

THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

VOL. XXV.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JANUARY 17TH, 1899.

NUMBER 3

WILSON, SONS & CO. (LIMITED)

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NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO. Ltd. Total funds on 31st Dec. 1896 £12,954,512. Authorized Capital 3,000,000. Subscribed Capital 2,750,000. Agents for Rio de Janeiro: Pullen, Schmidt & Co. 107, Rua da Quitanda.

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J. Dias Ribeiro, M. D., Ex-assistant to Professors Barrow and Da Costa of Philadelphia, and Dr. Rew of New-York. Residence: Rua Senador Dantas 44 A. Dr. William Frederick Eisenlohr, German Physician. Office: 75, Rua General Camara. Consulting hours from 12 to 3 p.m. Dr. Brissy, Surgeon, graduate of the Faculty of Paris. Specialist in diseases of females, urinary passages. Radical cure of hernia, hemorrhoids, tumors, surgical diseases of the bones, and surgical operations. Consultations from 1 to 3 p.m. Rua da Quitanda, No. 42.

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 20 Rua d' Ajuda.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent. BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro, No. 71.—On sale, English Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages. JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent. BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM. 31, Rua Gonçalves Dias.—Open from noon to 6 p.m.—For terms, apply to Librarian. RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.—Rua and Reading Room to, Rua Camerino (formerly Imepariz), 3rd floor; W. J. LUMBY, Missioner. Gifts of books, magazines, etc., also of left-off clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission, or at No. 27, Can delaria. YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—No. 20, Rua da Quitanda 2nd floor. Rooms open from 8 a.m. to 10 o'clock p.m. Secretary's office hours from noon to 10 o'clock p.m. Nicola A. Rodrigues, President. Myron A. Clark, General Secretary, R. A. W. Sloan, Hon. Treasurer.

WEST COAST ITEMS.

—The Argentines having sent out a school-ship to circumnavigate the world, the Chileans have resolved to send two. —A Guayaquil telegram of the 14th says that the revolutionary chief Rivadeneira had defeated a government force and had captured the city of Ibarra. This revolution in Ecuador threatened very seriously. One forgets all about it between these little fights. —A Sucre telegram of the 14th reports new accessions to the ranks of the revolutionists. A telegram from Antofagasta of the same date confirms the report that Col. Pando had defeated a government force from Junin. The fight occurred between Ayoyayo and Cajamarca, and the commander of the government detachment, Col. Aldunate, was killed. —Parties interested in the civil war in Bolivia will do well to keep a few grains of salt convenient. Both parties have begun to send out special reports. First President Alonso reported that the rebels fled at sight of him; then it transpired that he had not yet reached La Paz nor encountered the enemy; and now the rebels report by way of Lima on the 13th that he was then 20 kilometres from La Paz and had only 1,000 men with him, while the rebels had 3,500 men well armed awaiting him in that city. There will probably be some titanic struggles very soon—in the reports.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—President Roca has inspected the training ship Sarmiento which leaves Buenos Aires on a trip around the world. On the 17th inst. the President begins a long tour to the south of the republic, during which he will open the Newmen extension of the Southern railway to traffic, and will meet the President of Chile in Punta de Arenas. In the course of the present year, the Argentine President intends to visit both Chili and Brazil. —At Sandy Point there has been a battle royal between some thirty mariners from the Italian cruiser "Piemonte," and a similar number of Chilean mariners. Stones and knives were the weapons used. The telegram says the combat was determined and protracted, but as it seems that only seven men were wounded, and those not very seriously, it would not have been so very desperate. They will have to do better than that to distinguish themselves in battle.—Montevideo Times. —In Rosario during 1898 there were committed 685 crimes by men and 39 by women: 5 of the men and 1 of the women were British, 2 of the men United States citizens. There were 6174 lesser crimes committed by men and 315 by women: 253 of these men and 5 women were British, 23 men North Americans. There were 30 suicides and attempts at suicide, 2 being by women: 3 of these suicides were by British and 1 by a North American, which is rather a high proportion, as the British and North Americans, excluding their Argentine-born children, can hardly be 13% of the population of Rosario.—Herald, Buenos Aires.

—Every year will see this republic more and more independent of foreign capital and aid. It will be twenty years before it can stand quite upright, but each year will show more advance in this direction, and with good management the movement can be hastened. Preference should always be given to home resources and enterprise, and in this direction we have much to reform, for now we discriminate against ourselves, indirectly, by the heavy taxation we place on enterprise which foreign markets do not have to meet, and so we cannot compete on an equal footing. Our true policy is to encourage domestic enterprise by making the burden of taxation as light as possible.—Herald, Buenos Aires.

—The shocking insecurity for life and property in the River Plate republics and the lax administration of justice in these countries was sharply put before the British public on Wednesday by the Times in the shape of a letter from its correspondent in Montevideo. It is not surprising that the diplomatic corps in the Plate are much to blame for not interfering more vigorously to see justice promptly done when their countrymen are the victims. The public at home must be rather shocked to learn that "it is quite common to see a murderer tried several times for killing different people." The correspondent might have added that no matter how many innocent people a murderer may kill capital punishment, as provided by law, is never carried out on him.—Buenos Aires Standard.

—One of the defects of our educational system is its excessive elaborateness. It is impossible to teach all the higher subjects in remote colleges or normal schools, which are after all little better than country schools even if they should be in the provincial capitals. It is not surprising to find that in Rioja, for instance, four chairs are occupied by one professor." It is related that a bushful north of the Tweed once appealed to his sweetheart as to whether he had not been extremely civil all through their courtship: to which she replied with emphasis—"Oh ay, senselessly civil." We can imagine an impartial observer of much of our education being appealed to as whether the programme is not a very complete one, and replying in a similar manner—"Oh yes, senselessly complete." It is absurd to institute programmes so elaborate, or having instituted them to expect them to be carried out with anything like thoroughness.—Review, Buenos Aires.

—Mr. Alfred Grenfell, for some ten years British consul here, has been promoted to the same post in Buenos Aires in place of Mr. Ronald Bridgett, who retires on a pension. Mr. Grenfell may be congratulated on securing one of the prizes in the consular service. The news of his removal will be received with great regret by the British community here, where during his ten years' service, he has been most esteemed and respected in his official and every other capacity. We are not yet able to say who will be his successor.—Montevideo Times, January 5.

—One of the most disastrous fires of the current year broke out on Wednesday about 2.30 p.m. in the large furniture deposits and workshops of Messrs. Sommer and Co. situated at the corner of Calles Alvear and Canning. The alarm was given by a "mozo" of a "confiteria" close to the galpóns, who saw smoke belching from the part of the building where the furniture was in deposit. The manager, Mr. Kaskiline, was at work in the establishment when he received the notice that the furniture galpón was on fire. He immediately telephoned for assistance, and in a surprisingly short space of time the fire brigade arrived. The men, under the command of Colonel Calaza, set to work with will, ably assisted by Comisario Araujo and some vigilantes from the 17th section; but their efforts were to a great extent neutralized by the scarcity of water. Colonel Calaza by his heroism and coolness proved himself a brave and efficient officer; and many times as he emerged, begrimed and blistered, from the galpón, where the flames were fiercest, he was loudly cheered by the crowds of people that lined the streets. It was soon perceived that the furniture deposit (composed of wood,) was doomed; and all the efforts of the brigade were directed towards saving the adjoining buildings. At this moment the municipal carts passed along Calle Alvear watering the street according to custom, and Colonel Calaza acting on a happy idea called them to his assistance. The carts were utilized in conveying water for the hydraulic apparatus of the brigade, and, though few, were a valuable auxiliary in combating the fire. Owing to the energy of Calaza and his brave subordinates the flames were prevented from spreading, but the large wooden galpón and the valuable deposits therein were entirely consumed, representing an estimated loss of \$50,000. Many families at present in the camp, or temporarily absent from the country, had left their furniture, brass-work, works of art, etc., in charge of Messrs. Sommer & Co. and are heavy losers by the catastrophe as the property was insured for a sum below its real value. It is said that all the beautiful and costly furniture of Dr. Carlos Pellegrini has been consumed, and that his loss in pictures alone runs considerably beyond \$10,000.—Southern Cross, Buenos Aires, Dec. 30.

AN ANCIENT HOSPITAL.

At Baden, near Zurich, Switzerland, in connection with recent excavations at Windsich, the Roman Windonissa, an ancient military hospital has been discovered. It has fourteen rooms, which appear to have been well supplied with medical, surgical, and pharmaceutical apparatus, including probes, tubes, forceps, cauterising implements, and even safety pins; medicine spoons of bone, silver measuring vessels, jars and pots for ointments, etc. Some coins were also found, those of silver being of the reign of Vespasian and Hadrian, those of copper bearing the effigy of Claudius Nero, Domitian, and Vindonissa, two great Roman military roads meet—one leading from the great St. Bernard along Lake Lemau and then by Aventicum and Vindonissa to the Roman stations on the Rhine; the other from Italy to Lake Constance by the Rætian Alps, the present canton of Winterthur, Baden, and Windsich. This last point was the station of the seventh and eighth legions.

The Johannesburg Times says a new terror is in store for those who speak the taal. Motor-cars are being rapidly introduced into South Africa, as into other parts of the world, and, of course, some word must be used to denote them. This, in accordance with a decision of the Flemish Academy at Antwerp will probably be Snelpaardeoosonderspoorwegpetroolrijtuig.

AMERICANS remark with pride that their navy bore the strain of the war with ease, and that it is capable of indefinite expansion. The naval force stood at 12,000 men before the war, but in two months it was increased to 24,000 men without the slightest difficulty. Had there been any pressing emergency, it could have been doubled in three weeks. As it was, only picked men were taken, and the country never had a finer body of men in its service. The new standing force for the ships now building or designed will be about 20,000. The 24,000 lately engaged came very well out of it. According to the official statement, 17 men killed and 67 wounded—84 casualties all told—was the loss suffered by the United States navy during the war. This included Manila, Santiago, Guantanamo, Cienfuegos, Cardenas, and San Juan. It is impossible to dispute the assertion that, considering the results obtained, this is remarkable in the naval history of the world. It shows the supreme importance of good "plant"—ships and guns, and of good technical education, in the shape of drill and general training. The courage was about equal on both sides.—London Exchange.

Banks.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

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

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO
 10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

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

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Capital. . . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH-OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.
 (Caixa 108.)

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos
 (Caixa 500.) (Caixa 185)

Draws on:

Germany..... Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin and Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg M. A. von Rothschild's Sohne, Frankfurt a M and correspondents.
 England..... N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Company Limited, London Union Bank of London, Limited, London Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London.
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PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 21, Rua da Alfandega.

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

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

BRANCHES:

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

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

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31 A, Rua 1º de Março

Branches at:

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

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and correspondents in Germany.

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and correspondents in ITALY.

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AUTHORIZED BY

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

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

HEAD OFFICE:

9, RUE LAFFITTE, Paris.

Branch Office in Rio de Janeiro:

78, Rua da Quitanda

P. O. B. 58.

Branches at S. Paulo and Santos.

Draws on:

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PORTUGAL

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

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AND ANY OTHER COUNTRY

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

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Manager.

Nectandra Amara Pills.

These wonderful pills, so useful and beneficial in all affections of the stomach and intestines, are obtainable in all places where a post-office exists; the manufacturer will forward by registered mail and to any given address, if accompanied by money: 1 box for 2\$300, 1/2 dozen boxes for 12\$300 and One dozen boxes for 20\$300. Address: JOAQUIM BUENO DE MIRANDA, No. 74, Rua de S. Pedro, 1st floor Rio de Janeiro.

BANCO DA REPUBLICA DO BRAZIL

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

N. B. This capital to be

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

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

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

on 30th June 1898.

OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

9, Rua da Alfandega.

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UNCLE ABNER'S RECOLLECTIONS.

FIRST IMPRESSIONS OF RIO.

