

# THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

VOL. XXV.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JANUARY 10TH, 1899.

NUMBER 2

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 Capital paid up..... " 750,000  
 Reserve fund..... " 600,000

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 10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

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 Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co., PARIS.  
 Messrs. Schroeder & Co., J. H. Schroeder & Co., HAMBURG.  
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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.  
 (Caixa 108.)

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos  
 (Caixa 520.) (Caixa 185)

Draws on:

Germany..... Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin and correspondents. Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg M. A. von Rothschild, Sohn, Frankfurt a M.  
 England..... N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London Manchester and Liverpool, District Banking Company Limited, London. Union Bank of London, Limited, London. Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London.  
 France..... Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches. Heine & Co., Paris. Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Paris. Lazard Frères & Co., Paris. De Neulize & Co., Paris.  
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LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.  
 PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:  
 No. 21, Rua da Alfandega.

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

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

**BRANCHES:**

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

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 And on all the chief cities of Europe.  
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Capital..... £ 1,000,000  
 Idem paid up..... " 500,000  
 Reserve fund..... " 300,000

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31 A, Rua 1° de Março

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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 Frères & Co., Paris. Périer Mercet & 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. Ruffer & Sons.  
 GERMANY { Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Deutsche Bank, Berlin, and branches Dresden Bank, Dresden, and branches. Schroeder Gebrüder & Co. Hamburg. Conrad Hinrich Donner, Hamburg. Norddeutsche Bank, Hamburg. L. Behrens & Sohn, Hamburg. Correspondents in all chief-cities.  
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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 80th 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:

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 Messrs. Hottinguer & Co. Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris. PARIS.  
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**UNCLE ABNER'S RECOLLECTIONS.**

FIRST IMPRESSIONS OF RIO.

Waiting for a visit from the port officials, said Uncle Abner, resuming his narrative, is one of the most trying and irritating experiences that a man can go through. After a few days at sea, the longing to get on shore again seems to pervade his whole system. He'll dress for going on shore before he is fairly in port, and then he'll haunt the gangway and get in the way of everybody. Of course the passengers on the regular mail packets are not kept waiting so very long, unless the steamer happens to arrive at an inconveniently early hour, or after visiting hours, but even with them the feverish haste to get on shore is generally apparent. And if this is the prevailing feeling among steamship passengers, who have been at sea but a few days and who have had nearly the same fare they would have had on shore, you can well imagine what must have been my own feelings after sixty-eight days at sea, confined to salt pork, "tongues and sounds," and other dishes of the same description. We had lived well enough, as life on a sailing vessel goes, but our stock of fresh provisions had been quickly exhausted and we had seen nothing but salt fish and meat for weeks, supplemented with white beans, bread made—not in Germany—but by the steward on board, "plum duff" once a week, and the luxury of an occasional taste of something preserved in tins. When therefore we were left lazily rolling in a hot sun just outside Fort Villegaignon for what seemed to me to be a great many long hours, I came to the perhaps hasty conclusion that the prompt dispatch of business was not one of the more salient characteristics of the Brazilian people.

However, all things come to an end, sooner or later, and so it was with our waiting for the port visits. First came the health officer, who soon satisfied himself that we had nothing on board more perilous than what they had to offer us on shore. He took our passports—for there were three of us passengers—and then gave way to the dreaded customs official. I don't know how it happened, but some how I had become possessed of the belief that these officials were in the habit of making it hot for the unfortunate traveller. My supply of cash was extremely limited, I remember, and I felt it would be impossible for me to satisfy even a very moderate demand for customs toll. I had a considerable number of books in my luggage, and there were many odds and ends that an inexperienced traveller is

sure to pack away, with the idea that he will surely want them some time. And then, many days before our arrival I had gone over the whole kit and made a detailed duplicate list of all my belongings, even mentioning the titles of the books. But, bless you, they never asked for a list of any description. I went to the custom-house the next day with my "consignee's" dispatch clerk, and was treated so courteously, and with so much indifference as to the contents of my boxes, that I felt half inclined to resent it. Some one had either deceived me, or else these black-coated, gossiping, leisurely-moving, respectable-appearing officials were not living up to their reputation. I had half expected to be cross-examined over my little medicine chest; I had felt sure that objections would be raised to my books and had therefore fortified myself with a decision of the United States treasury that in certain cases a man's books are to be considered as the tools of his trade; and I had feared that an odd trinket or two, for which I had no apparent use, would surely be confiscated. But they all went through without a question, and I was treated with a politeness that has always made me feel that the Brazilian customs official had been very unjustly misrepresented. I know of instances where they have been guilty of arbitrary conduct, and I know of instances where they have shown a very pleasing willingness to pass bulky parcels of personal luggage without examination for a trifling consideration, but for all that I must say that all my relations with them have been characterized with a courtesy on their part which I could not be sure of receiving in my own country. They do not take off their black frock coats and work themselves into a perspiration over the quick dispatch of business, but we can forgive them all that in country where a very slight exertion is sure to spoil a collar.

The official visits over, we had permission to go on shore, and it was not long before the captain had the dinghy in the water and we were on our way to a point further up, where there were more boats and more buildings than on the shore immediately abreast of our anchorage. As we approached the old landing stage known as the Caes Pharoex the heat seemed to be stifling, and there was a smell from the surging water along the shore that made my hair curl. The present deep water quays along that part of the shore line had not then been built, and there was not only the muddy shore, but there were a very respectable number of drains emptying into the bay. It was not altogether a favorable introduction to "the loyal and heroic city of S. Sebastião do Rio de Janeiro," but as many an old resident will bear witness it was not a deceptive one. More attention is now paid to cleanliness and sanitary precautions than was then dreamed of, and the younger generation have no conception of what their fathers endured. At that time there was more refuse emptied into the bay from the public market than is now permitted, and all sorts of rubbish and refuse was daily thrown upon the beach for the tide to sweep away. It is a curious fact that the tide had been used for this purpose up to a very recent day, all the filth and refuse of the city having been carried to the water front by slaves and dumped there. It is no wonder that the muddy shores of the bay near the city are so foul-smelling at low tide, and it is no wonder that yellow fever finds a permanent dwelling place in a city which for two hundred years sought to turn this noble bay into a common cesspool.

