# THE RIO NEWS.

BLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

Vol. XXIV.

RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 1st, 1898.

NUMBER 9

# WILSON, SONS & CO.

2, RUA DE S. PEDRO, RIO DE JANEIRO.

AGENTS OF THE

Pacific Steam Navigation Company Share, Savill & Albion Co., Ld. The New Zealand Shipping Co., Ld. The Howden Line of Steamers

#### Repairs to Ships and Machinery

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

onl.—Wilson, Sons & Co., Limited, have depots at St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Montevideo, La Plata and at the chief Brazil Ports; land, 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,
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Coal.—Large stocks of the best Cardiff steam Coal always kept in Rio depôt on Conecição Island.

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

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Successors to W. R. CASSELS & CO

II. Rua 1º de Março, RIO DE JANEIRO,

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

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

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

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REPRESENTATIVE FOR

#### POOCK & Go., Rio Grande do Sul [Havana Gigars]

BAVARIA BEER from the Bavaria Brewery, S. Paulo. Price: 12\$000 per Dozen without battles,

COSTA FERREIRA & PENNA, S. Felix (Bahia),

77. RUA VISCONDE DE INHAUMA

## J. G. V. MENDES

CONTRACTOR TO H. B. M.'s SHIPS ETC., ETC. Provision Merchant, Shipping Grocer and General dealer.

1 - Praça 15 de Novembro - 1

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Caixa no Correio 16

### COMMISSION MERCHANTS & IMPORTERS

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

SPECIAL TERMS FOR:

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BRIDGE WORK OF THE UNION BRIDGE CO.,

and all Railway supplies, both European and American.

# BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS,

PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

Established, 1881

BURNHAM, WILLIAMS & Co., Proprietors.

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

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

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

All work thoroughly guaranteed. Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers.

Sole Agents in Brazil:

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#### MANUFACTURERS OF

Every description of Freight Cars for broad and narrow gauge Rail-

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A COMPANHIA DE FIAÇÃO E TECIDOS SÃO FELIX,

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Sole Agents:

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#### MANUFACTURERS OF

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

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

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PITTSBURG, PA., U. S. A. MANUFACTURERS OF THE

#### WESTINGHOUSE AUTOMATIC BRAKE

The Westinghouse Automatic Prake is now in use on 2000 locomotives and over 50000 freight cars, besides in general use on passenger cars.

The Westinghouse Air Brake Co. are prepared to mill orders for one to one thousand sets of Air Brakes or Freight Cars at one hour's notice. For further information apply to their

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Norton Megaw & Co. L'd.

58, Primeiro de Março,

Rio de Janeiro.

#### AMERICAN Bank Note Company,

78 TO 86 TRINITY PLACE,

NEW YORK. Business Founded 1795.

ENGRAVERS AND PERVISE OF BONDS, POSTACE & REVENUE STAMPS, LEGAL TENDER AND NATIONAL BANK NOTES of the UNITED STATES; and for Foreign Coverments.

FINGRAVING AND PRINTING, RAKE NOTES, SHARE CHEFTPHEATES, BONDS FOR GOVERNMENTS AND COUPULATIONS, STAMPS, ACREASE THE STAMPS, ACREASE AND THE STAMPS TO CONTROL THE STAMPS AND THE STAMPS TO CONTROL THE SPECIAL STAMPS TO CONTROL THE SPECIAL STAMPS TO CONTROL THE SPECIAL STAMPS TO CONTROL THE STAMPS TO CONTROL

NUL SPECIAL SAFELA KIDS OF PERMANT CONTRIBUTING.
SPECIAL PAPER ADMINISTRATE CAPELLY OF THE CONTRIBUTION OF

AUG. D. SHEPARD.
TOURO ROBERTSON.
THEO. H. FREELAND, Sec'y and Treas.
JNO. E. CURRIER, Ass't Sec'y.
J. K. MYERS, Ass't Treas.

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Importers of Porto, Douro and Lisbon wines of the best qualities ties, or in casks, and under the private marks of the hous

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Exporter of Madeira Wines

G. PRHLLER & Co., Bordeaux,

Exporter of Bordeaux Wines

E. RRMV MARTIN & Co.

Exporter of Cognac Dealers in

Burgundy, Rhine and Mosel wines, Sherries, Champagne

Rua da Aljandega, 83.

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MURRAY'S FLUID MAGNESIA

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, aedity of the stomach, bilousness, gout and rheumatism in its less acute forms. Mixed with their milk, it prevents howel-troubles with children. It is also a valuable relief for women execute. Pleasant and refreshing, it can be taken freely as a beverage, and a been only alkaliae 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 kinighthood upon its fuventor. Sir James Murray, M. D. His signature written with green ink, is found upon the label of every genuine bottle.

Price, in all pharmacies,

Price, in all pharmacies, Rs. 18500 per bottle.

THOMAS J. LIPTON

LIPTON'S Teas.

LIPTON'S Hams. LIPTON'S Jams. LIPTON'S Pickles,

LIPTON'S Groceries 115. Rua da Quitanda.

WILLIAM SMITH,

ENGLISH SHOEMAKER,

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RIO DE JANEIRO.

#### Insurance.

### PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE.

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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 \$87,80.560 \cdot (3,60.86s), having received the respective premium amounting to \$169,109,000

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

### COMMERCIAL UNION ASSUR-ANCE 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 Reservefund ... & 500,000 ,,

Agent in Rio de Janeiro :

G. C. Anderson.

2. Rua General Camara-ist floor.

# ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

LONDON AND LIVERPOOL

Accumulated Funds .... £8,250,000

insures against the risks of fire, houses, goods and erchandise of every kind at reduced rates.

John Moore & Co, agents.

No. 8, Rua da Candelaria.

## L ONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Reserve fund.....

Agents in Rio de Janeiro :

Edward Ashworth & Co.

No. 50, Rua 1º de Março-211d floor.

# British & Foreign Marine Insurance Court

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

Agent: P. E. Swanwick.

7. Rua 1º de Março-2nd floor.

## G UARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro :

Youle & Co.

No. 38, Rua 1º de Março.

### NORTH BRITISH AND MER-CANTILE INSURANCE Co. Ld.

Agents for Rio de Janeiro:

Pullen, Schmidt & Co.

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#### THE MANCHESTER

#### FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1824

CAPITAL . . . £ 2.000.000

This Company is prepared to write large lines in the city of Rio de Janeiro on most

Apply to H. David de Sanson,

RUA OUVIDOR, 45

#### Hotel's.

### Grande Hotel Metropole

181, RUA DAS LARANGEIRAS, 181

This popular Hotel has been completely and thoroughly restored and has been provided with sanitary improvements of every description, including a hygical system of sewerage, flushing tanks, and ventilating pipes.

The apartments have been repainted and repapered throughout and are inxuriously furnished. The dining-room has also been refloored, and no expense has been spared to make this

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 lotel with a first-class table, and
with the best of service and attention. The electric
tram passes the door every few minutes, making it
the most convenient as well as the pleasuntest Hotel
in Rio de Janeiro.

#### ALPINE HOUSE HOTEL **RUA DO AQUEDUCTO, 65**

On the line of Sylvestre transway, Santa Thereza to be reached in 30 minutes from town,

This house is highly recommended for its excellent position and most beautiful view of the far ocean, city and islands, being situated on the very summit of Santa Theresa hill, and entirely out of reach of fever and malaria. It is therefore, a most safe place for foreigners, tourists und new arrivals.

foreigners, tour succession.

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

The restaurant and kitchen are first class.

THE PROPRIETO led by beautiful parks, walks

VIUVA SUZANA MENTGES

#### Grande Hotel dos Estrangeiros PRAÇA FERREIRA VIANNA

(Cuttete) 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 lour sides, close to the cleanest beach of the city, surrounded by a large garden; has large, centrotable rooms newly and well furnished, good shower and warm baths disinfectants in the water-losest, drinking water filtered by the Pasteur system, good table-service, and is, therefore, to be considered the first hotel of this capital.

### Grande Hotel Internacional

SANTA THERESA HILL,

Rua do Aqueducto No. 108, Telephone 8018

Is served every 15 minutes by the electric tram-cars line from the town (leaving the Largo de Carioca), chee to the doors of this hotel, and Silvestry. If or its elegance, comfort and situation amidst forests and enjoying the most magnificent scenery, views of the monitable story and the story of the story of the satisfactors.

Excellent restaurant, always ready.

Finest wines and liquers. Numerous shower ar arm baths. Purest air, temperature bracing as vigorating. No health resort in the world is bette For further information apply to

FERDINAND MENTGES

### Gafé and Hotel Amazonas,

FORMERLY "BRAGANÇA," 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.

ations.

Iced drinks and chopps.

Open until 1 a.m. David Duran,

### GRANDE RESTAURANTE PETROPOLIS. MARUL The best of its kind in Brazil. First class service

131, Rua do Ouvidor, Rio de Janeiro. CAMPOS & CO.

#### WEST COAST ITEMS.

—The President of Chili is empowered to expend, during the current year, \$500,000 in providing certain towns with potable water.

—The Republica of Santiago says that Chili is the only country in South America which is ready to put 300,000 men into the field at the outbreak of a war.

—The mobilisation of the 20-year-old national guards in Chill has met with an unexpected response, over twenty thousand youths presenting themselves for service. It is said that the young men of good families are volunteering with great enthusiasm.

—The discovery is reported of immense deposits of sulphate of copper in Copaquire sierra, Challacollo subdelegation. The deposits consist of entire hills of a ley of 12 per cent, on the surface and 0 25 to 30 per cent, of crystalised sulphate.—Chilian Times,

The Chilians are complaining of the arrest of one of their boundary commissioners on the frontier by an Argentine military detachment. They say that his surveying instruments were taken away from him and that he was kept in close confinement for six days.

—The representative of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company has recently closed a contract for a 1,200 light installation for Punta Arenas. The plant will be a thoroughly modern one and will be operated by a Westinghouse compound engine when there is not sufficient water for hydraulic power.

—The new gold standard law in Perû pro-vides that customs dues shall be pid with pounds sterling at the rate of 1 pound for to soles, as established in the tariff. Peruvian silver coin will also be received, but at the current discount on silver in the exchange market. This discount in December was rated at five per cent.

—Up to and including 31st December the operations effected in the conversion office of Chili were as follows:

Treasury bills paid. \$ \$,888,228.58
Government notes redeemed. 27,845,275.50
Bank notes paid. 191,047,032.00
do redeemed. 186,080,608.00

do redeemed. 186,080,605.00

—With the view of promoting the unaudizeture of matches, congress just before closing
passed a bill to admit duty free, for a period
of ten years, bichromate of potash, cotton wick
for matches, common phosphorus, red or
amorphous phosphorus, and cardboard,
adorned or not, for match boxes. Duty paid
on stearine used in the manufacture of matches
will be returned. —Citilan Times.

C—The new duties on animals imported into
the republic went into effect on the 29th ult.
The only places in the cordillera at which
animals may be imported are the following:—
Sama (province of Teans); Sun Pedro de Atacama (Antofagasta); Caren (Coquimbo);
Maule, Loutue (Talca); Sun Fabian de Alico
(Nuble); Antuco (Bio-Bio); Cura-Cautin
(Malleco). Lonquimai, Llaima (Cautin);
Pucon (Valdivia); Nahuelhuapi (Llanquihue.)

—Chilian Times, Feb. 2.

—The authorised public expenditure in

—The authorised public expenditure in Chili during the current year, as voted by congress, amounts to \$79.931,452.12 as under:

Department Amount

Interior		\$	9,300,230,86
Foreign Affairs			1,306.519.44
Worship			578,888.00
Colonisation			616.890.00
Justice			3,433,894.04
Public Instructi	011		5,633.021.03
Finance		.No	8,306,986,84
War			12,523,106.52
Marine		t	8.681,246.39
Industry			823,399,00
Public Works		4.30	8,729,270.00
-		5308	

#### RIVER PLATE ITEMS

—Gold was quoted at 271.2 in Buenos Aires on Saturday last.

—At the end of 1896 the railway companies in Argentina possessed 38,052 kilometres of telegraph line.

in Argentina possessed 38,052 kilometres of telegraph line.

—According to a Montevideo telegram Sr. Blas Vidal has been appointed Uruguayan minister to Rio de Janeiro.

—It is calculated the coming grape crop in Mendoza, Argentina, will produce 400,000 pipes of wine, of 200 litres each.

—The immigrant arrivals in Argentina during the month of January numbered 10,508, against 13,089 in December.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 27th says the Argentine government has resolved to purchase more cruisers and armament.

—Last year the shipments of kerosene from New York to River Plate ports aggregated 2,216,152 cases, of which 778,255 were for Buenos Aires.

—The Siglo of Montevideo says that though millions have been spent on the port of Buenos Aires, steamers are finding it more and more difficult to enter and depart.

—Both white and yellow silk is now being produced from worms on the Caroya colony in Cordoba, Argentina, The industry promises to be an important one if left in experienced hands.

—The Argentine police on the Chillian frontier, says a televram of the 56th these-

perienced hands.

—The Argentine police on the Chilian fron-tier, says a telegram of the 26th ult., have arrested six Chilians who were photographing the passes and valleys in Argentine territory. These arrests will soon lead to trouble.

