

THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, DECEMBER 27TH, 1898.

NUMBER 52

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Rua da Alameda, 83.

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

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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...

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No. 56, Rua 1º de Março.

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LTD.

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Agent: P. E. Swanwick.

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GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro:

Youle & Co.

No. 38, Rua 1º de Março.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO. LD.

Total funds on 31st Dec. 1896 £ 12,954,532 Authorized Capital £ 3,000,000 Subscribed Capital £ 2,750,000

Agents for Rio de Janeiro:

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VICTORIA STORE 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. (dormitory) leaving S. Paulo at 6 a.m. and 9 p.m. (dormitory). Change of cars both ways at Taubaté.

Numerous steamers weekly for Santos, connecting with the São Paulo Railway. Cachambú and Lambary: Central Railway (São Paulo express) to Cruzeiro, thence by Minas and Rio Railway to destination.

Jaiz de Fora, Barbacena, Ouro Preto, etc. Through express trains leave Central station daily at 5 a.m. and 7 p.m. Connects with all branches along the main line (Linha do Centro) of that railway. Intermediate trains leave 4.5 a.m. and 6 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 11.24 a.m.—the latter a mixed train.

Petropolis: Baren leaves the Prinha pier at 7 a.m. (Sundays and holidays 7.30 a.m.) for Mand pier to connect with railway to Petropolis and beyond; at 4 p.m. for Petropolis, Sundays and holidays excepted. By all branches passengers leave Central Railway station by suburban trains at 6.30 a.m. and 5 p.m. for S. Francisco Xavier station (fare 400 reis), and there transfer to adjoining station of Leopoldina Railway, whence trains leave daily, Sundays and holidays included, at 7.15 a.m. and 5.35 p.m. for Petropolis.

Returning from Petropolis, the all-day route trains leave at 6 a.m. and 5.30 p.m., daily, Sundays and holidays, included, for S. Francisco Xavier station, where transfer is made to suburban train on Central Railway (additional fare 400 reis). The other trains leave Petropolis at 7.30 a.m. (except on Sun days and holidays) and 5.30 p.m. for Mand pier and thence for Pratina. An additional baren train also leaves Petropolis at 9 a.m. on Saturdays only (holidays excepted).

Nova Friburgo: Baren leaves the Praça das Marinhas at 5.30 a.m., daily, and at 7.30 p.m. on Saturdays, to connect with the Leopoldina Railway at Sant' Anna de Marimbá. Returning trains leave Nova Friburgo at 2.15 p.m. daily, and at 6.40 a.m. on Mondays. Excursion train leaves Marimbá on Saturdays at 2.15 p.m. (Baren leaves Rio at 2.30 p.m.), and returning leaves Friburgo at 6.30 a.m.

Corcovado: Regular trains, week days, leave st. Rua Cosme Velho, Laranjeiras, at 8 a.m. and 2 a.m. 5.30 p.m., returning leave the summit at 7.30 and 9.30 a.m., and 4.30 and 7 p.m. On Sundays and holidays, the hours are: ascending 6.30, 8.30 and 11 a.m., 12.30, 2.30, 4.30 and 6 p.m.; descending, 8.30, 10.30, 11.35 a.m., 1.35, 3.35, 5.30 and 7 p.m. Each train gives the excursionist half an hour on the summit.

N.B.—Travellers will oblige by notifying Editor of any changes in the foregoing details that may be effected 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. PHILLIPS, Minister. AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 40, Rua 1º de Março. EUGENE SEEGER, Consul General. BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraí (opposite Custom House). WILLIAM G. MAGSTAFF, Consul General.

Church Directory

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Until further notice the Church will be closed for repairs. The service will be held every Sunday at 11 o'clock in the morning in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, Rua da Quitanda. Baptisms and Marriages at times, to be arranged with the Chaplain.

IRVINE CRAWSHAW, M.A., British Chaplain, 7 Rua Auren, S. Domingos. IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Largo de S. Joaquin, No. 72.—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays. Prayer meeting at 10 a.m. Worship at 11 a.m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 8 afternoon. Gospel preaching at 6.30 p.m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study and preaching at 7 p.m.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor. METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Caticé. English services at 12 a.m. Sundays. Prayer meeting service Thursday, 7.30 p.m. Portuguese services at 10 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sundays: 7 p.m. Wednesdays: 8 p.m. Thursdays: 7 p.m. Sunday school 11 a.m. at Fabrica Carioca, Sundays, 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. Rev. FRANK WIEBKEBEKER.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15, Travessa da Barrica, 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. 28, 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. HAGBY, D. D., Pastors. CHAS. D. MACCARTHY, J., Pastors. Caixa 352

IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIACHELO.—No. 724, Rua D. Anna Nery, Estação do Riachuelo, Services, Sundays 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Wednesdays 7 p.m. FRANKLIN H. NACHMSEN, Pastor. Primary school in the church building.

Professional Directory

Dr. William Freudrick Eisenlohr, German Physician. Office: 78, 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.

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. 20, 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.—Rua Gonçalves Dias.—Open from 10 to 6 p.m. For terms apply to Librarian. RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.—Ret and Reading Room to Rua Camerino (formerly Imperatriz), 3rd floor; W. J. LEMAY, Missioner. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc., also of left-off clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission, or at No. 27, Candelaria.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—No. 36, Rua da Quitanda, and 2nd Room open from 10 to 10 o'clock p.m. Secretary's office hours from noon to 10 o'clock p.m. Nicolau A. Rodrigues, President; Myron A. Clark, General Secretary, R. A. W. Byron, 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 stomach and intestines so frequent during voyages at sea or on land. So well known are the results venged by this 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 14th ult., a merchant in S. Paulo wrote us as follows: "My late partner W., to whom I recommended the Nectandra for sea sickness, informs me that his sister has written to him from London, saying that she was astonished at the results she obtained from it on board ship. On the 16th May last, the distinguished physician Dr. Ernani Pinto wrote us as follows of the application and results he had made on board the mail steamer Olinda: "Cases of sea sickness treated with the Tincture of Nectandra Amara, 26. In 22 of the cases the result was complete and in the 4 others there was a decided relief. Cases of gastro-intestinal perturbation treated with the same remedy, 8. Amongst these was a merchant of the case of the Federal Senator A. A., attacked with exceedingly violent colic pains; the case of Sr. E. C., first class passenger from Pernambuco to Pará, suffering intolerable agony from intestinal pains, from which he had been subject for a month before embarking; and the case of Sr. F. B., who was prevented from completing his voyage to Pará as he was suffering from excruciating colic and violent vomiting. In these cases as well as in the other five the effect obtained was complete and permanent."

In view of these results we have still another proof of the fact that for sea sickness and gastro-intestinal troubles the preparations of Nectandra Amara can be easily employed with success.

On the 10th October, 1898, the surgeon of the Army Medical Corps, Dr. Henrique Mauzeu, wrote us as follows: "I certify that whilst on board ships of war, I have had occasion to use the Tincture of Nectandra Amara of Antea Leivas against cases of sickness, and always with excellent results. The foregoing is true on the faith of my own experience." Capt. Federal, Oct. gth, 1895.—Dr. Henrique Mauzeu.

On the 17th August, 1895, Sr. Leand wrote us as follows: "According to my promise, I have the pleasure to send you today the enclosed letter from Miss Richardson, the lady of whom I have spoken, who Amara was given to her by the Tincture of Nectandra Amara against sea sickness, a remedy which she had employed against that malady, from which she had suffered ever since she set foot on shipboard. I have the honor to be your devoted servant.—R. Antea Leivas."

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 several times on a voyage and found it most efficacious.—E. Richardson." On the 13th October, 1898, Dr. Paes Leme wrote us as follows: "Rio, 15th October, 1898.—My good friend Miranda—For many years I have used your preparations of Nectandra Amara for the relief of my family, and with the greatest advantage I have used it on the employees of our estate, who did not know the efficacy of the Tincture for the nausea arising from the busque and shaking movements which passengers have to suffer on our railways. I tried its powers on a gentleman travelling from Barra station to Luiz de Fois; and later on travelling to Taboão do Campo, I had occasion to observe the same effects on some friends of mine. The Nectandra Amara is already well recommended by the physicians in confirming its utility by facts that I have seen with my own eyes, which prove without doubt that it has relieved many. Ever yours.—Pedro G. Paes Leme."

N.B.—The proprietors of the Paulista Remedy Nectandra Amara issue a prospectus in three languages (Portuguese, Spanish and French)—to facilitate its use amongst natives and foreigners.

Sold by all chemists and druggists, and at the Depository in Rua de S. Pedro, No. 74, 1st floor, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

The Argentine government has selected Dr. Moreno to represent Argentina in the arbitration proceedings in London.

A Sucre telegram of the 23rd says that the La Paz revolutionists have appointed Camacho as general-in-chief of their forces. They have also formed a provisional government—with its seat at La Paz, of course.

A duel was fought at Mendoza a few days ago between two officers of the Argentine army—Captain Donovan and Lieut. Usandivaras—about some question of honor. The lieutenant killed the captain, and then committed suicide.

Our esteemed contemporary The Review of the River Plate, has just completed its sixteenth year of brilliant existence. It has gone on waxing strong, potential and popular with every new year, and we cordially wish it a lease of life for seventy times seven years.

The Buenos Aires Herald says: "The city is full of those who are out of employment—mechanics, clerks, book-keepers, and even day-laborers. The fact is that the city is top-heavy, and not a few will be driven into the country. All the world cannot live in the city."

Though Bahia Blanca is much overrated on account of the puffs given by papers whose owners have interests there, it certainly excels in villainy. About fifty leading grocery and confectionery manufacturers, grocers, and restaurant keepers have been fined for poisoning the public with adulterated food.—Buenos Aires Herald.

A bogus banking office which was started by two Italian adventurers in a fine situation in the Avenida de Mayo, Buenos Aires, with fine furniture to give an air of solid prosperity, has been raided by the police and the directors imprisoned. The plan of campaign was to get small traders to make deposits, and to work on these deposits as capital. The operations were extensive, and the name of the bank was given as a guarantee of payment to many merchants. On a large business house was not sufficient to impress by the fine furniture and equipping into the antecedents of the so-called bank, but the police on the track of the managers.

The visit of the German corvettes to this amongst the German community, but certainly the prodigious and original one for Buenos Aires is that which occurred at a certain well known German restaurant and beer saloon here, when, one evening this week, a number of German gentlemen got rid of the enormous quantity of two thousand five hundred litres of the best beer. This is roughly four thousand and pints, which is a pretty tall order for any bar during five or six hours. There is no doubt about it that our German friends can make the beer disappear more quickly than men any of other nation on earth. But, then, the consumption of beer is part of a German student's education, we have read.—Times, Buenos Aires.

