



THE RIO NEWS.

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

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

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

All work thoroughly guaranteed.

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

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

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

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The Westinghouse Automatic Brake is now in use on 25,000 locomotives and over 100,000 freight cars, besides in general use on passenger cars.

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Business Founded 1795.
Incorporated under laws of the State of New York, 1846.
Reorganized 1879.

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

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MURRAY'S FLUID MAGNESIA

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

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RS. 18500 per bottle.

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Authorized by Imperial Decree No. 8,957 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.

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This company has just issued in London an Insurance policy for the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company, United States of America, for the amount of \$17,380,156.00 (£3,620,865), having received (the respective premium amounting to \$169,109.00 £35,230).

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

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Capital £2,500,000

Agents for the Republic of Brazil :

Walter Block & Co.

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THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

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

Agent in Rio de Janeiro :

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ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY. LONDON AND LIVERPOOL

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

John Moore & Co. agents.

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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. 59, Rua 1º de Março—2nd floor.

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY L'D.

Capital £1,000,000 sterling
Reserve fund 1,328,751 ..

Agent : P. E. Swanwick.

87, Rua 1º de Março—2nd floor.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CO., 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., Ltd.

of Cardiff and London

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

Prompt delivery at reasonable prices. Tugboats always ready for service. Engineering Works. Repairs to Ships, Launches, Machinery, Lighters, etc. effected with the utmost possible dispatch.

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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 105,000
Reserve fund 600,000

HEAD OFFICE : LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies :

LISBON, OPORTO, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO, CAMPINAS, RIO GRANDE DO SUL, PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTVIDEO, BUENOS AYRES, ROSARIO DE SANTA FE, AND NEW YORK.

Also on :

Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., LONDON.

Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co., PARIS.

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

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

Messrs. Granet Brown & Co., GENOA.

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FUR DEUTSCHLAND.

Established in Hamburg on 16th December, 1887 by the « Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft » in Berlin and the « Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg » in Hamburg.

Capital 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos

Draws on :

Germany... Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin and correspondents, Hamburg, Hamburg M. A. van Kottschid, Solme, Frankfurt a M

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

France... Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches. Heine & Co., Paris. Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Paris. Lazard Frères & Co., Paris. De Neufville & Co., Paris.

Portugal... Banco Lisboa e Açores and correspondents. Opens accounts current. Pays interest on deposits for a certain time. Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every description of banking business.

Krah-Thell, Directors.

THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

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

Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 17th October, 1891.

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

BRANCHES:

Paris, 16, rue Halévy, Pernambuco, Pará, Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Rosario, Mendoza and Paysandú.

DRAWN ON:—

London and County Banking Co., Ltd.—LONDON. 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. B. A., NEW YORK.

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

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

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

HEAD OFFICE :

9, RUE LAFFITTE, Paris.

Office in Rio de Janeiro : 78, Rua da Quitanda

Branches at S. Paulo and Santos.

Draws on :

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

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

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

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

Opens accounts current.

Pays interest on deposits under the following conditions:

Table with 2 columns: Without notice, With notice (3 months, 6 months, 12 months) and interest rates (2%, 4%, 5%, 6%).

Directors Ad Interim:

John Fcl, 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 25\$00, 1/2 dozen boxes for 12\$50 and One dozen boxes for 20\$000. Address : JOAQUIM BUENO DE MIRANDA, No. 74, Rua de S. Pedro, 1st floor Rio de Janeiro.

WEST COAST ITEMS.

The Chilean Times considers war inevitable between Chili and Argentina.

The Chilians have, like their neighbors, opened subscriptions for the purchase of an ironclad.

It is said that the Chilians will send Dr. Prudente de Moraes a valuable work of art on the termination of his presidency.

Another telegram from Santiago says that Chili will agree to deliver up Tacna and Arica in accordance with the treaty of Anconna, but will insist on the surrender of a port to Bolivia. Chili can afford to be generous with another's property.

The telegrams of last week from Santiago state that the military manoeuvres there have given much dissatisfaction to the general staff. The publicity given to these criticisms looks suspicious. Perhaps General Körner is seeking to pull the wool over Argentine eyes.

The Chilean correspondent of the Times, writing from Santiago on December 7, says it was reported that the difficulties pending with the neighboring republics on the subject of the demarcation of boundaries and the difficulties arising out of the war with Bolivia and Peru had been brought to a satisfactory termination. Chili will cede to Peru the province of Tacna and Arica, Peru undertaking to give a port to Bolivia, while the Puna of Atacama will be divided equally between Argentina and Chili. The correspondent adds, however, that though the solution of this question is earnestly desired by all parties, it would be premature to regard the matter as settled, and subsequent telegrams have confirmed this impression.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

Counterfeit \$50 notes are said to be in circulation in Buenos Aires.

The Argentine government is acquiring, says a telegram, 32 new batteries of artillery and 500 projectiles for each gun.

We are in receipt of a new monthly review published at Buenos Aires and called The High School Record. It is a schoolboys publication and a very creditable one.

The transport Santa Cruz has left Buenos Aires for Swazila with 800 men for the new cruiser San Martin and school-ship Sarmiento. The transport will call at Bahia for supplies.

It is said that the Argentine government intends to establish a chain of custom-houses along the Chilian frontier to prevent the smuggling going on through the less frequented mountain passes. It is a characteristic step, and will cost many times what the contraband traffic amounts to.

A popular subscription has been initiated in Buenos Aires for the purchase of another war ship. The Diario advises, however, that the money should be used to buy horses for the cavalry. A few years ago the cavalry had no horses, and the naval officers cruised up and down the Florida. Of course, the times have changed.

A contemporary remarks that the purchase for the nation of warships and war material has not prevented the resumption of the full service of the foreign debt. Certainly not. It has only required the doubling of the interest and taxes, the heaping up of a floating debt of about \$50,000,000, and the addition of about \$15,000,000 to the national debt.—Times, Buenos Aires.

The statistics of the Pasteur institute in Buenos Aires for the treatment of rabies show that in 10 years to the end of 1896 the number of patients treated was 2,514, of whom 1,637 resided in the capital, 400 came from the province of Buenos Aires, and 255 from Uruguay. In 1,872 of the cases, the rabies was proved experimentally; in 1,803, it was recognized by its clinical history or by veterinary examination, and 339 were only suspicious cases. Only 17 of the cases treated proved fatal.

It is no doubt very important that the statistical departments, both of the nation and of the provinces, should be active and well informed. But activity is misplaced, and information is superfluous, when the nation gives us one set of figures and the provinces another. This is the case with the areas under cultivation in Santa Fe. National statistics for 1896 give us an area of 1,565,848 hectares, while provincial statistics give 1,231,665. It is obvious that so important a difference renders all attempt at forecasts of probable valueless. If departments must differ, they ought to settle their differences in private, and not flaunt them before the public in this way.—Review, Buenos Aires.

This large question, (the military port) regarding which we have secured the services of an Italian engineer to advise us during two or three years, is beginning to assume smaller dimensions, in spite of the apparent danger of war with Chili, and in spite of the interests of those persons, officials and others, who bought lands down near Puerto Belgrano, in anticipation of the little windfalls which may be picked up in the vicinity of a public work. The present minister of war is said to be of opinion that one or two docks, of capacity to hold the largest of our ships, would be quite sufficient for our present needs, without going to the enormous expense of a fortified port. Something will probably be decided very shortly, as various estimates have already been prepared and submitted to Engineer Luggi.—Review, Buenos Aires.

Travellers' Directory.

São Paulo: Through express trains leave the Central station daily at 6 a. m. and 8:30 p. m.; returning leaves S. Paulo at 5 a. m. and 9 p. m.

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

Juiz de Fora, Barbacena, Ouro Preto, etc. Through express trains leave the Central station daily at 5 a. m. and 8 p. m. ...

Bello Horizonte: Trains leave station of General Carneiro, on main line of Central railway at 2:21 p. m. and 11:40 a. m.

Petropolis: Barca leaves the Praia da at 4 p. m. daily, except Sundays and holidays, to connect with railway at Mauá.

Nova Friburgo: Barca leaves the Praça das Marilhas at 6 a. m. daily and at 3 p. m. on Saturdays, to connect with the Leopoldina Railway at Sant' Anna de Marbuj.

Corcovado: Regular trains, week days, leave St. Rua Começo Velho, Laranjeiras, at 8 and 11 a. m. and 2 and 5:30 p. m.

Travellers will oblige by notifying Editor of any changes in the foregoing details that may be experienced and of which public announcements have been made by the Railway authorities.

