

THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 15TH, 1898.

NUMBER 7

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

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

The Brazilian Government;
Her Britannic Majesty's Government;
The Transatlantic Steamship Companies;
The New Zealand Shipping Companies,
&c. &c.

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

Tug Bouts always ready for service.

Cargo Lighters.—ditto.

Ballast supplied to ships.

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

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SUCCESSORS TO H. R. CASSELS & CO.

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Importers and Agents for Manufacturers.

Further Agencies, suitable to their lines of business—Hardware, Domestic goods, Specialities, etc., etc.—are respectfully solicited.

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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

POOGK & Co., Rio Grande do Sul (Havana Cigars)
BAVARIA BEER from the
Bavaria Brewery, S. Paulo.
Price: 128000 per Dozen without bottles.

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COSTA FERREIRA & PENNA, S. Felix (Bahia),
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GRAB. KLINGENBERG, Detmold (Lithographers),
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Provision Merchant.
Shipping Grocer and General dealer.

1 - Praça 15 de Novembro - 1
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COMMISSION MERCHANTS & IMPORTERS

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

SPECIAL TERMS FOR:

BROOKS LOCOMOTIVES,

BRIDGE WORK OF THE UNION BRIDGE CO.,

and all Railway supplies, both European and American.

BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS,

PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

(Established, 1831.)

BURNHAM, WILLIAMS & Co., Proprietors.

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

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

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

All work thoroughly guaranteed.

Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers.

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

No. 58, RUA PRIMEIRO DE MARÇO, Rio de Janeiro.

THE ALLISON MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Philadelphia, Penn.

MANUFACTURERS OF

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

Sole Agents in Brazil:

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A COMPANHIA DE FIAÇÃO E TECIDOS SÃO FELIX,

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Rio de Janeiro.

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and General Commission Merchant.

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THE HARLAN AND HOLLINGSWORTH COMPANY.

Wilmington, Del.

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.

Sole Agents in Brazil:

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THE WESTINGHOUSE AIR BRAKE COMPANY.

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MANUFACTURERS OF THE

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The Westinghouse Automatic Brake is now in use on 25,000 locomotives and over 200,000 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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58, Primeiro de Março,

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AMERICAN Bank Note Company,

78 TO 86 TRINITY PLACE,

NEW YORK.

Business Founded 1795.

Incorporated under Laws of the State of New York, 1858.

Reorganized 1870.

ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS OF
BONDS, POSTAGE & REVENUE STAMPS, LEGAL TENDER AND NATIONAL BANK NOTES OF THE UNITED STATES; and for Foreign Governments.

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

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Importers of

Porto, Douro and Lisbon wines of the best qualities in bottles, or in cases, and under the private marks of the house

Sole Agents for

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Exporter of Madeira Wines

G. FRELLEK & Co.,

Bordeaux,

Exporter of Bordeaux Wines

E. REMY MARTIN & Co.,

Exporter of Cognac

Dealers in

Burgundy, Rhine and Mosel wines, Sherries, Champagne

Cognacs and Liqueurs of the best brands.

Rua da Avandega, 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 bowels troubles with children. It is also a valuable relief for women *enrante*. 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. 15000 per bottle.

THOMAS J. LIPTON

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.

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RIO DE JANEIRO.

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.
 Established 1782
 Authorized by Imperial Decree No. 8,057 of March 24th, 1881.
 Insures against risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise, and offers the best of guarantees with the most favorable conditions.
G. C. Anderson, Agent.
 2, Rua General Camara—1st floor.

This company has just issued in London an Insurance policy for the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fé Railway Company, United States of America, for the amount of \$17,380,156.00 (£3,620,865), having received (the respective premium amounting to \$109,109.00 £23,230).
 No other company has ever taken so large a risk up to the present date.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
Fire and Marine.
 Capital £2,500,000
 Agents for the Republic of Brazil:
Walter Block & Co.
 No. 115, Rua da Quitanda.

THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
 Capital £1,000,000 sterling
 Reserve fund .. £ 500,000 ..
 Agent in Rio de Janeiro:
G. C. Anderson.
 2, Rua General Camara—1st floor.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
 LONDON AND LIVERPOOL
 Capital £2,000,000
 Accumulated Funds .. £8,250,000
 Insures against the risks of fire, houses, goods and merchandise of every kind at reduced rates.
John Moore & Co. agents.
 No. 8, Rua da Candelaria.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.
 Capital (fully subscribed) .. £2,127,500
 Reserve fund 676,355
 Agents in Rio de Janeiro:
Edward Ashworth & Co.
 No. 50, Rua 1º de Março—2nd floor.

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY L'D.
 Capital £1,000,000 sterling
 Reserve fund , 1,323,751 ..
 Agent: **P. E. Swanwick.**
 57, Rua 1º de Março—2nd floor.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LIMITED.
 Agents in Rio de Janeiro:
Smith Youle & Co.
 No. 38, Rua 1º de Março.

THE BRAZILIAN COAL COMPANY, LIMITED.
 Representatives of
CORY BROTHERS & Co., Ld.
 Colliery Proprietors.
 Coal Depots in all the principal ports of the world A constant and fresh supply of Cory's Metherly Steam Coal always in Stock.
 Prompt delivery at reasonable prices.
 Tugboats always ready for service.
 Engineering Works.
 Repairs to Ships, Launches, Machinery, Lighters, etc. effected with the utmost possible dispatch.

OFFICES:
 Edificio da Bolsa, Salas 26 and 27
 Entrance: Rua Gen. Camara.
Depot: ILHA DOS FERREIROS
 P. O. Box 774.

Banks.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

Capital £ 1,500,000
 Capital paid up 295,000
 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., nachf., HAMBURG.
 Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co., HAMBURG.
 Messrs. Grand Brown & Co., GENOVA.

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FUR DEUTSCHLAND.

Established in Hamburg on 19th 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.

(Cidade 105.)

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos

(Cidade 320.) (Cidade 105.)

Draws on:

Germany..... Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin and correspondents in Hamburg, Hamburg, M. A. von Rothschild, Sothe, 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. Helme & Co., Paris. Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Paris. Lazard Frères & Co., Paris. De Neulize & Co., Paris.
 Portugal..... Banco Lisbon & Agores 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-Theil, 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., Ld.—LONDON.
 Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.—PARIS.
 Banco de Portugal and agencies.—PORTUGAL.
 And on all the chief cities of Europe.
 Also on:
 Brown Brothers & Co.—NEW YORK.
 First National Bank of Chicago.—CHICAGO.

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, 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, LONDON.

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

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

The Bank of New York, N. 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. 2,132 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.
 Union Bank of London, Limited.
 London Joint Stock Bank, Limited.
 Paris Bank, Limited.
 Lazard Brothers & Co.
 J. Henry Schroder & Co.
 Kleinwort Sons & Co.
 A. Ruffer & Sons.
 Deutsche Bank, Berlin, and correspondents.
 Dresdner Bank, Dresden, and correspondents.
 GERMANY: Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Schroeder, Gobreider & Co. Hamburg, Conrad Hinrich Donner, Hamburg, L. Behrens & Sons, Hamburg.

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

Opens accounts current.
 Pays interest on deposits under the following conditions:
 Without notice 2 %
 With notice:
 3 months 4 %
 6 5 %
 12 6 %

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 \$2.00, 1/2 dozen boxes for 12\$600 and One dozen boxes for 20\$000.
 Address: JOAQUIM BUENO DE MIRANDA, No. 72, Rua de S. Pedro, 1st floor Rio de Janeiro.

WEST COAST ITEMS.

—A telegram from Santiago says that the Chilean government has resolved to surrender Taena and Arico to Peru.

—The report from Chili as well as from Argentina appear to indicate a settled determination to force a settlement of all controversies between the two countries.

—A Rome telegram of the 8th inst. says that the President of the United States has rendered his decision in the dispute between Colombia and Italy over the Cerutti claim, which is that the Colombian government shall pay Sig. Cerutti an indemnisation of £25,000. Some ten years ago, a government military force broke into the claimant's warehouses and sacked them, of course during a revolution. The claim was an excessive one, but this decision ought to make it clear that a government is clearly responsible for all such outrages, and that just indemnisation must be paid.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—Mr. F. Smart Jones, secretary of the American legation in Buenos Aires, has been officially recognized as chargé d'affaires until the arrival of the new minister to represent the United States in Argentina.

—The Argentine director of telegraphs having failed to pay a discriminating tax levied on Western and Brazilian messages, is now trying to effect his purpose irregularly in another way. The government should dismiss this official at once.

—The first act of Vice-President Cuestas on assuming dictatorial power in Uruguay, was to convene an assembly of notables, which is composed of 88 members. This assembly met on the 12th, organised, and elected Sr. Carlos Blanco Encastro.

—The *Montevideo Times* reports a curiosity in the way of letter addressing which deserves to be put on record with the name of the author in black type. The letter was received by an English firm in Montevideo and was addressed as follows:—«Messrs. X. Y. & Co. Montevideo, Chile, Peru.»

—Captain Triviet, the French explorer who has recently been through Brazil, and has subsequently been visiting Buenos Aires and Rosario, left on the 20th ult. for Valparaiso by way of Mendoza, where he is going in the interest of Paris underwriters. Captain Triviet will then proceed up the coast to Peru, Ecuador, and Panama, and thence to the West Indies, arriving in Paris about June next.

—Professor Bruner, the American entomologist, speaks unfavorably of the Edington system of destroying locusts in Argentina by the distribution of the fungus which is found so fatal to them in South Africa. He says that locusts in Argentine assembly at once to the disease, but in the open fields its effect is not so certain, though in favorable weather and conditions the locusts are sometimes killed by millions by means of the fungus. He recommends that a quantity of locusts that have been killed by the fungus should always be kept ready for use in the manner directed by Dr. Edington, but he advises that the Argentine fungus, the *sporichium*, found at Caracaras, should be used in preference to that of the United States or of South Africa.

