

THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, DECEMBER 20TH, 1898.

NUMBER 51

WILSON, SONS & CO.
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2, RUA DE S. PEDRO,
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THE BRAZILIAN CONTRACTS CORPORATION LIMITED.

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49, RUA DO HOSPICIO, 1st floor.

Telegraphic Address:— Brazilian—Rio.

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

All communications should be addressed to

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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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Authorized by Imperial Decree No. 8,057 of March 24th, 1887.

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

G. C. Anderson, Agent.

2, Rua General Camara—1st floor.

This company has just issued in London an Insurance policy for the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company, United States of America, for the amount of \$17,880,150.00 (£2,560,885), having received the respective premium amounting to \$623,500.00 (£35,250).

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

THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

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Agent in Rio de Janeiro:

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LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

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Agents in Rio de Janeiro:

Edward Ashworth & Co.

No. 50, Rua 1^a 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 1^a de Março—2nd floor.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro:

Youle & Co.

No. 38, Rua 1^a de Março.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO. Ld.

Total funds on 31st Dec. 1898 £12,054,512 Authorized Capital 3,000,000 Subscribed Capital 2,750,000

Agents for Rio de Janeiro:

Pullen, Schmidt & Co.

107, Rua da Quitanda.

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HEALTHFUL AND ECONOMICAL DIET

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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 8:30 p. m. (dormitorio); returning leaves S. Paulo at 5 a. m. and 5 p. m. (dormitorio). Change of cars both ways at Taitaté.

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

Cachambú and Lombary: Central Railway 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 5 p. m. Connects with all branches of the main line. Lixoia, do Carmo, of that railway. Intermediate trains leave at 7 a. m. and 4 p. m.—the first running through to Barbacena, and the second to Entre Rios.

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

Petropolis:

Trains leaves the Prainha pier at 7 a. m. (Sundays and holidays 7:30 a. m.) for Mauá 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 trains at 6:30 a. m. and 4 p. m. for S. Francisco de Paula, fare 25 reis, and there transfer to adjoining station of Leopoldina Railway whence trains leave daily. Sundays and holidays included, at 7:15 a. m. and 4:15 p. m. for Petropolis.

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 of Central Railway (additional fare 40 reis). The barca trains leave Petropolis at 7:30 a. m. (except on Sun days and holidays) and 3:30 p. m. for Mauá pier and aboard for Prainha. An additional barca train also leaves Petropolis at 9 a. m. on Saturdays only, on holidays excepted.

Nova Friburgo: Barca leaves the Praça das Marinhãs at 5:30 a. m. daily and at 7:30 p. m. on Saturdays, to connect with the Leopoldina Railway at Santa Anna de Marahy. Returning trains leave Nova Friburgo at 2:15 p. m. daily, and at 6:00 a. m. on Mondays. Excursion train leaves Mauá on Saturdays at 11 a. m. Barca leaves Rio at 2:30 p. m., and returning leaves Friburgo at 6:00 a. m.

Corcovado:

Regular trains, week days, leave at 11 a. m. and 2:30 p. m. on Saturdays and 11 a. m. and 2:30 p. m. on Sundays and holidays, the hours are ascending 6:30, 8:30 and 11 a. m., descending 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30 and 11:30 a. m. Each train gives the excursionists half an hour on the summit.

Excursionists 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 BRYAN, Minister. BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraí opposite Custom House, Petropolis, EDMUND C. H. PHIPPS, Minister. AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 69, Rua 1^a de Março, EUGENE SEIFER, Consul General. BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraí (opposite Custom House), WILLIAM G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

Church Directory

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Until further notice the Church will be closed for repairs. The services will be held every Sunday 11 a. m. in the morning in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, Rua da Quitanda Baptists and Marriages at times, to be arranged with the Chaplain. REV. FRANK WIDEBRÖKER, M. A., British Chaplain, 7 Rua Amens, S. Domingos. IGREJA EVANGÉLICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Largo de S. Joaquim, No. 174—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays. Prayer meeting at 10 a. m., 7 p. m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 5 afternoon. Gospel preaching at 6 p. m. on Wednesdays. Bibles study and preaching at 7 p. m. JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor. METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Cateite, Angélica street, 11 a. m. Sunday morning meeting services, Thursday, 7:30 p. m. Portuguese services at 10 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sundays, 7 p. m. Wednesdays, 7 p. m. THOMAS T. H. PASTOR. Sunday School, 7 p. m. Rev. FRANK WIDEBRÖKER, Pastor. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15, Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., and at 7 p. m. Thursdays. ALVARO E. DOS REIS, Pastor. Residence: Rua Petropolis, 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., } Pastors. CHAS. D. MCCARTHY, }

Professional Directory

Dr. William Fredeick Eisenlohr, German Physician, Office: 75, Rua General Camara, Consulting hours from 12 to 3 p. m. Dr. 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. IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIACHELHO.—No. 234, 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.

Medical Directory

J. Dias Ribeiro, M. D., Ex-assistant to Professors Bartholow and Da Costa of Philadelphia, and Dr. Rev. of New-York. Residence: Rua Senador Dantas 44 A. Miscellaneous. AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 29, Rua d' Ajuda.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent. BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro, No. 71.—On sale, the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages. JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent. BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM, 31, Rua Gonçalves Dias.—Open from noon to 6 p. m.—For terms, apply to Librarian. RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.—See Reading Room 19, Rua Camerino (formerly Imperatriz), 3rd floor; W. J. LEMMY, Missioner. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc., also of left-off clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission, or at No. 47, Candelaria.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—No. 59, Rua da Quitanda, 2nd floor. Rooms open from 8 a. m. to 10 o'clock p. m. Secretary's office hours from noon to 4 o'clock p. m. ROLLIN W. ROLFE, President. LYRON A. CLARK, General Secretary. R. 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 Paulista remedy NECTANDRA AMARA against the distressing sea-sickness and all the other nausea and complaints of the sea and intestines so frequent during voyages at sea on land. So well known are the results and so his new and wonderful remedy for all the ills so common in this life, that no traveller aware of its properties, should start on a voyage without providing himself with it as a preventive measure.

On the 24th ulto., a merchant in S. Paulo writes as follows: My little partner W. to whom I recommended the NECTANDRA for sea sickness, informs me that his sister has written to him from London stating that she was astonished at the results she obtained from it on board ship.

On the 14th May last, the distinguished physician Dr. Remondino writes as follows of the applications and observations he had made on board the mail steamer *Itatiaia*: 'Cases of sea sickness treated with NECTANDRA AMARA, 25. In 22 of the cases the result was complete and in the 4 others there was a decided relief. Cases of gastro-intestinal fever also treated with the same remedy. Amongst these may be mentioned the case of the Federal Senator A. A. attacked with exceedingly violent colic pain, which fact had for 48 hours and the case of Sr. F. B. Pernambuco to Pará, suffering intolerable agony from intestinal pain, from which he had been subject 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 excruciating colic and violent vomiting and diarrhoea, as well as in the fever effect obtained was complete and rapid.'

In view of these results we have still another proof of the fact that for sea sickness and gastro-intestinal fevers, the preparations of NECTANDRA AMARA can be easily employed with sure effect.

On the 24th October, 1898, the surgeon of the Army Medical Corps, Dr. Henrique Matos, wrote us as follows: 'I certify that when on board ships of war, I have had occasion to use the Tincture of NECTANDRA AMARA for sea sickness, and the cases of sea sickness, and always with excellent results. The foregoing is true to the faith of my rank. Official Federal Oct. 24th, 1898.—Dr. Henrique Matos.'

On the 17th August, 1898, Sr. Lacand wrote as follows: 'I have much pleasure in testifying to the merit of NECTANDRA AMARA as a remedy for sea-sickness. I used it recently on a voyage and found it most efficacious.—E. Richardson.'

Rio de Janeiro, 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, in which she mentions that she has spoken who was so enchanted with the efficacy of the NECTANDRA AMARA against sea sickness, a remedy which she had never before been relieved by any of the remedies usually employed for this purpose, from which she had suffered every time she set foot on shipboard.

I have the honor to be your devoted servant.—R. Richardson. Miss Richardson's letter runs: 'I have much pleasure in testifying to the merit of NECTANDRA AMARA as a remedy for sea-sickness. I used it recently on a voyage and found it most efficacious.—E. Richardson.'

On the 14th October, 1898, Dr. Paes Leme wrote us as follows: 'Rio, 14th October, 1898.—My good friend Miranda.—For many years I have used your preparations of NECTANDRA AMARA on the members of my family, and with the greatest advantage I have used it on the emigrants and sailors, and I know of no other remedy for the nausea arising from the brusque and shaking movements which passengers have to suffer on caravans. I tried its powers on a gentleman travelling from Serraria station to Juiz de Fora; and later on, travelling to Itabora do Campo, I had a most successful result. I have seen the same effects on many of the natives. The NECTANDRA AMARA is already well recommended, but I have pleasure in confirming its efficacy and fact, and I have seen with my own eyes, which prove without doubt that it has relieved many. Ever yours,—Pedro G. Paes Leme.'

R. B.—The proprietors of the Paulista remedy NECTANDRA AMARA insert a prospectus in three languages—PORTUGUESE, ENGLISH AND FRENCH—to facilitate its use among natives and foreigners.

At the Depot in Rua de S. Pedro, No. 74, (1st floor) Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—Gold was quoted at 219 at Buenos Aires yesterday.

—The German squadron arrived at Buenos Aires on the 10th inst.

—Nearly twenty millions of oranges have been exported from Paraguay this season to Rosario and Buenos Aires.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 17th says that the news from Santa Fé and Entre Rios in regard to the wheat crop, are very unfavorable.

—There was a severe «pampero» at Buenos Aires on the 17th, and heavy rains were reported from the south. This corresponded to a day of intense heat here in Rio.

—The Italian and Portuguese squadrons have arrived at Buenos Aires. The latter, which consists of the small cruiser «Adanator», is said to be exciting much interest.

—A Sucre telegram of the 17th says that President Fernandez Alonso, at the head of a Bolivian regular army of 2,500 men, has started for La Paz, where a revolution against his authority has broken out.

—The selection of a minister to represent Paraguay at Rio de Janeiro seems to be full of difficulties. Three or four names have already been mentioned as that of the new minister, but thus far no positive nomination has been reported.