Official Directory

U. S. LEGATION—Petropolis, E. H. CONGER, Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION—No. 3, Rua Visconde de Itaboraí (opposite Custom House), Petropolis, EDWARD C. H. PHIPPS, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL—No. 60, Rua 1.ª de Marjô, EUGENE SEEBER, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraí (opposite Custom House), WILLIAM G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH—Rua Evarista da Veiga. Morning service every Sunday at 11 a. m. Holy communion after morning service every Sunday of the month and at 9 a. m. on 2nd and 4th Sundays.

IREVINE CRAWSHAW, M. A., British Chaplain. IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE—Rua Largo de S. Joaquim, No. 179—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays, 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Largo do Cateite, English service on Sundays, 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Portuguese service Thursday, 7:30 p. m.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—No. 15, Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., and at 7 p. m. Thursdays.

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

IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RACHUELO—No. 224, Rua d' Anna Ney, Estação do Ratchuelo. Services Sundays 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Wednesdays 7 p. m. P. KANKIN, Pastor.

Professional Directory

Dr. William Frederick Eisenlohr, German physician. Office: 78, Rua General Camara, Consulting hours from 12 to 3 p. m.

Englishmen and Americans wishing to learn Portuguese should apply to PROF. L. MARCHANT, Rua do Ouvidor, No. 95.

Dr. Haverburg, Physician and acoucheur. Residence: 80, Rua 19 de Marjô. Consulting hours from 12 to 3 p. m.

Dr. Brissey, Surgeon, graduate of the Faculty of Paris. Specialist in diseases of females, urinary passages, Radical cure of hernias, hemorrhoids, tumors, surgical diseases of the bones, and surgical operations. Consultations from 10 to 3 p. m., Rua da Quitanda, No. 42.

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY—No. 20, Rua d' Ajuda.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY—Rua de S. Nicolau, No. 11.—On sale, the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages.

BRITISH SUBSCRIBING LIBRARY AND READING ROOM. 31, Rua Gonçalves Dias.—Open from 6 to 6 p. m.—For terms, apply to Librarian.

MR. SEABORN'S MISSION—Anti and Reading Room, 20, Rua da Intendência, No. 11.—On sale, the Missioner. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc., also of left-off clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission, at No. 27, Landelaria.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—No. 31, Rua da Quitanda, 2nd floor. Rooms open from 6 to 10 o'clock p. m. Secretary's office hours: from noon to 6 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.

Seltzer Water, Fruit Champagne, 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.

The apartments have been repainted and repapered throughout, and are luxuriously furnished.

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.

ALPINE HOUSE HOTEL, RUA DO AQUEDUCTO, 65

On the line of Sylvestre tramway, Santa Theresita, to be reached in 30 minutes from town.

This house is highly recommended for its excellent position and 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.

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 (Cateite)

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 pleasant beach of the city, surrounded by a large garden.

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

Its restaurant and service cannot be excelled.

Grande Hotel Internacional

SITUATED ON THE PICTURESQUE SANTA THERESA HILL,

Rua do Aqueducto No. 103, Telephone 5018

Is served every 15 minutes by the electric tram-car line from the town, leaving the Largo de Caricão close to the doors of this hotel, and electric.

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

ASSEMBLEIA, FERDINAND MENTGES, Telephone 206.

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.

The best of its kind in Brazil.

First class service, 131, Rua d' Ouvidor, Rio de Janeiro.

CAMPOS & CO. Proprietors

NATURE'S CURE FOR OVER-POPULATION.

The plague in India continues to spread, and undoubtedly will give much trouble before it is got under.

In regard to plague and famine, to face what is really a new difficulty in the history of such scourges. Our common humanity had led us to interfere with nature's cure for the conditions by which they are produced.

And famine, and as far back as history reaches we find that by these means the balance between food and population has again and again been rectified.

We have chosen to interfere with nature; the humane instincts which our religion has implanted in us have driven us to relieve famine, and, if possible, to hold pestilence in check.

interfering with native religion and customs, we have permitted the continuance of a condition of affairs which never could and never can go on without a periodical decimation.

The problem before the ruling power is difficult, and in a sense dangerous, for its solution involves interfering with many of the prejudices and religious customs of the natives.

But like other peoples, the natives cannot both eat their cake and have it. If they are to enjoy the protection against Eastern plagues which Western civilization tries to give them, they must in return be made to conform to Western standards of decent living.

There must, then, be no hesitation in enforcing sanitary measures in India and throughout our pockets, we let nature take her course and exact her tribute in pestilence and famine.—Hospital.

From N. Y. Journal of Commerce, Jan. 21. A BRAZILIAN ICE SYNDICATE.

Advices received in this city yesterday say that under the style of "Empreza de Gelo Paranaense," five merchants of Belém, capital of Pará, have lately combined part of their capital, power and energy, and organized an ice trust to further and extend this industry in that and adjacent states of Brazil, and started with a capital of \$330,000.

The selection of Pará as the proper field for such an important enterprise, it is said, will give the syndicate every assurance of success. The syndicate owns and operates at present in Pará, three large ice-making plants, called "Fabrica de Gelo Crystal," "Fabrica de Gelo Paranaense" and "Fabrica de Gelo Reducto," while a fourth plant is now in course of construction in Manaus, capital of the neighboring state of Amazonas, where a second one may later on be erected, as ice is now very extensively used there, and its consumption is steadily increasing.

The plants are equipped with twelve ice wagons of 2,000 pounds capacity, which were manufactured specially by the Kipp Wagon Works of this city.

The vast quantity of ice turned out daily by the syndicate's plants is made from distilled and filtered water by the can system, using anhydrous ammonia by means of the compression process. The introduction in Pará of the first set of ice making machinery was so complete a success that the partner and superintendent of the "Fabrica de Gelo Paranaense," Mr. Francisco Bolonha, who in July, 1896, came over to purchase the plant, decided to order a new set for his second "Fabrica de Gelo Crystal."

The superiority and high quality of the ice offered by these two new concerns, combined with the relative cheapness at which it was produced and sold, entirely crippled the trade of another factory equipped with French machinery, and drove it to the alternative of either ceding the field to its rival and competitor or installing a new equipment with the modern American machinery and which last option it soon afterwards chose to take.

Close after the erection of this third plant, the "Empreza Industrial de Freitas and Santos," encouraged by the success of their enterprising friends and convinced of the future important yield of that industry, decided to establish a fourth American ice plant. And it was then, while arranging for locality and other details of their new business, that this company and the owners of the "Paranaense" and "Crystal" factories consolidated their interests, and for the sum of \$90,000 bought out the "Reducto" factory, comprising the American and French equipments, and organized the present syndicate.

These four ice-making plants complete and equipped with power, and also provided with freezing-houses, have been furnished by the Remington Machine Company, of Wilmington, Del., whose modern system of machinery and perfection of apparatus have proved such a success in the industry of ice-making in Brazil.

The negotiations for the purchase and shipment of all this machinery were made by the export firm of Messrs. R. Santos & Company, of this city. This house has a large export trade of wheat flour. Mr. Santos is besides one of the proprietors and general manager of the "Empreza Industrial de Freitas and Santos," owners of the "Pará Electric Light Works," a member of the ice syndicate.

Whether members composing the consolidated ice company are said to be Mr. Francisco Bolonha, the superintendent of the syndicate; Mr. João Alves de Freitas, owner of the "Pará Electric Light Works," and senior member of the banking house of João Alves de Freitas & Co.; Mr. Ludovico Paiva, owner of extensive pastures and cattle raising farms in northern Brazil, and Mr. Francisco de Paula Bolonha Loureiro.

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE BRITISH TRADE COMMISSIONER APPOINTED TO VISIT CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

The following instructions are intended for the general guidance of the Commissioner. They specify certain points to which his attention should be directed throughout his inquiry, but he will of course not omit to examine and report upon any other matters which may appear to have, in any of the places visited, an important bearing on the course and development of trade.

The means to be adopted for obtaining the information sought must be left to the judgment of the Commissioner. He will, however, be careful to note throughout the source of the information gained, and to state fully in his report the grounds on which he bases the conclusions at which he may arrive.

1. The main objects of this inquiry are:—(a) To determine whether any, and, if so, what causes have brought about, in any branch of trade, a diminished demand for articles of British produce or manufacture, either absolutely or relatively to the demand for similar articles produced in other countries; (b) to ascertain in what directions and under what conditions a demand for British goods might be created or increased.

2. For this purpose it is essential to obtain and collate full and detailed information as to the several articles or classes of articles produced by foreign manufacturers and competing in the markets to be visited with British-made goods.

3. The articles to be considered in this connection will vary according to the requirements of the localities visited, but in grouping the particulars obtained it will be convenient to follow as far as possible the classification given in the lists set out in the enclosed Blue-book; sub-divisions of the groups there enumerated might, of course, be made to any extent that appeared desirable.

