NEWS

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JANUARY 10th, 1899.

NUMBER 2

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the latter a mixed train.

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Berondese by the Prainha pier at 7 a.m. (Sundays Barondese 20 a.m.) for Mand pier to connect with railway to Petropolis and beyond; also at 4 p. m. for Petropolis, Sundays and holidays excepted. By all land route passengers leave Central Railway station by suburban trains at 6, 30 a. m. and 5 p.m. for 5, Fraucisco Xavier station (fare 400 reis) and land you got to the control of the

Nova Friburgo: 1
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Corcovado:

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Caixa 352 CAIXA 352

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WEST COAST ITEMS

—The American squadron were entertained at Calláo and Lima on the 8th inst.

—A new convention has been arranged at Bogota in regard to the Cerutti claim against the Colombian government.

—A Lima telegram of the 5th inst. says that agents of the Bolivian revolutionists have sent zoo rifles and 36,000 cartridges to La Paz. The revolution is said to be increasing.

A Souling telegram of the 5th inst. says.

revolution is said to be increasing.

—A Santiago telegram of the 8th inst. says that General Korner is going to Europe on some military commission, and that General Bulnes will occupy the post of clief of staff during his absence.

—A borate of lime boom appears to be in full swing at Taltal. In the course of a few days upwards of one hundred claims were applied for. A claim consists, we believe, of fifty hectares.—Chilian Times.

—President Alonso of Bolivia has telegranh-

—President Alonso of Bolivia has telegraphed that the La Paz revolutionists all took to their heels as soon as his army appeared in sight of that city on Wednesday last. A subsequent telegram, however, says that the revolutionists are still in possession of La Paz.

quent telegram, however, says that the revolutionists are still in possession of La Paz.

—The revolutionists in Bolivia call themselves afederalists, n. They have possession of the city of La Paz, where they have constituted a provisional government, and where they have erected eight barricades for the defence of the city.

—We understand that Sir Martin Conway thinks lightly of the task of climbing hoary old Aconcagua, the only serious difficulty, according to him, being in the final one hundred and fifty yards or so. We are informed that Sir Martin purposes attacking Mount Sarmiento in Tierra del Fuego, which is some 2,200 metres in height. This mountain is not, as is supposed by some persons, named after the Argentine president of that name. It received its title in honour of the old time navigator and explorer, Sarmiento de Gambon.— Chilian Times.

—The Chilian Times is complaining of unfair conventions in the artivity butters.

having a constraint of the complaining of unfair competition in the printing business. The reverend director of a college at Santiago is also running a printing office, which our colleague considers unfair because the college in question is supported by public donations in part, and it is therefore able to cut prices to the prejudice of printers in general. If this be "unfair" we wonder what the Times would say to a government printing office, which pays neither rens, nor taxes, nor duties, accepting private work in competition with private offices, and even giving unlimited credit to its customers.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

Fresh reports of an impending revolution are circulating in Uruguay.

—A revolution against the local government is now expected in the province of Catamarca.

—The Argentine school-ship "Sarmienton is expected to leave Buenos Aires on the 20th on a voyage around the world.

— A Buenos Aires telegram of the 6th inst. says that the Argentine senate has sanctioned a project for a loan of thirty millions of pesos.

—Trouble has arisen in the province of Buenos Aires, Argentina, where Vice governor Demarchi has tried to depose Governor Iri-goyen. The governor promptly took measures to defeat the scheme.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 8th says that the S. Francisco flour mills, belonging to Governor Iturraspe, of Santa Fé, have been set on fire and burned. The crime is charged to his political adversaries.

to his pointical adversaries.

—There was great damage done all over the agricultural districts of the Argentine republic on the 3rd inst. by a violent storm, but only two deaths are reported and these were caused by falling trees.

were caused by falling trees.

—An Asuncion telegram says that it has been confirmed that the Tobas Indians treacherously assaulted and killed the Bolivian explorer I barreta, when he was crossing the Estero Patino on his way to the Chaco.

—It is stated that the Argentine government is trying to negotiate a loan of six millions sterling, and that the municipality of Buenos Aires wants a loan of two millions. In all probability the money will not be easily found.

—The Argentine minister in Montevideo was assaulted by a man armed with a bayonet as he was returning to his house late at night on Tuesday last. He protected himself by covering his assailant with a revolver. The latter is in the hands of the police.

— Telegrams received in Buenos Aires last week assert that Dr. Sanarelli, of yellow fever serum celebrity, has filed a petition of divorce against his wife in the courts at Rome. The doctor has only been married about a year and a half, his bride belonging to a well-known Uruguayau family, and being renowned for her beauty.

The Santa Ma realing house in the sing the sanare and a half, his bride belonging to a well-known Uruguayau family, and being renowned for her beauty.

ed for her beauty.

— The Santa Fé police have just pounced on a gang of cattle thieves at Selva, San Cristobal. What's more, they have proved up to the hilt that the police comisarios, the authorities in the receptoria offices, and a number of other officials are all implicated in the stealing! It's the old story. When taking office, Governor Iturraspe promised to stamp out the cattle-thieving before he took other reforms in successful raid on the criminals, and it is to be hoped it will be vigorously followed up. — Buenos Aires Standard.

—Some days ago a telegram from Italy stated that Dr. Samarelli, who was last year married to a Montevideo lady of good family, has sued for a divorce. Now it is stated that he has sent on his resignation as director of the experimental institute of bacteriology at Montevideo. Has the Dr. gained all he desires from his reputed yellow-fever discoveries?
—The situation in Uruguay continues to be as complicated as the politicians of that unfortunate country can make it. One day it is the "blancos" who have a mysterious powwow, and then on the next the "colorados" have a secret chin-chin. A half dozen mutinous soldiers on the frontier then kick up a row, and a few mischievous fools follow it up with a manifesto. It is a huge comedy, with now and then a taste of tragedy thrown in for the amusement of the pit. If some powerful mation would take charge of the country, hang a few agitators, and then set the rest at work, the world would be all the better for it.

—Lynch law, says the B. A. Herald, is a drastic sort of justice, but it would be a great

county, hang a few agitators, and the set the rest at work, the world would be all the better for it.

—Lynch law, says the B. A. Herald, is a drastic sort of justice, but it would be a great thing for this country if it could be administered thoroughly for a month. It would clear the atmosphere greatly if a few 'comisarios,' justices and other ruffians were to be strung up to lampposts and trees, and that is just what would take place if we were a more spirited and plucky people. When San Francisco hanged out of the court-house window one or two disreputable judges and lawless ruffians who had a pull with the authorities, there followed a steady, radical reform which has continued until to-day. We, on the other hand, appear grateful to those who kick us about, rob us and make slaves and drudges of us. The people have no public spirit.

—Promulgation has been made—late enough in the day—of the budget of the municipality of Montevideo for the period 1898-99, which commenced on July 1st. The revenue, derived chiefly from various local rates and taxes, is estimated at \$1,021,970, and the expenditure at \$998,782, of which \$503,323 is consumed by the service of the municipal debt, the margin or surplus being \$33,658. Like the national budget, this is monstrously high for the size, requirements and population of the city, and a great deal of the money is wasted in extravagant administrative machinery. With such heavy rates

and population of the city, and a great deal of the money is wasted in extravagant adminis-trative machinery. With such heavy rates and taxes to pay, no wonder there is constant complaint about the expense of living and house-keeping in the capital. Both budgets require wholesale reduction. — Montevideo

require wholesale reduction.—Montevideo Times, Dec. 30.

— The Argentine attorney-general, Dr. Rotet, says the Times of Argentina, is very active at the present moment, since he has initiated about a dozen different suits for fraud against various officials on commission in the navy, army, internal revenue offices, and health and locust commissions, who it seems have been helping themselves to the government money as best suited their inclinations. Dr. Rosa, the minister of finance, will stand no nonsense in this respect and has ordered that the law shall run its course. The sums that have been annexed amount to a considerable total, one person alone, named Carlos Molina, having an order of arrest out against him on the charge of appropriation to the tune of one hundred and seventy thousand dollars.—This seems pretty wholesale, in fact more appropriate to a president or a minister than to a relatively subordinate official. This honorable gentleman ought to be warned that he is rather overdoing the thing. The line must be drawn somewhere.

— There was truly shocking news from the Florencia (Langworthy) colony in the Chaco on Monday (Dec. 26). The whole place has been sacked by the Indians, and no fewer than twelve persons murdered. On Christmas morning two hundred savages swept down on the colony like wolves on a fold, sacked the shops and private houses, and butchered a dozen settlers in cold blood, then driving off numbers of cattle and horses to their a toldos..» Amongst those killed is Sr. Bargellini, an old colonist. All the settlers are terrified, as they have no arms, to repet these attacks. The savages amongst whom are "gauchos malos" and "Christians" (??) criminals of the deepest dye, are all armed with Remingtons and Mausers!! It would be interesting to know how they came by these arms. It is really inexplicable that the war office should leave the Santa Fe frontier without troops of the line when there are so many regiments quartered in other places where they are not required.—Buenos Aires Slandard.

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Nectandra Amara Pills.

These wonderful pills, so useful and beneficial in all affections of the stomach and intestines, are obtainable in all places where a post-office exists; the manufacturer will forward by registered mail and to any given address, if accompanied by money:1 box for 2\$800, ½ dozen boxes for 12\$600 and One dozen boxes for 20\$000.

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UNCLE 'ABNER'S RECOLLEC-TIONS.

FIRST IMPRESSIONS OF RIO.