—The population of Buenos Aires on January 31st was estimated at 740,366. During that month there were registered 2.441 births (246 illegitimate). 45% marriages, and 1.467 deaths, of which 748 were of children under 5 years.

theaths, of which yas were of children under those rascally milk men still persist in adulterating the article which is so necessary an element of life. At the police station of the 9th section 65 of them have just been detained, and after analysis of 3.780 litres of milk was made, upwards of 1,000 litres was pronounced unfit for consumption and consigned to the gutter: It will be necessary to adopt more drastic measures with those light-hearted gentry of the clattering milk-pails. They ought to be ducked in the adulterated fluid.—

Buenos Aires Herald.

—Of the two Spanish papers published here.

Buenos Aires Herald.

—Of the two Spanish papers published here, the Espana had the good taste and decency to publish some graceful words of sympathy for the terrible catastrophe to the U.S. S. Maine. The other, La Voz de Espana, says that so far from regretting it in the least, it congratulates itself on an event that deprives a hostile power of one of its best floating fortresses, and it concludes by regarding the catastrophe as a providential warning to the United States to desist from its evil courses towards Spain! We suppose it considers this patriotism!—Montevideo Times.

—On Saturday last the tenders for the public

patriotism !—Monlevideo Times.

—On Sturday last the tenders for the public lighting of the city of Buenos Aires were opened. A tender for electric light was presented by the City of Buenos Aires Electric Light Co., and for gas by the New Gas Co., and the River Plate Gas Co. These tenders are more or less the same as those presented on a previous occasion and it is possible that they will not be accepted. The municipal ity evidently desires to get the public lighting done for nothing, and we recommend the authorities, if they desire to receive tenders that will benefit the city, to pay their gas and electric light bills when they fall due. Cash payments will soon bring about cheap gas and electricity.—Review, Buenos Aires, Feb. 19.
—During the month of January the Recoleta

Aires, Feb. 19.

—During the month of January the Recoleta waterworks supplied the city with 3,334,188 cubic metres of water, or 23,732,720 gallons a a day. Belgrano consumed 53,345 cubic metres in the month. It is calculated that not more than half the population benefited by the water service, except, of course, from the watering of the streets. The calculation of English engineers is that when the average is 150 litres per day per inhabitant, 50 are wasted. In 128 English eities and towns, the average is 142 litres per inhabitant towns, the average is 142 litres per inhabitant per day, but when the sunlary works are complete the average varies from 180 to 340. In Southampton it is 252.—Times, Buenos Ayres.

—Mr. Thomas Shaw, a brave Englishman.

is 252.—Times, Buenos Ayres.

—Mr. Thomas Shaw, a brave Englishman engaged in the North Dock, saved the life of a man named Vicente Beni, who had gone too far out in the river on Tuesday while bathing. Mr. Shaw, seeing the man's peril stripped, plunged into the river and succeeded in saving him. Some heartless scoundred stole \$120 from Mr. Shaw's clothes while he was engaged in the brave act. The police have arrested a fellow named Guillon, a very bad character, who was near Mr. Shaw when he stripped to go to Beni's rescue. This is the Mird life Mr. Shaw has saved in the same way within the last six months, and we call on the British acting consul to bring the fact under the notice of the Royal Humane Society at home.—Buenos Aires Standard.

—Of all the strange visitors the Boca has

under the notice of the Royal Humane Society at home. —Buenos Aires Standard. —Of all the strange visitors the Boca has winessed from time to time, by far the most extraordinary are the Kaffirs and Zulus now quartered at Stewart's barraca at the Tres Esquinas. These dusky gentlemen from Port Natal have come to take charge of cattle intended for South Africa, and are waiting while one of the Houston liners takes the animals on board. We believe the mistaken generosity of the inhabitants of the quarter where they are now living has led to some funny encounters, these children of nature not being averse to a drop of fire water; which as everybody knows, is of peculiar strength in the Boca. A report reaches us that they will be engaged during Carnival to execute a wardance in true realistic style. We hope due precautions will be taken to guard against the possibility of accidents. —Buenos Aires Hendl. —When Dr. Carlés was appointed post-master

recautions will be taken to guard against the possibility of accidents.—Buenos Aires Herthel.

When Dr. Carlés was appointed post-master general we were amongst the first to congratulate him and to encourage him in the good work he was doing, as it was easily seen that the was bringing about radical reforms both in the post and telegraph departments, and was doing away with all the abuses of the past. That he was the right man for the post was seen when at the change of presidents he was not removed. All this now appears to be all the red, and his one object now seems to bring the country into diplomatic questions with an intendent of the post was so favor a competitor. This sounds the manner should be a strange but it is true, nevertheless. He now desires to place a tax on all foreign telegrams freeived in the country, and to collect a heavy fee for every word. As is only natural, neighboring and ministrations intend to retainate, and then we presume we shall see the closing up of some more offices. Agrentina has always wanted her own cable to Europe, but seeing up of some more offices after the country.—Review, Buenos Aires.

VESTORS

#### Banks.

## ONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

Capital	£	1,500,000
Capital paid up		205,000
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,

PERNAMBUGO, BAHLA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO, CAMPINAS, RIO GRANDE DO SUL,

PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AVRES, ROSARGO DE SANTA FE, AND NEW YORK.

Also on :

Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.,

LONDON. Messes. Mallet Fréres & Co.,

Mesers. Schröder & Co., J. H. Schroder & Co.,

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

Messrs. Granet Brown & Co.,

## Brasilianische bank fur deutschland.

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

Capital. . 10,000,000 Marks.

### BRANCH-OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos (Caixa 520.) (Caiva 18s

and corres-

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.

Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and braches.
Heine & Co., Paris
Comptor National d' Escompte de Paris
Lazard Frères & Co., Paris, De Neulize & Co., Paris,

Portugal.... | Banco Lisbon & Açores and correst pondents.

England ....

and any other countries.
Opens accounts current.
Pays interest on deposit for a certain time.
Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks shares, etc., and transacts every description of bank ing business.

Krah-Theil.

### THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C. PARIS: 16, Rue Halevy.

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 Halevy, Pernambuco, Para, Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Rosario, Mendoza and Paysandú.

DRAWS ON :-

London and County Banking Co., L'd.—LONDON, Banque de Pans et des Pays Bas.—PARIS Banco de Portugal and agencies.—PORTUGAL, And on all the chief cities of Europe.

Brown Brothers & Co,-NEW YORK.
Frist 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.

Messes. Heine & Co.,

Messes. 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

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

Banque française du bresil,

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

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

HEAD OFFICE :

9, RUE LAFFITTE, Paris.

#### Office in Rio de Janeiro : 78, Rua da Quitanda

Branches at S. Paulo and Santos.

Draws on

Head Office: No. 9, rue Laffitte. Comptoir Nacional d'Escompte de Pa-res and branches in France. Société Générale pour favoriser le dé-veloppement du commerce et de l'industrie en France, and branch in France. in France. Lazard Frères & Cie.

nion Bank of London, Limited, ondon Joint Stock Bank, Limited, arr's Bank, Limited, azard Brothers & Co. Henry Schroeder & Co. Licinwort Sons & Co. , Ruffer & Sons.

Deutsche Bank, Berlin, and correspondents.

Dresdner Bank, Dresden, and correspondents. dents.
Dresdner Bank, Dresden, and correspondents.
Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft.
Norddentsche Bank in Hamburg.
Schroeder, Gebrüder & Co. Hamburg.
Conrad Hürrich 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 con-

With notice 

Directors Ad interim:

John Fol. Albert Cabaret.

#### Nectandra Amara Pills.

These wonderful pills, so useful and and intestines, are obtainable in all places and intestines, are obtainable in all places where a post-office exists; the manufactu-rer will forward by registered mail and to any given address, if accompanied by money: 1 box for 2\$300, § dozen boxes for 125800 and One dozen boxes for 205000

Address : JOAQUIM BUENO DE MI-RANDA, No. 74, Rua de S. Pedro, ist floor

From The Financial News, February BRAZILIAN RAILWAY JUGGLING. MONEY WANTED FROM BRITISH INVESTORS FOR THE INJURY OF OTHER BRITISH IN-

When it was announced, last week, that the Deutsche Bank had agreed to find the money for the Vienna Gas Loan we expressed amaze-ment. That a German bank, itself dependent upon capital, should lend itself to a campaign against capital seemed an extraordinary thing. against capital seemed an extraordinary unitself was, perhaps, thought that the relations between Germany and England were not at present so close that they should act as a check on any transaction of this kind. Anyhow, it will amaze the public still more to learn that another attack upon British capital, on exactly the same lines as the Vienna Gas Loan, is about to be made, and that, according to a "private and confidential" prospectus. it will be countenanced by the London and Brazilian Bank, Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., Messrs. Coates, Sons & Co., and Messrs. Laurie, Milbank & Co.

According to the \*private and confidential \* prospectus (of which a proof is now before us) the London and Brazilian Bank offers for subscription £1,500,000 sterling five per cent. mortgage debentures of the Mogyana Railway Company. This is a Brazilian concern, and the object of the present issue is to provide the object of the present issue is to provide funds for the extension of the existing line to the port of Santos. The extension is to have a total length of 156 miles, and, according to the prospectus, will make the company inde-pendent of other railways. Then follow in the proof prospectus numerous particulars of the Mogyana system and the assertion that this a Santos extension will not only tend to in-crease the general traffic of the company, but will evidently contribute to its net revenue. On the basis of certain figures which are given the revenue for 1902, it is stated, should amount to  $\mathcal{L}$ 267,684. This is the manner in which the prospectus of the proposed issue puts the facts. We shall put them in another

There is an English company known as the San Paulo (Brazilian) Railway Company, which has a concession from the Brazilian government dating as far back as 1856, and government dating as far back as 1856, and renewed in 1895. This concern has a very large capital, and is one of the best known foreign railway undertakings dealt in on the London market. For years Brazilian influences have exhausted every means of injuring this line, and have time after time been defeated by the skilful handling of the co pany's affairs at this end. However, w deteated by the skilful handling of the com-pany's affairs at this end. However, with influential people determined upon injuring a British enterprise, it has only been a question of time in Brazil, under its present administra-tion, before something could be done. It is now proposed to infringe the company's con-cession—upon the faith of which English capital was originally invested in the line—by capital was originally invested in the line-by ital was originally invested in construction of a competing line as a construction of a railway. The capital the construction of a competing berauch of the Mogyana railway. The capital necessary for this pretty piece of business is to be sought in London, and, in a word, one section of the investing public in this country is to be asked to find the means for damaging the interests of another section. If the printed prospectus were not before us we should hesitate to believe that English banking firms of the standing of Messrs, Glynn, Mills, Currie of the standing or access. Gryini, artis, currie and Co, and the London and Brazilian Bank would allow their names to be associated in any way with such a transaction. As it is, we cannot believe that they really understand the situation.

It is perfectly obvious that the procehere sketched is one that can be extended ad infinitum. The San Paulo shareholders are to see their property damaged by the capital raised for the Mogyana company. When that Mogyana capital has served its purpose, Brazil-ian influences will, no doubt, find the means to make an attack upon the people who have invested it, and then an appeal may again be made to English capitalists to find the money for strangling their own class. That is the position; and, having regard to its gravity, and in the belief that the only possible exand in the belief that the only possion of planation of the appearance of the numes of Messrs, Glyn, Mills, Currie and Co. and other bankers on the prospectus must be that they are ignorant of the real facts, the directors of the San Paulo (Brazilian) railway yesterday caused the following communication to be addressed to the various houses. Their reply and their attitude will alike be watched with the keenest interest by all classes of investors.

[Copy.]

San Paulo (Brazilian) Railway Company, Ld. No. 111, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, E. C., London, February 2, 1898.

E. C., London, February 2, 1898.

Dear Sirs.—My directors have had their attention called to a prospectus now being circulated, regarding a proposed issue of £1,500,000 sterling five per cent. mortgage dehentures of the Mogyana, Brazili for the purpose of extending their line to Santos, and, as your name appears on such prospectus, I am directed by my board, for your information, to call your attention to clause 2 of this company's concession from the Brazilian government, dated April 26, 1856, and to clause 6 of the subsequent concession granted by the government, dated July 17, 1895, and which clauses are as follow:—

#### (Concession April 26, 1856.)

«Clause 2.—During the period of the concession uniety years) the government cannot, without the consent of the company, grant to other parties the privilege of making any rail-road running in the same direction, within a distance of 5 leagues of 18 to the degree (nearly 20 miles) on either side of the projected line.

line.

This restriction, however, will not apply to railroads which, although commencing from the same point, shall run in different directions, even if such railways accidentally approach or intersect the privileged line provided always that within the privileged zone they shall not either receive or discharge passengers or goods, recovering fares or freights therefrom.»

#### (Concession July 17, 1895.)

"Clause 6.—For all the railways of the San Paulo Railway Company, Limited, the privileged zone shall be that which results from clause 2 of the decree No. 1759 of April 26, 1856, having for the basis of its fixing the route of the present line, it being thoroughly understood that the privileged zone does not comprehend the city and port of Santos, and that from these points other railways may start, so long as they do not run through the zone of the Sun Paulo railway in the same diree ion as their present line.