—We have received several labels which were found among the debris of the powder factory at Villa Devoto, where the explosion took place on Wednesday last. These go to show that this national industry did not disdain to print its labels in English and no doubt its goods were sold as of English manufacture. The label is blue and the letters, in white, are as follows:—Bear E. F. Gunpowder of superior quality, combining penetrative power and regular action. Sportsmen, therefore, who wish to buy powder of English manufacture should see they get the genuine article. National industries do not seem much in want of protection, for it is very evident they can look after their own interests.—*Buenos Aires Herald.*

—Yesterday's *Siglo* qualifies the present situation of the country as one of «latent war,» shown equally in the economical depression, despite a superb harvest, and in the exceptional political tension. If the presidential problem is not satisfactorily solved next March, civil war is bound to reappear, either on the side of the «blancos,» or on that of the independent «colorados» or more probably of both. War is the worst of solutions, and no one ignores its terrible evils, but nevertheless it is the general impression throughout the republic that it is preferable to a collectivist government initiated in opposition to the popular will. «The collectivities» are exploiting this feeling to their own advantage, and even pretend that civil war would be the result, not of their triumph, but of any attack on the fraudulent mechanism that keeps them in power. To listen to them one might believe that the ambition of the people was concentrated in preserving the «legal conventional» to which they owe their position, but the real truth is that it is their triumph which will provoke the revolution and their defeat which will effectually confirm peace. And it is the possibility of the former, seen through the transparent mask of the Gomezsoro candidature, that keeps the country in a situation of latent war.—*Montevideo Times*, Jan. 30.

The mineral product of the United States in 1897 was valued at \$762,000,000, an increase of \$18,290,000 over the product of 1896. It clearly pays to encourage the development of mining industries.

Travellers' Directory.

São Paulo: Through express trains leave the Central station daily at 6 a. m. ... Cachambú and Lambary: Central Railway (São Paulo express) to Cruzeiro, thence by Minas and Rio Railway to destination. Juiz de Fora, Barbacena, Ouro Preto, etc. Belo Horizonte: Trains leave station of General Carneiro, on main line of Central Railway at 2.25 p. m. ... Nova Friburgo: Barca leaves the Praça das Marilhas at 6 a. m. daily and at 3 p. m. on Saturdays...

Official Directory

U. S. LEGATION.—Petropolis, H. H. CONGER, Minister. BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraí (opposite Custom House). Petropolis, EDMUND C. H. PHIPPS, Minister. AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 59, Rua 1.º de Março, RIGDEN, RIGDEN, Consul General.

Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua Faverito da Veiga. Morning service every Sunday at 11 a. m. ... IREJEA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Largo de S. Joaquim, No. 174.—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays. Prayer meeting at 10 a. m. ... PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 18, Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. ... ALVARO E DOS REIS, Pastor.

Professional Directory

Dr. William Freueick Eisenlohr. German Physician. Office: 28, Rua General Camara. Consulting hours from 12 to 3 p. m. Englishmen and Americans wishing to learn Portuguese should apply to FROF. L. MARCHANT, Rua do Ouvidor, No. 95. Dr. Haveburg, Physician and accoucheur. Residence: 180, Rua 1.º de Março. Consulting hours from 12 to 3 p. m. Dr. Brissay, Surgeon, graduate of the Faculty of Paris. Specialized in diseases of females, urinary passages. Radical cure of hernias, hemorrhoids, tumors, surgical diseases of the bones, and surgical operations. Consultations from 1 to 3 p. m., Rua da Quitanda, No. 42.

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 20, Rua d'Alfama, Alfama, Rio de Janeiro. BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro, No. 71.—On sale, the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages. JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent. BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM. 31, Rua Gonçalves Dias.—Open from noon to 6 p. m.—Foreign papers, applied to. RIO SHAMEN'S MISSION.—Meal and Reading Room, 10, Rua da Imperatriz, 3rd 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 No. 27, Candelaria. ROUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—No. 31, Rua da Quitanda, 2nd floor. Rooms open from 6.30 to 9 o'clock p. m. Secretaries' office hours, from noon to 1 o'clock p. m. Nicolau A. Rodrigues, President; Thomas L. da Costa, General Secretary; Y. A. W. Sloan, Hon. Treasurer.

"A CARBONICA."

L. E. Chatenay, Proprietors. manufacturers of MINERAL WATERS, Soda Water, Quinine Tonic, Ginger Ale, Lemonade, Fruit Champagne, Seltzer Water, Gas Waters, etc., etc. The water used is Doubly Filtered, and everything is strictly guaranteed. The quality of the water is guaranteed equal to those imported from Europe. Every description of mineral waters can be supplied. Orders received at the office, 104 Rua do Riachuelo, or by the manufacturers' agents.

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 repainted and repaired throughout and are luxuriously furnished. The dining-room has also been refitted, and no expense has been spared to make this The most comfortable Hotel in the city. The baths have likewise been improved. As before, particular pains will be taken to provide the guests of this Hotel with a first-class table, and with the best of service and attention. The electric train 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 20 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. THE PROPRIETOR, VIUVA SUZANA MENTGES.

Grande Hotel dos Estrangeiros

PRAÇA FERREIRA VIANNA (Cottete) Telephone No. 5,008. This hotel, which has been completely restored, is situated in the best part of the city, receiving air and light from all four sides, close to the clean beach of the city, surrounded by a large garden, has large, comfortable rooms newly and well furnished, good shower and warm baths, disinfectants in the water-closets, drinking water filtered by the Faucher system, good table service, and is, therefore, to be considered the first hotel of this capital. Possesses also a sumptuous saloon and splendid table service for banquets. Its restaurant and service cannot be excelled.

Grande Hotel Internacional

SITUATED ON THE PICTURESCUE SANTA THERESA HILL, Rua do Aqueducto No. 108, Telephone 8018. Is served every 15 minutes by the electric tram-car line from the town (leaving the Largo de Carmoia close to the doors of this hotel, and Sylvestre. This establishment, the first in Brazil for its elegance, comfort and situation amidst forests and enjoying the most magnificent scenery, views of the mountains, town, the harbor and high seas, is most suitable for families and gentlemen of distinction. Excellent restaurant, always ready. Finest wines and liquors. Numerous shower and warm baths. Purest air, temperature bracing and invigorating. No health resort in the world is better. For further information apply to FERDINAND MENTGES, ASSEMBLEA 82, Telephone 306.

Café and Hotel Amazonas,

FORMERLY "BRAGAÇA," 20 - 22, PRAÇA TIRADENTES, 20 - 22 CORNER OF Rua Sete de Setembro.

This establishment disposes of a first-class service, well ventilated rooms, and all possible accommodations. Open until 1 a.m.

David Duran, PROPRIETOR.

GRANDE RESTAURANTE PETROPOLIS.

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CINNABAR IN BRAZIL.

Herr E. Hussak in the Zeitschrift für Praktische Geologie says that it has long been known that cinnabar occurs on the Cruzes property, close to the station of Triunfo, situated not far from Ouro Preto, the capital of the province of Minas Geraes. The author has examined this district, and finds that the cinnabar is known only in the form of fragments and pebbles in a thin layer of cascalho (alluvium), resting upon steeply inclined strata of highly decomposed metamorphic slates, often micaceous. This formation occurs in all parts of Ouro Preto, often alternating with true tuffite, and showing at times total or partial passage into that rock. Neither in the stratified rocks nor in a dike of black agate porphyry that traverses them, nor in the narrow strings and small lenticles of quartz that occur in them, is there any trace of cinnabar to be found; so that this ore is only known in the alluvial deposit. The latter is in too small quantity to be worth working. The cinnabar, the gravels consist exclusively of the debris of the above-named slates and tuffites, together with various iron ores and a series of curious titanio-antimonates characteristic of this district.

TO PREPARE A HYGIENIC DIET.

One should eat little or no meat, as it heats the blood, overtaxes the stomach, and develops the sensual tastes and propensities. It is well to eat very little, if any, of breads or foods made from cereals, as they clog the blood, and in time starve the brain, causing pueris. Vegetables contain little nutriment, and the stomach is distended from digesting so large a bulk yielding so little nourishment. Fruits, according to at least one prominent authority, who has written a book on the subject, are fit to be eaten only by those who live in the tropical climate, where fruit grows so nearly a perfect condition. Its temperature contains so much acid that it brings ruin to the digestive organs, causing dyspepsia and also enfeebles the blood. Nuts contain too much oil and are hard to digest. Cheese and the products of milk are unhealthful to an extreme. As a food, cheese must absolutely be avoided. Fish food causes thin blood and scrofula—in fact, a man cannot eat fish food and remain in health. The foregoing facts have been condensed from writings on foods, diet, and hygiene. If the hotel steward and chef can evolve a cuisine that steers clear of the foods herein mentioned he will no doubt set a healthful table for his guests!

STOCKINGS CHEAP.—EGGS DEAR.

Water is the most precious and exclusive drink you can order in Paris. Imagine that, you who let the water run to cool it! In Paris they actually pay for water in their houses by means of silk stockings and kid gloves as so cheap here that it makes you blink your eyes. But eggs and cream and milk are luxuries. Silks and velvets are bewilderingly expensive. But cotton stuffs are from America, and are extravagances. They make them up into "costumes," and trim them with velvet ribbon. Never by any chance could you be supposed to send cotton frocks to the washed every week. The luxuries of fresh, starched muslin dresses and plenty of shirt waists is unknown. I never shall overcome the ecstasies of laughter which assail me when I see varieties of coal exhibited in tiny shop windows, set forth in high glass dishes, as we exploit ciociolates at home. But well they may respect it, for it is really very much cheaper to freeze to death than to buy coal in Paris. The reason of all this is the city tax on every cartload, every cartload, every egg brought into Paris. Every mouthful of food is taxed. This produces an enormous revenue, and this is why the streets are so clean; it is why the asphalt is as smooth as a billiard room floor; it is why the whole of Paris is as beautiful as a dream.