Waiting for a visit from the port officials, said Uncle Abner, resuming his narrative, is one of the most trying 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 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 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 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 dis-patch 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 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 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. 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 confistrinket 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 cated. 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 Pharoux the heat seemed to be stifling and these ways. as the Caes Pharoux 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 loval and heroic city of S. Sebastiao." "the loyal and heroic city of S. Sebastiao 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 conention have 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. tact 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 polle hav into 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 voyages may feel in any part of the world. At the landing stage we had to push our

way through a mass of recking humanity, boatmen, carriers and loungers, black, brown, red and white, and then a few paces distant I crossed my first threshold in Brazil—that of Messrs. Palm & Allen, ship-chandlers, No. 5 Rua Fresca. The years have slipped by and a great many changes have occurred and a great many changes have occurred in the city and among the people I first knew, but No. 5 Rua Fresca, with its great, cool warehouse, is still a ship-chandlery. It then looked out on the water, but now a sea-wall has been built, the shore filled in and buildings exceeded so that it steads some distance. bunt, the shore lined in and bulmaring erected, so that it stands some distance from the shore and is completely shut out from the view of the bay and the shipping which made it so popular with ship captains in the days gone by. The ship captains in the days gone by. The old Hotel Pharoux, transformed into a private hospital, still looks out on the Praça D. Pedro II, (I believe it now bears another name, for our shame and bears another name, for our shame and confusion), but very many of the crumbling old buildings lying just behind it, have disappeared. They looked strauge to youthful eyes, accustomed to the many-storied edifices of New York, for they were heavy, low-built, tile-roofed, plastered outside, and were of various shades of color. Even the old City Palace, the once royal home of D. João VI, which I had regarded curiously as I crossed a corner of the praca, seemed to be very low and uncuriously as I crossed a corner of the praça, seemed to be very low and unprepossessing. I had not expected to find a city of palaces, nor had I looked for anything very modern in the way of architecture, but still there was a sense of unfulfilled expectation.

(To be continued)

what shall we drink in the sultry weather? The ideal drink in hot weather is that which, while assuaging thirst, cools the temperature of the body without any violent reactionary effect. When Mr. Algernon Bourke gave evidence a year or two since before a parliamentary committee on the drink question, he stated that the Guard's Club always supplied its members in summer with a peculiarly excellent barley water, made from a recipe which is the special property of the club. Persons who are acquainted only with barley water as made by the average nurse, a thick and muddy-looking fluid, glutinous, uninviting, and flavourless, can have little idea how delicious it may be when the barley has been boiled for hours, and is then carefully strained, diluted, and thinned with lemon juice, and not over sweetened barley water, thus made, is extremely nutritious, there not being sufficient, of the lemon juice to counteract the nutritive properties of the barley. Combined with milk it is a perfect food, and one that is invariably recommended by the best physicians for invalids and convalescents.

Lemonade, as a summer drink, would be excellent, if made from fresh lemons, but unfortunately most of the lemonade obtainable at restaurants and elsewhere is made of chemical acids, and quantities of sugar are used to disguise this fact from the palate. Sugar creates thirst, consequently lemonade, in existing circumstances, cannot be recommended; and even when made of fresh lemons it has a lowering effect upon the system, which, taking into consideration the enormous waste of tissue that goes on in hot weather, puts it out of court as a constant beverage. Ginger beer is excellent, especially that put up in stone bottles, which keep out the heat. At a few shops in London delicious fruit syrups are obtainable. In Paris these seiropss are to be had at every the places indeed that these are obtainable. In Paris these seiropss are to be had at every corner, at every case, and and clove. It is, however, at very few places indeed that these

An interesting case inquired into by one of the Suffolk coroners suggests the advisability of a wider recognition on the part of the community of the dangers of the soil-contamination of wounds. In the particular instance referred to, a lad of fifteen took off his shoes and socks to wade in a shallow river, where he cut his foot with a piece of broken glass. A fortnight later he developed tetanus and died. Doubtless, the wound was contaminated by exposure to the soil at the time of the accident, as modern bacteriology has definitely concluded that the bacillus of tetanus flourishes in earth. With this fact in view it is clear that all wounds which have been exposed to soil-contamination should be rigorously laid open and irrigated with antiseptics, so as to wash away infecting organism so far as may be. This practical point cannot be too widely recognised by parents, and indeed by everyone who is exposed to outdoor injuries... In all cases where earth can by any possibility have infected a surface wound, however slight the latter may appear, it is a bounden duty to call akilled medical advice at the earliest possible moment. — Medical Press.

1 1 . .

SEA SICKNESS

ADMIRABLE RESULTS

We are constantly receiving communications and testimonials similar to those given below, which fully prove the extraordinary effency of the Paulista remedy Nectandra Amara against the distressing Bea-sickness and all the other nauseas and complaints of the stomach and intestines so frequent during voyas stage sea or on land. So well known are the results trug 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 9th ulto., a merchant in S. Paulo wrote us as follows: "My late partner W., to whom I recommended the Neclands for sea sickness, informs me that his sister has written to him from London saving that she was astonished at the results she obtained from it on

the Nectandra for sea sickness, informs me tina massister has written to him from London saving that she was astonished at the results she obtained from it on On the tooth May last, the distinguished physician Dr. Ernani Pinto wrote us as follows of the applications and observations he had made on board the mai steamer Olinda: "Cases of sea sickness treated with the Tincture of Nectandra Amara, & In 22 of the cases the result was enoughet and in the softens the traction of the state of the stat

Of the 1th October, 1985, the surgeon of the Army Medical Corps, Dr. Henrique Mangeon, wrote us as follows:—I certify that when on board shins of war. I have had occasion to use the Tincture of Nectandra Amara of Antero Leivas against cases of sickness, and always with excellent results. The foregoing is true on the faith of my rank.

Capital Federal, Oct. 9th. 1895.—Dr. Henrique Mangon.

On the 17th August, 1895, Sr. Lacand wrote as fol-

On the 17th August, 1895, Sr. Lacand wrote as follows:
Rio de Janeiro, 17th August, 1895, Mr. J. B. de Miranda.-According tomy promise. I have the pleasure to the second of the promise of the property of the second letter from Miss to the second of the second letter from Miss was so enchanted with the efficacy of the Nectandra Amara against sea sickness, a remedy which she tried on the recommendation of well-known persons without any hope of obtaining a good result, because she had never been relieved by any of the remedies she had suffered every time she set foot on shipboard.
I have the honor to be your devoted servant.-R. Ametica Lacands.
Miss Richardson's letter runs:

* I have much pleasure in testifying to the merit of it recently on a voyage and found it most effications.-E. Richardson.

On the 15th October, 1895, Dr. Paes Leme wrote to us

On the 15th October, 1895, Dr. Paes Leme wrote to us as follows: as follows: as follows: and the second process of the second proces

N. B.—The proprietors of the Paulista remedy NECTANDRA AMARA issue a prospectus in three languages—PORTGUESES, EMOLIAN AND FRENCH—Io facilitate its use amongst natives and foreigners.
Sold by all chemists and druggists, and at the Deposit in Rua de S. Pedro, No 74, (1st floor) Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

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Convenient to the Bôa Viagem beach in S. Domingo Inquire at this office.

TWO GAS ENGINES

of 2 horse-power and the other of 6-horse power. ised, and both of the Korting system, will be

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. CRASHLEV & Co., 67 Rua do Ouvidor, and Mr. C. N. Lefebyre 23 Rua da Candelaria.

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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.

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

Its restaurant and service cannot be excelled.

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On the line of Sylveste tramway, Santa Thereas, 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 Thereas hill, and entirely out of reach of fever and malaria. It is therefore, a most safe place for the post of the place of the p

VIUVA SUZANA MENTGES

VILLA HUMAYTÁ.

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No. 8, RUA HUMAYTÁ

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

Grande Hotel Metropole 181, RUA DAS LARANGEIRAS. 181

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

The apartments have been repainted and repastered throughout and are luxuriously furnished. The dining-room has also been refloored, 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 storie this Hotel with a frat-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.

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MT. J. F. FREITAS, proprietor of the old and well known Freisa Hotel, destres to advise his friends and former customers that he has reopened that hotel at No. 120 RNA DO RIACHUSED in a large and most attractive edifice acquired for this special purpose. The new establishment is stuncted lace the most attractive and healight trams for all central points of the city on a broad entering the control of the city on a broad that control is specially also the city on a broad ready and the city on the city on a broad was simply and the city on a broad that control is control to the city on a broad that control is control in the city on a broad that can be control in the city on a broad that can be control in the city on a broad that can be control in the city of the city on a broad that can be control in the city of t

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

Grande Hotel Internacional

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This establishment, the first in Brazil for its elegance, confort 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 liquers. Numerous shower and warm baths. Purest air, temperature bracing and invigorating. No health resort in the world is better. For further information apply to

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TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

United States

JAN. 3.—The necessary authority for the ratification of the extradition treaty between Brazil and the United States has been issued by the government at Washington.

The war department has ordered too millions of cartridges for prompt delivery. A large number of these have been ordered from Birningham.

Six line regiments are ready to start from San Francisco to reinforce the army in the Philippines.

Philippines.
Grave disorders are taking place in the north of the island of Luxon. General Otis has asked instructions from Washington as to whether he shall take instant measures against the rebels in the Philippines or wait for reinforcements. The American warships under Admiral Dewey are anchored off the island of Panay, ready to reduce Iloilo in case of necessity.

sity.

The treaty of peace with Spain will be submitted to congress for ratification to morrow.

mitted to congress for ratification to morrow. JAN. 4.—The New York Sun says that great jealousy has arisen between the officers of the army and navy since the late war, which may give rise to bad results.

The «Iowa», «San Francisco» and «Castine» have been ordered to Manilla, while the «Oregon» has received orders to wait at Honolulu.

The Tagalos in Balabac have refused to liberate the Spanish women there, after mur-dering their husbands and sons before their

dering their husbands eyes.

The senate having received the treaty of peace for ratification, together with a short message from the President, has passed the treaty to the committeesof foreign affairs for consideration.

consideration.

JAN. 5.— Mr. Dingley, the author of the famous tariff that bears his name, is reported to be in a dying condition.

The government has resolved to vote three million dollars for the payment of Cuban caldiare.

million dollars for the payment of Cuban soldiers.

The post of U. S. minister to Great Britain will be filled by Mr. Joseph Choate, who will shortly leave for London.

Particulars of the massacres in the Philippines continue to arrive in New York from Hong Kong. In Cagazau the monks in the hands of the Tagalos are dying of starvation and of the results of ill treatment. All the Spanish houses have been attacked and looted, and the owners assassinated without regard to age or sex. In San Guanzano, a community of Spanish muns has been outraged and many of the members mutilated.

General Otis has issued his formal proclamation of the sovereignty of the United States over the Philippines, and states that the new authority will proceed with the most rigorous justice.