These lines in different directions may cross the zone of the Sun Paulo railway, so long as within that zone they neither discharge nor receive passengers and goods for which they receive freights.

My directors feel it right that your attention should be called to the privileges conferred upon my company by these clauses.—I remain, dear sir, yours truly.

JOHN BARKER, Secretary.

[Sent to Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie and Co., the London and Brazilian Bank. Messrs. E. F. Coates and Co., and Messrs. Laurie, Milbank and Co.]

The Financial News Feb'y 4.

THE REPLY OF THE LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK AND THE AGENTS FOR THE MOGVANA.

In reply to the letter from the board of the São Paulo (Brazilian) Railway Company, printed in our yesterday's issue, and calling atten-tion to the text of that company's concession tion to the text of that company's concession from the Brazilian government, as it appeared to the board to bear upon the pending attempt to raise money for the building of a rival line by the Mogyana Railway Company, the follow-ing letter was yesterday sent by the London and Brazilian Bank, which intends to issue the Mogyana bonds :-

(Copy.)

London and Brazilian Bank Limited, 8, Tokenhouse-yard, London, E. C., February 3, 1898.

8, Tokenhouse-yard, London, E. C.,
February 3, 1898.

The Secretary São Paulo (Brazilian) Railway Company, Limited, 111, Gresham House, E. C. Der Sir.—I am in receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, copy of which, however, I had already read in the money article in The Financial News and the Times of to-day.

In reply, I am directed to inform you that as regards the proposed extension of the Mogyana line to Santos my board have carefully considered the privileges conveyed to your company in the clauses of your concession dated July 17, 1895, to which you draw their attention but which do not seem to them to differ materially from those enjoyed by other railways in Brazil. The Mogyana company are extending their line to Sintos in virtue of a concession from the Brazilian government dated Angust 5, 1802, and the route and plang have been approved by that government.

Having sent a copy of your letter to Messrs, Fry, Miers and Co., the London agents of the Mogyana company, I annex copy of their reply, which fully explains the relative rights of the São Paulio and the Mogyana companies.—

I am, dear sir, yours faithfully.

A. W. SAUNDERS, Secretary.

The reply of Messrs Fry, Miers and Co. is given below. It must be remembered that those gentlemen speak for the Mogyana Rail-way Company, which is a Brazilian, and not (like the São Paulo line) a British undertaking. The Mogyana company is a present only known on this market by a previous issue of deben.

probably about £ 350,000. Messrs. Fry, Miers and Co. say :-

(Copy.) Suffolk House, Laurence Pountney-Hill, E. C.,

Suffolk House, Laurence Pountney-Hill, E. C., February 3, 1898.

To the Directors of the London and Brazilian Bank, Limited, Tokenhouse-yard, E. C. Gentlemen.—With reference to the letter addressed to you by the São Paulo Railway Company, copy of which you have sent to us, we beg to say that the rights of that company's zone will be rigidly observed by the Mogyana Railway Company, inasmuch as they have no intention of either taking up or setting down passengers or cargo within that zone.

The Mogyana company will strictly adhere to clause 1 of the concession granted them by decree 977, dated August 5, 1892, to extend their line to the port of Santos, which is as follows:—

to clause 1 of the concession granted them by decree 977, dated August 5, 1892, to extend their line to the port of Santos, which is as follows:—

a Authorisation is conceded to the Mogyana company to prolong their line from the station of Resuca, or other more convenient point of their railway, to the port of Santos, serving directly, or by means of a branch, the city of Mogy das Cruzes, respecting the rights of other existing railways, within whose privileged zones they cannot, except by agreement, receive or set down passengers or cargo.

The extension in question starts from a part of the Mogyana's system which is far outside the zone of the São Paulo Railway Company, and its objective point is the port of Santos, which is expressly stated in the clause quoted by the São Paulo Railway as not forming part of that company's privileged zone. We would further point out that the Mogyana concession for this extension was granted by the Brazilian government in 1892, and was therefore well known to the São Paulo Railway Company when they settled the basis of their new concession in 1895.

Referring to the remarks of the chairman of the São Paulo Railway Company at the seventy-fifth general meeting of that company, as reported in The Financial News, the Brazilian minister in London, which was published in the Dian io Official of October 15 last, as follows:—

«There are two points against which it is necessary you should protest. The first consists in the declaration of the Chairman of the extension of the Mogyana railway to Santos, as it would constitute a violation of clause 6 of the contract of July, 1895, which guaranteed the privileged zone of the São Paulo railway.

«In reply therete the assertion of the chairman of the meeting is groundless, inasmuch as the law clearly defines the rights enjoyed by railway companies as regards privileged zones; in fine, the clause mentioned by him exempts the city and port of Santos from the privileged zone of the São Paulo railway.

We do not know with what object the São Pa

Agents for the Mogyana Railway Company.

The Financial News, Feb'y, 5.

THE SAN PAULO REPLY TO THE LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK — SOME QUERIES.

In reply to the letter addressed by the In reply to the letter addressed by the London and Brazilian Bank to the San Paulo (Brazilian) Railway with reference to the proposed Mogyana railway debenture issue, and published in our issue of yesterday, the following communication has been received:—

[Copy]
San Paulo (Brazilian) Railway Company.

No. 111, Gresham House, E. C., February 4, 1898. The Secretary the London and Brazilian Bank,

The Secretary the London and Brazilian Bank,
Limited, 8, Tokenhouse-yard, E. C.

Dear Sir, — I beg to acknowledge the recept of your letter of yesterday, with copy of
eletter of the same date from Messrs. Fry,
Miers and Co., and in reply, I beg to say that
in sending you my letter of the 2nd inst., with
copy of the clauses in my company's concessions, my board felt it their duty to acquaint
you with the rights which this company enjoy,
and which rights my board will feel bound to
maintain.—I remain, yours truly.

JOHN BARKEE, Secretary.

JOHN BARKER, Secretary.

We ourselves have received the following

San Paulo (Brazilian) Railway Company, Ld.,

an Paulo (Brazilian) Kaliway Company, La No. 111, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, London, E. C., February 4. To the Editor of "The Financial Newson

To the Editor of "The Financial News", Sir,—Referring in your remarks relating to the issue of the Mogyana railway bonds in your paper of yesterday, in which you say, afor years Bazilian influences have exhausted every means of injuring this lines" (meaning the San Paulo railway), I would point out to you that this view is erroneous; for, on the contrary, the San Paulo company have always received the utmost consideration from the Brazilian government, and feel assured that they will continue to do so.—I remain, yours truly.

JOHN BARKER, Secretary.

The board of the San Paulo railway have every right to their own opinion in this matter So have we to ours.

Meanwhile, with regard immediately to the

proposed Mogyana issue, there are some very pertinent questions in the communication be-

To the Editor of «The Financial News»

pertinent questions in the Communical Newso.

To the Editor of "The Financial Newso.

Sir,—In connection with the proposed debenture loon of £1,500,000 now being sought in London for the Mogyana Railway, may I ask:—(1) Who are the English directors on the Mogyana board to look after the interests of bondholders of £1,500,000 and £300,000, or a total of £1,800,000, in a company whose capital is only 47,000 contos of rests capital is only 47,000 contos of rest carry rococo tons of cargo each way (according to Sir B. Baker's report) longer than the actual line or route to Santos, at a time when the San Paulo railway is actually doubling its line, spending £2,500,000 to carry a traffic tentimes as great to serve the interests of the Mogyana, among other railways? (3) As the comparatively narrow zone of the Mogyana is pretty well taken up and known, the probable increase of traffic cannot be great, and certainly not enough to warrant a war of rates, which would be absolutely ruinous to the shareholders of the Mogyana, who cannot have anything to gain by the extension to Santos.

(a) How much net profit have the two last sections mentioned in the prospectus given since they were opened to traffic, seeing they pass beyond the known coffee bearing lands?

(5) What dividends were paid by the Mogyana Company in the years 1892, 1893, 1894 and 1895? (6) Who is going to pay the interest of 6 per cent on £1,500,000 for four years during the construction, say, more or less, £500,000? Do the shareholders think the Bratilians will forego their dividends to pay this interest? No; it will be paid out of the proceeds of the loan; in fact, the bondholders will have the pleasure of providing their own interest. Answers to these questions are really needed by the public before it throws away more money in an absolutely needless enterprise.—I am, your obedient club.

City of London Club

February 4.

From The Financial News Feb. 5.

#### THE AMAZONIAN SYNDICATE.

The ASIAZONTAN SYNDICATE.
The sprivate and confidentials prospectus of the Amazonian Syndicate has been issued. This enterprise has nothing to do with masen-line women or viragos, but is formed, with a capital of £50,000 in shares of £50 each, to prospect for, exploit, and trade in rubber, guttapercha, &c., in the upper Amazon basins. It also proposes to take up an optoin for a producing property scapable of further development.

guttapercha, &c., in the upper Amazon basins. It also proposes to take up an option for a producing property seapable of further development.

A mass of details appear in the prospectus with respect to accessibility of the properties and other matters which may be supposed to bear on the subject. But the remarkable feature of this advance prospectus of the Amazonian Syndicate is the extreme candor of the references to labor conditions. It is pointed out that European labor cannot exist where rubber grows; but sin Peru, as in other South American countries, there exists a system of peonage whereby the laborer is deprived of his hire. All labor (sic) indebted to a master is compelled by law tog by the is exclusive labor to his creditor till the debt is cancelled, which increases rather than decreases, as it is to the master's credit. Wages are entirely paid in cheap goods from which the company would derive a handsome profit.

This is not as clear asit might be: but who ever else pays attention to the flotation of the Amazonian Syndicate (if and when it is publicly floated), the promoters may rely upon it that that section of the press which champions the anti-slavery movement will have something to say about this. Meanwhile, we are interested to learn that it is not considered necessary or desirable to give further particulars at present with regard to the various properties obtainable, which include valuable guttapercha forests, nor to discuss the method of finance to be adopted. These details are reserved for the consideration of those who are willing to take an interest in the business en principe, to whom they will be submitted at a latter stage for full discussion.\*

No directors' names are given, nor is the location of any office described. There is not even a secretary; and, as the wording of this prospectus goes, we cannot tell whether the syndicate is imited or not. But all communications are to be addressed to the Amazonian Syndicate, care of join Samson, South Junerican Journal, 9, New Broad-street, E

The United States postmaster-general is preparing to issue another set of commemorative postage stamps, in honor of the Transet Mississippi and International Exposition at Omaha this year. The stamps will be in the denominations of ⊩cent, 2-cents, 5-cents, 10-cents and 1-dollar. It looks very much like a Central American speculation.

#### 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 5 p. m. functions steamers weekly for Santos, connecting h the São Paulo Railway. Cachambú and Lambary:

Central Railway (São Paulo express) to Cruzeiro chence by Minas and Rio Railway to destination.

thence by Minas and kio Railway fo destination. Juliz de Fora, Barbacena, Ouro Preto, etc. Through express timis leave Central station daily at 3 a.m. and 8 p. m. connects with all branches along the main line (Liver) and the many many. Intermediate trains leave ext 2 a.m. and 4 p.m.—the first mining through to Barbacena, and the second to Metro Mica.

Bello Horisonte: Trains leave station of General Carneiro, on main ine of Central railway, at 2:21 p. m. and 1140 a. m.— he latter a mixed train.

line of Central railway, at 221 p. m. and 11400 n. m.—
the latter a mixed train.

Petropolis:
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Sundays and holidays, to connect with railway at
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and at 3 p.m. on Saturdays, to counter with the Leo.
Barca leaves the trace das Marinhas at 6 m.m. daily
and at 3 p.m. on Saturdays, to counter with the Leo.
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Corcovado:

Regular trains, week days, leave si, Rua Cosme Velho, Laranjeins, at Sand 11 a.m. and 2 and 5 sp htm. returning leave the summit at 759 and 6 pa a.m. and 14 age and 7 p.m. On Sundays and holidays, the 14 age and 7 p.m. On Sundays and holidays, the 359 st35 and 9 p.m. 5 ab. yego and 11 a.m. 1209, 2 ages 535 st35 and 9 p.m. 5 ab. that 125 are 135 st35 and 9 p.m. 5 ab. that 125 are 135 st35 and 8 p.m. 5 ab. that 125 are 135 st35 and 8 p.m. 5 ab. that 125 are 135 st35 and 8 p.m. 5 ab. that 125 are 135 st35 and 9 p.m. 5 ab. that 125 are 135 st35 and 9 p.m. 5 ab. that 125 are 135 st35 and 9 p.m. 5 ab. that 125 are 135 st35 are 1

#### Official Directory

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

BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Ita Borahy (opposite Custom Honse). Petropolis EDMUND C. H. PHIPPS, Minister.

AMERICAN, CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 99, Rus 1.0 de Março. EUGENE SEEGER, Consul General

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

#### Church Directory

CHURCH OF ENGLAND—Until further notice the Church will be closed for repairs. The services will be held every similay (recept) the services will the month) at twelve o'clock, in the Methodist piscopal Church (kindly lent) Largo do Cattete. Biptisms and Marriages at times to be arranged with the Chaptain.

IRVINE CRAWSHAW, M.A. British Ch.

