

# THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, DECEMBER 6TH, 1898.

NUMBER 49

**WILSON, SONS & CO.**  
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**THE BRAZILIAN CONTRACTS CORPORATION LIMITED.**

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49, RUA DO HOSPICIO, 1st floor.

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Executes contracts and furnishes material for railways water and gas works, edifices and all other works. Sells and imports machines and utensils for agriculture or any other branch of industry; imports merchandise of any and every description; constructs ships, launches, lighters, tow-boats, etc.; exports and accepts domestic produce on consignment.

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

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G. C. Anderson, Agent.

2, Rua General Camara—1st floor.

This company has just issued in London an Insur- ance policy for the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fé Railway Company, United States of America, for the amount of \$17,380,156.00 (£5,626,865), having received the respective premium amounting to \$169,109.40 £35,730.

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

**THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.**

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

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**LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.**

Capital (fully subscribed) ..... £2,137,500

Reserve fund..... 670,555

Agents in Rio de Janeiro :

Edward Ashworth & Co.

No. 50, Rua 19 de Março.

**BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY L/D.**

Capital ..... £1,000,000 sterling

Reserve fund.... £ 1,328,751 ..

Agent : P. E. Swanwick.

87, Rua 19 de Março—2nd floor.

**GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LIMITED.**

Agents in Rio de Janeiro :

Youle & Co.

No. 38, Rua 19 de Março.

**NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO. LD.**

Total funds on 31st Dec, 1896 ..... £12,954,532

Authorized Capital ..... 5,000,000

Subscribed Capital ..... 2,750,000

Agents for Rio de Janeiro :

Pullen, Schmidt & Co.

107, Rua da Quitanda.

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RUA DO OUVIDOR 46 A 48

**Travellers' Directory.**

São Paulo :

Through express trains leave the Central station daily at 6 a. m. and 8 1/2 p. m. (dormitório) and leaves S. Paulo at 5 a. m. and 5 p. m. (dormitório). Change of cars both ways at Taboão.

Numerous steamers weekly for Santos, connecting with the São Paulo Railway.

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

Juiz de Fora, Barbacena, Ouro Preto, etc. : Through express trains leave Central station daily at 5 a. m. and 8 p. m. Connects with all branches along the main line (LIMA, no EXPRESS) of that rail- way. Intermediate trains leave at 7 a. m. and 4 p. m. the first running through to Barbacena, and the second to Fátima Rios.

Bello Horizonte : Trains leave station of General Carneiro, on main line of Central railway, at 2 1/2 p. m. and 11 1/2 a. m.—the latter no mixed train.

Petropolis :

Barca leaves the Praiaha pier at 7 a. m. (Sundays and holidays 7 30 a. m.) for Mand pier to connect with railway to Petropolis and beyond; also at 4 p. m. for Petropolis, Sundays and holidays excepted. By all land route passengers leave Central Railway station by suburban train at 3 30 a. m. and 8 p. m. for S. Francisco de Paula, fare one reil and 1/2 m. of that rail- way. Adjoining station of Leopoldina Railway, whence trains leave daily, Sundays and holidays included, at 7 15 a. m., 5 1/2 p. m., for Petropolis, etc.

Returning from Petropolis, the all land route trains leave at 6 a. m. and 3 30 p. m. daily, Sundays and holidays, included for S. Francisco Xavier station, where transfer is made to suburban train on Central Railway (additional fare 40 reis). The charge train leaves Petropolis at 9 30 a. m. (except on Sun. days and holidays) and 3 30 p. m. for Mand pier and barca for Petropolis. An additional charge train also leaves Petropolis at 9 a. m. on Saturdays only (holidays ex- cepted).

Nova Friburgo : Barca leaves the Praça das Marinhãs at 5 30 a. m. daily and at 3 30 p. m. on Saturdays, to connect with the Leopoldina Railway at Sant' Anna de Marimbá. Returning trains leave Nova Friburgo at 2 30 p. m. daily, and at 6 30 a. m. on Mondays. Excursion train leaves Marimbá on Saturdays at 4 15 p. m. (barca leaves Rio at 2 30 p. m.) and returning leaves Friburgo at 6 30 a. m.

Corcovado : Regular trains, week days, leave at 1. Rua Cosme Velho, Lacerdiana, at 8 a. m. and 2 p. m. and 5 30 p. m. returning leave the summit 4 1/2 and 9 1/2 a. m., and 4 30 and 7 p. m. On Sundays and holidays, the hours are: ascending 6 30, 8 30 and 11 a. m.; descending 5 30, 5 45 and 8 p. m.; 11 30, 11 45 and 9 p. m. Each train gives the exact 1st half an hour on the summit.

N.B.—Travellers will oblige by notifying Editor of any changes in the foregoing details that may be experienced and of which no public announcements have been made by the Railway authorities.

**Official Directory.**

U. S. LEGATION.—Petropolis. CHARLES PAGE, U. S. Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraí (opposite Custom House). Petropolis. EDWARD M. C. H. PHIPPS, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 99, Rua 19 de Março. RICHARD WEBER, Consul General.

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

**Church Directory.**

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—With further notice the Church will be closed for repairs. Divine service will be held every Sunday at 11 o'clock in the morning in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, Rua de Quitanda Baptista, and on Wednesdays at 7 p. m. at the same place. Marriages at times, to be arranged with the Chaplain.

IRVINE, CRAWSHAW, M.A., British Chaplain, 7, Rua Aneta, S. Domingos, 65, Rua do Aqueducto.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Largo de S. Joaquin, No. 72.—Divine service in Portu- guese on Sundays. Prayer meeting at 10 a. m.; Worship at 11 a. m. Biblical class 10 to 8 1/2 p. m. on Saturdays at 5 p. m. Gospel preaching at 6 1/2 p. m. on Wednesdays. Biblica, study and preach- ing at 7 p. m.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Cattedo. English services at 12 a. m. Sundays. Prayer meeting service Thursday, 7 30 p. m. Portuguese services at 10 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sundays, 7 p. m. Wednesdays.—E. A. TILLY, Pastor. Sunday School 11 a. m. at Fabrica Carvão, Sundays, 11 a. m. and 4 p. m. here. FRANK WILKINSON, Presiding.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 13, Travessa da Barrera. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., and at 7 p. m. Thursdays.

ALVARO O. DOS REIS, Pastor.

Residence: Rua Petropolis, 32.

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

W. B. BAGBY, D. D. (Pastor, CHAS. D. MACCARTHY, ) Pastors, Caixa 352

IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIACHUELO.—No. 24, Rua d' Anna Nery, Estação do Riachuelo. Services, Sundays 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.; Wednesdays 7 p. m. FRANKLIN H. NASCIMENTO, Pastor. Primary school in the church building.

**Professional Directory.**

Dr. William Freese Eisenlohr, German Physi- cian, Office: 78, Rua General Camara. Consulting hours from 12 to 3 p. m.

Lr. Brissay, Surgeon, graduate of the Faculty of Paris. Specialist in diseases of females, urinary passages. Radical cure of hernias, hemorrhoids, tumors, surgical diseases of the bones, and surgical operations. Consultations from 1 to 3 p. m., Rua da Quitanda, No. 42.

**Miscellaneous.**

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

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro, No. 21.—On sale, the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READ- ING ROOM.—31, Rua Gonçalves Dias.—Open from noon to 6 p. m.—For terms, apply to Librarian.

RIO SEABERN'S MISSION.—Read and Reading Room 26, Rua Carneiro (formerly Imperatriz) 3rd floor; W. J. LEMBY, Missioner. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc., also of left-off clothing will be gratefully received at the Mission, or at No. 27, Can- delaria.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—No. 29, Rua da Quitanda, 2nd floor. Rooms open from 7 a. m. to 10 p. m. Secretary office hours from noon to 10 o'clock p. m. Nicolau A. Rodrigues, President; Myron A. Clark, General Secretary; K. A. W. Sloan, Hon. Treasurer.

**SEA SICKNESS ADMIRABLE RESULTS.**

We are constantly receiving communications and testimonials similar to those given below, which fully prove the extraordinary efficacy of the *Nautila reme- dy* and all the other nauas and complaints of the sea and in particular sea sickness, which is so com- mon on all. So well known are the results, vengi by this new and wonderful remedy for all the ills so common in itself, that no traveller aware of his prop- erties, should start on a voyage without providing himself with it as a proven life saviour.

On the 6th ult., a merchant in S. Paulo wrote us as follows: "My late partner W. to whom I recommended the *Nautila* for sea sickness, informs me that his sister has written to him from London, saying that she was astonished at the results obtained from it on board ship."

On the 10th May last, the distinguished physician Dr. Ernani Pinto writes us as follows of the applica- tions and observations he had made on board the mi- nor *Nautila* for sea sickness, which he treated with the Tincture of *Nautila Amara*, 26. In 22 of the cases the result was complete and in the others there was decided relief. *Cases of gastro-intestinal perturba- tion* treated with the same remedy, S. Amongst these may be mentioned the case of the *Pedreira* s-motor and the case of Sr. E. C. first class passenger from Per- manho to Pará, suffering intolerably from sea- sickness, and who had been subjected for a month before embarking, and the case of Sr. F. B., also a first class passenger from Pará to Manaus, who was suffering from sea sickness, cold and violent vom- iting. In these cases as well as in the other five the effect obtained was complete and rapid.

In view of these results, we have still further proof of the fact that for sea sickness and *gastro-intestina- l* troubles, the preparations of *Nautila Amara* can be easily employed with sure effect.

Of the 14th October, 1898, the surgeon of the Army Medical Corps Dr. Henrique Mazon, writes us as follows: "I certify that when on board ships of war, I have had occasion to use the Tincture of *Nautila Amara* in the greatest number of cases of sickness, and always with excellent results. The foregoing is true on the faith of my rank."

General Federal Oct. 24, 1898.—Dr. Henrique Mazon.

On the 17th August, 1898, Sr. Leand wrote us as follows: "On the 12th August, 1898, Mr. J. B. de Miranda, according to my promise, I have the pleasure to send you today the enclosed letter from Miss Richardson, the lady of whom I have spoken, who was so enchanted with the efficacy of the *Nautila Amara* in her case of sickness, and to whom I had recommended it, and who had never before been relieved by any of the remedies she had employed against that malady, from which she had suffered every time she set foot on shipboard."

Miss Richardson's letter runs: "I have the pleasure in referring to the merit of *Nautila Amara* as a remedy for sea-sickness. I used it recently on a voyage and found it most efficacious."—E. Richardson.

On the 15th October, 1898, Dr. Paes Leme wrote us as follows: "On the 10th October, 1898, My good friend Miranda, for many years I have used your preparations of *Nautila Amara* on the members of my family, and with the greatest advantage, and I can only say that the efficacy of your medicine, which I do not know the efficacy of the Tincture for the nausea arising from the breeze and slight movements which passengers have to suffer on our railways. I tried its powers on a gentle- man travelling from Seraria station to Juiz de Fora and another gentleman to Litoral, and on both occasions to observe the same effects on some friends of mine. The *Nautila Amara* is already well re- commended, but I have been especially confirmed in its utility by facts that I have seen with my own eyes, which prove without doubt that it has relieved many. Ever yours.—Dr. Paes Leme."

The proprietors of the Paulista remedy *Nautila Amara* are now prospecting in three languages—ENGLISH, FRENCH AND PORTUGUESE—to facilitate its use among natives and foreigners.

It is for sale in all the principal cities, and at the De- posit in Rua de S. Pedro, No. 24, (1st floor) Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

**WEST COAST ITEMS.**

The Brazilian physician, Dr. Joaquim Botelho, is receiving an enthusiastic reception in Chili.

A Buenos Aires telegram of the 30th ult., says that the Government of Ecuador has de- creed martial law throughout the whole coun- try. Another little revolution, perhaps?

Sr. Barros Arana's quarrel with his govern- ment is that he was passed over in the late negotiation. Exactly. He was passed over because it had become evident to the respon- sible chiefs of Chile that, in the first place, Sr. Barros Arana had for years deceived his countrymen regarding his knowledge of the boundry question; that he had made of said question a political lever and a journalistic investment, and that he had taken up an im- possible attitude regarding both the treaties and the procedure by which a peaceful solu- tion could be arrived at. He did his best to bring on a war, and he failed. For years he made Chile believe that he was the only man living who knew anything about the boundry question, and yet when it came to the point of comparing Chilean maps with those of the Argentine expert it was found that he could do nothing without his secretary, a learned French engineer named Bertrand. This fact plainly showed his fellow-citizens that he had been misleading them, and that his views were based on nothing more scientific than his obstinate prejudice and his overweening vanity. It was well for both countries that the Chilean President resolved to pass him over. He should have been passed over years ago; but the eleventh hour, though tardy, is not, happily, too late.—*Southern Cross*, Buenos Aires.

**RIVER PLATE ITEMS.**

The *Temerario* is now at anchor at Mon- tevideo, but little the worse for her gallant attempt to cross the continent by way of Pa- raguay and Matto Grosso.

Telegrams from Buenos Aires announce the death of the son of D. Manoel Gorostago to the Brazilian mission. It is said that he has accepted the appointment.

During October there were 647 births (of which 122 illegitimate), 118 marriages and 1,482 deaths in the city of Montevideo. The popu- lation was estimated at 249,302.

A Montevideo telegram of the 30th says that a general of the Uruguayan army has disappeared. How did they happen to miss him? If it had been a private soldier, we can understand how quickly he would be missed.

Quite a fleet of port-forty war-vessels is ex- pected in this port shortly. Besides an Italian squadron, there will be a Portuguese cruiser and two German vessels. The Spanish gun- boat *Temerario* can hardly be included in the list of *non-venalis*—*Herald*, Buenos Aires.

Those who heard the eloquent Bishop Warren lecture and preach on his previous visit here will be glad to know that a cable-gram has been received from the U. States stating that he will come again and will pre- side over the South America Annual Confe- rence of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of March, 1899.—*Montevideo Times*.

A Montevideo telegram of the 30th ult., says that the jury has absolved Arredondo, accused of the assassination of a resident here, because there is no legal proof that he had caused his death, there having been no autopsy. They also found that Arredondo's act was the result of excitement caused by articles published in the news papers.