JAN. 6.— The opposition to the Nicaraguan

JAN. 6.—The opposition to the Nicaraguar canal scheme is being continued by Senator

canal scheme is being continued by Senator Coffery.

It is publicly said that congress will approve the treaty of peace in the Spanish-American war within a few days as no difficulties are likely to arise.

The Philippine insurgents say that their hostile attitude is due to the injustice of the United States in overlooking their services and sacrifices during the war against Spain. They add that they intend to hold Hollo with all the strength at their disposal against the Americans. A native journal says the question resolves itself into this a bloody war without quarter, or the abandonment of the policy of American annexation of the Philippines.

IAN. 7.— By a vote of congress, the United

JAN. 7.— By a vote of congress, the United States, will not send a representative to the disarmament conference.

By the new railway timetable the journey from New York to San Francisco is reduced to or hower.

from New YOLK to Sand to 95 hours.

The entire press is favorable to strong mea-sures in dealing with the Philippines.

JAN. 3.— General Rios has telegraphed to Madrid the news that the Tagalos took possession of the island of Balabac at the south endof Palawan, and nurdered all the Spaniards they found there, sparing only a few women.

women.

All the Spanish gunboats and small ships of war on the Philippine station are now on their way back to Spain.

JAN. 4.—The departures of 16 steamers conducting troops to Spain is reported from Havana

dicting troops to Spain is reported and warm.

The Spanish government denies that the garrison of Hoilo left that place before the Americans entered with a view to create difficulties for the latter with a knowledge that the Tagalos would enter and hold the town.

El Liberal disputes the truth of the message to the Portuguese parliament as far as the denials of cessions of territory in Portuguese Africa to Great Britain and Germany is concerned. It asserts that the cession has actually been made.

Silvela and Polavieja have formed an alliance and are ready to form a conser vitive government in case they are called upon.

JAN. 7.—A court-martial has condemned Col. San Martin to imprisonment for life for laving capitulated at Ponce.

General Weyler gave a banquet to the Spanish generals in Madrid. The toasts that drew most attention were those for the regeneration of the country and reform in army and navy. General Rios telegraphs that the hostilities between the Americans end Tagalos increase every day, the Tagalos admitting nothing but the complete independence of the archipelago.

The liberal government is expected to fall from one day to another. Sr. Silvela, the conservative leader, has signified his readiness to take office.

Great Britain

Great Britain

JAN. 3.—The "Newhaven" and five other vessels were sunk in the Channel during a heavy gale last night.

Sir Edmund Monson is not to be recalled from Paris, as stated in the French press.

The English artillery corps is to be improved by the introduction of some new French natents.

patents.
The Morning Post says that the situation

patents.

The Moning Post says that the situation on the upper Yang-tse-Kiang is becoming daily more alarming. The imperial troops sent from Pekin against rebels in Hankow turned tail before they reached their destination and fled.

Another Jack-the-Ripper scare in Vienna has ended in the capture of the perpetrator red-handed while committing his second crime. His name is Schostowik, a sausage-maker by trade.

The Americans are preparing to attack Iloilo in force.

JAN. 4.— Telegrams continue to arrive from Manilla recounting horrors practised on the Spanish monks and other prisoners by the natives. Most of the unfortunate prisoners have been terribly mutilated and then reduced to slavery.

The American authorities have confiscated

nave oven terriby mutilated and then reduced to slavery.

The American authorities have confiscated all the fire-arms found in the possession of private persons. This measure has produced a bad effect amongst the Cubans, who show the greatest distrust as to the intentions of the United States, and openly question the promises of President McKniley.

The work in the sugar refineries in Cuba has recommenced, but it is believed that the results of the present season will be insignificant.

Details of the results of the recent storms on the British and French coasts are coming to hand with sad news of shipwrecks. The Italian vessel Wockear's laden with coal from Cardiff to Genoa sank at the month of the Bristol channel, losing eleven of the crew.

[AN. 5.—Telegrams from Cairo announce a

to Genoa sank at the mouth of the Bristol channel, losing eleven of the crew.

JAN. 5.— Telegrams from Cairo announce a brilliant victory obtained by the Anglo—Egyptian troops on the Blue Nile against a force of dervishes under Emir Fedil. The dervishes left goo dead on the field, but the Emir made good his escape. The Anglo—Egyptian loss amounted to 27 killed and 124 wounded. The fight took place on 26th December at Rosaires.

The bishop of Havana, a strong partism of Spain, has refused to swear allegiance to the United States.

The Daily Mail says that the examination of Dreyfus by the court of cassation will be conducted by telegraph to and from Cayenne. Telegrams received in London from Manilla say that the revolutionary committee of the Phillippines has formed a new cabinet with Mabini and Baldomero Aguinaldo in their former posts, but General Aguinaldo fearing complications with the Americans has joined the revolutionists in Hoilate.

Great Britain has resolved to bny the western part of the island of Lin-Kun-Tian, which dominates Wei-Hai-Wei, for the better protection of the latter port.

In consequence of the recent gales, several collisions took place in Falmouth harbor between British and French ships. Two of the colliding vessels sank resulting in the loss of 11 Frenchmen and one Englishman.

JAN. 6.—A terrible boiler explosion occurred today in the shipbyulding yard at Barking.

colliding vessels smik resulting in the loss of 11 Frenchmen and one Englishman.

Jan 6.— A terrible boiler explosion occurred to-day in the shipbuilding yard at Barking. The force of the explosion, which was felt at a great distance from where it occurred, occasioned a frightful panic amongst the densely populated neighbourhood. Ten workmen are said to be buried under the ruins, and up to the present 40 have been reported as injured, some of them dangerously. A full list of killed and wounded has not yet been obtained, but many more are expected to be numbered amongst the injured.

Telegrams from Pretoria say that the President of the Uitlander League has been imprisoned in that city. It is said that the British agent in Pretoria has refused to take action in order to avoid diplomatic complications.

The English papers say that the declaration of Lord Cromer that the Soudan would be governed solely by Lord Kitchener means clearly the definite protectorate of Great Britain over the Soudan provinces.

Many complaints from English merchants are forthcoming of the obstacles placed in the way of British commerce in Madagascar.

The foundation stone of the Gordon memorial school in Khartoum was laid by Lord Crower yesterday.

News received in Cairo from Abyssinia says that the forces of Ras Mangascia are deserting their leader and asserting their loyalty to the Negus Menelik. Ras Mangacia with its adherents are said to be flying before the troops of Ras Makomen.

He is said to be furnished with powers to deal with the pending questions between Great Britain and France relative to Africa, China, Newfoundland and Madagascar. It is feared that the instructions given can only furnish a base for a declaration of war.

The powers have decided that the Vatican shall not be represented in the disarmament conference, as it has no army and the presence of its representative might give offence to Italy.

of its representative might give offence to Italy.

The blue book recently published deals with British difficulties in trade with Madagascar owing to French prohibitive laws. The English papers have written violent articles on the government to seek compensation by driving the French out of Newfoundland.

Count Karolyi, atlaché of the Austro-Hungarian legation in London committed suicide there.

News has arrived from Berlin that the third

there.

News has arrived from Berlin that the third volume of Bismarck's memoirs has been seized by the police as it severely criticises the policy of William II.

France.

JAN, 3.—The court of cassation has sent a long list of questic ns to the court of appeal in Cayenne, which are to be answered by Dreyfus. They chiefly refer to his alleged confessions to Lebrun-Renault. The Figuro says that Sir E. J. Monson is about to be recalled on account of his recent speech before the chambers of commerce. Tresident Itglesias of Costa Rica is said to be treating with a French company with a view of ceding a sea port in Costa Rica to the latter.

The "Newhaven" passenger boat plying between Dieppe and Newhaven sank during a hurricane in the chamel near the Dieppe breakwater. Five persons were drowned and fourteen saved. A large German three-masted vessel also sank close by, the crew being saved by life boats.

JAN, 4.— In a duel between MM. Brillat

JAN. 4.— In a duel between MM. Brillat and Glutier, pro-Dreyfusist and anti-Dreyfusist respectively, the latter was slightly wounded and the affair terminated.

Dr. Mabœuf, the great authority on insanity made a post-mortem examination of the brain made a post-mortem examination of the brain of Vacher, the wholesale murderer of peasants who was beheaded on December 31 and found all the physical signs of madness to be present. The overflow of the Bievre threatens to interrupt the work of the Paris exhibition of 1900. The waters continue to rise and are inundating all the adjacent land.

The court of cassation is now examining the secret documents in the Dreyfus case, in the presence of his advocate, Mre. Morvard.

The eminent French writer, Aimé Marie Edouard Hervé, member of the Academy and political editor of the Soleil, died to-day.

JAN. 5.— The Comtesse de Martel, better

JAN. 5.—The Contesse de Martel, better known in the literary world by her nom de plume of "Gyp." has been condemned to pay 5,000 francs for a recent libel on Senator Tra-

eux. Esterhazy, who is at present in Rotterdam, as been summoned to give further evidence Esterhazy, who is at present in Rotterdam, has been summoned to give further evidence before the court of cassation on the Dreyfus question on the 17th inst. It is generally believed that he will not attend.

Typhoid fever has broken out in the medical and naval schools in Brest, and an epidemic of the sume part has ampared in Aldres.

cal and naval schools in Brest, and an epicof the same pest has appeared in Algiers

JAN. 6.—Rumors are current in Paris that Dreyfus is ill with dyssentery in the Devil's island, and that nothing but change of climate can cure him. The government says that no confirmation of the statement has been received.

ed.

JAN. 7.— Zola writes that he will not return to France to prejudice the Dreyfus case, of which he is sure the result will be favorable to the prisoner in Devil's island, until the final decision has been given,

Dreyfus is said to be in good health by official reports.

Dreyths is said to be in good mental of cital reports.

The new submarine vessel Zede has been inspected by M. Lockroy, the minister of marine, and has earned his approval.

Germany.

JAN. 3.—The official press still continues o make violent attacks on Austria because of the late feeling against Germans in Austria-

the late feeling against Germans in Austria-Hungary.

The Emperor is rapidly recovering from the attack of influenza with which he began the new year. He is expected to be able to transact business in the course of a few days.