My first walk through the streets of Rio de Janeiro was one of manifold surprises. From the dark, cool depths of Messrs. Palm & Allen's ship-chandlery, I passed out into the white, blinding light of a hot cloudless day, crossed the square in front of the old city palace and the little enclosed garden at the side, and thence through Rua Direita to the office of my «consignee» in the vicinity of the present Exchange. It was only a short walk, but it was full of novelty. The antiquated colonial buildings in the old district about the palace, the unprepossessing exterior of the palace itself, with its lounging guard at the principal entrance, the ugly enclosed bridges crossing the Rua da Misericórdia from the palace to an old convent, and then from the convent across the Rua Sete de Setembro to the campanile of an ugly-looking little church, called the «imperial chapel.» I was told, the irregular width and crookedness of Rua Direita, so called, I was informed, because it was *not* straight, the low ceilings and small doorways of the shops, which made them seem dark after the bright light of the streets, and above all the distinctly new type of humanity about me—all these impressed me deeply. Black seemed to be the predominating color, varying from the jet black of the pure African type to the light brown of the mixed blood. Then there was a dark swarthy type which made me suspect Indian blood, and the olive hue of southern Europe. It was in the days of slavery, and I noticed that, except at the water-side, the lifting and carrying was being done by the blacks.

In books describing the East, I had often seen illustrations of men and women carrying burdens on the head, but they had never aroused my curiosity. Now, everybody seemed to carry burdens only in that way, and I was surprised to see the strength and dexterity displayed in doing it. I had never credited the human neck with so much strength, for I saw them carrying boxes with ease that I could not lift. And how gracefully they did it! On the other hand, I saw black women striding along with a single bottle perched on the head, or a closed umbrella lying across it, carried with as much certainty, and perhaps with more security than in their hands. It was like popularizing some of the tricks of Dan Rice's circus performers—the clown, for instance, who balanced a feather on his nose. And what magnificent specimens of physical man some of these blacks were! Thick, strong necks, heavy muscular shoulders and arms, generally bare,

straight as arrows, and happy as good health and ignorance could make them! They walked with a swaying, rolling stride, caused by the balancing of objects on the heads, which had in it a peculiar grace of its own, though I hardly agree with some who speak of it as worthy of imitation. In walking, you may have noticed, the hips sway freely from side to side and the shoulders rise and fall alternately with a slight rocking motion, while the head always remains steady directly over the point of support at the feet. When a porter carries a very heavy burden, however,—and this is particularly true of white porters—they take short chopping steps, at times almost a dog trot, but this is not the characteristic of the old time African with a light load on the head. To see a big African *quilandira* coming down the street, with a small basket of oranges perched above her clean white turban, great gold rings in her ears, her shoulders partly bare with a brightly striped shawl thrown across one shoulder and drawn under the other, half concealing a spotlessly white chemise with a hand's breadth of beautiful lace work at the top, a short skirt of some dark stuff gathered at the waist and heavily flounced at the bottom, and with her toes jammed into a pair of *tamanco*s apparently much too small for her—to see such a figure coming down the street swaying gracefully from side to side and her skirts swinging out in short, sharp flirts as though weighted at the bottom, was a sight one is not likely to forget quickly. Half barbaric, half civilized, always picturesque, it was sure to attract the attention of every stranger.

The old Rua Direita that I first knew was perhaps the most picturesque street in the city. At its widest part there were two rows of shade trees, some of which are still standing, beneath which there were fruit-sellers, waiting *cangadores*, loafers and gossiping citizens. There were but very few buildings which had attained the dignity of a second floor above the street level. Most of the buildings had either no upper floor or a kind of low second story called a *sobrado*, and some of them were built with their tiled roofs slanting to the street and to the sides from a sharp apex in the centre. You can still see some of these old-fashioned roofs in the older districts of the city. McDowell's hotel and one of «Jimmy» Graham's many restaurants were then standing where the post-office now stands, and the postoffice was in a dingy, old, dimly-lighted building which a few years later was torn down to make room for the present Exchange. It was a curious experience, that of going to the post for your letters, for it was then the custom to hand you a bundle of foreign letters over a counter and let you look out your own. It was primitive and trustful, and I am not quite sure but what it was much safer than the irresponsible, clerk-burdened system now in use. Life seemed to be dull and monotonous in those days, but some will tell you, almost with tears in their eyes, that it was far preferable to the hard, restless, mercenary and aggressive life of the present day.

I do not propose to speak of my own personal affairs, nor of those of my friends, and I may therefore be permitted to suspend my impressions for the brief interval while I was reporting my arrival. I could never quite understand why some people are so fond of describing in print the intimacies between themselves and their friends, and yet many of them do it with a freedom that makes one half suspicious of every traveller who enters his door. I have on my shelves a book written by a man of education who came out to Brazil many years ago with the object of settling here. And as others were expecting to follow him later on, many attentions were shown him by residents, both native and foreign. On his return home he published his report, which was nothing but a voluminous diary of his daily journeyings and impressions. Names were used everywhere with scrupulous accuracy, all the courtesies and hospitality extend-

ed to him were acknowledged and every impression was faithfully recorded. In one place he speaks of a dinner given him by an old and well-known resident of this city, and ingeniously tells his readers all about the domestic affairs of his host, how the lady who presided at his table was not his wife, and how common such domestic arrangements were among foreign residents. At another dinner, he noted with surprise how many times the plates were changed and marveled at the ostentation. At another time, during a long tiresome journey up country, he stopped at the residence of a countryman, who not only opened his door to him, but his wardrobe as well—for with the heat and the dust he was sadly in need of a change of linen. And he rewarded his benefactor by counting his shirts and making a permanent record of them, together with his surprise that any man should find it necessary to keep so many garments of that description in stock. It was all well meant, of course; but it was indiscreet and inconsiderate. No one cares to go on record before the whole world as the extravagant possessor of two dozen shirts. If a guest of mine should write a book and tell the world, not how many, but how few shirts I possess, and how innocent they are of buttons and darlings, I would certainly go after him with shotgun. And if I treat my own friends with that freedom, they have my permission to punish the offence as severely as it merits.

(To be continued)

THE NEW BRAZILIAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

In company with the reporters of several other newspapers we paid a visit yesterday to the Brazilian ss *Marte*, which is the first steamer of the *Companhia Frigorifica Pastoral Brasileira*, which we announced in our edition of the 7th inst, as having started a new and regular line of steamers between this port, Montevideo, Desterro, Paranaguá, Rio Grande, Santos and Rio, to commence with the steamer mentioned.

We were received on board by the genial skipper of the vessel, Captain Francisco Cezar da Costa Mendes, who effected a prominent part in the late revolution in Brazil when in command of the ss *Urano* of the same line and who is also a retired commander of the Brazilian navy.

We were conducted over the vessel and we can say that seldom have we seen such comfort both for the passengers and crew as those on board the *Marte*. She is a steamer of 650 tons n. r. and with her two tall funnels and three tapering masts looks, perhaps, the prettiest vessel in port. She has forward, 10 first class cabins (every two of which have a combination door in case they should be wanted by large families) containing 33 bunks, while her third class passengers are accommodated in cabins of four bunks each and at times of six bunks. She is lighted throughout by electric light and although built in 1892 has been completely renewed with regard to all the modern inventions. Her engines are triple expansion and capable of driving her at 12 knots an hour while, besides the two engine boilers she has a special smaller one for the deck machines. The saloon is large, well arranged, and like the cabins, on deck, and is well ventilated and altogether devoid of any of the smells which generally haunt the saloons of other and better known steamers.

The principal hold for the cargo is, although it has several openings, a continuation of the whole of the vessel, only interrupted fore and aft by the water ballast tanks, and offers the most ample space for any kind of cargo. The vessel is also fitted with frigorific departments capable of stowing over 1500 carcasses besides any other smaller articles.

The steamer is of the same type as the others which will call here, i. e. ss *Mercurio* and *Jupiter* which, together, will form the regular sailings which will be advertised in due course.

Although the character of Brazilian steamers here is anything but the best with regard to cleanliness on board, we may add that, though the vessel was coaling at the time, she presented herself spick and span throughout, with the exception of the coal bunkers, while her cabins, saloons and bathrooms, of both first, and third class, left nothing to be desired either in cleanliness, ventilation or absence of the odors which are perhaps the principal cause of the sea-sickness of passengers on board of more than one passenger steamer calling at the River Plate. One thing of note on board the vessel was that not one single member of the crew of 41 hands is a foreigner, every one being a born Brazilian. With regard to the Captain, whose name we give above, and the first officer, Mr. David Ben Olief, all we can say is that in our opinion passengers on board of the steamer under their command should never have reason to complain. The Captain is accompanied by his wife and daughter—a fact which ought further to induce ladies to become passengers on board the steamer *Marte*.—*Times*, Buenos Aires, Jan. 5.

SEA SICKNESS

ADMIRABLE RESULTS.

We are constantly receiving communications and testimonials similar to those given below, which fully prove the extraordinary efficacy of the Paulista remedy Nectandra Amara against the distressing sea-sickness and all the other nauseas and complaints of the stomach and intestines so frequent during voyas at sea or on land. So well known are the results given by this new and wonderful remedy for all the ills so common in this life, that no traveller aware of its properties, should start on a voyage without providing himself with it as a preventive measure.

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

On the 10th May last, the distinguished physician Dr. Erasmi Pinto wrote us as follows of the applications and observations he had made on board the mail steamer *Olanda*: "A case of sea sickness treated with the Tincture of Nectandra Amara, 30. In 22 of the cases the result was complete and in the others there was a decided relief. Cases of gastro-intestinal perturbation treated with the same remedy, S. Amongst these may be mentioned the case of the Federal Senator A. A., attacked with exceedingly violent colic pains; the case of Sr. E. C. first class passenger from Pernambuco to Pará, suffering intolerable agony from intestinal pains, from which he had been subject for a month before embarking; and the case of Sr. F. B., also a first class passenger from Maranhão, who was suffering from excruciating colic and violent vomiting. In these cases as well as in the other five which are mentioned the remedy was still another proof of the fact that for sea sickness and gastro-intestinal troubles the preparations of Nectandra Amara can be easily employed with safe effect."

Of the 7th October, 1895, the surgeon of the Army Medical Corps, Dr. Henrique Martins, writes us as follows:—"I certify that when on board ships of war, I have had occasion to use the Tincture of Nectandra Amara against sea sickness, in several cases, and always with excellent results. The foregoing is true on the faith of my rank."

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

On the 17th August, 1895, Sr. Laead wrote us as follows: "Rio de Janeiro, 17th August, 1895. Mr. J. B. de Miranda.—According to my promise, I have the pleasure to send you herewith the enclosed letter from Miss Richardson, the lady of whom I have spoken, who 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 employed against that malady, from which she had suffered every time she set foot on shipboard."

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

E. Richardson.

On the 15th October, 1895, Dr. Paes Leme wrote us as follows: "Rio, 15th October, 1895.—My good friend, Miranda.—For many years I have used your preparation of Nectandra Amara on the members of my family, and with the greatest advantage I have used it on the employees of our estate, who did not know the efficacy of the Tincture for the nausea arising from the brusque and shaking movements which passengers have to suffer on our railways. I tried its powers on a gentleman travelling from Serraria station to Juiz de Fora; and later on, travelling to Itabora do Campo, I had occasion to preserve the same effects on some friends of mine. The Nectandra Amara is already well recommended, but I have pleasure in confirming its utility by facts that I have seen with my own eyes, which prove without doubt that it has relieved many. Ever yours,—Pedro G. Paes Leme."

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

TO LET.

In Rua Senador Vergueiro 48, Botafogo, several good rooms, near the sea baths.

SITUATION.

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

TO LET

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

S. DOMINGOS

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

ROOMS TO LET

Convenient to the Boa Viagem beach in S. Domingos. Inquire at this office.

TWO GAS ENGINES

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



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

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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. Rua Livramento, No. 143.

A firm of American Manufacturers' Export Selling Agents desire an active person to be their representative on Commission, one acquainted with the Merchants who can buy American manufactured goods; must read and write English correctly and be able to explain the Catalogues of the Manufacturers to the buyers.

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Hotel dos Estrangeiros

PRACA FERREIRA VIANNA

(Cattete)

Telephone No. 5,008

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

ALPINE HOUSE HOTEL

RUA DO AQUEDUCTO, 65

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

THE PROPRIETOR,

VIUVA SUZANA MENTGES

VILLA HUMAYTÁ.

(FORMERLY ALLEN'S HOTEL.)

No. 8, RUA HUMAYTÁ

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

Grande Hotel Metropole

181, RUA DAS LARANJEIRAS, 181

This popular Hotel has been completely and thoroughly restored and has been provided with sanitary improvements of every description, including a hygienic system of sewerage, flushing tanks, and ventilating pipes. The apartments have been repainted and repapered 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 guests of this Hotel with a first-class table, and with the best of service and attention. The electric tram passes the door every few minutes, making it the most convenient as well as the pleasantest Hotel in Rio de Janeiro.