It is not often that one hears of a man being eaten by a tiger in this country, but such a circumstance took place a few days ago at the place known as Ojo del Agua, at kilometre 165 on the road from Chos Malal to Roca. A man named Fidel Zuñiga, the peon of an estancia of Mr. Orellana on the Rio Colorado, went out to look for some animals that had strayed. For three days he was travelling between the Rio Colorado and the Neuquen and being then in the wilds far from civilisation he tied up his horses (two), lit a fire and went to sleep on the open ground for the night. He was awakened some hours later by a noise made by the horses and saw one of the punja tigers attacking the animal. Zuñiga immediately went to attack the beast, knife in hand, but in the darkness he misadvised his aim and the animal, springing on him tore him to pieces in a few minutes. The next day part of the remains of the man were found, the remainder having been eaten by the tiger. One of the horses had also been partly eaten and the other had disappeared.—Times, Buenos Aires.

There is weeping and wailing now amongst railway clerks because of the fall in the gold premium. They complain that they are face to face with want. This is, indeed, bad news, and we grieve to hear it. It only bears out, however, what we have always said to a certain class of English speaking men who come to this country. They despise the natives, they disdain to learn Spanish, they are not very proficient in any kind of commercial work, they will not take chances in the camp, and they will content themselves by hanging on to the coat-tails of the railway magnates. Place not your trust in railway employment. A railway has no conscience; it has only some one to cut down your salary when convenient to its own interests. This is not so much the fault of the railway as it is the fault of the selfish commercial spirit which the joint-stock company has developed. Personally the directors and general manager of a joint-stock company may be the most estimable and the kindest of men, but they cannot show their kindness and sympathy now and then to some of their own relations. The shareholder of the joint-stock company is to the employe what Mr. Smallwood's wicked partner in the city was to trooper George.—Southern Cross, Buenos Aires.

We have already announced that Madame Patti is about to marry Baron Kederstrom, a Swedish nobleman who has lately been one of a large party of guests at the great prima donna's Welsh residence, Craig-Nos castle. Madame Patti has already been twice married, first in 1868 to the Marquis Henri de Caux, equerry to Napoleon III., and afterwards, in 1886, to the tenor, M. Nicolini. A few months ago she took out letters of naturalisation as a British subject. It may be remarked, as a curious example of the irony of fate, that Madame Patti's once great rival, Madame Christine Nilsson, who was born in Sweden, is the wife of a Spanish nobleman, the Count Casa de Miranda, while Madame Patti, who by birth is a Spaniard, goes to Sweden for her husband.

Now that the figures relating to the expenditure of the United States in the late conflict with Spain are to hand, the most patriotic American will realise that war is a costly luxury. During many months it cost the United States three guineas for every "tick of the clock," and every revolution of the hour hand found the country nearly £ 137,000 the poorer. Roughly, it cost America as much to wreak her vengeance on Spain as it costs our government to rule the Empire. More exactly, the war absorbed money (to say nothing of blood) at the rate of £ 100,000,000 a year, or as much gold as her entire army could carry with comfort or as would outweigh an army of 10,480 men. Some of the items of this stupendous bill are of interest. For instance every time a 13 in. gun was discharged £ 500 vanished in smoke, while to fire the smaller guns cost from £ 40 to £ 200 a shot.—Daily Mail, London.

Banks.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

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

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO
10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

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

Also on:

Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., LONDON.
Messrs. Mallet Freres & Co., LONDON.
Messrs. Schroder & Co., J. H. Schroder & Co., nachf., PARIS.
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.

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos (Café 120.) (Café 185.)

Draws on:
Germany..... Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft, Berlin and Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg M. A. von Rothschild Solme, Frankfurt a. M. and correspondents.
England..... N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Company Limited, London Union Bank of London, Limited, London Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London.
France..... Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches Heine & Co., Paris Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Paris Lazard, Freres & Co., Paris De Neuhäusler & Co., Paris.
Portugal..... Banco Lisboa & 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-Thiel, Directors.

THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 18, 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, 18, rue Halévy, Pernambuco, Pará, Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Rosario, Mendoza and Paysandú.

DRAWS ON:—

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

Also on:

Brown Brothers & Co.—NEW YORK.
First National Bank of Chicago.—CHICAGO.

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

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

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

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1º de Março

Branches at:

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

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

Draws on its Head Office in London:

The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited, LONDON.

Messrs. Heine & Co., PARIS.

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

and correspondents in Germany.

Messrs. Roesti & Co.,

and correspondents in ITALY.

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

NEW YORK.

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

BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU BRÉSIL, AUTHORIZED BY

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

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

HEAD OFFICE:

9, RUE LAFFITTE, Paris.

Branch Office in Rio de Janeiro:

78, Rua da Quitanda

P. O. B. 58.

Branches at S. Paulo and Santos.

Draws on:

PARIS AND FRANCE: Head Office, Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris and agencies, Société Générale pour favoriser le développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France, and agencies Heine & Co., Paris, Lazard Freres & Co., Paris, Perier Mercey & Co., Paris.

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

GERMANY: Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Deutsche Bank, Berlin, and branches Dresdner Bank, Dresden, and branches Schroeder Gebrüder & Co., Hamburg, Conrad Hirtich Donner, Hamburg, Norddeutsche Bank, Hamburg, L. Behrens & Solme, Hamburg, Correspondents in all chief cities.

PORTUGAL: J. M. Fernandes Guimarães & Co. and their correspondents, Banco Commercial de Lisboa, Lisbon.

ITALY: Banco Commerciale Italiana, Genova Milan, Turin.

AND ANY OTHER COUNTRY

Opens accounts current.

Pays interest for a certain time; executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every description of banking business.

Henri Joly, Manager.

Nectandra Amara Pills.

These wonderful pills, so useful and beneficial in all affections of the stomach and intestines, are obtainable in all places where a post-office exists; the manufacturer will forward by registered mail and to any given address, if accompanied by money: 1 box for \$3.00, 1/2 dozen boxes for \$2.00 and One dozen boxes for \$3.00. Address: JOAQUIM BUENO DE MIRANDA, No. 74, Rua de S. Pedro, 1st floor Rio de Janeiro.

BANCO DA REPUBLICA DO BRAZIL.

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

N. B. This capital to be

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

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

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

on 30th June 1898.

OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

9, Rua da Alfandega.

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

Draws on:

Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London & County Banking Co. Ltd.

Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co. Ltd. LONDON.

Messrs. Hottinguer & Co. Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.

PARIS. Commerz und Diskonto Bank in Hamburg.

HAMBURG. Banco de Portugal LISBON.

Opens accounts current:

Pays interest on Deposits for fixed periods.

Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every description of banking business.

THE FIRST CHRISTMAS IN THE TROPICS.

My first Christmas in Brazil, said Uncle Abner reflectively, was spent a good many years ago, but some of its impressions are still as fresh as though they were of yesterday. First impressions are often lasting ones, you know; especially where one's surroundings are novel and strange. I had been in Rio a little less than three months and I had come from a country where winter meant three to four months of ice and snow. So, you see, the contrast was sharp enough to fill my new surroundings with exceptional interest.

We had been having some very hot weather, I remember, just as we have been having this year. Day after day there had been clear skies, and the sun had been pitiless. Then, too, there was a scarcity of water in the city, and it was a common sight to see long lines of slaves and other servants standing at the street taps waiting for water. At that time the Carioca supply was the principal one, there was no house distribution, and the empty kerosene tin, with a stick fastened across near the top as a bail, was universally used for carrying the precious fluid. A curiously shaped keg, broad at the bottom and narrowing to the top, holding at-out five gallons, which was called a *barrel* to my great amusement, was also generally used, especially by professional water-carriers. And what a scene it was! Instead of being an objectionable service, the servants all liked it, for it gave them rare opportunities for gossip while waiting for their turns at the tap. And occasionally a housekeeper had reason to complain that it gave opportunities also for a drink too much at some neighboring *condes*, where the native rum was cheap enough to almost compete with water.

Up to Christmas eve I had borne the heat as a part of my new surroundings. But when the time came for the family gatherings and the merry-makings at home, then I began to see the strangeness of these surroundings in a new light. Something seemed to have gone wrong. I could not make myself feel that it was really Christmas time, and when I turned out the next morning and felt the sun blazing into my window, everything seemed to be out of joint. A Christmas without winter weather outside, without roaring fires inside, and without tingling veins and ruddy cheeks, was an anomaly to me, and I could not easily adjust myself to it. I was half inclined to believe that there could be no such thing as Christmas without winter weather, and that the tropics had not been contemplated at all in its ordering.

How I passed the morning is immaterial, but soon after midday I started out to spend the afternoon and to take my Christmas dinner with some hospitable friends who lived high up on one of the hillsides overlooking the harbor. There were no sleigh-bells, nor mufflers, nor cold feet about that journey, I assure you. The street winds in painful zig-zags up the hill, and every step seemed to be adding fresh fuel to the internal fires which kept my blood at fever heat. And who had ever dreamed of perspiring like this on Christmas day? Surely, not I!

When I reached the end of my journey, I was given a fresh linen coat, a great palm-leaf fan and an easy chair out under the trees. It was a large, rambling house, with cool, roomy *salas* and long corridors. Behind it lay the wooded hillside, below it the bay with its magnificent entrance, its islands and its curving shore-lines. An unused roadway, for there were no houses above this, ran around the face of the hill behind the house and formed a kind of terrace, beside which palms and tree ferns were growing in profusion. And in an angle of the road just below, where a water course had made a large hollow, there was a great clump of bananas whose bright green leaves lazily swaying in the bright sunshine made a very pretty picture—but it was n't Christmas. Somehow I could not help thinking of the snow-covered fields of the north, the leafless trees sheathed with ice and snow, and the white smoke curling upward in the frosty air from broad chimneys. Here, there was not a chimney in sight, and the houses looked incomplete without them.

Our Christmas party that day was a jolly one—and to me it was a strangely interesting one. Our host and hostess has lived in the country many years, and they knew perfectly well how to make us comfortable. And they had not forgotten the good old customs and traditions which help to make Christmas at home what children love to dream of. Then there was the Professor and four scientific assistants, whom I had known at home, and who had been all over Brazil. Their descriptions of strange places and their narrations of amusing adventures, made the time pass like a dream. It had the effect on me of «Alice in Wonderland,» but it didn't help to make the day seem like Christmas.

When the dinner came to an end—if a good dinner ever does come to an end—we again went outside to our easy chairs under the trees, and watched the fading light of Christmas day go out in the quick-coming gloom of Christmas evening. It is a pity there is no twilight in these latitudes; it would make these out-door gatherings so much more attractive. But night comes quickly, and though you may be one moment admiring the yellow glow of the setting sun thrown on the gray weather-beaten cap of the Sugar Loaf, the next moment almost brings with it the darkness of night. But the darkness comes softly and the coolness of the night comes so gently that one is tempted to linger outside even when the native tells you how dangerous it is.

Later in the evening I remember that we strolled along the terraced roadway around to a point where the upper bay and the central districts of the city came into view. There were twinkling lights on the water, and clusters and rows of yellow gas lights on land. The hum of a thousand voices came up to us, and with them the insistent cry of the water-ice vendors—*Sorcelos, ya-ya! abacaxi e manga, so-r-velos!* And then, as we sat on a stone bench to enjoy the rising land breeze, I tried to think of the Christmas festivities at home. But somehow I couldn't do it. There was no frost in this soft night air, no snow on this warm earth. The rustling palms below smothered the sound of jingling sleigh bells, and the dark wooded hillsides made a confusing foreground for snow-clad fields. It was the antithesis of all that I had ever known as Christmas.