4. It is desirable that the Commissioner should acquire information as to the following points in connection with foreign goods:—(a) Their wholesale price in the places visited. It should be stated whether the prices quoted are inclusive or exclusive of import duty. To this should be added any obtainable information which would assist in the ascertainment of the market price, special reference being made to the mode of communication, rates of freight, shipping subsidies, and special railway rates and bounties on production or export in the competing countries; (b) their quality and finish; (c) their style and the manner in which they are prepared for the market; (d) the manner in which they are made up or packed.

5. Attention should be given to any cases in which articles of native manufacture are entering into competition with British goods, or in which there appears ground for believing that such articles now in use might be superseded by goods of British manufacture.

6. Inquiry should be made as to the existence of any practice of false marking of foreign-made goods, such as the piracy of trade-marks, false indications of origin, or false indications of weight, measure, size, or number.

7. Information is also desirable as to the relations existing between foreign producers and their customers, both importing merchants and the retailers from whom the goods finally pass into consumption. It should be ascertained how far it is true that the British trade is handicapped in comparison with his foreign competitor by not employing competent agents and travellers with a knowledge of the language of the country, and by the use in trade circulars of the English language and of English weights, measures and money.

8. Inquiry should be made as to whether any considerable impetus has been given to the trade of Germany or the United States with Central and South American countries by exhibitions of "export goods" such as that established at Stuttgart, or by the Philadelphia Museum.

9. An endeavor should be made to ascertain whether foreign producers give their customers more favorable terms of payment than British manufacturers are willing to do, in regard to discounts, length of credit, etc.

10. It is possible that a customs tariff, though its provisions apply uniformly to goods coming from each of several competing countries, may in fact be so framed or interpreted as to tax with varying degrees of severity the particular classes of goods produced by the several countries. Any instances of this, detrimentally affecting exportation from this country, should be reported.

In order to avoid duplication of information, the Commissioner would do well to examine the latest consular reports relating to each place visited.

TELEGRAMS of the 18th announce the dissolution of the Greater Republic of Central America. It is quite what we expected.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 22d, 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 20,000, or 800 reis per copy, on and after 1st March next.

We must confess that the present state of the case against the parties accused of conspiracy against the life of the President and of complicity in the assassination of the minister of war, is most confusing. In the first place the police officials have completed their inquiry, and have found proofs against some twenty men. A conflict then arose as to what court should try them, which has now been decided in favor of the ordinary civil and criminal court.

In the mean time a military court is sitting at the war arsenal and is investigating the culpability of the several military officers concerned; six civilian prisoners have been banished by executive decree to the penal island of Fernando de Noronha, and two of the accused are left at liberty because of their prominent standing. It hardly looks like uniformity in treatment, nor are the results likely to be the same with all the persons accused. In a crime like this, it seems essential that all the persons implicated should be subjected to the same trial and, if found guilty, be subjected to the same punishment.

The supreme court has adjudged it a crime amenable to the ordinary courts. There should then be no military tribunals, no exemptions from arrest, and no banishment for a special few. If the proofs are ready, the government should bring the accused to trial at once. As the case now stands, it is a mockery of justice. The trial is now called for the 25th, and it is possible that these complications will then be cleared up.

We are glad to note that the government has at last seriously taken up the question of moving the military school away from this city. A commission has been appointed to examine the Barbacena sanatorium and Ypanema iron foundry to determine their suitability for such a school, and it is said that the buildings now used by it will be transformed into barracks. The government would be wiser, in our opinion, not to station any more soldiers in this city, and to remove those now here entirely away from the better residence districts. As every one knows, the vicinity of a quartel is not one of quietness and good order. But this is another question. As for the removal of the military school, the government

should be warmly complimented on its decision. We have urged this removal for many years, and for reasons which cannot be contested. To make it a really serviceable training school, it ought to be taken away from the vices and demoralizing political influences of this capital, or from those of any state capital. It should be located in some pleasant, healthy spot where physical development can be made an essential part of every young man's training. And then the standard of admission should be raised, and the regulations should require every student to maintain a certain average in conduct and study, under penalty of dismissal. And still further, the students should be kept closely to their work and should never be permitted outside the grounds without special permit. It should be remembered that a military officer needs an exceptionally careful training. If he is to be a good commander, he must know what discipline is. And if he wishes to compel respect, he must be thoroughly and practically acquainted with all the duties of a soldier, and he must have the strength and skill required for any service which may be entrusted to him. Essential adjuncts of a military school, then, are the gymnasium and riding school, to which should be added regular hours, good diet, and abstention from every vice which injures health or lowers his moral character. Such a school will rarely turn out agitators, demagogues, or mutineers. On the contrary, its graduates will rather sympathise with orderly methods, and hold themselves in readiness to obey constituted authorities. In the interests of the students, of the army and of the country, we trust that the government will be able to make the proposed removal at once. No existing edifice will be found exactly adapted to the needs of the school, but this ought not to be an obstacle. The future military school will be built to meet recognized requirements, and, as in other countries, this will be done gradually.

LOSS OF THE "MAINE."

Telegrams of the 16th inst. announce the destruction of the new armored American cruiser *Maine* in the harbor of Havana on the night before. At 10 o'clock a terrible explosion occurred in the forward part of the ship, which wrecked the ship so badly that she sunk in a very few moments. A great part of the crew was either killed or injured by the explosion, or drowned.

The telegrams have been so conflicting that it is impossible to give full details. The cause of the explosion is not yet known, some insisting that it was a torpedo, and others that it originated in the torpedo deposit. A commission of officers was at once sent from the United States to investigate the calamity, and divers are now at work examining the wreck. The Spanish and municipal authorities at once tendered their services to succor the wounded and bury the dead, and expressions of sympathy have been received from every part of the civilized world.

According to one telegram the officers and crew of the *Maine* numbered 450 men, of which 148 were killed and drowned.

BRAZILIAN EXHIBITION OF GRAPES.

On the 17th inst. a meeting of the national and foreign press of this city was held in the Lyceo de Artes e Officinas, having been convened by the committee nominated by the Sociedade Nacional de Agricultura to promote an exhibition of grapes cultivated by Dr. Luiz Pereira Barreto in his "sítio" at Piratuba and in the chacara of Da Veriliana Prado in São Paulo. The committee is composed of Dr. Campos da Paz, C. Barata Ribeiro, Honório Ribeiro and Messrs. Bastos de Freitas and John A. Finlay.

At the meeting, which was presided over by Dr. Fonseca Hermes, Dr. Campos da Paz, in a brilliant speech, stated that the object of the meeting was to request the press to form a committee which should resolve the best means of drawing the attention of the public to the exhibition to be held on the 3rd and 4th prox. The exhibition is to demonstrate to the world that Brazil is capable of producing anything which can be obtained in any other country, and that Brazil is not, as many foreigners imagine, solely the country of "yellow fever and coffee". At the exhibition there will be shown 150 varieties of grapes, comprising the products of vines imported from almost all parts of the globe, and which have been successfully acclimated to Brazilian soil.

The press committee was then elected, and comprises the following gentlemen: Dr. Pederneiras (*Jornal do Commercio*), Dr. Ramiz Galvão (*Gazeta de Noticias*), Jovino Ayres (*O Paiz*), Dr. Fernando Mendes (*Jornal do Brazil*) and Emilio Alain (*Etoile du Sud*).

Collegio Americano Fluminense.

This school will open its next session on 7th of Feb. Those desiring to matriculate their children will please communicate with the Directress.

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Missing Friends.

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

DOUGLAS, John—of Dunkeld, Perthshire, Scotland, who left Rio about 1868 or 1870. Appears to have been employed on one of the railway lines.

CONNOR, JOHN—of Coventry, England. He left Rio for Santos and São Paulo in February, 1892.

Rio de Janeiro, December 2nd.

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RIO DE JANEIRO.

beg to inform their customers that they have just received a fresh consignment of their well-known marks of Clark's "baton d'Armes" and "Mont-ferrand" in barrels ready for bottling.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—During the month of January 10,508 persons arrived in Argentina by water, of whom 4,616 came in ocean steamers. The immigrants numbered 4,310, classified as follows:—according to nationality, 2,759 Italians, 988 Spaniards, 146 French, 113 Turks, 59 Germans, 52 Austrians, 42 English, 36 Russians, 28 Swiss, 16 Portuguese, 7 Americans and 33 of various nationalities.

—The *coup d'état* is naturally the predominant topic, though it had been so long talked about, and so earnestly wished for by many, that it caused little surprise and not much excitement, and even the few who do not entirely approve it, have accepted it as inevitable. On Thursday evening bonfires were lit and rockets fired in the central streets. At midday yesterday, in front of the Bolsa, there was a grand discharge of rockets and crackers, subscribed for by a ten cent subscription among the brokers. The rise in prices continues, showing the good effect on the market. The London quotation of the consolidated debt has also risen. There has not been the slightest hint of disorder in the city, nor are there any signs of dissatisfaction from the interior, except for a little trouble with the 2nd chasseurs at Salto. It seems that a number of the men have deserted taking refuge in Concordia, and that some of the subordinate officers have refused to obey the new chiefs. It is also said that the new prefect of Salto, Sr. Nohoa, is not to be found. The official version is not yet known, and the telegrams published here which came through Buenos Aires are regarded as greatly exaggerated.—*Montevideo Times*, Feb'y 12.