WINDO, CRAWSHAW, M.A., British Chaplain,
GREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Largo
GREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Largo
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GREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Largo
Worship at ri a.m., Biblioti
Scriptures at 5 afternson. Gospel preaching at
65 p.m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study and preaching at 7 p.m.
1040 M.C. 1005 S. NOWER.

645 p.m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study and preaching at 7 p.m.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

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ALVARO E. DOS MADO.

Residence: Rua Petropolis, 32.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—No. 85. Rua de. Sant' Anna.
Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 1 i.a.m. and
7 p.m., and every Wednesday at 7 p.m.

W. B. BAGHY, Pastor.

IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIACHUELO— No. 33, Rua D. Anna Nery, Estação do Riachuelo, Services, Sundays 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Wednesslays 7 p.m. FRANKLIN H. NASCIMENTO, Pastor, Trimary School in the church bullding.

Professional Directory

Dr. William Frederick Eisenlohr, German Physician, Officer S. Run General Camara, Consulting hours from 1216 a p.m.
Englishmen and Americans wishing to learn Portugues should guese Should by the Page 1, Marchant, Run do Onvidor, No. 55.

do Duvdor, No. 95.

Dr. Have burg, Physician and acconcheur,
Residence: 89, Rua 1º de Março. Consulting hours
from 12 to 3 p. m.

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Paris. Specialist in diseases of females, urinary
passages. Radical cure of hernias, bemorrhoids,
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. 2 Rua d' Ajuda.-H. C. TUCKER, Agent.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 20 Read & Jaida.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.
BRITISH AND FORBIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—On sale, BRITISH AND FORBIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—On sale, the sale of the s

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Hospital.

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General ward ... 15\$000 a day Private room .... 20\$000 "

which includes medical and nurse's attendance, food and ordinary medicines,

when includes medical and busies attenuance, 1000 and ordinary medicines. Surgical operations, special remedies, wines, and utside medical attendance extra. Nurses supplied for outside cases during the cool

season, Patients are admitted at any time, but should be provided with an "order for admission" signed by some subscriber.

For further information apply to the Physician-in-charge Die, RAYMENTO BANDEIRA, No. 75. Run 10 de Maryo, (1 to 3, p. m.) or to the Treasurer, No. 59. Run 20 de Maryo, or to the Secretary, No. 79. Run Sete de Sciembro, 1st floor.

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THOMAS PRICE, Sole Agent,

#### Companhia Geral de Serviços Maritimos

9-A, RUA VISCONDE DE ITABORAHY, 9-A,

Undertakes the discharge and loading of Steamers and Sailing Vessels. Tug-hoats. Steam launches. Covered and uncovered Lighters always ready fo service.

PRICES WITHOUT COMPETITION

Stevedores:-L. S. Andrews & Co.

#### STEAMER "ANTA."

For sure the lightdraft, twin-screw steamer Anta, as she now lies at Rio de Janeiro, Built in 1894, 28 Tons Register, Dead weight capacity about 160 Tons. For particulars apply to Capt, Trevena, cfo Charles Hue, 5 Rua Fresca.

#### 48, RUA SENADOR YERGUEIRO

To LET two furnished rooms with the use of the drawing room; near the sea baths; four lines of tram ears pass the door.

#### SITUATION WANTED

By a married couple who can give good references the woman as a cook or housemaid, and the man as a copeira, or gardener. Apply to No. 18 Rua do Cattete or to 47 Rua dos Ourives.

#### Missing Friends.

Information wanted at the British Consulate General, No. 2, Run General Camara, as to the following 7 DOCCOLAS, John-of Dunkeld, Perthshire, Scotland, who left for Rio about 1888 or 1893. 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 Pebruary, 1892. Rio de Janeiro, December 2nd.

### CRASHLEY & CO. 67, RUA DO OUVIDOR, 67

RIO DE JANEIRO,

beg to inform their customers that they have just received a fresh consignment of their well-known marks of Claret \* hateau d'Arlac, and \*Mont-ferrand in barrels ready for bottling.

#### ATTENTION.

### BIKE RIDERS.

Intending Bicycle purchosers and "Old Stagers" take notice! -

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

We also carry a full line of Sundries.

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

#### THE EDITORIAL DESKS

BY BILL NYE.

People have heard for centuries of the museum which is contained in a boy's pockets, and the wild and dazzling array of curiosities from the four quarters of the globe which are concealed in the recesses of a young lady's portmonaie, but it has remained for the heaven-born genius who pens these lines to write up the editor's desk.

For the sake of convenience, we will

the editor's desk.

For the sake of convenience, we will take our own desk and dissect it.

The desk on which we are writing is a flat black walnut arrangement, with drawers on the left down to the floor and pigeon holes on the right, leaving a square aperture between, through which we true are leave allowing them. to Janeiro.

"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 Deably Filtered, and everything as 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 Run do Riachtuelo, or by the manufacturers' night of the stein chewed up, and showing what an inspired grip the editor holds it by when he writes a poem on "The end of the stein chewed up, and showing what an inspired grip the editor holds it by when he writes a poem on "The end of the stein chewed up, and showing what an inspired grip the editor holds it by when he writes a poem on "The cold, Dead Memories of the Busted Past."

On top of all these, some blank paper and manuscript are corded about nine

On top of all these, some blank paper and manuscript are corded about nine feet high.

feet high.

In the first drawer are some envelopes, an unanswered letter from Queen Victoria, and a package of smoking tobacco.

In the next drawer there are a lot of letter heads, some bill heads, a poen on "Towser's Excursion up the Flume," and a pair of kids once white as the beautiful snow, but now considerably language.

beautiful snow, but now considerably damaged.

Then there is a faded spray of mignonette, or catnip, or something of that character, a bit of pale blue ribbon that fell from her hair in the cherished long ago, and near it a 20 dollar gold piece, an annual pass over the Panama Canal, a defunet meal ticket, and a clove.

In the third drawer is a letter from Roscoe Conkling acknowledging the receipt of the last speech we wrote for him, and promising us that he would quit chewing tobacco next fall. Then there are a lot of expired passes over various estern roads, an old deck of cards that we secured at a great cost, intending to write a caustic article on the vice of High Low Jack and the Game.

In the pigeon holes are letters from Eli Perkins and Mr. Childs, and a poem on "The Sore Eyed Pollywog's Sorrowful End," by Henry Ward Beecher, but having been written on both sides it was the control of the hocks, some silk line, and a leather.

laid aside.

Then there are also an assortment of fly hooks, some silk line, and a leather-covered Etruscan jar, with the almost forgotten fragrance inside of artilesnake antidote and cramp discourager. Then there is a leather book with another as the state of the

there is a leather book with another assortment of hooks, one still baited with the dried munmy of a grass-hopper. Besides these are stubs of lead pencils, a cigar holder, a well-worn Bible, and a confidential postal card from George Washington, asking if it would be advisable to cross the Delaware on the ice in August. In a little box smelt inbubbled in

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

ALBERT C. KING & CO.

190, Rua da Alfandega.

All orders for enamelling must be given on or before Thursday of each week, for delivery on the following Monday.

In a little box, snugly imbedded in jewellers' cotton, is a bent and disfigured suspender button, rusted with innumerable tear drops and grimy with time and disuse. It is all that is mortal of the man who asked: «Is this hot enough for you?»

Then there are tearful and misspelled letters from R. B. Hayes, asking us about what policy he had better pursue relative to civil service reform, and requesting suggestions about making root beer and going without a hired girl. There are, too, letters from Professor Proctor and other sky prospectors, asking us to go with them and gather some fresh laid comets as soon as we could leave our work.

There are also earnest, noble letters of tearful regret and grief-stricken promises to do better, written by ex-Secretary Evarts, in which God is spelled with a little g and cabbage is spelled with a little g and cabbage is spelled with an editor's desk is not rinch in memories of the dead and busted long ago.

of the dead and busted long ago.

#### CARNIVAL AS IT WAS AND IS.

« Carnival is certainly not what it "Carnival is certainly not what it used to be," said Uncle Abner reflectively, glaneing up the shabby-looking street where a few solitary diabinhas and dominoes were strolling disconsolately about in search of something more entertaining than themselves. There was a cluster of flags in front of a dingy old building across the way, and a few cords stretched across the street displayed a wonderful collection of bannerettes, square, triangular and street displayed a wonderful collection of bannerettes, square, triangular and double pointed, green, blue, red, yellow, and parti-colored, and among them the flags of all nations. From the depths of the building itself there came forth such a rumbling, and thumping, and clanging, such a discord of barbaric noises and savage refrains, that a stranger might easily believe himself at the very gate of pandemonium itself. In front of the building, looking up with admiring eyes and gaping mouths, to the windows of the primeiro andar from which these nerve-shattering noises came, was a considerable group of to the windows of the primerio andar from which these nerve-shattering noises came, was a considerable group of lounging spectators, of all ages, sizes, and conditions, the dark-skinned children of Africa predominating. That the noise pleased them was evident, for they hing upon its deafening variations with pleased faces and vociferous words of approval. The manipulator of the big drum was evidently the popular favorite, just as he is with children everywhere. But the youth who hammered a big bar of steel, which gave forth an ear-splitting sound like what one hears when a steel rail is struck with a big sledge-hammer, was not without admirers, and the other artist who blew strident blasts upon a big horn certainly did not undervalue his capacity as a champion noise producer. And as for the tenor drum, he made up in application what he lacked in volume. in application what he lacked in volume.

Of the refrains, language is incapable of conveying the slightest conception what they are like. They are certainly of African origin, and are closely akin to the refrains of the old-time gangs of megro porters who used to carry heavy burdens on their heads through the streets. But it helped to swell the noise—and what more could any right-minded carnival reveller wish!

"When I first came out to this country," continued Uncle Abner, "there was more fun than noise in carnival, but now it is the other way; the noise has the best of it. There was nothing of the Quaker festival about it even in those days, but somehow there was so

has the best of it. There was noming of the Quaker festival about it even in those days, but somehow there was so much variety and movement, so many surprises and rough jokes, that one hardly thought of the noise.

« My first experience of carnival was —well I hardly like to count up the years—but we'll say not far from a quarter of a century ago. You can please yourself as to which side of the quarter you add the odd years. The intrudo was then in vogue, though it had been periodically denounced, officially and perfunctorily, as a barbarous custom unworthy a pove civilisado. But in spite of all that, it was popular, and it was kept up by all classes alike. How it originated I can't imagine, for the Church would not own it, the government ment declined to protect it, and society had no other excuse for it than that it afforded fun ad lib. for three full days—

not counting the premonitory symptoms which frequently appeared on Saturday.

"In those days the limão was the characteristic feature of carnival, just characteristic feature of carnival, just as the bisnaga was some years later, and confett now is. The limão did not necessarily resemble a lemon, for it was made of all sizes, shapes and colors, At one time they were generally made to resemble eggs, and were so designated. For weeks before carnival hundreds of people were engaged in their dreds of people were engaged in their dreds of people were engaged in their manufacture, and I have known many ladies of good social standing to make a pretty penny in this way. The process pretty penny in this way. The proc was simple enough, but it required expert hand in the manipulation. materials required were a kettle of molten wax and a wooden mould open-ing in halves like a bullet mould. A little molten was was poured into the greased mould, which was then whirled about quickly until the wax had cooled. It was then opened and the wax shell removed. This was later on carefully pricked and filled with scented water, pricked and filled with scented water, and the hole sealed up with a hot iron. A little coloring matter added to the molten wax gave any color desired, and practical jokers sometimes varied the amusement by adding the color to the water as well, which gave startling effects to fair skins and white dresses.

"When carnival arrived, the fun

"When carnival arrived, the fun began. Everyone had laid in a stock of limbes and farinha, and there was no hesitation in using them. So far as my experience goes, the ladies were the worst antagonists one could meet. They never triefess and meroiless. They never were tireless and merciless. They never seemed to mind the water, nor the ruin seemed to mind the water, nor the run of their garments, nor the havoc made with their pretty looks. They were at every window and behind every door, and they spared neither friend nor foe. And when their *limões* were exhausted, they were not at all backward in making use of big tin squirts, made specially for carnival, or garden pumps, or even buckets. I have even known a group of them to exhauste a special production of the production for carnival, or garden pumps, or even buckets. I have even known a group of them to catch a young man, drag him to the bath-room and plunge him bodily into the tub. Of course in those days the ladies did not go into the streets as they now do, and their part in the frolic was to attack callers and anyone who might be passing in the streets, no matter whether they krew him or not. Sometimes a man had to streets, no matter whether they krew him or not. Sometimes a man had to run the gauntlet in certain streets where the ladies acted in concert, and woe to him if he failed to take his punishment in good humor. If he lost his temper, they laughed at him and gave him the contents of a convenient bucket.

Then tao in those days all kinds of

contents of a convenient bucket.