—In Uruguay the government is still closely watching the frontiers to prevent the entrance of revolutionary parties. The recent elections were favorable to the Cuestas faction, and the chances of the revolutionists are slowly disappearing.

—Trouble has arisen in Bolivia over a resolution of President Alonso to establish the national capital at Sucre. The population of La Paz, the rival capital, have resorted to a revolution as usual, and troops are now preparing to settle the dispute by arms.

—A London telegram of the 10th says that the principal European buyers are exacting, as a condition for procuring subscriptions for a new Argentine loan, that the government of that country shall disarm its squadron and diminish the effective force of its army.

—Telegrams from Frankfort announce that a group of Swiss capitalists has commenced negotiations for the formation of a company, with a capital of 20 millions of francs, for the development of vine culture in the Argentine province of Mendoza. The initiative is said to have met with good support in Frankfort. It is expected that in the course of a few years, the wine industry in Argentina will compete seriously with that of France.

—While all the native and foreign papers in Buenos Aires are full of admiration of the prompt way in which British justice is administered, as exemplified by the *Mary A. Troop* trial on board H. M. S. *Sagabria*, when the accused were tried, found guilty and sent to England for civil judgment within ten days that would have taken Argentine justice ten months or more to decide, it is amusing to find the prefect of the port complaining that the British naval and consular authorities almost entirely ignored his office. He is evidently not well up in international maritime law and has addressed a lengthy document to the Argentine foreign minister.

—If we wish a sample of the way in which expenditure is being reduced (?) we may take the marine estimates for the coming year. Those of 1898 amounted to the very liberal sum of \$16,000,000, a sum about equal to the total revenue of the city of Buenos Aires, or of the province of that name. We are told to rejoice because a reduction is being made, so that the expenses of this department for 1899 will be only \$15,500,000. Considering that a large amount of the expenditure is really on items chargeable in gold, we really do not see that there is very much economy after all, if we take the difference between a premium of 170 and a premium of 100. It is impossible, we are told, in the meantime to lay any of the vessels up. It may be impossible, but the duty of the administration is to achieve the impossible. Otherwise they cannot make ends meet.—*Review*, Buenos Aires.

—Nothing seems able to repress the gambling spirit prevalent in Buenos Aires, and it is a pity that this vice has taken the form of throwing dice for drinks or cigars. In every café, *almacen*, or other place where drinks are sold, a group of young men may be found seated round a table, each armed with a dice box, two or three dice, and a small heap of beans, and they seem content to pass hours at a time rattling the dice, throwing them on the table with a bang (the noisier the better) and passing the beans from one to the other. A more tame pursuit and a more pitiful waste of time can hardly be imagined—cards and billiards are at least intelligible, and have their excuse, but not this dicing for hours at a time. The lad habit seems to have spread all over the city; it is scarcely possible to call anywhere for a drink without being confronted with the offensive rattle and bang of the dice and the still more offensive language that sometimes accompanies it—it is even invading some of the clubs. We suppose that, like all manias, it will eventually die out, but at present it is objectionably prominent.—*Montevideo Times*.

It is satisfactory to note that all chances of monopoly as regards special cattle steamers have been lost by the production of a report by a special committee to Congress which is interesting reading, and which advises that no special bounties should be offered to any one exclusively. Briefly, the new suggestion provides that all bounties in an unfair spirit shall be done away with altogether (it is a pity that the sugar bounties are not treated in the same light). In exchange for this the commission suggest that all steamers of 2500 tons minimum which carry cattle in good order shall be exonerated from port dues whilst here. Apart from this, special facilities and recompenses will be offered to any one who chooses to start a line of Argentine cattle steamers under the Argentine flag and manned in part by Argentine sailors. For this the government will pay three dollars gold for every head of cattle landed in England in good condition, provided that the voyage does not last more than twenty-four days and the total mortality on board ship does not exceed three per cent. These are indeed very acceptable conditions, for the vessels flying the Argentine flag would also be exonerated from port dues whilst loading here. Steamers on an average carry three to four hundred head of cattle, calculating three hundred as the basis, that would mean nine hundred dollars gold in the way of bounty, or nearly two hundred pounds, which the ship would receive for safe carriage and twenty-four day's steaming. Apart from this the ship would save the port duties, which privilege is well worth consideration. Under the new form, the Cattle Bill is much more acceptable. Anybody will be able to start an Argentine line of steamers to Europe under the conditions stated.—*Times*, Buenos Aires.

The British battleship «Formidable» just launched at Portsmouth, is of 15,000 tons displacement, 400 feet length, 75 feet beam, draws 26 1/2 feet of water. She cost over 1,000,000 to build. It is expected that the speed of this ship will be 18 knots an hour.

Banks.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

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

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

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

Also on:

Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., LONDON.
Messrs. Mollet Freres & Co., PARIS.
Messrs. Schroder & Co., J. H. Schroder & Co., HAMBURG.
Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co., HAMBURG.
Messrs. Granet Brown & 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. (CALLE 708.)

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos (CALLE 520.) (CALLE 175.)

Draws on:

Germany..... Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin
England..... N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London
France..... Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches.
Portugal..... Banco Lisboa e Açores and correspondents.
and any other countries.
Opens accounts current.
Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.
Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every description of banking business.

Petersen-Theil, 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. 591, of 17th October, 1891.

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

BRANCHES:

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

DRAWN ON:-

London and County Banking Co., Ltd-LONDON.
Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas-PARIS.
Banco de Portugal and agencies-PORTUGAL.
And on all the chief cities of Europe.
Also on:
Brews 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, LONDON.
Messrs. Heine & Co., PARIS.
Messrs. J. Berenberg Gossler & Co., HAMBURG.
and correspondents in Germany.
Messrs. Rossi & Co., and correspondents in ITALY.

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

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

BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU BRÉSIL, AUTHORIZED BY

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

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

HEAD OFFICE:

9, RUE LAFFITTE, Paris.

Branch Office in Rio de Janeiro:

78, Rua da Quitanda

P. O. B. 58.

Branches at S. Paulo and Santos.

Draws on:

Paris and France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, and agencies.
Germany: Union Bank of London, Limited.
Portugal: Banco Commercial de Lisboa, Lisbon.
Italy: Banca Commerciale Italiana, Genova.
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 2800, 4 dozen boxes for 125000 and One dozen boxes for 205000. 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, Pelotas.

Draws on:

Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London & County Banking Co. Ltd.
Messrs. Haring Brothers & Co. Ltd. LONDON.
Messrs. Hottinguer & Co. Comptoir National d'Escompte de 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.

From the New York Times, 13th November.

AN INVASION OF BRAZIL.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Oct. 25.—Several months ago the daily telegraphic bulletins announced to the world that there had been an English invasion of Brazil across the Guiana frontier, and that the invaders were inciting the Brazilians Indians to revolt against the authority of the republic and assume allegiance to the British crown. Although there was no war on between the two nations, in view of the precedent of England's assumption of sovereignty in Venezuelan territory not long before, the story was accepted with some degree of credence. The stir soon subsided, and nothing more was heard of the report, the facts about which have only now been given out.

The interior of Guiana is to a great extent a terra incognita. Its limits are assumed, not defined. British authority is represented not by the conventional machinery of a police department and regular stations among the Indian population, but by a magistrate having comprehensively indefinite jurisdiction, whose authority is locally represented by the Indian headmen. By dint of continuous travelling he manages to pay annual visits to these frontier settlements, when he easily overtakes the year's accumulation of civil and criminal cases, solemnizes the necessary marriages, records the births and deaths, and last, but not least, presides at the great annual "Piawari Festival," whereat he delivers a message from the Queen and receives the renewal of the vows of allegiance from the chiefs of the section.

January of this year found Mr. Magistrate McTurk at the village of Swarawon, on the river of the same name, on the Brazilian frontier. Among the presents to the headman at that occasion was a Union Jack, the first that had ever penetrated that region. Just why Mr. McTurk was authorized to distribute flags among Her Majesty's Indian vassals on the frontier this year is not stated, but this fact is the key to the invasion story.

The headman this name nowhere appears in the official note, probably for good geographical reasons) at once developed an unreasoning ostentatious pride in this novel badge of office, and no sooner was Mr. McTurk's back turned than he removed it from its pole and paraded it in procession for miles around, irrespective of political boundaries, declaring that this was the emblem of the great English Queen, and that whoever looked upon it became her subjects and consequently under his immediate control. In the face of the bright flag no one ventured to dispute the claim; on the contrary, the Indians of the entire region, Brazilian as well as English, paid him homage. Like many a greater man, this newly acquired popularity quite turned his head. Like a certain "Little Corporal" who once performed on a wider stage, the humble headman assumed, and was readily accorded, truly imperial sway if not state, his arrogance occasioning no little trouble to the regular Brazilian traders who had worked the territory for generations.

The traders duly appealed to the Brazilian authorities, interpreting the antics of the headman into a British invasion. Of course, the authorities in London knew no more about the alleged "invasion" than did those of Rio, and the Georgetown government could throw no light on the subject. But the traders continued to complain, while the headman continued his usurpation of power, in blissful ignorance of the fact that he was settling the diplomacy of two nations by the ears. At length some inkling of the truth reached Georgetown, when Mr. McTurk was dispatched post haste to the frontier to set matters

straight. But now another complication arose. By this time the headman began to suspect that all was not right with him, and hearing that Mr. McTurk was coming up to depose him, he promptly sent off couriers to inform that gentleman that it would be as much as his life was worth to put his foot in the territory with any such hostile intention. The warriors of the tribes for miles around were ready to support him, and he would stand no nonsense.

Mr. McTurk has more than once proved himself to be as brave as any average Scotchman; but, his heroism notwithstanding, the "penny dreadful" type, he deemed it imprudent to take the possible risks for so trumpery a cause, and resorted to diplomacy. He promptly camped where the message reached him, and thence opened negotiations with the recalcitrant chief. The latter proved obdurate and arrogant, and as there was no way of getting anything like an adequate force up the tortuous stream and through the dense forests except at an enormous cost, and it would never do to question the subjection of the rebellious chief to Brazil, a compromise was decided on. This was eventually arranged, the headman consenting to go down to Georgetown and surrender his papers and precious flag on condition that immunity be guaranteed him.

This closed the incident, Great Britain making the necessary apologetic explanations to Brazil. Since then Mr. McTurk has been busily engaged making a special tour of his stations for the purpose of collecting the flags distributed last year, the colonial government fearing other possible complications.

THE 300 REPORTED FAILURES.