The exhibition terminated, the grapes will be sold by auction (5th prox.), the proceeds of which are destined to the founding of an agricultural school with experimental grounds within the federal district.

On each of the two days of the exhibition, Dr. Campos da Paz, who is an authority on viticulture, will make a speech explaining the culture adopted by Dr. Barreto, and other matters connected with the exhibition; the hour at which the speeches will be delivered, will be announced in the papers later on.

COFFEE NOTES

The New York Coffee Exchange election on the 20th ult. resulted in the victory of an independent ticket. The following were elected: President, James H. Taylor; vice-president, Charles W. Hall; treasurer, James H. Kirby; board of managers, James N. Jarvis, Henry Heintz, D. Henderson Wells, George W. Vanderhoof, Edwin H. Peck, L. Seligsberg.

According to the Bulletin of the Bureau of the American Republics for January, coffee is still in the experimental stage of cultivation in Paraguay, but numerous plantations are now being made in different parts of the country, and especially in the government settlements. The largest plantation is to be found in the department of Emboscada. There are in this plantation already some 200,000 trees bearing fruit which is declared by some to be superior to the Brazilian berry. The results so far are considered satisfactory and encouraging, but whether the venture will ultimately prove a profitable one it is not at present possible to say. The government assists the coffee planters by granting them facilities for acquiring seed and by offering a reward of 30 cents for every plant transplanted and in good condition at the time of application. A loan of 30 cents for each plant may also be obtained, and, if granted, is payable in two yearly installments of 15 cents per plant.

N. Y. Journal of Commerce, Jan. 21, 1898.

COFFEE CULTURE IN HAWAII.

Consul-General William Hayward, at Honolulu, has been studying the possibilities of coffee culture in the Hawaiian Islands. He has spent some time inspecting the different coffee plantations to find if coffee could be grown profitably and the amount of capital required for its successful cultivation. The investigation was undertaken as a result of numerous inquiries from this country. The report is, therefore, largely advisory in character. In part Mr. Hayward says: "There is no doubt in my mind, and I think it has been demonstrated, that coffee will grow in many parts of the islands, and, if properly cultivated, will bear crops which will compare favorably with those produced in other countries. Still, the industry is so young that it is yet a question what per cent. will be realized on the investment. Estimates range from 12 to 75 per cent. In questioning the planters on subjects which had been decided, I found there was a unanimity of opinion, but no two men could, off hand, give the same estimate and support the opinion by facts. This year's crop will furnish some information as to the value of Hawaiian coffee in the markets of the world. The production, heretofore, has been so small that the price which has been paid is no criterion of what the standard value will be. The prices received have probably been for perfect coffee, the broken berries being reserved for home consumption. I believe, however, that the planters will lose nothing by proper grading. The quality of the coffee raised here is of the best. I was shown a letter from a prominent coffee dealer in New York to whom had been sent several samples of Hawaiian coffee for appraisement. He thought after proper grading the best would bring in New York 22 cents per pound.

"I do not think it advisable for anyone to come here with the sole object of raising coffee unless he has at least \$5,000. It would be better if he had \$10,000, \$15,000, or even \$20,000. With that amount of money, enough has already been accomplished to demonstrate that coffee raising will be profitable. One can eventually become a coffee planter on much less if he will raise other products on which he can quickly realize, only planting coffee as his means will permit.

"I visited a place where I saw as fine a lot of corn as ever grew. It was planted between one-year-old coffee trees. The owner told me that he got two crops a year, for which he found a ready sale. The land produced each year \$100 worth of corn per acre. Potatoes would, I am sure, grow well on this land and command a good price. I had a conversation with a gentleman who is now engaged in raising fruit in California. He had just returned from Hawaii, having taken about the same trip I did. He told me he had bought a lot and intended to put it in fruit and coffee, as he felt confident that the fruit would be a success, even if the coffee was a failure.

"There is a class of people in the United States with certain incomes who, for reasons of health, are compelled to leave their homes in winter for a milder climate. Coffee raising to them, I think, would be a good thing. The climate is mild without being enervating. An investment of from \$10,000 to \$15,000 would buy a place already started, which would pay enough to allow of the employment of a competent manager, the expenses of a winter's residence on the place, and more than legal interest on the investment.

"To the man who has decided to embark as a coffee planter I have a few words of advice

to offer. Do not under any circumstance commit yourself to the purchase of land until you have thoroughly gone over every foot of it, and do not do it then until you have visited all the coffee districts. While coffee, apparently, will grow in all the districts, you will be surprised to find how much they differ climatically. My advice would be to land at Honolulu and, after ascertaining all you can from the government and private parties as to land which is on the market, take a steamer for the island of Hawaii, buy a horse and employ some reliable person to pilot you around the island, visiting as many places as you can. You will be surprised to find how much you will have learned. You will also see how the planters live and work, and will be better able to decide whether the life will be agreeable to you. I do not believe everyone is fitted to be a coffee planter, and many will foolishly plunge into the business only to realize, in a few months, when too late to recede, that ten hours' work every day in a clearing with, in some instances, your nearest neighbor a mile or two away, with no means of visiting him, save over a miserable trail, is far different from life in a big city."

PROVINCIAL NOTES

Councillor Silveira Martins was in Bagé on the 17th inst.

Setting on *bichos* is said to be assuming serious proportions in Bahia.

A Bahia telegram of the 19th inst. says that in the town of Barra there are 400 cases of small-pox.

In Pernambuco the autonomista party will not take part in the presidential election on the 1st prox.

The Republica of Porto Alegre is championing the name of Quintino Bocayuva for the next vice-presidency.

In Rio Grande do Sul Gov. Borges de Medeiros has ordered the disbandment of two battalions and a squadron of his soldiers.

The work of dredging the port of Santos began yesterday. It is said that the new dredge *Santa Cruz* is giving the fullest satisfaction.

It is stated that several bands of fanatics have made their appearance in the vicinity of Geremoabo and that the state government of Bahia has sent troops to disperse them.

Martins Costa has been appointed secretary of finance of Rio Grande do Sul and it is thought that his place in the federal chamber of deputies will be filled by Julio de Castilhos.

In Bahia the executive committee of the republican federal party has published a circular recommending to the voters the party's candidates Senators Lauro Sodré and Fernando Lobo.

The Paulista station-master at Campinas, Sr. Eduardo Meirelles, has mysteriously disappeared. An investigation is now being made to determine whether there has been any defalcation.

The S. José theatre in S. Paulo, which was destroyed by fire on the 15th inst., belonged to the state government and was leased to Dr. Martinho Prado, by whom it was bought to Dr. Nabor Jordão.

Barão de Geremoabo in Bahia and Deputies Nilo Peganha and Alves de Brito in the state of Rio de Janeiro have issued circulars advising their friends not to vote at the presidential election on the 1st prox.

The executive committee of the liberal party in Rio Grande do Sul advises the members of the party to vote for Campos Salles for the presidency and Quintino Bocayuva for the vice-presidency.

The Reforma of Porto Alegre advises federalist voters who have not been registered by the castilhist authorities, to go to notaries' offices on the 1st prox. and record their votes for the candidates of their choice for the presidency and vice-presidency.

São Paulo seems to be the only place in Brazil where carnival is being celebrated this year with animation. At Bahia, Pernambuco, Porto Alegre, and other places, but little interest is shown. The lack of money is unquestionably the cause of all this.

The Barão de Geremoabo, who is called the chief of the opposition in Bahia, has issued a circular advising the federal republicans not to vote on March 1st. The party organ in Bahia, the *Republicista*, however, still advises the party to contest the election.

The British and Italian ministers are still engaged in visiting various points of interest in the state of São Paulo, and are receiving hearty welcomes everywhere. The Italians in particular are making enthusiastic demonstrations in honor of Count Antonelli.

On the 14th a man was tried in São Paulo for stabbing his wife in January, 1897, causing her death five days after. The lawyers agreed that it was an 'imprudencia' and the jury thought so too, for he was condemned to only one year and thirty days imprisonment.

An attempt was made on the 12th inst. to assassinate Gen. Memma Barreto at Livramento, Rio Grande do Sul. The would-be assassin is a sergeant of police named Carmelo Bueno, belonging to the force commanded by the celebrated João Francisco. The criminal escaped, but two companions were captured.