« Then, too, in those days all kinds of practical jokes were played. It was something like the April Fool jokes in Anglo-Saxon communities — sewing up one's shirts and trousers, putting spiny things and water into his bed and clothes, sweetening his coffee with salt, or filling his bread with fine threads. Then there was the baptism of flour and water which made such a mess of one's hair, beard and clothes. The most grotesque effects were produced when the hair, beard and cioties. The most gro-tesque effects were produced when the blacks were made the victims of this joke, for their wool soon became a mass of paste, and their black faces and necks were splashed and streaked with pasty flour. And as a rule, they took the were splashed and streaked with pasty flour. And as a rule, they took the punishment with perfect good nature, even when it meant the spoiling of a clean white frock, or a treasured pink ribbon. But, you see, they couldn't really do otherwise. Those were slavery days, and while the master might amuse himself with jokes at the expense of his slave, the slave never ventured to retaliate. You might see the blacks throwing water upon each other and enjoying the fun like children, but you never saw them taking such liberties with the whites. And it was a trial to me sometimes not to see them do it with the little imps of children, who teased them maliciously all day long. I would have given anything to have I would have given anything to have seen the young reprobates ducked. « Of course there were rougher scenes

"Or course there were rougher scenes than these in the old-time carnival. What I have mentioned is what you would find in every house. Friends used to go about visiting each other,

just for the fun of playing jokes upon each other. They were naturally received with a volley of water-balls at the door, and returned the compliment as best they could. They were then invited in, and when shaking hands all round—for you know the Brazilians never meet or take leave of each other without shaking hands—the omnipresent limão would somehow get crushed in the operation. Invited to sit down, a few more limãos would be sat upon, others would get into their hats, or into their pockets, or down their backs. And then the battle began in good earnest and continued until everyone earnest and continued until everyone was thoroughly drenched.

«In the streets, or at the balls, the ominoes sometimes improved the dominoes dominoes sometimes improved the opportunity to satisfy a vinganeta, and then someone invariably got hurt. These affairs of course gave cannival a sinister reputation, for it was easy for a masked man to stab another in a crowd of revellers and make his escape

crowd of revellers and make his escape.

"Later on some of the customs changed, and the spectacular element gradually supplanted the frolic-loving element. I do not think that this was a change for the better, for it substituted the rough customs of the intrudo—sometimes dangerous of course because of the fever—by the vice of costly and immoral display. The growth of the carnival societies, such as the "Tenentes do Diabo," the "Fenians," and the "Democraticos," served to give and the "Democraticos," served to give greater brilliance to the festivities, but they encouraged a display and extrava-gance which has ruined many a young man. It has not infrequently occurred that a clerk would spend his whole year's salary on carnival—in costumes, contributions to society expenses, balls, entertainments, horses and carriages, mistress, dinners and sundry expenses. Carnival then became a show worth Carnival then became a show worth seeing, but it was a crushing expense to the actors. The bisnaga—a collapsible tube, like those containing artist's colors, filled with scented water—then came in and for several years was all the vogue. Little by little the old intrudo passed away. The police prohibited it, and the effeminate little bisnaga elbowed it off the stage. But perhaps the principal element against it was, in my opinion, the changing cuswas, in my opinion, the changing cus toms affecting ladies. In old times the ladies never came out by themselves, but when the train lines were built and but when the train lines were built and it was found that they could go about, like foreign ladies, all by themselves, they managed to break through the jealous restraints of olden times and were more frequently seen in the streets. Then they found that they could do their own shopping, which was another step towards emancipation. could do their own shopping, which was another step towards enancipation. And then of course they insisted on going out to see the carnival sights, which was of course much better than having their houses flooded with water and smeared with wax. They could see more, and the opportunities of deluging their friends with scented water were quite as good and much more public. So we find them renting rooms or windows on the Ouvidor, or begging the favor of a seat at some shop door, and enjoying the frolic quite as thoroughly as in former days.

"As for the processions of fifteen to twenty years ago, they were frequently

twenty years ago, they were frequently too good for any description. They usually took off some well known character, or event, and they were not always as tender with them as the newspapers were. For instance, there once resided here a well-known for-eigner who published a newspaper, and who had the misfortune to be burned

of effigies of pious and saintly men on Ash-Wednesday, which was made by one of the Franciscan orders. The object was instructive, of course, the spectators usually greeted the toppling, staring figures with roars laughter, and not with pious respect they should. In 1846 Ewbank for the Franciscan procession still in vogue, but says nothing of any other. It would seem 'that the post-carnival effigies were ultimately laughed off the field, and were substituted by others of a less pious and saintly character, but quite as amusing.

« Now-a-days carnival is quite differ-

« Now-a-days carnival is quite differ-t. Most of the old customs has passed ent. ent. Most of the old customs has passed away, and new ones have taken their place. The limão, the big tin squirt, the bisnaga and the practical jokes have all disappeared, and in their places we have well-dressed young people wandering about with bags containing tiny bits of colored paper, called confetti, strung over their shoulders. When they meet they throw handfuls of paper into each other's faces, and then solemnly seek other antagonists. It is pretty, sometimes, and theatrical, always. It doesn't soil the clothes, except where perspiration extracts the aniline colors, and it doesn't hurt anybody. It is so weak an imitation of the old-fashioned intrudo, however, that one can not help feeling that it is the last flicker of a dying custom, and I for one hope that ovinho will now give up the struggle save his paper for fresh issues of

### THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor

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

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RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 1st, 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 has been increased to 40\$000, or 800 reis per copy. After the date of this issue all subscriptions will be received at that rate.

THE election of President and Vicewho had the misiortune to be burned out two or three times. Of course he was well insured, and he always rose from the ashes, phenix-like, with renewed strength and capital. There were spiteful things said of him, as might be expected, and on one carnival his caricature figured in the procession as the "Barâo do Botafogo."

"It would be interesting, I think, to trace back the origin of these processions. In Dr. Walsh's account of his visit to Brazil in 1828 and 1829 I find no mention of them, except a procession. President for the next four years, counting from 15th November next, occurs to-day. Owing to the attempt on the life of the President last November, one of the parties has become so discredited

the polls and thus the restraining influence of a minority is lost. The subsequent divisions are therefore dependent of the polymer of the po dent upon personal causes. Four years ago an attempt was made to organize a second party, but as Deputy Glycerio had secured so large a part of the politi-cal elements of the country there seemed no chance of success, and the attempt failed. Last year there was a quarrel between the President's friends and Deputy Glycerio, and it resulted that the former had a majority in congress. A second party was at once organized and, second party was at once organized and, having the government behind it, soon secured a large following in every part of the country. Being compelled to seek an alliance with the jacobins, Glycerio's party was driven to nominate a ticket which could not command generated the second of the second eral confidence, and then the attempt on the President's life occurred, in which several prominent leaders of that party were implicated, which destroyed every where implicated, which destroyed every chance of success. The election to-day will therefore be a "walk-over" for the Campos Salles ticket. The absence of all popular interest can not fail to be noticed by foreigners. The press has little or nothing to say, and there are no public meetings, no speeches, no enthus-iasm whatever. An American would never believe that a presidential election is under way, and perhaps a great many Brazilians even are not aware of it.

IF reprisals on telegrams to and from Argentina could be made effective against the Argentines themselves, then we should have no word to say against we should have lo word to say against their immediate enforcement, for they deserve to pay smartly for keeping offi-cials in power who have so slight a sense of equity and justice. It was supposed that when congress refused to authorize a discriminating tax on transit telegrams coming over the Western and Brazilian lines, nothing more would be heard of that question, but it would seem that the director of telegraphs in that country is quite independent of congress and is able to do just what he pleases. Of course the imposition will be made a subject of diplomatic protest, not only by Brazil, but by Uruguay and Chili. But of what use are protests when we are dealing with men who are governed wholly by prejudice, and who are insensible to the harm caused by their arbitrary acts? Perhaps the Argentine director of telegraphs expects to meet these protests by exacting conditions in the interests of his employers, who are seeking to break the monopoly held on the Brazilian coast by the be made a subject of diplomatic protes held on the Brazilian coast by the Western and Brazilian Company. But he is reckoning without data. The tax imposed will cause much inconvenience imposed will cause much inconvenience and embarrassment, but it will raise prejudices against Argentina throughout the commercial world which it will take years to overcome. Another route across the continent will eventually be found, and then the Argentine lines will be the losers. The Western and Brazilian will not feel the tax, for it will be collected from the customer, and in the end the wretched intrigue will in the end the wretched intrigue will injure only those who promoted it.

The condemnation of the romaneist Zola to a year's imprisonment and three thousand frames fine (the maximum penalty) proves once again that France is governed by prejudice and sentiment, Trather than by justice. A sentence more unjust could not have been given. It settles nothing, and satisfies nothing but the insane clamor of the military clique and their admirers. The refusal to grant a fair hearing to the relatives and friends of the condemned Captain Dreyfus, and the arbitrary suppression of every attempt to re-open the question, drew a vigorous protest from Zola. He denounced the authorities in measured terms for their injustice, and appealed to public opinion for justice to the unfortunate prisoner. He was thereupon prosecuted for libelling the government, and now, in spite of the brilliant defence of his advocate, and notwithstanding the fact that many of the principal witnesses were permitted to decline answer-THE condemnation of the romancist

ing important questions, he is con-demned to fine and imprisonment. Such a parody of justice cannot fail to shock the whole civilized world. If the accused could not be permitted to ex-tract evidence from military officers in his own defence, then the government accused could not be permitted to extract evidence from military officers in his own defence, then the government should never have asked for his condemnation, and the court should never have permitted it. If the cable has informed us correctly, Zola has been condemned by expante testimony and by a senseless clamor promoted by the army. He is a victim of executive arrogance and weakness, of military intrigue and of popular prejudice. His imprisonment will be a part of the jewbaiting which has been so shamelessly promoted during the past two or three months, and a logical consequence of the partiality openly displayed by the court in favor of his prosecutors. And what is the result? Among thinking men the belief is stronger to-day than ever that Dreyfus is the victim of a military intrigue, and that the army and the government dars not have a fair and they that Dreyfus is the victim of a military intrigue, and that the army and the government dare not have a fair and open revision of the case. The refusal of military officers to give testimony, and their surly threats against Zola and his friends is confirmatory evidence of this. To this add the admission that serious trouble, if not war, would follow further inquiry into this case, and we have ample reason for believing that Zola was right in his demunications, and that a foul injustice has been done. Zoia was right in his denunciations, and that a foul injustice has been done. The army, and the government, and the court, all stand condemned before the world of conspiracy against one man, and of criminal injustice to his friends and defenders.

criminal court. In that case the said court should have been permitted to take action without restraint. Why then has martial law been twice continued, and why has it been thought necessary to maintain it for so long a time? Are there conspirators here other than those arrested last November, and if so why were they not arrested? ome than those arrested last November, and if so why were they not arrested? Or did the government design to have the conspirators brought before a military court? And since it has been desided to be a superior of the supe the conspirators brought before a military court? And since it has been decided to have the civilian prisoners brought before a civil court, why were six of these prisoners sent away in a naval vessel to a penal island? It may be that the government had good and sufficient reasons for all this, but it interests the political student to know why. We are living under a form of government which offers certain guarantees to the citizen, and when the executive arbitrarily suspends these the citizen has a right to know why. So far as executive action affects ourselves, personally or commercially, we have not a word of complaint to offer. On the contrary, it has been something of not a word of complaint to offer. On the contrary, it has been something of a pleasure for us to see these particular agitators punished with a measure which they used so unscrupulously only three years ago. But at the same time we should be glad of more light on the subject.

Most questions in dispute have two sides, and it is good policy to know what they are before reaching a decision. When the telegraphic report was received here of the opposition raised in London by the S. Paulo Railway Co. to the issue of Mogyana debentures in that market for the construction of a branch line to Souter Soute of our contemporary. or and of criminal injustice to his friends and defenders.

The reign of martial law in this city came to an end on the 23rd ult., and the government has resolved not to renew it. So far as the ordinary pursuits of life are concerned, the existence of murtial law has made very little difference, for the government has lad no occasion to exercise its arbitrary power beyond the arrest and detention of a few political conspirators. Business has gone on in its customary channels, and there has been in interruption in industry, nor in travel, nor in any of the ordinary avocations of life. It has been known, of course, that the courts could not issue writs of habeas corpus, but beyond this no visible restraints have been placed upon the courts. There was for a time a concentration of the police force within the limits of the eathers and official district, leaving the suburbs to the chances of criminal activity, and this gave perhaps an unusual appearance of military domination. But even then the police authority, rather than the military was employed to investigate the criminal attempt of 5th November, and all the preparations for trial were for the civil authority. With the single exception of the results of the police force within the preparations for trial were for the civil authority. With the single exception of the results of the police force within the police authority, while the single exception of the results of the police force within the proparations for trial were for the civil authority. With the single exception of the results of the police force within the police and the probable states of the police force within the proparations for trial were for the civil authority. The company to a state of the police force within the proparations of the p

the Mogyana concession was granted at a time when there was a very antagonistic feeling against the English company we may well believe that it was designed to cripple that company rather than to benefit the Mogyana. Under such circumstances tho São Paulo Railway Cois clearly within its rights in opposing the construction of this competing line. As its shareholders are Englishmen, it is justified in preventing other Englishmen, it is justified in preventing other Englishmen from investing money to its prejudice. Any other company, or any other people would do exactly the same thing. Then there is another point which is worth consideration, though this may not interest the English conthing. Then there is another point which is worth consideration, though this may not interest the English company. Is the Mogyana scheme a good one? And will it give good results? Our infornation goes to show that the line must be built through a difficult country, and will therefore be an expensive one. From this we conclude that it will cost the company much less to tranship its traffic over the Paulista and English lines than to build and operate a competing line. For some years the Mogyana management has been less careful and ceonomical than it had been previously and its ambitious schemes are rendering its management complicated and difficult. The construction of this Santos branch, in our opinion, would be disastrous, for it would not repay the company for its cost and operating expenses, while it would rob the English line of a very important part of its traffic. line of a very important part of its traffic.