FREITAS HOTEL

120, Rua do Riachuelo

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

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SANTA THERESA HILL,

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

Excellent restaurant, always ready.

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

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



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MOTOR CARRIAGES

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

Price—

From Marks 2000 and upwards.

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

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

TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

United States

JAN. 11.—The Washington press says that General Brooke has complained of General Wood having allowed manifestations against him to take place in Santiago. General Wood been called home to explain.

Mr. Charles M. Tower has been appointed as U. S. ambassador to Russia.

The general belief in the United States is that the Germans are secretly encouraging the Tagalos to resist.

In spite of a prohibitory order the Cuban leader Sanguilly, goes through the streets of Havana wearing the dress of a revolutionary general. His arrest has been ordered.

News from Manila states that the state of affairs in the Philippines is now more reassuring. General Miller has his troops still on board the American ships awaiting orders to disembark, which President McKinley is reluctant to give. Admiral Dewey has however received orders to blockade the islands of Luzon and Panay.

JAN. 12.—General Otis reports that the situation in Manila is still improving and that the people are settling down to their ordinary avocations.

President McKinley is said to be favorable to the idea of handing over the Philippines to chartered companies after the manner of the British in South Africa, and is about to propose to congress the adoption of this method.

In addition to the ships of war already in the Philippines, the government is sending the *Detroit*, *Marblehead* and *Montgomery*.

The New York *Herald* says that its correspondent in Manila reports that the United States can take Hoilo within twenty minutes.

An American company is reported to be about to construct a line from Guayaquil to Quito with a capital of 1,700,000 dollars.

JAN. 13.—The news from Hoilo says that the Philippine insurgents have blockaded Hoilo port. General Miller is still awaiting orders from the government at Washington through General Otis to attack or not.

The submission of 3,000 insurgents in the Visayas islands is announced.

General Miles having made severe charges against the manner in which the commissariat department was conducted during the late war, General Egan, the commissary-general gave him the lie. The latter is to be court-martialed for insulting a superior officer, and it is said that General Miles will be relieved from active command.

A telegram from Halifax, N. S. says that the town of Bridgewater has been almost entirely destroyed by fire.

Spain

JAN. 11.—General Rio telegraphs to his government that the Tagalos are preparing to attack Manila.

From Havana it is said that the native population after the American occupation, maltreated all the Spanish subjects they could find, and that the Marquis de Pinar del Rio had a narrow escape.

JAN. 13.—The Sagasta cabinet which was lately so weak, is now reported as having become firm again.

The prime minister denies that there is any truth in the report that Spain has sold the Caroline islands to Germany.

Great Britain

JAN. 10.—The Philippines residing in London have telegraphed a protest to President McKinley against the landing of the American troops in Hoilo.

Telegrams from Manila say that the inhabitants of Hoilo threaten to set fire to the commercial part of the city in case the American soldiers make the expected assault.

Some natives made a sortie from Hoilo and severely wounded two Americans.

Sir Albert Rollitt, M. P. for South Islington, addressed his constituents in favor of friendly relations between England and France, and was warmly applauded. (This important news was telegraphed all over the world by the Havas Agency, with the usual mistakes. "Sr. Rollitt" from being a little solicitor in Hull who knew how to advertise himself through politics, made his pile. He is by no means a front rank man, and we would like to know why the Havas Agency gives him such prominence. We can make a shrewd guess.)

The marriage of Madame Patti to Baron Cederstrom is fixed for the 25th inst. The count has resigned his post as private chamberlain to the King of Sweden, and intends to become naturalised as a British subject.

JAN. 11.—The latest telegrams from Manila say that Aguinaldo has issued a proclamation in which he declares the Tagalos are prepared to fight to the death for the independence of the Philippines. The Philippine committee in Hong Kong have published a similar declaration through the press and have refused to treat with the American consul there.

Telegrams from Yokohama give particulars of a fire on board the Japanese gunboat *Kamoukan* which caused some deaths and injuries to the crew, while causing considerable damage to the vessel.

The British government is said to have requested the Vatican not to send catholic missionaries to the Soudan for the present.

The *Daily News* says the German Emperor has declared himself opposed to the disarmament proposals of the czar as being absolutely impracticable at this juncture in Europe.

JAN. 12.—The *Morning Post* says that the American government is convinced that the Philippine insurgents are aided by a foreign power. The American press says that the

power diplomacy does not wish to name is Germany.

The marriage of Adelina Patti with Count Cederstrom will take place at Brecon, near Craig-y-nos.

The high court of Admiralty has found that *La Bourgoigne* was responsible for the collision with the *Cromartyshire* last July, off Sable island, when so many lives were lost.

JAN. 13.—A furious hurricane has raged all over the United Kingdom and has caused a vast number of shipwrecks around the coast, and many lives have been lost. Near Holy-head a cargo train passing over a spot where the rails had been torn away was precipitated bodily into the sea, and the train staff drowned.

M. Blowitz, the correspondent of the *Times* in Paris, has been summoned before the court of cassation to give evidence in the Dreyfus case.

Telegrams from the Transvaal say that the *uitlanders* are again in great agitation against the government.

Lord Salisbury and M. Paul Cambon are discussing the questions at issue between Great Britain and France, and it is thought that all danger of war will therefore be avoided. Meetings are being held in England in favor of peace with France.

France

JAN. 10.—The court of cassation has received Dreyfus' replies to the questions asked him. He strenuously denies having made any confession of guilt to Capt. Lebrun-Renault, and asserts his complete innocence.

The resignation of Jules Quesnay de Beaupaire from the court of cassation is likely to stimulate the hopes of the friends of Dreyfus, as it gives rise to suspicions of further forgeries connected with the case of the unfortunate prisoner even in its side issues. The resignation has been accepted, and M. Ballot Beupaire has been appointed in the stead of M. Quesnay de Beaupaire as president of the civil chamber of the court of cassation.

The French parliament opened quietly today, M. Paul Desmoulin being re-elected president of the chamber of deputies.

JAN. 11.—The courts have condemned Zola to pay 100 francs fine, 500 francs damages and the costs of the trial of the libel case brought against him by M. Judet, the political editor of the *Petit Journal*. Zola accused Judet of having used false documents in the series of attacks on Zola's father.

M. Quesnay de Beaupaire having brought charges of partiality against the assistant judges of the court of cassation, Loew, Bard and Dumont, and leaning untruly to the side of Dreyfus, M. Mazzat, the first president of the court, has been instructed to open a formal enquiry into the charges.

La Liberté says there is now little doubt that the verdict of the court of cassation will be in favor of a revision of the Dreyfus case.

JAN. 12.—M. Leroy Beaulieu, the celebrated economist, published an article to-day in which he commended a protectorate of the Philippines by the United States.

The agitation caused by the resignation of M. Quesnay de Beaupaire of his post as 2nd president of the court of cassation still continues. He wishes the Dreyfus case as a whole to be tried before a full bench of judges of the court of cassation and not by a section of it, to avoid the effects of partiality which he asserts he has discovered. The resignation and its grounds have been discussed in the French chambers amidst stormy scenes, the government obtaining a vote of confidence by moving the previous question.

An attempt has been made by the monarchists to make M. Quesnay de Beaupaire the centre around which the supporters of their cause might gather.

The comrades of Marchand in his march from the Niger to Fashoda arrived at Marseilles and received an enthusiastic reception. With the exception of three all were in good health, and were full of praise for the manner in which they had been treated by the English on the voyage from Khartoum to Cairo, and during their stay in Egypt.

JAN. 13.—A violent gale has rendered it impossible for ships to leave or enter Havre harbor, to-day. The telegrams received in Paris say that the force of the gale had not expended itself even passing over Prussia.

Germany

JAN. 10.—The Berlin police has confiscated all the copies of the Paris *Figaro* containing a caricature of the Emperor.

Prince Hohenlohe declared in the Reichstag that the government has decided to keep out all consignments of live cattle.

JAN. 11.—The Sultan is reported to have asked the assistance of the Emperor of Germany in putting down the Macedonian revolt.

Herr. Müller, a socialist journalist of Magdeburg, has been sentenced to four years imprisonment for having written a satirical article on the Emperor's journey to Jerusalem. The sentence is considered excessive throughout Germany. (And ridiculously behind the civilisation of the age elsewhere.)

The government has to-day issues a decree recognising American sovereignty in the Philippine archipelago.

JAN. 12.—The Emperor to-day had a long conference with Prince Herbert Bismarck.

Russia

JAN. 12.—A terrible famine threatens the greater part of Russia owing to the destruction of the harvest last year. Private subscriptions are being opened to aid the people who are already starving.

The *Norosti* in a long article to-day says that the alliance between France and Russia is sufficient to counterbalance the British projects of annexation.

S. PAULO FACTS AND FANCIES.

Them days I was a larkly young chap when I was clobbered oop of a Saturday neet; and I could do wot wi' the gells. Ay, and I could fought above a bit too!

Later.

The young Italian workman, as, on high days and holidays he swaggers along the streets of São Paulo, big-bodied, bold-eyed, aquiline-faced, and with his black bilcock hat laked over his left ear to show his oily curls, is a likely young chap, too, in his way; and, in his own estimation and in mine too, I may add, is likely to travel a considerable distance before he meets a more personable man than himself. Good looks of course are not every thing in this world, but they count for a good deal sometimes, as, for instance, both Dr. Campos Salles and myself have reason to know. Strictly between ourselves—and this you understand is not intended for publication—I believe the President of our republic and I, are two of the best-looking young fellows in Brazil, especially when we are clobbered up to have our photographs taken. We both possess what is known as the Heagle Heye; we both—but this is digression.

The Italian is a strong and willing worker. Where there are roads to be made, drains to be laid, bricks to be handled, carts to be loaded, work to be done of any kind for which brute force and billy ignorance are the chief requisites, he and the Portuguese divide the honours between them.

Yet despite his good looks and his usefulness, the Italian is undoubtedly disliked in São Paulo; for there is a terrible seamy side to his character.

His morals are bad even for Brazil; and he has none of that ceremonious politeness which the Brazilian regards as the chief proof of a liberal education, and which, shallow and insincere as it almost invariably is, has a certain effect in oiling the bearings of the social machinery. In short he has no more manners than an Anglo-Saxon.

Then again, coming as he does from a country where stark poverty is the rule, he has learnt every trick which the ingenuity of unscrupulous man can devise for wringing a living out of a stingy soil; and in doing so often proves to have developed the qualities of thrift and acquisitiveness till their exercise becomes an indelible offense.

In the interior of Brazil the presence of a colony of Italians is apt to produce effects analogous to those attending the advent of a swarm of locusts to a green crop. Armed with his execrable little Belgian 20 bore shot gun, our Italian friend, who is a keen sportsman of a sort, sallies out, stalks, pots, and is believed to eat every furred or feathered creature he meets with, from a hummingbird to a monkey. He hunts for and devours all edible fungi, ranges the woods for saleable plants, dynamites the fish in every stream, gathers the frogs from every pond. Finally, and worst of all, every day's report—a police journal, I mean—proves that he is far too much addicted to pinga, petty larceny, and the playful pumbal.

Still with all his faults the Italian is essentially what we call a 'live man,' and he looks it, every inch. Consequently it jars on one's sense of the fitness of things to hear Brazilians, white, brown or black, affect to talk of him, as many do, as if they were entitled to regard him, and his whole race—that race which proceeds in the direct line from the ancient Romans—with contempt. It should not be forgotten that the Italian is not only a 'guest,' here, but an invited guest. He has been offered special inducements to come out to this country to cultivate the coffee crop; his friend the Brazilian, who has a rooted dislike to manual labour. The Brazilian is bright, intelligent, often witty; but set him to hard work and, directly the heavy strain comes, what the *Brazilian Review* calls his 'back bone' gives way. He reminds one of the Hielandman who applied for employment, and on being asked what he knew, answered that he could do 'jist anything about a sheilman's hoose but work, or rin errands.'

In order to illustrate what I refer to, allow me to relate a little incident which happened to me some time ago. Passing along a street in São Paulo I was overtaken by a sudden and tremendous down-pour of rain, just as I found myself abreast of a shop in which crucifixes, church ornaments, coloured candles, improper photographs, and other articles of bigotry and virtues were exposed for sale;—there used to be one in Rio at the corner of one of the streets which cross the Rua d'Alfandega, if I remember rightly. On this occasion the shop-keeper was standing in the doorway, and he appeared to be a most respectable man. His hair, well it was wool, but he thought it was hair, was suggestive of the Treze de Maio, and his brown face deep scars of thunder, of some kind, had entrenched. His feet were of ample size, with elongated heels and prehensile toes, and he evidently made free use of some perfume which would not have suited his book in a dismal swamp with a blood-bound after him in pre-emption days.