On the 15th, and in the most progressive state of Brazil, though not the most orderly, Domingos Malle and José Martinez fell out over a glass of water and drew knives to settle it. Martinez was killed. Water has been scarce in São Paulo, and has probably become precious, but it is hardly enough to give cause for murder.

The São Paulo municipal government has ordered the bootblacks to leave the streets in the centre of the city, where they have stationed themselves, but gives them permission to place their chairs in the public squares. Nothing is done, however, to relieve the public of the kiosques which block the streets, and the lottery ticket sellers who block the walks and turn the streets into a pandemonium.

The police are trying to make the Petropolis coachmen observe the established tariffs, and the latter have accordingly 'struck.' Now let their licences be cancelled. Greater swindlers can not be found than these coachmen. They charge exorbitant rates and take advantage of their customers. Like their brethren of Rio de Janeiro, they have had their own way for many years, and it is full time they were brought to account.

On the morning of the 15th a fire broke out in the S. José theatre, in São Paulo, and in spite of every effort completely destroyed the building and all its contents. The Apollo company sustained heavy losses in its wardrobe, etc. The theatre is said to have been insured in the Northern company for a thousand contos, but the policy had been prejudiced by recent repairs and changes. Another report says the theatre was not insured.

On the night of the 12th inst., at Livramento, Rio Grande do Sul, one of João Francisco's sergeants, named Carmelo Bueno, attempted to murder Gen. Memma Barreto. The arrest of the criminal was opposed and frustrated by some of João Francisco's men who, in the fight which ensued with soldiers of the 5th and 11th regiments of cavalry, wounded a soldier belonging to the former regiment. Two of João Francisco's men were arrested. The affair caused much excitement. The criminal has since been arrested.

S. PAULO FACTS AND FANCIES.

NARROW ESCAPE OF THE B. M.

The B. C. A. was sitting in his counting-house counting out his money, and just thinking of nothing at all, when enter first gory william, covered with hair, with fifteen wounds in various parts of his person.

The B. C. A. started.

"Gay Fawkes, I presume?" he said, with a disturbed glance at the intruder.

"The same. Have you got the B. M. amongst you?"

"That is a state secret," replied the B. C. A. with diplomatic caution. "Who is that jolmy behind you?" nodding suspiciously towards a person who was abstractedly dancing the Heel-and-fling in the doorway.

"That is my *fidus Achates*," replied Gay; "don't mind him."

"By the way, what do you want with the B. M.?" enquired the B. C. A. with affected carelessness.

"I want to SLAY him!" hissed Fawkes, fingering the hilt of his snicker-snee, and twisting up his enormous moustache.

"Ha, just so," replied the B. C. A. after a pause. "Well, all right. Do as you like about it, you know; only don't mix me up in it. I take no responsibility, of course. All I want is a quiet life. How do you mean to go about it?"

"I thought Blow him Up," said Gay, genially.

The B. C. A. reflected a moment.

"No use," he said, "no use whatever! Of course the idea is one which would naturally occur to you, who, as everyone knows,

with design so sinister, Once formal a plot for to blow up The king and all —

"With my bow-wow-wow!" roared Fawkes in boisterous chorus, poking the B. C. A. playfully in the ribs. "Gadzooks man! It's a poor heart that never rejoices. Bid your knives bring in a demi-john of Schnapps and we'll make a night of it!"

The B. C. A. smiled faintly.

"That style of thing doesn't suit me," he said. "Pray stick to business. I tell you blowing up is no good. Ministers are incutated for it now-a-days."

"Aha—how's that?"

"F. O. you know. F. O. blows 'em up by every mail all their lives. F. O. blows 'em up higher than a kite. It's what half of F. O. is paid for. Ministers become prof against it. He won't care a straw for a blowing up."

Guy's face fell.

"How about a banquet at a S. Paulo hotel, then?" he asked, mood hopefully.

"A blow-out instead of a blow-up, hey?"

"Quite so."

"That's better," said the B. C. A. "That would do for him, no doubt. That," he added, thoughtfully, "would do for pretty well anybody!"

"Very well," said Fawkes, "then that's settled. And now for a drink," he vociferated.

"What, how, without there, ye varlets, bring wine, bring wine!"

A host of menials soon entered, bearing liquor from some neighbouring hotel; Chateau Larose, Chateau Lafitte, Chateau Yquem, Chateau This, and Chateau That, Chibis, Hochheimer, Burgundy, all the choicest in S. Paulo.

"What vintage is this?" asked Guy, seizing a bottle marked "Lafitte."

"It is forty-two milreís de bottel, sare," answered the menial, proudly.

Fawkes instantly "necked" the bottle, and emptied it at a draught.

"Ough! Faugh! Bah! Pugh! A thousand devils! Od's death! Od's blood and bones! Od's body!"

He drew and flourished his snicker-snee. (Exeunt menials.)

The B. C. A. with great presence of mind sent for a dozen of Scotch whiskey.

His carouse had barely lasted an hour. "In a crib in the Stone Jug I was born, Of a hempen widow the kid forlorn, Fake away!"

carolled Guy at the top of his voice.

"Fake away!" chorussed the B. C. A., who had changed hats with his guest, and was beating time on the table with the snicker-snee.

At that moment a messenger, "bloody with spurring fiery hot with haste," plunged into the Consulate.

"What's up now?" snarled Fawkes, incensed at the interruption.

"Everything's up —"

"Is excha —" gasped the B. C. A.

"Ypicks, gone away!" shouted Guy's myrmidon, for such indeed he was. "The B. M. has smelt a rat, and is flying for his life!" He has ordered relays of fiery *barros* all the way home, by telegraph. I saw him standing in his stirrups, and galloping hell for leather down the Ladeira de S. João. He is half way to Petropolis by this time!"

"Foiled!" muttered Guy, hoarsely. "All is lost except honor. Save me, B. C. A.," he cried; "save me—I am an Englishman!"

"Once on board of the lugger, and all may yet be well," suggested the myrmidon.

"True," assented Fawkes, cheering up. "Come along, Scotty."

And the trio vanished.

The B. C. A. woke up. He thought a while, and shook his head. "It must have been that blessed supper," he murmured.

NICODEMUS DEWDROP.

S. Paulo, 18th February.

Ultima hora.—A horrible rumor is in circulation to the effect that the B. M. failed to escape after all!—N. D.

RAILROAD NOTES

It is announced that the Brazilian government is "firmly resolved" not to lease the Central railway. That is one way of putting it. Another way will be to say that foreign capital is "firmly resolved" to have nothing to do with the Central railway.—*Financial News*, Feb'y. 2.

We are informed that the Banco da Republica has sold the Villa Isabel tram lines to a German syndicate through the German Bank, and that the new management will at once equip the whole service with the latest and best electric traction. This is good news, for it will help to open up some very desirable districts in the suburbs. The *Journal* hears that the price paid is £90,000.

SHIPPING NOTES

Captain Slocum has returned to Boston from his voyage around the world in his 15-ton cutter *Spray*, with no other companion than his dog. The voyage was made on a bet, which the plucky captain wins.

The British cruiser *Retribution* arrived off this port on the 13th and stopped outside near the islands of Pai and Mai to await mails. These were taken out by Mr. J. C. V. Mendes in a steam launch. The *Retribution* then proceeded to Cape Frio where she is to meet the *Flora*.

The United States Supreme court has ordered a new trial for Thomas Bram, mate of the barkentine *Herbert Fuller*, who had been convicted by a lower court on the charge of murdering Captain Nash and his wife and second mate on the voyage from Boston to Rio de Janeiro. The case is full of mystery, nearly all hands being more or less intoxicated the evening before the tragedy, and it is supposed that the mate was asleep on his watch, although this was not brought out during the trial. A peculiar coincidence of this case was that the schooner *Oliver Peckers*, owned by the same house and sailing with an exactly similar cargo on the same voyage, was burned at sea after the captain and mate had been killed by the steward. The crew landed on the coast of South America and were brought to Norfolk, Virginia, on an American man-of-war. The steward, John Anderson, has just been tried there for the murder. He pleaded self-defence, and alleged frightful cruelties, but he was convicted and has been sentenced to be hanged on 18th March.

—A letter published in the *Jornal do Brazil* of the 16th inst. gives the following information in regard to the cruiser *Almirante Tamandaré*. The construction of this ship was authorized in 1884, according to the plans of Capt. João Cândido Brazil. Delays occurred in construction until 1888, when the government ordered that greater activity should be employed. The hull was launched March 21, 1890. The machinery was constructed by Mandalay, Sons & Field, of London. Up to the time of launching, the cost of hull, machinery and accessories aggregated 1,798,450\$72, the value of the miltreis then being at par. The estimated cost of the ship was about 3,700,000\$—say £11,112. On the 21st prox. eight years will have elapsed since the vessel was launched, and she is not completed yet, nor is it publicly known how much has been expended.

