

THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JANUARY 24TH, 1899.

NUMBER 4

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São Paulo: Through express trains leave the Central station daily at 6 a. m. and 8.30 p. m. (dormitorio); returning leaves at 5 a. m. and 7 p. m. (dormitorio). Change of cars both ways at Taubaté.

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

Juiz de Fora, Barbacena, Ouro Preto, etc. Through express trains leave Central station daily at 5 a. m. and 7 p. m. Connects with all branches along the main line (Linha do Centro) of that railway. Intermediate trains leave at 7 a. m. and 4 p. m.—the first running (through to Barbacena, and the second to Entre Rios.

Bello Horizonte: Trains leave station of General Carneiro, on main line of Central railway, at 2.21 p. m. and 11.40 a. m.—the latter a mixed train.

Petropolis: Barca leaves the Prainha pier at 7 a. m. (Sundays and holidays 7.30 a. m.) for Mauá pier to connect with railway to Petropolis and beyond; also at 4 p. m. for Mauá pier to connect with railway to Petropolis. By all land route passengers leave Central Railway station by suburban trains at 6.30 a. m. and 5 p. m., for Mauá pier to connect with the Mauá pier and transfer to Xavier station where the Mauá pier transfers to Leopoldina Railway whence trains leave daily, Sundays and holidays included, at 7.15 a. m. and 5.35 p. m. for Petropolis.

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

Nova Friburgo: Barca leaves the Praça das Marinhãs at 5.30 a. m. daily and at 2.30 p. m. on Saturdays, to connect with the Leopoldina Railway at Sant' Anna de Marimbá. Returning trains leave Nova Friburgo at 2.37 p. m. daily, and at 6.40 a. m. on Mondays. Excursion train leaves Marimbá on Saturdays at 3.15 p. m. (barca leave Mauá at 2.30 p. m.), and returning leaves Friburgo at 6.50 a. m.

Corovado: Regular train, week days, leave 51, Rua Come Velho, Laranjeiras, at 8 and 11 a. m. and 5.30 p. m., returning leave the summit at 7.30 and 9.30 a. m., 1.40 and 7 p. m. On Sundays and holidays, the hours are: ascending 6.30, 8.30 and 11 a. m., 12.30, 2.30, 5.15 and 8 p. m.; descending, 8.35, 10.55, 11.35 a. m., 1.05, 2.35, 4.05, 6.7 and 9 p. m. Each train gives the excursionist half an hour on the summit.

Official Directory

C. S. LEGATION.—Petropolis. CHARLES PAGE, British Minister. BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraí (opposite Custom House), Petropolis. EDMUND C. H. PHIPPS, Minister. AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 99, Rua Mariz de Faria, Rio de Janeiro. EUGENE SEGER, Consul General. BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraí (opposite Custom House). WILLIAM G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

Church Directory

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

7, Rua Arca, S. Domingos. 7, Rua Arca, S. Domingos.—Rua Largo de S. Joaquin, No. 179—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays. Prayer meeting at 10 a. m. on Wednesdays, at 5 a. m. on Wednesdays, at 6.15 p. m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study and preaching at 7 p. m. JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Cattedo. English services at 12 a. m. Sundays, 7 p. m. meeting service Thursdays, 7.30 p. m. Portuguese services, Sundays 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Wednesdays.—E. A. TILLY, Pastor. Sunday school 11 a. m. at Fabrica Catolica, Sundays 11 a. m. and 4 p. m. Rev. FRANK WIEDERHEKER.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15, Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., and at 7 p. m. Thursdays. ALVARO E. DOS REIS, Pastor.

Residence: Rua Petropolis, 42. BAPTIST CHURCH.—No. 25, Rua de Sant' Anna, Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., and every Wednesday at 7 p. m. W. B. BAGBY, D. D. CHAS. D. MACCARTHY, Pastors.

Caixa 352. IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIACHUELO.—No. 234, Rua d'Anna Nery, Estação do Riachuelo, Services, Sundays 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.; Wednesdays 11 a. m. FRANKLIN H. NASCIMENTO, Pastor. Primary school in the church building.

Professional Directory

J. Dias Ribeiro, M. D., Ex-assistant to Professors Barilow and Da Costa of Philadelphia, and Dr. Rex of New-York Residence: Rua Senador Dantas 44 A.