But, like many another, I have become accustomed to it and like it. Big crackling fires, carpeted floors, frosted window panes, romping games with the children, and all that, now seem far away, and perhaps I should enjoy them now not half as much as in the days before I came to Brazil.

THERE is a plant in Jamaica called the life plant, because it is almost impossible to kill it, or any portion of it. When a leaf is cut off and hung up by a string, it sends out white, thread like roots, gathers moisture from the air, and begins to grow new leaves.

TO LET

A nicely furnished house on the Praia Flamengo (near Morro da Viuva). Apply to Messrs. Craschley & Co. 67 Rua do Ouvidor.

SITUATION.

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

TO LET

An excellent front *salã* and very clean, well ventilated rooms, with or without furniture, common and shower baths, in a healthy locality, in the house of a private family, Rua de S. Clemente, No. 17, 3^o brado, Botafogo.

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. CRASCHLEY & Co., 67 Rua do Ouvidor, and Mr. C. N. Lefebvre 23 Rua da Candelaria.

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 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. 73, Rua 1^o de Março (1 to 3 p. m.) or to the Treasurer, No. 80, Rua 1^o 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:

ROTUINA, Raphael — who left England for Brazil in May 1897. An Italian married to an Englishwoman.

LAST-BARRETO — Information desired respecting Elizabeth Alice Last, who is believed to have married João Barreto and to have resided in July 1894 at Itaipá, Cidade de Araxá, Minas Geraes, and afterwards at S. Maria de S. Feliz, Minas Geraes, and at Belém do Descoberto, S. Paulo.

Rio de Janeiro, 15th October, 1898.

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.

THE EBERT NEW DENTAL GOLD CROWN

FOR CAPPING DENTAL ROOTS

By a new process and entirely his own, Gold Crowns can now be made of so perfect a form and adaptation, that defies competition.

Examples can be seen and examined at his office. Rua dos Ourives 71, 1st floor.

Collegio Americano Fluminense.

Persons desiring to matriculate their children will please communicate with the Directress.

MISS LAYOMA GLENN.

No. 118, Praia de Botafogo.

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.

No hole need be punched. No washer required. Diverse Rivet as you would a tack and clinch.

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, Bifurcated Rivet Co. Ltd., London, England.

CAUTION

Guard your health by using disinfectants in the house.

Jeye's Disinfectants are the best.

FLUIDS AND POWDER

For sale at

23, RUA DA CANDELARIA

Hotels.

Grande Hotel Metropole

181, RUA DAS LARANJEIRAS, 181

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

The apartments have been repainted and repaired throughout and are luxuriously furnished. The dining-room has also been refitted, and no expense has been spared to make this

The most comfortable Hotel

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



BENZ & Co., Rheinische Gasmotorenfabrik, Mannheim (Germany)

skilful and respectable agents are required. Correspondence in all modern languages.

Hotel dos Estrangeiros

PRACA FERREIRA VIANNA

(Cafete)

Telephone No. 8,008

This hotel, which has been completely restored, is situated in the best part of the city, receiving air and light from all four sides, close to the cleanest beach of the city, surrounded by a large garden; has large, comfortable rooms newly and well furnished, good shower and warm 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.

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

Its restaurant and service cannot be excelled.

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 forest.

The restaurant and kitchen are first class.

THE PROPRIETOR, VIUVA SUZANA MENTGES

VILLA HUMAYTA.

(FORMERLY ALLEN'S HOTEL.)

No. 8, RUA HUMAYTA

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.

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 tram 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-mounted bath-rooms provided with hot and cold water.

The Hotel is specially adapted for families, for whose comfort and convenience nothing will be found lacking. It contains a large drawing room, and its dining-room opens on verandahs overlooking the garden.

Special attention will be given to orders by mail and telegraph.

Grande Hotel Internacional

SITUATED ON THE PICTURESQUE

SANTA THERESA HILL,

Rua do Aqueducto No. 108,

Telephone 5015

Is served every 15 minutes by the electric tram-car line 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, town, the harbor and high seas, is most suitable for families and gentlemen of distinction.

Excellent restaurant, always ready.

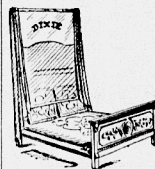
Finest wines and liquors. Numerous shower and warm baths. Purest air, temperature bracing and invigorating. No health resort in the world is better. For further information apply to

FERNAND MENTGES,

ASSEMBLEIA 51,

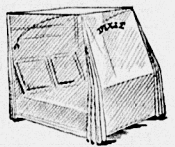
Telephone 206.

LATEST NOVELTY IN MOSQUITO FRAMES AND NETTING



The DIXIE and the AUTOMATIC are the best and the cheapest that are on the market.

The nets are made without folds on the sides and at the head piece, giving perfect ventilation to the sleeper.



They are the only frames that are attachable to the bed, thus enabling one to move his bed to any part of the room for ventilation, or any other purpose.

They are the only frames that handle the net automatically — the spring arm carrying the net to a perpendicular position against the head board, like a lace curtain on a window.

For further particulars come to our office, 109 Rua do Rosario, 1st floor.

R. C. DICKSON.

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TROPICAL DUNLOP TYRES

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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—



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PATENT

MOTOR CARRIAGES (BENZ'S)

HORSELESS CARRIAGES for 2, 4, 6, 8 & 12 persons.

Price—

From Marks 2000 and upwards.

Up to 1st October, 1898, 1600 Cars have been sold and delivered.

In the races, "Paris—Bordeaux", "Paris—Marseilles", "Chicago", "Marseilles—Nice", the most brilliant results have been obtained.

TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

United States

DEC. 21.—The influenza epidemic has broken out badly in New York and is spreading rapidly.

The press is unanimous in gratitude to the British authorities in Hong Kong for seizing the filibustering ships carrying arms to Aguinaldo after the signature of the treaty of peace. The arms embargoed were all of German make.

The government has awarded the sum of 17,000 dollars to each of the American peace commissioners as salary and expenses during the time they were in Paris.

Mr. Caffery has again attacked the Nicaraguan canal project in the senate.

DEC. 22.—The report of the department of the navy says that during the Spanish-American war, Great Britain and Brazil showed themselves friendly to the United States; Chili observed a strict neutrality; Germany assuming a suspicious attitude all the while. (The correspondent who sent that telegram evidently thinks he dealt with the subject in its entirety, and that the attitudes of other countries did not matter).

The captain of the Oregon has reported to his government the cordial receptions he experienced in the various ports of Brazil at which his vessels recently called.

Before the court of enquiry into the war scandals, Mr. Corbin confessed that the declaration of war came unexpectedly and found the commissariat unprepared, but everything possible to do was done.

The American minister in Pekin informs his government that French colonial expansion in the Shanghai district is greatly prejudicing American interests there, and asks for instructions.

By order of President McKinley, more provisions have been sent to the starving Cubans.

The Costa Rican minister in Washington has requested permission for two brothers of President Iglesias to enter the naval school and the other the military academy of the United States. President McKinley replied saying that he will have much pleasure in laying the request before congress, which alone has the power to consider it.

The Pennsylvania Steel Company finished to-day an order of 80,000 tons of steel rails for the trans-Siberian railway.

DEC. 23.—Admiral Sampson's squadron entered New York harbor to-day. Much surprise was caused by the fact that a chilly reception was given in comparison with those accorded to the land forces. In the course of an interview, Admiral Sampson said that the present state of Cuba leaves much to be desired. The disturbances that occur are local, insignificant, and due solely to the old hatred between Spaniard and Cuban. Immediately the occupation by American troops is complete, the disorders will cease.

Hawaii will be fortified under modern conditions by the end of January.

The government is about to examine the various claims sent in against Spain by American citizens. The total of these claims amounts to nearly 26 millions of dollars.

DEC. 24.—The New York Herald says that Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British minister, has been authorized to negotiate the cancellation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty relative to Nicaragua, and to prepare another neutralizing the canal. The same paper adds that Great Britain will probably claim an indemnification.

General Lee has already distributed the provisions from the States among the poor Cubans.

On the 10th January, the date fixed officially for the delivery of Cuba to the United States, the Americans and Spaniards will exchange salutes of 12 guns.

DEC. 26.—The Chilean legation in Washington has been burned to the ground. The inmates were almost miraculously saved by the fire brigades who did splendid service. Mme Vicuna, the minister's wife, had a particularly narrow escape, and there was difficulty in saving her. The minister's family are sheltered in the British legation.

President McKinley proposes to send Archbishop Ireland to the international disarmament conference as delegate representing the United States, but the nomination is not likely to be realised as there will be strong opposition even in the cabinet.

Spain.

DEC. 20.—The ministerial crisis has been delayed owing to the illness of Sr. Sagasta. Sr. Montero Rios is doing his best to effect a reconciliation between Sr. Sagasta and Sr. Gamazo, the late minister of public instruction.

DEC. 21.—Sr. Sagasta is somewhat better and had a long conference to-day with Sr. Rios on the subject of the unity of the liberal party.

Many of the Carlist clubs closed by order of General Macias claim exemption on the ground that they are merely Catholic clubs, but Macias maintains his order.

The Queen-regent in council received Marshal Blanco in audience. The authorities of Leon have seized a large consignment of arms being smuggled through to the Carlists.

DEC. 22.—Sr. Sagasta had a relapse to-day and the doctors have prohibited him from receiving any visits, although they do not consider his illness a dangerous one.

The negotiations are going steadily forward for a reconciliation between Sagasta and

Gamazo. The end to be gained by this reconciliation is to carry on the government without dissolving the Cortes. Sr. Canalejas is carrying on the negotiations as intermediary. But General Weyler and Sr. Romero Robledo are opposed to a reconstruction of the cabinet without a newly elected Cortes.

DEC. 23.—Sr. Sagasta became suddenly worse to-day, and his condition is now considered a grave one. In the medical consultation held to-day, the Queen's physician took part. The prime minister is suffering from acute bronchitis. The news of his serious state has caused profound emotion amongst the people.

Should Sr. Sagasta be unable to continue as prime minister, it is thought that the position will fall to Marshal Martinez Campos.

Numerous bulletins are issued and eagerly read throughout Spain from hour to hour relative to the condition of Sr. Sagasta. The anxiety is great especially amongst the partisans of General Polavieja and Marshal Martinez Campos.

Telegrams from Iloilo announce the evacuation of that town by the Spaniards.

DEC. 26.—Although Sr. Sagasta's illness was declared dangerous on Sunday night to-day he is reported better with his complaint running its normal course.

Sr. Emilio Castelar is also seriously ill with congestion of the lungs. Srs. Montero Rios and Balaguer are also ill.

Marshals Blanco and Martinez Campos and other officers have started a vigorous campaign against the inclusion of General Weyler's name in the future cabinet.

Great Britain.