—The American cruiser Wilmington is expected to arrive here in a few days.

The cable says that an American steam-ship of salvage) company has offered to raise and float the Maine, and that the United States government has accepted the offer.

—Telegrums from Buenos Aires on the 24rd state that the Argentine government has im-posed twenty-four hours quarantine on arrivals from Rio de Janeiro and Smtos. This is done, of course, from spure cussedness.»

of course, from spire cussedness.

—Messrs, Lussich, with their usual enterprise, have undertaken the salvage of the Swelish brigantine Sam, run down by H. M. S. Serribution last week. They have not yet been able to put the hulk aflort, but they have managed to drag it from where it sunk and bring it into port, where no doubt it will eventually be raised.—Montevideo Times Feb. 16.

#### COFFEE NOTES

—Low prices caused an enormous delivery of coffee from warehouses during last month. They reached \$60,574 bugs, an unprecedented local, of which 450,275 bugs were Brazil and 104,481 mild kinds.—New York Merchants Kewtew, Feby. 4.

### Provincial Notes

In Santa Catharina freshets have recently ed damages estimated at 600,000\$.

- The Platea denies that Minister Bernar-to de Campos is a candidate for the gover-ship of S. Paulo.

The count of the votes cast at the state-atorial election in Parágives 13,357 to Mar-es Braga, the government candidate, and 13 to Joaquim Bentes, the opposition candi-te. The votes cast at duplicate elections re not counted.

re not counted. The government of the state of Amazonas at be one of immense character and ability, elegram of the 20th ult. from Mandos styst Gov. Educated with from Mandos styst Gov. Educated Riberto and his party had sheed to vote for Campos Sulles, but that recent national guard appointments by the innat government had given so much off-use t the governor and his friends had resolved obsent themselves from the polls.

obsent themselves from the points.

— The judge of the second cant of Sto-ulo has ordered the seizure of certain muni-d property in that city on an execution usted to Francisco José Monteiro, and has lered the arrest of every person who opposes execution of his order. This looks like-siness. It will be a red letter day for Brazil hen officials of every description can be held sponsible by the courts for their official livations. rations

ostigations.

- It is stated that the correspondence of the exiles on the island of Fernando de Noroda is opened and read by the authorities. Friends of the prisoners have applied in Pernambueo for a writ of habeas corpus. The first judge to whom application was made declared himself open to suspicion and the second has declared himself incompetent to take action on the application. The application is said, intend to appeal to the supreme court. Deputy Alcindo Guambara is reported to have teigraphed to his family not to join him.

— During the past two weeks almost daily complaints have come from Parand in regard to the violent proceedings of sate officials in sexerising pressure on the partisans of the Campos Salles ticket. Vicente Machado intends to have the Lauro Sodré ticket triumph in his state, no matter what it costs.

— At kilometre 65 on the Parand railway it is proposed to erect a monument in memory of the foul niurder committed there on May 20, 1894. It is expected that in this way public opinion, taking the place of the courts of justice, will, by thus displaying its abhorence of the hideous crime, inflict moral chastisement on the criminals who have escaped legal punishment.

#### S. PAULO FACTS AND FANCIES.

Hark! rising to the ignoble call— How answers each bold Bacchana!!

How answers each bold incchannal! Takes of Greece.

O Carnaval correu animadissimo—but, unhappily, so did the chuzu. The clerk of the weather had sweed up a panuada which he let drop just at the right—or the wrong—moment, temporarily clowsings of the show, drenching the spectators, turning the streets into roaring cataracts, dimening the spangled glories of the borboletas c o Amor, and the phondasia japoneza; imperting an additional shade of sadness to the deathbed scene of the borboleta fair and frail beauties, the darlings of sour flor pinase as they swung in their airy seats above the triumphal cars, suspended, as it were between the angry heavens and the humid earth, their plump persons insufficiently clothed in becswing tights, and shimmering sheen of allegorical nothingness.

The devils (lientenants) went howling, dripping, back to their cavernas, the dominos went gibbering to their own dominions.»

went gibbering to their avernas, the dominos went gibbering to their own dominions.

O Carnaval corneu com muita falla de oplegas ; and the procession, for this reason, was only about a quarter of its usual length. There were fewer masks and fancy dresses, and even the throwing of confelli and serpentinas was conducted on more economical lines than of yore. A discrimination born of frugality was exercised in their distribution, ley-clad runns, even though bearing the remains of great beauty—I put the case impersonally—were passed over in favor of mere youth and comeliness; and the prismatic-lued paper, having become almost equal in value to that of the national currency, was, by preference, scattered on hands whose golden line promised a better exchange than silver could be expected to afford. In the restaurants, instead of champagne and other wines, spirits, and liqueurs, we drank smallest ale at 300 reis the glass, and were glad to get it; a great improvement in some respects, no doubt, but, also, alas, a sad, sad sign of the times; for if we cannot find money for Carnival, what can we find it for?

A subscription dinner of a most colourable.

A subscription dinner of a most enjoyable kind took place at a S. Paulo hotel last week. As a gange of its success I need only say that by 9500 p.m., or so, almost everybody was speechiess.

Whether this admirable state of affairs was brought about by a superabundance of viands, or by a splentiful lacks of something more ethereal, it boots not to enquire. Let us accept the gifts the gods provide. What a mistake we make when, being happy, we seek to analyse the causes of our felicity! a Speech is silvern, silcace is golden s; and probably on this occasion, as at the Vicar of Wakefield's evening party, what was wanting in wit was made up in laughter.

NICODEMUS DEWINDO.

### RAILROAD NOTES

Reports of the sale of the Paulista and Villa Isibel companies are again in circulation.

On the Central railway there has been made a reduction of so per cent in freight rates on Indian corn, beans, sugar and corn and mandioca flour.

de Nolicias of Saturday says The Gazela of that an English purchase of the and that the busin Messrs. Wille Sch

de Neifias of Saturdly says syndicate has effected the Wita Isabel tramway line, ness was conducted through militisky & Co. le Prazii of the 24th ult, says smed from telegrams received day before that negotiations the Paulista are again well write is six millions sterling, company's representative will to Baden-Baden before signing

Messrs. Wille Schmilinsky & Co.

—The formal is Fractif of the 24th ult. says that it can be affirmed from telegrams received from London the day before that negotiations for the sale of the Paulista are again well advanced. The price is six millions sterling. Let us hope the company's representative will not this time go to Baden-Baden before signing the papers.

—A São Paulo telegram of the 26th says that the English and German banks are buying up Paulista shares on foreign orders. It is said that £47 pounds a share are offered, £10 in debentures and 7 in shares. It is also stated that Mr. Megaw, of Messrs. Norton Megaw & Co., is in charge of the business in London. It looks as though the sale of the line were to be made by a mere transfer of shares.

—Last year the aggregate length of the

- Last year the aggregate length of the railways in operation in the state of S. Paulo

	of 1 m. 60	502 kilot	netres
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— At the city station of the Central railway there were sold on the last day of carnival 3,309 and class tickets on suburban trains. The receipts from this source were 2,987\$500, against 2,408\$400 on the corresponding day of 1897.

#### COMPANHIA DE CARRIS URBANOS.

The cars of this trainway company carried last year 28,459,858 passengers, of whom 25,259,658 paid fares of 100 reis and 3,162,860 were carried gratuitously. Of the latter 706, 163 were in the service of the company and the rest were supposed to be engaged in public service.

service.

The quantity of coffee carried was 2,656,236 bags and the quantity of other freight was 96,-

134 packages.
The receipts of the company were as fol-

NS:	
Passengers	2,529,596\$800
Freight	1,059,206\$940
Baggage	71,283\$500
Sundry	149,931\$724

Total..... 3,810,018\$964

The expenses amounted to 3,534,890\$868.
Some of the items of expenditures are the following:

Towns .	
Salaries of directors and au-	
ditors	51,733\$330
Salaries of office employés	41,131\$380
Workshop	212,985\$350
Repair of lines	185.772\$860
Other operating expenses	1,903,272\$444
Interest on debentures	405,125\$500
Annual contribution to the	
government	68,776\$000
Other taxes and insurance	20,224\$720

Other taxes and insurance... 20,2245730 Loss on sale and death of mules... 61,408\$650 Loss on operating the line from Campo Grande to Guaratiba. 20,532\$920 Other expenses absorbed 63,917\$714, com-pleting the total of 3,534,890\$68. The net receipts consequently amounted to 275,1285065

The net receipts consequently amounted to 275,1285096.

The capital of the company is 6,000,0008, divided into 30,000 shares of 2008 each. The value of the city lines and charter was estimated at the end of last year at 11,279,7002667; that of the line from Campo Grande to Guaratiba at 161,2405500; that of stations and improvements at 465,13728696 that of rolling stock at 490,850500; that of 2,017 mules at 382, 9205750 and that of harness at 39,6118520.

The funded debt of the company, represented by debentures, amounted to 5,810,0005. On 284,5008 the company paid interest at the rate of 6 % per amum and on the rest at the rate of 7 %.

### SHIPPING NOTES

—The Santos docks company has purchased the steam launch Crazeiro for the sum of 14,900\$. The launch is to be employed in transporting sand from the Jurubatuba river.

Transporting some room the Juneau and transporting some room and Juneau and small, with 41.865 tons displacement and 322 pieces of artillery. Chili possesses 47 vessels with 44.982 tons displacement and 335 pieces of artillery. Brazil has 49 vessels with 57.589 tons and 251 guns. Peru 4 vessels with 19 guns. Urgunay, 3 gunboats, and Venezuela 1 gunboat.—Review, Buenos Aires.

ig guns, Uruguny, 3 gunboats, and Venezuela I gunboat.— Revieve, Buenos Aires.

—On the 3rd of January there left New Zeakand for England the British steamer Matuura, of 3,600 tons register, commanded by Captain C. A. Milward, with 69 of a crew and 3 passengers. Her cargo consisted of 8,500 bales of wool, 4,000 boxes of butter and cheese, and 4,0,000 boxes of butter and cheese, and 4,0,000 boxes of butter and cheese, and 4,0,000 brozes baleen. On the voyage part of the engines broke down and the Captain tried to make for Cape Pilar in order to enter the Straits to have the damage to the engine repaired. They had got very near Cape Pilar, when another accident happened to the machinery and she drifted with the current against rocks a postless and Judge. The steamer was inundated in the greater part with water. The expainin, crew and passengers emborked in three boats. One of these, containing the captain, three passengers and eleven of the crew was picked up near Santa Ana point by the British steamer Hyson and brought here. Early next morning the Yange left here in search of the other two beats, which contain \$5 men. On the 18th ult, they were sighted by the captain of the steamer Toron, and brought here.—Childran Times, Feb. 5.

—An act of the Chilian congress has just been promulgated which provides

### LOCAL NOTES

—Reports of intended disturbances have been recently circulated.

—Up to Saturday 26 players had subscribed for the chess tournament.

-The period for which martial law had been declared terminated on the 23rd ult.

— The period for which martial law had been declared terminated on the 23rd ult.

—In the first fortnight of last month there were in this city 713 deaths, of which 29 were from yellow fever.

—Last week there were two cases of suicide by burning. In both instances the suicides, who were women, saturated their garments with kerosene and set fire to them.

—On Tuesday a political meeting of partisans of President Prudente de Moraes, beld at a public school building on Praça da Harmonia, was attacked by a body of roughts.

—A private telegram from London yesterday announces the death of Mr. Henry S. Sanuel, of the firm of Sanuel, Davidson &Co., successor to the well-known house of Sanuel Brothers & Co.

—On Friday judicial proceedings in the case

S. Co.

—On Friday judicial proceedings in the case of the murder of Marshal Bittencourt were commenced. Judge Raja Gabaglia requested the journals not to publish the evidence of witnesses.

witnesses.

On one of the nights during carnival non-commissioned officers of the army forced an entrance into the S. Pedro theatre and caused a disturbance, in which two policemen and a military cadet were wounded.

—The report of the transfer of Minister Assis Brazil from Lisbon to Washington has been confirmed. If Minister Salvador Men-donça does not accept the Lisbon legation, it will be offered, it is stated, to Dr. Julio Alvin.

—At the present value of the currency
miter is, the price of The News is only a little
over five pence a copy. It looks like a big
price, but when it is reduced to the gold standard it is really less than what is customarily
asked.

— It is stated that the committee appointed to report on the proposed removal of the military school to Barbacena or Ipanema, considers the buildings designated at those places too small for the purpose. Why not diminish the number of cadets?

—On the 21st a woman residing at a boarding house in Rua Silva Manoel had her door forced while she had gone to the bath in the morning, and was robbed of money and jewellery to the value of 25,000\$. An Austrian servant named Alfredo is accussed of the crime.

—On Friday Dr. Manoel Victorino's lawyer handed to Judge Raja Gabaglia a document in which the vice-president protests not only against the accusation that has been made against him, but also against the competence of the court to try him without permission of the search.