The commander of H. M. S. *Swallow* has established a good precedent here. Re- cently that vessel entered the dock for re- pairing. The commander wrote the prefect of the port and asked if any charge was made for warships, informing him that in Britain warships were admitted free. The prefect determined that the British custom should hold good here.—*Buenos Aires Herald*.

Favourable reports continue to come from rural districts about the coming crop, the danger from locusts is now said to be practi- cally over and the prospects are in favour of a good crop. The lined crop is also reported to be a good fair average one, but the chances are that farmers will retain their grain for some time if the current prices are maintained.—*Times*, Buenos Aires.

One of the events of yesterday was the arrival of the United States war vessels, namely the *Albatross* and *Oregon*, and their companion the transport and provision vessel *Celtic*. They had only arrived the night before, but they did not fire their salute until the morning, the *Cero* fort answering. Owing to the rough weather prevailing in the outer roads, they had not received their official visit up to the time of writing. These vessels will probably remain here some 5 or 6 days before proceeding on their journey to the Pacific. No doubt arrangements will be made for visitors to see them, and they will be well worth visiting.—*Montevideo Times*, November 25.

A Buenos Aires correspondent learns on good authority that a syndicate of London capitalists, principally large British man- ufacturers, has been formed with the special object of starting a large general store in that city, with branches in various places, for the sale of articles of every description—an es- tablishment such as Whiteley's in London, and supplied with the best articles of English and continental manufacture.

The company will start operations in a small store that has been in operation for some months past in Calle Buen Orden. Let it not be supposed, however, that the new concern is about to break virgin ground. A study of any of the numerous periodicals published in the Argentine capital will reveal the existence there of any number of English shops, enter- prising and well equipped.—*Financial News*.

Nevertheless, there is a good field for such enterprises in South America, where with fluctuating currencies, the prices go up with the rise in gold, but do not come down in correspondence with the fall in gold. Not only in Argentina but also here in Brazil, there is a good field for honest trading with paying profits, either on the style of Whiteley's or other co-operative stores. We have not yet seen the prospectus of the syndicate referred to, but we wish it every success.—E. R. N.]

Worse than the locusts is the popular estimate among intelligent *estanceros* of the committees appointed hereabouts for the ex- tinction of the locusts. Selected among the ablest, most irresponsible and least reliable of the people, and armed with a code of regula- tions so framed that Innocence herself—Caesar's wife, for instance—might be found guilty on half-a-dozen counts, these persons are left loose to prey on anyone well enough off to pay a fine of \$500 to \$1000 a n., for doing or not doing anything of the impossi- bilities required by the "reglamento" and all the satisfaction to be had on appealing to the constituted authorities in any district is the advice "Pague y aple." But there must be no mistake about the "pague." It is no wonder that those who know what they are about have come to the conclusion that of the two evils, the locusts are to be preferred a thousand times. We know of one case in which an "estancero" reported to the committee that locusts had appeared upon his land, and in- stead of receiving thanks was told that to the certain knowledge of the committee they had appeared the day previous and that he must pay a fine of \$500 for not having reported them sooner! This gentleman has decided to appeal, but it will probably cost him another \$500 to do so, and then some "second Daniel" of a judge will most probably tell him: "Aun- donde correspondo?" and if they take him the rest of his days to locate that place.—*Southern Cross*, Buenos Aires.

**Banks.**

**LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.**

Capital ..... £ 1,500,000  
Capital paid up ..... " 750,000  
Reserve fund ..... " 600,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO  
10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARA,  
PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO,  
CAMPINAS, RIO GRANDE DO SUL,  
PHILOTA, PORTO ALGARE, MONTEVIDEO,  
BURNOS AYRES, ROSARIO DE SANTA FE, AND  
NEW YORK.

Also on:

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

**BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.**

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

Capital . . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos

Draws on:  
Germany..... Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin and Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg  
England..... N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London  
France..... Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Paris  
Portugal..... Banco Lisboa & Açores and any other countries.  
Opens accounts current.  
Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.  
Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares etc., and transacts every description of banking business.

Petersen-Thiel, Directors.

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

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.  
PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.  
Rio de Janeiro:  
No. 21, Rua da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 593, of 17th October, 1891.

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

**BRANCHES:**

Paris, 16, rue Halévy, Pernambuco, Pará, Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Rosario, Mendoza and Paysandú.  
DRAWN ON:-  
London and County Banking Co., Ltd.—LONDON.  
Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.—PARIS.  
Banco de Portugal and agencies.—PORTUGAL.  
Also on at the chief cities of Europe.  
Also on:  
Brown Brothers & Co.—NEW YORK.  
First National Bank of Chicago.—CHICAGO.

**THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.**

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

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

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1º de Março.

Branches at:

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

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

Draws on its Head Office in London.  
The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited.

Messrs. Heine & Co., LONDON.  
Messrs. J. Berenberg Gossler & Co., HAMBURG.  
and correspondents in Germany.  
Messrs. Roesti & Co., and correspondents in ITALY.

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

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

**BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU BRÉSIL,**

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

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

HEAD OFFICE: 9, RUE LAFFITTE, Paris.

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

Branches at S. Paulo and Santos.

Draws on:  
PARIS AND FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, and agencies.  
LONDON: Union Bank of London, Limited, London Joint Stock Bank, Limited, Parr's Bank, Limited, Lazard Brothers & Co., J. Henry Schroeder & Co., Kleinwort Sons & Co., A. Küller & Sons.  
GERMANY: Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft Deutsche Bank, Berlin, and branches Dresner Bank, Dresden, and branches Schroeder Gebrüder & Co. Hamburg, Conrad Hinrich Donner, Hamburg, Norddeutsche Bank, Hamburg, L. Behrens & Söhne, Hamburg. (Correspondents in all chief cities.)  
PORTUGAL: J. M. Fernandes Guimarães & Co. and their correspondents. Banco Commercial de Lisboa, Lisbon.  
ITALY: Banca Commerciale Italiana, Genova Milan, Turin.

AND ANY OTHER COUNTRY  
Opens accounts current.  
Pays interest for a certain time; executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares etc. and transacts every description of banking business.

Henri Joly, Manager.

**Nectandra Amara Pills.**

These wonderful pills, so useful and beneficial in all affections of the stomach and intestines, are obtainable in all places where a post-office exists; the manufacturer will forward by registered mail and to any given address, if accompanied by money: 1 box for £2.00, 4 dozen boxes for 12£.00 and one dozen boxes for 2£.00.  
Address: JOAQUIM BUENO DE MIRANDA, No. 74, Rua de S. Pedro, 1st floor Rio de Janeiro.

**BANCO DA REPUBLICA DO BRAZIL.**

Realized Capital . . Rs. 110,150,200\$000

N. B. This capital to be reduced to Rs. 100,000,000\$ in accordance with the Government's Decree of 8th May 1897.

Reserve Fund . . . . . Rs. 19,537,044\$811

Profits in suspense . . . . . Rs. 9,075,823\$568

on 30th June 1898.

OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO  
9, Rua da Alfandega.

Agencies at Pará, Maranhão, Ceará, Pernambuco, Bahia, Victoria, Santos, S. Paulo, Desterro Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Petotas.

Draws on:  
Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London & County Banking Co. Ltd. Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co. Ltd. LONDON.

Messrs. Hottinguer & Co. Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris. PARIS.  
Commerz und Diskonto Bank in Hamburg. HAMBURG.  
Banco de Portugal LISBON.

Opens accounts current;  
Pays interest on Deposits for fixed periods.  
Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every description of banking business.

**S. PAULO FACTS AND FANCIES.**

The "Cinderella" of Saturday night was, by general consent, one of the best we have yet had. A special feature was the playing of the wood and string band of the "Paulicé," which is considered to have outdone, on this occasion, its previous excellent performances.

In consequence of the inclemency of the weather, Cinderella's fairy carriage failed to arrive until something after the appointed hour.

There was a very large gathering in which the male dancers outnumbered the ladies to some extent; but this circumstance presented the obvious advantage of affording the latter a greater choice of partners. Among the guests were the Commodore of H. B. M. squadron, then in Santos, with the chaplain and a party of officers from H. M. S. "Flora." There were also present H. B. M. vice-consul, the German and Italian consuls, and their respective ladies; H. B. M. consul (Santos) and the Belgian consul, Mr. and Mrs. J. Madeley and Miss Madeley, Dr. Cato Prado and family, Mr. F. and Miss Sherrington and the Contessa Agostini della Seta, Mr. Mrs. and Miss Florde, and Miss Eldowes, Dr. Antonio Prado, Dr. Tobias d'Aguiar, Mr. Baumgardner, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Wyszard, Mr. and Mrs. Christy, Dr. A. Carvalho, Mr. and Mrs. Walker, Mr. and Miss Kneess, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Smyth, Dr. Hammond, L. T. S., Mr. and Mrs. David Cresta, Dr. H. Ellis, Mr. William Speers, Dr. and Mrs. Arino, Mr. H. White, Mr. and Mrs. George Krug, Mr. and Mrs. Stenhouse, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Broad (Santos), Mr. and Mrs. Belmont, Santos, Mr. and Mrs. Ingolby, Mr. and Mrs. Kirkman, Dr. Antonio Paes de Barros, and the Misses de Barros, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Maffatti; Messrs. Malcolm and Horace King, Macdonald, G. Stuart, Weigall, Jantun, Ryukiewicz, Emis, Kesseling, Mowson, Findlayson, S. Crowther, Smith, Ernest Youle, Frank Florde, Frank Stewart, Hume, Greenlands, Freund, Harding, Comber, Pennington, Stock, W. J. Sheldon, Lloyd, Frank Speers, Unwin, Hobbs, Green, Loue, F. Lane, J. B. Scorrar, Duffield, Howe, Lundin, B. S. Whitmot, J. Sherrington, Fritz von Oertzen, Wheatley, Knight, Creagh, Treibald—and many others.

The arrangements were perfect in every respect, and reflected the greatest credit on Messrs Pennington and Comber, each of whom was a host in himself; and as every one acknowledged, a most courteous and attentive host, too!

Après le plaisir vient la peine, Après la peine, la vertu.

Thus, it having become known that the chaplain of the "Flora" would perform divine service on Sunday morning, there was a full attendance at the church in the Rua dos Protestantes, where the reverend gentleman's eloquent reading and preaching, and also, be it said, his tenor voice and martial bearing, created a most favourable impression on all who had the privilege of being present on the occasion.

The return of Mr. Richard Gray after a prolonged absence in England, has been an agreeable surprise to his numerous friends in this city. He comes out, I hear, to take the management of the São Paulo Gas Company's business.

We still go on sticking and shooting, here, in our pleasant way. On Sunday last a *praga* of the 1st batt. policial—the Red Cravats, of

Camd's fame—stabbed to death a *guarda-civica*, and another man, who attempted to interfere with him in some row he was engaged in about a black woman. I saw one of the dead bodies being taken up through the Largo do Rosario in a *carrão de praça*, the feet sticking out over the dashboard, the breast drenched with blood, a ghastly sight.

So much for Sunday. On Saturday Melandre Venance killed Marañini Ernesto on the Vpiraanga road. Melandre had already "done" 20 years for a similar offence in Italy. He will probably get 35 years or so for this job. Thus does he make provision for a green old age. On Friday a gentleman had a little revolver practice at a friend on the Viduet. The friend made himself as scarce as he could, but took away a bullet in his arm. On Thursday Raphael Ciano poked a knife into the tummy of Giovanni de Tol. The medico legista said he considered the *primario teste*. Did he, faith? I wonder whether he would have considered it "leve" if he had got it in his own tummy!

On Thursday, also, two little dears, hilling from the land of the olive and myrtle, had "scrap" in which one of them, aged 10, stabbed the other, aged 13, several times with a penknife. Thus, Thursday was, comparatively speaking, a day of blessed peace and rest. Indeed I have to go back a few days before I can offer you anything really worth mentioning in the way of carriage. On the 20th however Salvador Lasciano was shot in the stomach with a revolver. Salvador died, and the medico legista, after a minute examination, discovered that it was the revolver shot which killed him.

Sunday's double murder arose out of the hatred which exists between the police battalions and the *guardas civicas* who are understood to be picked men, are better paid and treated than the former, and are under separate command. Their abolition as a separate corps has been suggested. Could not a middle course be adopted, say, by their fusion with the police brigade, a graduated scale of pay being given, in such a way that a limited number of good conduct men of the first class would receive the rates now paid to the *guardas civicas*? This course should give rise to a competition in good behaviour which many think would be a desirable novelty in the ranks of the force in question.

In the meantime the commanding officer who is well known for his "short way with evil-doers", has issued orders which show that he is determined to maintain discipline among his surly myrmidons; while it is stated that measures are being taken to fiscalise the *espolinas*, or drinking dens which, together with the practice of carrying arms, are the direct cause of nearly all the murders taking place in this blood-stained city.

The residents in Hygienopolis consider that they have no reason, so far, to congratulate themselves on the change of managers of the C. V. Paulista. Sr. Fontes took off the locomotive thunderstorm with the "continuous" brake, of which I spoke a week or two ago; but it appears that the new gerente has put it on again. This outrageous machine comes following along like an earthquake on wheels. The new gerente, or whoever is responsible for its use anywhere within four miles of an inhabited house, ought to be placed inside it, and run round in it till he goes raving mad. Fifteen minutes would do the trick, even in the most obstinate case. I went to town in it this morning, and went mad, immediately mad! I am mad yet, and expect to go on getting madder till that travelling bombardment has been put a stop to. I do not wish to be over severe, but if this blessed consumption do not take place soon, I shall be compelled to withdraw my daily subscription of 400 reis; and that, to judge by appearances, should be nearly enough to break the Company.

Who would imagine, to look at the Santos Post Office, that the strong point of that institution was its cleanliness? Yet the following incident seems to show that its *empregados*, at least, think so. A letter on urgent business, and enclosing a cheque for an important amount, was confided to its tender mercies for despatch to S. Paulo, where, however, it failed to arrive in proper time. Enquiries were made, but in vain; and it was only after endless trouble, and no small anxiety, that the business disturbed by the non-arrival of the letter was put in order. About a fortnight later the missing communication was found by a casual visitor to the post office in Santos, ins ribed in a list of lost letters!