—H. M. S. *Retribution*, flagship on the South Atlantic station, left this port on Monday afternoon, homeward bound, her time being up. The same evening at 9.45 she ran down and sunk the Swedish brigantine *Sam* some six miles to the south-east of Flores Island. There was a dense fog at the time and the *Retribution* was going less than half speed, all lights showing and fog signals blowing. Hearing a signal the direction of which was uncertain, the engines were reversed and the course altered to starboard. Suddenly a small vessel hove into sight, and despite all efforts the *Retribution* struck her starboard almost amidships, stove in her side. The small vessel sunk in a few minutes. The captain (J. H. Lundvall) and five of the crew had already clambered up the chains of the *Retribution* which kept alongside, and the remaining two men of the crew and the ship's cat were taken off by a lifeboat. The *Retribution* put back into port on Tuesday afternoon, landed the shipwrecked mariners, made the necessary declarations before the port and consular authorities, and then resumed her homeward journey. The *Sam*, of Oscarsham, is a Swedish brigantine of 238 tons register, built in 1893, eight in crew. She was coming from Rio Grande in ballast to take up cargo here. She is sunk in shallow water of 8 1/2 fathoms, and is a danger to navigation, part of the bulk being above water. On this the *Retribution* has placed a red warning flag. The *Retribution* received no damage at all in the collision.—*Montevideo Times*, Feb. 10.

NAVAL COURT.

A naval court was held at the British Consulate-General on the 16th and 18th instant to investigate charges brought against four seamen of the British ship *Macedon*, of insubordination, ill-treatment and threatening the lives of other members of the crew.

After a lengthened inquiry the accused were found guilty and condemned to two weeks' imprisonment in the public goal; the sentence being reduced on account of the yellow fever season, and in lieu of further detention they were ordered to pay the costs of the court, etc.

The court was composed of Mr. Consul-General Westgall, as president, Mr. F. Markland, merchant, and Captain N. Trevena, of the steam barge *Anta*, as members.

LOCAL NOTES

—Today is Washington's birthday, a national holiday in the United States.

—It is reported that Gen. Marinho is coming to Rio de Janeiro and that Gen. Carlos Telles will take charge of the 6th military district.

—The government has granted permission for the family of Dr. Alcindo Guanabara to join him at the residence of Fernando de Noronha, where he is now detained.

—On Friday the *Jornal do Brazil* recorded several cases in which ill-bred young men had made the approaching carnival a pretext for rudeness to ladies on the streets.

—The two police soldiers who assassinated a man in his own bed on the 4th inst., have been expelled from the police brigade and were sent to the detenção on the 15th inst.

—There were seven burials of yellow fever cases on Sunday and four on Monday. Should the weather continue hot and dry, there will be a considerable increase in the death rate.

—The flags of various American houses here were hoisted half mast last week in token of the terrible loss of life caused by the sinking of the ironclad *Maine* at Havana on the 15th.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 17th inst. says that a case of yellow fever has been discovered on the steamer *Collingwood*. It is probably nothing more than a bilious attack.

—The hot weather is causing a slow but steady increase in yellow fever cases. As we have still several weeks of hot weather, the foreign residents of the city can't too exercise too much care.

—There was an attempt to inaugurate a strike among the tram drivers of the Botanical Garden company yesterday, but order was restored by the arrest of six strikers. They ask for more pay.

—We are glad to hear through the Havas Agency that the Stephan Agency denies the Arrid of Captain Ticcacicola at Admittis-abela. It had it been otherwise, especially ticcacicola might have occu-currela.

—Some days ago Deocleciano Martyr, alleging that he is held in custody in a private prison, applied to the federal judge of this city for a writ of habeas corpus. The judge referred him to the local courts.

—It was stated on Sunday in the journals of this city that Judge Raja Gabaglia had decided not to issue a warrant for the arrest of Vice-President Manoel Victorino, Joaquim Augusto Freire and Fortunato de Medeiros.

—Preliminary to a revision of the regulations governing the civil registry of births, deaths and marriages, the minister of justice has issued a circular to the state governors asking for information in regard to the execution of the law and whether it has been strictly executed.

—The new management for the sale of fresh beef is causing much trouble. The monopoly which controls this trade sells to the butcher at 1500 per kilo, and forbids him to ask more than 1500. The result is that many shops are closed, and many others are seeking to protect themselves by giving underweight.

—The latest scandal is the statement, made in some of the journals of this city, that it has been ascertained that some of the medals, purporting to be of gold and silver, sent by the government of Uruguay to that of Brazil for Brazilian veterans of the Paraguayan war, are made not of gold and silver but of baser metals.

—The *Gazeta de Noticias* is unhappy because a "disloyal enemies of the republic" are circulating alarming rumors in regard to the President's health, the financial and administrative affairs of the country and the coming presidential election. Has not the *Gazeta* yet learned that such reports would be harmless if the situation inspired confidence?

—Carnaval this year is very tame and lame—nothing really amusing in it except for the children and the irrepressible *moleque*. Everything is cheap and common, except the pretty strips and bits of paper called "serpentina" and "confetti." If there is nothing better in the affair than this, then it would be well to substitute it by something better.

—Mr. Nicossa, correspondent of the Buenos Aires *Prensa* and *New York Herald*, says the *Noticia* in its issue of last Thursday, "informs us that the abstract of his interview with the vice-president of the Republic, Dr. Manoel Victorino, published in the *Nação* of S. Paulo and copied into *the* *Gazeta de Noticias*, does not agree with the original."

—What faith can the public have in a newspaper which deliberately suppresses, or perverts, important news? Very little, surely! If an occurrence is discreditable, or hurtful to the interests of the country, its suppression will not make it less so. We progress and improve more by correcting mistakes, and by suppressing abuses, than by any other means.

—The journals of this city are reporting that a minister in bad health now representing Brazil in an American country, will shortly be replaced by a minister, now in Europe, who took a conspicuous part in the republican agitation in the time of the monarchy. This, we presume, means that Assis Brazil will take the place of Salvador de Mendonça at Washington.

—The *Jornal do Commercio* on Saturday stated that Judge Raja Gabaglia had issued warrants for the arrest of persons implicated in the murder of Marshal Bittencourt, but that no warrant had been issued for the arrest of Vice-President Manoel Victorino. The *Gazeta de Noticias* of the same date asserted that the judge had taken no action whatever in regard to the issue of warrants for the arrest of the alleged criminals.

—If the interview of the Rio correspondent of the *New York Herald* and Buenos Aires *Prensa* is correctly reported, it is now very important. The vice president is said to have made some statements not very complimentary to the President and ministers, to have asserted that police delegate Vicente Neiva's report is the out-come of a plan concocted by Dr. Amaro Cavalcanti to disqualify him (the vice-president) from assuming the presidency in any emergency that may occur and to have averred that, unless compelled by force, he will never appear before a court of justice.

—By a vote of 7 to 5 the supreme court at its sitting on Wednesday decided that the crime committed by Marellino de Mello's accomplices whatever may have been the purpose by which the criminals were actuated, is not in a legal sense political and that consequently the case belongs to the jurisdiction, not of the federal court, but of the criminal chamber of the civil and criminal court of this city. Judge Lucio de Mendonça proposed that the supreme court should order the suspension of proceedings in the case until after the cessation of martial law, but the proposal was rejected by a vote of 10 to 2. The trial of the case is to begin on the 25th inst.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Calendar issued by the Typographia Florindo, of Nietheroy, adapted to a series of years, and regulated by revolving cards.

A Moda Elegante; the well known Portuguese fashion journal published in Paris. Agent for Rio, Henrique Morel Filho, 102, Rua S. José.

Anaes da Bibliotheca Nacional, Vol. 19, 1897. Contains various important historical matter, especially relating to Father Anchieta and to the colleges founded in Brazil.

Relatorio of the Director-General of Statistics for 1897, presented to the minister of industry. Relates to the organization and work of the department and to the difficulties which it is obliged to overcome. Contains immigration statistics for 1895, the general population returns of the census of 1890, and a diagram of exchange fluctuations between 1820 and 1897.

BUSINESS NOTES

—The Western and Brazilian cable between Ceará and Maranhão has been repaired and the whole line is now in service.

—The Pará custom-house received on the 12th a counterfeit 200\$ note, No. 34, 7th estampa. It was not known where it came from.

—The national printing office has been instructed to print revenue stamps of 125 reis, 250 reis and 500 reis for use on boxes of cigars.

—Councillor Alfonso Penna returned on the 15th from his long visit to Minas Geraes, and at once re-assumed the presidency of the Banco da Republica.

—By a decree of the 17th inst. (No. 2,816) the concession granted to The Ceará Harbour Corporation for the port works of Ceará, is declared lapsed.

—A company has been organized in London, with a capital of £300,000, and under the title The Amazonas Rubber Estates, for the purpose of exploiting rubber lands on the upper Amazon.