DEC. 20.—The Times, in reference to the declaration of M. Freycinet the French minister of war, that the whole of the documents in the Dreyfus case would not be delivered over to the court of cassation, says the trial cannot therefore take its rational course. "If the dictates of justice are made secondary to the exigencies of the military class," adds the Times, "France will descend in the scale of civilisation, and thereby prejudice the neighboring nations."

The new flag adopted by Crete consists of a white cross on blue ground having at one side a star on scarlet ground.

Lord Cromer has written to Lord Salisbury stating that young Englishmen should not apply for posts under the Egyptian government. In a few cases Englishmen of known capacity will be chosen for special posts, but Egyptians will be appointed to all others.

Prince George of Greece left the Pireus last night on board a French steamer to take over the governorship of Crete, where grand preparations are being made for his reception.

The Tagalos tried last night to assault Manila, but were repulsed.

Telegrams from Hong Kong say that the British government has stopped a filibustering expedition which tried to leave there with arms, ammunition and provisions for the Tagalos.

The British government has suggested to Russia the advisability of the peace conference taking place in London.

DEC. 21.—A great medical conference was held at Marlborough House under the presidency of the Prince of Wales, to consider the question of how the spread of tuberculosis can best be checked. Sir William Broadbent said that the disease attacked 70,000 cattle in the United Kingdom alone. The conference pronounced in favor of destroying the infected animals, and of creating a large Sanatorium for suspected animals. Two South African millionaires have stated their readiness to defray the cost of the first Sanatorium in London.

Prince George of Greece was accorded an enthusiastic reception in Candia. He landed from a French warship escorted by Italian, British and Russian vessels.

The number of officers of the British navy is to be increased by 50 per cent.

Baron Rothschild has left his famous collection of works of art and jewels of the fifteenth century to the British Museum.

In view of the great success obtained by the submarine boat Zede at Hyeres the Echo counsels the British government to reconsider the importance of this new invention.

A terrible explosion took place in the Chinese encampment at Hanchow, the powder magazine killing 3,000 men including the commanding general.

The Morning Post has published the full text of the Spanish-American treaty of peace.

DEC. 22.—The Daily Chronicle says that General Mercier has taken a house in England, where he intends to reside. The same paper says that Prince Victor Bonaparte is expected in Paris on the 23rd inst., but not for political purposes.

It is reported that the Emperor William has sent a letter to the Emperor of Austria protesting against the anti-German manifestations in Austria, and demanding the dismissal of Count Thun.

The French minister in Pekin has demanded satisfaction from the Chinese government for the murder of several French missionaries. The admiralty has ordered two more war ships. The government continues to make large consignments of arms, ammunition and provisions to its stations abroad.

DEC. 23.—The Times comparing the difference of treatment of Jews in England and France, attributes the anti-Semitic movement in the latter country to a defect in the social organisation.

The Financial News publishes a telegram from Paris saying that Spain is negotiating a

funding loan with a Franco-German syndicate.

Lord Iveagh has given £25,000 to the Jenner Institute for biological research, and another £25,000 for improving the Dublin slums.

The funeral obsequies of Baron Rothschild took place to-day in the chief synagogue. The Prince of Wales was amongst the numerous congregation.

The minister of Costa Rica is said in London to be opposed to American control over the Nicaraguan canal.

DEC. 24.—The Peace Crusade Association is arranging a monster meeting to support the Carr's peace ideas. (The Associação Cruzada da Paz is evidently a new society, but past experience leads us to guess and calculate that it will have a large membership of old women of both sexes. Exeter Hall receipts will dwindle if this Peace Crusade is a temporary success.)

In Johannesburg, there is great indignation displayed against the local police for having killed a British subject.

Prince George has begun his government of Crete by condemning to a year's imprisonment some Christians who insulted and mistreated Mussulmans on the day of his arrival.

A telegram from New York says that the projected Russian loan there has fallen through.

DEC. 26.—The Weekly Sun predicts a revolution in France in the coming week. The same paper also predicts that the sentence of the new trial of Dreyfus will go against him. (We thought Zerkel was the only recognised prophet in these matters, but the Weekly Sun evidently wants to outdo Zerkel.)

The death is announced of Bishop Nulty, the catholic bishop of Meath. (Dr. Nulty was a prelate of the old school, a man of great natural abilities, a trenchant writer and better known outside his diocese as a politician than as a prelate.)

France.

DEC. 21.—The Journal des Debats ridicules the idea lately put out of opening French schools to Christians who insulted and mistreated Mussulmans on the day of his arrival.

The rumor is current that President Faure is determined to dissolve the present parliament, or to resign the presidency.

DEC. 22.—The French chamber has voted 66 millions of francs for naval and military services in addition to the ordinary votes.

The Matin declares that immediately the Czar approves the treaty of peace, a Carlist revolution will break out in Spain.

M. Dupuy, the prime minister, has been summoned to give evidence before the Court of Cassation on the Dreyfus case, as he was minister of war in 1894 when Dreyfus was condemned.

An anarchist editor, Lapont of the Liberaire has been condemned to three months imprisonment for publicly poisoning Lucheni, the murderer of the Empress of Austria.

DEC. 24.—The grocers' assistants, who have gone out on strike in Paris, are promanaging the streets and damaging the tables in front of the grocers' and confectioners' shops. The police have apprehended many of the rioters, including their leader, one Doublier, a doggerel poet but a wordy speaker, who like others is a grocer's assistant.

The grocers' assistants strike occurring just at Christmas time has caused serious losses to the shopkeepers. It is said that a satisfactory termination will be speedily arranged.

Germany.

DEC. 20.—The caricaturist Heine of the Simplicissimus has been condemned to six months imprisonment for libel against one of his cartoons. The editors of the paper were also fined 300 marks.

Herr Delbuck, the eminent historical professor, has been summoned to take his trial for having criticised the present policy in the Schleswig-Holstein provinces in the Russische Jahrbuch.

Sighe Lombroso, the well known Italian writer on criminology, publishes an article in the Deutsche Rundschau attacking the French militarism in which he finds a menace to the stability of the French republic.

A Mr. Ramsey has lectured before the Emperor on a new system of submarine navigation.

Ex-minister Falk is going to supplement the memoirs of Prince Bismarck by the secret history of the "Kulturkampf." Dr. Falk's name was popularly prefixed to the Kulturkampf laws which were indifferently known at the time as the May laws or the Falk laws. Bismarck was only too glad to repeal them, and Dr. Falk's secret history is bound to be of the highest interest to the religious world.

THE «star-spangled banner» of the United States is older than any one of the present flags of the great European powers. It was adopted in 1777 by the congress of the thirteen colonies then at war with the mother country. The yellow and red Spanish flag came out in 1785; the French tricolour was adopted in 1794; the red English emblem, with the Union Jack in the upper corner, dates from 1801; the Sardinian (now the Italian) flag first fluttered in 1848; the Austro-Hungarian flag was one of the consequences of the compromise of 1867; the present German flag first appeared in 1871; and the Russian tricolour is quite a recent affair. The only modification that the American flag has undergone since its origin consists in the addition of a new star every time a new state is taken into the union. The stars now number forty-five, and it is more than likely that they have not yet come to the end of their multiplication.

A QUEER LITTLE HEN.

There was once a little hen,
A queer little, queer little hen;
Her work was to lay—
Just one egg every day,
And she did, this good little hen.

She'd fly up in a tree, and right then,
Seated high on a branch, this queer hen,
Her egg she would lay—
Her one egg every day,
This good little, queer little hen.

'Twas a strange thing to do, I must say,
Lay an egg from a tree every day,
And what good was the egg—
Just tell that, I beg—
Just fell from the tree in that way?

But some people do things just as queer;
I know it, I've seen it, my dear.
They have a good thought,
But it just comes to naught;
From the wrong place they drop it, my dear.

'T were a lesson for you and for me
From the hen that laid eggs in a tree.
If we do a right thing,
If a good thought we bring,
Let's not choose a wrong place, you and me.

—New Orleans Picayune.

OURO PRETO GOLD MINES OF BRAZIL.

The report of the directors for the year ended June 30 last states that the revenue account shows that the value of the gold produced during the year was £74,108, which, with other receipts, brought up the total income to £744,850. The expenditure was £72,501, inclusive of £3,512 paid for export duty on gold, leaving a balance of profit of £2,457, which has been carried to the credit of the profit and loss account. The sum of £1,390 has been written off for depreciation of buildings, machinery and plant at the mines. £2,703 has been paid for interest on debentures, £2,221 has been paid as balance of income-tax, £159 has been written off for discount on the new debentures issued, and £1,627 has been carried to the suspense account to meet the deficiency of cash in Brazil. This account is now closed and disappears from the balance-sheet. These sums together amount to £6,102, and after deducting the profit for the year—viz., £2,457—there is a balance of debit of profit and loss account of £3,645. In January last the directors issued the remainder of the authorised debentures—viz., £7,280—and debentures to the amount of £3,680 were drawn and paid in December, leaving the balance now outstanding at £49,426. These debentures are redeemable in nine equal yearly instalments, on December 31 in each year, commencing December 31, 1898, but as there are no funds at present available for the purpose of such redemption, the directors are compelled to temporarily suspend the 98th drawing. Canon N. 13 for a half-year's interest will be paid as usual to Messrs. Smith, Payne and Smith (the company's bankers) on and after December 31. The quantity of ore crushed during the year was 68,626 tons, all from the Passagem mine, showing an increase over the total production of the previous year of 15,144 tons, the gold produced being £74,108, against £72,582 in 1897. This shows an increase of only £1,526 for the additional 15,144 tons crushed. Had the grade of ore remained the same as in the previous year the net profit would have been augmented by an additional £16,000. The increase in the expenditure is but £4,737, and is accounted for by the large quantity of ore treated and by the depreciation in the value of stores and materials at the mine owing to the fall in exchange. The directors desire to draw attention to the satisfactory reduction in the cost of working, which has resulted in a saving of 4s. 2d. on each ton of ore raised during the year, and they much regret that the whole of this benefit has been lost by the lower value of the ore, which, however, they believe to be only a temporary falling off, and they fully expect an early improvement. The chlorination plant has again given satisfactory results, and the extraction of gold by this process was 94 per cent. Two thousand five hundred and thirty-six tons of sand were treated and produced 3,950 oz. of fine gold. This shows a large increase of tonnage over the previous year, but the extra quantity of gold obtained was only 196 oz. as the sand treated was not so rich. It is intended to still add to the chlorination plant, as the further experiments with cyanide have convinced the board that process process does not adapt itself to the Passagem mineral. A very large amount of development work has been done, the total amounting to 1,336 lineal metres, and 145,170 cubic metres of ground has been stopped. These figures show a great increase over the previous year, which is partly due to the use of rock drills.

The largest mass of pure rock salt in the world lies under the province of Galicia, Hungary. It is known to be 550 miles long, 20 miles broad, and 350 feet in thickness.

The Persians in 516 B. C. invented a transparent glass varnish, which they laid over sculptured rocks to prevent them from weathering. The coating has lasted to our day, while the rocks beneath are honeycombed.

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 trade.

(Cash invariably in advance.)

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RIO DE JANEIRO, DECEMBER 27th, 1898.