A complaint being a tale on the part of the addressee, his representative was informed that *though the envelope was plainly and correctly addressed it was dirty (!) and therefore could not be forwarded!* "Fique sabendo" said the lofty souled empregado of the P. O., with patriotic pride, "que no Brazil o correio não se encarrega da entrega de cartas sujas e manchadas assim. E preciso que estejam bem limpinhas, senão não se encarrega de coisa alguma!"

I refrain from publishing the complainant's reply, which is unsuited to our columns; but I think perhaps the Dr. Cefe de Repartição de Correios may consider the above speech worthy of his attention.

NICODIMUS DEWDROP.  
S. Paulo, 3rd December, 1898.



**MINAS AND RIO RAILWAY.**

Mr. G. R. Ryder presided on Nov. 30 at the eighteenth annual meeting of this company, which was held at Westminster Palace Hotel, and moved the adoption of the report recommending a final dividend of 5 per cent. on the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, making 5 1/2 per cent. for the year. He said the reports and accounts showed that the past year had not been the best in the annals of the company, but had been characterized by some unpleasant incidents. One of them was the lamentable bankruptcy of one of their bankers, Messrs. Hopkinson, and the other was the partial repudiation by the Brazilian government of their obligations to the railway, in so far as they had substituted bonds which were not worth par for cash. The former was a very heavy blow, and was accentuated by the fact that at the time they had the money banked with which to pay the interest on the debentures. The assets so far, however, had realised extremely well, and there was a very fair prospect that there would be no loss upon the item. As to the Brazilian government, he could not say that they had treated the company at all honestly. As a consequence, by their action the company had to go into market at once, and they did not get as good a price as they would have done later. They only obtained 75 1/2 per cent. for the funding bonds, and then had to find £29,000. Since then better prices had been obtained, and he was of opinion that in the future the price would be a trifle higher. They could only hope that the new President would act more wisely, and that efforts would be made to economise the expenses of the country, which at the present time were ridiculously high, while at the same time corruption was rife. Turning to the accounts, he thought that on the whole they were satisfactory. They showed an increase of 10 per cent. on the receipts as compared with last year. They had been able to wipe off the whole of the new account for polling stock—about £14,000; so that they might expect to be to the good next year. Notwithstanding that they had written off that amount they still had a surplus of profits over expenses of £26,421, as against £14,308 in the previous year. Although that looked very well, the principal amount had been made in the first six months of the year. He had some fears about the current year, because at the present moment there was great commercial inactivity in Brazil, partly owing to the bad coffee crop and partly to the amount of paper money out. For himself, he could not expect such a good result next year as was shown now. The principal increases of the year had been in coffee and live stock. On the other hand, there had been fewer passengers, especially in the first class, owing to the abolition of the return-ticket system. The working expenses showed a considerable increase which was attributable to the low rate of exchange current.—The Hon. P. J. Stanhope seconded the motion which was agreed to.

We are indebted to Mr. E. T. Gunning, the courteous general manager in Brazil, for a copy of the full report and balance sheets.

**THE S. PAULO RAILWAY**

The directors, in their report for the half year ended June 30 last, state that the receipts for the past half-year amounted to Rs. 2,072,215,350, being a decrease as compared with those for the corresponding period of 1897 of Rs. 282,097,520, attributable chiefly to the falling off in imports. The working expenses were Rs. 5,131,933,130, or 62 per cent. of the gross receipts, and the net revenue was Rs. 3,075,282,220, which, at the several rates of exchange at which the remittances for the half-year were made, amounts to £81,730. The average rate of exchange for the half-year was 6,378 1/4. In the superintendent's report he anticipates the receipts for the current year will be about the average. The directors regret that they are on the present occasion unable to report as usual that the traffic has been conducted with safety during the half-year. On April 19 an accident occurred on the 3rd section, resulting in the loss of three lives, which the directors deplore. Also, the traffic was interrupted for six days, owing to a landslip on the Serra inclines. The projected extensions of the various railways have been practically suspended, but the Santos Harbour Improvements Company is still carrying out further extensions of the quays. Satisfactory progress continues to be made with the new works. On the first section, from Santos to kilometre 16,400, the two large bridges have been completed, and the rails laid for practically the whole distance. On the second section the tunnels, masonry, and earthworks have made good progress. On the third section the bridge-work is well advanced, and 26 kilometres of the permanent way laid. The building of the new intermediate stations has also made good progress. On the fourth section the earthworks are practically completed, and the laying of the permanent way has been continuing. The engineer anticipates that the Belém tunnel will be finished by the end of the year. During the month of June the number of men employed directly in connection with the new works was 6,232. The accounts for the half-year show that the balance after payment of interest on the company's debenture stocks due on July 1 last, and including £105,448 brought forward from the previous half-year, is £154,745. The directors propose the payment of a dividend on the preference shares at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, less income-tax, and on the ordinary and new ordinary shares a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. for the half-year, free of income-tax, making 11 1/2

per cent. for the year. The amount carried forward, after providing for income-tax, will be £32,206. The dividend on the new ordinary shares will be in respect of the amounts from time to time paid up on those shares, and this dividend, as also that on the preference shares, will be provided out of the special fund, as hitherto.

**CLOS ST. CHARLES**

This mark of Messrs. Hanappier & Co's Bordeaux wine which is the best table claret on the market, can be obtained at moderate prices at Messrs. CRASLEY & Co., 67 Rua do Ouvidor, and Mr. C. N. Leibeiro 21 Rua da Candelaria.

**PRICE'S**

**ENGLISH PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE.**  
This old established house has comfortable accommodation for families and single gentlemen on moderate terms. Excellent baths. The position is a healthy one and is situated in attractive gardens.  
Rua Livramento, No. 143.

**TO LET**

**N.º 26 MUNDO NOVO**

BOTAFOGO

Incoming Tenant to take over Furniture. Price very reasonable and rent low. For terms, apply in the first instance by letter to G. C. Anderson, 2, Rua General Camara.

**RIO CRICKET & ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.**

The Annual General Meeting will be held at the City Club on Thursday the 22nd inst., at 5.30 p. m. All Members are urgently requested to attend.

**HOME COMFORTS.**

An English family offers comfortable board and residence in a large chácara. Hot and cold baths. Near sea bathing: rua Marquez de Abrantes, No. 102. (21)

**WANTED.**

In a small English family, a good cook. English or German preferred.  
Address: Caixa, 477, or at the Brazilian Review, No. 11, Rua Nova d'Ouvidor. (21)

**ROOMS TO LET**

Convenient to the 36a Viagem beach in S. Domingos, suitable at this office.

**TWO GAS ENGINES**

One of 2 horse-power and the other of 6-horse power both used, and both of the Korting system, will be sold cheap for cash.  
Inquire at this office.

**Missing Friends.**

The British consular will be glad to receive information of the following:  
KORREIA, Raphael—who left England for Brazil in May 1897. An Italian married to an Englishwoman.  
LAST—JANUARY—Information desired respecting Elizabeth Alice Last who is believed to have married João Barreto and to have resided in July 1894 at Zingdi, Cidade de Arassuaia, Minas Geraes, and afterwards at S. Maria de S. Felix, Minas Geraes, and at Belem do Desalvado, S. Paulo.  
Rio de Janeiro, 15th October, 1898.

**STRANGERS' HOSPITAL**

No. 110, RUA DA PASSAGEM, Botafogo, RIO DE JANEIRO

Situated in one of the healthiest and most attractive localities of this city, at a considerable elevation above the sea, and well within its own grounds. The grounds are tastefully laid out with walks and shrubbery, making it a most desirable place for convalescence.  
The Hospital is provided with an Isolated Fever Ward, entirely separated from the main building. Patients seeking treatment for other diseases can therefore be received at any time, without being associated in any way with fever cases.  
The Hospital is especially recommended for surgical cases, because of its coolness and cleanliness, and especially because of its staff of trained nurses. Great success has thus far attended every operation in this Hospital.  
The Hospital was built and is supported by subscription, but is open to non-subscribing patients of all nationalities. The terms for non-subscribers are:  
General ward.... 15\$000 a day  
Private room.... 20\$000 ..  
which includes medical and nurse's attendance, food and ordinary medicines.  
Surgical operations, special remedies, wines, and outside 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 DR. RAYMUNDO BANDEIRA, No. 75, Rua 19 de Março (1 to 3 p. m.) or to the Treasurer, No. 8, Rua 19 de Março, or to the Secretary, No. 8, Rua da Candelaria.

**THE EBERT NEW DENTAL GOLD CROWN**

FOR CAPPING DENTAL ROOTS

By a new process and entirely his own, Gold Crowns can now be made of so perfect a form and adaptation, that defies competition.  
Examples can be seen and examined at his office. Rua dos Ourives 71, 1st floor.

**Collegio Americano Fluminense.**

Persons desiring to matriculate their children with please communicate with the Directress, Miss LAYONA GLENN, No. 418, Praia de Botafogo, Botafogo.

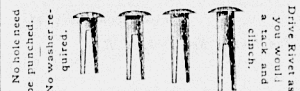
**WILLIAM SMITH, ENGLISH SHOEMAKER,**

The best material used and all work guaranteed.

No. 8, Rua de S. Pedro RIO DE JANEIRO.

**THOMSON'S SLOTTED RIVETS**

Indispensable to Boot, Harness and all Leather Goods Manufacturers, and all general repairs in Mills, etc.



Can be had through all Ironmongers or merchants. Put up in Boxes of a gross or 1 lb. Agents wanted. Samples and prices mailed by applying to Sole Makers, Bifurcated Rivet Co. Ltd., London, England.

**CAUTION**

Guard your health by using disinfectants in the house.

**Jeye's Disinfectants are the best.**

**FLUIDS AND POWDER**

For sale at 23, RUA DA CANDELARIA

**Hotels.**

**ALPINE HOUSE HOTEL**

RUA DO AQUEDUCTO, 65

On the line of Silveira Tramway, Santa Theresa, to be reached in 30 minutes from town. This house is highly recommended for its excellent position and most beautiful view of the far ocean, city and islands, being situated on the very summit of Santa Theresa hill, and entirely out of reach of fever and malaria. It is therefore, a most safe place for foreigners, tourists and new arrivals. The hotel is surrounded by beautiful parks, walks, and a large forest.  
The restaurant and kitchen are first class.

THE PROPRIETOR, VIUVA SUZANA MENTGES

**Hotel dos Estrangeiros**

PRAÇA FERREIRA VIANNA (Cafetete) Telephone No. 8,008

This hotel, which has been completely restored, is situated in the best part of the city, receiving air and light from all four sides, close to the cleanest beach of the city, surrounded by a large garden, has large, comfortable rooms newly and well furnished, good shower and warm bath, excellent refreshments in the water, good table service, and is, therefore, to be considered the first hotel of this capital.  
Possesses also a sumptuous saloon and splendid table-service for banquets.  
Its restaurant and service cannot be excelled.

**Grande Hotel Metropole**

181, RUA DAS LARANJEIRAS, 181  
This popular Hotel has been completely and thoroughly restored and has been provided with sanitary improvements of every description, including a hygienic system of sewerage, flushing tanks, and ventilating pipes.  
The apartments have been re-painted and re-carpeted throughout, and are luxuriously furnished. The dining-room has also been refitted, and no expense has been spared to make this

**The most comfortable Hotel**

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

**FREITAS HOTEL**

120, Rua do Riachuelo

Mr. J. P. FREITAS, proprietor of the old and well known Freitas Hotel, desires to advise his friends and former customers that he has reopened that hotel at No. 120 Rua do RIACHUELO in a large and most attractive edifice acquired for this special purpose.  
The new establishment is situated in one of the most attractive and healthy localities in the city, on a broad and quiet street, with tram for all central points of the city passing the door. It has a large and beautiful laid-out pleasure garden, particularly suitable for ladies and children, and well-lighted bath-rooms provided with hot and cold water.  
The Hotel is specially adapted for families, for whose comfort and convenience nothing will be found lacking. It contains a large drawing-room, and its dining-room opens on verandas overlooking the garden.  
Special attention will be given to orders by mail and telegraph.

**Grande Hotel Internacional**

SITUATED ON THE PLATINIQUEUE SANTA THERESA HILL, Rua do Aqueducto No. 108, Telephone 5018

Is served every 15 minutes by the electric tram-cars line from the town (being the Largo de Cariocas) close to the doors of this hotel, and Silveira.  
This establishment, the first in Brazil for its elegance, comfort and situation amidst forests and enjoying the most magnificent scenery, views of the mountains, town, the harbor and high seas, is most suitable for families and gentlemen of distinction.  
Excellent restaurant, always ready.

Finest wines and liquors. Numerous shower and warm baths. Purest air, temperature bracing and invigorating. No health resort in the world is better. For further information apply to

FERDINAND MENTGES, ASSEMBLEIA 82, Telephone 206.

**VILLA HUMAYTÁ.**

(FORMERLY ALLEN'S HOTEL.)

No. 8, RUA HUMAYTÁ

Furnished or unfurnished apartments with or without board, in this well known establishment, which has been thoroughly improved under new management. Shower and swimming baths; good attendance and cooking; wines of the best quality; prices moderate.

**AS**



**TROPICAL DUNLOP TYRES**

are transforming cycling in hot countries, by successfully resisting heat and moisture, obstacles hitherto standing in the way of enjoyable wheeling.  
By the adoption of these tyres, both ladies and gentlemen cycling within tropical regions can do so with ease, comfort and safety.  
Specially made for tropical cycling.

When buying see that the outer cover and inner tube bear this trade mark without which none are genuine.



We shall be glad to supply you with full particulars upon application to—

**THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LTD.,**

Alma Street, Coventry, England.



TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

United States

Nov. 29.—The rejoicing is general in the United States at the news that the peace has been definitely signed. The government is taking steps to discharge another 40,000 soldiers.