—For revising the samples of merchandise embraced in classes 15, 16, 17 and 18 of the tariff, the minister of finance has appointed a committee composed of two merchants, two manufacturers and four custom-house officials.

—The amount of money spent on confetti, torpedoes, serpentina, masks, etc., for carnival, would go far toward making this city healthier, cleaner and better. Rio could be greatly improved from what its people waste.

—The bureau of public revenues is offering for sale various properties belonging to the state, among which we note the lands comprising the park attached to the S. Christovão palace. It is a pity this park could not be kept intact.

—The government has leased a wire between Pinheiro and Pará, in the state of Pará, to the Cie. Française de Cables Télégraphiques. The contract was signed at the government telegraph department yesterday. This gives the proposed cable direct connection with the city of Pará.

—A Porto Alegre telegram of the 15th says that the Banco da Provincia has protested against the 2 1/2 per cent. tax on dividends, on the grounds of unconstitutionality. The tax in question is for the last half-year, and amounts to 9,100\$. The bank intends to take the matter to the courts.

—The government analytical laboratory has condemned an article imported from Hamburg under the name of "cothão", manufactured by Ludwig V. Lorentz, of Hamburg. Boric acid is found in it, and the customs inspector therefore refuses to permit the goods to be dispatched, and imposes a fine of 500\$ on the importers, Srs. Silva Gomes & Co. These fines are highly unjust.

—In response to a representation of the Associação Commercial, the prefect of the city authorized the traffic in carnival goods on Sunday last. A citizen might not buy a hat or a pair of boots on Sunday, for such trade is prohibited, but he could buy all the dominoes, false faces, torpedoes, confetti, tin horns, and other such stuff as he might want. It's a funny world!

—The leniency of the government in permitting the Sud America to issue policies subject to annual drawings, is now having its natural effect. A fire insurance company has recently advertised the same method of attracting business. There are to be periodic drawings on policies issued, and the lucky numbers are to be considered paid up. This is not sound business and it will surely lead to bad results.

—The exhibition of grapes at the Intendencia Municipal, on the 3rd and 4th March will comprise about 600 bunches and 150 varieties, some bunches measuring 45 centimetres long. The British varieties number 17, including Black Prince, Golden Fleece, Child of Hale, etc. The American varieties number 13, the French 30, Spanish 10, Portuguese 7, etc. The display will be an important one and should draw a crowd. The grapes will be sold at auction on the 5th March.

—The Commercial Intelligence Committee of the Board of Trade is approaching the report stage. Primarily appointed to consider the best means of collecting and distributing information as to the requirements and conditions of colonial and foreign markets, the committee has made an exhaustive inquiry on all parts of the country. One result of the inquiry has been, as already stated, the appointment of Mr. Worthington, of Manchester, and Sir Vincent Barrington to visit South America in the interests of British trade. There are only one or two more witnesses to be called, after which the committee will proceed to consider its report.—*Textile Mercury*, Manchester, Jan. 29.

—It is stated that a foreign syndicate has purchased from the Barão de Bocaina the settlement of S. Francisco dos Campos and several plantations lying north of the Campos do Jordão, and in the states of São Paulo and Minas Geraes. It is said that the syndicate intends to create a model health resort, laying out a town on sanitary principles, and constructing a railway to it. We are certainly in need of such a resort, and if it is run in the interests of the sick and the overworked, instead of the gambling profession, it will certainly be a blessing.

—Mr. T. Worthington, the special commissioner appointed by the Board of Trade to inquire as to the trade and commerce of South America, left England on Thursday. He will make a tour extending from Chili to Brazil. He will afterward present a report to the president of the Board of Trade, setting forth the conditions of the leading industries of the country, and indicating the directions in which British trade with South America may be advantageously extended. The inquiry is the first of the kind which the Board has undertaken, and as Mr. Worthington is well qualified for the task, there is reason to anticipate beneficial results from his mission.—*Textile Mercury*, Manchester, Jan. 29.

—The cash balances at ten of the principal banks of this city on the 31st ult. were as follows:

Commercial	7,088,485\$000
Commercio	4,841,649\$000
Lavoura e Commercio	1,878,563\$000
Rural e Hypothecario	12,110,793\$000
Brasilianische Bank für Deutschland	18,949,911\$000
British Bank of South America	3,417,097\$000
London and Brazilian	13,020,819\$000
London and River Plate	14,517,819\$000
Française du Brésil	7,287,680\$000
Republica do Brazil	13,447,546\$000
	96,560,332\$000

The cash balances at the same banks amounted to 152,662,044\$000 on the 31st of last October and to 151,996,325\$000 on the 30th of last June. The decrease is, we presume, principally due to the government loan.

—The sums deposited without interest at four of the banks in this city were on the 31st ult. as follows:

London and River Plate	22,527,940\$000
London and Brazilian	12,545,480\$000
Brasilianische für Deutschland	6,911,531\$000
British Bank of South America	1,036,947\$000
	43,021,898\$000

The decrease of 10,240,150\$000 in such deposits between Dec. 31 and Jan. 31 was probably due principally to the government loan.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—It is now stated that the war in Bahia cost 15,000,000\$.

—On Saturday the *Gazeta de Noticias* contradicted the report of an intended issue of more paper money.

—The expenditure of the municipal chamber of Leopoldina amounted last year to 401,767\$400 and the revenue to 244,022\$136. The deficit was overcome by means of a loan.

—According to the *Jornal do Brazil* the inspector of customs at Santos has telegraphed to the minister of finance that, in obedience to the said minister's order, he has delivered 200,000\$ in gold to the London and Brazilian Bank.

—The serious state of the national finances ought surely to rouse enough popular interest to produce some discussion of the subject. Expenses must be reduced, or bankruptcy will surely follow. Let the public discuss, then, what expenditures can be reduced with least harm to public interests.

COMMERCIAL.

Rio de Janeiro, February 22d, 1898

Par value of the Brazilian miltreis (\$1000), gold.	77 d.
do of the Brazilian miltreis (\$1000) in U. S. coin at \$1.86,65 per £	1 stg.
do \$1.00 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold.	54 25
do of £ 1 stg. in Brazilian gold.	8 890

Bank rate of exchange, official, on London to-day	6 3/4 d.
Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (gold)	48-75
Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (paper)	48-75
Present value of the Brazilian mil reis in U. S. coin at \$1.86 per £	13-25 c.
Value of \$1.00 (\$1.86 per £ 1. sr. in Brazilian currency (paper)	75-47
Value of £ 1 sterling	34-26

Mariposa.....	Oporto	—
Monrovia.....	Pensacola	17 Dec.
Maché.....	Brasovick	—
New City.....	Cardiff	3 Dec.
Normandy.....	Portland	—
N. E. Morris.....	New York	14 Jan.
Prince Albert.....	Cardiff	—
Pass of Brander.....	Amberg	—
Philadelphia.....	Leith	—
Rose Innes.....	New York	7 Jan.
Ruby.....	Pensacola	4 Jan.
R. L. P.....	at Barbados	13 Jan.
Syva.....	Baltimore	—
Seven (str.).....	Hamburg	—
Schwendon.....	Cardiff	—
Sterling.....	New York	—
M. Lucie.....	Oporto	13 Jan.
Thomas Ellward.....	Leith	—
Thelka.....	Cardiff	27 Jan.
Toboa (str.).....	Oporto	11 Jan.
Vadeta.....	Oporto	—
Vareiro.....	Hamburg	7 Jan.
Zalok.....	Ship Island	—
Z. King.....	Marse lles	7 Jan.
Zefiro.....	—	—

Arrivals of foreign steamers.

DATE	NAME	FROM	CONSIGNED TO
Feb. 14	Santa Fé Fr.	Havre* 25 ds.	Chargeurs Réunis.
14	Montevideo Ital.	Genoa* 17 ds.	La Veloce.
15	Orellana Br.	Liverpool* 10 ds.	Wilson Sons & Co.
15	Orissa Br.	Valparaiso* 14 ds.	do
15	Matapan Fr.	Bordeaux* 24 ds.	Messageries Maritimes
15	Aquitaine Fr.	do* 5 1/2 ds.	J. de Souza & Co.
15	Spirits of Dover Br.	Newport* 24 ds.	Lage Irmãos.
15	Brazil Fr.	River Plate 3 ds.	Messageries Maritimes
15	Pomona Arg.	do* 5 1/2 ds.	J. de Souza & Co.
16	La Plata Fr.	Bordeaux* 17 ds.	Messageries Maritimes
16	Others Blg.	New York* 21 ds.	Norton, Megaw & C.
16	Bellanoeh Br.	Glasgow* 30 ds.	do
16	Somerhill Br.	Leith* 28 ds.	Gas Co.
16	Sempione Ital.	Genoa* 25 ds.	Florida & De Vincenzi.
16	Halsburg Gr.	Santos 21 ds.	Herrmann Stoltz & Co.
17	Alga Br.	Tacoma* 31 ds.	Wilson Sons & Co.
18	Arington Br.	Cardiff* 25 ds.	To order.
18	Mogambique Port.	Lisbon* 19 ds.	V. W. Guimarães & Co.
18	Est. Harroo Orient.	Paysandá* 5 ds.	Amaral, Ribeiro & Co.
18	Petropolis Blg.	Santos 19 ds.	Ed. Johnston & Co.
18	Strabo Br.	do 22 ds.	Norton, Megaw & C.
19	Maskeyne Blg.	London* 30 ds.	do
20	Cavort Br.	Glasgow* 27 ds.	do
20	Clyde Br.	Southampton* 16 ds.	Royal Mail.