Dr. William Friedrich Eisenlohr, German Physician, Office: 75, Rua General Camara. Consulting hours from 12 to 2 p. m.

Dr. Brissay, Surgeon, graduate of the Faculty of Paris, Specialist in diseases of females, urinary passages. Radical cure of hernias, hemorrhoids, tumours, 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, the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent. BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM. 31, Rua Gonçalves Dias.—Open from noon to 6 p. m.—For terms, apply to Librarian. RIO SAADEY'S MISSION.—Ret and Reading Room 10, Rua Caperno (formerly Imperatriz), 3rd floor; W. J. LEMBY, Missioner. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc., also left-off clothing will be gratefully received at the Mission, or at No. 27, Caieclara.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—No. 29, Rua da Quitanda, 2nd floor. Rooms open from noon to 10 o'clock p. m. Secretary's office hours from noon to 10 o'clock p. m. Nicolau A. Rodrigues, President; Myron A. Clark, General Secretary; R. A. W. Sloan, Hon. Treasurer.

WEST COAST ITEMS.

—The Chilean congress was closed on the 21st inst.

—A Guayaquil telegram of the 22nd says that the revolutionists have been defeated at Sabiango.

—A Tacna telegram of yesterday's date says that President Almona has captured Chiclayo, a suburb of La Paz, Bolivia.

—President Errazuriz is preparing for his departure for the Straits of Magellan, where he is to meet President Roca. He leaves for the south to-day or to-morrow.

—A Guayaquil telegram of the 21st says that the revolutionists are continuing their victorious march and are seeking to besiege Quito. It would appear from this that they have been winning victories, of which we have heard nothing.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The British cruiser «Flora» left Montevideo on the 9th for the Falkland Islands, to be gone some three months.

—The police authorities at Montevideo and Buenos Aires have refused permission to land to the «terrible anarchist André Camozzi» who is a passenger on the French str. «Entre Rios.»

—President Roca has left for Punta Arenas, Straits of Magellan, where he expects to meet President Errazuriz, of Chili. Vice-President Quirino Costa will exercise the duties of the presidency at Buenos Aires during the absence of his chief.

—The «Diario» of Buenos Aires says there is no foundation for the statement that President Roca intends to visit Brazil during the coming winter. We can fully believe this statement as it is not customary for Presidents to leave their republics during their term of office.

—The December customs receipts at Montevideo amounted to \$737,587.54, which show an increase over the same month of the two preceding years. The total receipts for the year, including estimated receipts at other ports of entry, amount to \$9,865,657, against \$8,550,573 in 1897 and \$10,261,529 in 1896.

—Reports from Tierra del Fuago state that gold washing in that district has been successful of pure gold having been obtained. There are at present two mining claims, one belonging to William Garrett and the other to Melifon Diquelme. There are no less than 44 gold washing claims on the Lafayette and Santa Maria rivers, the total number of men engaged in this sort of work being 223, the bulk of whom are Austrians, Chilians and Italians, with a sprinkling of a few others.

—The reported heavy damage to the crop has now had its day and grain-dealers, shippers and agents have settled their conviction in favor of a good exportable surplus. Opinions as to the exact surplus naturally differ, especially as, owing to the absence of a reliable statistical department and to the contradictory news received from the immense grain zone in the republic, there is no possibility of arriving at the true state of affairs. The pessimists consider that the exportable surplus will be about 800,000 tons and the optimists go double that quantity. So far as it is possible to form a correct judgment from the reports received, we are inclined to believe that the pessimists are nearer the reality. It is reported that the neighboring republic of Uruguay will be able to export about 200,000 tons grain which is a good contingent, thus bringing up the exportable surplus from the River Plate to one million tons.—Times, Buenos Aires.

THE REPORTED DEATH OF IBARRETA.

Further telegrams have now been received from Asuncion which go to confirm previous reports as to the reported death of the explorer Ibarreta in the Pilcomayo and his two companions. More Indians of the Tobá tribe have arrived at Asuncion and on being interviewed confirm what was stated by the Indians the other day. The new Indians who have arrived possess two Winchester rifles which it is known belonged to the exploring party.