It may be considered certain that the government will soon reopen negotiations for the sale or lease of the Central railway. If we mistake not, the President has expressed the opinion that the line can be so improved that it will be a source of income to the state, but as this belief is receiving no support from the administration of that line, and as members of his cabinet are strongly in favor of alienating the property, we may presume that the amendment to the budget authorizing its sale or lease indicates a change of opinion on his part. The property is of course a valuable one, and it ought to yield a good profit. The government will be justified therefore in demanding a good price for it. But, at the same time, it must be remembered that the property is not now paying expenses, and that it will be difficult to recover the ground lost. A far-seeing management will wish to reduce tariffs in order to encourage production on the one side, and improve consumption on the other. It will also need to reform the service and reduce the excessive staff which now burdens the road. This implies expenditure and possibly some difficulty with its staff. Under such circumstances, no company would feel justified in paying a high price for the road. In our opinion, the government would get a better offer on a smaller initial price and a higher percentage on the net returns. All parties would then be interested in the economical administration of the line. If its lease is seriously contemplated, which we believe to be the case, we trust that no delay will ensue in issuing the call, and that the negotiation will be pressed forward as rapidly as possible. In our opinion the country has even more to gain from this transaction than any foreign corporation can possibly do, because a better administration will benefit trade and industry throughout the whole district served by the railway. If this be true, then delays are prejudicial.

Our readers, no matter how optimistic they may be, will not be sorry to see the year 1898 come to an end. It has been a year of disappointments all the way through. Many thought that it would bring us some relief from the distressing business and financial complications which have been weighing upon us for the last six years, but we find ourselves at its close as far from improved conditions as ever. Brazil has resources in abundance, and a certain amount of trade must be realized, no matter what the state of the country may be, and on this basis many a business man has built the hope that a revival must soon come, but still it does not come. During the year the Treasury

has secured much relief through a suspension of cash interest payments, but the small improvement which followed this measure has already spent itself, and we have a reaction upon us which is again forcing exchange down. What the end will be, no one can foresee. A few weeks ago we called attention to the failure of congress to make much-needed retrenchments, and to the loss of confidence which would surely be felt abroad because of it—but we got nothing but abuse for the warning. No matter what the over-burdened taxpayers may want, there are others who want expenditures kept up, and these "others" unfortunately are in a position to make their wishes felt. There will be a pretence of economy, but nothing will be dropped which can benefit those who are influential in the direction of public affairs. Call this hostility to the country if you please, but it is strictly true, as every honest man will admit. As for the coming year, it is idle to anticipate. We have the President's promise to economise, we know that members of his cabinet are not only in favor of retrenchment but that some of them favor very desirable measures, we believe that the government will not be called upon to make any large remittances this year, except for military expenditures, and we expect some improvement in coffee prices—and on all that we may naturally expect some improvement. But the unexpected always happens—and that may spoil every expectation. The government requires us to pay more taxes, the speculator more milreis for his gold, the shopkeeper more currency for his goods—and all this we might do cheerfully were we sure that our sacrifices would promote the well-being of the country. Let us hope that the coming year will bring us the changes we are looking for—an improvement in business, a higher exchange and a thorough economy in public expenditures.

The argument of aggregates is a strong one. When we are informed, therefore, that special appropriations of over 43,600,000 have been issued in benefit of the Central railway since 1892, or over seven thousand contos a year, we are compelled to stop and consider the matter. This money has been spent over and above the annual appropriations, and the average is large enough to cause a heavy deficit every year. Under such circumstances, is it worth while to continue in the railway business.

RUMORS are afloat of new political combinations on account of the controversy between General Telles and Senator Pinheiro Machado, but we can hardly credit the changes it suggests. We can not believe that the President will now modify his policy, nor that he will cast in his fortunes with a minority of extreme partisans who command confidence neither at home nor abroad. The President has placed himself on record as recognizing the fact that a policy of reconciliation and of administrative economy is essential to the prosperity of the country, and we can not believe that he will allow a purely local quarrel to disturb all his calculations.

GEN. CARLOS TELLES.

On the 19th inst., as we stated in our last issue, Gen. Carlos Telles arrived in this city from Rio Grande do Sul. He took up his residence at the barracks of the 1st battalion of infantry with his friend Col. Julio Barbosa, who commands that battalion. He reported at once to the minister of war, with whom he had a conference that lasted about two hours.

On the day of his arrival he was interviewed by a newspaper reporter with whom he spoke freely in regard to affairs in Rio Grande do Sul, confirming in very positive language what THE RIO NEWS has said in regard to the situation in that state. The caelistas, he said, govern the state without the consent of the people, by whom they are hated. They are held in office solely by force and, were this force removed, their government would immediately collapse. Their sway is tyrannical. The right of habeas corpus is practically annulled and the new code of procedure is an outrage on personal liberty. Prisoners whom the authorities wish to convict are deprived by this code of the means of defence.

Later in the evening of the same day the seconds of Senator Pinheiro Machado, Deputies Rivasavia Corrêa and Rodolpho Miranda, called at the barracks and, not finding the general at that time, returned early on the following morning. They then informed him that their principal felt aggrieved at the language of a telegram, sent by Gen. Telles to the war department, in which the senator

is accused of having told an impudent falsehood and is stated to be considered in all Rio Grande a thief, coward and murderer. For this language, they said, the senator demanded satisfaction; but the general indignantly replied that he would neither apologise nor fight. There ensued a discussion in which Deputy Rivasavia Corrêa is reported to have asked whether Telles was willing to fight him and to have received an answer in the negative.

Later in the day Gen. Telles conferred with the adjutant-general of the army and afterwards with President Campos Salles. The conference with the former lasted about two hours and that with the latter a little over an hour.

On Wednesday the general went to the war office and had a long conference with the minister and adjutant-general.

On Thursday and Friday Gen. Telles again had long interviews with the minister of war and adjutant-general. He has been visited at the barracks of the 1st battalion by a large number of persons, including many army officers.

It is asserted that in certain quarters an attempt has been made to produce a better state of feeling between him and Pinheiro Machado. This will probably be difficult, as according to a telegram sent from this city to a São Paulo journal the general threatened to use his horse-whip on the senator. The latter's difficulties were supposed to be exerting themselves to prevent the general's return to Bagé.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

DEC. 19.—Senate.—In a speech on the budget of the department of industry Senator Leopoldo de Bulhões said that it is a mistake to suppose that the country's financial difficulties have been settled by the funding scheme. Unfortunately, he asserted, those difficulties have been greatly aggravated by a policy of procrastination, which ought to be definitely abandoned. One of the burdens of which it is necessary to relieve the country is that of maintaining the government railways. He deprecated the statement so constantly repeated that the lease or sale of those roads will deprive thousands of Brazilians of the means of livelihood. Such, he said, will not necessarily be the case, for there are many Brazilians employed on roads under foreign management. He presented the following statement of the sum which, in virtue of the funding scheme, will have to be deposited during each of the three years at foreign banks in Rio de Janeiro:

On account of foreign debt.....	£ 4,593,570
" " " " loan of 1879.....	117,046
" " " " Oeste de Minas.....	171,101
" " " " R. R. loan.....	1,085,814
" " " " guaranteed interest.....	2,877,531

This sum at the exchange rate of 184 per 1000, is equivalent to \$8,367,080. In regard to the water supply of the city of Rio de Janeiro the senator said that the sum of 20,000,000 is needed for increasing that supply to the quantity now required and that at present there is no way of obtaining this money except by the lease of the water-works. The budget was voted in 2nd discussion with a number of amendments. Among the latter was that authorizing the government to adopt the measures it deems advisable in benefit of the interests of the national treasury involved in the Oeste de Minas railway. The provision for the lease of the Rio de Janeiro water-works was rejected.

DEC. 20.—Senate.—Senator Otlicica in a speech on the budget of the department of industry corrected a statement made in his speech on the 17th inst. The special appropriations for the Central railway since 1892 have amounted not to 29,604,603,217, as he then stated, but to 43,676,048,862. Against the director of that railway he made several charges, one of which is that he sold 40 tons of new rails and paid unauthorized expenses with the product.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—The bill on the municipal administration of the federal district was voted with amendments in 2nd discussion.

DEC. 21.—Senate.—The budget of the department of industry was voted in 3rd discussion with amendments including provision for the lease of the Rio de Janeiro water-works.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—The budget of the department of marine was voted with amendments in 2nd discussion.

DEC. 23.—Senate.—Senator Moraes e Barros spoke on the critical situation of the agricultural interests of the country. He read an article of the *Estado de São Paulo* saying that the next Santos coffee crop will not exceed 4,000,000 bags. The senate concurred in the amendments of the chamber of deputies to the bill on the municipal administration of the federal district.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—The bill on the repression of vice and crime was voted in 3rd discussion. The bill on the administration of the federal district and the budget of the department of marine, having been voted in final discussion, were sent to the senate.

DEC. 24.—Senate.—The senate voted in 3rd discussion the bill ratifying the extradition treaty with the United States and in 2nd discussion the budget of the department of marine.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—When the house was called to order, it was discovered

that the number of deputies was not sufficient to form a quorum, and the sitting was suspended for 15 minutes to await the arrival of others. The general revenue bill and the budget of the department of interior were voted in 3rd discussion with a large number of amendments. Among the provisions rejected was the proposed tax of 15% on the pay of the President of the republic and on that of senators and deputies. Another amendment rejected was that for reducing to 10 reis per box the stamp tax on matches. The provision voted on differential duties is as follows:—“The government is empowered to adopt a differential tariff for one or more articles of foreign origin and to enter into agreements with the respective governments for obtaining a reduction in the import duties which now burden or may hereafter burden Brazilian products, and it is further empowered when any country declines to enter into the proposed reciprocity agreement, to collect on its products duties equivalent to those collected by such country on the products of Brazil.” The proposed export duty of 2 1/2% on gold was rejected.

COFFEE NOTES

—The São Paulo Commercial Association has memorialized the President against the Serzedello project for a monopoly in the sale of coffee.

—If it is true, as the planting interests of São Paulo are affirming, that the present coffee crop of that district will not exceed four and a half millions of bags, how is it that so large a part of that total has been marketed within the first six months? By the end of the month the receipts will aggregate nearly 3,800,000 bags, which leaves only 700,000 for the next half year—which is absurd. If it is a fault to over-estimate the crop for the purpose of influencing prices, then it is certainly not a virtue to under-estimate, with the same object in view. As for the estimate of the *Estado de São Paulo* that the crop will not exceed four millions, it is too absurd for discussion. The *Estado* ought to have noted the receipts at Santos before prophesying.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—Rains were reported to have fallen at various points in Ceará last week.

—Counterfeit nickel coins are in circulation in troublesome quantities in São Paulo.

—A considerable theft of jewellery occurred in Santos on the night of the 21st inst.

—A telegram of the 22nd inst. from Livramento states that an ensign named Pedregallo has been horsewhipped by Raphael Cabella.

—Two more fires are reported from Bahia, and evidence was discovered in one of them that the fire was not accidental. There should be severe punishment for such crimes.