RUSSIAN SANITARY CONDITIONS

By the census quite enough is known to convey a true and startling idea of what the Russian empire actually is and what it is capable of becoming under normally sanitary conditions. The natural increase of the population is kept down to a relatively low figure by an abnormally large death rate, which is mainly due to avoidable causes. Infectious diseases and insufficiency of medical help are the most obvious. A few years ago I remember being struck with the extraordinary data furnished by the Russian medical department on this subject. It was there stated, for instance, that in the Caucasus there was but one hospital for 20,000 persons, and one bed for 12,000. In no country in the world are infectious diseases so frequently mortal as in Russia. Children especially suffer, and diphtheria, measles, scarlatina, smallpox, etc., literally decimate villages and country towns. It has been stated by the statistician Ekk, with the help of official figures, that about 1,000,000 persons, chiefly children, die every year who might, with a little care, be preserved to the empire. The difference which this loss makes to the population in fifty years is enormous. M. Ekk calculated that Russia loses, in consequence of insanitary conditions, per 1,000 deaths, 9 persons more than Germany, 12 more than France, 15 more than England, 18 more than Sweden and Denmark, and 19 more than Norway.

But the losses of a community like Russia are not merely commensurate with the number of deaths from whatever causes. A very important item in the total is furnished by the number of cripples and invalids who, by accident or disease has unfitted for work. And in this respect, too, Russia not only leads the melancholy list, but leaves all other countries far behind. In the fifty governments of European Russia, for example, there are twenty-one blind persons for every 10,000 of the population—that is to say, five times more than in Holland, four times more than Austria or the United States, and three times more than in Denmark, Saxony, or Switzerland. Doubtless all this will be gradually changed for the better—is, in fact, now being slowly improved. But even as things now are, the population of the empire, at the present rate of increase, will in twenty years—which is a very short period in the history of peoples—reach the total of 175,000,000.

AN IMPORTANT EXPLORATION.

In our issues of November 20th and 27th of last year we gave a brief account of the adventurous journey which had been made by Major J. Orton Kerbey from Lake Titicaca, via the Inca trail, to Cuzco, the ancient city of the Sun Temple, to Iquitos, on the upper Amazon, in the department of Loreto, Peru, by way of the rivers Trubamba and Ucayali, a distance, measured in that country by 60 days of travel. The object of Major Kerbey's expedition to these remote regions of equatorial South America was to explore the india-rubber forests, and more especially for lands upon which it would be possible to cultivate the rubber-tree artificially. In this, the Major informs us, he has been completely successful, having discovered, not only numerous forests of rubber trees, but also gutta, vanilla, Tonga bean, and many other valuable products. He has also discovered a region where it would be profitable to cultivate rubber, and several localities adapted for colonisation by white men, which would yield splendid results to cultivation.

This journey was only carried through at the cost of enormous toil and risk to life. As a matter of fact, as is related in the Independence of Iquitos, and vouched for by several well-known residents of Loreto, whose original letters have been shown to us, the intrepid traveller was rescued only after he had been four days without food, being found almost exhausted on a raft. All the Indians who started with him had deserted, and gone back, while the two white men (American) who accompanied him had completely collapsed, so that he came through alone, and can claim the honor of being the only white man who has made this journey without the aid of Indians. One of the Americans, employed as a commissary and cook, lost his head from the sufferings of his stomach, while the other, who had been engaged because of his strength, wanted to be left alone on the bank because of weakness. These two persons, engaged in place of Indians, were an obstruction rather than a help. Major Kerbey would advise all travellers to avoid his mistake, and depend on the half-bred Indian's skill rather than the well-supplied white man.

Major Kerbey comes from an old English family, but is a native of the United States, and served in the war of the Rebellion, where he acquired his military rank. His commission is signed "A. Lincoln." He has been for many years engaged in journalistic work, and as Associated Press reporter in the United States Senate. He has also written several books, among which may be mentioned: "On the War Path," "The Boy Spy," "An American Consul in Armenia," etc. Mr. Blaine selected him personally for the position of United States consul at Pará, with a view of his acquiring knowledge of the rubber industry for the benefit of American trade, since which he has continued the study, having twice crossed equatorial America. His recent fatigues seriously affected his health, and rendered him an invalid for many days at Iquitos and Pará, but the voyage to Europe has set him up again, and he is now "all alive and 1 ft." He proposes to form a company for exploiting rubber, etc., in the regions which he has just traversed.

THE first number of the New York Commercial

which appeared January 3rd, presents a curious appearance. On the last day of December the owners of the New York Commercial Advertiser obtained an injunction against the use of the proposed title, and then refused to consent to its provisional use until the question was settled. The defendants were determined to come out, as advertised, and they therefore suppressed the word Commercial all through the 24 pages of the paper, leaving spaces for the title. The new paper is exceptionally well edited and well arranged, and succeeds the well known Shipping and Commercial List.

Oh, merchant, in thine hour of eee, If on this paper you should see, Take our advice, and now be vvy, Go straightway out and advertize, You'll find the project of some uuu, Neglect can offer no exqqq, Be wise at once, prolong your daaa— A silent business soon dekkk.

At a certain uproarious shareholders' meeting, two disputants were at loggerheads, and one exclaimed: "Sir, you are certainly the biggest ass in the room." Here the chairman interposed. "Sir, you are forgetting yourself." And here he might have stopped to advantage, but he went on: "And still more, you are forgetting Me!"

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RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 15th, 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 40\$000, or 800 réis per copy, on and after 1st March next.

THE arrival of Professor Sanarelli in São Paulo, where he proposes to submit his discovery to a practical test, will now enable us to know whether he has really discovered an antidote for yellow fever. Should it be proved that his « serum » affords protection against this dreadful disease, he will have the gratitude of a great part of the inhabited world. Few diseases are more dreaded, and few have caused so much material harm. Both coasts of tropical South America, Central America, the West Indies, Mexico and the southern coasts of the United States are ravaged periodically by this terrible fever, and not only with a fearful loss of life, but also with enormous prejudices to commerce. As the disease is chiefly found along the coast, the commercial ports of the tropics naturally suffer most, and this affects the commerce of the whole world. While we are not inclined to display enthusiasm over mere laboratory results and first announcements, we are ready to accord the fullest credit to Professor Sanarelli for his investigations and discoveries. We shall certainly give him all credit for the discovery, should it be proved beyond all doubt that the « serum » prepared by him is a real protection against yellow fever. Let us then have a detailed report of his experiments, and let nothing be concealed.

THE long expected coup in Uruguay has at last come off. Vice-President Cuestas making himself dictator by dissolving the national congress on the evening of the 10th inst. This adds one more shameful page to the history of self-government in South America. It may be that Cuestas had no other recourse, it may be that the Uruguayan congress deserves this expulsion, it may in fact be the very best thing that could be done at this time; but still the fact remains that the laws have been violated and that dictatorial methods have usurped the direction of political affairs in that country. In view of these frequent revolutions and usurpations, we are led to believe that self-government in Latin America is still an impossibility. In most cases it is a disheartening farce, a political chaos, or a bloody tyranny, sometimes a laughable comedy and then an appalling tragedy. Under

such conditions the one man power seems to be the only one capable of good results. It would be considered treason to mention a monarchy in this connection, so we take its republican substitute, the dictatorship, and pin our faith to that. In reality, it is the only form of government which can insure peace and good order, protect commerce and encourage industrial enterprise. If it is a mercenary, cruel dictatorship, then harm must follow; but if it is an intelligent and patriotic one, like that of Diaz in Mexico, then prosperity comes and the people are content. What the result is to be in Uruguay, no one can tell. Cuestas made a good beginning after Borda's death, and he has the confidence of the business classes. He has overthrown a small part of the corruption which flourished in Montevideo, and he promises to do still more. If he accomplishes only this, history will find justification for his coup. But he will need a firm hand as well as a just spirit, or his best intentions will miscarry. It is difficult to govern justly in a country where almost every public man is mercenary, and where corruption invades every public service.

We have repeatedly called attention to the mistake of permitting officials to interpret laws and to levy taxes or fines to suit their own ideas. The same restriction should also be imposed upon state and municipal governments. The people of the country should be guaranteed uniformity in rights and privileges so far as it is possible for political control to make them. It is possible, however, to guarantee equal protection to all legitimate occupations, to provide for uniform taxation, and to prevent discriminating impositions on any class. It is unjust, for instance, that an importer should pay more taxes on his business in São Paulo than in Rio de Janeiro, or that certain imported goods should be taxed one rate in Bahia and double that rate in Pernambuco. Lately a question has arisen in this city over the classification of a certain class of goods, a few conferentes having changed the classification and imposed a rate of duty not contemplated in the law. The importers point to the old classification of the goods, and to the decision of the commission appointed to recommend changes in the tariff. On the other side, the conferentes have nothing but their own opinions to show, and as they are all powerful in the custom-house they have thus far had their own way. The merchants, backed by the Associação Commercial, have now appealed to the minister of finance, who will of course decide as may suit his convenience. In our opinion, the greatest care should be taken to divest conferentes of the power of changing classifications, or of imposing rules and conditions. In the first place the laws and regulations should be made clear and explicit. In the second place, disputed points should be referred at once to the inspector. And, in the third place, importers should have recourse to the courts to test official interpretations of the law, or the justice of any official imposition. An appeal to the courts should be open to every man, even against the highest authority. In the present case the importers are clearly in the right, but they have no recourse against an arbitrary and illegal ruling but that of an appeal to the benevolent consideration of a minister who can have no personal knowledge of the subject.