The Indians say that the death of Ibarreta was accomplished as follows. Some of them found Ibarreta and his two companions and offered to guide them down to the coast. Ibarreta, nothing suspecting, accepted this offer and whilst making preparations for moving off from the camp, the Indians fell on him and his companions and murdered all three of them. The Indians did not say those that have arrived at Asuncion, kill Ibarreta and his two men until he had shown them how to use the rifles that they took from the dead men. The Indians give also a description of a weapon that Ibarreta had for driving off attacks from Indians which appears to have been a small machine gun. The Indians took possession, so they say, of everything that the explorer had with him.

With regard to this sad matter we may state that Leiva and Giraldez, who were the first to arrive at Asuncion and give notice of Ibarreta's despatch condition, arrived here from that city on Sunday and have made some interesting declarations. They say that Ibarreta had no machine gun with him, and that he had not, either, the case of papers that the Indians refer to. The two arrivals here say that Ibarreta gave strict orders that the Indians were not to be shown under any pretext how to use the rifles.

Leiva and Giraldez do not believe the statements of the Indians and say that Ibarreta is still to be found at the Patiño. It may be that the Indians have fallen in with some other private exploring expedition that may have

come from Brazil or Bolivia. The Indians cannot generally be believed, as they are notorious liars. It may also be a plant on the part of the Indians that no relief expedition may be sent to find Ibarreta.

Leiva and Giraldez have given some information concerning their journey through the unknown regions of the country traversed, which is of interest, the salient points being as follows:

The expedition left the San Antonio mission on the 3rd of June of last year and consisted of Ibarreta, Florentino Leiva (Argentine), Romulo Giraldez (Bolivian), Tomás Moyano, Telesforo Burgos and Belisario Antolin (Argentinians), M. Beltran (Spaniard), Eloy Rivera and Celsino Ayala (Bolivians).

They all left in chalanas specially built for the Rio Pilcomayo, about three metres long, two metres beam and about half a metre in depth. There were two of these craft which were partially decked over with hides and canvas. The hides were also stretched over all the boat to impede the passage of the Indian arrows. The travellers were accompanied as far as Cerevaca by three Indian men and three Indian women one of the latter being named Rosa and the other Cochona.

Arrived at the Bolivian fort at the place mentioned the commander there said that he had instructions from his government to lend all the party to the party. It was at this place that Giraldez joined the expedition, also José Sanchez and the boy Manoel Diaz, 14 years of age.

The party soon left there on their way up the river, followed by the two Indian girls on shore, who refused to leave them. After a time the girls were taken into the boats and went as far as the rapids. Arrived at the rapids, a brother of Rosa, ordered the girls to leave the boats. The girls could speak Spanish and acted as interpreters and told the tribes that were fallen in with that the party did not want to hurt any one. The Indians thus remained quiet for some time.

Near the rapids large bands of Chorotis Indians appeared. These are all tall big men and have their faces painted completely black and carry lances and arrows. Ibarreta had given orders that no Indians were to be killed, unless they first attacked the party. In order however, to frighten them, Ibarreta discharged some dynamite, which struck terror into their hearts and they disappeared.

The Indians got quiet as the girls told them that the party were Christians, and the Indians up there, knowing the Christian missionaries in those regions, seldom will touch a Christian without some reason. The Indians offered them fresh meat and tried to get them to land but Leiva said it meant instant death to land from the boats as the Indians would kill them immediately. Thus they went a certain cramped up in the boats, rowed all the way and when any of them got sick Ibarreta acted as doctor. As regards the river Pilcomayo, Leiva says that it runs between high banks and that near San Francisco it rushes, along like a torrent. Its depth and width vary considerably, in some places being sixty feet wide and twenty feet deep and in others not six feet wide and two feet deep. In some places it was necessary to cut through the weeds and growth in the rivers with a hatchet to get the boats through. On the average in this part it took them two days to move the boat about a couple of hundred yards. The first rapid that they reached has a fall of about ten feet.

Thus after many days they arrived at the Patiño swamp on the 12th of September and here the provisions gave out. Parties were sent out to find Indian settlements for food but none could be found and the party had to subsist on what they could shoot. It was then that Ibarreta resolved that eight of the men should go to Formosa as best they could and try to bring back help. Ibarreta refused to leave the boats which contained the records of his explorations and he appointed Beltran to the rising party and told them to «march to the rising sun following the instructions of Leiva.» Ibarreta had a thousand cartridges left with him and three rifles. The eight men that went off had a rifle each and about 130 rounds of ammunition.