Well, my first sniff of the characteristic smells of Rio de Janeiro, as they were then served out to a long-suffering population, did not prove to be fatal. It was a curious sensation to put my foot once again on the solid earth, but that is an experience which voyagers may feel in any part of the world. At the landing stage we had to push our





# THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOURÉUX, Editor and Proprietor

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

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Subscription: \$4000 per annum for Brazil; \$10.00 or £2 abroad or the equivalent in currency. All subscriptions should run with the calendar year or terminate on June 30th and December 31st. Subscriptions and advertisements will be received by Eugene Frayer, Esq.

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EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—  
79, Rua Sete de Setembro.  
POSTOFFICE ADDRESS:—Caixa 258.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JANUARY 10th, 1899.

We are heartily in sympathy with every person or class suffering from over-taxation. An excessive tax is not only oppressive, but it is suicidal as well, for in only too many cases it breaks up the business or industry taxed. Every public interest, as well as the private interest concerned is prejudiced by it, and every principle of good government, therefore, demands that unyielding opposition shall be made to it. But there is always the question to meet—when is an article over-taxed. With certain articles, such as tobacco and alcoholic beverages, it is claimed that they should pay a high rate of taxation, because they are not necessities and their unrestricted use is harmful. They can bear high taxation, and even were the sale reduced by over-taxation the public would still be the gainer. With many other articles, the rate of taxation must depend on circumstances. Sometimes an industry is established under conditions which do not permit of production on terms of equality with the same product from other localities. In such cases, either exemption from local taxation, or protective duties on the imported article, is resorted to as a means of putting the local product on an equality with its competitor. But when these resources are used for the exploration of the public, they should be kept under rigid restraint. Many cases of this description have occurred in Brazil, and in the interests of consumers—whose interests should be as precious to the government as those of manufacturers—it is full time to have them reduced to order. One of these cases which is now exciting much attention in official circles, and in the press, is that of the boot and shoe industry, which is protesting against the small tax levied by the last budget. We see no reason why boots and shoes should not be made here nearly as cheaply as in other countries, and as long as the difference in cost is made up by a tax on the imported article, there can be no cause for complaint. But the national manufacturers have not been satisfied with this. They have managed to have the duties increased on foreign boots and shoes, until they are now paying 75000 a pair on men's boots, 88400 on ladies' boots and 32000 on men's shoes, which is far more than the protection of their industry requires, and is more than consumers should be obliged to pay. With the intent to increase the receipts of the treasury, congress has now imposed a small tax of 200 to 400 reis per pair on the national product, which is certainly not excessive in comparison with the protective duties imposed on the foreign article. The national manufacturers and dealers are now protesting against the tax, and actually closed their doors—for a few days—as a mark of their disapproval. Candidly, we see no reason why the national factories should not bear their just share of taxation, and if the excessive duties on imported boots and shoes are to be maintained, it is no more than fair that the national

product should be subjected to a reasonable tax. A source of gross injustice in protective duties, is the opportunity it offers for imposing excessive prices on the consumer, and this opportunity, we are convinced, has not been ignored by the parties who are now striking against the payment of a moderate tax on their product. One simple comparison will show the truth of this: under the new budget, a pair of imported men's boots will pay 75000 schedule rate + 10 per cent, gold or 18900 currency at 7 1/4 d. exchange + 400 reis consumption tax; total 95300. Now what will the national product pay? Only 400 reis! Further comment is unnecessary.

A CURIOUS «scare» has just occurred here, which would be highly amusing were it not likely to be very prejudicial to important business interests. For some time an agent of the Live Plant Co. of Rochester, New York, has been selling and delivering fruit trees and other plants in this part of Brazil. Recently a customer at S. João d-El Rey, for some reason best known to himself, refused to pay for a quantity of grape vine cuttings, and asserted that they contained that dreaded vineyard pest, the *phylloxera*. This was at once reported to one of the national agricultural societies, which made the matter public and initiated a propaganda in favor of destroying all the plants introduced into the country by the said company. Fortunately the local agent preserved the specimen of vine said to contain *phylloxera*, which he sent on to the general agent in São Paulo, who immediately submitted it to two entomological specialists in the Museu Paulista, Drs. von Ihering and Hempel. These gentlemen, after a microscopic examination, declared that they could find no traces of *phylloxera*. Various customers, who have had much experience in grape culture, declared that they had found the vines received to be healthy and satisfactory in every respect. And the general agent says that the plants all come with an official certificate from the department of agriculture of the state of New York to the effect that they had been examined a few days before shipment and were free from disease. Notwithstanding all this, the president of our local agricultural society, who is not a specialist, acting on unconfirmed information of a customer who may not even know the disease when he sees it, is writing letters to the minister of industry, to the municipal prefect, and to the governors of three states, asking to have all the plants received from the Rochester Live Plant Co. torn up and destroyed, and to prohibit the admission of the said company's plants into this country in future. This is a serious step to take on the information given, and if there is any legal recourse in Brazil against the dissemination of false information, designed to injure the business interests of another, the president of this officious society should have the benefit of it. As the case now stands, all the expert testimony is against the existence of *phylloxera* in these vines, while there is nothing to support it but the unproved assertion of a customer. Common sense would counsel extreme caution in such matters, and would demand minute scientific inquiries before taking any action. But the president of this society apparently thinks otherwise, so he denounces the disease before it is proved to exist. It is a good advertisement for the society so far, but should the charge prove untrue it will be very difficult for him to escape the ridicule which will deservedly be heaped upon him.