The German chargé d'affaires had an hour and a half's interview with the minister of Foreign Affairs, which was said to be on account of German pretensions to the islands of Sulu in the Philippines.

The American government has proposed to purchase the Canadian interest in the Behring Sea fisheries.

News has arrived at Vancouver that the Russian government has ordered seven Japanese to be shot at Port Arthur for taking notes and plans of Russian fortresses.

A hurricane, which passed along the Massachusetts seaboard, caused the wreckage of 70 vessels and entailed a loss of over 200 lives. Amongst the wrecks was S.S. *Portland*, which carried 30 passengers and 73 in officers and crew.

Marshal Blanco has left Havana for Spain.

DEC. 3.—During the month of November the exports of the United States exceeded the imports by sixty millions of dollars.

The steel factories in the States have entered upon a period of great activity and are said to be making fabulous profits.

The Panama company has offered to sell their works as they exist to the American government for 100 million dollars. The Nicaraguan scheme does not seem a profitable one for the opposition company, and the directors wish to effect a compromise. The question remains, however, that the Americans could have the sole control of the Nicaraguan canal, and only a partial one over the Panama canal.

DEC. 4.—The German consul and many German residents in Manila have sent an address to the Philippines, assuring them of the friendship and sympathy of Germany. ("Short's your friend, not Collin," quotes Consul Krüger).

President McKinley is now in favor of the Panama canal scheme as against the Nicaraguan canal, providing that the interests of the United States are preponderant. The Columbia government is, in consequence, opposed to granting a further extension of six years to the Panama Canal Company to complete their contract.

In his next encyclical, His Holiness the Pope will deal with "Americanism." (Whatever that means.)

Senator Hale, voicing the opinions of the anti-annexation party, says that it matters little whether the peace commission signs the cession of the Philippines to the United States or not, as the Senate will refuse its sanction.

Col. Hay received Mrs. Angel and Maximo Cortes, influential proprietors in the Philippine islands, in audience as a delegation from Manila in favor of annexation. The delegates affirmed that the educated class of natives is opposed to a native government in the archipelago without foreign control.

President McKinley yesterday received Gen. Calixto Garcia and the Cuban commission.

In San Francisco, a new torpedo boat, the "Farragut," was launched. With only one machine she can steam 32 knots an hour.

(If the calculations of her builders prove true, we shall have an entire revolution in naval architecture, and the dream of Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co. of making the passage of the North Atlantic in five days will become a reality.)

Spain

Nov. 28.—Telegrams received from Paris say that at 2.45 p. m. to-day, the preliminary treaty of peace between Spain and the United States was signed. The Philippines have gone into the possession of the United States on payment of an indemnization of 20 million dollars. (This sum was fixed as the excess of the value of the Philippines over the cost of the war incurred by the United States.) The Spanish commissioners signed the treaty of peace under protest, and accepted the 20 millions for the Philippines under pressure of force majeure.

On the 29th inst., the ratification of the cession of one of the Caroline islands to the United States on a basis already agreed upon, is likely to take place.

DEC. 4.—The government has resolved to pay the January coupon of the Cuban debt.

The number of political prisoners is increasing daily. Several priests who offered up prayers for the success of Don Carlos in Barcelona are to be tried.

Great Britain

Nov. 28.—The London press pronounces itself unanimously in favor of Col. Picquart. The *Times* says: "The French government should retire General Zurlinden. As the government now ranges itself, it will be in favor of justice or against justice. In the first case it will save its own credit, and comply with its duty to the country."

Telegrams from Havana report an explosion in a powder magazine which has caused 40 deaths.

Another rising of natives has taken place in the north of India, this time in the territory of Swat. The leader is a fanatic fakir, and he is said to have gained some temporary advantages over the local garrisons. (The Ahkoud of Swat "is now no Ahkoud"), and the fanatic fakir evidently doesn't know "what Swat" is, to quote from Mr. Langin's famous threnny published in the RIO NEWS of Sept. 27.

Nov. 29.—The *Morning Post* counsels Spain to place her financial affairs in the hands of a foreign syndicate as the only means of establishing her credit on a firm basis again, and escaping from bankruptcy.

General Kitchener has been presented with the freedom of the city of Edinburgh, and the degree of D. C. L. by the university.

The *Southern Cross* has arrived at Tasmanian on her expedition to the south pole, and nothing further is expected to be heard from her until the end of the year 1900.

Prince George of Greece has been hailed as a popular governor of Crete.

Nov. 30.—The *Times* correspondent in Havana says that owing to the peaceful manner in which the Cubans have accepted their annexation to the United States, it will only be necessary to keep a garrison of 3,000 American soldiers in the whole island, as the Cuban volunteers will help them to preserve order.

From Cairo comes the news that the Egyptian budget for the coming year has been approved. It contains a reduction of the land tax. (This will be a perfect godsend to the poor fellahen, and the dowa fields in the Nile valley and along the sweet-water canal will receive a great impetus.)

Major Marchand is in Khartoum on his way to Djibuti. It is officially denied that the Negus has forbidden him to pass through Abyssinian territory.

DEC. 3.—The director of the Panama Canal has arrived at Washington and has had an important interview with President McKinley which is expected to have an important bearing on the construction of the Nicaraguan canal.

News from St. Petersburg says that a bottle containing a message from St. André was found in the Ural mountains. (The date of the letter or the spot where the bottle was found are given. The Ural mountains are every school-boy knows from the Arctic Ocean to the 51st degree of latitude, or a matter of 1,650 miles, every mile of which was out of André's anticipated march.)

DEC. 3.—The *Standard* says that the court of cassation has demanded the presence of Dreyfus at the new trial, and the delivery to it of all the secret documents on which he was convicted. These documents will not be brought before the public in so far as they concern the national defence.

Mr. Schreiner, the Cape premier, in an eloquent address to the Cape Parliament, proposed a vote to £50,000 to increase the British navy, and the vote was carried unanimously.

The crack-brained fakir in Swat with his followers have been completely routed. (Now he knows "what Swat" is.)

Prince Jaime, the son of Don Carlos, is said to be in the neighborhood of Biarritz organizing the Carlists.

The European powers have proposed the occupation of Peking, to protect the foreign residents and to quell the threatening disorders.

Sir Edward Grey has advocated the definite protraction of Great Britain in Egypt, but the idea is generally considered premature in political circles.

Nov. 29.—The Emperor William ordered Col. Schwartzkoppen, ex-military attaché to the German embassy in Paris, to a consultation. Schwartzkoppen's name has been considerably mixed up with the Dreyfus case. The Emperor had a long consultation with him, and afterwards asked him to tea in the palace.

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The budget committee of the chamber of deputies, in its report presented at the sitting of the 2nd inst., estimates the public revenue for 1899 at 316,761,000 francs, not including the product of the proposed taxes on candles, vinegar, perfumery, medicinal preparations, boots and shoes.

For 1897 and 1898 the revenues had been estimated at the following sums:

1897	339,307,000 francs
1898	312,953,000 francs

It is stated that the treasury up to the 31st of Oct. may show that the sum actually collected in 1897 and reported up to that date was 279,977,697 francs.

According to fuller returns received at the tribunal of accounts the revenue collected amounted to 243,223,051 francs. These figures even after making due allowance for return still to be received, show a considerable decline in the revenue of the country, which, according to a provision in the balance-sheet of the treasury, amounted in 1896 to 333,969,097 francs.

For the present year the returns made public, which are of course very defective, show that the revenue continues to decline. In the first 9 months of 1898 the import duties collected at twenty-three custom-houses amounted to 141,695,761 francs, against 162,253,719 francs in the corresponding period of 1897, the decrease being 20,557,958 francs.

For 1899, the budget committee estimates the amount of these duties at 222,000,000 francs, and it consequently expects to obtain from other sources the sum of 124,761,000 francs. The number of these sources of revenue is 58, of which the following are some of the most important:

Central railway..... 35,900,000 francs

Other railways..... 2,180,000 francs

Stamp tax..... 10,000,000 francs

Post office..... 7,500,000 francs

Tax on matches..... 7,000,000 francs

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    " tobacco..... 5,000,000 francs

    " transfer..... 5,000,000 francs

    " of property..... 5,000,000 francs

Telegraphs..... 5,000,000 francs

Deposits..... 5,000,000 francs

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This leaves 21,884,000 francs to be obtained from the 41 other sources of revenue.

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widow of Col. Henry, who confessed to being the forger of the notorious *bordereaux* before committing suicide.

General Zurlinden is said to be about to resign his post as military governor of Paris, owing to the attitude of the continental press against him, and the popular feeling in favor of Col. Picquart.

Telegrams from the south of Austria say that violent earthquakes have been felt there. Several deaths have been recorded, and considerable damage is said to have occurred.

DEC. 2.—As some doubt exists as to the power of the court of cassation to order the council of war to postpone the trial of Col. Picquart until after the revision of the trial of Dreyfus, M. Willeck-Roussin has introduced a bill to limit that power to the criminal code. His bill was passed to a committee.

The peace commissioners of the Spanish-American war have decided to sit day by day until the treaty of peace is definitely settled. Nevertheless, a deadlock set in as to the order in which the articles of the protocol should be discussed and the question at issue has been referred to the respective governments.

The government has prohibited the importation of American fruits on 1st plants.

In spite of the opposition of the prime minister, the French chamber of deputies has voted a bill which proposes that all senators should be elected by vote of the people.

DEC. 3.—The court of cassation will receive the secret documents of the Dreyfus case on Monday, 5th inst., and also several letters that were exchanged between Col. Henry and Esterhazy.

Col. Paty de Clam will be again tried for his share in the Dreyfus case.

DEC. 4.—A mass meeting in favor of Col. Picquart was held to-day, and amongst the speakers were M. M. Anatole France and Octave Mirbeau. The people made manifestations in front of the trial of Dreyfus, and several officers, particularly those of Drumont and Rochefort, and conflicts arising many of the mob were made prisoners.

The Grand Orient masonic lodge passed a resolution in favor of the Dreyfus revision, and asked the government to abolish trial by councils of war in such cases.

A M. D'Amel is advocating a scheme for establishing an *École Supérieure* in Khartoum, and an *École d'Arabique* in Fez, to aid in the civilization of the Soudan.

Several French banks have offered military assistance to the Spanish government to avoid or suppress a Carlist rising.

On beverages, which produced 549,487,658 in 1896, the committee propose to double the tax. The stamp and tobacco tax regulations it proposes to revise. The stamp tax will be extended to many documents now exempt. Several provisions are suggested for preventing fraud. The tax proposed on wax matches is 20 reis per box; that on vinegar, 100 reis per litre; that on candles, 100 reis per package not containing over 6 candles and 20 reis for each additional candle. Of the import duties the committee propose to collect 70% in gold, or its equivalent. The committee wishes congress to vote a provision requiring merchants whose capital exceeds 2,000 francs to keep stamp and registered books.

THE GOVERNMENT'S FINANCIAL POLICY.

With President Campos Siles on last Tuesday the budget committee of the chamber of deputies had a conference, at which the ministers of finance and industry were also present. The President is reported to have said that the policy of his administration is purely financial and that congressmen who vote against his financial measures are opponents of his government.

The minister of finance, who is supposed to have expressed the views of the government, said that he does not think there is sufficient time to vote during the present session of congress an income tax, or a new tariff. He is in favor of collecting in gold 10 per cent of the import duties and of doubling the tax on tobacco and alcoholic beverages. He is also in favor of new taxes on perfume, medicinal products, candles, soap, hats, boots, and shoes.

He wishes legislation for annulling all documents on which the proper stamp tax is not paid. He thinks that the weight of nickel coins should be reduced and that authorization should be granted for coining 20,000,000 francs in nickel. He also asks to be authorized to dispense with services that he considers unnecessary.

Something was said at the conference in regard to the proposed government monopoly of tobacco and salt and in relation to coffee auctions. As to coffee the minister is reported to have said that the general government can do nothing to improve the situation, and to have suggested that this problem should be solved by modified action on the part of the governments of the coffee-producing states.

SANTOS ATHLETIC CLUB.

The annual general meeting of the above club was held on Sunday, 27th November, at the Grand Hotel Intercontinental, Joaze Memino. Notwithstanding the unpropitious weather there was a very large attendance of members. The accounts of the past year were presented by the treasurer and passed.

It was proposed that the subscription be raised from \$500 to 10,500 a month. On the vote being taken it was found that there were only two members present against the proposition, which was accordingly carried. The next business was the election of officers for the coming year and resulted as follows:

President, David Ellis;

Treasurer, Alfred Sell;

Secretary, Alex. Kedman;

Captain of Cricket, A. Richards;

Committee—E. J. Colburne, T. Coleborn, A. Dickson, E. Greene and A. T. Smith.

A vote of thanks was passed to the president and outgoing committee for the successful way they had managed the affairs of the club during the year.

The meeting was a most successful one from every point of view, and almost unanimous, the opposition that was expected to the reforms proposed did not make its appearance. Why the members of the club who do so much talking in Cully's and on the street about what the committee ought to do, and how it ought to carry on the club, are never heard from at a general meeting, is a mystery. At the general meeting an opportunity is given to every member to air his views and opinions, and if any member has a grievance it is at the general meeting he should make it known, and there ask for reform; not grow about it in the street and then keep away from the meeting because of a little rain, or because the hour marked interferes with his Sunday breakfast.

[We have seen a copy of the last balance sheet of the Santos Athletic Club, and from it we gather that the club has had many difficulties to contend with, but has met them all British fashion with a stiff upper lip and a determination to succeed. The new ground and its preparation cost nearly 45 contos, but thanks to the sporting spirit of members and friends, there are now increased advantages for British sports, increased accommodation for July visitors who lend such an incentive to players in many games to do their utmost, and a greater diversity of an opportunity for healthy amusements. The committee of last year worked well in their uphill task and the newly elected committee will, we feel sure, continue their good work. Meanwhile, we have to congratulate the A. C. on having at last secured a local habitation as well as a good name. Where there is cricket, there are Englishmen worthy of the name; braviwy, in secular and fit. Where there is no cricket, there are British westrels in a foreign land, more so than at home.]