Leiva's story of how the party got lost in the forests, how they swam streams and how one by one they got attacked by disease and died is extremely painful. It appears that the men got a species of ague from the damp and had to be left behind. Finally all had been left but the two who have arrived here. They say that there was little or nothing to shoot and for many days they went hungry, whilst water was very scarce, and on one occasion they had to go for 36 hours without a drop.

They got lost many times but at last managed to strike the track of a troop of horses and following it with great difficulty reached one of the missionary stations, their journey from Ibarreta to the coast having occupied over four months so that our readers can well imagine the experiences that these two men have gone through.

The Brazilian organ «Le Brésil», published in Paris, does not appear to look kindly upon the foreign policy of the United States. Our contemporary remarks:—«Appetite grows by what it feeds on—L'appetit vient en mangeant.» The United States, which has just despoiled Spain of the last fragments of its colonial empire, now throws covetous glances towards Central America. Already an American syndicate is virtually master of Honduras, and recently the President of Costa Rica, on his visit to Washington, has conceded a position on the coast of Chiriqui, a bail to the United States, to be converted into a fortified coal station in the Antilles.»

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:

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Established in Hamburg on 16th December, 1887 by the Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft in Berlin and the Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg.

Capital . . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

(Caixa 108.)

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

Draws on:

Germany..... Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin and correspondents, Hamburg, Hamburg, M. A. von Rothschild Sohn, Frankfurt a M.
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Opens accounts current.
Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.
Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every description of banking business.

Petersen-Theil, Directors.

THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

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

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

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

BRANCHES:

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

DRAWN ON:-

London and County Banking Co., L.A.—LONDON.
Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.—PARIS.
Banco de Portugal and agencies.—PORTUGAL.
And on all the chief cities of Europe.
Also on:
Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co.—NEW YORK.
First National Bank of Chicago.—CHICAGO.

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

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

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

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1º de Março

Branches at:

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

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

Draws on its Head Office in London:
The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited, LONDON.

Messrs. Heine & Co., LONDON.

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

and correspondents in Germany.

Messrs. Roetti & Co., and correspondents in ITALY.

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

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

BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU BRÉSIL.

AUTHORIZED BY

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

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

HEAD OFFICE:

9, RUE LAFFITTE, Paris.

Branch-Office in Rio de Janeiro: 78, Rua da Quitanda

P. O. B. 58.

Branches at S. Paulo and Santos.

Draws on:

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

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

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

PORTUGAL
J. M. Fernandes Guimarães & Co. and their correspondents.
Banco Commercial de Lisboa, Lisbon.
ITALY
Banca Commerciale Italiana, Genova Milan, Turin.

AND ANY OTHER COUNTRY

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

Henri Joly, Manager.

The BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU BRÉSIL, has the honor to inform its shareholders that at the General Assembly of 24th November last, the distribution corresponding to the first financial year ending on the 31st June, 1898, has been determined as follows: 10 fr. 00 c. per share (12 1/2 paid up), interest of 6 per cent and dividend.
1/2 c. c. for the Partes Beneficiarias, Coupon No. 1.
These payments are effected in Rio de Janeiro, 8 Rua da Quitanda, on the presentation of the shares, or against the delivery of coupon No. 1 of the Partes Beneficiarias, less the stamp tax, in conformity with French law.

BANCO DA REPUBLICA DO BRAZIL

Realized Capital. . . Rs. 110,150:200\$000
N. B. This capital to be reduced to Rs. 100,000:000\$ in accordance with the Government's Decree of 8th May 1897.

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

Profits in suspense . . Rs. 9,075:823\$568 on 30th June 1898.

OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

9, Rua da Alfandega.

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

Draws on:
Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London & County Banking Co. Ltd. Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co Ltd. LONDON.

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

Commerz und Diskonto Bank in Hamburg, HAMBURG.
Banco de Portugal LISBON.

Opens accounts current; Pays interest on Deposits for fixed periods. Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every description of banking business.

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 \$2.00, 4 dozen boxes for 12.00 and One dozen boxes for 20.00.
Address: JOAQUIM BUENO DE MIRANDA, No. 74, Rua de S. Pedro, 1st floor Rio de Janeiro.

UNCLE ABNER'S RECOLLECTIONS.

FIRST IMPRESSIONS OF RIO.