—Some of the men who revolted and deserted from the Uruguayan army, afterwards making their escape into Brazil, are said to be at Jaguarão in desolate circumstances.

—The Italian minister to Brazil, Count Antonelli, has been making an extended visit to the Italian colonies in Rio Grande do Sul, where he has been received with great enthusiasm. After spending a fortnight among these colonies, he returned to Porto Alegre on the 23rd.

—A São Paulo telegram of the 26th tells us that a young Spaniard Rafael Moya, 21 years of age, committed suicide there by taking poison and then throwing himself from the *Chá* viaduct. He had been crossed in love. The fall broke a leg and knocked out one eye, and the poison finished the contract some four hours later.

—At Bagé the *Gazeta da Manhã* has been obliged to suspend publication on account of the threatening attitude of the police authorities. The commander of the garrison, Col. Aguiar Corrêa, at the request of the editor, sent a detachment of soldiers to protect the latter's residence and printing-office. The editor was arrested by the police.

—At Porto Alegre, Judge Telles de Queiroz has presented to the president of the superior court a complaint against Judge Manoel André da Rocha whom he accuses of mendacity and subservience. The president has stated that he will not take cognizance of the complaint, which he will forward to the state solicitor with instructions to sue the complainant for slander.

—According to a Pará news item, two Germans have turned up in Pará who are making a journey around the world on a wager of 10,000 marks, the condition being that they shall pay their way by means of a kind of card engraving with a knife. Their names are Joseph Bimeslehner and Hans von Hoepe. The account seems to be a little perplexing, for they are said to have left Munich on March 18th last and to have gone right around the world, *via* Hamburg, London, New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Sydney, Tokio, Hong Kong, Bombay, Egypt, and various European countries. This looks as if they had completed the circuit—in a very short time, considering the means—and we wonder, then, what they are doing at Pará and why they are going to Mandos?

There was an election in Bahia on Christmas day to fill the vacancy in the senate caused by the resignation of Dr. Severino Vieira, who has entered the President's cabinet. There were but few votes cast, the only candidate being Deputy Arthur Rios.

At Bahia on the night of the 24th inst. in a disturbance in which policemen and soldiers of the 16th battalion of infantry took part one of the former and five of the latter were wounded.

CRICKET.

SÃO PAULO A. C. vs. VOTORANTIN (Sorocaba) A match was played between the above clubs at Votorantin on December 24th and resulted in a win for the Home team.

Unfortunately the game was spoiled, owing to 5 of the Paulista team withdrawing almost at the last hour, and Mr. Goodier (captain) being unable to fill their places at such short notice we had to play with only 6 men. Arriving at Sorocaba on Saturday evening we stayed overnight at the hotel, and rode into Votorantin early Sunday morning, horses having been provided us by our hosts.

The local train brought many spectators from Sorocaba, including an Italian band, which enlivened the proceedings as each wicket fell, and at the end of the game gave a very good rendering of "God save the Queen" in the minor key, and the Brazilian national anthem.

The cricket was uninteresting, both teams being weak. For the home eleven, F. Jacques, H. Snape, E. Hadfield, and S. Hadfield did well, while in bowling the brothers Hadfield and J. Snape were responsible for the majority of wickets. For S. Paulo, S. Boyes, a S. Paulo veteran, carried off the honors in batting and fielding.

As regards the social part of the day, it left nothing to be desired, and was a big success. All thoroughly enjoyed the day, and our thanks are due to Mr. and Mrs. Snape and all friends who had worked so hard for our entertainment.

Our only regret is, there were not more sportsmen in S. Paulo to take advantage of their hospitable and cheerful and good fellowship reigning supreme and our hosts are to be congratulated on the pleasant way they have in defeating us at cricket.

Below we give full scores:

SÃO PAULO ATHLETIC CLUB.

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Includes sections for 1st Innings, 2nd Innings, and Extras.

SOROCABA.

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Includes sections for 1st Innings, 2nd Innings, and Extras.

RAILROAD NOTES

There was an accident on the Campos and S. Fidelis line, of the Leopoldina system, on the 24th inst., the locomotive jumping the rails at kilometre 157, between Puzos and Gramurim. The line tender and baggage-car were smashed, the line tender Joaquim Lopes was killed, and the driver and stoker gravely injured. Fortunately the passenger coaches did not leave the track and, beyond the scare, the passengers suffered no harm.

The Carangola line, belonging to the Leopoldina system, was recently sold at auction to satisfy some creditor, and the road is now under the management of the purchaser, after some slight friction with the employees of the Leopoldina company.

A banquet is to be given to Mr. F. W. Barrow, ex-manager of the Buenos Aires Southern railway prior to his departure from Buenos Aires to take over his new duties as general manager of the Leopoldina railway here. All the principal railway officials of the Argentine republic intend to participate. Mr. Barrow was spending a few days in Rosario visiting his former traffic superintendent Mr. H. H. Loveday, who is now general manager of the Central Argentine railway.

Ambulance appliances and medicaments should be on all trains, and in readiness at all chief stations in preparation for possible accidents. The French government has just given orders to that effect. Without orders from the government, English railways have had their train staffs and station officials taught in the St. John ambulance classes, and have not only medicaments, and medicines, but men who know how to use them. On the Argentine railways they have small medicine chests in all the principal stations, but no men trained in their use. In Brazil, the question is still in its infancy, but deserves the serious consideration of railway managers and of the government.

SHIPPING NOTES

The German gunboat "Geier" entered port on the 22nd inst., exchanging the customary salutes with the national forts and naval vessels. The "Geier" comes from the West Indies, and called at some of the north Brazilian ports on her voyage down the coast.

Amongst the first-class passengers who arrived in Rio by the Lamport & Holt line "Hevelius" on the 25th inst. we notice the following names: Mrs. Flora do Monte and child, Messrs. N. Macleish, F. Williams, J. S. Brown, A. de Souza Martins and Oscar Azevedo. The "Hevelius" also brought 18 first-class and 8 third-class passengers in transit for the River Plate.

One of the singular accidents of the sea happened recently when the British second-class cruiser "Argo" on her way from Vigo to Gibraltar under full steam ran into an enormous whale. The shock sent officers and men from the bridge to stake-holes, off their legs. The ship was found not to be damaged and proceeded on its way. Whether the whale was damaged or not is not stated.

The German and Italian communities in Buenos Aires have been giving the officers of their respective squadrons right royal time of it during the past week. The enthusiastic welcome given by the Portuguese to the officers of the "Adamastor" in Brazil pales its ineffectual fire before the welcomes given to the others in Buenos Aires, where the Germans and Italians are more numerous and more important.

The case of the captain of the steamer "De Bay" against the De Bay Steamship Co. for wrongful dismissal was decided in the London courts on Nov. 5. The captain when in Rio harbor had some cases of gin seized by the authorities as being smuggled, and on the ground that he drank heavily on board the owners dismissed him. The court found 4 charges against him were untrue and awarded him £40 for wages due and £20 for wrongful dismissal.

During the month of November there were 65 shipping arrivals at the port of Pará, of which 52 were steamers and 13 sailing vessels. Of the 52 steamers 33 were Brazilian with an aggregate tonnage of 5,015 tons, manned by 1,341 persons and carrying 4,281 passengers and 39 were foreign, with an aggregate tonnage of 27,154 tons, manned by 7,715 persons, and carrying 1,360 passengers. A large percentage of the Brazilian steamers are employed in river service.

Shipments of produce to the Brazilian coast have fallen off during the past week; rates remain unaltered for the little stuff that is going forward, which is easily carried by the regular traders. The shipments of livestock to Rio have become livelier, another steamer, for six consecutive voyages, having been taken up, as well as the deckspace of another steamer for the trip. The current rate is £2, which appears to be readily paid to all deckspace offered. Times, Buenos Aires.

The passengers who arrived in Rio on the 26th inst. by the Royal Mail steamer "Magdalena" were the following:—From Southampton: Miss F. L. Matthews, Messrs. C. J. Gemmel, A. S. Youle, R. J. Reidy, Alfred Spier, R. Willes, C. J. Cazaly, M. Lachlan, J. Cole and Alex. McDonald.—From Cherbourg: Mr. Verano Pontes.—From Lisbon: Miss Ondina Goes Vianna, Mr. Antonio G. Cunha and wife, Mr. Manoel G. Silva and wife, Mr. Julio A. A. Correia.—From Pernambuco: Mr. Manoel C. Costa and wife, Mr. Albino Leite Campos.—From Bahia: Mr. F. M. Bardin and wife, Dr. C. Zama and servant, Mr. Domingos J. Pinto, Dr. Nuno Rodrigues and family, Dr. Antonio M. Valverde and 2 servants, Dr. Pedro V. Gordilho and wife, Mr. O'Donnell de Alencar, Mr. Alvaro da Motta Silva, Miss Anna Veneziana, Messrs. Forlino de Souza, Eduardo Hasselbacher, José Rodrigues Lima and James Prentice.

The German corvette "Geier" arrived in Rio on the morning of the 22nd inst., and paid and received the customary salutes. She is moored off the Ilha Fiscal.

Further particulars have been received here concerning the loss of the barque "Drina" which left here in October for Rouen and was lost off the Brazilian coast. The captain says that the vessel was proceeding well when she was struck by a series of heavy seas that stove her side in. The vessel began to sink immediately and there was only time for an officer and six men to scramble into one boat followed by the captain and seven men in another; the boat containing the officer and the six men was drawn into the eddy caused by the sinking ship and was lost with all the men. The miseries and privations of the captain and the other seven men are almost beyond description. They set a course for the Brazilian coast, with but a very small supply of provisions. For fifteen days they were blown about by bad weather at the end of which time the last of the scanty provisions had gone. Two days afterwards two of the men died from starvation and another was washed away by a heavy sea during the succeeding night. Four days afterwards, when all of them were nearly dead, they came in sight of the port at Rio de Janeiro and were soon afterwards picked up. The captain is unable to state how the vessel gave way so soon, but it is his opinion that the maize must have been wetted, and then swelling just rent the ship under like matchwood. Amongst one of those saved was the son of the manager of the Trieste Tramway Company, who had been out here and was going back on a voyage for his health. Times, Buenos Aires.

LOCAL NOTES

The minister of marine has returned from Bahia.

On Wednesday ex-Gov. Fileto Pires arrived in this city from Pará.

The "Tribuna"—a paper started by Deputy Alcindo Guanabara in opposition to President Prudente de Moraes—has suspended publication.

The Vice-President, Dr. Rosa e Silva, will leave for Pernambuco on the 31st prox. and does not expect to return before the end of March.

It is stated that as soon as the congressional session has ended President Campos Sales and the minister of finance will remove to Petropolis.

It would appear from the steadily increasing stamp tax on bills of health that the government expects to improve the health of the port by making the tax onerous.

Ex Vice-President Manoel Victorino left for Europe on Wednesday. Among the friends who assembled to take leave of him on his departure were Gens. Argollo and Costallat.

The official organ of the last government, "O Debate," has suspended publication for a short period. It is said that Dr. Andrade Figueira offered to purchase the plant, but the offer was not high enough.