THE violent controversy which has arisen in France over the proposed revision of the Dreyfus case is quite incomprehensible to the Anglo-Saxon mind. The first trial was certainly not in accordance with our ideas of justice and fairness, for there was altogether too much secrecy and mystery about it, and the sentence seemed to be out of proportion to the gravity of the crime. And now, when members of the prisoner's family have brought forward new evidence and have asked for a re-hearing, the government falls into a

Collegio Americano Fluminense.

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Missing Friends.

Information wanted at the British Consulate General, No. 2, Rua General Canamar, 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.

CASSON, James—of Coventry, England. He left Rio for Santos and São Paulo in February, 1894. Rio de Janeiro, December 2nd.

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RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The banquet given to the United States minister, Hon. Mr. Buchanan, on Tuesday evening was a merited tribute of respect to a good and unassuming man. Minister Buchanan returns to the States honored by everybody who came into personal contact with him here. He has done good work for his country in Buenos Aires, of a kind that makes no noise and that is not calculated to clamor for cheap applause. Mr. Buchanan's industry is incredible. He has, during his term of office here, made himself master of the state of the country in a way which leaves in the shade the knowledge of Argentina possessed by men who have spent all their lives on this side of the Plate. Everything connected with our raw material has been studied by this easy-going, modest, genial American minister, and he has made it his business to examine every process by which our wool, hides, grain and other chief articles of our export are produced, garnered, sold, baled or cleaned, and placed on board ship. The reserve imposed upon him by the nature of his office has, of course, obliged him to keep silent regarding the new American tariff on Argentine wools; but it is safe to say that he has done his best to show American statesmen their error, and that he may be counted upon to advocate the abolition of these prohibitive imposts. When the diplomatic history of the present year comes to be written it will, we fancy, be seen that it was due to Minister Buchanan that the duties were not raised by our congress on pine; and that the absurd tax on kerosene was not still more absurdly unjust. In a democratic, matter-of-fact, gentlemanly way Mr. Buchanan has done his duty as few American ministers have done it; and he has won golden opinions from all who have been privileged to see the breadth of his sympathies, the rectitude of his principles, and the strength of his understanding. He is scarcely yet in the prime of life and there is a bright future before him.—*Southern Cross*, Buenos Aires, Jan. 28.

passion and denies the petition even before considering the evidence, and the military caste protests against any further consideration of the case and tries to make the public believe that the army has been attacked and insulted. And then the newspapers join in, and the students, and the shop-boys, and the rabble, until all France rings with their noisy wrangling. And not the least amusing part of it is that the quarrel has degenerated into one of races, the friends of Dreyfus being denounced as Jews and even being assaulted in the streets for simply asking for justice. As was predetermined, the military court decided against a new trial, and then the 'romanticist Zola entered the arena with so sweeping a denunciation of this decision, that the government felt itself compelled to prosecute him. Then the clamor began against Zola, and again against the Jews. The trial is now on, and as Zola is defended by one of the ablest advocates in France, Maître Labori, and as he is using the evidence rejected by the military court to justify his denunciation, the public is compelled to give some slight attention. It would have been better had the government frankly considered the new evidence at the outset, and cheerfully afforded every facility for proving the prisoner's innocence. A government has no right to be vindictive; on the contrary, it is the duty of its executive and its courts to protect men from unjust condemnation. As for the part played by the military class, it has been as puerile as it has been arbitrary and unjust. The opposition which it has raised to a re-hearing of the case implies a fear of the consequences, and is clearly a confession of culpability. If Dreyfus is guilty, then a hundred trials can make no difference; if he is not guilty, then his accusers and judges have reason to fear a re-hearing.

COFFEE NOTES

—The New York *Merchants Review* says:— "It is hardly any authority on crop news that is treated with so little respect as the original framers of Brazil coffee crop estimates. They have become a laughing stock here."

—The *Journal do Commercio* of this morning publishes a telegram from Messrs. W. H. Crossman & Bro. of New York denying that the telegram of 29th December was from Messrs. Zereuner Bulow & Co. The *Journal* justifies its correspondents, however, by showing that Messrs. Crossman are accustomed to quote the opinions of this firm in their circulars. This, in our opinion, is a very weak justification. The *Journal* should be very careful about misrepresentation, for it condemns that sort of thing.

—In a letter to the *Estado de S. Paulo* of the 10th inst. the presid nt of the Paulista railway, Dr. Antonio Prado, himself a prominent coffee planter, contests the accuracy of the Santos commission for estimating the next coffee crop. The said commission estimated the next Santos or São Paulo crop at 4,250,000 bags, of which 1,768,900 were received from the Mogyana section would furnish 2,000,000 and the Paulista section 1,500,000 bags. These figures he does not consider correct. The Mogyana estimate is estimated to be 20 per cent. less than the crop now coming in, and the Paulista estimate as one-third less. He says the Paulista line has carried 3,950,800 bags from July 1st to January 31st, of which 1,768,900 bags were received from the Mogyana line at Campinas. As the Mogyana traffic is much lighter for the second half of the crop year, he thinks that the crop of that section this year will not exceed 2,000,000 bags, though the January traffic covered 123,312 bags. Twenty per cent. off for the next crop would leave 1,600,000 instead of 2,000,000 bags. As for the Paulista section, 2,181,900 bags had been carried up to January 31st, and he estimates that the total up to June 30th will not exceed 2,500,000 bags. One-third off—and he does not develop this calculation—would give an estimate for the next crop of 1,666,667 bags, instead of 1,500,000. But it gives the Paulista district the lead, which is the point Dr. Prado wishes to make. To further demonstrate this point, he gives the following coffee transportation returns in bags for the last four years:

	Paulista	Mogyana
1893-94	717,349	659,584
1894-95	1,866,491	1,438,949
1895-96	1,364,693	1,348,284
1896-97	2,159,629	2,074,262

In our opinion the president of the Paulista proves too much. If the Mogyana carried 1,768,900 bags up to the 31st ult. it will certainly carry more than two millions up to June 30. Its traffic will be nearer 2,000,000, probably considerably in excess of that estimate. And as for the Paulista, 2,500,000 is a very low estimate for this year's crop, seeing that 2,181,900 had been carried up to the 31st ult.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—There was a heavy rainfall in Santos on the 12th inst.

—The cattle dealers' strike in São Paulo came to an end on the 8th inst.

—The new appointee for the United States consulate at Bahia is Henry W. Furniss, of Indiana.

—A Pernambuco telegram states that a Protestant clergyman has been murdered at S. Bento and that the murderer has been arrested.

—The municipal council of Porto Alegre has imposed a tax on salaries, and the district judge has filed a formal protest against it as unconstitutional.

—A Bahia journal of the 6th says that a body of bandits is fortifying a place called Gongozy, whence it makes predatory incursions into the surrounding districts.

—The disaster at S. José dos Campos, in which several people were drowned by the capsizing of a ferry-boat, resulted in the death of six persons, instead of five as first reported.

—At a bicycle race in S. Paulo, on the 13th inst., the winner, from 6 o'clock a. m. to 6 o'clock p. m. travelled 399 k. 320 m. (about 1 1/2 4/5 miles) and his competitor 393 k. 200 m.

—Major Antonio José Barreiros, ex-director of the penal settlement of Dous Rios, who is accused of a shortage of 200,000\$ in his accounts, has been arrested in the state of Rio de Janeiro.

—Professor Saurrell left for the interior of S. Paulo on Sunday for the purpose of making practical experiments with his anti-toxine against yellow fever. He will begin operations at S. Carlos do Pinhal.

—The *Republica*, of Curitiba, organ of Senator Vicente Machado, denounces the conduct of Pinheiro Machado, Victorino Monteiro and other ex-sitistias in abandoning the candidate of their party Senator Lauro Sodré.

—Telegrams received from Rio Grande do Norte, Paraíba, Ceará and Sergipe report that the republican federal party in those states has abandoned its candidate, Senator Lauro Sodré, and will vote for Campos Salles.

—The Verdini opera troupe, which is playing at Ribeiro Preto, S. Paulo, announces *A Voz do Castello*, of Carlos Gomes. Boxes cost 25\$ and 1st class parquette seats 5\$. Stopping at the Castle seems to be expensive.

—On the 23d inst. an uncle of the Conde de Guayú was assassinated at Santa Christina do Pinhal, Rio Grande do Sul. His name was José Pereira Marinho, and he was a brother of the Conde de S. Marinho, the well-known Bahia merchant.

—Reports are current in Montevideo of a separatist movement in Rio Grande do Sul, in which Santa Catharina, Paraná and Minas Geraes are to take part. It is stated that the troops in Rio Grande will refuse to obey the national government.

—The *Echo do Sul*, of Rio Grande do Sul, very pertinently inquires why the Castilhistas did not protest against the irregularities in Senator Lauro Sodré's nomination as candidate for the presidency at the time when the nomination was made.

—After much hesitation and discussion among themselves the members of the state executive committee of the republican federal party in S. Paulo has at last issued a circular asking its partisans to vote for its candidates Senators Lauro Sodré and Fernando Lobo.

—São Paulo certainly needs to do away with her sickly sentiment about punishing criminals. Assassinations, forgeries, burglaries, the whole criminal list in fact, is in daily evidence, and on the 8th two boys killed another boy with bricks. A little severity is certainly needed.

—The state government of Minas Geraes has suspended work on the new capital for lack of means. Up to the present, it has spent on this work, it is said, over 25,000,000\$. The suspension of work and the dismissal of the 8,000 workmen employed therein has caused a commercial crisis at the new capital.