The persistence with which THE RIO NEWS continues to be misrepresented in regard to the unnecessarily famous question of the 300 reported failures in 1896 leads us to restate the question for the benefit of persons who have been misled by ex-parte evidence into supposing that this journal willfully and maliciously fabricated a false report for the sake of injuring the country.

The commercial and financial depression which has prevailed in Brazil since the collapse of the wild speculations in 1890 and 1891 reached in 1896 one of its acute stages and it was a well known fact that many business men were unable to meet their obligations. At the beginning of October there reached our knowledge a report that up to that time there had been over 300 applications in judicial bankruptcy.

It is one of our fixed opinions that there is no legitimate advantage to be derived from attempting to conceal unpalatable news. We think, on the contrary, that, when unfavorable reports are circulated, they should receive wide publicity and the utmost light should be thrown on the respective subjects, so that every one interested may take the proper precautions if the reports are true or the latter may be contradicted in case they are false.

We had no means of ascertaining the truth of the report of the 300 failures; but, in view of our knowledge of the situation, we did not consider it improbable. What that situation was any one who chooses to do so can learn by referring to what had up to that time transpired and to what has since been disclosed. For our present purpose it is sufficient to repeat the following which we have already had occasion to cite:

On Sept. 25 the Pariz asserted that the suspensions of payments up to that time were indications of still greater evils that would follow if inaction continued to prevail in the management of financial affairs. On Oct. 2 it added that its predictions were undergoing fulfillment, that on the previous day the greatest financial difficulties had been experienced and that more than one important house had consequently suspended payments.

On that day there was a run on the government savings bank. On the same day the Gazeta da Tarde, a reputable paper of this city, made the following statement, which passed unchallenged:

"The liabilities of the commercial houses which have failed in the last 30 days amount to the large sum of more than 80,000,000\$. At the Camara Commercial there are awaiting action a large number of applications for declaring the bankruptcy of insolvent merchants. At the last moment we are informed that to-day two more very important houses have failed, which raises to a still higher sum the figure of 80,000,000\$."

On the following day the Rio de Janeiro published the following, which was also left unchallenged:

"It was insistently reported in the city yesterday that 300 bankruptcy applications have been made at the Camara Commercial and that the minister of finance has requested the respective judge to postpone his decision. It was moreover reported that at the notaries' offices in this city there are over 200 protested notes."

One of the contributors of the Noticia described the situation as a period of terror. A well informed contributor of the Jornal do Commercio asserted that Brazilian commercial interests had never passed through a more critical period. Dr. Antonio Prado described the crisis as unprecedented in the financial history of the country. Senator Moraes e Barros openly declared in the senate that European capitalists had no confidence in the credit of Brazil or in the stability of the republic and refused to lend it money on terms that could be accepted. Senator Ottonia, in a speech on Oct. 7, said that the state of trade could not possibly

b; more distressing and disastrous. «No one pays,» he added, «because no one can collect. The most important houses are failing and allowing their notes to go to protest, because no one here can obtain money, not even on government bonds.»

All this has since been confirmed in the press and in official documents. There was consequently no improbability in the report, then circulated, of the failure of 300 houses. In fact, as the *Liberdade* stated, in its issue of Oct. 15, if the curator of bankrupt estates had performed his duty of applying for the requisite legal action, there would have been at the *Canara Commercial* not merely 300 bankruptcy cases, but two or three times that number. The manager of one of our principal banks made a similar statement to us personally.

For the benefit of all legitimate interests affected by the report in circulation we deemed it our duty to mention it, which we did in the following guarded language in our issue of Oct. 6:

«Much reserve is displayed in regard to the failures that are occurring in this city. Up to the end of last month the aggregate of the respective liabilities is said to have amounted to over 80,000,000 and new failures are reported every day. The total number is said to be over 300.»

For, then, from having asserted that there had been over 300 failures, we distinctly stated that we did not know what foundation there was for the report, and our reference to the reserve displayed in the matter accounted for our inability to obtain positive and precise information, which a journal should never hesitate to furnish whenever it is in its power to do so.

There was, consequently, not the slightest justification for the senseless outcry raised against THE RIO NEWS, whose simple and cautious tone caused no harm whatever to any legitimate interest. It is fully time, then, to put an end to this absurd and pernicious nonsense. As we had occasion to say in our last issue, too much harm has already resulted from encouraging ignorant prejudices and exciting ignoble passions. When we make known unpleasant facts and criticize blunders committed, we do so for the benefit of the whole community, with whose interests our own are identified. If our example had been followed by our detractors, they as well as ourselves would now be in a far more prosperous condition.

THE LATE MRS. HARPER.

We extract from the *South American Journal* of the 17th ult. the following obituary notice of the late Mrs. Ernest A. Harper, whose death occurred in this city on 27th September last:

The many friends of Mrs. Harper, the wife of Ernest Augustus Harper, Esq., will regret to learn of her death, which is announced in another column as having occurred at Rio de Janeiro, at the advanced age of four-score and more. She was the daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Cameron, who went out when Brazil was still under the Portuguese colonial régime, and with her death another link is severed from that generation of British residents in Brazil which is now so fast passing away. Mrs. Harper's long life has been one continuous course of benevolent and charitable works, never interrupted until about twelve months ago, when a severe stroke of paralysis rendered her quite helpless, but even then she set a most vivid example of true Christian resignation, because, in spite of her previous active and energetic life, when she found herself under such affliction, she never allowed one single murmur to escape from her. There are many, their name is legion, who have good reason for retaining grateful recollections of Mrs. Harper's kindness and hospitality. Young ladies arriving there in quest of new homes found at Mrs. Harper's their first home. The same thing happened with the gentlemen, many of whom landed in that foreign country without friends or acquaintances, but at once found under Mrs. Harper's roof unbounded hospitality and friends. Indeed, there are many who will tell you that, even when already stricken down by that scourge of yellow fever, they were fetched away by Mrs. Harper to her own house, and there tended and nursed by her with that maternal care for which she was so deservedly renowned; thus were many snatched from the very grasp of a premature death, and, be it remembered, that in such cases there was the risk of contagion to her own family, but her only thought seemed to be that of kindness and charity towards those who were so far away from their own families. Many, too, were the orphans who have been taken under her roof, and there treated like one of the family, until such time as she placed them at school, or they were claimed by their relatives in England and elsewhere.

Wherever there was want, sickness, or death, there she was sure to be found, either relieving such wants, or taking her share at nursing or ministering sympathetic consolation; nobody, whether of the classes or of the masses, ever appealed in vain to her in their trouble. Besides her sorrow-stricken husband, she leaves three daughters; the eldest is married to Mr. Edwin Elkin Hime, the second to Mr. Charles Gordon Pullen (Messrs. Pullen, Schmidt and Co.), and the youngest to Mr. Hugh Pullen (Messrs. Davidson, Unwin and Co.), she was also the maternal aunt of our friend, Count Gostling.

We tender our deep condolence to her family, and their great consolation must be

the fact that if the late Mrs. Harper has scored in years she has also scored in good works. The former roll by, the latter remain everlasting.

An Arkansas editor, who read that a young lady in New York kneads bread with her gloves on, says: «We need bread with our pants on; we need bread with our boots on, and if our subscribers in arrears don't pay up soon we shall need bread without anything on.»

The «new brooms» is making sad havoc among the old cobwebs at Santiago, Cuba. The American military commander has actually imposed prohibitory licences on lotteries and cock-fights. What the Cuban will do for amusement when the cock-fight is abolished, we can not imagine.

SITUATION.

An experienced English clerk is open for an engagement in an import or export firm. Address M.C. Rio News office.

S. DOMINGOS

To LET a large house, in good condition, with gardens, convenient for sea-bathing, and suitable for a large family or for a boarding house. Rent moderate. Address "S. Domingos" care of *The Rio News*.

ROOMS TO LET

Convenient to the Boa Viagem beach in S. Domingos. Inquire 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.

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. CASHLEY & Co., 67 Rua do Ouvidor, and Mr. C. N. Leitebre 23 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.

Furnished Apartments.

Two good single rooms and one fine large room, comfortably furnished, may be had at VILLA HUMAYTA, formerly Allen's Hotel, No. 8 Rua Humayta. Foreigners preferred.

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 specially 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. 50, Rua 19 de Março, or to the Secretary, No. 8, Rua da Candelaria.

Missing Friends.

The British consul will be glad to receive information of the following:

ROTONDA, Raphael — who left England for Brazil in May 1897. An Italian married to an Englishwoman. LAST-BARRERO.—Information desired respecting Elizabeth Alice Last, who is believed to have married João Barreto and to have resided in July 1894 at Itand, Cidade de Araxuá, Minas Geraes, and afterwards at S. Maria de S. Felix, Minas Geraes, and at Belém do Descalvado, S. Paulo.
Rio de Janeiro, 15th October, 1898.

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 77, 1st floor.

Collegio Americano Fluminense.

Persons desiring to matriculate their children with please communicate with the Directress, Miss LAVOSA GLENN, No. 118, Praia de Botafogo, Botafogo.

RIO CRICKET & ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

The Annual General Meeting will be held at the City Club on Thursday the 22nd inst., at 8.30 p. m. All Members are urgently requested to attend.

WILLIAM SMITH.

ENGLISH SHOEMAKER.
The best material used and all work guaranteed

No. 6, 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 1 gross or 1 lb. Agents wanted. Samples and prices mailed by applying to Sole Makers, Blincoated 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 Sylvestre 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 flower. The restaurant and kitchen are first class.

THE PROPRIETOR, VIUVA SUZANA MENTGES

Hotel dos Estrangeiros
PRAÇA FERREIRA VIANNA

(Café) Telephone No. 5,008

This hotel, which has been completely restored, is situated in the best part of the city, receiving air and light from all four sides, close to the cleanest beach of the city, surrounded by a large garden; has large, comfortable rooms newly and well furnished, good shower and warm baths, disinfectants in the water-closets, drinking water filtered by the Pasteur system, good table service, and is therefore, to be considered the first hotel of this capital. Possesses a so 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 repainted and repaired throughout and are luxuriously furnished. The dining-room has also been re-furnished, and no expense has been spared to make this

The most comfortable Hotel

in the city. The baths have likewise been improved. 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 crosses 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. F. 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 trains for all central points of the city passing the door. It has a large and beautifully laid-out pleasure garden, particularly suitable for ladies and children, and well-appointed 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 elegant dining-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 PLAZA QUE

SANTA THERESA HILL,

Rua do Anehueto No. 108.