THE telegrams published by the *Jornal do Commercio* are oftentimes such that no fellow can understand. For instance it published yesterday a telegram from Paris which literally and exactly translated runs as follows: «Le Temps informs that the Bishop of Ireland was called to Russia for having censured the procedure of the religious of the Philippines.» We know Ireland and its bishops, we know Archbishop Ireland and his intended nomination by President McKinley as the United States' commissioner to the disarmament conference, but we don't know why either the

«Bishop of Ireland» (whoever he is) or Archbishop Ireland should be summoned to Russia, of all places in the world, to answer for censures on the religions of the Philippines. The *Journal* badly needs an up-to-date sub-editor.

THE state of Rio de Janeiro has inaugurated a reform in taxation which we trust will lead to further steps in the same direction. In the last budget the export duty on coffee is reduced from 11 to 10 per cent and the tax on the transmission of rural real estate *inter vivos* is reduced to one per cent. The first of these reductions is said to be in accord with a purpose to gradually eliminate export duties. The second, in our opinion, will lead to highly important results if loyally adhered to. The heavy tax on land transfers has been a serious obstacle to the development of the country, because it has tended to prevent the transfer of lands in small lots to colonists and small proprietors who would live on them and cultivate them. The tax on land transfers should be made as low as possible in the interests of small holders, for these are destined to become the wealth producing element of the country. In reality, the tax should be restricted to the costs of transfer and registry.

## AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

In November last some 70 firms addressed a petition to the directors of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Co. asking for the retention of Mr. H. Savile as superintendent of the company's agency in this city. Unfortunately the petition was too late, as Mr. C. J. Cazaly had already been appointed. In reply to the telegram and petition sent forward, the secretary writes as follows:

The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.  
No. 13, Moorgate Street.  
London, 9th December, 1898.

Messrs. E. Johnston & Co., Messrs. Naumann Gopp & Co., and 58 other firms.  
Rio de Janeiro.

Dear Sirs,

I am desired by the Court of Directors of this company to inform you that they have received with every consideration your influentially signed statement in favour of Mr. H. Savile succeeding Mr. Anderson as the superintendent of this company at Rio de Janeiro.

That letter was preceded by a telegram that such a document was coming. Mr. Cazaly had fully arranged to send out Mr. C. J. Cazaly to fill the appointment.

It is, therefore, from no want of regard for the views so kindly presented in the representation about Mr. Savile, that the gentleman in question, who has been so long and so responsibly connected with the company, does not give place to Mr. Savile, who has been acting since Mr. Anderson fell ill.

Mr. Cazaly leaves Southampton to-day in «Magdalena.»

I am, dear Sirs,

Your obedient servant,

J. M. LLOYD,  
Secretary.

## AMERICAN COAL.

The *Jornal do Commercio* of the 6th inst. published the following letter from Mr. Eugene Seeger, United States consul-general at this port, on the subject of American coal, it having been alleged, in defence of the decision in favor of Cardiff coal at a higher price in the recent competition for supplying the Central railway, that American coal is not suitable for railway work, especially in a mountainous country. Mr. Seeger's comment on this was as follows:

In my efforts to aid the introduction of hard coal from the United States of America to the United States of Brazil in the interest of both these sister-republics, I have recently met with a rather unexpected prejudice even in the most enlightened and most influential circles here in the Capital Federal.

The impression was created here, that coal from the mines of the United States of America, while admittedly much cheaper than the Cardiff coal used here, was unserviceable for locomotives, especially in mountainous territories, as the percentage of incombustible matter was too great and much greater than that of English coal, etc., etc.

Those allegations have repeatedly been refuted by chemical analyses, but as this question is of particular interest at this moment, I want to call the attention of your readers to the following facts and figures:

The product of coal in the United States for the year of 1897 was 198,250,000 tons, while that of the entire world was about 600,000,000 tons, consequently the United States produced nearly one half as much as the balance of the globe.

The coal fields of the United States comprise nearly half of those of the world, 194,000 square miles, as against 471,800 square miles.

Only American coal is used by American railroads, the most effective system known. The total railroad mileage of the United States is nearly half as much as that of the entire world, there being 182,776 miles of railroad, exclusive of side-trackage, in the United States, as against 436,240 miles for the entire world, or 253,474 miles for the balance of the world.

Mr. Mulhall, the eminent statistician of England, calls attention to the fact, that the

tons of freight carried by the railroads of the United States are more than one-half that carried by the railroads of the world. In 1892 there were carried 845,000,000 tons of freight 100 miles, as against 1,348,000,000 carried by all the railroads of the world the same distance, or 503,000,000, carried by the balance of the world.

The United States railroads carry more freight than the roads of the rest of the world, carry it with American coal over territory much of which presents the same topographical difficulties as many Brazilian roads have to contend with. The latter assertion nobody will deny who has crossed the Allegheny mountains in Pennsylvania, the Rocky mountains in Colorado, who has travelled up the Pike's Peak, an altitude of nearly five thousand meters and almost as steep as our Corcovado road.

I am sure, on closer acquaintance, our Brazilian friends will like the American coal more and more. Therefore, give us a fair chance without favor and without prejudice.

EUGENE SEEGER.

Rio de Janeiro, January 3rd, 1899.

## PROVINCIAL NOTES

—In the city of Ceará there were slaughtered last year 15,149 hives, 2,538 hogs and 840 sheep.

—In the city of Ceará last year there were 1,484 deaths, of which 22 were caused by small-pox.

—At Manaus Dr. Sá Peixoto has applied for a writ of habeas corpus in favor of ex-Gov. Fileto Pires.

—Of the immigrants that took passage at the capital of Ceará last year 21,461 left for the north and 2,114 for the south.

—A man named Benedicto Pires de Campos has been arrested at Itapetingina S. Paulo, for passing counterfeit 200's and 500's notes.