The Rua do Ouvidor, said Uncle Abner, is undoubtedly one of the historical localities of the country. It has existed since early colonial times, the centre of business, official and social life: it has been described by every traveller, it figures on many a historical page, and it fills an important place in the literature of the country. For the provincial coming to the Corte, as the capital was called in monarchical times, the Rua do Ouvidor was the Mecca toward which his face was always turned. To it his steps were directed immediately on arrival, he met his friends there, he watched the well-dressed ladies passing up and down, he passed hours in its cafés gossiping and drinking coffee, and when he returned home his talk was of what he saw and heard on the Rua do Ouvidor. Its shops were of the richest and most fashionable in the country, and its fame, like that of Regent street, was spread far and wide.

After giving an account of myself to my "consignee" I was sent, under the guidance of an office clerk, to join some old friends then located in Rua da Constituição, near the old national museum. In going there we passed through the Rua do Ouvidor, the Largo S. Francisco de Paula, the Largo do Rocio, and some less important streets. And how strange they all seemed. After the broad streets of New York, these seemed like alleys.

My first impression on entering the Rua do Ouvidor was that this surely could not be the famous street of which I had read. Too narrow for two carriages to pass each other, badly paved, lined with low, ugly, plastered buildings containing shops of every class and description, and filled with all manner and conditions of men—it was a street such as I had never imagined. With the exception of the *carregador* with a heavy burden on his head, no one appeared to be in a hurry, or to have anything to do. In New York every business man's face wears a preoccupied look and he hurries through the street as though his fortune depended on his speed; here no one seemed to be in a hurry, nor to have anything to do. A large proportion of the men wore tall silk hats and black

frock coats, and there was a look of studied gravity on their watchful faces. They seemed to me to be small, thin and very dark, and I was puzzled at first sight with the conjecture that this might be a result of tropical life. And what in the world could they be doing? The cafés were full of them, all talking, gesticulating and sipping coffee. Groups filled the sidewalks—talking, waving their hands and shrugging their shoulders. Others strolled slowly up and down the street—using lips, hands and shoulders in excited pantomime, occasionally stopping to emphasize a statement with the index finger and a studied deliberation of speech. To an Anglo-Saxon, who gestures but little, and that awkwardly, all this seemed strange and attractive. Something important must have occurred, it seemed to me, to have aroused so much excited discussion. In fact, something had occurred, for the Emperor had returned from abroad only the day before, and there was still a show of decorations in the streets, but I soon learned that it required nothing unusual to promote lively discussion on the Rua do Ouvidor.

Since my first walk through the Ouvidor, a great many changes have occurred, even that of changing its name! It was then lined principally with ugly, one-story buildings, of which the present habitation of the *Gazeta de Notícias* is a fair example. There were a few buildings with an upper floor, and as for the very few which looked down upon us from the lofty height of a second floor, they were as conspicuous as they were rare. It seemed to me that the town was in the last stages of decay, for the buildings were antiquated and dingy-looking, and their walls were patched and crumbling. The old cigar-shop at the corner of the Quitanda which was torn down a year or two ago, was a good example. It was torn down because it was considered unsafe, but it looked just the same the first time I saw it many years ago. The roofs of these old Portuguese buildings might fall in, and the plaster might crumble and fall off, but the heavy walls very rarely give way. The old-time masons could build a strong enough wall, even if they could n't make it plumb, for I've seen some of their masonry so solid that it took an immense deal of work to break it up. And, of course, I have seen not a little of the other thing—walls built of broken stone, pieces of rotten brick, sticks and mud, so thoroughly unsafe that it is a mystery how they could have lasted so long. But I am inclined to believe that the earlier work of colonial times was of the better description, the sham work coming in later on when Brazil became independent and the people began to make progress. There is a tremendous amount of sham in "progress," you know,—especially in "order and progress."

Of the shops and offices on the Ouvidor, I remember very few by name. Mr. George Leuzinger then had a small stationer's shop and printing office at the lower end of the street, where his sons are still located, and he looked after the business himself. He afforded a good example of what patient, hard work could accomplish, for he had built up, little by little and from the humblest beginnings, the largest and best printing establishment in Brazil. And he did it by giving his whole attention to the business, by practising strict economy, and by having the loyal co-operation of a faithful wife and an industrious family of children. They did not meddle in politics, the boys had no itching for a military career, and they wasted no time in talking gossip in the cafés.