Telephone 505

Is served every 15 minutes by the electric tram-car from the town (leaving the Largo de Carioca) close to the doors of this hotel and Sylvestre.

This establishment, the first in Brazil for its elegance, comfort and situation amidst forests and enjoying the most magnificent scenery, views of the mountains, from 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

DUNLOP TYRES

revolutionised cycling conditions in Europe by their introduction in 1888, so

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—



Trade-mark

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LTD.,

Alma Street, Coventry, England.

TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

United States

DEC. 16.—A man named Parsons yesterday threw stones into the house of the British minister at Washington, and injured a daughter of the minister. The offender was arrested.

During the month of November, the imports into the United States reached the value of 52,109,568 dollars.

DEC. 17.—In accordance with the wishes of the diplomatic corps in Washington, the government has resolved to raise the wreck of the *Matine* with a view to ascertain beyond doubt the true cause of her sinking.

Five other regiments have been sent to the Philippine islands.

A new dynamite gun has been tried at Sandyhook with success which is reported to have the range of a league. The inventor is the Dr. Gatling of Gatling gun fame.

The situation in Havana is becoming worse as the hatred between Cubans and Spaniards is increasing daily. The soldiers on both sides have arms and the police force is not yet efficiently organized. The American troops are likely to alter this state of affairs immediately they arrive.

Affirming the policy of colonization, President McKinley in a speech at Atlanta said the American flag now floats in two hemispheres and would continue to do so. In another speech at Montgomery, the President insisted on the necessity of maintaining a permanent standing army in the United States, suitable for all emergencies.

General Ludlow has been appointed military governor of Havana.

Dr. Hams denies the report that the old Cuban leader, Maximo Gomez, is dead. The gallant old man is camped out with his followers in Santa Cruz.

DEC. 18.—The commission appointed to raise the *Matine* has given notice that in case Spain desires, she may send competent engineers to examine the hull.

General Wesley Merritt who has arrived at New York has informed a press reporter that the Germans in the Philippines are very envious of the Americans, and in his opinion it is imperatively necessary to send 30,000 more men to the archipelago to prevent disorder.

Telegrams from Manila announce the arrival there of the *Oregon* and *Idaho* on their way to the Philippines.

DEC. 19.—The *Oregon* and *Idaho* have been ordered to the Philippines in all haste from Valparaiso as the American authorities in Manila have petitioned for the release of the Spanish prisoners from the power of the Tagalos, who threaten to torture them if not quickly ransomed.

A son of Calixto Garcia has arrived at Washington to take charge of his father's toly. Another son is said to have penetrated into Santiago de Cuba at the head of an armed force, in spite of the prohibition to do so, issued by the American general.

General Merritt says that the Philippines are unable to govern themselves, and that it is necessary for the United States to govern them as Great Britain governs India.

The riots in Havana between Cubans and Spaniards continue, and General Lee thinks it better to deter taking a command until all the Spanish troops have left the island.

Spain.

DEC. 16.—The government are taking severe measures to prevent any Carlist outbreak, and have sent four other battalions into the Basque provinces and Navarre.

There was a rumor current to day that an attempt had been made on the life of Sr. Sagasta. The rumor was based on the fact that a repatriated soldier from Porto Rico was found in the room of one of Sr. Sagasta's secretaries armed with a razor.

The political outlook appears to be that Sr. Sagasta will dissolve the Cortes and reform his cabinet to admit General Weyler, and Sr. Romero Robledo and Canalejas.

General Ercia on leaving Madrid to take the command of the troops in the north against the Carlists was the object of a great popular ovation.

DEC. 17.—The ministerial crisis is said to be likely to terminate in favor of the Sagasta ministry.

After a cabinet council, the ministers informed the press that the Spanish prisoners in the Philippines would soon be liberated.

Sr. Montero Rios has arrived at Madrid with the other Spanish commissioners, but contrary to expectation they were received in silence.

It is said in Paris telegrams that Don Carlos has bought 40,000 rifles in Italy.

DEC. 18.—The *Heroldo* counsels the government to reduce the interest on the national debt.

A rumor that differences between Great Britain and Spain had arisen in connection with the limits of Gibraltar is officially denied. (Those limits were definitely settled in 1723.)

The Queen-regent had a long interview with Sr. Montero de los Rios which lasted two hours. It is said that the ex-chief of the peace commission will be entrusted with the formation of a cabinet, but no steps will be taken until the arrival of General Weyler at Madrid.

The ministerial crisis is said to depend on the views of the general. The best informed clubs in Madrid believe that Sr. Sagasta will remain at the head of a new ministry.

DEC. 19.—The news is confirmed of a ministerial crisis being imminent.

The general in command has ordered the Carlist clubs in the north to be closed.

An ex-editor of the *Correo Español* has been imprisoned on suspicion of working against the government.

The strength of the Spanish army is to be raised to 120,000 men.

Sr. Sagasta has not yet met Sr. Montero de los Rios, and the fact has given rise to much comment. It is now said that Sr. Montero de los Rios is trying to bring about a reconciliation between the Sagasta and Ganzo parties. Sr. Sagasta is ill with a slight cold. Marshal Blanco and three of his generals have arrived in Spain and are expected to reach Madrid to-morrow.

Great Britain.

DEC. 16.—At the annual meeting of the liberal party which was held this year in Birmingham, the delegates passed a vote of thanks to Sir William Vernon Harcourt, the retiring leader, for his past services. They affirming their adherence to the principles of peace, retrenchment and reform, but resolved to leave the question of the future leadership of the party to the liberal members of parliament.

It is now stated that British troops will remain in Crete to preserve order.

The bubonic pest has broken out again amongst the soldiers of the British garrison in Bangalore.

The war office is being reorganised, and a saving of £5,000 per annum has been made by the abolition of posts found to be unnecessary.

The Anglo-Caucasian Petroleum Company that has bought up the Baku oil wells has appealed to capitalists and others to aid them in making their oil popular by not using American oil.

The *Daily Chronicle* says that Prince Victor Bonaparte was in Paris on Thursday last and had a long conference with General Mercier to which political interest is attached as tending to a Bonaparte revival.

Mr. Cecil Rhodes has gone to England relative to South African affairs.

The British minister in Peking has made a formal protest against new concessions made by China to France in the neighborhood of Shanghai.

DEC. 17.—The *Daily Mail* publishes a telegram from Paris stating that General Mercier deposited before the court of session that his original intention was to have the Dreyfus case conducted before a secret tribunal, but being pressed by the clerical and monarchial papers, he gave in to an open enquiry.

The *Evening News* says that a revolution is imminent in France.

The *S. S. Perseus* went aground in the North Sea, and 20 persons were drowned.

The death is announced of Baron Ferdinand Rothschild, M. P. for Ayl Shire, and brother of Lord Rothschild, the head of the great financial house of N. M. Rothschild and Sons.

The court of session has issued a warrant for the apprehension of Major Esterhazy, his friend Col. Paty de Clam has denounced him for having cheated him over the Dreyfus case. The Colonel now declares himself in favor of the revision of the Dreyfus sentence. (*Montebell's* dictum.)

Lord Salisbury has made a speech reaffirming the present position of the liberal party on foreign affairs and qualified their silence as being influenced by the desire of not enlightening foreign governments. (Party speeches of this sort are common throughout Great Britain just now, and being seasons tell well in the United Kingdom. But these tellings in a party warfare have no meaning, except to British politicians and to telegraph bits and scraps abroad in the height of absurdity.)

The *Times* says the Sultan is now disposed to approve of a railway line uniting the Mediterranean with the Persian gulf, as proposed by an international syndicate.

The bubonic pest has broken out so badly in the Mysore province of India that the British troops have had to be removed from Bangalore to the hills.

DEC. 18.—Baron Ferdinand Rothschild died suddenly in a fainting fit after leaving his bath. The Prince of Wales, who was one of the intimate friends of the millionaire, was greatly grieved at the news.

The order given by the Admiralty to have the torpedo squadron ready to leave at a moment's notice has caused many comments.

Admiral Rawson has been appointed to the command of the Channel fleet.

Esterhazy has withdrawn his action against the *Observer* for libel in attributing to him the forgery of the notorious *handwritten* in the Dreyfus case.

The *Observer* in noticing the fact expressed very severe views on the motives that impelled this resolve.

DEC. 19.—The right hon. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman has been chosen as the leader of the liberal party in the house of commons in succession to Sir William Harcourt. (It is not yet known whether he has been chosen leader of the whole party.)

General Tadiot has been nominated to the command of the Egyptian army.

The *Times* says that the impression created by M. Cambon, the new French minister to London, is an excellent one.

Russia and Japan are trying to raise loans on the New York market.

The Russian railway lines are now within five miles of the Afghan border.

The British, American, German and Japanese residents in Shanghai have sent a collective

note to their governments protesting against the recent French concessions in Shanghai. Lord Charles Beresford is of opinion that the concessions will not be ratified. The British cruiser «Iphigenia» has been sent to Nankin, and the Chinese take this as an act of hostility to a subscription.

A subscription having been got up in Paris for the widow of Col. Henry, the *Pull Mail Gazette* publishing the list pronounces it as a manifestation of bigotry against the Jews.

Telegrams from Bordeaux say that the *S. S. Duran* from Buenos Aires has gone ashore on the rocks near there and is in a dangerous condition.

The *Daily Mail* publishes a sensational telegram from Berlin, stating that France offered to support England against Germany at the time of the Jameson raid in the Transvaal.

France.

DEC. 17.—The chief of the Spanish peace commission in Paris, in the course of an interview with a press representative said that the American commissioners throughout the whole of the negotiations conducted themselves as true «vainqueurs parvenus» (upstart conquerors).

DEC. 18.—The court of session has summoned Lebrun Renault, ex-minister Poincaré and others to give evidence in the Dreyfus case.

Among the witnesses cited to give evidence in the case of the editor of *L'Aurore* who is accused of slandering the army, appears the name of President Faure.

The *New York Herald* and the *London Daily Mail* say that the efforts to effect a reconciliation between France and Germany have met with great success. (When oil mixes with water the French and Germans will fraternise—at least until the Alsace-Lorraine question is definitely settled. France refused only a few weeks ago to countenance the disarming proposal simply because of those provinces.)

The *Journal* says that a French artillery officer has been arrested at Nice on the charge of selling French military secrets to foreign powers.