—A Bahia telegram of the 7th says that the drought in that state continues, and that the crisis tends to become more acute.

—The proposed closing of the arsenal is causing considerable adverse criticism at Bahia. The operatives are proposing to take some sort of action to protect their rights.

—At Sorocaba a man is accused of having poisoned a well for the purpose of murdering his mother—in law and her daughters. It seems that he wished to get possession of their property.

—The Supreme Court has decided to issue a writ of habeas corpus in favor of Alvaro de Medeiros who has been arrested in Ceará, on the charge of conspiring against the state government.

—Measures have been taken at Porto Alegre to stop the sale of adulterated and fattened foods and liquors. Or the 7th inst. a considerable quantity of falsified wine, coming from Caxias, was emptied into the bay.

—Complaints are made in São Paulo of the telegraph office, which never has any change for customers. The same excuse was once experienced here. It of course gives the counter clerk a snug little surplus in course of the day.

—According to a law passed by the last assembly of Rio de Janeiro (state) the water and drainage rates, and also certain other taxes, will be doubled if not paid within fifteen days. Complaints are now made of the harshness of the provision, though no one thought it worth a second thought while it was under discussion.

—Many complaints are made of the postal service in Petropolis. It would seem that the administration reduced the number of letter-carriers by ten and this has served to greatly disorganize the service. Letters are delivered in the immediate neighborhood of the post-office with punctuality, but the residents of more distant localities have to send in for their mails.

—A telegram from Porto Alegre of the 5th inst. says that Judge Manoel Telles de Queiroz, the *juiz* of that comarca, has published a long article against the president of the superior tribunal and the governor of the state. In time the close political corporation created by Castilhos for the government of that state will surely compass its own fall. A little more rope and the castilhistas will hang themselves.

—On the 7th inst. 16 new aldermen were sworn in at São Paulo, in the presence of the governor and other prominent officials. They are Srs. Antonio Prado, Velha Filho, Joaquim Piza, João Bueno, Pedro Vicente, Albuquerque Lins, Olavo Egdio, João Antonio, Juliano Leite Penteado, Serafim Leme da Silva, Francisco Amaro, Hermann Burchard, Abilio Soares, Pedro Arbués, Oswaldo Andrade, and Augusto Pettit. They afterwards organized by electing Sr. Antonio Prado as prefect, and Sr. Pedro Vicente as vice-prefect.

—A new daily has made its appearance in São Paulo with the title of *O Jornal*. It is under the editorial direction of Srs. Felix Baccayva and Benjamin Mota, who will be assisted by an efficient staff, among whom we note the name of Mr. F. H. Chalk, as commercial editor. Mr. Chalk is well known in Santos and São Paulo, and was for some years engaged in business in the first named city. His knowledge of the commerce and commercial methods of Santos and São Paulo should be of value to the new enterprise. *O Jornal* has our best wishes for its success.

RAILROAD NOTES

A contract has been celebrated between the Paulista and Araraquara companies, for mutual traffic, the new arrangement going into effect on the 1st inst.

Mr. F. W. Barrow, the new manager of the Leopoldina railway, left the River on Saturday last for this capital, and may be expected to arrive here to-day.

The *Noticia* of yesterday mentions a report that some national railway is proposing to secure the services of an expert foreign railway official connected with the Leopoldina line.

The *Minas Geraes* of the 6th inst. says that according to a telegram from Barra do Pirajy traffic was suspended on the Sapucahy line on the 3rd because of a lack of coal and delay in payments.

Mr. F. W. Barrow was entertained at a banquet given by the heads of departments of the Southern railway on the 27th December. He has sold his splendid country house in Adroage as it stands, furnished with horses and carriages, to Mr. Henry Jansen, the Bolsa broker, for £3,250.

The decree recently obtained by the German creditors for the liquidation of the Oeste de Minas railway, has been reversed on appeal on technical grounds. The court says that "suspension of payments" must not be confounded with mere want of punctuality, which may be accidental and therefore remediable. A failure to pay interest on debentures, therefore, is not sufficient reason for liquidation. This decision will afford interesting reading to the foreign holders of Brazilian railway debentures.

It is said that Dr. Severino Vieira is making a serious investigation of the affairs of the Rio d'Ouro railway. The only basis on which this line can be profitably run, in our opinion, is that of catering to market gardeners and small farmers, and for these the freight rates must be very low, the service suited to their requirements, and some cheap and effective way must be found to bring their produce to the market place. If run on these lines it might not only do much good to a deserving class, whose interests are only too frequently overlooked, but it might be made to pay a fair return on an economical management.

SHIPPING NOTES

Three hundred stevedores have gone out on strike at Tunis. This looks serious—for Tunis!

The Portuguese squadron "Adamastor" arrived at Bahia on the 6th inst., and her officers called on the governor on the 7th. An enthusiastic welcome was given to the ship by the Portuguese colony.

From the West Coast we learn that severe weather was encountered by the *Oregon* and *Jowa* when passing from the straits of Magellan to the Pacific, the *Oregon* losing one boat from her davits, and the *Jowa* four.

The first-class passengers left Rio on the 7th inst. by the Hamburg Sudamerica line. Colonel José Americo, Dr. Francisco Carvalho Passo, Mrs. Ricardo Figueredo and family.

The German cruiser "Geier" was at anchor in the port of Parangaguá, Paraná, on the 7th inst. and a party of officers with 50 sailors made an excursion up to Curitiba, where they were accorded an enthusiastic reception by the German colonists there.

The Brazilian ship *Franconi*, Captain Livramento, 1489 tons, arrived in Rio on the 5th inst with a cargo of lumber consigned to the *Empreza Industrial Brasileira*. The *Franconi* was originally the *Frank Carull* and was built in Norway. If we had emulators of the enterprise of the present owners of this vessel, it would be better for Brazil.