He tackled me at once. His *delicadeza, fineza, and cavilheirismo* were simply overpowering. He rushed for a chair, placing it near me with an invitation to *descansar um pouco*. I saw I was in for a conversation.

But what could I do? I had no umbrella with which to keep off either him or the rain. It was pouring cats and dogs on one side the door step, and he was on the other. Thus jammed between the Devil and the deep sea, I naturally chose the former.

He took my hand and gently led me to the chair; he smiled encouragingly, my affectionately, upon me. I almost feared he was going to embrace me.

He talked on politics, literature, science and art; and like the wedding guest in the Ancient Mariner, I could not choose but hear. Next he sailed away on an ethnological tack, in the course of which he made a few highly complimentary remarks on the English and their institutions. After that he held forth on coffee prospects and Italian immigration. I stood it like a lamb until, after some preliminary off hand statistics, he summed up his observations thus:

«E' verdade, sim sinhô; aqui em S. Paulo tem mats Italianos do que gente!»

OUT I plunged into the storm.

At the time of the Revolution we abolished a good many things; « for your zeal is never so much obliged to you than when you set it a-tearing. » We abolished all that forest of street signs which made a sort of gay particle-coloured canopy over our heads in the old days, and almost looked as if the bricks and mortar of the shops had sprouted, and brought forth flowers after their kind. But the republicans, anxious to abolish every sign of the monarchy, did away with them. One thing, however, which we would have thanked them to abolish, they treated as sacred; and that thing was the national spittoon. They overturned the imperial crown, and nothing remained but a spittoon. Why did they remove the crown from our beautiful flag? All they had to do was to invert it heraldically, and it might have once more stood for a national emblem. For I believe Brazil is, without exception, the spitting-place on earth. In the streets, in the shops, in the bonds, in the restaurants, even in some drawing rooms,

may'st hear the loud spitoon.

And even if the spittoon be absent, the spitter aims for the place in the house or out of it, which he thinks it ought to have occupied.

Have you got used to the sound of it yet, reader? If not you will be glad to hear that Senlor França of Cruzeiro has not got used to it either; and in fact is so far from having done so that on the 5th instanc he took a pot shot with his revolver at Araão Cordeiro for «hawking and spitting» in his doorway. I am sorry to say he missed his man. Probably his shooter was a Belgian. Now I propose to get up a subscription to provide him with a Colt's 41 calibre navy revolver and a million cartridges, and I count on your contribution to the same. Sr. França is evidently a reformer who has the courage of his opinions. He is a second Tiradentes, and deserves the support of every patriotic citizen.

NICODEMUS DEWDROP.

São Paulo, 16th January, 1899.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Para os Meus. We have been favored with a copy of this little pamphlet of the local Young Men's Christian Association, which has its habitat in Rua da Quitanda 39. It gives all the necessary information about the Association, its membership, advantages and working. We will revert to its contents in another form before the present month is out.

Pro Patria. By Francisco Maria Iglesias. This brochure comes to us from Costa Rica, and de I in graceful and scholarly Spanish with the history of that country during the twenty years which preceded its emancipation in 1821. The speech of Sr. Iglesias with which the little work concludes, must have been frequently declaimed by the budding orators of Costa Rica.

The Christmas Harvest. This bumper number has been kindly supplied us by Messrs Crashtley & Co. The *Harvest* Magazine attained celebrity from its very start as the 3d. competitor of the sixpenny magazines, with a picture on every page. The present number is the best of the five yet published, and each in its turn was hard to beat. The editor has conceived the idea of showing how a cinematograph can be brought home to those who have never seen one by simple turning over the leaves of a magazine quickly. The articles and stories given are of the most interesting order, « from gay to grave, from lively to severe, » and the illustrations excellent. Out of such a mass of entertaining matter, it is hard to select which pleases most. As one said of Boccaccio, « to quote him properly one should quote his whole work. » We, however, confess our preference for the article on « Irish Beauties » with portraits of fourteen of the fair daughters of Erin. We cordially recommend our readers to subscribe for the new magazine.

—There is now another attempt to publish a newspaper in Buenos Aires, exclusively devoted to Argentine railway matters. The present venture is entitled *Ferro-Carriles Argentinos* and is printed in Spanish and English in parallel columns. Its editor and proprietor is Mr. Max Loewenstein, one of the most versatile journalists in the River Plate. We wish the new paper every success and hope it will steer clear of the rocks and shoals which caused the wreck of the *River Plate Railway News* some few years ago.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor

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

(Cash invariably in advance)

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EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—
79, Rua Sete de Setembro.
POSTOFFICE ADDRESS:—Catua 248.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JANUARY 17th, 1899.

As foreseen, the inclusion and adoption of important measures of taxation in the annual budget bills, and that during the last days of the legislative session, is producing serious complications and prejudices in business. More than that, it is likely to prove a disappointment to the revenue expectations of the government. Hasty, ill-considered legislation on such matters is to be deplored, for it may not only prove disappointing, but it may easily lead to serious consequences. Over-taxation and unjust taxation are both deeply prejudicial to a state and should be avoided, but this is not easily done where the most important work of a legislative session is left to the last days. In the present instance, we have confusion and protest on every side. The new measure for collecting 10 per cent of the import duties in gold is not only increasing the duties by 25 to 30 per cent, at the present rates of exchange, but is imposing burdens and complications on business men which the government should be the first to avoid. It is customary here for the government to issue regulations for the execution of a new law, and yet these new tariff provisions have gone into effect without them. This is leading to general confusion, for no one seems to know just how to apply them. In one state the custom-house is even levying the proportional gold rate on local charges, such as those for warehouse and laborers. All this is manifestly unjust and prejudicial. But perhaps the worst feature is that of retroactive application, the government deciding to apply the new consumption taxes to stocks on hand. As these taxes provide for payment by means of adhesive stamps attached to the articles in question, the work of overhauling stocks and stamping the articles is simply appalling, and we are not surprised at the protests coming in from every side. Such a requirement is not only vexatious, but it is unjust and expensive. In some cases it means the application of the tax to articles which have already paid one tax—or taxation upon taxation. And in all cases it means the employment of much time, and no inconsiderable loss in the breaking of packages, destruction of labels, etc. Stamps are to be applied before the stamps are even printed, and the alternative of using old stamps in one case, that of the tax on cigars, leads to the absurdity of more than covering the article with stamps of a smaller denomination. All these complications show the error and injustice of passing revenue bills hastily and without due consideration. In many cases, harm is done because of unexpected or unforeseen interpretations of the law, such as was the case some years ago when it was attempted to do away with the fractional parts of a hundred reis in revenue computations. The provision was in reality applied to the rate, instead of the aggregates, thus causing in some cases an unexpected and heavy increase in taxation. If the revenue laws are to be passed in this way,

then power should be given to the supreme court, or some other federal court, to decide upon the intention of the law, to protect the people against the unjust application of its provisions, and to prevent unwarranted interpretations. Business is in a very precarious situation at the present moment, and unless the government is careful we shall have a crisis immeasurably greater than anything thus far experienced. The import trade in particular is suffering severely not only because of these restrictions, but because of the general state of distress throughout the country. It will take very little, at this juncture, to compel many importers to close their doors. The average legislator does not appreciate the difficulties which these business houses are encountering, not only in collecting accounts, and it should be the duty of the executive to repair the harm which they are ignorantly doing. No matter what the ambition of some may be in the sense of developing national industries, the country is still principally dependent upon commerce for its needs, and commerce therefore merits every consideration.

The *Journal* of the 12th says that the government appears to be resolved to enforce the regulations of the *camara syndical* against speculating in exchange, but that for the present it will not appoint *fazendeiros* for the banks operating in exchange, expecting that they will loyally co-operate in the execution of the said regulations. We have no sympathy with the exchange speculator, nor with the man who lives on the fluctuations pure and simple of any market, but in our opinion these interferences are as likely to interfere with legitimate trade as with speculators. When the merchant sells imported goods on time he is compelled either to buy exchange for the date specified, or take an extra and unjust risk. It is no speculation for him to buy exchange for that date, but the said regulations make no discrimination in his favor. In view of official mediation in these matters, importers should either combine to sell for gold, or to exact cash down on delivery of the goods.

The *Journal do Commercio* will accept our sincere sympathy. For a long time it has been censuring our alleged misrepresentations and our alleged hostility to the country; now it objects to our even giving information which may be used abroad to the discredit of Brazil. Poor old *Journal*! In our issue of November 29th we criticised a vote in congress against a proposal to close three unnecessary arsenals, and *The Economist* repeated it. Our information was absolutely correct, and our comment was just. But it doesn't suit the *Journal* to have cut the truth told, so we are treated to another homily on our wrongdoings. The truth is, the *Journal* doesn't want us to say anything. Too cowardly, or too mercenary to take a firm stand itself for honesty and rigid economy, it seeks to antagonize every one else who does. In all probability, our censure of the reactionary conduct of congress led to the adoption during the last days of the session of a provision for the suppression of five instead of three arsenals, and for this we are entitled to the gratitude of the country, rather than the censure of a few mercenary newspapers, which are more interested in government patronage, advertisements and chance speculations than they are in measures necessary to the improvement of the country's critical financial condition. Again we say: poor old *Journal*!

COFFEE NOTES

At Santo Antonio de Muriaé, municipality of Cataguazes, Minas Geraes, the coffee plantations are said to be in excellent condition and promise an abundant crop.

The *Intransigente*, of Casa Branca, São Paulo, says that several planters in a neighboring municipality are proposing to abandon coffee cultivation because of the difficulties encountered in meeting working expenses.

The New York coffee exchange has amended its trade rules to read: "The maximum number of chops to be delivered in a contract of 250 bags shall not exceed fifteen." Previous to this the number was twenty-five. The change is designed to save detail and expense.

The *Correio de Minas*, of Juiz de Fora, says that from letters and reports received from the Leopoldina zone, it would appear that coffee cultivation is being gradually abandoned, especially with old plantations. The planters are turning their attention to other products.

The *Imprensa* in its issue of last Wednesday mentions the disappearance of two prominent coffee merchants of this city, one of the name of Roxo, belonging to the firm of Roxo, Lemos & Co., and the other of the name of Gonçalves, belonging to the firm of Gonçalves & Pifano. The former firm, whose liabilities are said to amount to 1,000,000\$, has applied for a judicial declaration of bankruptcy. A meeting of the creditors of Gonçalves & Pifano, whose liabilities are not stated, was held on Tuesday.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

The population of the city of Pará is estimated at 150,000.

In S. Paulo the department of agriculture is distributing seed wheat.

It is stated that the celebrated Afonso Coelho has reappeared in S. Paulo.

Many persons are said to be arriving in the city of Bahia from the drouth-stricken districts of the state.

The vital statistics for Jahu, S. Paulo, for the past year, show 1,185 births, 370 deaths and 178 marriages.

The residents of Mendes, a station on the Central railway, are petitioning the government for a telegraph station.

The officers of the Amazonas state legislature have protested against the indictment of Pensador by Judge Eneas Galvão.

The castilista state solicitor of Rio Grande do Sul is prosecuting Judge Manoel Telles de Queiroz on the charge of slandering Judge Manoel André da Rocha.

The Minas Geraes of the 9th inst. notes the arrest of the brothers Gonzalez and the discovery of a considerable quantity of counterfeit currency in their possession.

In the municipal district of Sertãozinho, S. Paulo, whose population is estimated at 30,000, there were registered last year 974 births, 402 deaths and 87 marriages.

The Bahia municipal council is doing all it can to meet the crisis caused by a failure in the water supply. They are cleaning out the springs, and are looking for new ones.

The *Estrela Polar*, a Catholic paper published at Pedreira, S. Paulo, has changed its title to *O Sol* because a masonic lodge has been organized there with the first-mentioned title.

A castilista journal at Uruguaiana violently attacks Col. Sbigado for ordering the arrest of Ensign Ortiz, accused of having taken part in the destruction of a printing office.

According to letters received from Matto Grosso, Lieut. Vicente Mangabeira, commanding a detachment of the 21st infantry in the interior of that state, has been killed by the Indians.