DEC. 19.—The *Rappel* says that the subscribers to the fund for the widow of Col. Henry are mostly members of the clerical and monarchist parties who are well known to be inimical to the republic, their principal object not being to help the widow but to produce a civil war. The *Progres*, on the same subject, says that the fund is already well advanced, and advises her not to lead herself as an instrument to compromise the dignity of the army.

Mlle. Lucie Faure, daughter of the President, was married today to M. Chivis, son of the senator.

THE COLD TUB IN THE TROPICS.

The *Journal of Tropical Medicine* has an article on the use of the cold tub in tropical countries. In the tropics a daily bath of some kind becomes a necessity for purposes of cleanliness alone. But the tub which is indulged in by Europeans—that is immersion in cold water, or at any rate in water that is distinctly colder than the body—for, say, five minutes—has a distinct physiological action besides the removal of dirt, and the question is whether this is good or bad. It is pointed out that the shock is relatively greater than in temperate climates, that the abstraction of heat during the process can be but ill afforded, and that the depression of temperature induced is difficult to recover from. It is also insisted on that neither the circulatory nor the respiratory organs respond to the stimulus, and that especially in the case of those who are getting on in years the digestive organs may be congested to a dangerous extent. We think that all this is very true, but that it is true for a very large number of people who live in temperate climates as well as for those whose lives are passed in the tropics. Many people who have, as they would say, been always accustomed to take a cold tub every morning continue the habit long after it had better have been given up. They do this partly because it is a habit, and partly because they dislike the confession of getting old which seems to be involved in giving up the customs of their more youthful days. But we are quite clear that unless good reaction very quickly follows a cold bath, and follows it without much «toweling», such tubbing is very often injurious. Whenever a man has to rub himself warm, or when he finds that he is not right again until after his breakfast, he may feel sure that his tub is doing him harm, and that he would do better to take a warm bath, finishing off with a rapid sponge over with cold water.—*Hospital*.

—It appears from the increased tonnage of Pocahontas coal which is now being introduced into the River Plate and Brazilian markets that this coal is rapidly gaining favor with the various consumers. Since the arrival of the first cargo, 23rd August, nearly twenty thousand tons have been sold in Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Aires, and we understand that 15,000 tons are now afloat for Santos and Buenos Aires. Pocahontas coal is shipped from Norfolk, Va. Ten vessels may be coaled at the same time from Lambert's Point Pier, Norfolk, which is the largest coal station in the world, the pier being 2,800 ft. long, and is constructed like a huge Y. Recently 17,500 tons of Pocahontas coal were loaded into vessels in one day at Norfolk.—*Review*, Buenos Aires.

A DRAFT FAREWELL.

(In a limited community such as ours, there is not room for two English-edited journals. The fittest will survive.—*Brazilian Review*, Dec. 13, 1898.)

We bid our friends a long farewell
As now we have to go;
Our heart is sore, our tears must tell
How bitter is our woe.
For Wileman's wives have cast a spell
On men we used to know.
And on our tail he's placed a bell
And we're a holy show.

For twenty years we held our head
Erect in all the land,
We censured wrong whoever led
Brazil on shifting sand.
We praised the good and never said
A word to stay their hand.
But Wileman's way of getting bread
We could not understand.

We spared no friend, we feared no foe,
We wrote what Justice taught;
We had but one straight path to go
No matter where it brought.
And trusting good Brazilians so,
Whose only good we sought,
We kept our standard high, not low,
And counted wiles as naught.

With Wileman's wives, our subs, and ails,
He did his best to reap,
He pondered to official aids,
And got his printing cheap—
His bills are in Martini's pads
Some twenty cotts deep.
We can't go on like this, dear lads,
So say «Farewell», and weep.

ANOTHER STRAW.

The *Pais* of the 15th inst. contains the following:

«Dr. Brazilio Machado was the official orator at the festival realized at the Real Club Gymnasio Portugez, in São Paulo, in homage to the commandant and officers of the «Admirator», promoted by the grand commission of festivities of the Paulista capital.

Of the enthusiastic and magisterial oration delivered by the learned and eloquent professor of the Academy of Law, the glory of the juridical sciences and honor to our national literature, we have received a neat copy, in elegant form, published from the offices of the Casa Garay.

We could wish to reproduce in these columns the whole of this magnificent oratorical piece; but, prevented by lack of space, we give one of the final topics, which will serve to demonstrate the good meaning and clear perception of the celebrated orator.

«Slogans of the *Admirator*! Now that the human social movement seems moving on its axis from the old to the new continent; now that the governments, hidden beneath the shadow of their arms, feel the appetite of the Far East, the gigantic prize which the nations are contesting now that in presence of Cuba, torn still smoking from the heart of Spain, two currents of the same blood are meeting and knowing each other again, and allied, are already ready to precipitate themselves into the political circulation of the world—who knows if in the coming century, whose dawn is near, who knows if we shall not unfurl our banners together in the Latin federation, a necessary counterpoise to the ambitions of the northern menacer?»

Poor Uncle Sam!

COFFEE NOTES

—The governor of the state of Rio de Janeiro has been authorized to reduce the export duty on coffee if he deems it advisable to do so. The respective law fixed no limit to the reduction authorized.

—A planter recently shipped from Botucatu to his commission merchant at Santos 21 bags of coffee, which were sold for \$512.00. The expenses on this coffee were as follows:—Freight, 1758.00; cartage, 105.60; 5% commission, 115.40; other expenses 185.00; total, 3808.00. The planter consequently received for his 21 bags of coffee the sum of 15.

—The *Journal do Commercio* says that several planters offer to bind themselves to pay to Messrs. Holworthy, Ellis & Co., the sum of 100,000 if the present coffee crop reaches the estimate of 6,250,000 bags, provided that firm will agree to pay the same sum if the crop proves to be less than that estimate. It is affirmed that this firm has cabled its estimate of the crop at this figure. Messrs. Holworthy, Ellis & Co. will be justified, in our opinion, in treating this «bluff» with silence. There ought to be no restriction of any description put on these estimates.

—The following comparison of the births and deaths registered at Jaly, S. Paulo, in the month of November is interesting:

	Births	Deaths
Brazilians	42	21
Italians	35	4
Spaniards	10	3
Portuguese	3	0
Germans	1	0
French	1	0
Africans	0	1
	90	29

It would be interesting to learn whether the respective proportions are preserved in other months.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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

(Cash invariably in advance.)

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RIO DE JANEIRO, DECEMBER 20th, 1898.

On Saturday last the chamber of deputies gave still another proof of its reactionary spirit by the rejection of an amendment to the appropriation bill for the department of interior providing for the transformation of various professional schools into private corporations. These schools include two of law, two of medicine, the Polytechnic of this city (principally civil engineering), and the Escola de Minas, of Ouro Preto (mining engineering). The reform would relieve the government of the responsibilities of administration and maintenance, which in these times are important enough to merit serious consideration. If the government is under no obligation to maintain these schools and if it can reduce its expenditures by transferring them to private control, then in our opinion there are many reasons why the transfer should be made at once. The government is in honor bound to reduce its expenditures, and this implies a corresponding decrease in its responsibilities. In addition to this, we believe that emancipation from official control would greatly improve the character and standing of these schools. In other countries private faculties and trustees have no difficulty in governing important institutions of learning and in maintaining a high standard of scholarship, and we see no reason why the same methods should not work well here. As is well known political control has not always been beneficial to some of these schools, and it will hardly be disputed that at least one of them has been nearly ruined by political disorders and political agitators. Under these circumstances, absolute emancipation from official control and interference, and the creation of a private organization for future management with ample powers for the enforcement of discipline and good order, could not fail to produce beneficial results. In our opinion, the development of institutions of learning depends quite as much on the independence and free action of their faculties, as upon their incomes. And it can hardly be said that a faculty tied down by government regulations, hampered by official oversight, dependent upon political favor and official salaries, and restricted by the arbitrary decisions of an outside political authority who may not have the feeblest notion of the true needs of a school, is independent and free to exercise its own judgment. The emancipation of these schools from political control will, in our opinion, be the best thing that can happen to them, while on the other hand the emancipation of the government from the necessity of governing and supporting them would be a political and financial reform of the highest importance.

We regret to note that the *Commercio de São Paulo* has assumed the untenable position of denying to a reputable commercial house the right to publish its own estimate of a coffee crop. The *Commercio*, of course, does not put it in these words, but this is the logical conclusion to be drawn from its discussion of the subject. A prominent and well known firm of Santos, Messrs. Holworthy, Ellis & Co., who have been engaged in the exportation of coffee for many years, has estimated the present crop of that district at 6,250,000 bags. We do not know the bases of the estimate, but we do know that the firm is highly respectable and will have sufficient regard for its own business reputation not to publish such an estimate without good reasons for it. The publication of this estimate abroad has not only aroused the protests of those who believe the crop to be much smaller, which is perfectly right and proper, but it has excited the *Commercio* into vigorous denunciations of the firm as speculators and enemies of the planter. More than this, the *Commercio* calls upon the firm to swear to its estimate, which is absurd, and to wager 100,000\$ on the accuracy of the estimate, which is silly. And because Messrs. Holworthy, Ellis & Co. very properly decline to accept these proposals, the *Commercio* accuses them of insincerity and of not being men of honor. A readiness to swear to the accuracy of an estimate, then, is a proof of sincerity, and a willingness to back one's word by a wager the sign manual of a man of honor. And all this because certain men, whose interests are best served by under-estimates, choose to contest the opinion of a respectable business house! The position is not only untenable, but it is absurd. The estimate may be wholly wrong, but this will not warrant such denunciations, nor will it warrant the appeal to the government by the *Tribuna do Povo* of Santos to repress «this campaign of speculation.» Not long since another important and respectable Santos house, that of Messrs. Zerrener Bulow & Co., was violently assailed for estimating the coffee crop higher than local interests desired, and to-morrow some other equally respectable firm will be treated in the same way. If it is time to stop anything, it is time to stop these rancorous assaults on every foreigner who may happen to express an unfavorable opinion. The *Commercio* was itself a victim in the cause of free speech not so very long ago, and if we mistake not the *Tribuna* had a similar experience in Santos. Tolerance is the only safe rule in such matters, both in business and in politics. Once establish the practice of repressing opinion of restricting criticism and comment and there is no safety for any of us. Mob rule will decide when the *Commercio de São Paulo* is to be wrecked, and the director of the *Jornal do Commercio* is to be driven into concealment or driven out of the country. Honest opinions may not always be correct opinions, but they are always entitled to a respectful and considerate hearing. And, as a rule, those who would deny this, have an interested motive in doing so.