The Royal Mail steamer *Magdalena* which arrived in Rio on the 9th inst. brought the following passengers:—From Southampton: Mrs. K. Young, Mrs. M. Barnsley and 2 children, Messrs. Henry Barter, Michel Abouhamad and William Smith.—From Cherbourg: Dr. Olympio Fonseca, wife and 2 children. From Lisbon: Dr. E. Xavier, Mrs. Oliva C. Veras and Mr. José T. S. Ferreira.—From Pernambuco: Miss Carroll and Miss Anna Carroll. From Bahia: Drs. Almeida Bastos, Adriano R. Vianna and Prudente Cunha, Mrs. Dementilla Salgado and family, Miss Adela Broggi, Mr. M. Rodrigues Valença and wife, Messrs. Antonio D. Fernandes, Alfredo F. Mesquita, Fritz Muller, Joaquim D. Oliveira, Domingos S. Gomes, Oliver Lawson, Alexandre Drummond and Bachonell Pinto.

LOCAL NOTES

The President, it is said, has put off his removal to Petropolis until Saturday next.

The auctions now advertised give a very fair indication of the state of affairs in this city.

The well-known "Stadt München" restaurant, of Largo do Rocio, has been sold out at auction. And the "Stadt Coblenz" is offered for sale!

On Sunday several garbage carts of the *Companhia Industrial* were attacked and two of them were so much damaged as to be rendered unserviceable.

It is of interest to note that the *Jornal do Commercio* has resumed the publication of *Havas* telegrams. Which, then, has backed down—*Havas* or the *Jornal*?

The term of office of the municipal council of this city expired on last Friday, when the outgoing aldermen made their exit in the midst of general execration.

On Sunday there was held an open air meeting on Largo de S. Francisco de Paula for the purpose of protesting against the monopoly in the removal of garbage.

The Emperor of Austria has appointed M. Eugene Ritter von Kuczyrsky to fill the post of minister to Brazil. The new minister is at present the Austrian representative at Cettinge.

After another week of excessive heat, the rains came on Sunday and the temperature has been greatly reduced. The health of the city is still exceptionally good, though we have one or two fatal cases of yellow fever a day.

The whole military household of the President was present at the inaugural ceremonies on the 6th of the mausoleum of the late Chilean minister to this capital, D. Isidoro Errazuriz.

At an open air meeting held on Friday some of the speakers asked for the prosecution of the outgoing aldermen of the Federal District, who are accused of malfeasance and corruption.

Rear-Admiral Dyonisio Manhães Barreto has been appointed chief of staff of the navy and Rear-Admirals Gonçalves Duarte, Pinto da Luz and Carlos de Noronha commanders of naval divisions.

The supreme military tribunal has decided that the officers serving in congress can not accept duty during parliamentary intervals, and it is said that the government will conform to the decision.

Campos Salles with his tax on boots and shoes forces us all to go bare-footed, he will find it difficult, when he goes back to Europe, to convince the Europeans again that we are not a nation of savages.

It has been decided, it is stated, that Gen. Cantuaria shall be appointed chief of staff of the army. Gen. Carlos Eugenio sub-chief, Gen. Nêva commander of the 4th military district, Gen. Carlos Teles of the 5th district, Gen. Saraget of the 6th and Gen. Xavier da Camara of the 7th.

The Chilean legation inaugurated a monument on the 6th inst., over the grave of D. Izidoro Errazuriz, who died in this capital on 12th March 1898, while minister from Chili to Brazil. The monument bears the names of the illustrious statesman, and the years of birth and death—1834 and 1898.

This seems to be a favorable opportunity for the real statesmen of the country (if there are any) to step forward and shape the course of events. There are at work elements which under competent guidance may be turned to very useful account, but whose force without such guidance will probably be wasted.

There seems to be a plan for organizing a new party for the support of the government of President Campos Salles. Apparently it will be composed of members of all shades of opinion and will thus resemble the immoral p. r. f. whose disruption was hailed with so much satisfaction in 1897.

The *Buenos Aires Herald* says that Mr. E. Thornton, the secretary of the British legation in Buenos Aires who has been appointed to Athens, is to be replaced by Mr. Clarence of the British legation in Rio. There is no Mr. Clarence here, and we are selfishly glad that we are not to lose any of the members of the British legation here just yet.

We are in receipt of the Xmas greetings of Mr. Robert I. C. Park, the travelling representative of the Dunlop Pneumatic Tyre Co., all the way from Bombay, India. Mr. Park was making the tour of South America a year ago. Should this happen to meet his eye, we beg that he will accept our thanks for his kind remembrances, and our best wishes for his success.

It is stated that the government is going to reinstate the public employes dismissed by President Prudente de Moraes in Rio Grande do Sul. Some of these employes, we believe, belong to the post-office and telegraph service and were dismissed, we understand, for tampering with correspondence. If our information is correct, it would certainly be a great blunder to reinstate them.

A telegram from Rome on the 7th inst. says that the Italian government is endeavoring to stop Italian emigration to the southern states of Brazil. Yet north, south, east and west of Brazil requires Italian labor to open up the agricultural wealth of this country, and those who have interests in developing the latent resources of the land can obtain all the Italians they need through agents in Buenos Aires.

We understand that Dr. A. Berendt, who gave a very enjoyable sleight-of-hand performance at the Larangeiras Club some time over a year ago, will give a similar entertainment at the Club Commercial, Rua Senador Dantas, on Saturday evening, 21st inst. Dr. Berendt has recently returned from the River Plate. Those who are fond of illusions and legerdemain will do well to make a note of this entertainment.

The conservative classes of this city seem to be at last aroused, they should take steps for securing the choice of respectable aldermen at the election to be held on the 29th inst.