S. PAULO FACTS AND FANCIES.

culties for the latter with a knowledge that the Tagalos would enter and hold the town. The English papers say that the declaration of Lord Cromer that the Soudan would be governed solely by Lord Kitchene nesses to the Portuguese parliament as far as the demials of cessions of territory in Portuguese Africa to Great Britain and Germany is concerned. It asserts that the cession has actually been made.

Jan. 6.—It is now said that the Spanish personers in the power of the Tagalos who have not been delivered up in spite of the demands of the United States.

General Rios telegraphs from Manilla on the sth inst that the tession between the Americans and the Philippines renders impossible any attempt at negotiations between Expaniards and Tagalos for the ransom of prisoners.

The English papers say that the Geoland would be governed solely by Lord Kitchene and Scott minister called «foolish» weather. It was clearly the definite protectorate of Great Britain and Germany is concerned. It asserts that the Cession has actually been made.

Jan. 6.—It is now said that the Spanish prisoners in the way of British commerce in Madagascar.

The English papers say that the Geolaration of Lord Kitchene and the Soudan would be governed solely by Lord Kitchene the Soudan provinces.

Many complaints from English merchants are forthcoming of the obstacles placed into was the way of British commerce in Madagascar.

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Many complaints from English merchants are forthcoming of the Gordon memorial school in Khartoun was laid by Lord Crower yesterday.

New

that, surely he can change the weather. Therefore let us all sing in chorus:

"Baal — (meaning, with due respect, Dr. Campos Salles) — we cry to thee:
Hear and answer, Baal!"

(Silence).

Talking of prophets, is it true, as rumoured here, that the chief of police in your city intends doing away with all immorality except such as shall have received his official sanction; and that licences to be wicked will be issued with discrimination, and subject to a certain tax, to improper persons of irreproachable character only? If so, perhaps I may be alowed to venture a suggestion.

When Mr. Lowe, as Chancellor of the British Exchequer, was proposing his unpopular match tax, he offered as a notto for the stamps to be place on the boxes, the Latin phrase a ext luce lucellum n— out of light a little profit. n The tax was never imposed, and the motto is still going a-begging. Why not utilize it for the licences above referred to, but with a trifling alteration, thus:

Ext Lucy lucellum?

Ex Lucy lucellum?

Tastefully printed on a scroll, surmounted by a figure of Liberty in a Phrygian cap and a pair of high brass heeled boots, it would I think be very effective and appropriate. The worthy chief's idea, indeed, strikes me as excellent, as a tax on Rio inmorality, if impartially levied, should produce more than the gold duties, and put an end to the financial crisis.

The report of the 2nd police delegate on the case in which the Italian bond driver was beaten almost to death in the notorious police post Rua Barão d'Iguape, is satisfactory insofar as it shows a disposition on the part of the authorities to deal firmly with the authors of such outrages; but it supplies food for reflection in other ways. The police chief, Dr. Rufiro Tavares, was not present at the beating, yet the report makes him responsible for it. The inference of course is that he ordered it. If so then, should not his order clear his subordinates, mere common soldiers, of responsibility? Are the police soldiers to pick and choose among their chiefs' orders, and use their discretion as to obeying them? If so, good bye to discipline. If not, then in this case you are landed in the absurdity of having punished men for doing their duty!

Rut the report says that Dr. Rufiro and

of naving punished men for doing their duty!

But the report says that Dr. Rufiro and his men were punished for sinflicting excessive corporal punishment, on Alberto Michelotti, who "found himself a prisoner in the police post," etc., implying inevitably that "moderates castigation was permissible. But did Dr. Rufiro order excessive punishment? If he did, I repeat, the fact should clear his subordinates. If he did not, then he was within his rights; the soldiers should be punished, and Dr. Rufiro absolved. But is "moderates" castigation permissible? The answer appears to be: in law (Art. 363, penal code), no; in practice, yes.

But what was Michelotti doing in the police post? Que diable allait-it faire dans cette galére? The answer is that he was deliberately trapped by the police. There was no charge against him, no warrant, nothing to justify his detention, no reason for his being there, except the whim of a police official embodied in an order commanding his appearance at the post "a bem de interesses policiaes;" a document obviously of no legal importance whatever. The case then, to begin with, was one of false imprisonment.

In view of all the circumstances, and of the divergence of views necessarily existing between whippers and whippers as to what constitutes a moderation, a the moral seems to be that any honest foreign "guests" receiving an intimation to present himself at a police station, should decline the proffered "shospitality," forward the document to his consul and request his assistance; otherwise he may find himself let in for a "moderate" hiding with belt buckles and a few days imprisonment without food, and yet never have the satisfaction of knowing who ordered the entertainment, or what it was all about. Let it be clearly understood that this beating of prisoners is no unusual case, but a time-honoured custom in Brazil.

I am glad to see from time to time accounts of the work done by the Sociedade Protectora de Animaes in this city who deserve all praise for their zeal in prosecuting people who work animals in an unfit state or practise other forms of cruelty toward them. The hawkers who carry fowls head downward, of whom one of your correspondents complained some time ago, are sharply looked after in S. Paulo. But cannot they try their strength against the municipal officials responsible for the outrageously brutal method in use for getting rid of street dogs? The one now publicly employed is such as inspires horror and disgust in the minds of all decent people; and is unworthy of any nation claiming to be civilized and humane.

There is nothing going on of an aniusing character in S. Paulo at present. The rain, the mud, and the flies, have got us down and up jumping on us.

NICODEMUS DEWDROP.

S. Paulo, 8th January, 1899.

THE RIO NEWS

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor

ins a summary of news and a review of Brazilian
. Itst of the arrivals and departures of foreign
. the commercial report and price current of the
et, tables of stock quotations and sales, a sum
of the daily coffee reports and all other inforin necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian

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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. 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 necessaries and their tunestricted 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 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 product the lattice of the imported article is tective duties on the imported article, is resorted to as a means of putting the resorted to as a means of putting the local product on an equality with its competitor. But when these recourses 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 tne 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 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 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, 8\$400 on ladies' boots and 3\$200 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 gress has now imposed a small tax of 200 to 400 reis per pair on the na-tional product, which is certainly not tional 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 show the truth of this: under the new budget, a pair of imported men's boots will pay 7\$000 schedule rate + 10 per cent, gold or 1\$900 currency at 7 1/4 d. exchange + 400 reis consumption tax; total 9\$300. 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 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. was at once reported to one of national agricultural societies, which made the matter public and initiated a propaganda in favor of destroying all 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 microscopical examination, declared that they could find no traces of phylloxers. 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 agriculture of the state of New Yolk 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 agricul-tural 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 or the municipal to the munister of industry, to the muni-cipal 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 take on the information given, and in there is any legal recourse in Brazil against the dissemination of false infor-mation, 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 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. 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 Irelaud" (whoever he is) or Archbishop Irelaud should be summoned to Russia, of all places in the world, to answer for censures on the religious of the Philippines. The Jornal 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

AN AUKNOWLEDGMENT.

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. 18. Moorgate Street. London, 9th December, 1898.

Messes. E. Johnston & Co., Messes. Naumann Gepp & Co., and 58 other firms.

Rio de Janeiro.

Dear Strs.

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

Superimenters of this company at Rtd de Janeiro.

That letter was preceded by a telegrant that such a document was coming.

Before that, however, the Court of Directors 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."

Mr. Cazaly Magdalena.

I am, dear sirs,

Your obedient servant, J. M. LLOYD,

AMERICAN COAL.

AMERICAN COAL.

The fornal 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 mot 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 incombustile 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 198,290,000 tons, while that of the entire world was about 600,000,000 couns, consequently the United States produced mearly one half as much as the balance of the globe.

The total railroad mileage of the United States is nearly half of those of the world, 194,000 csquare 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 railroads, the most effective system known.

The total railroad mileage of the United States is nearly half as mu

tons of freight carried by the railroads of the United States are more than one-half of that carried by the railroads of the world. In 1892 there were carried \$45,000,000 tons of freight too 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 slaughter-ed last year 15,149 beeves, 2,538 hogs and 840

ed last year 15,149 occurs, 2,000

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

—At Manaos 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 Hapetininga S. Paulo, for passing counterfeit 200≸ and 50≸ notes.

—A Bahia telegram of the 7th says that the drouth 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 falsified foods and liquors. Or the 7th inst. a consi-derable 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 there. It of course gives the counter clerk a snug little surplus in course of the

—According to a law passed by the last as-sembly 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 harsh-ness 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.

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.

rope and the castillistas 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, Neiga Filho, Joaquim Piza, João Bueno, Pedro Vicente, Albuquerque Lins, Olavo Bgydio, João Antonio, Julião Leite Penteado, Serafim Leme da Silva, Francisco Amaro, Hermann Burchard, Abilio Soares, Pedro Arbues, 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

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

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 Sa-turday last for this capital, and may be ex-pected to arrive here to-day.
- Pecceu 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 Pirahy 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 Adrogue as it stands, furnished with horses and carriages, to Mr. Henry Jansen, the Bolsa broker, for £ 3,250.
- 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. debentures.
- debentures.

 —It is said that Dr. Severino Vietra 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 raies must be very low, the service suited to their requirements, and some cheap and effective way must be found to bring their produce for 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!
- Thins!

 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 Iona whem passing from the straits of Magellan to the Pacific, the Oregon losing one boat from her davits, and the Iona four.

 The first class passengers left Rio on the
- Them her davitts, and the Power lour.