The following paragraph from a *Paiz* editorial of the 14th is indirectly eloquent on one point. Speaking of the economic situation and of the measures needed to improve the financial situation this journal says:

«The situation, though it is difficult, does not seem to us, however, desperate; especially if we have the courage necessary to resist the interested counsels of those who dream of transforming this country into a nation conquered by Jewish capital and destined to be only the porter (*carregador*) of the gold needed for the payment of our obligations, without the liberty or the right to manage affairs in our own house, independently of persistent fiscalization and of the humiliating tutelage which it is wished to impose upon us, and to which we are unfortunately submitting, from which we can not withdraw if perchance an impulse of patriotism does not proceed to awaken national honor and pride.»

In view of the circumstance that the *Paiz* is pretending to support the President, this tirade about Jewish control

and national subservience is significant. Had it not been for the Rothschilds the financial arrangement of July last would not have been made, and had it not been for their good will and skillful assistance on many a previous occasion, this country would long ago have been in serious difficulties. It may be that their counsels are «interested,» but they are backed by experience and by an intelligent interest in the country's prosperity. And if they are somewhat watchful just now, and lose no opportunity to remind the President of his promises, it is because they see the danger of every false step and because they appreciate the urgency of initiating measures for relieving the situation. The three years stipulated in the agreement of July last afford none too much time for the government to put its affairs in order, and it is for this very reason that we recently criticized the inaction of congress. If this session passes without remedial measures, then one third of the three years will have passed before anything can be done. Happily Congress is now authorizing the President to sell or lease the Central railway—which he will certainly be compelled to do—and he will also have some latitude in reducing expenditures. But the measures most needed, those which would effect the largest retrenchments, are refused, and the *Paiz* has nothing to say. It wants full liberty to manage its own house, without reference to promises and obligations. It wants full liberty to squander the money which belongs to others,—and then to go again to the Jews, with tearful eyes and repentant sobs for the purpose of repeating the farce.

THE COAL CONTRACT.

Some time ago tenders were invited for supplying the Central Railway with 120,000 tons of coal during the year 1899, the specifications being clearly set forth in the advertisements which appeared at the time. In view of the lower prices of coal in the United States several proposals were received from well-known mines in that country. According to the list published by the *Jornal do Commercio*, the proposals received were as follows, the prices per ton being in shillings and pence:

	s.	d.
1. Tom Creek Coal & Coke Co.,	25	10
2. Norton, Megow & Co., Ltd.,	27	11
3. Cordeiro do Grao,	28	0
4. John Carew & Co.,	28	6
5. A. M. Medeiros,	29	6
6. Visconde R. de Oliveira,	29	9
7. Empresa Industrial Brasileira,	29	10
8. E. Johnston & Co.,	31	9
9. Trilobite Iron & Coal Co.,	31	9
10. Brazilian Coal Co.,	32	0
11. Lige & Co.,	33	0

Six of these proposals were for American coal, including the first five in the above list. It is now announced that the proposal of the *Empresa Industrial Brasileira*, which the *Jornal* says is virtually Conde Sebastião de Pinho, has been accepted, although there were six lower bids. One of the bidders for the American coal says that the acceptance of his bid would have meant an economy of some 700,000\$ to the railway.

As the grounds on which the lower bids were rejected are not quite clear, and as the question will probably be discussed more fully in the press, we shall not attempt to discuss the subject at this time.

The telegrams from Rome on the 18th inst. inform us that the commissioners sitting there on the subject of how best to deal with anarchism were almost unanimous in adopting severe police measures in common, on the ground that anarchists were a criminal class. The only dissentients were the representatives of some of the small states, who objected on the plea that their internal laws would not allow of such rigor. Another session is to be convened to which the small states will not be invited to send representatives. This is as it should be, as the prominent men of the greater powers are those principally opposed to the cowardly attacks of the anarchists.

It ought not to be necessary to state that making short appropriations is not retrenchment. It is an old trick in «balancing the budget» and ought to deceive no one. We have seen favorable balances created in this way many a time, but when the year ends and the expenditures are summed up, some

how the total shows no diminution and the deficit remains as great as ever. We have no faith in budgets which are never observed, nor in appropriations which can be exceeded and then covered by deficiency credits. Our readers may rest assured that we shall give the government full credit for all its economies and retrenchments.

A TELEGRAM this week announcing that the Sultan of Turkey is favorable to the plan for a railway between the Mediterranean and the Persian Gulf, reminds us of the prior scheme that was started in England some years ago by the Balloon Society. The idea of the Jordan valley canal promoters was to let water in from the Mediterranean somewhere about Jaffa, to submerge Jerusalem and Bethleem, and leave only the summit of Mount Olivet sticking above the waste of waters. The Dead Sea was to be obliterated forever, and Arab Petrae drenched with sea water to make a shorter route to India. Abdul Hamid was willing—for a consideration; but the Christian world was horrified, the Jewish world stupefied, and the financial world laughed. The Jordan Valley Canal scheme collapsed and proved to be the pin that pricked the Balloon Society.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

DEC. 13.—*Senate*.—Senator Ottonio said that in 1892 the country spent on the war department 35,157,911\$ and on the marine department 21,621,742\$. In 1896 the expenditures had increased to 58,412,375\$ for the former and 35,795,835\$ for the latter, not counting special and deficiency appropriations. For arms, ammunition and war vessels there have been voted the following special appropriations:—18,000,000\$ on July 5, 1895; 25,500,000\$ on Dec. 10, 1894; 27,000,000\$ in gold on Dec. 19, 1894. On military constructions since 1892 there has been spent 11,365,408\$. And yet, said the senator, the barracks are in such a state that the sum of 8,250,440\$ is required for repairs and neither the army nor the navy is as efficient as they were in 1892. Senator Moraes e Barros read a telegram from the Associação Commercial de Santos protesting against the estimate of 8,000,000\$ bags for the next Santos coffee crop. The crop, he asserted, will not exceed 4,000,000\$ bags.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—The chamber voted in 2nd discussion the budget of the department of marine and with amendments part of the bill for the repression of vice and crime.

DEC. 14.—*Senate*.—The senate voted in 2nd discussion the bill revising the brokers' regulations and, with amendments, the budget of the war department. It also voted in 2nd discussion, the bill ratifying the parcels post agreement with Portugal and that for ratifying the agreements of the Universal Postal Convention.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—The chamber concluded the vote on the bill for the repression of vice and crime. The general revenue was voted with amendments in 2nd discussion. The provision thus voted on the tobacco tax is as follows: Brazilian smoking tobacco, 50 réis per 25 grammes; foreign, 200 réis; mixed, 100 réis; Brazilian cigarettes, per package of 20, 30 réis. Tax voted on pharmaceutical preparations, from 100 to 200 réis per vial or box; on vinegar, from 20 to 40 réis per liter; on candles, from 20 to 100 réis per package; on boots and shoes, from 100 réis to 15 a pair; on playing cards, 500 réis a pack; on canned fruits, vegetables and meats, from 50 to 100 réis per 500 grammes. Documents subject to stamp tax will be annulled if not stamped within 30 days after signature. If stamped within that period they will pay the following fines when not stamped on being signed: Within 30 days, 10 times the value of the stamp; from 30 to 60 days, 25 times; from 60 to 90 days, 50 times. Documents relating to exchange or other business transactions and some others cannot be stamped after the date of signature and will be annulled if not stamped at that time. The tax on fares on steamers is increased 50%. The cost of registering telegraphic addresses is increased from 10\$ to 25\$. The limit of telegrams is increased from 100 to 200 words, but additional rates must be paid. The rate on international press telegrams is to be 25 centimes a word. The budget committee's estimate of 7,500,000\$ for telegraph receipts is reduced to 7,000,000\$. The government is empowered to contract for the coinage of nickel in pieces of 100, 200 and 400 réis, weighing respectively 8, 8 and 12 grammes, to the amount of 20,000,000\$. It is also empowered to permit the establishment of coffee warehouses, auction sales of coffee and issue of warrants on coffee stored at the warehouses. The following provision on government railways was passed by a vote of 93 to 52: «The executive is authorized to effect the sale or lease, in any manner that it shall deem most advisable, of the government railways, the respective product to be applied to the financial reorganization of the country.» There was also voted a provision empowering the government to establish differential duties.

DEC. 15.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—In the discussion of the budget of the department of marine Deputy Augusto Clementino advocated the sale of the cruiser *Amirante Tamandaré*, whose construction, in his opinion, will never be finished by the government.

DEC. 16.—*Senate*.—The senate voted in 2nd discussion the budget of the war department, the bill on the regulations for brokers and a deficiency appropriation of 417,204\$778.

DEC. 17. — Senate. — Senator Ottonia in a speech on the budget of the department of industry severely criticised the manner in which the budgets are discussed and voted by congress. They are left, he said, for the end of the session, when there is no time even for the committees to examine them properly. To the budget of the department of industry there are attached, he stated, special authorizations which are equivalent to a second budget, involving an expenditure of over 50,000,000\$. He pointed out many irregularities, errors and abuses in the public service, especially in that of the government railways. The Central railway, he said, in addition to the money required for its ordinary expenses, ranging from 17,000,000\$ to over 20,000,000\$ per annum and averaging nearly 20,000,000\$, has had four special appropriations since 1897, amounting to the sum of 29,644,628.77\$. As a sample of the manner in which the service is performed he related the following:—Last year the director wished to order a large quantity of rolling stock. On Oct. 28 he received from the minister's secretary a note saying the minister had in conversation expressed his willingness to authorize the order. Accordingly in telegrams of Oct. 30 and Nov. 8 the director ordered 21 locomotives, 5 sleeping-cars, 14 passenger and baggage cars and 450 freight cars whose total cost exceeded 8,000,000\$. This order was communicated to the government only on Dec. 18, at which time the minister had been changed. The minister's written authorization was issued only on April 23, long after the rolling stock had arrived. An official who, at the director's suggestion, had been appointed superintendent of the rolling stock, left here only in January, that is after the rolling stock had been shipped to Brazil. Is it not possible, asked Senator Ottonia, to find in all Brazil a competent manager for this valuable railway? The senate voted a resolution for extending the session to the 30th inst. — **Chamber of Deputies.** — The chamber concurred in the senate's resolution for extending the session and passed the bill for ratifying the extradition treaty with the United States. The budget of the department of justice and interior was voted, in second discussion, with amendments. One of these provides for the reorganization of the police service. Another suspends the pay of military officers who draw pay as congressmen. A similar provision is that which suspends the pensions of retired functionaries who again accept employment in the service of the government.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The minister of marine, Admiral Balhazar da Silveira, is now visiting Bahia.