Intended blunders continue to be attributed to the government. One of them is the reported intention of appointing Gen. Leite de Castro or Gen. Barbosa to the command of the 6th military district. The utmost care should be taken to select for the command of that district a strict disciplinarian deservedly enjoying prestige and entirely free from partisanship.

The shipping interests in Buenos Aires will be glad to hear that the Brazilian consul at that port, Sr. Manoel de Azevedo Barroso Bastos, who has given them so much trouble from time to time, has at last been removed and laid on the shelf. He will be succeeded by the present Brazilian consul in Paris, Sr. Manoel da Silva Pontes, who was consul at Buenos Aires a few years since, where he enjoyed great popularity, not only among his own countrymen, but among Argentines and residents of all nationalities.

Ex-Congressman Benedicto Valladares is publishing in the *Imprensa* a series of articles exposing some of the abuses committed at the postoffice. In these articles he refers to instances in which the delivery of letters was delayed and to others in which letters posted were not delivered at all. For exposing these abuses Dr. Valladares deserves the thanks of the public, and it is to be hoped that the commission that is now investigating the affairs of the postoffice will make an exhaustive report on the criminal practice, which under the government of Marshal Floriano Peixoto assumed such vast proportions and has since, unfortunately, continued to prevail, of tampering with the mails.

A *Havas* telegram of the 7th inst., advises us that the King of Greece had suffered a slight injury to the foot, a small statuette falling upon it. Our private information is to the effect that His Majesty came very near having the skin broken on his great toe, but happily the palace physician was in attendance and a square centimetre of court-plaster was immediately applied. He was at once put to bed, and telegrams were sent to all the European courts that His Majesty's condition was hopeful and no complications were expected. The King had a ten minutes conversation with the Queen, and then after a half hour's repose the place where the wound might have been was carefully inspected, and a fresh consignment of plaster was applied. Bulletins in regard to his condition were issued every 15 minutes during the day. On the following day, the king was able to discontinue the treatment and showed himself at the window of the palace to the anxious populace.

The recent investigation into the irregular conduct of three postoffice officials in making contracts, is to be followed, it is said, by rigid investigation into a theft of 21 centos odd from the Santos agency, and into various forgeries committed in the postoffice of this city. From the evidence published, it would seem that a dishonest clerk, a medical student named Gonzaga, was in 1880 not only kept in the postoffice after the discovery of criminal acts—with the object of giving him an opportunity to reform—but he was actually sent to Pará as an accountant, and the later on became even sub-director of the postoffice in this city. He was called a meddler in the postoffice, he interfered with the work of others, was always suggesting reforms, and amused himself by removing uncancelled stamps and abstracting the contents of registered letters. It is not at all surprising that things have been going wrong in the postoffice, and that this party is now implicated in a fraud which led to his dismissal.

DEATH.

WITHERS.—On the 28th December, at Curitiba, Paraná, Brazil, WILLIAM WITHERS, aged 62 years.

RIO CRICKET AND ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

A General Meeting of the Association will be held on Thursday next, the 12th inst., at the City Club at 4 p. m., for the purpose of passing the Articles of Association and Rules as amended by the Committee.

BUSINESS NOTES

This seems to be a favorable opportunity for organizing a permanent association for the defence of the rights of tax-payers.

The Progress Industrial factory at Bahia continues closed, by which some 1,500 operatives are without work. The name of the factory seems to be a misnomer.

At Porto Alegre 25 refiners have bound themselves to make no shipments of lard to Rio de Janeiro this month and to ship hereafter a good article entirely free from impurities.

A large number of manufacturers and merchants of boots and shoes have declared in the press that they will be obliged to close their establishments on account of the new tax on these articles.

A telegram of the 7th inst. states that yesterday at S. Paulo the merchants interested in the business of drugs, perfumery, boots and shoes, would hold a meeting for the purpose of taking action on the new taxes.

If it is recognized that the complaints of business men are just, it is no answer to say that it is not in the power of the executive to redress their grievances. Let congress be convened immediately so that it may undo the harm that it has done.

From commercial organizations in some of the principal cities of the country, the Associação Commercial of Rio de Janeiro has received protests against the collection of the 10% gold duty on merchandise that arrived before the 1st of January.

A Bahia telegram of the 7th says that the cattle dealers of that city have suspended importation from Montevideo because of the losses sustained from the last consignment. There are but few cattle left at the slaughter house for consumption.

Some years ago the *Paiz* advised the business men of this city to mind their own business. This, it seems to us, is exactly what they are now doing in asking for relief from burdensome taxation. Yet the *Paiz* continues to find fault with them.

The estimates for the water supply of Passos, Minas Geraes, which have been prepared by the civil engineer Dr. Paulo Victor Lanzone, are for 363,000\$, with an alternative of 459,000\$. The municipal council will call for proposals for the execution of the work.

Several of the tenants of stalls in the public market have been making complaints of the extortions inflicted upon them by the lessees of that property. Would it not be worth consideration whether these transactions could not be made direct, without the intervention of contracting lessees.

We should like to call the attention of the postoffice authorities to the extraordinary delays last week in the distribution of the mails. Some of our foreign exchanges, which arrived here on Tuesday, were not placed in our box until Sunday. There surely can be no excuse for such delays.

We are glad to see that the tax-payers, whose wonderful patience under the burdens imposed upon them has encouraged the government to over tax them, are at last beginning to protest. This movement, if it steadily continues and is properly conducted, will, we are sure, be very beneficial to the country.

The director of the state telegraph line announces that the registry tax on conventional addresses has been raised from 10\$ to 25\$ a year. This may be counted upon to produce a reduction. Scores of people would register an address where the charge is small, who will not register at all at a higher rate.

On Saturday a committee of merchants and manufacturers of boots and shoes, after calling on the minister of finance, proceeded to Friburgo Palace for the purpose of having an interview with President Campos Salles on the subject of the new taxes. It was decided that the committee should call again yesterday at noon, which was done, but without definite result.