Everybody is talking about President Campos Sales and his bicycle. We are informed that a large crowd assembles every day in the vicinity of Priburgo palace for the purpose of seeing him "scorch."

It is expected that Dr. Epiphany Portella, Argentine minister at this capital, will not leave for his new post (Santiago) until the conclusion of the general arbitration treaty between Brazil and Argentina, which is now partly drawn up.

Our S. Paulo correspondent has not been able to send us anything for the past fortnight, because of illness, but we shall hope to have his New Year's greetings in our next. We feel sure that our readers have missed him and that they will be glad to see his "facts and fancies" again in these columns.

There will be a total eclipse of the moon this evening. There will be no charge for admission, and the budget commission has as yet imposed no tax on the spectacle. The first contact occurs at 5:42 p.m., just an hour before the moon is apparent at this point, and the penumbra passes off the moon at 11:56. The total eclipse begins at 8:49 and ends at 9:34.

We hear that a handsome white set of the Edwardian Vestments has been presented to the Rev. Irvine Crawshaw, M.A., by a member of his congregation. In using these he will act in accordance with the expressed desire of certain members of his congregation, and will, moreover, maintain that standard so emphatically laid down by the Ornaments Rubric in the Book of Common Prayer.

The following are some of the provisions of the new law on the administration of the Federal District:—The prefect will be appointed by the President of the republic and will serve during good behavior. His vetoes can be abrogated only by a two-thirds vote of the senate. The next election of members of the municipal council will be held on the 29th prox. The members of the council will serve two years and are ineligible for the following term. The council can vote no appropriation and create no office except on recommendation of the prefect.

The police authorities, we are glad to say, are again trying to reduce the public coachmen of this city to some reasonable scale of charges. The old scale, that of charging according to distance, has been a failure, the coachmen charging exactly what they please. It is now proposed to adopt a scale of charges by the hour, the coachman being obliged to give his passenger a coupon stating the time employed and the legal charge.

Some kind friend of ours has sent us a Christmas card which merits prompt acknowledgment, but as he sends us no name we can only do it in this way. It is a pretty card, and it contains the photograph—evidently a "snap shot"—of a soldier sleeping on the steps of some church or public building. A vigilant little dog on an upper step is watching the intrusive photographer. It is so characteristic that it will be specially prized by us, and we beg our unknown friend to accept our hearty thanks for the lembrança and our best wishes for the new year.

Mr. Frank G. Carpenter, the widely known American newspaper correspondent who visited this city some months ago, writes us from Washington on the 30th ult. "I returned home about a month ago from Pará. My trip extended as far up the Amazon as Mondós, and altogether I had a very successful journey in Brazil. I have not written anything on Brazil as yet but will send you the letters as they come out. The new minister from Brazil has created a favorable impression here and I judge he is going to do very well."

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

U. S. Consular Reports for November 1898. Among the many valuable reports in this number we notice two by Consul General Seeger on the "Coffee Crop of Brazil," and the "Resources of Brazil," the latter being principally a translation of an article on this subject written by Mr. L. Eppman.

Commercial Relations of the United States, 1896 and 1897. Vol. II. Issued from the Bureau of Foreign Commerce, Department of State, Washington, D. C. The second volume of this important publication, is devoted exclusively to Europe, and includes some very important statistical summaries of the trade of those countries. We shall have occasion from time to time to consult the commercial returns published in these two important volumes, which comprise about 2,300 pages of useful information in regard to the commerce of all the principal nations of the world.

We are indebted to the American Bank Note Company for a package of its useful and beautifully printed office calendars.

The agents of the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Co., Messrs. Edward Ashworth & Co., have sent us specimens of their handsome monthly calendar, containing ruled spaces for memoranda.

"On the Taw" is the title of a pretty chromolithograph which ornaments the calendar issued by the distillers of the celebrated "D. C. L." whiskey, of which Mr. C. N. Lefebvre is the agent in this city. Many thanks for the copy sent us.

BUSINESS NOTES

The prefect of the federal district has vetoed the resolution of the municipal council giving Messrs. William Ried & Co. the sole right to furnish electric power in this city for a period of forty years.

Against the land tax voted by the legislature of the state of Rio de Janeiro 22 landowners of the municipal district of Ibarohay have protested. They say that in their present critical situation it will be extremely difficult if not absolutely impossible to pay the tax.

It is whispered that there is a local syndicate behind the projected lease of the water-works, and that there is an interesting speculation in the business. The government will do well to invite tenders so that none will be considered which is not backed by capital and responsible men.

The Handels Zeitung of Buenos Aires, which is usually very careful about its figures, estimates the quantity of wheat available for exportation from the present harvest at 1,250,000 tons, second only to the record year 1893-4. Even at the low price of gold, the sole yield calculates the profits to growers and brokers will reach a high level. Its estimates of the crop is considerably under the official estimate.

During the eleven months of the present year, Uruguay has exported to Brazil 200 dry hides, 136 bundles of sheep skins, 9,651 pieces of tallow, 370,874 bales of zarque, 476 boxes of salted tongues, 3 bales of hide cuttings, 11 cases of ostrich feathers, 22,147 bags and 140 tons of wheat, 61,104 bags of Indian corn, 28 bags of mesquil, 152 bales of hay, 3,278 bags of beans, 18,848 bags of corn, 11,715 sheep, 18 horses, 6 mules, 1,120 cows and 2 goats.

It is matter for congratulation that the deputies have rejected the proposed 2 1/2 per cent export duty on gold. It is considered by competent authorities that such a tax is unconstitutional, and there can be no doubt that it is highly impolitic. Gold mining requires a large capital and the risks are great. Heavy taxes on the product might very easily render the industry unprofitable. It is a mistake to tax any industry heavily, and especially one which has so many difficulties to encounter.

The representative of the London chamber of commerce, T. Worthington, Esq., was introduced to the Visconde de Cabo Prio, director of the foreign office, on the 24th inst.

The spinning and weaving factories of the state of Rio de Janeiro have protested against the state duty on the exportation of their manufactures. They are, they say, already heavily burdened with taxes, and if the new tax is collected, many of the establishments will have to close.

At a recent meeting of business men at Porto Alegre a gentleman, who had just returned from Rio de Janeiro, stated that he had found in this market a stock of 10,000 cases of unsaleable Rio Grande lard, while American lard was readily selling at 12,500 per kilo in kegs and at from 12,500 to 12,600 per kilo in tins.

There was a public meeting at Porto Alegre some days ago for the purpose of making a comparative examination of American and domestic lard—Rio Grande being an important producer of the latter. The object was to show that the Rio Grande producers are largely adulterating the national product with water.

The South American Electric Company, Ltd., was registered in London on the 23rd ult. with a capital of £ 100,000 in £ 10 shares. Its object is to adopt and carry into effect an agreement expressed to be made between the General Electric Company of the United States of the first part and Charles Bright of the second part, and to carry on every description of mercantile, commercial, trading and financial operations, either as principals or agents; as stock and share dealers, electricians, and electrical engineers; to employ experts for any of the purposes of the company; to undertake the office of trustee or receiver; as engineers and ironfounders, &c.; to develop the resources of such lands and estates as may from time to time be acquired by the company by planting, clearing, draining, farming, or building thereon; to construct and maintain rail and tram roads, gas, water, and electric works; to seek for and secure openings for the employment of capital in any part of the world. Its programme seems very large and indefinite for a capital of £ 100,000.

A partner of the celebrated mustard manufacturing firm, the late Mr. J. J. Colman, has directed his executors to provide £ 2,000 a year for a term of twenty years from the date of his death to be applied for the benefit of such of the employes or ex-employes of the firm of Messrs. J. and J. Colman, or the widows of such employes or ex-employes, as by reason of ill-health, sickness, age, or infirmity shall in the opinion of the executors stand most in need of the same.

The directors of the Faria God Mining of Brazil, in their report for the year ended June 30 last, say that in the last annual report it was stated that some additional capital would be required to complete the work of sinking the shaft to the required depth and for driving the first level to the ore body, and it was proposed to provide this money by the issue of £ 20,000 of debentures. These debentures were offered to the shareholders, but as the amount subscribed was not considered to be sufficient it was decided to reconstruct the company on a basis of giving one share in the new company credited with 14s. paid for each share in the old company.

The Banco Nacional kept an official rate of 7 1/2% d. on London all day. The other banks put out 7 1/2% d. and this rate retained throughout, with the exception of the London & River Plate Bank which altered its rate to 7 1/2% d. during the afternoon. The market opened uncertain, the banks drawing at 7 1/2% d. against private paper at 7 1/2% d. A demand setting in at 7 1/2% d. for private paper for money 7 1/2% d. became the rate for business and the banks weakened, drawing only at 7 1/2% d. the rate put out by the London & River Plate Bank, and then private paper was disposed of at 7 1/2% d. The demand ceasing at such low rates, the banks became more animated and drew at 7 1/2% d., but refusing to buy private paper under 7 1/2% d. at which rates the day closed with the market sustained. The business of the day was of little importance in amount, but the demand was active. The official value of the paper milreis ranged from 289 to 292 reis gold.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The Comercio de S. Paulo, in its issue of the 22nd inst., says that it is almost certain that the negotiations for a loan of £ 1,000,000 for the state government of S. Paulo have been unsuccessful.

The period for exchanging without discount the Treasury notes of 500\$, 5th estampa, of 200\$ and 50\$, 6th estampa, and of 20\$, 7th estampa, has been extended to March 31st next. The notes of the several banks of emission, viz. Credito Popular, Emissor do Norte, Estados Unidos do Brazil, Emissor da Bahia, Emissor de Pernambuco, Emissor do Sul, Uniao de Sao Paulo, Nacional do Brazil, Banco do Brazil (new emission), Republica dos Estados Unidos do Brazil, and Republica do Brazil, have also had their period of exchange without discount extended to 30th June next.

The state government of Amazonas seems to be industriously engaged in the congenial task of spending the surplus. In the last seven months it has squandered, according to a Manaus journal, no less than 1,113,675\$, not including in this sum the ordinary expenses of the state. In taking over the electric light and port improvement contracts, it spent 670,000\$. Two useless condemned vessels cost it 295,000\$, and unnecessary excavations 660,000\$. It paid 50,000\$ for 1,000 copies of Barão de Sant'Anna Nery's book. Needless repairs made without calling for tenders on the Lyceum have consumed 680,000\$ more. The item of telegrams amounts to 26,000\$, and 18 other items complete the total amount of useless expenditure.

Mr. John Frick, who is well known in Brazil through his connection with numerous public works in that country as engineer and concessionaire, has just sent us a work entitled 'The Vassalage of South America,' which deals with the unfortunate position of many of the States on that Continent, who, by their extensive borrowings, have actually, he says, become slaves to the lenders. Although bearing an English name, Mr. Frick is, we believe, a native of Brazil, which accounts for the peculiarly quaint nature of the language in which this book is written. Of course, there is much truth in what he says about the various countries having been rendered liable for far greater amounts than they ever received. It is notorious that they were subjected to usurious fleecing in many instances, and he is right as to their utter inability ever to redeem their debts in only too many cases. Mr. Frick has elaborated a scheme for a great South American Finance Union, with a capital of £ 200,000,000, to take charge of all South American debts, and also of the currencies of the various countries. The manner in which he proposes that this should be worked out is too elaborate to be dealt with here, but the book may be interesting to many bondholders and financiers.—S. American Journal, Nov. 5.