—We regret to note the death yesterday of the young Norwegian elergyman Rev. Ole B. Bull, who was sent out to Brazil last year by a home society to minister to the wants of his countrymen here, especially sailors. He is to be buried this afternoon at the S. Francisco Xavier cemetery.

—The chief of police says that beriberi is not epidemic in the casa de detenção. Of the 577 prisoners in that establishment the greater part, he says, are awaiting the action of the courts. From another source we learn that there are prisoners that have been awaiting trial for over a year.

trial for over a year.

—If the pavers tell the truth, the city officials are resorting to some very contemptible
dodres in paying their wages. A recent payroll, it would seem, saw three days before the
dawdling official could get through the list.
It is rather mean to make a workingman lose
three days in order to get his wages.

—A Manaos journal defiantly informs President Prudente de Moraes that in Brazil there
are still Brazilians, republicans and patriots.
The President will probably answer that he is
aware of the fact, but that many of the
republicans, unfortunately, are not patriots.
—Dr. Teixeira Mendes, a leading mositivist.

eparacaus, untortunately, are not patriots,
— Dr. Teixeira Mendes, a leading positivist,
censures Julio de Custilhos for having accepted
a palatial residence and other costly presents
on retiring from the office of governor. If we
are not mistaken, subscriptions for purchasing these presents were officially promoted
during the whole of Castilhos' administration.

by the captain of the steamer Toro, and brought here,—Chilian Times, Feb. 5.

—An act of the Chilian congress has just been promulgated which provides:

1. Bills of lading of vessels arriving at ports of the republic, must be certified by Chilian consuls at the ports of departure.

2. At the time of presenting detailed manifests in the custom-house, they must be accompanied by detailed invoices of the goods, certified by the respective Chilian consuls, or in default by the consul of a friendly nation. The consuls shall remit by first mail a copy of the certified invoices to the superintendent of customs in Valparaiso.

3. The omission of the consular certificate in any of the documents mentioned in the preceding articles shall be punished by a fine of three times the value of the tariff established by the consular law of March 4, 1897, in its twentieth article and shall be recovered by the consular law of March 4, 1897, in its twentieth article and shall be recovered by the consular law of March 4, 1897, in its twentieth article and shall be recovered by the consular law of march 4, 1897, in its twentieth article and shall be recovered by the consular law of March 4, 1897, in its twentieth article and shall be recovered by the consular law of march 4, 1897, in its twentieth article and shall be recovered by the consular law of the documents mentioned in the first of the documents mentioned in the first of the documents mentioned in the first of the old country, for the funds march papeal to the friends and supporters of the cold country, for the funds march, including many who have retired to the old country, for the funds march, including many who have retired to the old country, for the funds march, including many who have retired to the old country, for the funds a supporters of the company to the old country, for the funds and papeal to the friends and supporters of the cold country, for the funds and papeal to the friends and supporters of the cold country, for the funds and supporters of the cold country,

#### BIRTH.

At Learnington, England, on the 23rd ult.. he wife of John Crashley, of Rio de Janeiro, of daughter (Marjorie).

#### CHURCH SERVICE AT COPA-CABANA.

CABAINAI.

By kind invitation of the members of the Western and Brazilian Telegraph Company's chacara, the Church of England service on Sunday next (March 6th) will be held at Copacibana at eleven o'clock. In addition to the usual \*bond \*there will bea \* special \* which will leave the Jargodo Machado at ten o'clock, returning from the chacara about one o'clock.

#### PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Brazil Typographica, No. 1. A monthly journal devoted to the interests of printers. It is a neatly printed sheet, and appears to have more of a literary than a practical tendency. Such a journal is much needed and can do incalculable good to the printing fracternity, but to do this effectively it must advocate a better organization of good work. There is no real apprenticeship, and as a result there are very few really good printers in Brazil. It should be the aim of the new apper to promote artistic work, as well as to defend the interests of workmen.

### Business Notes

—There were issued last year in Brazil 29 patents.

—During January 2,856 tons of wheat v shipped from Montevideo to Rio de Janeiro

—The Federação of Manáos says that on the River Xapury an ox that had cost 2,400\$ was butchered and the meat sold for 25\$ a kilo.

— It is now said that the shortage in the Companhia Ensaccadora do Café amounts to 700,000\$, and not to 180,000\$ as was first reported.

—Our readers will not forget the exhibition of grapes on the 3rd and 4th inst. at the muni-cipal hall. It is an experiment which deserves the heartiest recognition and support.

—In the 2nd quarter of last year there were shipped from Havre to Brazil 58,7,230 kilos or potatoes valued at 52,950 francs. This is ar article which can easily be produced in the

—The cotton factory of S. Joaquim in Nic-theroy has 174 looms and 5,600 spitulles and employs 260 operatives whose wages amount to about 15,000\$ a month. The daily pro-duction of cloth is 5,000 metres.

—A meeting was held at Mococa some day' ago for raising money for lighting the town with electricity. Between 150,000 am 200,000 is required, but only 4,500 were sub scribed. The municipal government promise 22,500 for a muni. 22,500\$ per annum.

22,500s per annum.

— Through an oversight we omitted to state that the firm of Smith, Youle & Co, importers, of this city expired by termination of partnership at the end of the past year, and has been succeeded by that of Youle & Co., which will be principally interested in the manufacture and sale of national fabrics.

—It is stated that there is a very considerable increase in the cultivation of cereals and other foodstuffs up country, owing to the declining prices of coffee. This is a decidedly hopeful sign. It will make the country more independent, and will save the importation of these necessary products.

—The inspector of the Surtos custom-house has discovered that the tare allowed on boxes containing bottles is prejudicial to the treasury. He therefore orders that the goods can not be dispatched on the rigal net weight, but must be dispatched on the rad net weight. Is an inspector authorized to issue such orders?

inspector authorized to issue such orders?

—It is amounced that a simelines was apprehended in the postoffice on the 24th, which is designed to manifacture tobaccockey stamps. The simeline is said to have had four clickes of different denominations. It came from Argentina, and is addressed to Remigio Rellido, in Sao Paulo. It must be a very small machine surely which can be sent by post.

by post.

—Some of our colleagues are still criticising the beef monopoly of this city. But, of what use is it? The monopoly doesn't mind it, and the municipal council doesn't care. Let the newspapers and citizens organize a popular committee and raise funds to prosecute those who violate the law, and to defeat at the polisevery man who promotes or protects such monopolies. It may not cure the evil, but it will do more good than talking.

—It would be interesting to know how the government can expect the country to prosper as long as arbitrary interference with business is permitted. During the existence of martial lawthe government prohibited the transmission of telegrams to Brazilian destinations over the Western and Brazilian cables. This included plain language as well as cipher telegrams. And the embargo was not raised until the evening of the 25th (though martial law ended on the 23rd) and a cipher message was even refused on the 26th. These measures are puerille, as well as hurtful.

#### FINANCIAL NOTES

— Last year the revenue of the municipal government of Rio de Janeiro, which had been estimated at 15,367,4165, actually amounted to only 14,662,1935,162. The expenditure, which had been estimated at 15,210,3005, amounted to 19,016,0175522. The deficit was consequently 4.554,2418499.

ly 4:554;2:18492.

The minister of finance has instructed the director of the minit to send him the balance sheets of that establishment for September, October, November and December. He has also asked the minister of industry for the balance sheets of the Central railway for the 2nd half of last year. The delaw in sending these documents is hindering the treasury's work in preparing financial statistics for the President to present to congress when it meets.

President to present to congress when it meets.

— We translate the following from the Hamburg ische Corvespondent, of January 29th:

«The Borsen Halle prints the following from Rio de Juneiro, written evidently by a well informed person:—The political condition of Brazil has considerably improved and compared with it, the exchange is a play ball of speculation. The reason why the home banks can afford to pay large interests, is they buy up all the European exchange and then press down the tax another 20°10. There is very little hope for the future so long as this continues. This, too, explains how the Rio banks increase their reserve funds and pay dividends of 20°10. The low price of coffee has also a very bad effect for it greatly reduces the purchasing power of the country.

#### COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, February 28th, 1898

Par value of the Brazilian milreis (15000), 

Bank rate of exchange, official, on London

today

Present value of the Brazilian mil re

(gold)

Present value of the Brazilian mil reis

#### EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE.

February 22.—Carnival.

February 23.—The banks were still officially at 6%, and the market was quiet and steady. In the morning hils were oldering and manufaced carly to draw at 6 21/2, at first with a little caution, and later without any restrictions, and the quotation for other stering advanced to 6 21/2, at which nearly all the basiness have a control of the stering and the first stead of the stering and the stering and the stering and the stering and the stering of the stering of

March 1st, 1898]	1	be
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262 Republica		
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Rio de Janeiro, 28th February, 1898

tween buyers and sellers. The receipts here are out what they were for the preceding week, owing the continued free supply have doning, which is whether the substitution of the free substitution o

ic, a slight decrease in stocks is reported for the content and the stock with the content and the stock with the content and the stock with the stock of 7,000 bags, and on Saturday about the same antity changed hands, and it was thought No. 7 and the word the brokers reduced the quotation to 11500, and with the same with the stock of 7,000 bags, and on Saturday about the same unity changed hands, and it was thought No. 7 and the stock with the stock w

64.926 bags.
e vessels sailed with coffee are:
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Constwike Sundry steamers (1)

Constwike Sundry steamers (1)

Copennageu (1)

C

Brokers' quotations, according to New-York types and per arrobs, were the following:

1 Feb. 2 Feb.

Stocks in all hands were this morting estimated to \$84,455 bags.

Stocks in all hands were this morting estimated to \$84,455 bags.

Satutos has been steady with a moderate business, sing, and \$500 per to kilos, for good averages has the properties of the stocks of the stock of

#### Daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro

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116,216	:	:		al alange		Cooks		5.317	:
1,033,234	68,589	:	350	, and		200		- Common	:
Coderatory	confesion	:	14,078	10.129		11.736		10.001	9
		Straigh	9.327	19,294	1,895	10,9,3	3.538	13,440	SZEC
1 385 741									
-		-	Management of the last		-		The same of the sa		
Totals o. since 1Ju	Totals since 1 Feb	Feb. 27	Feb. 26	Feb. 25	Feb 24	Feb. 23	Feb. 22	Feb. 21	
		_		-					

COFFEE SHIPMENTS IN 1897.

SSFS, Rombauer & Co. have kindly furnished us with the following table showing the shipments of

Messrs, Rombauer & G. Francisco (1984) Messrs, Rombauer & G. From Santos, Rio, Victoria and Bahi	SANTOS	RIO DE JAN.	VICTORIA	Total	General Destination s
And the second of the second o		2.355.708	308.778	4.092.036	
iew York	1.427.460	250.500		295.702	
	44.806	191.598		211.231	
harleston	19.533 7.800		Man P	7.500	4.606.769
Raffeston	Accession to the second	458.270	7.580	1.677.266	
famburg	1.211.416 58.890	1.275		60.165	1.737.431
remen.	56.6.4	87.187	18.730	1.092.582	1
lavre	986.645	151.977	- 1	209-570	
	57-593 7-186	32.714	- 1	39.900	r.342.052
Bordeaux	-			627.108	627.108
Rotterdam	621.199	5,909	P	588.030	588.030
Antwerp	485.966	101.264	800		3.57030
	376.689	109.338	47.296	533-323 32-635	
Frieste	32,135	500		7.256	573.214
Fiume	7.256				
73. 1	57.886	56-355	500	114-741	
Genoa	805	531		1.336	-
Naples	230	_		230	
Leghorn )	198	250	-	448	116.755
Messina )		66.357		111.282	
Copenhagen	44 - 925	250		750	
StockholmGefle	500	633		633	112.665
	and the same processing the same state of the same processing the same state of the	28.390		28. tgo	1
Smyrna	150			23.545	
	15.218	23.395 258		15-476	į
	500	11.647		12.147	ì
Salonica		9.179	-	9.179	1
Salonica Odessa Samsuu		0.529	20.00	6.529	
		3.604	-	2.339	1
	2.281	58		1.375	1
Mytilene		1.375	-	626	1
		625	_	625	
Rhodes		560		569	1
Dedeagatch		101	2.00	401	
		325	-	325	Vac 455
BurgasChios		125		125	105.255
	45-972	16.850		62.822	
London	45.9/2	19.635		19.645	82.867
Southampton Liverpool, Manchester	250	150	-	400	32.307
	375	7.822	-	8.197	
Algiers		3-475	area.	3-475	施
Philippeville	***	1,019	_	1.019	17%
	aum	1 2000	_	1.000	14.281
Gibraltar, Dakar		590			
Lisbon, Porto	116	585	1.001	1.702	1.702
Capetown, etc	A19.	153.030		153.030	153.030
River Plate	146	69.947		70.093	70.093
Channel f. o	59.Soo	- 4		59.800	- 59.800
Valparaiso, etc	-	3.639		3,639	3.639
Coastwise.	46.536	217.976	8.339	272.851	272.851
	5.620.572	4-453-926	393.044	)	10.467.542

Total .....