On last Wednesday a committee of business men called on President Campos Salles and presented a petition in which they show that no duties in gold can be justly collected on merchandise that arrived up to the end of last year. This is an accord with the practice generally adopted not only here but also in other countries, whenever changes are made in the tariff.

We are pleased to see that the tax-payers in their protest against their new burdens seem to be displaying praiseworthy moderation, firmness and harmony. If they continue to do so, they will, we are confident succeed in obtaining redress for their grievances. Brazil is a country of vast natural resources and under a wise and economical administration can readily meet all its obligations without sacrificing the prosperity of its people.

The state government of Minas Geraes has issued regulations for a very minute system of taxation in the new capital. The public slaughter house belongs to the municipality, and no fresh meat can be sold which has not passed through its doors. And in passing through, the following taxes are collected: beef cattle, 5\$ a head; sheep 1\$; swine 3\$. This is one of the monopolies which some condemn in theory, but let them go on all the same.

It was yesterday decided by a meeting of manufacturers and tradesmen to petition the government for a modification in the method of collecting the new taxes, strong objections being made to affixing revenue stamps. At the request of influential members of our commercial community, the striking boot and shoe manufacturers and dealers resolved to reopen their doors and await the resolution of the government in regard to the new representations.

On Friday a committee of merchants and manufacturers of boots and shoes called on one of the police delegates and informed him that they intend closing their establishments for eight days. They hope that in this method the government will find means of relieving them of their new burdens. At all events at the expiration of that period they will reopen their establishments and sell their merchandise without payment of the new taxes. If any of them are arrested for this passive resistance to burdensome taxation, all of them, to the number of 2,000, will voluntarily go to prison.

Owing to the recent death of Sr. Antonio Joaquim Alves Nogueira, chief of the firm owning the well-known "Victoria Store" in Rua do Ovidor, the old firm of Alves Nogueira & Co. has been dissolved and will be succeeded by that of Bernardino Teixeira & Co., which takes over all the assets and liabilities of the old firm.

There is used against the protesting taxpayers one argument which, we are sure, will be considered by right-thinking persons one of the strongest arguments in their favor. Why, ask their opponents, should business men concern themselves about burdensome taxes, which after all are paid not by them, but by consumers?

On Thursday there was a meeting of merchants interested in the business of drugs, perfumeries and playing cards for the purpose of taking action on the subject of the new taxes on those articles.

There was a reunion of dealers in drugs, perfumeries, pharmaceutical products and playing cards on the 5th inst. for the purpose of taking into consideration the new stamp taxes.

On the 6th inst. the manufacturers and dealers in home-made boots and shoes published a manifesto declaring their resolution to close their doors until congress should modify the tax imposed by the last budget.

The manager of one of the foreign life insurance companies operating in this city, says the Journal of the 6th, has presented a complaint to the police against his accountant, accusing him of defalcations exceeding 500,000.

The manager of one of the foreign life insurance companies operating in this city, says the Journal of the 6th, has presented a complaint to the police against his accountant, accusing him of defalcations exceeding 500,000.

FINANCIAL NOTES

It is stated that the tax on tobacco in Rio de Janeiro produced last year 734,650,000.

The customs receipts at Ceara amounted last year to 6,069,932,995 or 673,822,863 less than in 1897.

The caixa da amortizagao is now delivering certificates of the new 5 per cent currency apolices to holders of the old 4 per cent, gold apolices. The exchange is being made al- phabetically.

Was the funding scheme intended solely to afford relief to the government? Or was it intended to give the country time to recover from commercial and financial depression?

Those who argue that tax-payers should bear their burdens patiently in view of the government's financial difficulties, seem to forget that the situation is given to the latter question then why make the recovery difficult by imposing new burdens upon the people?

In 1889 the Brazilian government collected 15 kinds of taxes, at present it collects no less than 37 kinds. Tax-payers are right in thinking that they have borne long enough the constant increase in their burdens.

In the last days of December the customs receipts were exceptionally large. At the Rio de Janeiro custom-house on the 31st duties were paid on over 1,000 invoices, producing the sum of 1,057,000.

The Journal do Commercio of Sunday last says that it is impossible to say exactly what the annual economy will be from the suppression of the arsenals of war at Par, Pernambuco and Bahia.

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

Table with 2 columns: 1898, 1897. Rows for Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Sal. Values in millions.

The governor of Alagoas, which state is one of the principal offenders in the matter of issuing small bonds to serve as currency, announces that the recent law of congress is not retroactive and will not therefore affect that state.

On last Thursday the government issued a decree closing the navy-yards at Bahia and Pernambuco, which are to be sold, the price obtained to be placed to the credit of the department of marine.

According to the minister of marine the navy-yards of Brazil have cost in the last nine years 37,644,243\$. The greater part of this money has been expended on the navy-yard of Rio de Janeiro, which has not yet been able to complete the cruiser Amiral Tamandaré.

COMMERCIAL

Table with 2 columns: Par value of the Brazilian milreis (1000), do gold. Values in various currencies like London, New York, etc.

EXCHANGE.

The Banco Nacional maintained the rate of 2 1/2 d. on London all day, but the London & Brazilian and London & River Plate banks which opened with 2 1/16 d. changed to 7/8 d. which was the rate of the other banks.

The opening bank rate of the day was 7 1/2 d. in all the banks. The morning hours of the market were quiet with bank bills drawn at 7 21/32 d. against private paper at 7 23/32 d.

The Banque Francaise maintained 7 5/16 d. throughout the day, but the other banks which opened at that rate had to give in to 7 1/2 d. shortly afterwards.

BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU BRÉSIL.

Table of assets and liabilities for Banque Francaise du Bresil. Assets include cash, receivables, and securities. Liabilities include current accounts and deposits.