Departures of foreign steamers.

DATE	NAME	FOR	CARGO
Feb. 15	Orissa Br.	Liverpool*	Sundries.
15	Montevideo Ital.	River Plate*	do
15	Baron Eihank Br.	Buenos Aires.	Ballast
15	Powderham Br.	do	do
16	Yala Br.	do	do
16	Maristow Br.	do	do
16	Brazil Fr.	Bordeaux*	Sundries.
16	Orellana Br.	Valparaiso*	do
16	Aquitaine Fr.	River Plate*	do
16	Matapan Fr.	do	do
16	Montevideo Gr.	Santos.	do
16	Santa Fé Fr.	do	do
16	Do Port.	do	do
17	Halsburg Gr.	Bremen*	do
17	Sempione Ital.	Genoa*.	do
17	La Plata Fr.	River Plate.	do
18	Alga Br.	St. Vincent	Sunne cargo.
18	Bellanoeh Br.	Santos.	Sundries.
19	Petropolis Arg.	Hamburg*	do
20	Dnottar Br.	S. Francisco do Sul.	Ballast
20	Clyde Br.	Rosario	do
20	Clyde Br.	River Plate.	Sundries

* Calling at intermediate ports.

Foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro.

February 20th, 1898.

NAME	TONS	ARRIVED	FROM	CONSIGNEES
American				
lug R. F. Pettigrew.....	84	Dec. 31	Portland.....	F. L. Ferraz
lug Grace Lyttwood.....	596	Jan. 1	New York.....	Eddy, M. & Guerin.
lug Nantasket.....	666	28	New York.....	Ferraz Sobrinho & Co.
lug Josephine.....	870	Feb. 11	Baltimore.....	John E. Bisset
lug Edna Hinney.....	687	11	Rosario.....	J. de Souza & Co.
lug Elmira.....	684	16	New York.....	Ferraz Sobrinho & Co.
bk Amy.....	665	16	Baltimore.....	Levering & Co.
Argentine				
lug M. B. Tower.....	589	Feb. 14	Rosario.....	G. Gudgeon & Co.
British				
sp Maedon.....	1153	Jan. 4	Sabine Pass.....	To order
bk Glandiorwig.....	1650	10	Kangoon.....	H. Stoltz & Co.
bk Formosa.....	1474	20	Kangoon.....	John Moore & Co.
bk Elmfield.....	1049	23	Kangoon.....	John Moore & Co.
bk Stadacona.....	1041	26	Newport News.....	E. L. Petroleo.
bk Margaret Mitchell.....	893	26	Savannah.....	To order
bk Auriga.....	860	26	Brasovick.....	Empress Industrial
sp Boadicea.....	1824	29	Bangkok.....	H. Stoltz & Co.
bk Gwrtheyrn Castle.....	778	Feb. 7	Kangoon.....	To order
lug Genesla.....	418	8	Savannah.....	Empress Coal Co.
sp Canth.....	2137	14	Norfolk.....	Gas Co.
bk Marjory Glen.....	1013	16	Bangkok.....	John Moore & Co.
lug Arctura.....	280	19	Pensacola.....	Empress Industrial.
bk R. S. Bernard.....	1200	19	New York.....	To order
bk Artisan.....	1083	19	Cardiff.....	To order
German				
lug Wilhelmine.....	447	Jan. 1	Hamburg.....	C. Hecksler & Co.
bk Premier.....	1594	Feb. 1	Hamburg.....	H. Stoltz & Co.
Norwegian				
bk Prince Amadeo.....	1821	Jan. 12	Cardiff.....	Brazilian Coal Co.
bk Blota.....	850	28	Kangoon.....	H. Stoltz & Co.
bk Vega.....	1308	31	Pensacola.....	V. W. Guimarães & Co.
sp Australia.....	1048	15	Glasgow.....	H. Rodrigues & Co.
bk Faesdel.....	669	17	Pensacola.....	X. W. Guimarães & C.
bk Ad. Fiedemann.....	1154	20	Pensacola.....	To order
Portuguese				
bk Bertha.....	719	Feb. 10	Valencia.....	Monteiro Junior & Co.
Russian				
lug Latwja.....	428	Feb. 16	London.....	Gttoni, Silva & Co.
Swedish				
bk Khen.....	891	Feb. 16	Cardiff.....	Brazilian Coal Co.

Last Quotations of Stocks and Bonds --February 21st

Circulation	Public Funds	Par	Last div.
262,133,000\$	Stock 5% currency (apólice).....	—	840\$00— 842\$000
102,935,000	Bonds of 1883.....	—	— 778 500
12,955,000	do do 1884.....	—	1,024 000—1,028 000
11,584,500	Gold Loan, 1898, 6 1/2%.....	—	— 2,400 000
24,679,000	do do 1879, 4 1/2%.....	—	—
18,350,000	do do 1884, 4%.....	—	—
17,500,000	State of Espirito Santo.....	—	—
10,000,000	do do Minas Geraes, 5%.....	—	—
Feb. 65,000,000	do do Rio de Janeiro, 6%.....	—	—
4,000,000	Emprestimo Municipal.....	—	—
24,327,000	—	—	—
Capital	Banks	Par	Last div.
20,000,000\$	Commercial.....	200\$	8\$000— Jan. 68
20,000,000	Commercio.....	200	8 000— Jan. 98
24,000,000	do 2nd series.....	200	3 200— Jan. 98
20,000,000	Conservador.....	200	—
10,000,000	Credito Move.....	200	2 000— Jan. 96
20,000,000	Lavoura e Comercio.....	200	6 000— Jan. 98
10,000,000	do 2nd series.....	100	3 000— Jan. 98
117,042,000	Nacional.....	200	9 000— Jan. 97
20,000,000	Republica do Brazil.....	200	6 000— Jan. 98
—	Rural e Hypothecario.....	200	9 000— Jan. 98
—	do 2nd series.....	100	4 500— Jan. 98
Capital	Railways	Par	Last div.
3,600,000\$	Caravelas a Aymores.....	180\$	—
110,000,000	Leopoldina.....	200	—
15,000,000	Muzamlingho.....	100	—
62,000,000	Oeste de Minas.....	200	—
—	do 2nd series.....	75	—
24,000,000	S. Paulo-Rio Grande.....	200	—
70,000,000	União Sarcobana-Itauna.....	200	—
42,000,000	do 2nd series.....	40	—
—	Vigão Ferreira Sapucahy.....	200	—
Capital	Tramways	Par	Last div.
14,000,000\$	Jardim Botânico.....	200\$	— Jan. 98
12,000,000	S. Christovão.....	200	— Jan. 98
Capital	Mills	Par	Last div.
10,000,000\$	Alliança.....	200\$	— Sept. 97
6,000,000	Brazil Industrial.....	200	— Feb. 98
3,000,000	Cartões.....	200	10 000— Jan. 96
6,000,000	Confiança Industrial.....	200	10 000— Aug. 96
500,000	D. Isabel.....	200	30 000— Jan. 98
1,200,000	Industrial Mineira.....	200	10 000— Feb. 96
1,500,000	Manufatura Fluminense.....	200	9 000— Feb. 95
1,000,000	Petropolitana.....	200	9 000— Mar. 95
1,000,000	S. Pedro de Alcantara.....	200	— Jan. 98
500,000	Santa Luzia.....	200	— Jan. 98

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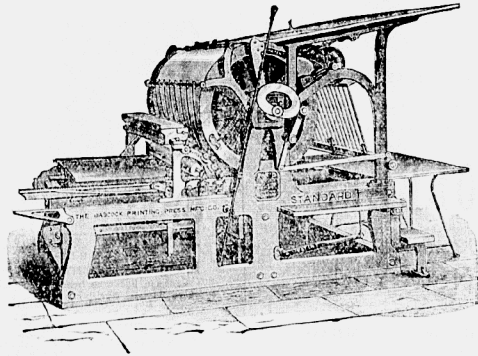
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