10.760.022

Coffee,—The past week consisted of only four working, days and business was naturally restricted, the total properties. Imports, are under prices are independent on the Receipts are moderate, or small and the changes the total properties of the total prices are independent on the Receipts are moderate, or small and the changes the without materially affecting prices. Recognit, without materially affecting prices. Recognit, understanding the control of the Receipts are independent on the Receipts are independent on the Receipts are in fair supply, but the demand is a long the prices of the market became quiet and dealer where, however, very well sustained until the supply of the market became quiet and dealer where the market became quiet and dealer where the market became quiet and dealer where the prices of the market became quiet and dealer where the prices of the price

Let Alpes, from River Plates, 460 bags... 230 brls. 230 brls.

The market has been quiet, for dealers are disinclined to pay the prices asked by importers of American flour, while the Kiver Plate offers better terms, but deliveries are again about 6.000 brls, and local mills. Stocks are now estimated to be about 5.000 brls. of which 5.000 American in first hands, and brokers quot as follows, viz.

Triest ... 45000-11.

Triest ... 45000-11.

Baltimore 18t... 49 000-40550

Western and Interior... 40 000-40550

Western and Interior... 40 000-40500

Local Mills... 45 000-40500

Local Mills... 45 000-40500

Conflish.—The receints are 3.00 packages per Buffour from New York. and 3.00 packages per Buffour from New York. And 5.00 packages per Buffour from New York. Also retail quotations are in the second of the second from the second

Stoop et our control of the per state of the per stoop of

from New York, and the quodation now furnished us Spruce Pline.—There is nothing to report. Swedish Pine.—Reccipts nil and quotations are cominally unchanged in receipts are 20 cases per Ragon from New York. Retail quotations, for American are unchanged at 9500 – 9500 per case. Turpentine.—Last quotations of \$200-\$1500 per Higgramme may be continued, and there have been

ilogramme may be constituted by the constitute of no changes in or receipts.

\*\*Rosin.\*\*—Receipts nil and we hear of no changes in notations, viz. 135000—305000 per brl. according to

quotations, viz. 15000—16500 per ort. according to quality. Cement.—The Fritz Gustav brought 4.850 bris, Cement.—The Fritz Gustav brought 4.850 bris, from London to dealers, who continue to quote British at 16500—26500 per brit. Belgian and German 14500— 15000 mil Freeh 18500—26500 fer. brought too hegs from Buenos Aires. Dealers make no changes in quotations of \$4500—16500 per hag for River Plate with \$5000—16500 for native quoted, according to quality.

with Secondary quality.

Here the local mills now quote at 4\$500 per bag, and foreign has been received.

Hay—last quotations of 150–185 rs. per kilogramme for alfafa are unchanged and there have

1.859 top	s per	Artisan, from	Cardi
4.440	24	Tolosa.	do
2,822	n	Bertholey,	do
2,554	. 29	Langue,	do
3,151		Edenbridge,	do
1,584	19	Crown Prince.	do

All to dealers and companies.

Rum.—No receipts are reported coastwise during the past week, and the quotations now furnished are the following.

following : Pernambuco and Maceió	245\$000255\$000
Bahia aud Aracajú	230 000-235 000
Campos	230 000-240 000
Angra and Paraty	250 000-255 000
Parahyba,	250 000255 000

#### SHIPPING NEWS.

#### ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

FEBRUARY 22.

LONDON—Russ lug Fritz Gustav; 311 tons: Sousin; 81 ds; cement to order.

FEB. 25.
CARDIFF—Nor bk Crean Prince: 950 tons; Ellefsen; 89 ds; coal to Brazilian Coal & Co.
FEB. 27.

OPORTO-Por bk Violeta; 656 tons; Ferreira; 45 ds; sundries to Veiga Pinto & Co.

### DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

FEBRUARY 22.
BARDADOS-Br bk Margaret Milchell; 608 tons; Davies; bullast. SANTOS-Ger lug Wilhelmine; 261 tons; Schecker; sundries.

TEB, 23. NEW YORK-Br bk Formosa: 1497 tons; Fretwurst; ballast.

ballast.

FEB. 24.
APPLEDORE — Braz ship Franzoni; 1465 tons; Livramento; ballast.

FEB. 27.
PHILADRIPHIA—Amer bk Grace Lynnood; 599 tons; Gilkey; iron ore.

seals Affort & Chartered for Rio

vessels Alloat & C		****
ngela Schiaffino	Marseilles	-
ustralia	Pensacola	4 Jan.
detina	Oporto	
merica	Oporto	
rgentina	at Lamlash	
100ca	Cardiff	24 Dec.
nigua	Satilla	-
ellevue	Pensacola	1111
dellona	Cardiff	
denheim	at Lisbon	14 Jan.
abral (st)	Rangon	27 Jan.
Tadebove (st)	Newport	-, ,
Taudina	Oporto	
harles Dickens	Pensacola	
oncordia	Pensacola	. 7 · <u> </u>
osmo	Cardiff	27 Jan.
Embla	Hamburg	12.
Fritz Reuter	Pensacola	14 Jan.
Fernando	Calmar	25 Nov.
Frances	Baltimore	
Ferda	Sabine Pass	-
Glemt	Hamburg	10 10 V <u>1</u> 1
Flasgow (str)		I Feb
Hannah Blanchard	Sunderland	15 Jan
Helene	London	
Handy		
Hattie Mav	Halifax	14 Jan
Isle of Erin	at Lisbon	
India	Ship Island	13 Jan
Гоадиіт	Hamburg	7 Nov
Iulius Palm	Brunswick	
John Roberts	Gaspe	21 Dec
I. C. Hamlen Jr		17 Jan
Julia Rollins		25 Jan
Kelverdale		

14,000,000\$ 12,000.000

10,000,000\$
6,000,000
5,000,000
6,000,000
1,200,000
1,500,000
1,000,000
1,000,000
360,000

Capital

_10		- WA-12 /			TH	ER	10	ΝE	WS	
Mariposa		Pensacola 17 Dec. Brunswick — February 27th, 1898. Newport —								
New City Normandy N. B. Morris Prince Albert	••••••••		. Cardiff . Portland . New York . Cardiff	3 Dec.  14 Jan.	NA	ME	TONS	ARRIVE	FROM	CONSIGNEES
Philadelphia Resolution (str) Rose Innes		4.	. Leith Cardiff . New York	- - 7 Jan. 4 Jan.	Amer	'Ican				
R. L. T			Blyth at Barbados Baltimore Hemburg	13 Jan. — — —	lug R. F. Pe lug Nantasi lug Josephii bk Edm. Pl	ket ne ninnev	834 560 870 657	Jan, 25 Feb 1	Portland New York Baltimore Rosario New York	Ferraz Sobrinho & C
st. Lucie Thomas Hilyard Thekla Vareiro			New York Liverpool Leith Oporto	13 Jan. - - -	lug Elmiras bk Amy		665	10	Baltimore	Ferraz Sobrinho & C
Zadok			Hamburg Ship Island	7 Jan.  7 Jan.	lug M. B. To		589	Feb. 14	Rosario	G, Gudgeon & Co.
	Arriva	ls of foreign steam	ers.		Briti					
Feb. 21 Roman Prince	ce Br.	Philadelphia 21 ds. Santos 28 hs.	Quayle, Davids		bk Glandine bk Embleton bk Stadacon bk Auriga.		1453 J 1650 1196 1011 860 1824	16 23 26 26	Sabine Pass. Rangoon. Rangoon. Newport News Brunswick. Bang kok.	II. Stoltz & Co John Moore & Co E. I. Petroleo Empresa Industrial
22 Desterro Gei 22 V. de S. Nico 22 Nord Americ 3 Danube Br. 23 Tartar Br. 23 Tolosa Br. 23 Bertoley Br. 23 Les Alpes Fr	Fro Ger.   Hamburg* 26 ds.		Edw. Johnston Chargeurs Réu La Veloce. Royal Mail. Wilson Sons & Lage Irmãos. Messayeries M	Co.	bk Gwrthey lug Genesta sp Canada bk Marjory ( bg Arbutus bk R. S. Best bk Artisan	778 F 418 2137 1013 386 1200 1083	9 14 16	Rangoon Swansea Norfolk Blangkok Pensacola New York Cardiff	Brazilian Conl Co. Gas Co. John Moore & Co.	
24 Edenbridge 24 Langoe Br. 24 Asuncion Ge 24 Montevideo 25 Cintra Ger 25 Kilsyth Br. 26 Buffon Br. 27 Cordillére F	Gardin 24 ds.   Gardin 24 ds.		Karl Valais & Co. Wilson Sons & Co. Lage Irmãos. Edw. Johnston & Co. do do Rio Flour Mills Norton, Megaw & Co. Messageries Maritimes			German		eb. 1	Hamburg	II. Stoltz & Co.
1	Departur	es of foreign steam			bk Prince An	nadeo	1821 J:	111. 12	Cardiff	Brazilian Coal Co.
DATE NAM	ме	FOR	CARGO		bk Alida bk Vega sp Australia. bk Faerder bk Ad. Tiede bk Crown Pr		859 538 F 1208 699 1154 950	20	Kangoon	H. Stoltz & Co. V. W. Guimarães & Co. B. Rodrigues & Co. V. W. Guimarâes & Co. To order Brazilian Coal Co.
21 Moçambique Port. 22 Strabo Br. 23 Danube Br. 23 Nord America Ital. 23 Penclope Br.		New York Valparaiso* Rosario Paranaguá. Santos. do New York Southampton,* Genoa.* Rosario Marseilles*	Coffee, Sundries, Ballast, do Sundries do Coffee, Sundries, do Ballast Sundries,	bk Bertha bk Violeta	Portuguese  ok Bertha				ia Monteiro Innior & Ce	
24 Asuncion Ger 24 Enr. Barroso 24 Desterro Ger 25 V. de S. Nicol 26 Roman Princ 26 Montevideo C 26 Bendo Br. 27 Salerno Gr.	r. Orient. las Fr.	River Plate, Paranaguá, Santos, do do Hamburg* Buenos Aires, New York	Same cargo, do Ballast Sundries, do do do Ballast Coffee,		lug Latwija. Swedii	428 F	eb. 16	London	Ottoni,, Silva & Co.	
* Calling at intern	nediate po	Langer is	Conce,		bk Rhea lug Fritz Gus	stav.,	891 F	eb. 16	Cardiff Loudon	Brazilian CoalCo.
		Last Quo	tations of	Stocks	and Bond	lsF	ebrua	ry 28	th	
Circulation				Public Fun						N. C.
262,133,900\$ 102,635,000 124,655,000 11 584,500 24,679,000 18,350,000 Fcs. 17,500,000 10,030,000 Fcs. 65,000,000 4,000,000 24,327,000	Stoc Bone Stoc Gold Do Do State	k 5% currency (apoli) so f 1895	ed			<b>.</b>			1,	- \$30\$000 775\$000- 777 000 000 000-1,014 000 -2,390 000
Capital		Emprestimo Municipal.  Banks			Par		Last	div.		152 000154 000
20,000,000 24,000,000 16,000,000 20,000,000 10,000,000 117,012,000 20,000,000	Cons Cred Lavo	Commercial Consuercio and series. Construction Construction Credito Movel Lavoura e Commercio and series. Series Republica do Brazil. Rural e Hypothecario. do and series.					\$\$000- Jan. 9\$ \$ 000- Jan. 9\$ \$ 130 000- 100 000 \$ 130 000- Jan. 9\$			
Capital			lways		Pur	1				
3,600,000\$ 110,000,000 16,000,000 62,000,000 24,000,000 70,000,000	Cara Leor Muz- Oest S. P Uniã	Caravellas a Aymorés Leopoldian (1995) Leopoldian (1995) Oeste de Minas (1995) Oeste					7\$7;0— 8\$000			
42.000,000 Capital	Viaça	do 2nd series,				- 53 000 4 750 - 5 250				

Par

200\$

Par

\_\_\_ - Jan. 98 \_\_ - Jan. 98

Jardim Botanico. S. Christovão.

Alliança.
Brazii Industrial.
Carricea.
Carricea.
D. Izabel.
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Manufactora Pluminense.
S. Fedro de Alcantara.
Santa Luiza.

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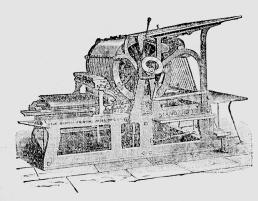
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Under contracts with the British and Brazilian Governments for carrying the mails. TABLE OF DEPARTURES. 1898

Date		Steamer	Destination					
1898 Mar.		Ebro	Bahia, Macció, Pernambuco, Las- palmas, Lisbon, Southampton and Antwerp.					
,,	7	Magda- lena	Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.					
,,	9	Clyde	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Cherbourg and Southampton.					

This Company will have steamers from and to paland three times a month. Insurance on freight shipped on these steamers can taken out at the Agency. For freight, passages and other information apply No. 2, Run General Camara, 1st floor.

G. C. Anderson. Superintendent

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"River Plate
"China, Japan
"Australia

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PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY. ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

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Orellana Mar. 29th
Oropesa April 12th
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THE RIO NEWS.

This paper is now in its 75th year having originally been published as The South American Mail and The British and American Mail. It assumed its present title at the beginning of April, 1879, when it was published three times a month. From a tri-menthly it has been changed to a weekly publication, and from four pages it has been increased to twelve.

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