COMMERCIAL

Table with exchange rates for Rio de Janeiro, Dec. 27th 1898. Includes par value of Brazilian milreis, gold, and U.S. coin.

Table with bank rate of exchange, official on London, and present value of Brazilian milreis and gold.

EXCHANGE.

The Banco Nacional kept an official rate of 7 1/2% d. on London all day. The other banks put out 7 1/2% d. and this rate retained throughout, with the exception of the London & River Plate Bank which altered its rate to 7 1/2% d. during the afternoon.

The Banco Nacional put out and nominally kept all day a rate of 7 1/2% d., but the foreign banks which opened with 7 1/2% d. lowered that rate to 7 1/2% d. and the British Bank late in the afternoon put out 7 1/2% d.

The Banco Nacional which put out and maintained 7 1/2% d. when the market opened, banks bills were quoted at 7 1/2% d. on conditions, and private paper was sold for money at 7 1/2% d., but with limited movement. Soon afterwards bank bills were drawn only at the official rate against private paper at 7 1/2% d.

The Banco Nacional opened with a rate of 7 1/2% d. on London, which it altered in the course of the day to 7 1/2% d. The Brasilianische Bank nominally sustained a rate of 7 1/2% d. throughout the day.

The first general official rate of the day was 7 1/2% d. on London but in the course of the morning 7 1/2% d. was adopted as the general rate. During the morning the banks drew at 7 1/2% d. and as there were free offers of private paper at 7 1/2% d., the banks became firmer.

The Banco Nacional posted and kept an official rate of 7 1/2% d. The Banque Francaise and the Brasilianische Bank kept 7 1/2% d., but the English banks adopted 7 1/2% d. The market opened with the banks drawing at 7 1/2% d., but not with any freedom against private paper at 7 1/2% d.

Table with market rates of the day as compared with the corresponding rates of the previous year.

MARKET REPORT.

Coffee.—The cleared business of the week before last consisted of 71,000 bags sold, against entries of 51,600 bags and shipments of 20,400 bags.

The foreign markets, 10,000 bags were sold in New York, 5,000 in Havre, 24,000 in Hamburg, and 26,000 in London, making a total of 227,000 bags against 159,000 bags in the preceding week. The local market opened on Monday without animation and with very few lots offered for sale. The small transactions between factors and packers were realised at bases which ranged from 12,600 to 12,700 per arroba for No. 7 type. The market became brisker in the afternoon with the decline in the rate of exchange, and the shippers put in an active demand and bought up 25,000 bags at varying rates which averaged from 12,600 to 12,800 for No. 7 type, and at that average the market closed sustained. In Santos the market closed firm with good average selling at 12,500 per 10 kilos. All the foreign markets reported small rises of no significance. On Tuesday the market opened firm with a good demand on the part of the packers who did business with the factors at prices which ranged from 12,600 to 12,800 per arroba for No. 7. The uncertainty of the money market also encouraged the shippers, who made some purchases on a base of 12,800 for No. 7, but the prices going up, the rest of the 20,000 bags sold during the day were disposed of at 12,500, at which price the market closed firm and with every probability of a rise. The Santos market slightly fell, the improvement where 7,000 was the price for good average per 10 kilos. Rises of small value were also reported from the foreign markets. The market here on Wednesday was very firm with the factors asking and in many cases obtaining 12,800 per arroba for type No. 7 from the packers. The rise was occasioned by the decrease in the rate of exchange, and the shippers did not care to pay the high prices asked, in consequence, by the packers. The prices offered by the shippers in the morning were of an average of 12,600 per arroba for No. 7 type, but at that average no sellers were to be found, and the 15,000 bags declared sold at night were disposed of at rates from 12,500 to 12,700 per arroba, and the market closed firm with business in treaty from 12,600 to 12,700 for No. 7. The Santos market was firm with good average selling at 7,800 per 10 kilos. There was no news of interest from abroad. The rate of exchange declining again on Thursday the Rio market at opening time found the factors firm and asking high rates. The packers managed to do business with them at rates which ran from 12,800 to 13,000 per arroba for No. 7. The shippers in part made an active demand owing to the possible continued firmness of the market and bought up about 25,000 bags at prices from 12,600 to 12,800 for No. 7 type and the market closed firm at the latter rate, but without much demand in the last hour. Santos market reported 7,800 as the ruling rate for good average per 10 kilos with a firm market. The foreign markets telegraphed prices sustained. Friday's market here continued firm, and the negotiations between packers and factors were done at 12,800 to 13,000 per arroba for No. 7 type. The shippers and packers about 15,000 bags change hands from 12,800 to 13,000, but the purchases were all made for the American market, as the European shippers did not put in an appearance. In Santos, 7,800 was the ruling price per 10 kilos of good average. Slight fluctuations of no significance were reported from the foreign markets. On Saturday owing to the combined influence of large entries and unfavorable news from foreign markets, the market was by no means so firm as on the preceding days. The transactions between factors and packers were of small importance and were based from 12,500 to 12,800. The shippers kept aloof during the morning, but appeared in the afternoon and made offers some 300 reis too low to suit the sellers so no business was done. In Santos good average preserved its price at 7,800 per 10 kilos. The foreign markets as before mentioned reported falls and little business doing.

Table with shipments since our last report have been: United States, Europe, Cape of Good Hope, Coastwise.

The following ships sailed with coffee last week: United States, Europe.

Table with receipts for the past week were 57,300 bags, against 32,354 bags for the previous week and 24,000 bags for the week before.

Table with stock in all hands was estimated this morning at 251,742 bags, against 221,604 bags a week ago. The Santos stock is reported at 70,800 bags.

Daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro

Table with columns for Receipts, Shipments, and Stock at various dates from Dec 18 to Dec 27. Includes sub-sections for Imports and Local Mills.

Rum.—The week's supply was of average quantity, and the following prices now rule: Pernambuco and Maceió, 240\$000...

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

DECEMBER 22. SWANSEA.—Br. sp. Kate Thomas; 1565 tons; Thomas; coal to Walter Block & Co.

DECEMBER 23. PASSEBAC.—Br. lug. Morning Star; 185 tons; Rit chard; codfish to L. A. Magalhães & Co.

DECEMBER 24. PENSACOLA.—Nor. sp. Maraval; 1252 tons; Hausen; lumber to Empresa L. Brasileira.

DECEMBER 25. SWANSEA.—Br. lug. Geneta; 412 tons; Davies; coal to Souza Alves & Co.

DECEMBER 26. RANGONG.—Germ. bk. Dene; 1066 tons; Schumacher; rice to H. Stoltz & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS. DECEMBER 19. SAVANNAH.—Abst. bk. Blandina P.; 797 tons; Bos harich; ballast.

DECEMBER 22. BUENOS AIRES.—Br. lug. Perna; 578 tons; Malcolm; stone ballast.

DECEMBER 24. MOBILE.—Br. bk. Annie Bingay; 997 tons; Ollerson; sundries.

HARBOR.—Br. lug. White Wings; 395 tons; Lang geller; ballast.

FREIGHTS.

NEW YORK.—30 cents and 5% primage per bag of coffee. BREMEN.—30 shillings and 5% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

GENOA.—30 francs and to % primage per ton of 1,000 kilos. MARSEILLES.—25 francs and to % primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

LONDON.—25 shillings and 5% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos. ANTWERP.—25 shillings and 5% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

HAYKE.—25 francs and to % primage per ton of 900 kilos. BORDEAUX.—40 francs and to % primage per ton of 900 kilos.

MONTVIDEO.—3,500 per bag of coffee. (BUENOS AIRES.)

CHARTERS.

Dutch lug. Hoogezand I. to load salt hides for the Channel to order, at 30 shillings and 5% primage per ton of 2,240 pounds.

ENGAGEMENTS.

LONDON.—Br. str. Nile 2,800 bags of coffee SOUTHAMPTON.—Germ. str. Avenburg 500 do do

ANTWERP.—do do Colbez 250 do do NEW YORK.—Br. str. Chaucer 28,150 do do

HAMBURG.—Germ. str. Antonia 300 do do Vessels Afloat & Chartered for Rio

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

Table listing arrivals of foreign steamers with columns for Date, Name, From, and Consigned to.

Table listing arrivals of foreign steamers with columns for Date, Name, From, and Consigned to.

Table listing departures of foreign steamers with columns for Date, Name, For, and Cargo.

Calling at intermediate ports.

Foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, December 25th 1898.

Table listing foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, including ship names, dates, and agents.

Vessels Afloat & Chartered for Rio

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

STOCKS AND SHARES

Sales of Stocks and Shares.

Table showing sales of stocks and shares for Dec 18, including Apolices and other securities.

Table showing sales of stocks and shares for Dec 19, including Constructor and Lavoura e Comercio.

Table showing sales of stocks and shares for Dec 20, including Construcções Urbanas and Melhoramentos no Brazil.

Table showing sales of stocks and shares for Dec 21, including Apolices and other securities.

Table showing sales of stocks and shares for Dec 22, including Constructor and Lavoura e Comercio.

Table showing sales of stocks and shares for Dec 23, including Apolices and other securities.

Table showing sales of stocks and shares for Dec 24, including Commercial and Constructor.

Table showing sales of stocks and shares for Dec 25, including Apolices and other securities.

Table showing sales of stocks and shares for Dec 26, including Constructor and Republica.

Table showing sales of stocks and shares for Dec 27, including Constructor and Republica.

Table showing sales of stocks and shares for Dec 28, including Apolices and other securities.

Table showing sales of stocks and shares for Dec 29, including Paris e Rio.

Table showing sales of stocks and shares for Dec 30, including Central do Brazil.

Table showing sales of stocks and shares for Dec 31, including Apolices and other securities.

Table showing sales of stocks and shares for Dec 32, including Paris e Rio.

Table showing sales of stocks and shares for Dec 33, including Central do Brazil.

Table showing sales of stocks and shares for Dec 34, including Apolices and other securities.

Table showing sales of stocks and shares for Dec 35, including Constructor and Republica.

Table showing sales of stocks and shares for Dec 36, including Constructor and Republica.

Table showing sales of stocks and shares for Dec 37, including Apolices and other securities.

Table showing sales of stocks and shares for Dec 38, including Constructor and Republica.

Table showing sales of stocks and shares for Dec 39, including Constructor and Republica.

Table showing sales of stocks and shares for Dec 40, including Constructor and Republica.

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Assistant Master: Edward Aloysius Jones

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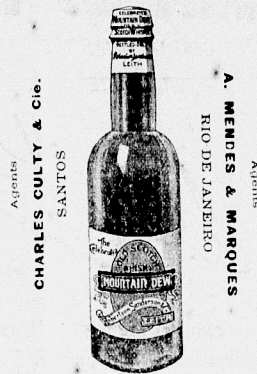
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