The exodus from Bello Horizonte still continues. Every train that leaves that place is said to carry a large number of laborers and their families, while very few new arrivals are reported.

According to the *Republicano* of Cuyabá, Matto Grosso, the cultivation of rubber is beginning to prosper. With present prices it ought to be a popular industry in the greater part of Brazil.

On the 11th inst. near Ponte Nova, Minas Geraes, two men were attacked and killed by 19 dogs. They were buried at the expense of the owner of the dogs, who gave orders for censuring the latter to be killed.

In order to keep down the price of water the municipal government of Bahia has decided to deliver it at 100 reis per *barril*. No more than 3 of these can be delivered to one customer, nor more than twice a day.

Complaints are made by the merchants of Cascadura and Jacarépaguá that the packages of merchandise shipped to them are constantly violated on the road. Is it not possible to stop this thieving? Why not hold the carrier responsible?

The mania for betting on *bichos* is raging at Bahia. Every day at 1 o'clock p.m. a number of telegrams announcing the results are expected from Rio, the streets on which the offices of ticket-sellers are situated become so crowded that transit is rendered almost impossible.

A S. Paulo telegram of the 13th says that by a decree of that date the brass bands attached to the firemen's corps and the cavalry regiment (state organizations) have been dissolved. This implies the discharge of 47 men, which is retrenchment in fact, as well as in name.

The *Mauá palacete* in Petropolis, some time since purchased by the Rio de Janeiro state government for educational purposes, is undergoing reconstruction, and is now nearly ready for occupancy. The new school to be installed in it, probably in March next, will be known as the *Gymnasio Fluminense*.

The scarcity of water continues in Bahia. The water company has promised to furnish water gratuitously at the hydrants every day from 6 to 9 p.m.; but it is stated that the water is nearly always cut off before 9 o'clock. The precious liquid is selling at prices varying in different parts of the city from 320 reis to 1500 a cask.

Further reports from Ubu, Minas Geraes, gives most flattering accounts of the abundant crops of maize, rice, beans and other food products in that district. An alqueire of beans, which was selling at 18¢ to 20¢ a short time ago, now fetches only 6¢ to 8¢, and will probably come down to 4¢. Maize is now fetching only 2¢ an alqueire.

According to a telegram the press at Pará is demanding of the governor vigorous measures for crushing ideas subversive of public order. We suspect that the demand is far more subversive than the ideas which it seeks to crush. If there is any law empowering the governor to crush ideas, we confess having some curiosity to see a copy of it.

The state government of Minas Geraes has at last become impressed with the serious character of the epidemic disease which is causing so great a mortality among the hogs in that state, and has invited the eminent physiologist, Dr. João Baptista de Lacerda, to investigate. With all due respect to Dr. Lacerda, we are inclined to think that an experienced veterinary practitioner would be better.

It is said that work on the construction of the new Catholic church of Petropolis is about to be resumed, and that it is to be the cathedral for the bishopric of Rio de Janeiro.

At Porto Alegre on the night of the 10th inst. the palace belonging to the heirs of Barão de Nonaiay was completely destroyed by fire. The building and furniture were insured for 150,000.

A planter at Itapetinga has been experimenting in wheat culture and the result will be most interesting to our American readers. He planted 500 grammes of seed wheat, of which 400 grammes were previously soaked in a solution of sulphuric acid and then covered with lime. From the 500 grammes planted, he gathered 22 1/2 kilogrammes. If a Minnesota farmer were obliged to soak his seed before sowing he would probably prefer to plant potatoes.

RAILROAD NOTES

It is stated that on the English railway in Bahia trains will run only three times a week on account of the scarcity of water.

Shortages to the amount of 75,000\$ have been discovered in the accounts of the Central railway. Several employes have been suspended.

The prefect of the Federal District has vetoed the resolution of the municipal council for granting an extension of 37 years to the charter of the Villa Isabel tramway.

The new general manager of the Leopoldina railway, Mr. F. W. Barrow, took charge on the 12th inst. He restored to several assistants with him from Buenos Aires.

The *Journal do Commercio* in its issue of Sunday says the railway line belonging to the Sapucahy Co., from Barra to Bom Jardim, 130 kilometres long, has been abandoned.

The minister of industry has requested that of finance to issue orders for exempting from duty 4,950 tons of coal purchased of the Brazilian Coal Co. for the Central railway.

The municipal prefect, Dr. Cesario Alvim, has vetoed the resolution of the municipal council authorizing the prefect to celebrate an accord with the Villa Isabel tramway company for a modification of its contract.

A Bahia telegram of the 14th says that there is a scarcity of water on the English line for the locomotives and the manager has therefore resolved to dispatch freight trains from the capital only three times a week.

According to the *Pais* Dr. Pereira Passos has discovered large defalcations in the stations of Ouro Preto and Honório Bicalho, Central railway, the item of freights *a pagar* amounting to the considerable aggregate of 50,000\$.

The minister of industry has requested the minister of finance to restore to the Great Western of Brazil Railway Co. the sum of 53,845,520, the balance received by the said company in 1897, which is less than the company's administration expenses in London.

It is said that the Sapucahy company is still threatened with judicial liquidation by its creditors, and also that the sale of some of its branches to a European syndicate is under consideration. It is said that a representative of this syndicate is coming out on the "Oreana" to negotiate the business.

The traffic returns of the Leopoldina railway for the week ending December 31 show a decrease in receipts of 164,000\$00 or 12 1/2 per cent as compared with the corresponding week of 1897, a loss on the working for the year up to date as against 1897 of 1,995,000\$000. The accounts were not kept as faithfully under the old system as under the new, and the apparent decrease may not be real in all its totality, but Mr. Barrow has a heavy task cut out for him, when he assumes the management, to turn the deficit into a surplus.

A new system of electric lighting has been employed with great effect on the Santa Fé and Topeka railway. A dynamo is fitted to one of the axles of the engine in such a fashion that it does not work until the train has attained a speed of 10 to 12 miles an hour, and will not work under that speed. A train charged for 16 hours running at a terminal station can by this means be kept supplied for an indefinite time while running upon the road, as the waste from the storage batteries is constantly being replenished. It is claimed for the new system that it is perfectly under control of guard or brakeman, any leakage is instantly detected, no difficulties occur in the uncoupling of carriages, no inconvenience is caused in starting or stopping trains, and passengers by the use of a patent "dinner" can regulate the naturally strong light to suit their eyes while reading or sleeping.

SHIPPING NOTES

The Argentine cruiser "Garibaldi" arrived at Bahia on the 8th inst.

The Portuguese cruiser "Adamastor" will go from Bahia to Pará. In returning it will touch at Pernambuco.

The Italian cruiser "Carlo Alberto" arrived at Bahia on the 14th, to take on coal. No communication with shore was made.

The American cruiser "Albany," formerly known as the "Almirante Abreu," which was sold by Brazil to the United States in April last, was launched at Newcastle yesterday.

The latest returns give the number of Brazilian steamers owned locally at 217 with a total gross tonnage of 137,342 tons. The number of sailing ships locally owned is 120, with a net tonnage of 30,765 tons. These figures only include steamers and sailing vessels of 100 tons register and upwards.

A telegram from the 14th from Venice says that a new steamship company is about to initiate a regular service between Italy and Brazil, the steamers taking their departure from that port.

The first-class passengers who arrived in Rio on the 9th inst. by the Royal Mail steamer "Ebro," were the following: From Pernambuco: Mme. Lucie Meynard, Messrs. Eduardo Wright, M. Mascarenhas and Brother Daniel. The Hamburg Sudamericaische Linie "Paraguassu," left Rio on the 24th inst. with the following passengers: Dr. Bahia: Mr. Francisco Monte and mother, and Mr. E. Barros Wanderley. For Victoria: Mrs. Honorina Soares and child, Mrs. Maria Virginia da Fraga and child.

A Pará telegram of the 14th inst. says that the Lloyd Brasileiro steamer "Mandoso" went around the preceding day on the Taquoca rocks, in front of the village of Mosquito. The passengers had been brought in special steamers and lighters had been sent to remove the cargo. The "Mandoso" was bound for Pará, having left Rio on the 28th ult. for northern ports. At last advices she was still on the rocks.

The Lamport & Holt liner "Buffon," which arrived in Rio on the 16th inst. brought the following passengers: From New York: Messrs. P. Taves, A. Paradelo and H. Chehliard. From Bahia: Miss D. M. L. de Oliveira, Mrs. Ina R. M. Pereira, Mr. J. Claves, 2 children and servant, Messrs. John Gordon, José L. M. Diniz and Francisco Chaves Diniz, and 3 third-class passengers. There were also 3 first-class and 6 third-class passengers in transit for the River Plate.

The passengers who arrived in Rio on the 11th inst. by the Royal Mail steamer "Magdalena," were the following: From Buenos Aires: Miss Bertha Krause, Mrs. A. Corréa, infant and servant, Messrs. Antonio C. Figueira, F. W. Barrow, M. C. Miller, H. C. Kay, S. C. Miller, W. Goldküh, J. M. Smythe, A. Smythe, Pedro Lamos, J. M. Sanders and B. Dias. From Montevideo: Mr. and Mrs. B. Caynari, Mrs. Rosa Ferrari and child, Messrs. Adolfo Basanez and Francisco Barbagelata.

LOCAL NOTES

The President and his family removed to Petropolis on Saturday last.

The department of foreign affairs was moved to the old Tamaraty palace during the past week.

Rear-Admiral João Justino de Proença assumed charge of the naval school of this capital on the 12th inst.

Although Gen. Telles is not to return to Bagé, to vex the castillistas, he gets a promotion to the command of a military district.

In view of the fact that the constitution is constantly violated, the Imprensa very correctly suggests the expedience of ascertaining whether it does not require revision.

It is said that the second in command of the naval apprentices on Cobras Island has been relieved of his command because of the excessive punishments inflicted on the lads.

The bronze panels on the José de Alencar pedestal in the Largo do Cattede have been placed in position. They were designed by Bernardelli and were cast by Tiebaut, of Paris.

There was a considerable rainfall during the past week and the temperature was agreeable in every respect. The health of the city is still exceptionally good for a summer month.

The statue of the Duque de Caxias has been placed on its pedestal in the garden of the Largo do Machado, and will soon be formally inaugurated. The statue is the work of Rodolpho Bernardelli.

The secretary of the German legation at this capital, Baron von Griessenger, has recently returned from an excursion through the German colonies of the south. He says that he finds great development and prosperity in these colonies.

It was announced on Friday last that Judge Enéas Galvão, of the civil and criminal tribunal, had conceded a writ of habeas corpus in favor of René Oussel, accused of defrauding the Compagnie Anonyme du Gaz to the tune of a hundred odd milras.

By a decree of the 12th inst. Gen. João Neiva was appointed to the command of the 4th military district, Gen. Carlos Maria da Silva Telles to the 5th district, Gen. Claudio do Amaral Savaget to the 6th, and Gen. João Pedro Xavier da Camara to the 7th.

The following are the monthly salaries of the principal officers of the recently organized general staff, in addition to their army pay:

Table with 2 columns: Position and Salary. Chief: 730\$, Sub-Chief: 450\$, Chief of cabinet or section: 260\$.

The Rev. C. D. MacCarthy, the worthy Baptist clergyman here in Rio, has gone to Palmeiras with his family to spend a short time with his colleague, the Rev. W. B. Bagby, D. D. He asks us to say that he hopes (D. V.) to preach in Rio every Sunday, as usual, and that his letters may still be directed to Caixa 352 as before.

On Sunday there was another meeting for protesting against the monopoly in the removal of garbage. In consequence of a report of intended disturbances the meeting adjourned. Afterwards there was a hostile demonstration in front of the Companhia Industrial and an attack on some of the company's carts.

The Argentine minister, Dr. Epifanio Portela, presented his letter of recall to the President on Friday last, on which occasion he presented the 1st secretary of the Argentine legation, Dr. Baldomero Fonseca, as chargé d'affaires. Dr. Epifanio Portela took passage yesterday for Buenos Aires on the French packet "Brésil."

The new prefect has very properly vetoed the resolution of the municipal council giving certain exclusive privileges to the Companhia Industrial for the removal of garbage. There is much popular feeling against this monopoly and it is hoped that private contractors will soon be able to resume a service of which they were arbitrarily deprived some months ago.