—It is stated that the cruiser *Andraida* reached the island of Fernando de Noronha on the 3rd inst. and that at that time all the prisoners on board were well. These prisoners are Senator João Cordeiro, Deputies Barbosa Lima, Alcindo Guanabara and Thomaz Cavallanti, Barão de Sant'Anna Nery and José Maranhão.

—The Santa Isabel cemetery at Pará was opened June 1st, 1878, and is now so full that it requires enlarging. Up to August 14, 1889, it was used only for contagious diseases; since then it has been the general cemetery for Pará, the Solidade cemetery having been closed on that date. Since it was opened 25,305 bodies have been buried in the Santa Isabel cemetery, of which 1,554 died from yellow fever and 2,355 from small-pox.

—A police soldier named Sant'Anna shot and killed a comrade at Serrinha, Bahia, on the 10th inst. The officer commanding the detachment, Alferes Costa, at once went to arrest the criminal, but was shot and fatally wounded, dying soon after. The criminal then entrenched himself in the barracks and fired upon everyone who approached him. Finally the detachment fired upon him, and with such effect that he was fatally wounded and died in a short time.

—Against the post-office the *Diario Popular*, of S. Paulo, publishes a complaint that has come from distant Italy. The writer says that the few Brazilian journals that succeed in reaching him, are torn, soiled and altogether in a wretched condition. He suggests that it would be well to call for tenders for the lease of the post-office as well as the railways.

S. PAULO FACTS AND FANCIES.

Any one who has a fancy for the study of human nature, especially as manifested in some of our *costumes paulistas*, may learn a great deal by simply taking drives in the lous. At first one receives an impression of endless variety, but after some experience of bondage, so to speak, one recognizes that this is an illusion; that the same cast performs on all these preambulating stages, and that the play is the identical stale old piece which has already had such a long run, and whose repetition, with but slight variations as to scenery and properties, may be expected to stretch out to the crack of doom.

As to the characters, we may mention first the "perfeito cavalheiro" whose hand is always nervously hovering towards his hat brim in readiness to *comprimentar*, and whose mouth has a hard line on either side of it, caused by the polite and deferential smiles with which he accompanies his frequent salutations. If you are lucky, you may have an opportunity of noting with what a native courtesy this gentleman will jam himself into the corner seat he has captured, and turn his back to you, to allow the two ladies and their nurse carrying a baby, to squeeze past him into the three unoccupied seats on his other side.

Your attention, too, may be called to the individual who occupies the seat in front of you, and who, for some reason or other, thinks it necessary, or perhaps pleasant, to spit against the wind at intervals of ten seconds throughout the journey, quite regardless of the risk from particles of "spindrift" to those behind him. *À propos*, an extract from a Rio paper was quoted here the other day with evident approval, relating to an incident which the writer professed to have witnessed in some bond, in Rio, in which a notice had been hung up forbidding the passengers to spit on its floor. A man in one of the seats rang the bell to stop the vehicle. The driver was done, when the man calmly rose from his place, spat into the road, and returned to his place. "O senhor não mandou parar?" asked the conductor. The passenger pointed to the notice—"Yes, I only wanted to spit," he explained. His intention was, obviously, to illustrate the entire absurdity of the notice above referred to.

Then you have the high-spirited passenger who quarrels fiercely, on public grounds, with the conductor, about his change of one *lostão*, and when that long-suffering personage hands him the sum in dispute, instead of being quiet, turns and harangues the other passengers on the subject of his grievance, accepting with gratitude, amid the general silence, the sympathy and encouragement offered him by some old toothless nigger, who yaps out: "O sinhô tem muita razão!"

The commonest form of objectionable character is the dragon who blows clouds of fire, smoke and ashes, from his nose and mouth into the faces of those in rear of him. He is, to my thinking, a far greater infliction than the fat man. It is not the fat man's fault if he is widest where it would be convenient to his fellow travellers if he were narrowest. He is, moreover, usually good-humored and conciliatory, while the dragon is apt to be appropriately truculent and *malcriado*. Observe how gingerly our fat friend enters a crowded seat, how careful he is not to tread on people's toes, and with what deprecatory smiles and apologies he lowers himself gradually down till he finds his bearings; overweighing as will he does so, say, a brace of lean Brazilian government officials, till they look like a couple of human "skids" chocking off a live puncher of Carlsbad beer, stowed hung up and bilge free. One has not the heart to be angry with him, in the face of his set determination to regard himself in the light of a huge practical joke!

Still, if there is one thing which annoys me more than another, it is something else; if there is one bond bore who is more irritating than any other, it is the one who goes in for the senseless, weak, impertinent affectation of paying other people's fares for them. It is not as if he meant well. The same man who delights in laying people under this twopenny obligation would probably see the same people hanged in chains before he would do them a real favor. It was the fools who began it, of course; and as fools, being in the majority, set the fashion in this world, wise men, like myself, for example, have to follow it, or be thought fools by the other—by the fools, I mean.

But lo, they come! three pretty "morenas," evidently sisters, with a forest of flowers, upright ribbons, and birds wings, on their heads, roses in their back hair, prismatic costumes, and an atmosphere of patchwork streaming out behind them as they go, like the tail of some new kind of comet. We have travelled quarter of a mile before they have strolled rising and sitting down again,

settling their skirts, touching their back hair and seeing whether one another's hats are what sailors call "square by the lifts."

Then, as an afterthought strikes them—a sort of "merry thought" perhaps—three hands come steeling round to grope at the gathers of their respective skirts, till they have found, and remedied, that solution of continuity in them which, apparently, the dressmaker invariably forgets either to hook, or to sew together. Why they themselves, if they are really so anxious about the matter, do not put a stitch in it before they go out is what I never can understand. To be sure it is no business of mine, and in fact I always look away when I can. The intention of that snowy hiatus is purely esthetic no doubt; and yet there are fellows going about who will try to make something out of nothing at all.

"Never think I'll grant you anything; yet don't be melancholic—don't despair," says Mrs. Pliable. I remember noticing something of the kind one day; a mere casual glance. I turned my face away immediately, of course; "je regardais en l'air." A lady, sitting next but one to me, leaned over and whispered something to her. She blushed all over—but really there was nothing to be ashamed of—quite the reverse, in fact. In short I only mention these matters in order to show the charming inconsistency of the female character.

"Euphon" of the *Estado* is still manfully playing the part of Hercules in the Augean stable of the matadouro. The former veterinary inspector having been superseded, and a number of beasts rejected as unfit for food, the cattle dealers "struck"; their contention being that the public ought to "shut its eyes, open its mouth" and eat whatever meat was set before it, whether diseased or otherwise. It looks as if a tacit but powerful opposition was being offered to all reform. Two medical men are acting as veterinary inspectors, there being no efficient "vets" willing to serve in S. Paulo as the work is hard, and the pay only 300\$ per month. Things seem to have arrived at a sort of deadlock. Meantime, if you have been living in a mild state of siege in Rio, we have been doing a little of the starving in S. Paulo.

NICODEMUS DEWDROP.

S. Paulo, 10th February.

RAILROAD NOTES

—On Thursday there was a strike among engine drivers and stokers at the S. Diego station on account of not having been paid. The director of the Central railway ordered the dismissal of the strikers.

—The engineer in charge of the electric service of the Botanical Garden tramway expects to have the electric cars running again before the end of the week, in time for Carnival. Some modifications in the plant are being made at the same time.

—At Bahia the tickets issued by the tramway companies are used as a circulating medium in making change. The *Journal de Noticias* of that city very justly protests against the resale of such tickets by the companies after they have been received in payment of fares.

—Work has been pushed as rapidly as possible during the last ten days on the wrecked electric plant of the Botanical Garden tramway, and the engineer in charge expects to have the electric trams running again before the end of the week. This will enable the company to meet the extra travel of carnival, which begins on Sunday next.

—There was a bad smash-up on the Central at Engenho de Dentro last evening about 9 o'clock, the Minas express running into a slaughter-house train left standing on the track. The three tracks at this point were blockaded all night by the wreckage, the first train passing at about 5 o'clock this morning. It is said that many persons were injured, but it is impossible to get information at the station. The two locomotives were smashed.

SHIPPING NOTES

—The torpedo-cruiser *Tupy* left Cherbourg for Brazil on the 9th inst.

—A Montevideo telegram of the 9th says that on starting for England the preceding night the British cruiser *Retribution* collided with and sunk a Swedish ship eleven miles off the Flores light. The crew was saved. The *Retribution* returned to Montevideo.

—We are glad to learn that the Admiralty have decided to place Her Majesty's squadron on the S. E. coast of America station under the command of a commodore and that Captain Norcock, who has been promoted to that rank, will continue in command on this station. Commodore Norcock will hoist his broad pennant on board the *Flores*, which is expected to arrive at Cabo Frio to relieve the *Retribution* on or about the 17th inst. We are sure that the step taken by the admiralty will give general satisfaction and we have great pleasure in congratulating Commodore Norcock on his well-deserved promotion. Certainly no better selection could have been made for this high post.

The steamer *Iapeta*, which the government has purchased from Messrs. Lage Irmaos, has been re-christened *Commandante Freitas*.

The third trial of the machinery of the old cruiser *Primeiro de Março*, a few days since, resulted in the astonishing speed of three miles an hour, or one mile in three hours, we are not certain which. Every time her machinery is overhauled, her speed decreases. The next time, there will probably be a smash up.

The four masted barkentine *Josephine*, which left this port last November for Baltimore, returned here last week, with a story of a fast passage which shipping men say is a record breaker. The trip from Rio to Baltimore, was made in twenty three days, thus beating by three days the best time previously made between the same ports.