The celebrated engineer Colonel George E. Waring, died of yellow fever at New York on October 23th. He contracted the fever while engaged in work designed to free Cuba from the scourge of yellow fever.

THE PUBLIC REVENUE.

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# THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOURÉUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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

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RIO DE JANEIRO, DECEMBER 6th, 1898.

It would be most difficult, if not impossible, to enumerate all the influences affecting the fluctuations in our exchange at any one particular moment, but of one or two of them there can be no question. Exchange in this market is not only a question of international payments; it is likewise a question of depreciation of the currency, a question of speculation in the money market, a question of profits with the banks through which commercial bills are sent for collection, a question of treasury remittances for account of the government, and a question of accidental drawings and remittances for account of companies and individuals. Some of these influences we may recognize as causing a particular fluctuation in the exchange rate, but others may exist and yet not be detected. Unfortunately, the rate of exchange in this country is too much confused with other questions, and it is left too much to arbitrary influences. Were it confined to international payments, and were the transformation of currency into gold left to a properly constituted "bolsa," the subject would not only be much simplified, but there would be much less prejudice to commercial and individual interests. It would then be impossible for the banks to dominate the markets, and it would be no longer possible for the treasury to play havoc with commercial transactions through the necessity of remitting large sums to Europe. As the case now stands, a treasury remittance, or an act of congress considered to be detrimental to commercial interests or destructive to national credit abroad, is sure to cause incalculable loss to the commercial classes simply through a drop in exchange. This in great part could be remedied by a few changes in the methods of transacting business and of transforming currency into gold bills. Speculation will not be checked, perhaps, but its evil influence will be more restricted and will be less prejudicial to the country. The importer will have to buy gold against maturing obligations, as he now takes exchange, and the treasury will have to buy gold for its remittances and thus cause an appreciation in the rate, but some of the purely arbitrary influences will be eliminated. And what is perhaps still more important, the public at large will have an object lesson before them at all times of the evil influences of a depreciated currency, which is now concealed from them in the deceptive fluctuations of exchange.

As for the decline in exchange last week, one influence may be indicated which can not have failed to accentuate it, even were it not the principal cause. It will be remembered that the President has made many and repeated promises of retrenchment and economy, and that foreign creditors have been patiently awaiting his assumption of power to see these promises carried to effect. Nothing definite, of course, could be accomplished in a fortnight, but they had reasons for expecting some specific recommendation in that direction. In this they

have been disappointed. The President is still dealing in generalities, and congress not only is making no effort to reduce expenditures, but is really continuing a policy which will render such a reduction impossible. A refusal to reduce military expenses, and the prospect of resuming the reactionary policy of the "florianista" faction, is quite enough to show foreign creditors that congress at least will not follow out the policy of retrenchment and economy promised by the President, and also that the latter has no intention of raising the issue at the present time. This is quite enough to dishearten foreign creditors and to prejudice the country—the expression of which is now seen in this unexpected fall in exchange. The President must see, we are convinced, that a vigorous policy is urgently needed, not to restrict or suppress adverse criticism, but to oblige congress to fulfill the solemn engagements which he has made with the country's foreign creditors. The need of this is urgent and vital. If steps are not now taken in this direction, one year out of the three specified in the recent engagement in London, will pass before anything effective can be done. During these three years congress could easily have cut down many military and public works expenses as a temporary measure, even though it did not approve of the retrenchment permanently. But congress refuses to do this, and the President is powerless to act by himself, consequently national credit suffers and the rate of exchange falls. It is a bitter disappointment to those in London and Paris who so cordially acquiesced in the proposal to suspend interest payments for three years, for they thoroughly believed in the sincerity of the Brazilian government and in the promises of the President-elect. But they failed to take a reactionary congress into account, and they perhaps placed too much reliance on the promises of a man who could do but little by himself, and who would, in all likelihood, be governed more by the wishes of his party friends and by the exigencies of the political situation, than by any personal engagement with foreigners.

OUR attention has been called to what may be termed the slaughter-house veterinary service of this capital. From what we learn no properly educated veterinary surgeon is employed either at Santa Cruz, or at S. Diogo. The inspection of beef cattle at the former place, the inspection of fresh beef at S. Diogo, and the comparatively new service of inoculating cattle against tuberculosis, is confided wholly to untrained hands, and this with the full knowledge of the sanitary authorities of this city. It is asserted, we are told, that any one can inoculate cattle, which may account for the circumstance that an ex-stable boy and servant is considered competent to inspect fresh meat. In the most advanced countries, veterinary surgery is considered to be important enough to require a thorough scientific training. It must be based on a knowledge of anatomy and physiology, and it must cover an equally thorough knowledge of the history and treatment of the diseases to which animals are subject. This is so evident that it seems absurd to even mention it, and yet in practice our sanitary authorities are ignoring every one of these essentials. They are choosing men for a vitally important service who have had no special training and who have no special qualifications for it. They will not permit any one to practice surgery and medicine among human beings who has not had a certain certified training, and yet they consider it licit to practice surgery and medicine among animals without the slightest preparation except what may be obtained through a few months' observation. The assumption that anybody can doctor a cow, or a horse, is of course untenable, and no one will seriously advocate it; but we have the fact that it governs our practice, and that we are daily running the risks and losses which result from it. Thus far we have spoken only of the

sanitary aspects of the case, but the economic ones are no less important. The pastoral industries of the country might be rendered highly profitable were more knowledge and skill devoted to the subject. Many an instance might be cited where an entire district has been swept by some mysterious disease which no one knew how to treat, and which might easily have been checked at the outset by a competent veterinary practitioner. In the state of Minas Geraes, at the present moment, some sort of an epidemic is raging among the hogs which contribute so much to the wealth of that state, but so far as we can learn it has not been even suggested that a trained "vet." should be sent for. Not only will the planters submit to the loss, but our sanitary protectors will permit the diseased meat to be sold in the open market without a word of caution. Such temerity is the offspring of ignorance. Precautions are not lacking where imported provisions are concerned, but who ever heard of a whisper against Minas pork? We trust that our colleagues of the native press will take up the question and demand that competent veterinary surgeons shall be henceforth employed both for the inspection of fresh meat, and for the control of epidemic diseases among cattle, horses and hogs. From a sanitary point of view such a step is urgently necessary, while from an economic point of view it would be of immediate practical benefit to a sadly neglected and ignorantly managed industry.

This question is asked what terms have been agreed upon between Spain and the United States. The telegrams have been very vague and conflicting, but from what we can sift out Spain is to indemnify the United States for Porto Rico and the Philippines and will pay Spain an indemnity of twenty millions dollars, in instalments, which is the surplus value of the islands over the estimated costs of the war. Spain is to have equal commercial privileges with the United States in the trade of the Philippines for five years and there is to be a mutual withdrawal of all claims arising from the war, including the loss of the "Maine."

The *Debate* of the 2nd inst. gives a telegram from Berlin which it says: "The colony of Zeitung is furious against the North Americans on account of the annexation of the Philippines." Really no more portentous news has thrilled the world since the French took Unbrage in 1870. If the colony of Zeitung had only had the common sense to get their city charter registered in the diplomatic code, their indignation would possibly have had the effect of saving the Philippines to Spain. In default of their foresight, the indignation is lost on the world, and the Philippines lost to Spain. Will our contemporary, the *Kölnische Zeitung* kindly translate this into German for the benefit of the colonists of Zeitung.

THE AMAZON TELEGRAPH Co.  
Rio de Janeiro, Dec. 3rd, 1898.  
The Editor of *The Rio News*.

Present.  
Dear Sir,—I note that you publish in your issue of the 29th ult. that this company is having considerable trouble with its staff on the Amazon because of fevers, and that very often the new man sent out is compelled to return home after a very short residence, and this renders the work of relaying the cable one of exceptional difficulty.

As the above statement might lead the public to believe that the unhealthiness of the place is the most serious obstacle we have encountered in our efforts to secure permanent communication with Manaus, I want to inform you that, although we have had some cases of fever amongst our staff, this has not been the greatest source of trouble to us.

The real difficulties we have had to contend with are of a different nature, and arise from unforeseen circumstances connected with some very peculiar conditions of the river itself.

These difficulties we hope now to be able to overcome by making good use of the experience gained during the previous and recent repairs to the different sections.

I am, dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

DAVID MCNEILL  
Assist. Repr.

## LEGISLATIVE NOTES

Nov. 28.—*Senate*.—The committee on legislation reported a substitute bill on the administration of the federal district. One of the provisions of this bill postpones the next municipal election to Jan. 30. In the municipal council, according to this bill, the urban population will be represented by 10 aldermen and the suburban population by 5. The senate concurred in the resolution of the chamber of

deputies for extending the congressional session to the 20th of December.

Nov. 29.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—The chamber voted in 2nd discussion the budget of the department of industry. Of 99 amendments offered 37 were adopted. Among those adopted were the following: No. 33, making an appropriation of 4,000,000 for improvements in the water-works of Rio de Janeiro; No. 55, restricting the establishment of new post-offices to localities whose inhabitants bind themselves to furnish a building gratuitously and pay the postmaster and his clerks; No. 57, providing for the organization of statistical data on railways; No. 58, 63 and 92, empowering the federal government to contract with the respective state governments for the improvement of the ports of Pernambuco, Pará and Maranhão; No. 65, empowering the government to prolong the time fixed for the extension of the Central Bahia railway; No. 72, rendering obligatory the right of transit of private cars on government railways; No. 90, transferring to the respective state governments the obligation to pay the guaranteed 2% interest on the capital invested in the railway from Recife to Limoeiro, the Bahia railway and the Tamboé branch road; No. 98, empowering the government to make contracts without bids for the national treasury for recommencing the suspended work on railway extensions. One of the amendments rejected made an appropriation of 2,000,000 for the work of double-tracking the Central railway between Belem and Barra do Pirahy, and another appropriated 1,500,000 for the extension of the same road from Cascalos to Curvelo.

Nov. 30.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Appropos of the ruling of the chair in regard to certain amendments offered by Deputy Moreira da Silva to the budget of the department of interior there was a stormy debate which resulted in the suspension of the sitting for five minutes.

Dec. 1.—*Senate*.—Senator Aquilino do Amaral introduced a substitute bill on the administration of the federal district. The senate concurred in the amendment of the chamber of deputies to the bill modifying the punitive provisions of the amnesty law of Oct. 21, 1895. *Chamber of Deputies*.—The chamber concurred in the greater part of the senate's amendments to the budget of the department of finance.

Dec. 2.—*Senate*.—The senate voted in 2nd discussion, with amendments, the bill of the committee on legislation in regard to the administration of the federal district. One of the amendments voted provides that all tax-payers shall have the right of suffrage. The prefect's veto of the resolution of the municipal council for altering the contract with the Villa is held transverse company was sustained by the senate. *Chamber of Deputies*.—The budget committee reported the general revenue bill.

Dec. 3.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—By a vote of 74 to 72 the chamber declared Dr. José Avelino duly elected deputy for the 1st district of Ceará.

## COFFEE NOTES

—The committee of coffee merchants estimates the next Rio coffee crop at 3,000,000 bags.

—In one of the bills recently introduced in the legislature of the state of Rio de Janeiro there is a provision for reducing the export tax on coffee from 11 to 10%.

—Very little news is heard of the growing crop, from which we may infer that it is doing well. The rains have been very beneficial to the coffee plantations thus far.

—The total consumption of coffee in Europe and the United States was 1,039,330,000 pounds in 1893 and 1,246,640,000 pounds in 1897, an increase in the latter year of 126,150,000 pounds. Of this increase 100,000,000 pounds came to the United States. The total consumption of this country has reached the enormous amount of 635,440,000 pounds, or 9.95 pounds for each individual. This is 26,000,000 pounds in excess of the amount consumed in all Europe. In 1893 Europe consumed 542,995,000 pounds, and the consumption in the United States was 496,234,000 pounds. In Holland the consumption for each inhabitant in 1897 was estimated at 23 pounds. In Denmark the individual average was 15 pounds; in Belgium, 11 pounds; in Germany, 5 1/2 pounds; in France, 3 1/2 pounds, and in the United Kingdom of Great Britain only seven-tenths of a pound.—*N. Y. Commercial*.

## PROVINCIAL NOTES

—Cases of small-pox have appeared at the station of Entre Rios on the Central railway.

—A destructive fire in Bahia on the 2nd inst. completely destroyed the União and Gaspar (Trafiches) (warehouses) and some adjoining houses. The losses were heavy, but the telegrams do not state their amount.

—In the city of Bahia on the 1st inst. many buildings and other property were destroyed by fire. The estimates of the loss sustained vary from 10,000,000 to 20,000,000. This is what we believe, the most destructive fire on record in this country.

—Two servants were recently poisoned at Tauaté, São Paulo, and it was found that arsenic had been thrown into a well belonging to a residence where they were employed. The police are seeking to discover the miscreants guilty of the crime.



The São Paulo Aldermen have given it up. They have suspended the discussion of the municipal budget, and have resolved to propose this year's budget for the service of next year. The people of São Paulo should now call their unfaithful representatives to a strict account.

The *Commercio de São Paulo* says that the hotel bill at the Hotel de França, São Paulo, for ex-President Prudente de Moraes and his suite amounted to 15,000\$. The drinks and cigars alone amounted to 15,000\$. If the bills were charged to the ex-President himself, he would probably look upon his public service as a private calamity.

In a recent article, Dr. Desiderio Stapler, of São Paulo, argues that flies and mosquitoes are a common means of spreading the infection of yellow fever. It is known that mosquitoes frequently carry the germs of malaria from one person to another, and it is now well established that yellow fever germs can be carried in the same way.

RAILROAD NOTES

The state government of São Paulo has authorized the Bragança line to increase its present tariffs by 25 per cent.

At the extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of the Oeste de Minas railway on the 2nd inst., when more than two-thirds of the shareholders were represented, it was unanimously resolved to confer full powers on the president of the company, Dr. Cesario Alvim, to solve all questions referring to the company, to come to some agreement with the government, and to devise measures for the settlement of present difficulties.