Mr. Joseph Philip Wileman, editor of our English local contemporary, left for Buenos Aires by the Royal Mail "Thames" on the 10th inst. We regret to hear that this trip has been caused by illness from which Mr. Wileman has been suffering for some time back, but we hope he will derive advantage from his holiday before him in the River Plate, where he is already well known.

It is stated that Gen. Carlos Telles will not accept the command of the 5th military district. He had intended to leave for Rio Grande on Saturday, but at the last moment decided to postpone his departure, in virtue, it is asserted, of an order from President Campos Salles. There is a report in circulation that Deputy Rivadávia Correa intends going on the steamer on which the general takes passage, for the purpose of picking a quarrel with him during the trip.

By a decree of the 13th inst. the government appointed Gen. João Thomaz de Cantuaria chief of the general staff of the army; General Luiz Mendes de Moraes, sub-chief; Gen. Francisco de Paula Argollo, intendant general of war; Col. José Antônio de Noronha e Silva, sub-intendant; Brig. Gen. Carlos Eugênio de Andrade Guimarães, director general of engineering; Gen. João Vicente Leite de Castro, director general of artillery; and Gen. Alexandre Marcellino Bayma, director general of health.

There was a fatal accident in front of the Saude dock on the morning of the 11th by which 4 fitters returning to the steamer "Pará," after having been ashore for breakfast, were drowned. Twelve men were crowded in a small boat, which was swamped by a passing launch, and the men were left struggling in the water alongside the steamer. Another launch, the "Bismarck," passed just then; but offered them no help. Eight of the men were finally rescued by boats from the shore. The conduct of the minister of the "Bismarck" can not be censured too severely.

However great may be our desire to comply with the wishes of the Jornal do Commercio and however well founded may be the claim of that journal to expect this of us, we must confess that we do not see our way to relinquishing our right to publish news and comments thereon, merely because the Jornal may possibly apprehend that our news and comments will produce an unfavorable impression in foreign countries. Would it not be more reasonable for the Jornal to aid us in endeavoring to induce those whom it may concern to refrain from acts that will not bear criticism or publicity?

I have been thinking the matter over seriously," said Smalwyt one day last week, "and I have come to the conclusion that the only way to please the managing editor of the Jornal do Commercio is for you to suspend publishing The Rio News altogether and devote your undivided attention to the planting of potatoes in some quiet out of the way place. There is really no alternative. If you can neither tell lies, nor report facts from native papers, nor even give an official congressional report, I can't see that there remains anything for you to do in journalism. And there's a splendid opening for you in potatoes—or, at least, until J. C. R. wants to monopolize the business for himself."

"We cannot understand," says Senator Ruy Barbosa in his leader in the Imprensa of the 8th inst., "the theory of a press that has no opinion on subjects that interest the public, nor can we understand that of journalists who delegate to the government the faculty of thinking for them." "If every one of us," says Senator Coelho Rodrigues in his leader in the Gazeta da Tarde of the 4th inst., "were not indifferent to the wrongs suffered by others, there would be greater security for the rights of all; a community of interests everywhere leads to union; union is strength, and strength enforces respect, especially when exerted in the service of right." THE RIO NEWS takes pleasure in expressing its hearty and unqualified endorsement of these sentiments of the two eminent journalists.

On Saturday a number of officers of the navy and army who had taken part in the resolution against the government of Marshal Floriano Peixoto, called at the house of Senator Ruy Barbosa for the purpose of showing their appreciation of the services which he had rendered to the cause which they defended in that struggle. As their representative Admiral Custodio de Mello made a short but impressive speech, eulogizing the earnestness and ability with which the senator has devoted himself to the defence of all good causes. The senator made an eloquent response. In token of their grateful appreciation of the senator's services the officers presented him a copy of the Life of Jesus which is described as a marvel of artistic taste and beauty and which, we are informed, cost 3,700\$. Quite a number of the friends of the officers and of the senator were present on the occasion, and the speeches were followed by music, dancing and a supper.

In conformity with the opinion of the supreme military court the minister of war has addressed a communication to the adjutant-general of the army informing him that for the sake of discipline army officers who are members of congress or of state legislatures must not be employed in military service except in case of war or under other circumstances affecting national honor or the integrity of the country.

The Bolotin of the sanitary-demographic bureau of this capital says that there were 527 births, 615 deaths and 130 marriages in this city during the first half of December. The port arrivals numbered 6,686 persons, and the departures 5,937. The deaths in the second half of November numbered 557, showing a small increase in the death rate. The December return shows a daily average of 41 deaths, which is equivalent to 23 per 1,000, assuming the population to be 650,000. The deaths from infectious and contagious diseases were:

Table with 2 columns: Disease and Deaths. Yellow fever: 8, Small-pox: 10, Measles: 1, Dysentery: 2, Beriberi: 3, Typhoid fever: 1, Pernicious fever: 27, Malaria, etc.: 21, Tuberculosis: 118.

RIO CRICKET AND ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

An extraordinary general meeting was held on 12th inst. to pass the new articles of association and rules as amended by the committee. They were unanimously approved of and the secretary was requested to have them printed and a copy sent to all members. The ex-treasurer then informed the meeting that the accounts for 1898 were in the hands of the auditors, and would be published shortly. The following gentlemen have been elected to act as Officers for 1899:

- President—Mr. Geo. E. Cox. Vice-President—Mr. E. P. de Saone. Secretary—Mr. Harold Evers. Treasurer—Mr. F. S. Youle.

BUSINESS NOTES

At Bahia fresh beef is selling at \$3500 per kilo. At Varginha, Minas Geraes, beans are selling at \$8 a bushel. The crop is said to be large.

The cigar factories at Maragogipe, Bahia, have closed on account of the increase in taxation.

On Friday Dr. Honorio Ribeiro had a conference with President Campos Salles on the subject of the new taxes.

A match factory at Pernambuco has closed its doors until the regulations are out for the collection of the new stamp taxes.

The merchants and manufacturers of boots and shoes in S. Paulo seem to have decided to act in accord with those in Rio de Janeiro.

A meeting was held at Macahé on day before yesterday for the purpose of protesting against the increase in municipal taxation.

The state government of Minas Geraes is calling for tenders for establishing cattle-fairs at Sete Lagoas, Bemfica, Tres Corações and Uberaba.

Messrs. Hermann Burchard & Co., of São Paulo, announce that Mr. Ernst Zschöckel has been admitted to partnership in that firm, to date from the 1st inst.

Two committees of business men called at the treasury on Wednesday for the purpose of conferring with the minister of finance in regard to the new taxes.

The São Paulo tobacco dealers have resolved to increase their prices because of the new taxes. This is just what we expected; it is the consumer who ultimately pays the tax.

The Rio Grande state government has appointed various inspectors for the rigorous examination of food products destined for consumption or for exportation to other states.

Owners of public carriages are complaining of the new schedule of fares organized by chief of police Sampaio Ferraz. The public has long complained of the schedules enforced by carriage drivers.

The prefect of the federal district has vetoed the resolution of the municipal council for granting new favors to the Companhia Industrial, which has the contract for the removal of garbage.

It appears that the loss caused to foreign insurance companies by the fire in Bahia is not so great as was at first supposed. It is now stated that the loss has been paid and that it amounts to 1,185,000\$.

President Campos Salles is stated to have promised a committee of business men on Saturday that the government would consult merchants and manufacturers in framing the regulations for the collection of the new taxes.

There may be justice in the assertion that business men should have protested sooner against their burdens; but we see no logic in the attempt to make use of this as a pretext to censure them for having finally resolved to protest.

It is asserted that in Rio Grande do Sul, if the government insists on collecting the 10% gold duty on merchandise that arrived before the 31st of December, many of the merchants will not withdraw their goods from the custom-house.

On Friday a committee of business men had a conference with the minister of finance on the subject of the new taxes.

A Pará telegram of the 15th says that the foreign bank managers there are proposing to make a protest against the resolution of the government to permit only the Banco Commercial to issue gold cheques for the payment of the new tax in gold.

It is reported, says the Gazeta da Tarde, that the manager of a bank on Rua da Quitanda has made 300,000\$ by speculations in exchange. According to the same journal there is a difference of opinion as to whether the money belongs to the manager, or to the bank.

The latest quotation of Pará rubber to hand from the English market shows prices ranging from 3s. 10d to 3s 11 3/4d per lb., the highest prices given for rubber from any part of South America. The Ecuador rubber fetches from 2s. 8d. to 3s 4 3/4d per lb., according to quality.

The Estado de São Paulo of the 12th inst. says that the São Paulo Gas Co. has the machinery for a large electric power house on its way out to Brazil. It will be placed on the site of the present gasometer and is designed to light the city by night and furnish motive power by day.

The following half-yearly dividends are announced by banks: Republica, 6% per share of 200\$; Rural e Hvyrothecario, 6%; Nacional, 8%; Commercial, 8%; Commercio, 8%; Depositos e Descontos, 4%; Lavoura e Commercio, 4%; União de S. Carlos, 25%; Intermediario, 8%; Rio e Matto Grosso, 6%; União de São Paulo, 6%.

The attempt made by opponents of the protesting tax-payers to intimidate business men who seek relief from their burdens is, in our opinion, much to be deprecated. Adverse arguments introduced into the discussion an irritating element which certainly cannot contribute to the accomplishment of any legitimate object.

It is worthy of note that the Banco União de S. Carlos, a small country bank located in the town of S. Carlos do Pinhal, São Paulo, has declared a dividend of 25% per share. It has always been our opinion that these small banks, if well managed, should be highly profitable, and this case offers good proof that the belief is correct.

The Reporter of Ribeirão Preto, São Paulo, says that the national treasury has been defrauded of 800,000\$ by the postoffice agent there, Arthur Neves, who has been lately dismissed. He is said to have 50,000\$ deposited in the bank there. From other sources we learn that the means employed for swindling was the money order, false orders being filled out and drawn here in Rio by an accomplice.

The city of Onro Preto imposes a licence tax of 500\$ on peddlers, this rate being levied on each box carried, while the tax is equal to what is levied on business houses selling dry goods, or boots and shoes, or groceries and provisions, wholesale and retail. A brewer, however, is asked to pay only 300\$, a lawyer or doctor only 100\$, and a kiosque for selling drinks, lottery tickets, only 50\$. The poor peddler evidently must go!

The native fire insurance companies are said to be concealing the settlement of their liabilities in the recent fires at Bahia. This perhaps arises from their custom of compromising with the insured, either offering a round sum less than the liability, or taking over the edifice for reconstruction at some figure less than the liability. These practices are most reprehensible and should lead business men to avoid them.

According to a telegram from Bahia the Prado sand question has at last been settled. Mr. Gordon's rights, it seems, will be respected, but he is required, it is stated, to pay to the state government 1 per ton of monazite sand exported and to permit certain other concessionaires to ship 5,800 tons of this sand on payment of 2 per ton. Besides he has to pay export duties and a tax of 1,124\$ on the contract with the state government.

On the 14th inst. there was presented to the governor of the state of Rio de Janeiro a protest signed by the owners of 17 spinning and weaving factories against the new export duties on their products. There is invested in these factories the sum of 43,020,000\$, which in consequence of these duties is in danger of suffering considerable depreciation, as this industry, like all others, is suffering from commercial and financial depression.

The Bahia custom-house having advised the public that the new revenue bill is in full force, the boot and shoe trade of that city resolved to close its doors. On the 14th the treasury agency advised the reopening of their doors and said that old stock could be stamped at the time of sale, old stamps being available for that purpose. The dealers thereupon resolved to reopen their doors. A commission from the druggists received the same advice.

It is possible, says the Jornal do Commercio, that the government may not at present appoint supervisors for the exchange transactions of banks, whose loyal co-operation it expects in enforcing the execution of the Camara Syndical regulations. If it is disappointed in its expectations, adds that journal, it will then resort to the means which the law places at its disposal. This, in the opinion of the Jornal, will deserve the general applause of the nation. Does that journal also think that the nation applauds the use of threats against those from whom loyal co-operation is expected?

The S. Felix (Bahia) cigar factories, after being closed one day, were reopened on receiving information that time has been given for the disposal of old stock, in order to avoid the losses incident to the re-stamping of old stock.

Dr. von Ihering of the Museu Paulista says that he has sent specimens of the *phylloloxera* found on the plants and roots coming from the United States, to Dr. Howard, chief of the entomological bureau at Washington, for his examination and future guidance. In that case let us await Dr. Howard's reply. We know him of old, and we know that prompt attention will be given to the matter and a thoroughly reliable examination will be made.