 The first-class passengers left Rio on the 7th inst. by the Hamburg Sudamericanische liner Rio: were the following:— For Bahia: Colonel José Americo, Dr. Francisco Carvalho Passo, Mrs. Ricardo Figueredo and family.
- "—The German cruiser of Geire was at anchor in the port of Paranaguá, Paraná, on the 7th inst, and a party of officers with 50 sailors made an excursion up to Curityba, where they were accorded an enthusiastic reception by the German colonists there.
- —The Brazilian ship Franzoni, Captain Livramento, 1489 tons, arrived in Rio on the 5th inst with a cargo of lumber consigned to the Empreza Industrial Brazileira. The Fanzoni was originally the Frank Carvill 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.
- 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. Barnisley and 2 children, Messrs. Henry Barter, Mitchel Abouthamid and William Smith. —From Cherbourg: Dr. Jlympio Fonseca, wife and 2 children. From Lisbon: Dr. E. Xavier, Mrs. Oliva C. Veras and Mr. José T. S. Ferreira. —From Pernambuco: Miss Catroll and Miss Anna Carroll. From Bahia: Drs. Almeida Bastos, Adriano R. Vianna and Prudente Cunha, Mrs. Dementilla Salidado and family, Miss Adela Broggi, Mr. M. Rodrigues Valença and wife. Mesquita, Fritz Muller, Joaquim D. Oliveira, Doiningos S. Gomes, Oliver Lawson, Alexandrie Drummond and Bachonel 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
- —The well-known «Stadt München» restaurant, of Largo do Rocio, has been sold out at auction. And the «Stadt Coblentz» is offered for sale!
- On Sunday several garbage carts of the Compathia Industrial were attacked and two of them were so much damaged as to be ren-dered 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 aimeeting 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 Kuczynsky 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 Chilian minister to this capital, D. Isidoro
- At an open air meeting held on Friday some of the speakers asked for the prosecution of the outgoing aldermen of the Federal Dis trict, 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.
- -If Campos Salles with his tax on boots and —IT campos saires with the dax on boossairs shoes forces us all to go barefooted, 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 Engenio sub-chief, Gen. Neiva commander of the 4th military disstrict, Gen. Carlos Telles of the 5th district, Gen. Savaget of the 6th and Gen. Xavier da Camara of the 7th.
- —The Chilian 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 name 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.
- much satisfaction in 1697.

 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 greeting 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.
- success.

 —It is stated that the government is going to reinstate the public employés dismissed by President Prudente de Moraes in Rio Grande do Sul. Some of these employés, 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. 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 Ruenos Aires. Buenos Aires.
- We understand that Dr. A. Berendt, who gave a very enjoyable sleight-of-hand performance at the Larangeiras Club something 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.

- —Now that the conservative classes of this city seem to be at last aroused, they should take steps for securing the choice of respecta-ble aldermen at the election to be held on the
- -Intended blunders continue to be attri-—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 haid 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.
- 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 Hayas telegram of the 7th inst., advises
- 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-plaister 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 plaister 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. populace.
- 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 contos 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 anused 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 Curityba, 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 Progresso 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 Janelro this month and to ship here-after 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.
- contened mineratery 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 ist 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

- 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.
- 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 lessess of that property. Would it not be worth consideration whether these transactions could not be made direct, without the intervention of contracting lessess.

 —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.
- —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 lines announces that the registry tax on conventional addresses has been raised from 105 to 255 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.
- 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 man 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. other countri in the tariff.
- -We are pleased to see that the tax-payers —We are pleased to see that the tax-payers in their protests against their new burdens seem to be displaying praiseworthy moderation firmness and harmony. If they continue to do so, tley 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.
- 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, 58 a head; sheep 1\$, swin 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 Eriday a committee of wavelength.
- 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 time 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 Ouvidor, 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. The new firm will be composed of Paulo Baptista da Silva and D. Carlotta dos Santos Bandeira Bravo, commandiarios, and Bernardino Luiz Teixeira and Antonio da Silva Costa, solidarios, assisted by Anguest H. Matthiesen, Francisco Alves Valladão, Manoel José de Macedo Guimaries and Cyrillo Porfirio da Silva, interessados. The new firm has our best wishes for its success.

—We see by a letter from Dr. Julio B. Ot-

our best wishes for its success.

—We see by a letter from Dr. Julio B. Ottoni, president of the Luz Stearica company, which had been accused of extracting money from the treasury while opposing the payment of a tax, that his company had a claim upon the government for about 900,000\$, which the latter has now been condemned to pay by the courts. He says that the company expended in 1890 the sum of 1,200,000\$ on the acquisition of a concession granted by the provisional government. Later on the company sold its privilege to the government for a contract for about 900,000\$. The government having neither paid this sum, nor fulfilled the terms of the contract, suit was brought in the courts for indemnification.

—There is used against the protesting tax-

in the courts for indemnification.

—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? Persons who ask this
question apparently fail to see that business
men deserve all the more credit for defending
the interests of the whole community instead
of weakly and selfishly attempting to shift their
burdens to the shoulders of others. The
broad and liberal views by which they are
actuated in the present emergency entitle
them to universal encouragement and support.

—On Thursday there was a meeting of
merchants interested in the business of drugs,
perfuneries and playing cards for the purpose

merchants interested in the business of drugs, perfumeries and playing carls for the purpose of taking action on the subject of the new taxes on those articles. The prevailing opinion was that there should be a delay of at least 90 days before the commencement of the collection of the tax and that this collection can but be effected on foreign articles that the custom-house and on articles of Brazilian manufacture on the occasion of their leaving the factories or on that of their being retained to consumers. The government, it is asserted, declines to grant the proposed delay, but, refraining from insisting on the stamping of the whole stock, will permit the payment of the tax to be made when the article is retaileful—There was a reunion of dealers in drugs.

the tax to be made when the article is retaileful —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. They declare that they have no intention to avoid the taxes imposed, but they find the regulations governing the imposition of the tax so vexatious and onerous that they can not meet the requirements. They complain that they have no time for stamping existing stocks, as required, and that not less than 90 days should be conceded for that purpose. If this is not granted, it will be better, they think, to close their doors, and thus avoid the fines. They resolved to appoint commissions to solicit the co-operation of the press and to lay their case before the government.

—On the 6th inst. the manufacturers and

avoid the files. They increase before the government.

—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 taxes imposed by the last budget. The manifesto is signed by about two hundred firms, though some 40 of them had the honor to be repeated, by some typographical error, in the format's list. They consider that the tax imposed upon their product, together with the increased tax on raw material, will greatly prejudice their interests. They fail to take into account that imported boots and shoes are paying an excessively high tax, and that local prices are placed at an unfairly high figure because of this tax on the foreign article. The consumer, rather than the manufacturer, has cause for complaint.

—The manager of one of the foreign life insurance companies operating in this city, says the fornal of the 6th, has presented a complaint to the police against his accountant, accusing him of defalcations exceeding 500,000. The last defalcation was in December, which amounted to 118,000? A rigorous investigation is being made. The Paiz of the same date says that the company in question is the New York Life Insurance Co., and that the accountant is Martin Ehriich. It was discovered two or three months ago that Ehrlich was speculating in exchange, and that he was depositing money in various foreign banks in the name of his mistress Maria Merlic. It was found that this money was derived from cheques which he had discounted at the Banco da Republica, which he could easily arrange as he was the only one who signed cheques. Ehrlich was arrested on the afternoon of the Sthand is now held in close confinement. For our own part, we are not at all surprised. This company has not been as careful in the management of its affairs as its policy-holders have a right to expect. And it is not the first time that heavy losses have been incurred through unfaithful employés. A statement is since made that t

FINANCIAL NOTES

- It is stated that the tax on tobacco in Rio aneiro produced last year 734,650\$200.

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

—The caixa da amortização 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 alphabetically.

—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? If an affirmative answer is given to the latter question, then why make the recovery difficult by imposing new burdens upon the people?

by imposing new burdens upon the people?

—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 of the tax-payers is even more distressing than that of the government. And they also seem to forget that the government's difficulties are due to its own blunders.

own blunders.

— In 1889 the Brazilian government collected 15 kinds of taxes; at present it collects us less than 37 kinds. Tax-payers are right in thinking that they have borne long enough the constant increase in their burdens. And what aggravates still more their wretched situation is that the state and municipal governments are also constantly increasing taxation.

— In the last days of December the customs receipts were exceptionally large. At the Rio de Janeiro custom-house on the 3rst duties were paid on over 1,000 invoices, producing the sum of 1,057,0005. The total number of invoices entered on that day for payment of duties was 17,047, but for lack of time only on the number above stated could duties be collected.

ected.

—The Jornal 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 Pará, Pernambuco and Bahia, because of the indirect expenditures, such as that of the pay of regular army officers serving in them on commission. The Jornal concludes, however, that the economy effected by the suppression of these three arsenals will be 419,4905000 per annum. per annum.

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

1898

Rio de Janeiro 10,926,941\$45, 6,962,320\$183 Santos 4,991,642\$022 5,591,185\$487 Rio Grande do Sul 2,777,449\$566 1,100,971\$045 Parà 2,776,20\$\$180 1,903,381\$448\$780 1,903,381\$444 \$780 1,780,200 1,780

sessers until sold as bonds, or redeemed.

—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. These establishments, says the minister of marine, have cost in the last nine years 6,300,000\$ and have produced only three small vessels. It is hoped that by closing them the government will economize 700,000\$ per annum. If this hope is realized, we shall take much pleasure in placing the fact on record.

—According to the minister of marine the

fact on record.

— According to the minister of marine the navy-yards of Brazil have cost in the last nine years 37,644.2435. 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 Almirante Tamandaré, launched in March, 1890, and which a few months ago repaired the ironclad Riachuelo that is already again requiring repairs. We have no doubt that, if other branches of the public service are investigated, a similar state of affairs will be discovered,

COMMERCIAL

	Rio de Janeiro, Jan	. 10th 1899
Par val	gold	27 d.
do do	1 stg	54 75 1\$827 cts 8 890
	te of exchange, official, on London	
Present	to-dayvalue of the Brazilian mil reis	7 7/16 d.
	(gold)	3\$630
Present	value of the Brazilian mil reis	275 rs. gold
Present	value of the Brazilian mil reis in U. S. coin at \$4.80 per £	2/3 Ta. gold
Water Col	t stg.	14.87 c.
Value o	f \$1.00 (\$4.80 per £ 1. str. in Brazilian currency (paper)	68722
Value of	& 1 sterling	125260
		1 CAS 1 1 1

EXCHANGE.

BEXCHANGE.