Some time since the Juiz de Fora e Piaú company went into liquidation and its property was sold at auction to a new company. When the new proprietors sought to have the transfer registered they were called upon to pay the stamp tax on transfers, from which they claimed exemption because the new company was merely a continuation, or reorganization of the old one, and because the transfer of the Leopoldina company had been registered on a previous occasion without exacting the payment of the tax. On the 1st inst. Gov. Silviano Brandão, of Minas Geraes, decided against the protest, because there was a legal transfer of the property, the new company being separately and differently organized and there having been a legal sale; and also because the alleged exemption of the Leopoldina company was merely a temporary suspension, and did not free the same from the tax in question.

Mr. Frank Henderson, who has held the post of general manager of the Central Uruguay Railway for the past seven years, has been appointed general manager of the Great Southern Railway Company, in place of Mr. F. W. Barrow. The promotion of Mr. Frank Henderson from the management of the Central Uruguay Railway to that of the Great Southern has been received alike by the English colony and the commercial public with every sign of approval tinged with regret. As a rule, a railway manager is not a man who enjoys the friendship of those he serves and those who serve under him, but Mr. Henderson's announced withdrawal from Montevideo circles has elicited a spontaneous expression of good wishes for his future, and approval of his official connection with Uruguay, that do honour to any man, the native press vying with each other in praising his labours in the interest of the country's progress. In English circles both he and his wife will be much missed, for it is difficult to mention any institution or organization with which one or the other of them is not identified. Montevideo's loss, however, is to the benefit of the sister capital, for which city the new manager of the great trunk line to the south will be leaving possibly early in the new year.—Montevideo Letter, Review, Buenos Aires.

SHIPPING NOTES

The Portuguese cruiser «Admiral» left this port for Santos on the 1st inst.

It is stated that the Italian squadron on this station will revisit this port next March.

The only first class passenger arrived in Rio on the 2nd inst. by the Lamport & Holt steamer «Sirius» was Mr. William Gouman, from Liverpool.

We hear on good authority that the «Temerario» (not the «Fighting Temeraire» mind you!) is to call at Rio on her way to Spain. She received no serious damage through the late war. She passed the «Oregon» and «Iowa» in the River Plate without losing a rivet.

The passengers who left Rio on the 2nd inst. by the Lamport & Holt steamer «Galileo» were the following: For New York: Mrs. O. C. James, Miss M. E. James, child and nurse. Messrs. Edward C. Meers and Thos. Rountree. For Bahia: Drs. Tanajura Guimarães and Martins Junior, and 5 third class passengers for New York.

Several large parcels of corn and grain have been booked during the week for Brazilian ports from up-river. Flour shipments continue to fall off owing to competition from the United States. Jerked beef and tallow is shipped by the regular liners and on the whole there is not sufficient business to warrant a tramp being laid on the berth. Cattle rates to Rio remain firm, £2 15s having been paid per head.—Times, Buenos Aires.

A Montevideo telegram of the 2nd reports the Italian steamer «Perseo» on the Cerro rocks in the harbor there in a bad position. A second telegram says that the «Montevideo» of the same company, (La Veloce) is on the same rocks. Subsequent advices report the rescue of the «Perseo» but state that the «Montevideo» will be a total loss.

The passengers who left Rio on the 3rd inst. by the Hamburg Sudamericaische liner «Amazonas» were the following: For Hamburg: Messrs. Felipe Doerch, Carl Strube, Alfred Precht, Mrs. Eugenie Homstein, Mr. Thurogott Thiem and family, Mrs. Lina Brenner. For Bahia: Mr. Honorio Pinto and family, Mr. Antonio Pinto dos Santos, Dr. Francisco Cursino, Mr. José Cursino, Mr. E. Ducoux and family, Dr. Nicolau T. dos Santos and family, Mr. Fernando A. Luz and family, Mr. André Thiery, Mr. Francisco A. B. Pinatel and family, Mr. Leogildo S. Pillguciras.

Arrivals from Brazilian ports are now subjected to inspection before entering Dock; consequently, all vessels from Brazil or having called at Brazilian ports on their voyage to the River Plate must anchor at the outer roads to await the visit of the pratique officer who now goes out to the roads every morning for that purpose. The necessary notice has been passed by the prefect of the port to the several agencies in this city and pilots are hereby warned of the regulation now in force and which will remain in force until further orders.—Times, Buenos Aires.

Surely when the Argentine consuls in Brazil report contagious disease here, it is time enough to hamper shipping interests with extraordinary restraints. The season so far in Brazil has been unusually good!

The passengers who arrived in Rio on the 28th November by the Royal Mail steamer «Cyde» were the following:—From Southampton: Mr. and Mrs. Moore and 4 children. Mr. and Mrs. Seeger, Mr. and Mrs. Broderick, 2 children and maid, Messrs. Guy Hall, E. H. Statham, S. J. Clemons, R. C. Brooke, Richard Gray, F. Allison Gualco and W. Approski.—From Leixões: Mr. J. J. Ferreira, Mr. Armindo Cardozo, Mr. José Magalhães da Cunha, wife, and family, (4), Mr. J. J. B. Carvalho, Mr. A. B. de Mello, Mrs. Sábina Teixeira, Mr. A. Pinto Brandão, Mr. A. Voss Rebelo and family (5), and Mr. José A. Pinto.

From Lisbon: Mr. J. O. Guimarães, Fathers Praxedes, Olanor, Bernard, Paçor, Gasso, Gomez and Durato, Mr. C. D. Saldanha, Mr. and Mrs. Guerin, Mr. A. Gomes Vilella, wife and 2 children, Mr. Camillo José Carvalho, wife, 4 children and maid, Mr. Alberto Ribeiro and Mr. M. Duarte.—From Pernambuco: Mrs. Luiza Santos and Miss Santos, Mr. Antonio Fontes.—From Bahia: Dr. R. d'Azevedo, Mr. J. A. Sarmiento Jr., Master L. Surmonte, Mr. José R. Kowrick, Mr. A. V. Miranda, Messrs. V. S. Osorio, T. Guimarães, M. M. Almeida, B. Vieira Coelho, J. B. Garcia, and 200 third class passengers.

LOCAL NOTES

The Argentine minister, Dr. Epitafio Portella, arrived here on the «Dante» on the 30th ult.

Col. Zeza Tavares, brother of the general, is said to be on his way from Rio Grande do Sul to this city.

Among the departures last week on the «Dante» was Dr. Foutoura Xavier, the Brazilian consul-general at New York.

Yesterday was the 74th anniversary of the death of the Emperor, D. Pedro II. Masses were celebrated at various churches in the city.

Gen. Carlos Telles is reported to have applied to the war department for permission to answer the attack of Senator Pinheiro Machado.

We learn that the flag which Portuguese residents of this city intend presenting to the Brazilian navy will be delivered at the Candelaria church day after to-morrow.

The huge pavilion in Palace Square which was built to exhibit Victor Meirelles' panoramas, has at last been demolished, and the square looks all the better for its removal.

The United States minister to Brazil, Mr. Charles Page Bryan, entertained the minister of foreign affairs, Sr. Olyntho de Magalhães, with a banquet at the legation in Petropolis on the 3rd inst.

The President may possibly think that a vigorous policy is the right one to pursue, and it is when it is based on right and justice. But when it is based on injustice, it will surely breed trouble for the future.

The minister of war has given orders for the discharge of all soldiers whose terms of enlistment expired on 30th June last. Why could they not have been discharged on that date without the formality of such an order?

On Sunday some of Senator Quintino Bocayuva's friends gave him as a birthday present a copy of the republican manifesto of 1870. The present is quite appropriate; it is not a bad idea to remind Quintino occasionally of what he formerly used to say.

There seems to have been engendered last week a plan for intimidating and throttling the press. Some of the statements made in regard to this plan have been contradicted, but there appears to be no doubt, that prosecuting attorneys have received instructions to proceed *ex-officio* against any newspaper which in their opinion slanders the authorities.

The «Admiral» has taken her departure and our Brazilian Portuguese friends will again relapsed into their customary quiet. They will now begin to store away «cruzados» and «meia patacas» to fill up the gaps in their savings caused by the coming of a national war vessel.

According to the army bill, which has been signed and published, the military force of the country is to be composed next year of 28,160 enlisted men, 800 cadets at the military schools and the army officers now in service, numbering at present, it is stated, over 3,000.

According to a municipal resolution sanctioned by the prefect Dec. 1st 1897, it is made obligatory to have all the milk cows in the city examined for tuberculosis. The national agricultural society is now asking the prefect to enforce this law and to compel the use of tuberculin inoculations. But who is to carry the law into effect? Is there a competent vet., in municipal employ?

Three entry clerks of the Bahia customs-house are to be suspended for having been caught in a smuggling operation. Next time, says Smalwy, they will know better. They'll take care not to be caught. Had they been ordinary merchants, however, they would have been debarred from enjoying the select society of the customs inspector and his subordinates for the rest of their natural lives.

Chief of Police Sampaio Ferraz is reported to have said in an interview that he will be powerless to cope with gamblers and rogues unless congress votes the bill on the repression of vice and crime. In that case he will do well to resign. As the *Imprensa* very correctly says, what is principally required for the repression of vice and crime is improvement in the morality of police authorities.

One of our correspondents writes us: «Please send the «NUNANCE» to — for one year,» which of course will be done with pleasure. But we must correct our correspondent's spelling. Our new title is «Vezes» while the term «Nunance» belongs to our financial contemporary. Were we not certain that the subscription was intended for us, we should have sent it around to the national printing office for delivery to its protégé.

According to a telegram from New York published this morning, Mr. Chaplain obtained the floor at the opening of the United States congress and prayed that God would bless afflicted Spain. This will be a little muzzling at first sight, for as Smalwy says, the average congressman does not wish much time to pray. If it is considered that Mr. Chaplain is only the chaplain, and that it is his business to «tomar a palavra» at the opening of the session, the mystery will be explained.

Why do some of our colleagues persist in speaking of Mr. Day as secretary of state at Washington? Mr. Day is the chairman of the American peace commission at Paris, while Mr. John Hay, ex-minister to Great Britain, is now secretary of state. To see Mr. Day mentioned in both capacities, in the same paper, implies that the gentleman is able to be in two places at once, and those two places some three thousand miles apart. And it also shows a tendency to ignore Mr. Hay, which is far from doing him justice. Our contemporaries have possibly heard of Sir Boyle Roche's bird.

It makes all the difference in the world, you see! The legislative act, providing that when a military man is prosecuted and absolved by a council of war, he shall be indemnified for all pecuniary advantages which he has lost, has been promulgated by decree No. 529 of the 2nd inst. When the unfortunate civilian is prosecuted and imprisoned unjustly, he has no such parental care exercised over his losses. It would seem that the civilian is but indifferently appreciated in this country. Suppose we stop paying taxes, and let the military men and public officials divide the funds?

We have repeatedly urged the government to close temporarily the military schools, which have not only become hot-beds of political agitation, but are also an unnecessary burden on the taxpayers, since the number of army officers is already excessive. This measure has now become still more imperative, for the floriantists in congress have succeeded in causing to be voted a provision for the readmittance of the officers and cadets who had been detached from those establishments for military conduct. If any legal rights should be offended by the temporary closing of the school, to the sufferers may be awarded just compensation, which will certainly cost the country much less than the present expensive process of preparing army officers that are not needed.

Councillor Candido de Oliveira and Dr. Carlos de Laet, in a recent article, very pertinently say that the *Jornal do Commercio*, in view of the base and vindictive passions excited by the hostile and unscrupulous misrepresentations with which in the latter part of 1897 it assailed THE RIO NEWS, the *Times* correspondent, the *Gazeta da Tarde* and the *Liberdade*, is morally responsible for the murder of Col. Gentil de Castro. And the *Jornal's* responsibilities do not end there. The impunity with which Col. Gentil de Castro's murderers committed their crime encouraged the others of the same class to plot against the life of President Prudente de Moraes, and this led to the murder of Marshal Bittencourt, for which, consequently, the *Jornal* should also wear the ashes of repentance.

In the *Jornal do Commercio* ex-minister Silvador de Mendonça is publishing a series of articles against Gen. Dyonisio Cerqueira, ex-minister of foreign affairs, whom he accuses of responsibility for his removal from the Washington legation and rejection as minister at Lisbon.

As will be seen from the advertisement in another column, the annual general meeting of the Rio Cricket and Athletic Association will be held at the City Club on the 22nd inst. The impetus which has been given to British sports in Brazil was commenced by the Rio Club, and has been promptly followed in many parts. The report of the annual meeting will be of great interest to all who love health-giving sports, and we are confident the result of the past year will prove highly encouraging. Pressure of space prevents us from dealing more fully with the subject this week, but we hope to revert to this question next week.

The well-known house of Luiz de Rezende, jewellers, No. 78 Rua do Ouvidor, was the scene of a daring and important robbery some time between Saturday night and Monday morning last, the crime being discovered Monday morning when the place was opened. The burglars entered from the rain-water drain, passing down the Rua do Ouvidor, by means of a tunnel about 25 feet long through which a boy or small man could easily pass. It is supposed that the burglars entered the drain at the Caes de Marilhas, and that they had been at work on the tunnel about a month. A large quantity of valuable jewellery was removed, the loss being estimated at 200,000\$. Prompt measures were at once taken to prevent the escape of the thieves from the city, but it is probable that they secured a good 24 hours start.

We heard with sincere regret, too late for publication in our last issue, that the wife of Mr. W. J. Lumby, the missionary attached to the Rio Seamen's Mission, had died of malarial fever in the mission house on the 25th ult. The deceased lady had intended to be present at the mission services on Sunday the 28th ult., to play the organ as was her usual custom, but on the way down from Cascaes station she was taken suddenly ill at Meyer station and reached the mission in a fainting condition. Medical assistance was immediately called in, but her state becoming worse a consultation of doctors became necessary. In spite of all that local medical skill and careful nursing on the part of her husband and many friends could do, the poor lady passed quietly to her eternal rest at midnight on the 25th ult. She leaves two young children to lament the loss of their mother. We join with Mr. Lumby's many friends in Rio in offering him our sincere condolences on the bereavement he and his children have sustained.