—One of the parties recently arrested in Bahia for alleged frauds against the customs, succeeded in escaping from custody one day last week.

—A Desierto telegram of the 17th says that Mr. Paul Hoepcke, a well-known merchant of that city, has recently died in Germany. His firm was well known throughout the south of Brazil.

—On the 14th inst. a son of one of the richest capitalists of Bahia committed suicide because his father refused to eject a tenant, a Serbian merchant to whom the suicide had taken a dislike.

—The governor of Santa Catharina has undertaken to provide against a possible scarcity in food products by restrictions on exportation. The opposition is protesting against such an interference with commerce.

—A Ceará telegram of the 17th says that copious rains continue to fall at various points in that state. It is hoped that these will avert the extreme prejudices which had been threatened in that state by continued drought.

—The *Jornal do Commercio* of Juiz de Fora is complaining of the delay in mail service on the night express of the Central railway. At times the mails are carried on to be sent back from some interior city on the following day.

—Some days ago Mr. Lucien Haven was arrested in São Paulo, on a requisition from Rio de Janeiro, for seeking to escape from an exchange obligation of 47,000\$. On the 10th the tribunal there discharged him from custody.

—The municipal chamber of Aracaju, Ceará, has addressed to congress a communication in which it complains that by the incumbent appointed by the governor of the state it is prevented from performing its legal functions.

—According to a recent estimate the city of S. Paulo has 250,000 inhabitants, including 70,000 Italians, 27,000 Portuguese and 12,000 Spaniards. The number of buildings is said to be 22,000, of which 1,694 have been erected in the last two years.

—On the 14th inst. Gen. Carlos Telles took passage on the *Destero* for Rio de Janeiro. On the eve of his departure there were demonstrations in his honor at Bagé, Pelotas and Rio Grande. His hostility to the castilianistas has made him very popular in the state.

—The police official, Dr. Reynaldo Porchat, appointed to investigate the death of the crazy Spaniard Manoel Rodrigues in the Santos jail, has found that death was caused by the beatings suffered by the unhappy man. The report holds the jailer, João da Silva Azevedo, responsible for the crime.

—We are glad to see that some of the public departments in São Paulo are proposing reduce expenses by cutting off sinecures. The secretary of justice has called upon his subordinates to send him a list of persons employed and paid out of the regular staff, all such employments to cease after 1st January next.

—A curious accident is reported by the *Minas Geraes* as having occurred in the municipality of Palma, Minas Geraes, on the 27th ult. A certain Pedro de tal was out hunting, when he saw something in a tree which he thought to be a monkey. So he blazed away at it, and then on approaching the tree found that he had shot a child. The unfortunate little one died a few minutes later, and the careless hunter ran away to escape arrest.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The secretary of finance of Minas Geraes denies that that state owes the Central some 1,000,000\$. He says the account rendered was for about 1,200,000\$, which will be much reduced by counter claims.

—The Tocantins and Araguaya company has moved its head office from this city to Pará. It is said that the new board of directors expects to raise capital in that state for continuing the work of construction.

—The manager of the Leopoldina company has given a pass for 1899 over all the lines under his control, to Dr. Moreira Pinto, who is engaged in writing descriptive articles of the country through which various railways pass.

—The *Jornal do Commercio* says the general government is going to insist on the speedy payment of the sum of 3,000,000\$ that the state government of Minas Geraes owes to the Central railway. This is quite rigid, and how is it with the municipality? A few years ago the latter was owing the railway a large sum for the transportation of fresh beef from Santa Cruz? Has this been paid?

—Questions of great importance have arisen in regard to the administration of the Central railway, in which grave irregularities are charged. The law requires the deposit of receipts in the national treasury, and also that all payments for material shall be made by that department. Last year, however, the director of that road sought 150,000 tons of material and had it direct from the receipts, and he also separated all sums belonging to outside parties, such as state and national taxes and receipts for other roads, and opened an account current with the latter in the Banco da Republica, where the interest accruing on such deposits were declared to be an asset of the Central. While no personal wrong-doing is implied, it is held that these acts are contrary to law and are consequently without legal authorization.

SHIPPING NOTES

—The American battleships "Oregon" and "Iowa" arrived at Valparaiso on Sunday.

—Our latest advices of the "Buffalo" (ex-Spanish) are to the effect that she was expected at Colombo, Ceylon, about the 20th inst., en route for Manila.

—The following passengers left Rio for Santos on the 12th inst., by the Royal Mail steamer *Nereis*: Messrs. H. Pallen, Paul A. Huelm and Joaquim Rodrigues.

—Parties interested in the scheme for supplying Pará with River Plate cattle, will do well to study the recent offer of subsidies to steamship companies for the exportation of cattle. It is possible that the two subsidies can be combined and thus insure Pará with a regular supply of beef.

—The Royal Mail steamer *Nile* left Rio on the 13th inst., with the following passengers:—For Buenos Aires: Miss Phillips, Messrs. E. A. Carré, H. Resiwicks, Wm. Phillips, R. A. Brooking, B. Hasenclever and E. Waite. For Montevideo: F. Baji Dias, Barão de Pinto Lima, wife and servant.

—It is reported that the hull of the Austrian ship *Drina*, which foundered on an unknown rock in lat. 25° 18' and long. 30° 8', will probably be a source of danger for vessels passing to and from Brazilian and River Plate ports. The captain and a few survivors reached Rio in boats on the 5th inst. The captain desires his vessel as a submerged wreck and cautions mariners to keep a careful look out in those waters.

—The passengers who left Rio on the 14th inst., by the Royal Mail steamer *Clyde*, were the following:—For Southampton: Messrs. G. H. Wicks, J. C. Cowan and Peter Boardman. For Lisbon: Mr. Casemiro Soares and family. Mr. José A. Silva and family, Messrs. J. C. Ferreira Braga and F. A. Nogueira. For Pernambuco: Mr. J. Gonçalves Fonseca and family, Mr. Marcello Telles, Dr. Elpidio Figueiredo, Mr. Thomas Kuss, Father Rafael Chigler, and Mr. Alfonso M. Paris and child. —For Bahia: Mr. F. M. Barilnet and wife, Mr. F. J. Barros, wife and child, Mr. A. R. dos Santos and wife, Mr. Montenegro, wife and daughter, Dr. Pedro A. Aquina and family, Misses Amelia, Emilia and Anna Gonçalves, Miss Emilia Bitencourt, Drs. A. S. Santos Moreira and J. Sepúlveda, Messrs. J. Memier, D. O. Teixeira, A. Fonseca and Pedro V. Abreu.

—The Royal Mail steamer *Secern* came into port on the 11th inst. on her maiden trip. She is one of the new cargo boats of the line which will do much to develop South American trade. Her displacement is 1,030 tons, and although she has only accommodation for about 18 first-class passengers, she has capacity enough to take 60,000 bags of coffee. When we say that she is a sister ship to the *La Plata* and is fitted up with the latest appliances, our shipping readers will be able to judge for themselves the kind of ship the new *Secern* is.

—Amongst the first-class passengers who left here by the Lampport & Holt steamer *Coleridge* on the 17th inst., we notice the following names:—For New York: Mr. John T. Lewis and wife; Dr. W. B. Hentz, wife and niece; Mr. W. A. Waddell, wife and child, and Mr. Duncan T. Kemner. For Pernambuco: Mr. Symund Deutsch. For Bahia: Messrs. Antonio Moura Costa and J. R. Almeida Santos, Drs. Pedro Camimado, José Pessoa and D. P. Siles Gomes. Amongst the other passengers from Rio were eleven 3rd class. From the River Plate there were 18 first-class passengers and two 3rd class for New York.

—The trial trip of the steamship "Raphael," built for the Lampport & Holt, Liverpool, by Messrs. D. and W. Henderson and Co., Glasgow, took place on Monday. The steamer has been constructed under British Corporation rules, and is specially designed for the River Plate trade. Her dimensions are—Length, 301 ft.; breadth, moulded, 50 ft.; depth, moulded, 30 ft., 6 in.; and she carries a deadweight cargo of 65,000 tons. The vessel is specially adapted for the conveyance of live stock, having a complete shelter deck extending her entire length above the main deck, with permanent cattle fittings of the latest type, while superior accommodation for cattle attendants is provided. She has also a complete installation of electric light, and is otherwise fitted throughout with all the most modern improvements. Eight steam winches have been supplied, and the gear generally is of the most ample and efficient description for the quick and safe handling of cargo. The engines, which are triple expansion, have also been built by Messrs. D. and W. Henderson and Co. The trial was very satisfactory, the speed on the measured mile being close on 13 knots with 4500 tons deadweight on board. The steamship "Romney," a sister vessel to the "Raphael," was recently launched by Messrs. Sir Kaylton Dixon and Co., Limited, Middlesbrough-on-Tees, for the same owners; and Messrs. D. and W. Henderson and Co. have also under construction for them three more steamers of the same description. When these are launched Messrs. Lampport & Holt will have added to their line during the last two and a half years no fewer than 13 large steamers, specially constructed for their different trades, all of them being fast vessels of the most modern type, and replete with the latest improvements. This speaks strongly of the determination of the owners to maintain the foremost position amongst the enterprising shipping firms of Liverpool, of which they are one of the largest, nearly 60 steamers being employed in a gross tonnage of about 175,000 tons, being employed in their various regular lines. Messrs. Lampport & Holt, who have now been established for over 60 years, were the pioneers of the trade with the Argentine republic, and were amongst the first, on the advent of steam, to displace their sailing ships with steam tonnage. — *Glasgow Herald.*

LOCAL NOTES

—To our many subscribers and readers we send our best wishes for a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year. May the one bring them peace and content, the other happiness and prosperity.

—Ratifications for an extradition treaty between Brazil and Holland were signed on the 17th inst.

—The police is stated to have arrested a boy that is supposed to have taken part in the robbery of Luiz de Rezende's jewelry shop.