The *Montevideo Times* says—H. M. S. *Flora* is now on her way out to take the place of the *Retribution* as flagship of the South Atlantic squadron and should be here in the course of next month (Feb'y.). The *Flora* is a more important class of vessel than has hitherto been sent on station here. She is a 2nd class twin screw cruiser, recently built, of 4360 tons (about 1000 tons larger than the *Retribution*). J. H. P. 7000. N. D., 9000 F. D., 10 guns. Captain Norcock of the *Retribution* recently promoted to the rank of commodore, will still remain commanding officer of the squadron, and will hoist his commodore's pennant, for the first time, when the *Flora* arrives, the change probably taking place at Rio Janeiro. The *Flora* will bring a chaplain and a band.

The *Commandante Freitas*, formerly the steamer *Iapeta*, which the government has purchased for 500 contos, it is said, from the Companhia Nacional de Navegacao Costeira, was delivered over to the navy department last Wednesday. Before the naval officials took charge of the steamer, a trial trip was made, for which invitations to the press had been issued, around the harbor, and Mr. Roberto Lage, president of the company, expressed himself as being entirely satisfied that the government was receiving a ship in good order in every particular. The dimensions of the *Commandante Freitas* are: length 205 feet, beam 37, depth 12.6 and her displacement 400 tons. Although the steamer is ten years old, extensive alterations have made her a practically new ship. She is equipped throughout with electric appliances, even to her side lights, and is capable of eight miles an hour. She is to be used in the lighthouse service. During the trip an elaborate collation was served. The Companhia Nacional de Navegacao Costeira is also represented by Messrs. Americo Lage, E. P. Lobo and Joao Gentil.

LOCAL NOTES

The police is said to be investigating a reported theft of jewelry valued at 20,000¢.

There are said to be many cases of beriberi among the troops belonging to the garrison of this city.

It is now said that the Russian legation will not be removed from this city to a neighboring capital.

In the last quarter of 1897 there were registered in this city 3,461 deaths, 3,066 births and 635 marriages.

In the removal of the 1st battalion of infantry to the island of Flores one of the corporals was drowned.

During the second half of January there were 17 deaths in this city from yellow fever and 38 from pernicious fever.

After a long spell of exceptionally dry, hot weather this city was visited by a heavy rainstorm on the 11th and 12th inst.

Dr. J. J. Seabra is the lawyer of the widow of Marshal Bittencourt in the trial of the persons accused of complicity in the murder of her husband.

The decree of banishment of the prisoners that were sent to the island of Fernando de Noronha was published last Sunday. It is dated Jan. 21.

We regret to note the death at the Strangers' Hospital, of yellow fever, of Mr. David W. Macrae, an employe of the British Bank of South America.

Capt Candido dos Santos Lara, who commanded the *Republica* during the naval revolution, has been appointed captain of the port at Santa Catharina.

A fire broke out this morning at No. 10 Travessa do Ovidor, the paper deposit of Messrs. Laemmert & Co., the building and stock being a total loss.

A Port Said telegram of yesterday's date announces the sinking of the British ironclad *Victorious* in that port. Efforts will be made to raise and float the vessel.

At the sitting of the supreme court on Wednesday it was decided that the papers relating to the murder of the minister of war should be examined first by Judge Antonio Olyntho and afterwards by Barão de Pereira Franco. It is thought that to-morrow the court will decide the question of jurisdiction.

It is stated that in the trial of the alleged accomplices of Marcelino Bispo de Mello, Dr. Seabra will represent not only the widow of Marshal Bittencourt, but also Gen. Luiz Mendes de Moraes.

It seems to us that it was a good idea to remove the 1st battalion of infantry to Flores island and that a similar measure might be advantageously adopted in relation to the rest of the garrison of this city.

It is said that in some of the crowded tenement buildings of this city, there is more yellow fever than the public imagines. The sanitary inspectors are of course noticeable for their absence and inattention to duty.

The removal of the 1st battalion of infantry from its barracks to its encampment on Flores Island was effected last Wednesday. The battalion has at present 25 officers and 309 non-commissioned officers and privates.

Dr. Samarelli arrived in Santos on the 6th, and after a short delay proceeded to São Paulo. A Montevideo paper says the sick can take his anti-toxine with perfect confidence, because the doctor tried several injections on himself before leaving for Brazil.

The preparations for carnival, owing to the sensible precautions of the police authorities, have been much less noisy and vexatious. Such an abuse as that of beating big drums half of the night for a month or six weeks before carnival, should never be permitted.

A New York telegram of the 9th announces the assassination of Sr. J. M. Reyna Barrios, president of Guatemala. He was elected president in 1892, and had his term extended for another five years by a decree of the national assembly on August 30, 1897.

Six judges of the supreme court are said to think that jurisdiction in the case of the murder of Marshal Bittencourt belongs to the local courts, while six others are reported to think that it belongs to the federal court, the event of a tie the deciding vote will be cast by the president.

Ex-Gov. Portella has addressed a circular to the "autonomista" party, of which, we believe, he claims to be leader, recommending Campos Salles and Rosa e Silva for the presidency and vice-presidency. The autonomista party, if we are not mistaken, is composed of ex-Gov. Portella himself.

The carelessness of the local press in regard to figures renders it almost impossible to extract statistical information from its columns. Some days ago, for instance, we read in one of the journals of this city that the population of the city of Pará was 30,000 in 1872 and 812 in 1895 and that the increase was consequently 30,212.

The intense heat of the last two or three weeks has made us keenly miss the street watering carts. Why watering the streets has been discontinued we do not know, but we presume it is for lack of funds. But in matters of health, it would be well to continue such services, and to discontinue others of less importance.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Thomas Hooper at the Strangers' Hospital on the morning of the 11th inst. Mr. Hooper was for some years in charge of the sailors' mission at this port, which he left to engage in business pursuits. His death is the result of injuries received many years ago, before coming to Rio, which had lately become much aggravated.

Complaints are appearing from all sides of bad smells, dirty streets, filthy water channels, defective drainage, careless sanitary inspection, or no such inspection at all—and all that. As the fever list has at last begun to creep up, perhaps it will be well were the municipality and sanitary board to wake up. Because we have had a very healthy season is no reason for forgetting precautions.

The carnival amusements have already commenced and one of them consists in throwing a caustic powder which, when it touches the skin, produces inflammation. Only Jacobins and other persons whose taste has been educated up to a highly flavored standard, are able, we are informed, to appreciate this playfulness, which people of quiet tastes seem to consider objectionable and to wish to see suppressed.

The trustees of the English Church having decided to close their church because of the dangerous condition of the roof, the Methodists have generously volunteered the use of the Cattede church, which has been accepted. In order not to conflict with the regular services, the Anglican service will be held at 12 o'clock every Sunday, except on the first Sunday of the month. The first service was held there on Sunday last.

The Paris newspapers which have been so excited over an alleged attempt to destroy confidence in the army, may now calm down. The deed is done. The officers concerned in the Dreyfus persecution, who refuse a rehearing, who refuse to give testimony in court, and who go Jew-baiting to defeat a just inquiry, have accomplished all their worst enemies could do. Henceforth little respect will be accorded to the chief officers of the French army.

In the Carmo cemetery on Friday, Eduardo Pinto Leite de Campos Junior attempted to commit suicide by shooting himself with a revolver. According to one account he was led to commit this act by his inability to pay a gambling debt of 52,000\$, but according to another version he resolved to commit suicide on learning that he was suspected of being responsible for the shortage of the capital from being discovered in the accounts of the Companhia Ensaicadora de Café, of which he was an employe.

We deeply regret to note the death of Dr. Reuben Cleary, which occurred on the 12th inst. at his residence in Rua Real Grandeza, Botafogo.

Dr. Cleary was a native of the state of Virginia, and a graduate of the Georgetown (D. C.) Medical College. The civil war in the United States breaking out just after his graduation, he joined the Confederate army as a combatant, and continued in service to the end of the war. He then came to Brazil, where he was employed for a time on railway work and land surveying. He married in Santa Catharina some years later, and then began the practice of his profession in that state and subsequently in this city. For some years past he has held the office of United States medical inspector at this port. He leaves a widow, but no children.

BIRTHS.

WYSARD.—On the 11th inst., at São Paulo, the wife of Edward W. Wysard, of a daughter.

SOLLON.—On 16th January at Showley Fold, near Blackburn, the wife of James Wilfrid Sollon, of a son.

DEATHS.

FOX.—In this city, on the 9th inst., of typhoid fever. KRYV, aged 18 months, daughter of George H. Fox.

HOOPER.—On the 11th inst., at the Strangers' Hospital, THOMAS HOOPER, aged 45, sometime Missioner of the Rio Seamen's Mission. Interred in the British cemetery, Gamba, Rio de Janeiro. Deeply regretted.

BUSINESS NOTES

At Sorocaba the electric light contractors have succeeded in placing a loan of 35,000\$.

The collection of taxes on unprepared tobacco is exciting much discontent in Bahia.

Some distilleries in Santos have been fined 1,000\$ each for not having their books written up according to law.

S. José do Rio Pardo is to be lighted with electricity. It will be the 6th town in S. Paulo that has electric light.

Up to the 11th inst. the receipts of cattle at the Pelotas saladeros was 30,217 head, against 75,000 in the corresponding period of 1897.

It is stated that a shortage of about 180,000\$, dating from 1893, has been recently discovered in the accounts of the Companhia Ensaicadora de Café.

The director of the Central railway has reduced the freight on carburet of calcium by classifying it the same as coal carried for illuminating purposes.

Messrs Silva Mattos & Irmao shipped last year from Ceará 164,722 kilos of manihoba rubber, valued at 875,516\$, on which they paid duties to the amount of 51,887\$430.

In Cataguazes, Geraldo Chaves is endeavoring to organize a company with a capital of 2,000,000\$ for working gold, silver, lead, copper, manganese and other mines.