DEATH.

LUMBY.—On the 25th ult., at the Seamen's Mission, 10, Rua Camarão, Rio, AMY YOUNG LUMBY, aged 33 years, wife of W. J. Lumby, missionary.

BUSINESS NOTES

It is stated that fresh beef has been selling for 55 per kilo at Montúas.

The committee of coffee merchants of this city state that large crops of food products are reported this year.

A Buenos Aires telegram of the 30th ult. says that the present wheat crop will amount to two millions of tons.

We may now expect to see many of our local dealers raise their prices because of the fall in exchange. They of course did not drop them when exchange went up—but that is another story,» as Rudyard Kipling is accustomed to say.

We see by our São Paulo exchanges that Mr. William Fowles, of that city, has been defrauded by José Fozzer on fraudulent orders for merchandise to an amount exceeding 11,000\$. The goods were sent to Rio, where Fozzer claimed to be established in business. The latter has been placed under arrest.

The board of directors of the Companhia Assucareira Parahyba-Scricpe reports that during the year ended on the 30th of last June the net revenue of its sugar plantations was 670,300\$200 against 521,265\$233 in the previous year. The company's funded debt was reduced from 860,880\$530 to 790,747\$405, and its floating debt from 650,869\$245 to 103,880\$339. The sum of 200,000\$ was carried to the reserve fund.

The *Jornal do Commercio*, of Juiz de Fora, is advocating a modification in the requirement here that Messrs. Carmo & Co. shall maintain a stock of 500 beef cattle at Santa Cruz. As the pastures there are in sufficient to maintain so large a number of cattle in good condition, the *Jornal* thinks that they might be kept on the Minas Geraes pastures and then sent down as required. The suggestion is a good one.

The castor-oil plant (*Ricinus communis*) is growing luxuriously and abundantly in our uncultivated spaces, and springing up as weeds in many of the cultivated gardens. Some of our readers may like to know that there is a market for the seeds in Liverpool. The latest prices quoted per 112 lbs was eleven shillings for the Brazilian seed with a small entry of 24 bags. Those who do not recognise the plant by its English and botanical names can easily have the familiar «mamona» plant pointed out to them by any native of Brazil.



—I am seriously considering," remarked Sulawy as he cleared our reserve chair by emptying its papers on the floor, "the advisability of limiting my 'refreshers' next year to the public water supply. It is now proposed to double the tax on beverages, and then some custom-house genius will probably decide to classify stout as an *essência*, which of course shifts the majority of its out. No one but a public analyst and a plunger will be able to drink an imported beverage, while nothing but a glazed drain-pipe can stand the national mixtures. My only fear is that the water tax will go up as soon as we settle down to that as a beverage. You see, the government is bound to clean us out of everything we possess, and if they fail in one direction, it won't take them long to try another."

FINANCIAL NOTES

—The Santos customs receipts last month amounted to 3,123,517.263.

—The minister of finance has instructed the customs inspector at Bahia to exercise the greatest vigilance in the collection of imposts.

—The 4th regiment of cavalry, it is asserted, has spent this year 600,000 on forage for its horses, which are, nevertheless, said to be in bad condition.

—The minister of finance had a long conference with the President on Saturday last regarding the appropriation and revenue bills, and also in regard to the fall in exchange.

—The budget commission signed the revenue estimates only on the 2nd inst. How it is expected that this important bill can be properly discussed before the 20th, the day now chosen for closing this session, is beyond all reasonable comprehension.

—The following special credits have been placed at the disposition of the minister of finance: 1,098,599.792 for the liquidation of accounts fallen into "exercícios índios" and 800,000 for the relief of *seca* victims in the States of Piauly, Paralyba, Sergipe and Rio Grande do Norte.

—Telegrams from Buenos Aires state that a proposition has been brought forward there to adopt some Latin unit for the monetary standard of that country, such as the franc, or the lira. It is claimed that such a standard will be better for the people, than the "peso," or dollar, now in use.

—The indications are not wanting that our three years' moratorium will be allowed to pass without a single legislative act to regular its purposes effective; and then when the period expires nothing will remain but to suggest a continuance, perhaps indefinitely, of the payment of interest in bonds.

—If government and congress decide to adopt the fatal policy of seeking to make ends meet by means of an increase in taxation rather than a reduction of expenditure, the country, debilitated by over-taxation, will, at the end of the three years' moratorium, be even less able than it is now to meet its obligations.

—It is generally admitted, we believe, that the principal cause of the decrease in public revenue is the present decline (temporary, we hope, in the material prosperity of the country. Why, then, aggravate the evil by increasing the burden, of the people instead of seeking to mitigate them by reducing public expenditure?

—The fall in exchange is bringing about the usual consultations between government and bank officials, but it may be presumed that Sr. Cambio will take very little notice of that. If expenditures can be reduced and the government will take steps to improve its credit abroad, there will be quite another sentiment in the exchange market.

—The following returns of customs receipts for the month of November have been made public:

	1898	1897
Rio de Janeiro.	7,181,769,830	7,607,030,834
Pará	2,116,103,864	1,918,664,886
Bahia	2,085,686,598	1,596,656,868
Rio Grande do Sul	1,510,798,836	1,215,447,819
Santos	3,124,517,263	3,348,507,862
Pernambuco	1,882,198,195	1,684,315,845
Paraná	146,105,827	225,688,504
Paralyba	85,067,847	216,645,820
Araçaj	74,699,356	361,356,402

—We are asked, if we disapprove of the Brazilian funding scheme, why do we not produce a better one? Is it essential that a newspaper, before criticizing a financial proposition, should be prepared with an alternative, or should otherwise maintain silence? Financial crises are not always necessarily financial. We have even known some who have not yet received their discharge from the bankruptcy court engaged in the daily occupation of advising other people how to make their fortunes.—*Finance & News*, Oct. 28.

—Argentina is giving an illustration of the curse that an unstable currency is to a country. Whether gold goes up or gold goes down, some branch or other of the national commerce or industry has to suffer, and some one is victimised. It is not the value of the currency, so much as its stability that forms a basis for all business operations, and where there is no stable basis, all operations are more or less of a speculation and a gamble. The lesson one might be studied with benefit by those who desire to unsettle the stability of the United States currency by introducing a silver basis.—*Montevideo Times*.

—In the legislature of the state of Rio de Janeiro several bills for increasing taxation have been introduced. One of the new taxes proposed is the land tax. The respective bill provides for collecting on land a tax of 500 reis per alqueire (12 acres) and in addition thereto one quarter of one per cent of the value of the land. This looks like a heavy tax.

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, Dec. 6th 1898	
Par value of the Brazilian millreis (1000)	57 2/5
do of the Brazilian millreis (1000) in U. S. coin at \$1.86 per \$1	27.78
do \$100 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold at \$1.84 per \$1 in Brazilian gold	85.70 cts
do \$1 per \$1 in Brazilian gold	8.82

Bank rate of exchange, official, on London	
today	8 d.
Present value of the Brazilian millreis (200)	35 3/5
Present value of the Brazilian millreis (paper)	39 1/2 rs. gold
Present value of the Brazilian millreis in U. S. coin at \$1.80 per \$1	16. c.
Value of \$100 (\$1.80 per \$1) in Brazilian currency (paper)	62 1/2
Value of £ 1 sterling	30 5/10

EXCHANGE.

Nov. 28.—The opening rate of 8 1/2 d. was general in the banks, but some put out 8 1/4 d. later on, and shortly afterwards 8 3/4 d. was adopted by the Bra-hiansche, British, London & River Plate and French banks. The first transactions of the day in bank bills were at 8 1/2 d., but the demand was great and the banks felt obliged to lower the rate, and that price, and bills going still lower, private paper was disposed of at 8 1/2 d., and when bank bills had fallen to 8 3/4 d., there was a disposition towards firmness and the banks refused to say private paper under 8 3/4 d., but the firmness was not sustained, and the closing prices were bank bills 8 1/2 d., at 7 3/4 against private paper 8 1/8 d. The official value of the millreis was from 30 to 31 3/5 reals gold.

Nov. 29.—The official rate of exchange during the day was 8 3/10 d. with the exception of the British Bank which put out and maintained all day a rate of 8 1/2 d. The market opened firm with the banks drawing 8 1/2 d., and private paper offered at 8 3/4 d., but only landing buyers outside of the banks at 8 1/2 d., and bank purchases at 8 1/4 d. On the local banks drew at 8 3/4 d., and for a time refused to say private paper at 8 1/8 d., but the indecision in the market was very noticeable all the afternoon, and the market closed with bank bills quoted at 8 1/4 d. and 8 1/2 d., with a freedom towards the closing paper at 8 1/8 d. The business of the day was not great, and for the most part was confined to liquidations. The official value of the millreis was from 30 to 31 3/5 reals gold.

The official rates of the day as compared with those of the corresponding day in the last year were as follows:—

	1898	1897
London, per millreis	8 3/8 d.	7 3/4 d.
Paris, per franc	45 1/2 s.	45 1/2 s.
Hamburg, per mark	11 1/2 s.	11 1/2 s.
Italy, per lira	15 1/2 s.	15 1/2 s.
New York, per dollar	50 s.	50 s.

Dec. 1.—The general opening rate was 8 1/2 d. on London, but before 11 o'clock all the banks put out 8 3/4 d. as the official rate. In the course of the day the Bra-hiansche adopted a rate of 8 1/2 d. The London & River Plate Bank changed its rate to 8 3/4 d., and soon afterwards to 8 1/2 d. During the first morning of the day, the banks drew at 8 1/4 d., and with reserve, but the holders of private paper were asking the same rate. In consequence the banks drew at 8 1/4 d., and private paper was disposed of at 8 1/2 d. and 8 1/4 d., easily at the latter rate. For a time the banks seemed to become more uncertainly disposed in the afternoon, and the closing prices of the day were bank bills at 8 1/4 d., and possibly some at 8 1/2 d. to make cover, and private paper quoted at 8 1/2 d. and 8 1/4 d. The business during the day was of an important nature, but the drop was availed of by speculators, which was the cause of the number of transfers. The value of the paper millreis ranged from 30 to 30 1/2 reals gold during the day.

Dec. 2.—The Bra-hiansche bank sustained 8 d. as the official rate on London all day. The other banks were less dejected and wavered from 8 1/4 to 7 3/4 d. during the day. It is a long time now since such an uncertainty has passed in the Rio money market. During the morning bank bills were drawn at 8 1/4 d., against private paper at 8 1/2 d., only to drop soon afterwards to 8 d. for bank bills against private paper at 8 1/2 d. The banks had a period of reaction in which they drew at 8 1/4 d. and 8 1/2 d., but as there was a general demand at the latter rate, it was quickly withdrawn, and a full ensued until bank bills were only drawn at 7 1/2 d., against private paper at 7 3/4 d. The closing rates were bank bills at 7 1/2 d., and private paper quoted at 8 d. finding buyers at 8 1/4 d. A large amount of business was done during the day. The official value of the paper millreis varied from 29 to 30 reals gold.

Dec. 3.—The British and London & River Plate banks opened with 7 3/10 d., and the other banks 7 7/8 d. in 10/16 d. During the morning the banks drew freely at 7 1/2 d., against private paper at 8 d., but the decline setting in, bills were reluctantly drawn at 7 3/4 d., and those only to legitimate buyers. The full still went on and several banks refused to draw even at 7 3/4 d. The closing rates were bank bills at 7 3/4 d., and private paper quoted at 8 d. The official value of the millreis during the day was from 27 to 29 reals gold.

BRASILIANSCHEN BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

BALANCE SHEET, 30th NOVEMBER 1898.	
<b>Assets:</b>	
Guaranteed accounts	4,619,790.83
Head office, branches and agencies	17,769,787.89
Bills receivable	8,618,888.74
Loans, current accounts, etc.	1,024,878.17
do pledged	2,867,231.49
Securities pledged	1,219,915.00
do deposited	2,298,245.100
Cash, in current funds	18,860,201.673
	77,134,544,774
<b>Liabilities:</b>	
Capital subscribed (1 mark = 1000)	10,000,000.000.000
Reserve fund	9,219,933.305
Without interest	16,698,508.74
Head office and branches	11,614,612.60
Loans with fixed maturity	1,624,878.17
Securities pledged and on deposit	18,829,411.89
Sundry accounts	4,475,270.712
	77,134,544,774

S. E. & O.  
Petersen—Theil, Directors.

BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU BRÉSIL.

BALANCE SHEET, 30th NOVEMBER 1898.

Assets:	
Shareholders, unredeemed capital	5,000,000.000
Cash, in current funds	2,448,391,503
Loans, current accounts, etc.	7,904,429,869
Bills discounted	6,912,641,091
Bills receivable	2,586,051,913
Guaranteed accounts current, etc.	8,871,559,549
Securities deposited	977,590,860
Securities pledged	5,847,643,410
Sundry accounts	1,120,923,911
	42,810,065,939

Liabilities:	
Capital	10,000,000,000.000
Accounts current, with and without interest	6,688,451,493
Guarantees for accounts current	3,148,668,784
Branches and agencies	11,202,315,478
Bills payable	401,279,858
Securities pledged and on deposit	6,837,731,210
Sundry accounts	2,572,754,194
	42,810,065,939

E. & O. E.  
Rio de Janeiro, 31st December, 1898.  
For the Banque Française du Brésil,  
H. Joly, Director.  
F. Marsot, Accountant.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED

Capital	£ 5,000,000
do paid up	750,000
Reserve fund	600,000

BALANCE SHEET, 20th NOVEMBER, 1898.

Assets:	
Capital, uncalled	£ 666,666.70
Bills discounted	4,241,580.50
Bills receivable	10,971,071,040
Head office and branches	11,202,315,478
Loans, current accounts, etc.	6,828,179,000
Securities for accounts current, etc.	3,177,080,000
Sundry accounts	4,747,600,000
Cash	18,108,102,450
	61,715,409,860

Liabilities:	
Capital subscribed	£ 13,333,333.330
Deposits in account current, without interest	11,411,676.80
do in account current, with interest	1,741,611.50
do fixed maturity	6,828,179,000
Head office and branches	11,202,315,478
Securities for accounts current, etc.	3,177,080,000
Sundry accounts	13,249,676.50
Bills payable	18,761,819.50
	61,715,409,860

E. & O. E.  
Rio de Janeiro, 31st December, 1898.  
For the London and Brazilian Bank, Limited,  
E. Broad, Sub-Manager,  
F. S. Provo, Accountant.

