents for Lipton's teas, of which there is always good stock.

VICTORIA STORE CAIXA O. SÃO PAULO.

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Made in S. Paulo by Tito Zerdoc & Co. from the choicest India Ginger, and therefore exactly similar to the well known Belfast mark. The makers will deliver orders of 1 dozen upwards at 5\$ in ordinary bottles and 6\$ the dozen in special bottles. Special terms for wholesale orders.


TITO ZERDOC & Co. Rua Formosa No. 12, SÃO PAULO.

ARP & Co.

68, RUA DO OUVIDOR, 68

Sole Agents of the most celebrated bicycles of the world.

HUMBER, Beeston



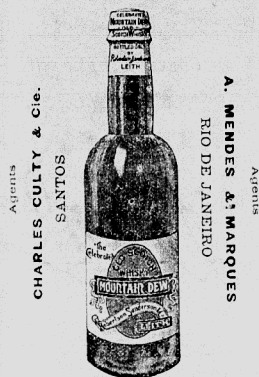
COLUMBIA and HARTFORD,
Hartford, Conn.

NOTHMANN, Berlin.

It is useless to proclaim the merits of the above machines, whose perfections are known all over the world and are rivaled by no other makes.

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RIO DE JANEIRO.

Ask for
"MOUNTAIN DEW"
SCOTCH WHISKY



ROBERTSON, SANDERSON & Co., L^d.
Leith

Champagne Piper Heidsick
From the old firm Heidsick

ESTABLISHED IN 1785

Carte Blanche,

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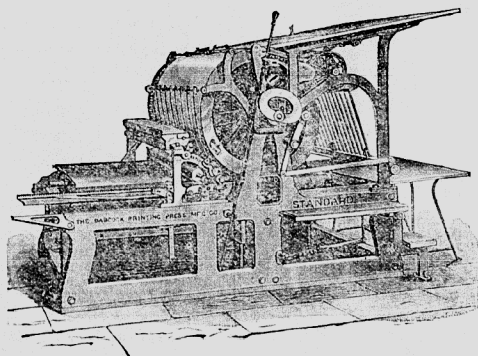
Brut Extra.

115 RUA DA QUITANDA 115

To travellers on Land or Sea.

No traveller should forget to take with him a box of pills or a bottle of Tincture of Nectandra Amara, which might come very handy in cases of sudden nausea or any other disarrangement of the stomach for intestines, so frequent during travels. This marvellous remedy is accompanied by a prospectus in three languages, viz: Portuguese, English and French to facilitate its use among natives and foreigners. For sale at all Druggists and Chemists and a the manufacturer's depot, No. 72, Rua S. Pedro, 1st floor, Rio de Janeiro.

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RESEMBLES MOTHER'S MILK IN COMPOSITION AND PROPERTIES, IT MAY BE GIVEN FROM BIRTH.

MELLIN'S FOOD is of the highest value for the weak and sickly babe, as well as for the strong and vigorous.

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Scientifically constructed of the best bicycle material by the most skilled bicycle mechanics in the finest equipped bicycle factory in the world, Monarchs run easy, ride easy give the most comfort with the least exertion.

A Monarch rider's mind is easy and undisturbed. He has no apologies to make for his wheel. He rides a thoroughbred, the King of Bicycles. He has the satisfaction pleasure and pride in knowing that his mount is standard and universally recognized as the climax of perfection in cycle manufacture. He feels safe backed up by the Monarch guarantee.

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AWARDED FIVE DIPLOMAS.

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26 cases were treated on board s.s. "Olinde" by Dr. Emílio Pinto with Tincture of Nectandra and of these, 22 cases were completely cured, and the remaining four became much better.

The illustrious naval surgeon Dr. Henrique Marquês says that during voyages on men of War he has had occasion to use Tincture of Nectandra Amara of Mr. Antero Levis against sea sickness and always with excellent results.

Numberless testimonials of travellers justify the results obtained by these distinguished physicians, with the Tincture and pills of the Nectandra Amara against sea-sickness.

In order to facilitate the use of this medicine a prospectus accompanies each bottle written in the Portuguese, English and French languages.

N.B. The Nectandra Amara pills are formulated with the same doses of the Nectandra, in order that they may be sent by post all over the world with the least possible delay to supply the want of the Wine, Elixir and Tincture of Nectandra Amara, which are liquid and cannot, therefore, be transported by the same rapid and sure means.

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

Persons who have no connections here and who may desire to have these most useful pills can obtain them by applying direct to the proprietor who undertakes to remit orders by registered post to any part of Brazil, or abroad for the small sum of \$5.00 per box, \$25.00 for 5 and \$35.00 for 12 boxes.

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ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

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

TABLE OF DEPARTURES.
1898

Date	Steamer	Destination
1898		
Jan. 23	Thames	Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.
" 26	Nile	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Cherbourg and Southampton.

This Company will have steamers from and to England three times a month. Insurance on freight shipped on these steamers can be taken out at the Agency. For freight, passages and other information apply to No. 2, Rua General Camara, 1st floor.
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Departures from Rio de Janeiro on the 1st and 15th of each month to Bahia, Antwerp and Bremen.

Passengers and cargo for all ports of the different lines accepted.

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ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
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Lea & Perrins IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER of every Bottle of the

ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London; and Export Oilmen generally. **RETAIL EVERYWHERE.**

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THE GREAT REMEDY FOR PAIN.

CURES Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites.

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Large assortment of Embroidery. Silks. Transfer patterns. Fancy-work and many other articles for Ladies use.

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Weekly Passenger service between Rio de Janeiro and Porto Alegre, calling at Paranaguá, Desterro, Rio Grande and Pelotas.

Sailings every Saturday at 4 p. m. invariably.

The Steamer

ITAPACY

will sail for

Paranaguá, Desterro, Rio Grande, Pelotas and Porto Alegre.

Saturday, 22nd January at 4 p. m.

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The discovery of this wonderful product of the Brazilian flora has furnished a powerful and efficacious remedy not only for sea-sickness, but also for the nausea felt in pregnancy and that which results from the motion of the train on railways, as well as for such diseases of the stomach and bowels as require a good tonic, carminative, diuretic or regulator for promoting menstruation.

The Nectandra Amara Pills are prepared with all scientific precautions for their perfect preservation and are put up in strong boxes, so that they may be forwarded by post in filling orders from all parts of the world. They are accompanied with printed directions in three languages—Portuguese, English and French—so that their therapeutic effects and the manner of taking them may be readily understood.

All orders addressed to the manufacturer, accompanied by the money and the post-office address of the applicant, will be promptly filled and the pills will be forwarded, registered by post, at the following rates:—Per single box, 2\$300; per half dozen boxes, 12\$600; per dozen boxes 20\$800.

Address of manufacturer:—Joãoquim Bueno de Miranda, Rua de S. Pedro, N. 72, 1.º andar, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.