Custodio Barros da Silva has brought a suit for the annulment of the contract between the municipal government and Carmo & Co. for supplying the city of Rio de Janeiro with fresh beef.

The *Diario Official* has published the decree authorizing the Naumann & Gepp Co. Ltd. to operate in Brazil. The capital of the company is £100,000, divided into 10,000 shares of £10 each.

It is said that Visconde de Guahy will prosecute the state of Minas Geraes for in defaulting on account of the rescision of his contract for the construction of the Espirito Santo and Minas railway.

The exhibition building on Largo da Lapa was bought for less than 6,000\$ by Carlos Giannelli, who binds himself to remove it within ten days. The government's loss in this little transaction was over 44,000\$.

In view of abuses committed by custom-house officials in the classification of merchandise under the new tariff the Associação Commercial and representatives of the importing trade demand the appointment of arbitration committees, as is required by law.

Six millions of revenue stamps of 5 reis each, representing a value of only 3,000\$, were received at the São Paulo custom-house last week. They are destined for the amusement of tobacco manufacturers and sellers. These are the stamps whose product will not pay for their printing.

It is stated that a factory for the preparation of carburet of calcium is being mounted at some point on the Paralyba river in the state of Rio de Janeiro, and that it will be ready for work in June next. A Manchester company is credited with the enterprise.

An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of the Banco Nacional Brasileiro was held yesterday, at which 8,547 7-10 shares (equal to 21,422 old shares) were capitalised. It was resolved to increase the capital from 3,500,000\$ to 5,000,000\$, and some changes in the statutes were adopted. The proposal to sell or exchange the new edifice erected for the bank was approved.

The tenants of Villa Ruy Barbosa, as one of the new tenement houses are called, are complaining of increased rentals, and have asked the authorities to examine the habitations to determine if such rentals ought to be paid. There is no doubt of the fact that rentals are excessive in this city. The non-resident proprietors are anxious to cover losses by exchange and consequently they increase the rentals beyond all reason. And the resident-proprietors are only too happy to follow suit.

Though purchases for the Brazilian market have not been active as they were a year ago this time, there are merchants interested in this trade who say that the prospects for this year are much brighter for the sale of manufactured material. The last mail has brought several good size orders for electrical material, machinery and tools. The last two steamers for Brazilian ports have taken in the article first named an aggregate value of \$21,000 and further orders are expected, from northern part of Brazil particularly. Quotations on any number of manufactured goods are being sent on large requisitions received.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce, Jan. 8.

It was reported on Saturday that a large coal contract will probably be closed during the early part of the week for the Brazilian market. This transaction, if carried out, will corroborate the statement made by Captain J. Cordeiro da Graça, the delegate from Brazil to the Commercial Museums meeting last year. From observations he made while in "emissvânia" he was of the opinion that the coal from that district could compete in his country with British coal. At present the English operators practically control the Brazilian market, but Captain da Graça believes that American coal can be delivered cheaper in Brazil than the English product. The observations of Captain da Graça have developed facts which show that the running of a line of steamers will bring about a development of the trade between Brazil and the United States. At the terminal of a railroad running from Rio de Janeiro into the interior of Brazil, an apparently inexhaustible deposit of manganese ores of the highest grade. These ores exist in a quantity of iron, which not only reduces the cost in mining but in loading.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce, Jan. 10.

FINANCIAL NOTES

In January the receipts of the Porto Alegre custom-house amounted to 1,214,920\$241, against 777,635\$520 in January, 1897. The increase is probably due to the duty on salt.

The total receipts of the Pará custom-house in 1897 were 22,974,974\$569 (not including 159,855\$070 of deposits) of which 22,308,182\$947 were derived from duties on imports. The total receipts, excluding deposits, in 1896 were 19,131,530\$546.

During the half year ended Dec. 31 the receipts of the Amazonas state treasury amounted to 7,918,494\$63 and the disbursements to 6,968,967\$59. This left a balance of 949,526\$871, which, added to that in the treasury on June 30, made a total of 2,369,466\$565.

The report of the inspector of the state treasury of Pará shows that the expenditure of that state amounted in the fiscal year 1896-97 to 18,386,414\$143 and the revenue to 15,101,797\$491. To meet the deficit the state government made use of the surplus of the preceding year, amounting to 801,355\$179, issued bonds to the amount of 1,000,000\$ and borrowed for a short period 1,500,000\$. During the first half of the present fiscal year the receipts were 11,184,840\$222 and the disbursements 7,350,470\$685.

COMMERCIAL.

Table with exchange rates and prices for various goods in Rio de Janeiro, February 14th, 1898. Includes items like Par value of the Brazilian milreis, Bank rate of exchange, Present value of the Brazilian mil reis, and Value of \$100 (40 per cent) 1. str. in Brazilian currency.

EXCHANGE.

February 8.—The London & Brazilian Bank opened at 6 25/32, at which some small amounts were purchased for good money...

February 9.—The banks opened at 6 11/16, but would draw at 6 25/32, and in the course of the day two of the foreign banks posted this which bills appeared...

February 10.—No changes were made in the posted rates of 6 11/16 and 6 25/32, and in the course of the day the latter quotation, and in the course of the day a good money found bank sterling...

February 11.—The English banks all posted 6 25/32, and the others were unchanged at 6 11/16, but the Banco da Republica continued furnishing bills at 6 1/2...

February 12.—The market seemed to be unsettled. The Banco Francaise advanced 6 1/2, and later River Plate banks posted 6 11/16, but the British and wards advanced 6 1/2...

February 13.—Two of the foreign banks, and the Banco Nacional posted 6 25/32, at which draw the other foreign banks, with the exception of the Banco da Republica...

Table with 2 columns: Item (e.g., Apolices, 58), Price (e.g., \$45,000).

Table with 2 columns: Item (e.g., 47 Leopoldina R. R.), Price (e.g., 8).

Table with 2 columns: Item (e.g., 47 Apolices, 58), Price (e.g., \$45,000).

Table with 2 columns: Item (e.g., 150 h. n. Credito Real do Brazil), Price (e.g., 35).

Table with 2 columns: Item (e.g., 150 Commercial), Price (e.g., 208).

Table with 2 columns: Item (e.g., 150 Constructor), Price (e.g., 7,500).

Table with 2 columns: Item (e.g., 150 Republica), Price (e.g., 149,500).

Table with 2 columns: Item (e.g., 150 Rural), Price (e.g., 241).

Table with 2 columns: Item (e.g., 150 S. Lazzaro, mill.), Price (e.g., 10).

Table with 2 columns: Item (e.g., 150 Apolices, 58), Price (e.g., \$45,000).

Table with 2 columns: Item (e.g., 150 Gold 65, 1868), Price (e.g., 2,180).

Table with 2 columns: Item (e.g., 150 Apolices, 1885), Price (e.g., 845).

Table with 2 columns: Item (e.g., 150 Impresario Municipal), Price (e.g., 11,250).

Table with 2 columns: Item (e.g., 150 Leopoldina R. R.), Price (e.g., 11,250).

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receipts here and in Santos continue surprises most people at this end, and any cessation in the demand at only slightly affected abroad...

On the 7th with brokers quoted 11700-11800 for No. 7, some 10,000 bags changed hands on the basis of 11800-11900, and these were quoted on the following day, remaining unchanged to the end of the week...

The shippers since our last report have been: Feb. 6 New York Bkg Str Wordsworth 34,260; Feb. 6 Baltimore Amer bk Baltimore 6,000.

Feb. 6 Mediterranean II str Rio de Janeiro 3,741; Feb. 6 do do II str Colombo 5,238.

Feb. 6 do do Aust Str Douk 560; Feb. 6 Trieste and Genoa 2,066.

Feb. 6 River Plate Br Str Danube 1,759; Feb. 6 do do Coastwise Sundry steamers 7,775.

Receipts for the past week were 50,172 bags against 27,882 for the preceding week and 23,997 bags for the week before. In transit the receipts were 5,040 bags coastwise.

Brokers' quotations, according to New-York types and per arroba, were the following: Feb. 7, Feb. 12, Feb. 12-97.

Stocks in all hands were this morning estimated to be 265,343 bags. There has been more movement in Santos than for some weeks past with sales reported of 10,000 bags for the United States and 8,000 bags for Europe...

Table with 2 columns: Item (e.g., N. Y. spot, 100 lbs), Price (e.g., 11.00).

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Imports. There has been very little of interest in the market and prices are generally unchanged, with small or moderate supplies. A fair quantity of flour has arrived, including a small shipment from the River Plate...

The market was again dull, and the dealers have only distributed about 6,000 bris. Stocks are now estimated to be about 32,000 bris, of which 10,000 American and 1,000 River Plate still in first hands...

Trieste 48,000 nominal; Richmond 47,000 nominal; Baltimore 48,000 nominal.

Western and Interior 47,500-48,000; River Plate 43,000-44,000; Local Mills 47,000-48,000.

Cash. Receipts are 1,828 packages per Kaiser Prince from New York, 1,050 cases from Hamburg and 25 from Bremen.

Lard. The Prussia and Josephine brought 2,205 kegs, 252 cases from Baltimore. George's lard is now quoted at 85-90 rs. Native is unchanged at 1500-1600 per kilogramme.

Pork. The receipts have been 1,200 bris. per Josephine. We may continue retail quotations of 1550-1600 per kilogramme for American and 1500-1600 for native pork.

Rice. Receipts are 10,664 bags per Garibaldi Castle from Rangoon and 50 bags via Bremen. Dealers make no changes in their prices.

Pitch Pine. Receipts nil and last quotations, of \$2,500-\$2,600 per doz. are unchanged. White Pine. Brokers still quote at 250 rs. per foot, and there have been no receipts.