In connection with the alleged discovery of *phylloloxera* in the vines recently received at S. Joao d'El-Rey from the Rochester Live Plant Co. we are informed that our suspicion is true that there was a dispute about payments behind it all. There were a considerable number of orders filled for that place, and only one of them was paid for in cash. The municipal council paid its account with a bill, and then everyone else insisted on doing the same.

Being unable to come to terms with the proprietors of the building occupied by them for so many years, which was burned out several months ago, Messrs. Crashley & Co. have resolved to move to No. 36, Rua do Ovidor, the building formerly occupied by the printing office of Messrs. Leuzinger Irmãos & Co. The removal will be made about the end of the month. We congratulate Messrs. Crashley & Co. on having obtained so desirable and convenient a site.

A telegram of the 12th inst. says that up to that date the Associação Commercial de Bahia had sent three telegrams to the minister of finance on the subject of the 10% gold duty without receiving an answer. This, we think, is much to be regretted. If the retrenchment policy is to be a reality, the government must necessarily incur the ill-will of office-holders, and it will certainly commit a great blunder if at the same time it displays no concern for the interests of tax-payers. There is nothing to be gained by making enemies unnecessarily.

In the name of the retail grocers of this city the Sociedade Uniao Commercial dos Varejistas de Santos e Molhada has addressed a petition to the minister of finance complaining of the abuses committed by excise-men and asking for an alteration in the manner of collecting the tax on articles sold by grocers. The society suggests that the tax on imported merchandise shall be collected at the custom-house and that articles manufactured here shall be stamped when they leave the factories. The grocers hope, says the society, that they may thus be freed from the black-mail to which they are now subjected by the rapacity and spite of excise-men.

We regret to see that Dr. von Ihering, of the Museu Paulista, has decided to go back to his first decision on the *phylloloxera* case, in order to be on what he considers the winning side. He now finds that there is *phylloloxera* in the vines imported from the States, although the agent has a report of the commissioner of agriculture of the state of New York, dated August 15th, 1898, which declares the nursery to be free from that and all other plant diseases. The laws of that state are very rigid in this matter and do not permit the sale or exportation of plants from nurseries where the such disease is found. Dr. von Ihering, if the company will appeal for diplomatic intervention to protect its interests, as great prejudice has been caused by these denunciations.

A Bahia telegram of the 13th says that at S. Felix have been closed the following cigar factories:—Simas, Dannemann, Mello, Rhodenburg, Cardozo and Jezler. Over a thousand operatives have been thrown out of employment. This step has been taken because the government has paid no attention to reclamations against the use of old stamps to meet the requirements of the new tax. For instance the cigar which before paid a tax of 1/2 real and carried a stamp of that value, now pays a tax of 8 reis. As new stamps are not provided, it becomes necessary to use 16 stamps of 1/2 real each for the cigar, which will more than cover it. They also claim that the provision for applying the tax to old stock compels the opening of boxes, breaking open packages, destroying wrappings, bands, etc., in order to get at the cigars. Surely the government might try to avoid making its new taxes a source of so much vexation.

It is said that the reorganization of the department of interior and justice will afford an economy of 71,500 per annum.

A telegram of the 13th inst. says that the secretary of finance of S. Paulo has authorized the press to contradict the reports that have been circulated in regard to a foreign loan for that state.

In an article in the *Journal do Commercio* José Carlos de Carvalho claims the glory of having been the first to promote the introduction of the new taxes into Brazil. For our part we are perfectly willing that he should have it.

It is reported that the government has decided to close the arsenals at Bahia, Pernambuco and Pará. We hope to be able to confirm the report in our next issue. Retrenchment should not be limited to the closing of two navy yards.

The temporary rally in customs receipts caused by the desire to avoid the 10% gold duty, has already been followed by a reaction. At the Rio de Janeiro custom-house the receipts for the first fortnight of this month amounted to only 3,380,557,808, against 5,677,288,500 in the corresponding period of 1898.

At a meeting of the *tribunal de contas* (board of audit) on the 10th inst. it was decided that the government could legally open a credit of 1,402,608,760 for expenses under the title of interest and redemption of the internal funded debt, in the year 1898. Is this credit outside of the budget appropriations?

There is an old maxim in English to the effect that if one will save the pennies the pounds will take care of themselves. It is a good principle to work upon, but it is not exactly meet the case with the government. We know how many pounds must be saved, and it won't do to substitute pennies for them.

The dispositions of article 31 of the regulations governing the decree of 13th March, 1897, relative to exchange operations, do not affect transactions in bills of exchange outside the *bolsa* for sums less than £100, when realized directly between buyer and seller. All such transactions, however, must be promptly reported to the *camara syndical*.

In view of the prohibition of the federal government on the use of fractional bonds as currency, the governor of Alagoas has issued a decree declaring that the said bonds will not be accepted at any of the public offices of the state, nor will they be accepted for redemption under the period of six months. Much distress has been caused by this, as the bonds are largely in the hands of poor people.

The way to attain our desires, if we may draw a conclusion from the position now assumed by the *Journal do Commercio*, is to sit still and say nothing, so that the outside world may not be able to find anything to criticize. Much reform we shall get in that way! It is the policy pursued by the newspapers and merchants in regard to tariff legislation, and what have they ever gained by it? They wait in silence until congress passes an objectionable measure, and then they cry out against it. But they pay all the same!

Our self-constituted mentors may possibly regard as altogether too mild the expressions of approval with which we greet the retrenchment measures that the government is said to be adopting. We accordingly hasten to assure them that they will lose nothing by waiting, for if, when three or four years from now the definite accounts of the year are published, we find that there has really been a reduction in the public expenses, they will hear a violent explosion of long-restrained enthusiasm that will leave them amazed, enraptured and utterly dumbfounded.

The new Brazilian President is making a very favourable impression by the policy he is pursuing. In fact, he is earnestly endeavouring to fulfil the promises he gave before entering office that he would direct his attention wholly to the balancing of the budget. At the same time, the exports of coffee are much smaller than was anticipated. The reason assigned is that though the coffee crop was so enormous as to force down prices heavily and suddenly, as our readers will remember, the holders of coffee are unwilling to sell at present quotations. Still, the outlook, while unsatisfactory from this point of view, is better in other respects, and especially it is better from the political standpoint.

—*Statist*, December 24.

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, Jan. 17th, 1899

Table with exchange rates for various currencies including Brazilian miteiros, British pounds, and US dollars. Columns include currency type and rate.

EXCHANGE.

Jan. 10.—The market opened with the banks putting out a general rate of 7 3/4 d. but soon after opening time a feeling of uncertainty became apparent when the British bank reduced its rate to 7 1/2 d. This feeling disappeared after the morning had passed, when the London & Brazilian changed its rate to 7 1/2 d., and afterwards to 7 1/6 d. The other banks, however, maintained 7 3/4 d., the opening rate, intact.

limiting the movement of the day. The 8,000 bags sold were disposed of on a base of 12,800 for No. 7, and the market closed firm at that price without many willing sellers. From Santos and abroad no fresh news was sent, the situation being similar to that of the previous day. The Hamburg market report did not arrive owing to some interruption of the telegraphic service. There was less stir in the local market on Saturday during the morning hours, prices all round remaining the same as on Friday with the sellers firm. The shipper developed greater interest in the course of the afternoon and 1,000 bags were disposed of at 12,800 per base for No. 7. In Santos, 7,800 was the price per kilo of good average. The foreign markets were all well sustained, the European telegrams reporting small rises.

The shippers since our last report have been: 66,025 bags for the United States, 2,131 " " Europe, 5,838 " " Cape of Good Hope, 100 " " River Plate, etc., 1,580 " " Coastwise, 74,936 bags.

Table listing shipping schedules for various routes including New York, Baltimore, and Europe. Columns include ship name, destination, and date.

The receipts for the past week were 79,799 bags, against 77,480 bags for the previous week and 74,591 bags for the week before. The following are the brokers' quotations, according to New-York types were the following:

Table with coffee prices for various origins like Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, etc. Columns include origin and price.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 17th January, 1899.

Coffee.—The declared sales of the previous week amounted to 50,000 bags against entries of 79,481 bags and shipments of 79,398 bags. In New York 83,000 bags were sold, 20,000 in Hamburg, 20,000 in London, 19,000, a total of 173,000 bags against 189,000 in the week before that. On Monday, in spite of a decline in the market, the market opened firm, and the bases of transactions between factors and packers were from 12,800 per arroba for No. 7 type. The shipper among the shippers during the morning, but though they made low bids some 15,000 bags were sold for the European markets from 12,800 to 12,900 per arroba for No. 7 type, and at the latter price the market closed firm. Santos reported the market firm there with good average selling at 7,800 per 10 kilos. The foreign markets had nothing of interest to communicate. On Tuesday, the market here opened brisk with business done between factors and packers at 12,800 per arroba, slightly above the price of the day, but influenced by the steadiness of exchange did not put in a noticeable appearance, and the 7,000 bags disposed of had 12,800 as an average base, but towards evening the price dropped slightly owing to the rise in the paper miteiros, Santos had no change to report nor had the foreign markets. Dullness was the order of the day, the market opened at 12,800 per arroba, but between factors and packers were based on 12,800 per arroba for No. 7 type. The shippers displayed great activity in the afternoon, and the most of the 13,000 bags sold were bought in by an exporting house at prices ranging from 11,800 to 12,800 per arroba. However, consisted of small lots. Towards evening, prices were firm, but were influenced by the uncertainty of exchange, but had no apparent effect on the business of the day. Santos reported a drop in the price of good average 100 to 105 kilos, but at that price the market was firm. New York announced a small rise, and there was a better feeling in the market. In Hamburg, there was a London. On Thursday, the market here opened firm, and packers freely paid from 12,800 to 12,900 to the factors. The market was better than on Wednesday, and the money market warrants the shippers in buying and they paid 12,800 for No. 7 type in the afternoon. During the afternoon they paid 12,800, and when the market closed there were several lots in G. d'Angelo at the latter price, at which the sellers were firm at closing time although the market had stiffened in the afternoon. The sales for the day amounted to 12,000 bags. In Santos, 7,800 was the price of good average. The foreign markets were well sustained, and Friday showed brisk business between packers and factors, the former paying 12,800 to 12,900 per arroba for No. 7 type. There was a good demand on the part of shippers, but the firmness of the packers

FINANCIAL NOTES

Counterfeit 500\$ notes continue to make their appearance in S. Paulo. On the 14th inst. there were burned in Maranhão redeemed state bonds to the amount of 281,005\$. And now it is reported that the state of Espirito Santo is negotiating for a loan in London. It is now stated that the government expects to economize 1,106,936\$139 by closing the arsenals at Bahia, Pernambuco and Pará. We hope that the expectation may be realized. When the present eagerness to pay duties in order to avoid the collection of 10% in gold subsidies, there will certainly be a considerable decrease in the amount of revenue collected. The state government of Alagoas has redeemed bonds which it had issued as fractional currency to the amount of 200,000\$ and promises to redeem 300,000\$ at the end of six months.

Daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro

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

Flour.—The receipts from abroad were 3,000 bags from the River Plate by the Jaunita. The market is firm at the prices we give in the accompanying table, and has an upward tendency.

Coffee.—No fresh consignments were received during the week. The stock in all hands amounts to 15,000 packages. The latest quotation to hand are Gaspé \$5.500 per tub, St. Johns \$4.800 per tub and Norwegian \$6.500 per case.

Rice.—The Hamburg brought 2,000 kegs from New York. The market is firm with advanced prices. American hard is selling at higher rates for retail.

Wool.—Receipts nil. The continued firmness of the market for some weeks has been sustained and prices have made a slight advance even over those of last week.

White Pine.—The arrivals during the week were 737 1/2 feet of white pine from New York. The sellers are firm and are holding out for better offers than 100 reis per foot.

Swedish Pine.—Receipts nil. There is absolutely nothing to report.

Kerosene.—By the Hamburg 30,000 cases were received from New York. Prices have continued to advance, and now rule from 10.500 to 10.800 per case wholesale.

Turpentine.—No fresh consignments have been received. Business continues to be dull and prices are practically unchanged.

Cement.—The Schiedam brought 525 barrels from Hamburg last week. The market continues weak and dull.

Indian Corn.—No receipts. The stock on hand is previous report. Wholesale rates are from \$5.000 to \$5.700 per bag, and retail from \$5.800 to \$6.000.