Jan. 2.—The Banco Nacional maintained the rate of 73/3/2d. on London all day, but the London a Brazilian and London a River Plate banks which opened with color banks. The first banks mess of the day was in bank bills at 711/6d. against private paper at 73/3/2d. Towards moon one of the foreign banks drew at 7 2/3/2d. against private paper at 73/3/2d. The official value of the milries ranged from 28/1 to 28/2 reis gold during the day.
Jan. 3.—The official rate of the day was 7 8/4 in all the banks. The morning hours of the unarket were quiet with a 11/3/2d. There were offers of repassed paper at 7 11/1/0 d. with little business done. At the beginning of the alternoon a demand set in at the prices quoted, and bank bills dropped to 7 8/2d. with conditions and to 7 1/3/2d. There were offers of repassed paper at 7 11/1/0 d. with little business done. At the beginning of the alternoon a demand set in at the prices quoted, and bank bills dropped to 7 8/2d. with conditions and to 7 1/3/2d. The demand not arising for liquidations nor for remittances caused the bank rates for bills to be given very sparidgly at the lower quotation. The speculators for a fall did important basiness during the last boars of the day at the lower quotation. The speculators for a fall did important basiness during the last boars of the day and yellyda. The official value of the paper milreis was 83/2 reis gold during the day.

Jan. 4.—The Ilrasilianische Bank opened with an official rate of 7/8/d, on London, which it quickly be a substitute of 1/8/d. on London, which it quickly but the other banks which opened with that rate posted out 7/2/d. d. grainst private paper was obtainable at 7/3/d. and in round. The first business of the day and spirit extent, and at closing time bank bills were severy little demand during the day and hesitation was note

corresponding day of last year were as follows:

London, per milreis. 77,16-7-76. 6-18/16 d. Paris, per franc. 12/72-18/28 18/38-18/37. Hamburg, per mark. 18/37-18/38 18/38-18/37. Hamburg, per mark. 18/31-18/38 18/38-18/37. As a consequence of the per mark. 18/31-18/38 18/31-18/38 New York, per dollar 62/33-68/78 78-55-78/25 Jan. 6,—Church holiday.

Jan. 7.—All the banks opened with an oficial rate of 7/16/d. on London, which the Française and Xa Jonal banks preserved all day, but the other banks changed it to 7/36 d. during the morning. The market opened with bank bills at 7 1/32 The banks business was done at that price, the holders exacting 15/3 d. which was paid. The bank rate consequently was done. The unknet of the banks of the day was done. The unknet of the bank rate consequently was bowered, and bills were drawn at 7/8 and 7/13/32 d. at which most of the business of the day was done. The unknet of this was private paper quoted at 7/16/4 and 7/18/32 d. The official value of the milreis was from 273 to 276 reis.

BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU BRÉSIL.

BALANCE SHEET, 31ST DECEMBER, 1898.

Accate .

Assets:	
Shareholders, unrealised capital. Cash, in current funds. Branches and agencies. Bills discounted. Bills discounted. Guaranteed accounts current Securities deposited. Securities pledged. Sundry accounts.	5,000,000\$000 8,100,370 328 7,390,853 571 6,962,560 830 2,038,846 670 3,489,926 170 9,44,509 800 6,307,903 055 3,327,236 941
Liabilities:	43,562,207\$365
Capital, Accounts current, with and without interest. Branches and agencies. Bills payable Scennices pledged and on deposit. Sundry accounts.	10,000,000\$000 8,680,189 767 2,944,663 894 10,327,549 452 548,258 900 7,268,267 355 3,793,277 997 41,562,207\$165

E. & O. E. Rio de Janeiro, 5th January, 1899.

For the Banque Française du Brésil, H. Joly, Director.

V. Marsot, Accountant.

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

BALANCE SHEET, 31ST DECEMBER 1898.

Assets:

-	*100C10.	
2	Capital, uncalled	2,613,636 180 1,445,341 310 4,555,663 770
	Head office and branches Securities for loans, accounts current,	8,876,572 390
	etc	7,763,930 830 577,930 460 9,248,335 630
	Liabilities:	39,525,855\$010
	Deposits in account current, without in-	8,888,888 \$ 880
	do in account current, with notice	2,755,781 110 2,879,328 670
	do fixed maturity and by bills Head office and branches	
	Securities pledged and on deposit Bills deposited	5,220,523 530 2,543,407 300
	do. payable	3,061,291 500
,	# & O #	39,525,855\$010

E. & O. E. Rio de Janeiro, 5th January 1898. For the British Bank of South America, Limited, P. de Saone Actg Manager. Frank Doca, Actg Accountant. LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

Established in 1862.

BALANCE SHEET OF THE RIO BRANCH, 31ST DECEMBER, 1898.

Assets:

Bills discounted	7,097,629 690
Loans, guaranteed accounts, etc	8,774,584 530
Sundry accounts	2,272,878 800
Securities for loans, guaranteed a/cs etc.	17,208,031 230
do deposited	7,003,113 000
Cash	
그런다 그렇게 하는 아이들이 얼마나 되었다.	59,567,856\$050
T 1 - L 1111	

Declared capital of this branch	1.500,000\$000
Deposits, fixed maturity and with notice	3,328,553 200
do without interest	16,165,079 330
Sundry accounts	10,233,730 520
Securities pledged and on deposit	24,211,144 230
Bills payable	367,721 540
Head office, agencies and branches	3,761,627 230
	59,567,856\$050

E. & O. E.

Rio de Janeiro, 3rd January, 1899.

For the London and River Plate Bank, Limited.

W. J. Crummack, Actg. Manager.

C. H. Lloyd, Sub-Accountant.

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

BALANCE SHEET, 31st DECEMBER 1898.
Assets:

do deposited	
securities preaged	7,060,415,100
do pledged	2,703,016 620
do discounted	
Bills receivable	
Head office, branches and agencies	16,908,011 373
Guaranteed accounts	5, 284,508\$141

Capital subscribed (1 mark - 1\$000)	10,000,000\$000
Deposits in account current :	
With interest	8,959,204 816
Head office and branches	15.721.566 861
Deposits with fixed maturity	15,169,762 407
Securities pledged and on deposit	16,606,196, 720
Sundry accounts	4,875,116 081

81,922,803\$823. S. E. & O.

Petersen-Gutschow, Directors.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 3rd January, 1899.

Rio de Janeiro, 3rd January, 1899.

Exports.

Coffee. — The declared sales of the week before last amounted to 47,000 bags against entries of 71,046 bags amounted to 47,000 bags against entries of 71,046 bags and 180 bags against 185,000 bags in the previous week. On Monday when the Rio market opened there was little briskness shown, and the transactions between factors and packers were from the property of the factor of 76 No. 190 bags sold were at the same rates. There was every appearance of firmness about the market when it closed. The ruling price in Subjects and the tocool bags sold were at the same rates. There was every appearance of firmness about the market when it closed. The ruling price in Subjects and 180 bags and 1

70,741	bags	for the	United States
7.777		**	Europe
-	- 11		Cape of Good Hope
200			River Plate, etc.
580	**	**	Coastwise
	영향성 -		
79,298	bags.		

e following ships s United States:

Jan.	1 4 6	New York Br. str Biela	26,514 10,000 14,502
	Eu	rope:	
Jan.	4 4 5 6 7	Dakar Fr. str. Portugal. Antwerp etc. Germ. str. Coblenz. Genoa etc. It. str. Cittá di Genova. Constantinople It. str. Orione. Hamburg Germ. str. Rio.	765 149 625 2,600
	Els	ewhere ;	OFFICE .
Jan.	4	Valparaiso Br. str. Liguria	20 175 1,235
gair	18t 7	ceipts for the past week were 77.486 4.591 bags for the previous week and the week before.	harre

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

No. 6	Jan. 7 12≹806	Dec. 31
7.9.000	12 000	11 800
8	11 600	11 400
Q	T1 200	11 200

9.... 11 200

The stock in all hands was estimated this morning at 246,57; bags, against 246,685, bags a week ago. The Sintos stock is reported at 658,180 bags.

Daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro	Hay.—From the River Plate, 2,208 bales came to hand ex Newiym. In spite of the large stock on hand, no decrease in price has been noted. Prices still range from 200 to 220 rels per kilo.	Superb Pensacola Schwanden Hamburg— Swithiod Gottenburg	STOCKS AND SHARES
Receii Shipm Shipm Shipm Shipm Stock Avera per a per a per a per a per a per a per a	Coal.—The following vessels arrived with coal:— From Cardiff, ex Whitby	Werra	Sales of Stocks and Shares.
Receipts	n ex Leonor	Vareiro Porto -	Jan. 2.
States States ot. No. 7. I Condo on th. 5% on th. 5% on the solution of the	Rum.—The week's supply was of average quantity, and the following prices now rule:— Pernambuco and Maceió 240\$000	Azrivals of foreign steamers.	7 Apolices, 58
U. Sates bags bags	Bahia and Aracajú	NAME FROM CONSIGNED TO	Io do 1895
246 9 Ja	Parahyba 240\$000 Alcohol of 36 to 38 deg 360\$000—380\$000 ditto 40 deg 380 000—400\$000	Jan. 3 Cordoba 3 S. Prince 3 Orayia Valparaiso 13 ds. Wilson Sons & Co.	10 Apolices, 58
	SHIPPING NEWS.	Oravia Valparaiso 13 ds. Wilson Sons & Co.	10 do
Jan. 2 13,005 6,586	ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.	4 Portugal 4 Newlyn Rosario 14 ds 4 Coblenz 5 Dunottar Cardiff 26 ds, 4 Portugal Rosario 14 ds Bantos 1 d H. Stoltz & Co. Brazilian Coal Co. Brazilian Coal Co.	2 do (2co\$) do
	JANUARY 3. London.—Nor. bk Stanley; 65t tons; Jachunien, sundries to order.	5 B Belhaven Swansca 25 ds. 5 France R. Plate 6 ds. 5 C. Genova Santos 16 hs. 6 Handel N. York 56 ds N. Megaw & Co.	5 do (reg.)
Jan. 3 14,465 11,231 175 175 175 175 175 175 175 175 175 17	JAN. 5. NEW YORK.—Br. bk. Landskrona; 1,330 tons; Starratt; sundries to Ferraz Sobrinho & Co.	6 N. America Genoa 15 ds. 6 Orione River Plate 6 ds. A. Fiorita & C. 6 Rio Santos 18 hs. E. Johnston & Co.	Banks
Jan. 4 12,955 12,417 12,417 12,42 25,861 11,600 11,600 6,36,000 6,36,000 6,36,000 6,36,000	PASPEBIAC.—Br. bg. C. R. C. 248 tons; Romeril; codfish to A. Magalhães & C.	7 Delacartia New York 26 ds of Aldersgate Liverpool 24 ds. Central Ry. 7 Severn River Plate 10 ds Royal Mail 7 C. Lincoln B. Ayres 8 ds. Phillips & Co.	30 Depositos e Descontos
The man of the property of the transport of the control of the con	ST. JOHN'S, N. F.—Br. sc. Mignonette; 139 tons; codfish to John Moore & Co. QUEBEC.—Braz. sp. Franzoni; 1,489 tons; Livramento;	8 Maivinos B. Ayres 12 ds. D. G. & Souza	Miscellaneous. 50 Loterias Nacionaes
Jan. 5 II.,188 III.68 III.68 5.863 17,488 249,541 III.800 III.800 III.800 6. % c. 7 % d. 40 c. 7 % d. 40 c. 14,322 674,810	JAN. 6. CARDIFF.—Br. bk. Bellona; 1,123 tons; Lyuch; coal to	Departures of foreign steamers.	100 do do
Jan. 6 6.814 112.905 399 243.031	Germ. bk. Khorasan; 1,035 tons; Koekler, coal to Brazilian Coal Co.	NAME FOR CARGO	JAN. 4. 13 Apolices, 58
SELAIR WESTERN CAROL S	JAN. 7. PENSACOLA.—Nor. bk. Viva; 462 tons; Jensen; sundries to Empreza Industrial Brazileira.	Jan. 2 Neptuno 2 Rei de Portugal Santos Montevidéo Sundries.	32 do
Jan. 7 19,058 15,977 759 530 17,257 235,8\$2 235,8\$2 7 716,6 c. 40,2 c. 40,2 c. 11,599 633,310	HULL.—Amer. sp. Clarence S. Bement; 1,727 tons; Fernald; coal to Gaz Co. WEST HARTLEPOOL.—Nor. bk. Victoria; 708 tons; Heigenen; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.	3 Oravia Liverpool* do 3 Antisana Valparaiso* do 3 Vilna Buenos Ayres do 4 Portugal Bordeaux.* do	21 do (500\$) do
Totals since Jan. 77,486 79,744 79,745 79,74	Heigenen; coal to Wilson Sons & Co. WESTERWICK.—Swed bk. Norden; 442 tons; Homberg; lumber to Velloso Barrocas & Co.	4 Coblenz Bremen * do 4 Liguria Valparaiso* do 4 Chili River Plate do 4 Paraguassú Santos do	9 do 1895
Jan. 1 Jan. 1 71,486 70,741 7,777 7,777 580 79,298	Lisbon Port. bk. Glama, 1,096 tons; Reis; coal to order. JAN. 8.	4 Lizzie Buenos Ayres do Montevidéo do Scittá di Genova Genoa* Sundries. Forest Holme Buenos Ayres Ballast Buenos Ayres Ballast	93 do 1897 (reg)
1.8 5.1.8	ILHA Do SAL. — Port. bk Tentadora; 415 tous; Rochasalt to J. A. G. Santos & C.	6 Orioue Genoa Sundries. 6 Nord America River Plate do Santos do do do	40 » Sorocabana-Ituana R. R
Totals rice July 1 1,1647,280 1,116,738 5:1,864 5:1,864 5:1,864 5:1,864 5:1,864 5:1,864 5:1,864 5:1,864 5:1,864 5:1,864 5:1,865 5:1,865 6:1,86	DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.	7 Severn Southampton* do Hamburg* do Buenos Ayres Ballast Southampton do Southampton* do Buenos Syres Ballast Sundries.	62 Lavoura e Commercio
	JANUARY 3. BRUNSWICK.—Br. bk. Margaret Mitchell; 609 tons; Davies ballast.	Scottish Prince do do Calling at intermediate ports.	Jan. 5.
Imports. FlourDuring the past week, the arrivals have	JAN. 4. BALTIMORE.—Amer. bk. Priscilla; 612 tons; Springsteen; coffee.	Foreign sailing vessels in the port of	1 Apolices, 5 s \$35\$000 38 do \$36 5 do 1895 (reg.) \$37
Prour.—During the past week, the arrivals have been 5,000 bags and 1,500 barrels of American flour ex Scattish Prince, and 4,450 barrels ex Handel. There is very little doing in the market which is in an uncertain condition. Importers are standing out for	JAN. 5. TALTAL.—Br. sp. Cambrian King; 1.648 tons; Hanar; stone ballast.	Rio de Janeiro, January 8th 1899.	16 do
ularly good, dealers show no anxiety to buy. The latest quotations to hand are:	JAN. 6. BALTIMORE.—Amer. lug. White Wings; 654 tons; Klages; coffee.	NAME Z FROM CONSIGNEES	Eanks. 100 Constructor
Trieste	BARBADOS.—Germ. lug. Emma; 197 tous; Lange, stone ballast. Br. sp. Monrovia, 1.449 tous; Hibbard; ballast.		535 do
Baltimore 1st	FREIGHTS.	American	Miscellaneous. 50 I,oterias Nacionaes
River Plate	LIVERPOOL. 3-30 shillings and 5 % primage per ton, of 1,000 kilos.	lugMabel Jordan 899 Dec. 1 Boston	1450 Obras Hydraulicas
Hamburg, the Handel 50 tubs from New York, the	NEW YORK 1—35 cents and 5 °lo primage per bag NEW ORLEANS of coffee. GENOA. 1—30 frances and 10 °lo primage per bag new bills and 10 °lo primage per bag new bills.	British	JAN. 7. 11 Apolices, 58
3.50 this from Paspeliac, and the Migroundte 2,492 this from St. John. The stock in all hands amounts to 15,800 packages. Prices have gone up since last week, Gaspe being quoted at 5,5000 per tub. St. John's 48500 per tub, and Norweghn 59500 per case.	MARSEILLES25 francs and 10 % primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.	sp R. Forth. 2919 Nov. 18 Hull Gas Co. sp E. of Dunmore 22c5 242 Swansea. N. Meg. & C. sp Tuskar. 1529 Dec. 9 do W. Sons & C. bg J. Robert's 197 15 St. John's J. Moore & C.	131 do
Lard.—The receipts for the week were 1,200 kegs ex Scottish Prince, 2,000 kegs and 350 cases ex Handel, 50 cases ex Dalecardia, and 400 kegs ex Landskrona all from New York. The market is firm and prices have	-25 france and to % primage per	bk Levuka	5 do 1895 (reg.)
advanced; American lard is now quoted from 720 to 740 reis per pound wholesale and from 760 to 780 reis per pound retail. Native lard is still quoted as no- minal.	ton of 900 kilos. HORDBARY —40 francs and 10 % primage per	bk Kelvin	57 do 930 Miscellaneous.
Pork.—The Scottish Prince and the Handel brought 100 cases each from New York. The firmness of the market continues, but no change in price has taken place since our last report. American pork is selling	Movement	bk Bellona 123 o Cardin Rio F. Mills	500 Obras Hydraulicas
market continues, but no change in price has taken place since our last report. American pork is selling from 15480 to 1500 per pound ertail. Native pork maintains its price from 15200 per kilo.	ENGAGEMENTS.	Dutch by Hoogezand I. 220 Dec. 9 Hamburg H. Stoltz & C.	100 do do 3 750
and the Colonia 400 bags from Havre. The new season Rangoon rice is still quoted at 22\$000 per bag of 60 kilos, and the old season crop from 20\$5000 to 21\$500 per	GENOAIt. str. Mattee Bruzzo 375 bags of coffee.	German H. Stoltz & C.	SATURDAY'S QUOTATIONS—S. PAULO.
bag. Pitch Pine.—There have been no fresh arrivals, and no sales. The market is dull and prices are quoted as nominal.	Australia Pascagoula —	bk Irene 1066 Dec 25. Rangoon H. Stoltz& C. bk Khorasan 1035 Jan. 6 Cardiff Braz. Coal C.	sellers, buyers. Banco Commercio e Industria 300\$000
White Pine.—The Landskrona brought 349,816 feet from New York. Sellers are firm at 160 reis per foot, but there are no offers.	Amelie Marseilles – Alliance Shippegam 7 Nov. Amy Baltimore –	Italian	Constructor e Agricola — — — — Credito Real da Carteira H 130 000 —
Spruce Pine.—The receipts of the week were 1,080,000 feet by the Franzoni from Quebec. The cargo is unsold. Sellers are firm and there are no buyers.	Birnam Wood: Mobile -	bk M. Alegre M. 605 Nov.17 Marseilles. A.Avenier&C bk Loreto 646 25 Marseilles. K.Valais&C.	, Lavradores 103 000 , Mercantil de Santos 125 000 , S. Paulo 135 000 130 000
Westerwick by the Norden, but prices have not been disclosed as the whole consignment was taken by the consignees.	Crown Prince	Norwegian	,, Ribeirão Preto
advanced prices. The wholesale price per case rules from 10\$200 to 10\$500.	Deccan Swansea -	ok Signal	,, União de S. Paulo (70\$) 29 000 24 500 ,, do do (50\$) 20 000 14 000 ,, Santos 90 000
Turpentine.—Receipts nil. There has been no change of any kind to report in this line since last		p Australia. 1207 26 Cardiff W. Sons & C. & Stanley 651 Jan. 3 London To order 50 k Viva. 468 7 Pensacola. E. I. Braz. 50 k Victoria 708 708 7 Hart pool W. Sons & C.	Cia Agua e Luz
Rosin.—The Landskrona brought 200 barrels from	Koemos Boulogue 5 Dec. King's Co Norfolk 29 Nov. Koland Cardiff 13 Dec.	Portuguese	, Bragantina
Coment.—The arrivals were 2,533 barrels from London ex Stanley. The market is still weak and	Marion Ballantyne Alliwerp 27 Nov. E	p Sophia. 446 July17 Porto C Abran & C. Cape Verde A.S. & Andr. J. Cape Verde A.G. & Adelina 524 Forto J. A.G. Santos & Glama. 1096 Jan. 7 Lisbon. To order.	, Gaz de S. Paulo
from 198000 to 208000 per barrel. Indian Corn.—From the River Plate the s.s. New-	Merida Cardiff 28 Nov. Mariposa Porto Marabout. Pascagoula	g Tentadora 414 9 Ilha do Sal. J.A.G.Santos	, Mogyana (all paid) 240 000 236 500 , idem (40 %) 250 000 245 000
Jyn brought 18,005 bags. The large stock in hand has again told on prices which now rule from 9\$500 to 9\$600 wholesale and from 9\$800 to 195000 retail.	MinhoPorto — OrlandaHamburg — Pons AElüHernosand 20 Oct. 1	Swedish k Adele 595 Dec. 1 Liverpool . To Order	Pogredier. 40 000 Stupakoff. 50 000
markets has fallen off in price, the output of the local		k Norden 442 Jan. 7 West wick. V. Barrocos	, União Sportiva
		•	