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED

Capital	£ 5,000,000
do realized	900,000
Reserve fund	1,000,000

BALANCE SHEET OF THE RIO BRANCH,  
30th NOVEMBER, 1898.

Assets:	
Bills discounted	2,151,498,760
Bills receivable	7,711,541,430
Loans, current accounts, etc.	10,967,050,750
Sundry accounts	2,911,544,500
Securities for loans, guaranteed of etc.	17,690,010,000
Cash deposited	6,692,324,600
	68,291,782,860

Liabilities:	
Declared capital of this branch	£ 800,000.000
Deposits, fixed maturity and with notice, without interest	1,850,000,812
do in account current, with interest	17,403,149,440
Sundry accounts	161,403,740
Securities pledged and on deposit	7,510,017,500
Bills payable	4,377,778,900
Head office, agencies and branches	5,418,098,900
	68,291,782,860

E. & O. E.  
Rio de Janeiro, 21st December, 1898.  
For the London and River Plate Bank, Limited,  
W. J. Cronwell, Acctg. Manager,  
C. H. Lloyd, Sub-Accountant.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 6th December, 1898.

**Coffee.**—The declared sales of the preceding week amounted to 81,000 bags against entries of 44,287 bags and shipments of 8,227 bags. On Monday, the market opened firm, and business between the factors and packers was arranged on bases from 11,000 to 11,500 per arroba for No. 7 type. There was a demand on the part of the shippers, but notwithstanding the uncertainty of the money market, the better tone of the foreign markets and small entries they only offered 10,800 per arroba which was quickly refused. Some 400 bags were sold at prices which ranged from 10,800 to 11,000 for No. 7. The Santos market reported 2,000 bags, the fulling price for good average per 10 kilos with a firm market. The most of the foreign markets an appreciable increase was reported. The sales in the foreign coffee markets during the preceding week were returned 31,000 arroba in New York; 4,000 in Havre; 5,000 in Hamburg and 20,000 in London. In the latter market, 12,000 arroba in the week before. There was little to report in the local market on Tuesday as prices between factors and packers were arranged as in the previous day. The shippers again put in an appearance, but their views were from 200 to 300 bags lower than those of the packers, and only 500 bags were bought at Monday's prices. The market appeared firm but without much animation. The Santos market was firm but the prices of the previous day had undergone no change. The news from the foreign markets was devoid of firm interest. On Wednesday the Rio market was calm, and business between factors and packers were arranged on a base of 11,000 per arroba, but some business was done on a somewhat lower base and disclosed. The shippers did not appear animated and made offers of 10,800 and 11,000 per arroba for No. 7 type which were not accepted, and the news from London is here here the bid at the end of the day were typically disposed of at prices which ranged some were sold at 11,000 per arroba. In Santos the market was calm, and business between factors and packers per 10 kilos, in New York and Havre there were small rises, but in Hamburg prices slightly declined.

The market here on Thursday was much more animated than on preceding days, but between factors and packers the prices agreed upon were from 10,800 to 11,000 per arroba of No. 7 type. After the opening of the money market, the shippers developed a desire to buy largely, and business was done between them and the packers on bases ranging from 10,800 per arroba for No. 7. The weakness of exchange hindered the packers firmer in the course of the day, and the latest quotations for No. 7 type. Sales were given at 11,000 per arroba from 11,000 to 11,500 for No. 7 type, with many transactions still in treaty at the close of the market. The day's sales were given at 35,000 bags. In Santos 8,000 was the price for good average per 10 kilos with a calm market. The European markets were arranged, but a slight fall took place in New York. The November sales abroad were returned as 216,000 bags in New York, 230,000 in Havre, 220,000 in Hamburg, and 12,000 in London, in all 688,000 bags. On Friday the Rio market was firm and animated. Factors and packers did business together at 11,000 per arroba for No. 7 type. The shippers were at first shy on account of the apparent steadiness of the money market, but when this was shaken they did business freely at prices which ranged from 11,000 to 11,500 for No. 7 as a base. At the close of the day, the packers were exacting 11,500 and there were several negotiations in treaty at that price. The foreign markets had no changes of importance to report. Saturday's market was still more firm and animated. The packers freely offered the factors 11,000, but business was principally done from 11,000 to 11,500 between them. The shippers managed to buy on a base of 11,000 during the morning, but towards closing time 11,000 was the general price insisted and held. The Santos price was 2,000 per arroba for good average. The foreign markets were all calm and reported slight falls.

The shipments since our last report have been:

22,529 bags for the United States	
9,981 "	Havre
1,146 "	Cape of Good Hope
8,347 "	River Plate, etc.
51,733 bags	Costwise

The following ships sailed with coffee last week:

United States	bags
Nov. 27 New York Br str <i>British Prince</i>	16,750
27 Baltimore Amer bk <i>Baltimore</i>	8,975
Nov. 28 New York Br str <i>Baltimore</i>	10,800
Dec. 1 do do <i>Cyprian Prince</i>	3,750
<b>Europe</b>	
Nov. 26 Trieste etc Aust str <i>Zichy</i>	3,575
26 Havre etc Fr str <i>Ville de Buenos Aires</i>	500
28 Marseilles etc Br str <i>Mina</i>	500
30 Southampton etc Br str <i>Dunn</i>	500
Dec. 1 Havre etc Port str <i>Malmoe</i>	1,500
2 Antwerp Germ str <i>River Plate</i>	10,000
3 Hamburg etc do <i>Amazonas</i>	6,150
<b>Elsewhere</b>	
Nov. 29 River Plate Br str <i>Ordo</i>	457

Costwise, various steamers, 3,584 metric tons, for the week were 3,000 boxes, a gain of 4,000 bags for the previous week and 5,245 bags for the week before.

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

No. 6...	Dec. 5	Nov. 25
1.7500	1.7500	1.8500
1.8000	1.8000	1.9000
1.8500	1.8500	1.9500
1.9000	1.9000	2.0000
1.9500	1.9500	2.0500

The stock in all hands was estimated this morning at 304,668 bags against 320,648 bags a week ago. The Santos stock is reported at 807,400 bags.

The shipments of coffee during November were as follows:

United States	bags
New York	150,585
San Francisco	17,250
Baltimore	14,485
	181,625
<b>Europe</b>	
Ghent	29,283
Hamburg	29,533
Marseilles	15,720
Santos	11,600
London	9,000
Havre	3,075
Antwerp	3,000
Bordeaux	8,712
	101,623

**Wine of Good Hope**—12,740  
**River Plate**—4,831  
**Valparaiso**—280  
 17,451

**Continents**—11,991

Northern ports	11,991
Southern ports	2,028
Total	14,019

The exporters were the following:

Ashackley Brothers	71,872
Cent Valley & Co.	24,828
Ed. Johnston & Co.	2,173
Orinstein & Co.	20,784
W. E. McLaughlin & Co.	18,750
Volfa Cima Freire & Co.	16,977
J. W. Doune & Co.	15,442
Sorton, Morgan & Co.	14,000
Empregza Industrial Brasileira	10,445
Aretz & Co.	9,534
Leveering & Co.	9,280
Karl Kriehbein	8,075
Nannmann, Gepp & Co.	8,500
Rich. Riener & Co.	8,07



Daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro

Table with columns for Receipts, Shipments, and various coffee grades (Arabica, Robusta, etc.) with prices per bag.

Table with columns for Receipts, Shipments, and various coffee grades (Arabica, Robusta, etc.) with prices per bag.

Imports.

Table listing various import goods such as Flour, Rice, and other commodities with their respective prices.

Flour.—The receipts for the last week were 2,500 barrels and 2,000 bags of American flour ex Galbraith.

Rice.—During the past week, 1,600 cases were received from Hamburg by the s.s. Mendota.

Lard.—The receipts for the week were 150 cases from New York, ex Roman Prince.

Pork.—The s.s. Roman Prince brought 300 barrels of American pork last week from New York.

Rice.—During the past week, 1,600 cases were received from Hamburg by the s.s. Mendota.

White Pine.—During the past week, the Mabel Jordan brought 18,500 feet from Boston.

Spruce Pine.—No receipts have come to hand, and no change has been effected since our last report.

Turpentine.—No receipts. The market is firmer and prices have risen slightly.

Rosin.—Receipts nil. The stock in hand is small, the market is firm and prices have gone up.

Cement.—No fresh consignments have come to hand. The market is dull and weak.

Indian Corn.—The receipts for the week were 500 bags ex Mendota from the River Plate.

Wool.—No arrivals from abroad. The demand is greater than the local mills can supply.

Coal.—The following vessels arrived with coal—Port Cardiff, Sanchuan Oceanica.

Rum.—The week's supply was of average quantity, and the following prices now rule—

Table listing various rum brands and their prices per gallon.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table listing ship names, destinations, and departure dates for November.

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Table listing arrivals of foreign steamers with columns for ship name, origin, and arrival date.

Table listing arrivals of foreign steamers with columns for ship name, origin, and arrival date.

Table listing departures of foreign steamers with columns for ship name, destination, and departure date.

Foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, December 4th 1898.

Table listing ship names, origins, and arrival dates for December.

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STOCKS AND SHARES

Table listing sales of stocks and shares with columns for stock name and price.

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Table listing sales of stocks and shares with columns for stock name and price.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table listing arrivals of foreign vessels with columns for ship name, origin, and arrival date.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table listing departures of foreign vessels with columns for ship name, destination, and departure date.

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DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table listing departures of foreign vessels with columns for ship name, destination, and departure date.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table listing departures of foreign steamers with columns for ship name, destination, and departure date.

Foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, December 4th 1898.

Table listing ship names, origins, and arrival dates for December.

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Sales of Stocks and Shares.

Table listing sales of stocks and shares with columns for stock name and price.

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Vessels Afloat & Chartered for Rio

Table listing vessels afloat and chartered for Rio with columns for ship name, origin, and status.

Danish

Table listing Danish vessels with columns for ship name, origin, and arrival date.

German

Table listing German vessels with columns for ship name, origin, and arrival date.

Habian

Table listing Habian vessels with columns for ship name, origin, and arrival date.

Norwegian

Table listing Norwegian vessels with columns for ship name, origin, and arrival date.

Portuguese

Table listing Portuguese vessels with columns for ship name, origin, and arrival date.

SATURDAY'S QUOTATIONS—S. PAULO.

Table listing Saturday's quotations in S. Paulo with columns for stock name, price, and status.



Stocks and Bonds and Joint Stock Companies --- December 5th

Main financial table with columns: Emission, Circulation, Public Funds, Nominal Value, Last Quotation, Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Banks, Railways, Tramways, Steamships, Cotton Mills, etc., Insurance, Miscellaneous. Includes various company names like Commercial do Rio de Janeiro, Leopoldina, Carioca, etc.

GERVEJARIA BRAHMA (Brama Brewery) RIO DE JANEIRO. 142, RUA VISCONDE DE SAPUCAHY Telephone No. 10.063 FRANCISKANER BRAU Beer in barrels (shopp) and bottled.

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G. R. Davenport, Esq.—R. J. Farran, Esq.—H. G. Sketchley, Esq.—Rev. J. T. Stevenson.—Rev. A. O. Tisdall.

Head Master: Rev. J. T. Stevenson

Certificated Teacher, Nine Years' experience, Member of the University of the Cape of Good Hope and of St. Augustine's College, Canterbury. First-Class Oxford and Cambridge Theological.

Assistant Master: Edward Aloysius Jones

B. A., Ph. D., Fifteen Years' experience,

Member of the University of London and of the Gregorian University of Rome.

THE SCHOOL premises are known as the "Quinta Rooke" and consists of a large house standing in twenty acres (five and a quarter squares) of well-wooded grounds, situated on the Barranca, sixty feet above the level of the River Plate, from which it is distant about a mile and a quarter. The large garden and shrubbery are tastefully laid out, and well stocked with flowers, fruit, and vegetables. One of the fields is admirably adapted for athletics. There is also an asphalt Tennis-court, and covered Swimming-bath about fifty feet long.

The object of the School is to afford a thoroughly good and practical education, combined with moral and religious training. No boy over thirteen years of age, or under seven, can be admitted. Boarders only are received.

The Subjects included in the course of instruction are: English in all its branches, Mathematics, Spanish, French, Latin, Drawing, Natural Science, Vocal Music and Drill, also Greek and German if required.

FEES (payable in advance), \$500 w/m. per Term. There are three Terms in a year.

A Term's notice is required before the removal of a Pupil.

No extras except for Books and for Medical attendance.

First Term begins October 1st, 1898.

Further information may be had from the Head Master, or R. J. FARRAN, Esq., Hon. Sec., 541 Calle Cangallo, Buenos Aires.

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Ask for  
"MOUNTAIN DEW"  
SCOTCH WHISKY



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## RUBBER HAND STAMPS



Metal-Backed Rubber Type and patent "AIR-CUSHION" STAMPS.

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Office and works: 16, Travessa do Ouvidor 1st floor.

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BANKERS:—National Provincial Bank of England Limited, BRISTOL.

Correspondence invited from intending investors.

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# CYCLE EASE

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

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

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

## Monarch Cycle Mfg. Co.,

Chicago, U. S. A.

Agents for Brazil:

M. M. KING & Co.

RUA DA ALFANDEGA No. 77A—79

RIO DE JANEIRO

## CLEVELAND BICYCLES

MODELS FOR 1898

Ladies, Gentlemen and Children

A complete stock of bicycles supplies of best American manufacture.

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LANTERNS

WRENCHES

CYCLOMETERS

BELLS

SADDLES

## JAMES MITCHELL

OUVIDOR 57

RIO DE JANEIRO



The Oldest Brand Shipped from Scotland

IN CASE

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