Coal.—The following vessels arrived with coal—From Cardiff, ex Danotia, 5,000 tons; Swansea, ex Bona, 1,700; Cardiff, ex Bellona, 1,400; Liverpool, ex Aragon, 1,400; Hull, ex Clarence S. Bennett, 2,915; West Hartlepool, ex Victoria, 870; Cardiff, ex Elizabeth, 2,915; Cardiff, ex Harlow, 2,907.

Peru and Macleod. 240,000 Bahia and Arara. 220,000-230,000 Cambo. 245,000-250,000 Bahia and Paraguay. 250,000-255,000 Paughy. 240,000 Alcohol of 36 to 38 deg. 350,000-360,000 ditto 40 deg. 350,000-400,000

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

JANUARY 9. NEW YORK.—Br. bk. Hamburg; 1,649 tons; Calwell; sundries to order.

JAN. 13. HAMBURG.—Nor. bk. Schwanden; 817 tons; Eriksen sundries to H. Stoltz & Co.

JAN. 15. NORFOLK.—Br. sp. King's County; 2,049 tons; Salter; coal to Gaz Company.

NEW CASTLE.—Br. sp. Earl of Danmore; 2,205 tons; Kay; stone ballast.

BALTIMORE.—Br. steam bk. Severn; 1,125 tons; Reid; sundries.

SAVANNAH.—Port. bk. Adelia; 524 tons; Loureiro; ballast.

BRUNSWICK.—Swed. bk. Adele; 606 tons; Person; ballast.

PENSACOLA.—It. bk. Monte Alegre; 609 tons; Cafara; stone ballast.

—It. bk. Loreto; 646 tons; Consegliero; ballast.

CAPT. TOWN.—Nor. bk. Solgran; 336 tons; Larsen; coffee.

HALIFAX.—Br. bg. C. R. C.; 248 tons; Romeril; coffee.

CHANSEL.—Br. bg. John Roberts; 197 tons; Davies; ballast.

MOBILE.—Br. sp. Tuskar; 1,539 tons; Pennant; stone ballast.

FRIGHTS.

Table listing freight rates for various destinations: LONDON, ROTTERDAM, NEW YORK, NEW ORLEANS, GENOA, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP, SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, BORDEAUX, IQUIQUE, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AIRES.

ENGAGEMENTS.

ANTWERP.—Germ. str. Tyier 250 bags of coffee. GENOA.—It. str. Matto Brazil 375 do do Nord America 250 do do

Arrivals of foreign steamers.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, FROM, CONSIGNED TO. Lists arrivals from Jan 9 to Jan 15.

Departures of foreign steamers.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, FOR, CARGO. Lists departures from Jan 9 to Jan 15.

* Calling at intermediate ports.

Vessels Afloat & Chartered for Rio

Table listing vessels afloat and chartered for Rio: Australia, Amelie, Alliance, Amy.

Table listing foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, January 15th 1899. Columns: NAME, TONS, ARRIVED, FROM, CONSIGNEES.

Foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, January 15th 1899.

Table listing foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, January 15th 1899. Columns: NAME, TONS, ARRIVED, FROM, CONSIGNEES.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table listing stocks and shares: JAN. 9. 25 Apolices, 58... \$36,000. 124 do do... \$35. 1 do do (500\$) at rate of... \$30.

Table listing banks: Constructor 10,000, do do 10,250, Republica 169.

Table listing miscellaneous items: Loterias Nacionaes 75,000, Obras Hydraulicas 4, Emprestimo Municipal 4.

Table listing banks: Apolices 58... 835,000, do do... 834, do (500\$) at rate of... 830.

Table listing miscellaneous items: Apolices 58... 835,000, do do... 834, do (500\$) at rate of... 830.

Table listing banks: Apolices 58... 835,000, do do... 834, do (500\$) at rate of... 830.

Table listing miscellaneous items: Apolices 58... 835,000, do do... 834, do (500\$) at rate of... 830.

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Stocks and Bonds and Joint Stock Companies --- January 16th

Table with columns: Emission, Circulation, Public Funds, Nominal Value, Last Quotation. Lists various bonds and currencies.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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FRANCISKANER BRÄU

Beer in barrels (shopps) and bottled.

Makes a speciality of packing in cases containing 4 dozen bottles, ready for shipment to the interior.

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THE EBERT NEW DENTAL GOLD CROWN

FOR CAPPING DENTAL ROOTS

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

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

THOMSON'S SLOTTED RIVETS

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



Can be had through all Ironmongers or merchants. Put up in boxes of 1 gross or 1 lb.

Agents wanted: Samples and prices mailed by applying to Sole Makers, Bifurcated Rivet Co. Ltd., London, England.

For travellers on Land or Sea.

No traveller should forget to take with him a box of pills or a bottle of Tincture of Nectandra Amara, which might come very handy in cases of sudden nausea or any other disarrangement of the stomach or intestines, so frequent during travels. This marvellous remedy is accompanied by a prospectus in three languages, viz: Portuguese, English and French to facilitate its use among natives and foreigners. For sale at all Druggists and Chemists and at the manufacturer's depot No. 74, Rua S. Pedro, 1st floor, Rio de Janeiro.

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Bicycles, Bicycle Sundries, Bicycle Repairs.

We have the best equipped repair shop in Brazil. All work guaranteed. We repair all makes of Bicycles. We import to order any American or English goods desired. We take subscriptions for any newspapers or magazines published in the United States, England, France or Germany.

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The Queen's Seedsmen, Reading, England.

**VEGETABLE, FLOWER,
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MELLIN'S FOOD is adapted for use in all Climates, and for Infants of all races, and may be obtained of all Dealers throughout the World.

MELLIN'S FOOD WORKS, PECKHAM, LONDON, ENG.

Agents: Messrs. CRASHLEY & Co.

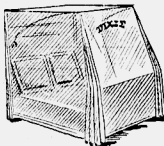
67, RUA DO OUVIDOR, RIO DE JANEIRO.

LATEST NOVELTY
IN MOSQUITO FRAMES AND NETTING



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

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



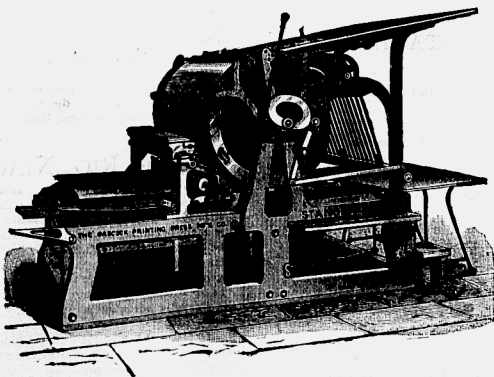
They are the only frames that are attachable to the bed, thus enabling one to move his bed to any part of the room for ventilation, or any other purpose.
They are the only frames that handle the net automatically — the spring arm carrying the net to a perpendicular position against the head board, like a lace curtain on a window.
For further particulars come to our office, 109 Rua do Rosario, 1st floor.

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THE BEST AND MOST CONVENIENT PRESSES

are those manufactured by the

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Ask for
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RUBBER HAND STAMPS

Metal-Bodied Rubber Type
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S. T. LONGSTRETH,
Office and works: 15, Travessa do Ouvidor
1st floor.
N.B. — Special attention given to large
stamps (trade-marks) and large type for
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Persons desiring to matriculate their children with
please communicate with the Directress,
MISS LAVONA GLENN,
No. 118, Praia de Botafogo,
Botafogo.

Missing Friends.

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

CYCLE EASE

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

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

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

Monarch Cycle Mfg. Co.,

Chicago, U. S. A.

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CLEVELAND BICYCLES

MODELS FOR 1898

Ladies, Gentlemen and Children

A complete stock of bicycle supplies of best American manufacture.

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CYCLOMETERS

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SADDLES

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ESTABLISHED 1882

BERNARDINO TEIXEIRA & Co.

(SUCCESSORS TO ALVES NOGUEIRA & Co.)

Wine and Provision Merchants, Grocers and General Dealers.

Sole agents for the finest Danish butter from T. and S. Plum, Copenhagen.

Every fortnight fresh supply of butter, cheese, game and fish by the frigorific deposit of R. M. Steamers.

RUA DO OUVIDOR 46 and 48

Articles just received: Quaker Oats, Cadbury's Cocoa, Chocolates and confections, Van Houtten's cocoa, Crystallised Ginger, Jams, Jellies, Dried apples and Apricots, Sultana biscuits, Red Herrings, etc.

SEA SICKNESS

26 cases were treated on board a s.s. "Olinde" by Dr. Ernani Pinto with Tincture of Nectandra and of these, 22 cases were completely cured, and the remaining four became much better.

The illustrious naval surgeon Dr. Henrique Manganon says that "during voyages on men of war I have had occasion to use Tincture of Nectandra Amara of Mr. Antero Leivas against sea sickness and always with excellent results."
Numberless testimonials of travellers justify the results obtained by these distinguished physicians, with the Tincture and pills of the Nectandra Amara against sea-sickness.

In order to facilitate the use of this medicine a prospectus accompanies each bottle written in the Portuguese, English and French languages.

N. B. The Nectandra Amara pills are formulated with the same doses of the Nectandra, in order that they may be sent by post all over the world with the least possible delay to supply the want of the Wine, Elixir and Tincture of Nectandra Amara, which are liquid and cannot, therefore, be transported by the same rapid and sure means.

For sea sickness, nausea in pregnancy, impoverishment of blood, weakness of the legs and convalescence after long and serious illness, the pills should be ground and dissolved in a small glass of Port wine in order that they may be taken as a liquid to insure a prompt action; it is also to facilitate for adults and children who cannot take dry pills, and in this case they can be dissolved in pure water if no wine is to be had.

Persons who have no connections here and who may desire to have these most useful pills can obtain them by applying directly to the proprietor who undertakes to remit orders by registered post to any part of Brazil, or abroad for the small sum of \$2500 per box, 12\$800 for 6 and 20\$800 for 12 boxes.

ADDRESS: Joaquim Bueno de Miranda

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Geo. R. Penton. Frank H. Norton
ESTABLISHED 1865.
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Ship Brokers and Commission Merchants.
Old regular Line Sailing Packets to
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Regular Lines of Steam Packets between
Bremen—United States
" Brazil
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Departures from Rio de Janeiro on the 1st
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Bahia, Antwerp and Bremen.
Passengers and cargo for all ports of the different
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Passage Rates: 1st-cl. 3rd-cl.
Rio-Antwerp, Bremen..... 400 Marks £ 9—
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Steamships.

Royal Mail
STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

Under contracts with the British and Brazilian
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TABLE OF DEPARTURES.

1899

Date	Steamer	Destination
1899		
Jan. 23	Danube	Montevideo & Buenos Ayres
" 25	Thames	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Cherbourg and Southampton.

This Company will have steamers from and to
England three times a month.
Insurance on freight shipped on these steamers can
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For freight, passages and other information apply
at No. 2, Rua General Camara, 1st floor.
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LIVERPOOL BRAZIL AND
RIVER PLATE STEAMERS.

LAMPOR & HOLT LINE

PASSENGER SERVICE FOR NEW YORK

Buffon, Coleridge, Galileo, Hevelius,
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"BUFFON"

sails for
BAHIA, PERNAMBUCO and
New York

on the 20th inst.

Taking 1st and 3rd class passengers at moderate
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Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

The voyage is much quicker than by way of England
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Weekly cargo steamers for NEW YORK.
For freight apply to the Broker

Wm. R. McNiven,
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PACIFIC STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
DEPARTURES for LIVERPOOL.

Oropesa..... Jan. 31st
Liguria..... Feb. 14th
These popular steamers are fitted with the electric
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order.

For freights apply to F. D. Machado.
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ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

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LUBRICATING OILS

for Cylinders, Valves, Locomotives, Looms,
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Every Tin and case, in addition to the
registered trade mark Valvoline, bears the
name of the maker.

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One of the nicest dinner clarets that
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A good wine at a moderate price.
To be obtained at

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Subscriptions received for all the leading English
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A large assortment of English novels, American and
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powerful and efficacious remedy not only
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The Nectandra Amara Pills are prepared
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Sailings every Saturday at 4 p. m. in va-
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Freight and parcels received through the
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sailing.

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ITAQUI

will sail for

Bahia and Pernambuco

on the 17th inst.

Cargo and encomendas at the Trapiche
SILVINO.

THE RIO NEWS.

This paper is now in its 26th 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, 1879, when it was pub-
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As an advertising medium *The News* occupies an
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