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

399-438.800\$ 104,957,000 119,600 30.000,000 51,855,000 19,694,000 Fet. 17,500,000 5,000,000		262.137.500\$ 262.137.500\$ 104.555.000 124.655.000 11.554.500 24.679.000 15.350.000 Fes. 17.500.000 40.000 40.000 23.613.200 500.000 400.000		Public Punds			Nominal Value	Last Quotation buyers sellers
				Stock 5 % currency (apolices) Stock 5 % currency (apolices) Stock 5 % color		0	1,000\$ 500\$, 200\$ 1,000 1,000\$ 500\$, 200 1,000\$, 500\$, 100 1,000\$, 500 1,000\$, 500 1,000\$, 500 1,000\$, 500 1,000 1	8,55000 8,85000 8,50000 8,50000 1,000 0000 1,000 0000 1,1,500 000 1,300 000 1,300 000 1,300 000 1,300 000 1,500 000
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Banks	Paid	Reserve Fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
20, 000, 000 24, 000, 000 24, 000, 000 16, 000, 000 16, 000, 000 18, 000, 000 18, 000, 000 10, 187, 187, 187, 187, 187, 187, 187, 187	100,000 80,000 40,000 40,000 40,000 44,000 44,000 55,413 100,000 55,413 100,000 35,000 35,000 35,000 35,000 25,000 35,000 35,000	04.090 05.000 20.000 20.000 301.868 77.7663/4 ali	200\$ 200 60 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200	Commercial do Rio de Janeiro. Conunercio o má series. Constructor do Brazil Credito Movel. Credito Movel. Credito Real do Brazil Depositos e Descontos. Plancionario Publicos. Plancionario Publicos. Lavando de Brazil Come de Comeso. do 2nd series. Surad Hydonecario de effesso. Come industria de S. Paulo. Credito Real de Minas Geroes. Credito Real de S. Paulo Lavandores Mercantil de S. Paulo Lavandores Mercantil de S. Santos S. Paulo União de S. Paulo do do	200 80 60 200 200 200 50	4,000,000\$ 3,79,000 1,645,009 1,749,000 790,000 212,860 965,398 17,250,020 17,250,020 214,300 214,300 214,300 214,300 214,300 214,500 2014	\$\footnote{S}\text{oot}_0\text{, ditto 1898} \\ \footnote{S}\text{oot}_0\text{, ditto 1898} \\ \footnote{S}\text{oot}_0, do	- 220/8006 - 220 000 - 230 000 - 37 000 - 12 000 - 12 000 - 12 000 - 12 000 - 12 000 - 12 000 - 12 000 - 12 000 - 12 000 - 12 000 - 12 000 - 12 000 - 12 000 - 12 000 - 135 0000
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Railways	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
10,000,000 20,000,000 12,000,000 20,000,000 62,000,000 10,000,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 12,500,000	550,000 200,000 100,000 310,000 	all 153,253 46,747 all all - 33,525 266,475 10,000 all - all all - 5,400 all all all	200\$ 100 do 200 200 do 200 do 100 do 200 200 200 200 do	Leopoldina Minas de s. Jeronymo. do Macahé e Campos. Muzambinho and series. Oeste de Minas de do do Quilombo. do Uniño Sorocabana-lianna União Valenciana Sapucahy. Tocantius e Araguaya. do	200\$ 25 10 200 100 100 200 75 20 100 80 200 40 200 200 50	26,697 \$ 65,000 2,901,489	int. Sept. 93 int. Jan. 91 6 % June, 92 6500, Feb. 86 int. Jan. 92	6\$000- \$ 500- 14 000- 7 000-
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Tramways	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
2,500,000\$ 6,000,000 700,000 14,000,000 12,000,000 3,000,000 800,000	25,000 30,000 7,000 70,000 60,000 15,000 8,000	all all all all 59,360 all all	100\$ 200 100 200 200 200 100	Carioca. Carris Urbanos. Corcovado (and Hotel). Jardin Botanico. S. Christovão Villa Izabel. Pernambuco	100\$ 200 100 200 200 200 100	163.989 5.447 489.308\$ 105.899\$ 30,999	14\$500. July of 2 300, Oct. 98 — July 98 8 000, July 91 5 000, Aug. 98	80\$000 132 000 101 000
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Steamships	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
1,000,000 28,000,000 5 000,000 673,400 1,000,000	5,000 140,000 25,000 3,367 5,000	all ail all all 2,750	200\$ 200 200 200 200 200	Esperança Maritima Lloyd Brazileiro Navegação Costeira S. João da Barra e Campos Sul Paulista	200\$ 200 200 200 80	250,000 \$ 59.598	8 000, Sept. 97 ————————————————————————————————————	100\$000— 10\$000
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Cotton Mills, etc.	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
10,000,000\$ \$4,000,000 \$500,000 \$5,000,000 \$5,000,000 \$5,000,000 \$5,000,000 \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 \$1,000,000 \$	50,000\$ 12,000 2,500 30,000 18,000 30,000 22,500	all	200\$ 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200	Alliança America Fabril Botafogo (aniagem) Botafogo (aniagem) Botafogo (aniagem) Botafogo (aniagem) Botafogo (aniagem) Datafol Datafol Datafol Datafol Datafol Patril Paulistana Industrial Minera Magéense Priminense Petropolitana Progresso Industrial Rink (Woolens) S. Felix Santa Luzia S. João Datafol	200\$ 200 200 200 200 200 200 170 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 2	854,013\$ 104,654 394,471 150,000 25,623 239,535 5,498 156,493 200,000 77,401 5,900 26,186 462,802 116,668 32,564 39,038 1,145,044	106co - Aug. 96 7 000 - Aug. 96 7 000 - July 98 10 000 - July 98 10 000 - Aug. 96 - Aug. 98 10 000 - Aug. 96 - July 98 30 000 - July 98 10 000 - Aug. 96 10 000 - Aug. 96 10 000 - Aug. 96 10 000 - Aug. 98 10 000 - Aug. 98 5 000 - Mar. 96 5 000 - Sept. 98 - Oct. 96 - July 98 10 000 - July 98	172\$000— 120\$000 150 000— 175 000 180 000 110 000— 180 000 110 000— 200 000 120 000— 40 000 300 000— 170 000
Capital	Shares		Par	Insurance	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quolation.
4,000,000\$ 3,000,000 4,000,000 4,000,000 4,000,000 2,500,000 2,000,000 2,500,000 2,500,000	20,000 3,000 10,000 20,000 8,000 2,500 10,000 12,500 10,000	9,735 10,000 4,000 all all all all all	200 C 500 F 1,000 G 200 G 100 I 200 P	lliança. rigos Fluminense onança. onfança. idelidade arantis eral. deminsdora. revidente	20\$ 250 30 20 180 100 20 20 20 20 20	43.678\$ 300.000 15.584 200.000 358.752 250.000 400.000 14.035 350.000 126,628	1\$000, July 97 18 000, July 98 1 500, July 98 3 000, July 98 7 000, Jan, 98 10 000, July 98 2 000, July 98 2 000, July 98 13 000, July 98 1 500, July 98 1 500, July 98	330\$000— 6\$000 38 000— 30 000— 175 000 15 000— 179 000 60 000 13 000— 18 000
7,000,000\$	Shares 35,000	all	200\$ C	antareira e Viação Eluminous	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation
500,000 1, 200,000 5,000,000 60,000,000 21,500,000 60,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,100,000 1,100,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000	10,000 6,000 25,000 300,000 235,000 300,000 10,000 5,000 70,859 15,000 10,000 10,000 7,500 7,500 3,000	all 5,821 all all all all all all all all all al	200 C 200 C 200 D 100 M 200 O 200 aC 200 aC 200 M 100 M 100 S 100 T	arros valos e almineises. arros valos e almineises. arroagens Flimineises. nuzeiro (match factory). georas de Santos. leihoramentos no Brazil. bras Publicas no Brazil. bras Publicas no Brazil. pareta de Noticias (mewspaper). Piaize inewspaper). prize inewspaper]. petrias Nacionaes do Brazil. atte Latrangeria (Paraguny tol.). meamented o Regional (Paraguny tol.).	200 50\$ 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 50 100 100 100 100 200 200 200	38,790\$ 51,228 2,008,472 2,286,745 43,577 1,015,181 300,000 32,210 871,601 400,000 55,441 29,987	1500, July 91 6 000, Jan. 98 6 000, Jan. 98 1 Mar. 95 8 000, Jan. 92 15'/lo. Sept. 98 10 000, Feb. 98 10 000, Feb. 98 9'/lo, Aug. 98 9'/lo, Aug. 98 5 000, July 98 6 000, Aug. 98 July 98	205000 — 100 000 — 200 000 280 000 — 19 500 — 1 500 — 125 000 74 000 — 79 000 — 24 000 — 40 000 — 460 000

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s. Laulo

C: F. HAMMETT & Co.

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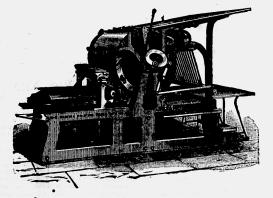
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8

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189	9						
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,,	Io	Ebro	Montevidéo, Buenos Ayres via Santos				
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This paper is now in its 56th year having originally been published as The South American Mail and The British and American Mail. It assumed its present title at the beginning of April, 1579, when it was published three times a month. From a tri-monthly it has been changed to a weekly publication, and from four pages it has been increased to twelve.

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