—It is stated to have been settled that Dr. Arthur Rios will succeed Minister Severino Vieira as senator for Bahia.

—On the 17th the chamber passed the resolution approving the extradition treaty of 14th May 1897 between Brazil and the United States.

—Gen. Carlos Telles was expected to arrive here to-day on the coasting steamer *Destero*, but the steamer made a good run of it and entered port yesterday.

—The *Jornal do Commercio* says that the government is going to restrict the activity of the mint to its special work. Does this special work include *tristegis glutinosa*.

—At the Sant'Anna theatre a meeting was held on Sunday for the purpose of protesting against monopolies. It was largely attended and the protest was signed by 282 persons.

—A Vienna telegram of the 17th inst. announces the death of M. Alexander Mezei de Szent, the minister of Austria-Hungary in this capital, who had returned home on a leave of absence.

—The Italian colony of this city is subscribing funds for the erection of a monument at Ilha Grande over the remains of the men belonging to the cruiser "Lombardia" who died there of yellow fever a few years ago.

—The heat has been very intense during the last seven or eight days, and the rain, which brought very little relief. Fortunately the city is in a fairly healthy condition and there is as yet no sign of fever.

—A certain journal in this city asserts that there is not room enough here for both it and THE RIO NEWS. As its editor speaks from experience, we must of course suppose that he states a fact, which is one however, that we had not discovered.

—On the 17th the chamber accepted an amendment to the appropriation bill for the department of interior and justice authorizing the government to make the reductions it may consider convenient in item 11, which provides for the creation and maintenance of a civilian police force.

—As was expected, another prorogation of congress has been voted, this time to the 30th inst. Congressional incapacity—or shall we call it jobbery—is becoming an established institution. Nearly four months prorogation each year can hardly be called disinterested and creditable.

—The legality of the monopoly of the Companhia Industrial for removing garbage is to be tested before the courts. Senator Ruy Barbosa, on receiving from a collector of the company on account for 165, stated that only in virtue of a judicial decision would he consent to pay the account.

—Singularly enough the journal that falsely accuses THE RIO NEWS of having accepted a subsidy from the Brazilian government, asserts that the right to discuss does not imply the right to slander. Of course we agree with it, but we are somewhat curious to learn on what ground it attempts them, to justify its falsehoods.

—There was almost a strike last week on the part of the deputies representing this city, because of the attitude of the government toward the municipality. There was a meeting on Saturday last, at which some of the difficulties were removed, but it is said that one of the deputies protested vehemently against the government proposals.

—The editor of our young contemporary, who fancies himself a collector of ours, would really protest against the general carelessness of the *Jornal do Commercio*, especially in the case of the reference to himself in its issue of the 17th inst. If any one called us Vileman we should deem it libellous, but probably our contemporary doesn't mind. Used to it, don't you know.

—Cheap and nasty is the title which the amiable protégé of the national printing office headed the reproduction of the *Pizz* falsehood about a subsidy having been paid us by the Prudente de Moraes government. And the title expresses it exactly. None but a cheap and nasty paper could have repeated so silly a lie, and none but a very cheap and nasty specimen of humanity would deal in such dirty methods of journalistic controversy. Our "Financial July" has described himself exactly.

—It is worthy of note that Arthur Azevedo, the father of the contest for the municipal council, is down on the prefect's recommendation to suppress the absurd scheme. A municipal theatre and dramatic school in Rio de Janeiro at this time would be about as useful as a copy of the French Academy. The prefect is right, and we trust the municipal council will support him in his praiseworthy effort to drop all such extravaganzas. It will be better to make a clean city of Rio de Janeiro before we spend money on fine arts and dramatic schools.

—According to a letter published in the *Pizz* of Sunday last, Dr. Alfredo Moreira Pinto complains that the director of the *Jornal do Commercio* had given instructions to publish no more of his letters in that paper, asserting that he had received 500\$ for his letter describing the Bavaria brewery. This Dr. Moreira Pinto denies flatly, and challenges proof to the contrary. It is unfortunately not the first time the director of the *Jornal* has jumped to a false conclusion. He says that he suspended these letters until the matter could be investigated, but with a writer so widely known he should have investigated first.

—We regret to note the resignation of Mr. John T. Lewis as United States vice-consul at this port, and his return to the United States by the "Coleridge" which left for New York on Saturday last. Mr. Lewis has held the office of vice-consul for the last six years, and has only just returned from a visit home, bringing a bride back with him, who will be greatly missed by our small colony. We understand that Mr. Lewis will reside in New York, where he proposes to engage in business. We also understand that a successor will shortly be appointed, until which time the consulate will be under the sole charge of Consul General Seeger.

DEATH.

STAFFORD.—On board S.S. "Itaya" in the harbor of Rio de Janeiro, on the 12th inst., suddenly, Captain ARTHUR STAFFORD, youngest son of the late George Stafford, of Bold Street, Liverpool, and dearly beloved husband of Mary Agnes Stafford.

MARRIAGE.

SIMMONS.—SMYTH.—On the 14th inst. at the American Church, Largo do Cattede, CHARLES D. SIMMONS, son of William H. A. Simmons, Esq., of Highgate, London, to ELBONORA CECILIA, daughter of Joseph H. Smyth, Esq., of Tijuca. No cards.

Daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro

Table with columns for Receipts, Shipments, and various coffee grades like Arabica, Robusta, etc.

In spite of the large arrivals, prices have been well sustained... Coal... Rice... The week's supply was of average quantity...

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

ST. JOHN'S N.B.—Br lug John Roberts's, 147 tons; Davies, codfish to John Moore & Co.

BALTIMORE—Amer. lug White Wings, 651 tons; Klages, sundries to J. L. Bisset.

MONTVIDEO—Br lug Margaret Mitchell, 48 tons; Davies, flour to order.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE—Nor. bk. Solgeran, 30 tons; Lassen, ballast.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

PHILADELPHIA—Amer. lug James W. Elliott, 108 tons; Goodmann, ballast.

BARRIADOS—Nor. bk. Siga, 450 tons; Wessal, stone ballast.

SPINNEY—Br sp. Katon, 198 tons; Bass, stone ballast.

BALTIMORE—Amer. bk. Josephine, 50 tons; McLean, coffee.

PHILADELPHIA—Amer. bk. Rose Jones, 79 tons; Mitchell, old iron.

BALTIMORE—Amer. lug Davis, 57 tons; Thompson, coffee.

FREIGHTS.

LIVERPOOL.—35 shillings and 4% primage per ton, weight or measure.

NEW YORK.—30 cents and 4% primage per bag New Orleans.

ROTTERDAM.—30 shillings and 8% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

GENOA.—30 francs and 10% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

MARSEILLES.—25 francs and 10% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

LONDON.—30 shillings and 4% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

ANTWERP.—25 shillings and 4% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

HAVRE.—15 francs and 10% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

BORDEAUX.—40 francs and 10% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

MONTVIDEO.—1/2 ton of 500 kilos of coffee.

BUENOS AIRES.—1/2 ton of 500 kilos of coffee.

CHARTERS.

Br. lug John Roberts's, to load salt hides for the Channel, to order of 30 shillings and 5% primage per ton.

ENGAGEMENTS.

NEW YORK.—Belg. str. Coveridge, 8000 bags of coffee.

HAMBURG.—Germ. str. Havana, 20 do do.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—It. str. Orone, 30 do do.

ANTWERP.—Germ. str. Colibri, 750 do do.

GENOA.—It. str. Satona, 625 do do.

LONDON.—Do do. Ciudad Milano, 625 do do.

Vessels Afloat & Chartered for Rio

Table listing vessels, their origins, and destinations for Rio de Janeiro.

Table listing arrivals of foreign steamers with columns for name, from, and consignee.

Table listing departures of foreign steamers with columns for name, for, and cargo.

Table listing foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, December 18th 1898.

Table listing vessels afloat and chartered for Rio, including ship names and agents.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

Sales of Stocks and Shares.

Table showing sales of stocks and shares for Dec 12, including Apolices 1898 and Emprestimo Municipal.

Table showing bank sales for Dec 12, including Lavoura e Commercio and Republica.

Table showing bank sales for Dec 13, including Apolices 1898 and Emprestimo Municipal.

Table showing bank sales for Dec 13, including Lavoura e Commercio and Republica.

Table showing bank sales for Dec 13, including Comercio and Lavoura e Commercio.

Table showing bank sales for Dec 13, including Nacional and Rural e Hypotecario.

Table showing miscellaneous sales for Dec 12, including Construccoes Urbanas and Obras Hydraulicas.

Table showing bank sales for Dec 13, including Apolices 1898 and Emprestimo Municipal.

Table showing bank sales for Dec 13, including Comercio and Republica.

Table showing miscellaneous sales for Dec 13, including Empresa I. Brasileira and Loterias Nacionais.

Table showing miscellaneous sales for Dec 13, including Manufatura de Fumos.

Table showing bank sales for Dec 13, including Apolices 1898 and Emprestimo Municipal.

Table showing bank sales for Dec 13, including Comercio and Republica.

Table showing miscellaneous sales for Dec 13, including Empresa I. Brasileira and Loterias Nacionais.

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Table showing miscellaneous sales for Dec 13, including Empresa I. Brasileira and Loterias Nacionais.

SATURDAY'S QUOTATIONS—S. PAULO.

Table showing Saturday's quotations in S. Paulo, including Banco Commercial e Industrial, Construtor e Agricola, and various other stocks.

Stocks and Bonds and Joint Stock Companies --- December 19th

Table with columns: Emission, Circulation, Public Funds, Nominal Value, Last Quotation. Lists various bonds and public funds with their respective values and market prices.

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Banks, Paid, Reserve Fund, Last Dividend, Last Quotation. Lists various banks and financial institutions.

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Railways, Paid, Reserve fund, Last Dividend, Last Quotation. Lists various railway companies.

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Tramways, Paid, Reserve fund, Last Dividend, Last Quotation. Lists various tramway companies.

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Steamships, Paid, Reserve fund, Last Dividend, Last Quotation. Lists various steamship companies.

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Cotton Mills, etc., Paid, Reserve fund, Last Dividend, Last Quotation. Lists various cotton mills and textile companies.

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Insurance, Paid, Reserve fund, Last Dividend, Last Quotation. Lists various insurance companies.

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Miscellaneous, Paid, Reserve fund, Last Dividend, Last Quotation. Lists various miscellaneous companies.

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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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