Rio de Janeiro, 5th January, 1899. For the Banque Francaise du Bresil, H. Joly, Director. V. Marsol, Accountant.

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

Table showing capital 500,000 shares, reserve fund 300,000, and assets like bills discounted and securities.

Rio de Janeiro, 5th January 1899. For the British Bank of South America, Limited, E. P. de Saote Act Manager. Frank Doct, Actg Accountant.

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

Table of assets and liabilities for London and River Plate Bank. Assets include bills discounted, receivables, and securities. Liabilities include deposits and current accounts.

E. K. O. E. Rio de Janeiro, 3rd January, 1899. For the London and River Plate Bank, Limited, W. J. Crumack, Actg. Manager. C. H. Lloyd, Sub-Accountant.

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

Table of assets and liabilities for Brasilianische Bank für Deutschland. Assets include guaranteed accounts, receivables, and securities. Liabilities include deposits and current accounts.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 3rd January, 1899. Exports. Coffee. The declared sales of the week before last amounted to 47,000 bags against entries of 71,600.

The declared sales of the week before last amounted to 47,000 bags against entries of 71,600. There was a demand on the part of shippers and the 10,000 bags sold were at the same rates.

Table showing shipments since last report for United States (Europe, North America, Coastwise) and following ships sailed with coffee last week.

Jan. 1 New York Br. str. Birla... bags 26,514. Jan. 1 Baltimore Amer. bk. Praxilla... 6 do Amer. lug. White Wings... 14,502.



Daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro

Table with columns for Receipts, Shipments, and various coffee grades (e.g., Santos, Rio de Janeiro) with corresponding prices and quantities.

Hay - From the River Plate, 2,208 bales came to hand ex Newlyn. In spite of the large stock on hand, no decrease in price has been noted. Prices still range from 200 to 220 reals per kilo.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. JANUARY 3. LONDON - Nor. bk Stanley; 651 tons; Jachnien, sundries to order. JAN. 5. NEW YORK - Br. bk Landskrona; 1,330 tons; Starratt; sundries to Ferraz Sobrinho & Co.

Superb - Pensacola. Schwaden - Hamburg. Switthod - Gothenburg. Werra - Cardiff. William J. Roth - New York. Virginia - Pensacola. Vaireiro - Porto.

Arrivals of foreign steamers.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, FROM, CONSIGNED TO. Lists arrivals for Jan 3, 4, 5, 6, 7.

Departures of foreign steamers.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, FOR, CARGO. Lists departures for Jan 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

Sales of Stocks and Shares.

Table listing sales of stocks and shares for Jan 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31.

Imports.

Flour - During the past week, the arrivals have been 5,000 bags and 1,500 barrels of American flour ex Scottish Prince, and 4,500 barrels ex Handel. There is very little done in the market which is in an uncertain condition.

Freights.

LIVERPOOL - 30 shillings and 5% primage per ton, of 1,000 kilos. NEW YORK - 35 cents and 5% primage per bag of coffee. GENOVA - 30 francs and 10% primage per 1,000 kilos.

ENGAGEMENTS.

Vessels Afloat & Chartered for Rio. Australia - Pasagoula. Amelle - Shippegam. Amy - Baltimore. Birmah Wood - Mobile.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

JANUARY 3. BRUNSWICK - Br. bk Margaret Mitchell; 600 tons; Davies ballast. JAN. 4. BALTIMORE - Amer. bk Priscilla; 612 tons; Spring; steel; coffee. JAN. 5. TALTAL - Br. sp. Cambrian King; 1,648 tons; Hanar; stone ballast.

Foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, January 8th 1899.

Table with columns: NAME, TONS, ARRIVED, FROM, CONSIGNEES. Lists foreign sailing vessels.

SATURDAY'S QUOTATIONS - S. PAULO.

Table listing Saturday's quotations in S. Paulo, including Banco Comercio e Industria, Lupton, Credito Real da Carteira H., Lavadores, Mercantil de Santos, S. Paulo, Ribeirão Preto, União de S. Carlos, etc.

Stocks and Bonds and Joint Stock Companies -- January 9th

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

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

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Railways, Paid, Reserve fund, Last Dividend, Last quotation. Lists various railway companies and their financial details.

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Tramways, Paid, Reserve fund, Last Dividend, Last quotation. Lists various tramway companies and their financial details.

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Steamships, Paid, Reserve fund, Last Dividend, Last quotation. Lists various steamship companies and their financial details.

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

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

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

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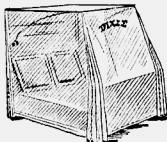
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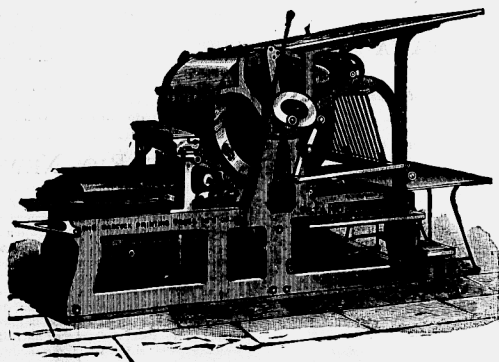
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ROTEUNDA. Raphael—who left England for Brazil in May 1897. An Italian married to an Englishwoman.

LAST — BARRETO. — Information desired respecting Elizabeth Alice Last who is believed to have married João Barreto and to have resided in July 1894 at Itinga, Cidade de Arassuahy, Minas Geraes, and at Belem do Descalvado, S. Paulo.

Rio de Janeiro, 15th October, 1898.

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TABLE OF DEPARTURES.

1899		
Date	Steamer	Destination
Jan. 9	Thames	Montevideo & Buenos Ayres
" 10	Ebro	Montevideo, Buenos Ayres via Santos
" 11	Magdalena	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Cherbourg and Southampton.
" 23	Danube	Montevideo & Buenos Ayres

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**ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.**

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