Spruce Pine. There is nothing new. Swedish Pine. Receipts nil and quotations nominal. Kerosene. The Kaiser Prince brought 10,000 cases from New York.

Turpentine. Receipts nil and 1250-1350 per kilogramme is still quoted by dealers. Rosin. The Prussia brought 100 bris. from Baltimore and we learn of no change in quotations of 2500-3000 per bris. according to quality.

Cement. Receipts nil and dealers are still quoting at 1800-2000 per bris. for British, 1250-1750 for Belgian and German and 1250-2250 for French. Indian Corn. No foreign has arrived, and retailers continue to quote River Plate at 4500-5000, with native worth 3800-4200 per bag, according to quality.

Bran. The local mills continue last quotation of 4500 per bag, and no River Plate has arrived. Hay. There have been no receipts and no changes are made in last quotations of 160-180 rs. per kilogramme.

Cork. Receipts since our last report have been: 5,277 tons per Palma, from Cardiff; 3,071 do do do, from London; 792 do do do, from Swansea.

The second comes to the Central Railway and the others to dealers. Rum. The receipts coastwise are 310 pipes and prices are smartly higher, viz: Pernambuco and Maciel, 25000-26000; Bahia and Aracaj, 22500-23000; Campos, 23000-23500; Angra and Paraty, 24000-24500; Parahyba, 23500-24000.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. FEBRUARY 7. RANGSOON-Br str Gasloven Castle, 775 tons; Davies; 70 ds; rice to order.

FEB. 8. BALTIMORE, via Bahia-Amer lug Prussia; 612 tons; Klages; 5 ds; sundries to John L. Bisset. FEB. 9. SWANSEA-Br lug Genoa; 418 tons; Davies; 5 ds; coal to Brazilian Coal Co.

BALTIMORE-Amer lug Josephine; 570 tons; McClean; 4 ds; sundries to John L. Bisset. DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS. FEBRUARY 9. BARRADOS-Br bk Willwood; 148 tons; Smith; bal-last. PARAHYBA-Port bk Venturana; 465 tons; Santos; do.

FEB. 10. MOBILE-Nor ship Parthena; 156 tons; Gmsberg; bal-last. TACUBANO-Br bk Maelgwyn; 124 tons; Roberts; do. FEB. 12. BALTIMORE-Amer lug Glad Tidings; 605 tons; Collier; coffee. SHIP ISLAND-Nor bk Arcadia; 127 tons; Gjertsen; ballast.

FEB. 13. FALMOUTH-Swed bk Zaima; 318 tons; Nilisen; hides.

SATURDAY'S QUOTATIONS-S. PAULO.

Table with 2 columns: Item (e.g., Banco Commercial e Industria), Price (e.g., 200,000).

Table with 2 columns: Item (e.g., Lavadores), Price (e.g., 100,000).

Table with 2 columns: Item (e.g., Uniao de S. Paulo), Price (e.g., 25,000).

Table with 2 columns: Item (e.g., Cia Agua e Luz), Price (e.g., 100,000).

Table with 2 columns: Item (e.g., Gar. de S. Paulo), Price (e.g., 100,000).

Table with 2 columns: Item (e.g., Mogiano (all paid)), Price (e.g., 240,000).

Table with 2 columns: Item (e.g., Uniao S. Paulo), Price (e.g., 120,000).

Table with 2 columns: Item (e.g., 100 C. Cristovao), Price (e.g., 154,500).

MARKET REPORT.

Table with 2 columns: Item (e.g., Rio de Janeiro, 14th February, 1898), Price (e.g., 11.00).

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SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

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FEB. 13. FALMOUTH-Swed bk Zaima; 318 tons; Nilisen; hides.

Arrivals of foreign steamers.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, FROM, CONSIGNED TO. Lists arrivals for Feb. 7-13 including Danube Br., V. de Buenos Aires Fr., S. G. Gattardo Ital., etc.

Departures of foreign steamers.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, FOR, CARGO. Lists departures for Feb. 7-15 including Colombo Ital., Elvo Br., Danube Br., etc.

* Calling at intermediate ports.

Vessels Afloat & Chartered for Rio

Table listing various vessels and their destinations, including Arlington (str.), Adolf Tidemand, Australia, etc.

Table listing foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, including Hannah Blanchard, Helene, Hardy, etc.

Foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro.

February 13th, 1898.

Table with columns: NAME, ARRIVED, FROM, CONSIGNEES. Lists vessels like American, British, German, Norwegian, Portuguese.

Last Quotations of Stocks and Bonds --February 14th

Large table with multiple sections: Circulation, Public Funds, Capital, Banks, Railways, Tramways, Mills. Lists various financial instruments and their values.

CERVEJARIA LOGOS advertisement. 102, Rua do Riachuelo, 104. RIO DE JANEIRO. TRIUMPHATOR-BRÄU. LOGOS'S STOUT. Beer in barrels & bottled.

NEW ZEALAND STORE advertisement. 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.

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

FRANCISKANER BRÄU advertisement. Beer in barrels (shoppes) and bottled. Makes a speciality of packing in cases containing 4 dozen bottles, ready for shipment to the interior. GEORGE MASCHKE & Co. PROPRIETORS. S. Paulo.

MACDONALD BROTHERS advertisement. Importers and Commission Agents. P. O. BOX 254. Telegraphic address: "MAC - S. PAULO." A 1 Code used. 3, RUA DA QUITANDA, 3. S. Paulo.


LIVROS DE LEITURA advertisement. De Felisberto, Hilario e Galhardo. NOVO MAPA do Estado de S. Paulo, comprehendendo o Sul de Minas Geraes; Globos e grande sortimento de mappas. GEOGRAPHIA TANCREDO, O Estado, Historia de S. Paulo e outros Livros escolares. A venda na Livraria Classica de ALVES & C. RUA S. BENTO, N. 20.

VICTORIA STORE advertisement. Rua de S. Bento, N. 27. SÃO PAULO. NEWSAGENTS. BOOKSELLERS and COMMISSION AGENTS. Assortments of English Novels, Books, Shoes, Lincoln and Bennetts 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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Sole Agents of the most celebrated bicycles of the world.



HUMBER, Beeston

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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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CHARLES CULTY & Co.
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Agents
A. MENDES & MARQUES
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ROBERTSON, SANDERSON & Co., L^{td}.
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ESTABLISHED IN 1785

Carte Blanche,
Sec.
Brut Extra.

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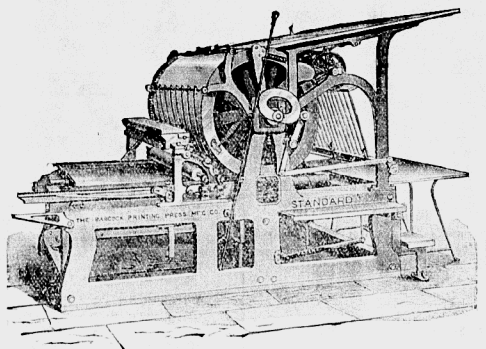
To travellers on Land or Sea.

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 at 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.

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MELLIN'S FOOD is adapted for use in all Climates, and for Infants of all races, and may be obtained of all Dealers throughout the World

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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.

Be safe — be satisfied — ride a Monarch and keep in front.

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RIO DE JANEIRO

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CLEVELAND WESTFIELD

Sole Agent: JAMES MITCHELL.

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IS THE BEST TRY IT! REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

The Oldest Brand Shipped from Scotland

IN CASE

PURE, OLD, RELIABLE.
AWARDED FIVE DIPLOMAS.

SLATER, ROGER & Co., Limited.
Proprietors — GLASGOW.

Sole Agent — C. N. Lefebvre,
43, Rua da Candelaria,
Rio de Janeiro.

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23 cases were treated on board a "Olinde" by Dr. Emílio Pilla 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 Monteiro says that during voyages on board of war he has had occasion to use Tincture of Nectandra Amara of Mr. Antero Louvis 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 a small glass of Port wine in order that they may be taken as a liquid to insure a prompt action; it is also to facilitate for adults and children who cannot take dry pills, and in this case they can be dissolved in pure water if no wine is to be had.

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 2\$500 per box, 12\$500 for 6 and 20\$800 for 12 boxes.

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 Under contracts with the British and Brazilian Governments for carrying the mails.
TABLE OF DEPARTURES.
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Date	Steamer	Destination
1898		
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" 23	Danube	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Cherbourg and Southampton.

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G. C. Anderson,
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PASSENGER SERVICE FOR NEW YORK

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calling at
BAHIA AND PERNAMBUCO
 Taking 1st and 3rd class passengers at moderate rates.
Surgeon and Stewardess carried.
 The voyage is much quicker than by way of England and without the inconvenience of transfer.

Weekly cargo steamers for NEW YORK.
 The steamer

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 60, Rua 1.^o de Março.
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 58, Rua 1.^o de Março

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Capital. . . 40,000,000 Marks.

Regular Lines of Steam Packets between

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" Brazil

" River Plate

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Departures from Rio de Janeiro on the 1st and 15th of each month to

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

Passages Rates: 1st cl. 3rd cl.

Rio—Antwerp, Bremen..... 500 Marks. 120\$000

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PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY. ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS. DEPARTURES FOR LIVERPOOL.

Iberia..... Mar. 1st 1898

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These popular steamers are fitted with the electric light and all modern conveniences. Cuisine of highest order.

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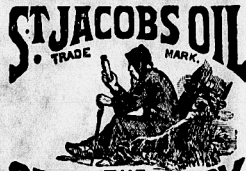
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RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

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CURES
 Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Swelling, 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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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.
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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
ITAPERUNA
 will sail for
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ITAPOAN
 will sail shortly for
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No encomendas of any description will be received at the Company's offices.
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