A short distance above this I noted the small, attractive-looking shop of Mmes. Naté, already widely known for their feather flowers. It was a shop that no stranger could pass without stopping to look at its collections of curiosities, and I am glad to see that it still holds out at the old stand, and that it has prospered in spite of crumbling thrones and political disorder. The next place to catch my eye and

impress my memory, was the *Jornal do Commercio*, whose dark and dingy interior afforded a sharp contrast to the bright, showy counting-rooms of the principal New York dailies. Above that I do not remember any special building except the old Hotel Ravot at the upper end of the street, whose admirable site seemed to be thrown away in so unprepossessing a building. I did not then know that hotels were not generally patronized by Brazilians, and that they depended in no small degree on a patronage which would be rigorously excluded from an American hotel.

In great part, the *Quividor* seemed to be a street of small shops, with here and there a café opening on the sidewalk. There were some large, fine-looking shops, and good taste was almost universally shown in dressing the show-windows. The number of French names on the signs gave me the reason for this, but it did not wholly explain how the street had become so celebrated. In colonial times it was occupied by the audience rooms of the royal magistrates and took its name from theirs (*Quividor*), but when these were removed and the narrow little street blossomed out with French *modistes*, and tailor shops, and cafés, and all that, how did it happen that its reputation went on increasing, like that puzzling mustard-seed, until it filled the whole land? I must confess that I could not understand it then, nor can I now.

(To be continued.)

MANICÓBA RUBBER IN BRAZIL.

The official report of Consul Benjamin F. Clark of Pernambuco to the United States government has just reached us:

He says: "The manicóba plant is grown in the north of Brazil especially in Ceará and Rio Grande do Norte and Parahyba. In price the rubber from those states is second to the seringueira or Pará rubber, and for certain classes of work is preferred to the latter.

The interest in the growth of the plant is steadily increasing through the three states mentioned above, and is also extending rapidly throughout Pernambuco, Alagoas, and Bahia, giving better results with less labour than almost any other agricultural pursuit.

The seed should be planted at the beginning of winter, red soil being the best results. At the time of planting the soil should be neither excessively dry or wet; it can resist any weather, but, of course, the amount of milk will always more or less depend on the climatic influence.

At six years the plant will have reached its maturity, which is the time best suited for tapping, though this may be begun at the age of two years. After six years the tree will produce annually, until the age of thirty years from 2 to 3 kilograms (4.4 to 6.6 pounds) of rubber, if in good condition. After thirty years the yield will slightly decrease, the life being at least a century, under fair conditions.

The sap is prepared in exactly the same manner as the seringueira of Pará, but is of a deeper brown color after smoking.

The way the greater part of the manicóba rubber is produced in the states above mentioned is to simply cut the bark of the tree, letting the sap run in drops to the base, where by the action of the sun's rays it coagulates and forms an irregular solid mass, which is gathered by the natives and sold to the middlemen, by whom it is shipped to America and Europe.

The prices per kilogram range, in the states, from 2 to 5 milreis (28 to 70 cents per 2.2046 pounds), according to quality.

Besides the manicóba, these states produce a great quantity of mangabeira rubber, which is of an inferior grade to the manicóba and is used for covering cables, &c.

Below is given a table of the rubber export from Ceará for the years 1893 to 1897, inclusive—

Year	Quantity. Kilos	Value. Milreis	Value. \$
1893	135,569	1,129,742	\$359,370.66
1894	146,627	1,221,892	443,378.30
1895	146,627	1,392,567	486,537.73
1896	324,347	2,702,725	886,490.50
1897	475,663	3,964,108	1,294,616.20

An original and yet a very successful method of gardening has been devised by Mr. J. P. Ohmer of Ohio. His plan is to take an iron hooped barrel and bore a large number of holes in it round its circumference. He then fills the barrel with carefully selected earth, places it on end, and in each hole inserts a strawberry plant. On each acre of land he places 2,500 of these garden-barrels, each of which produces half a bushel of large strawberries of exquisite flavor. By this ingenious system he gets a crop of 1,250 bushels of strawberries from each acre of ground, a marvel of economic gardening by which life is rapidly making a fortune.

* 1 kilogram equals 2.2046 pounds.
 † The paper milreis is estimated as follows: 1893, 23 cents; 1894, 20 cents; 1895, 19 cents; 1896, 15 cents; 1897, 15 cents.

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 seasickness and all the other nausea and complaints of the stomach and intestines so frequent during voyages at sea or on land. So well known are the results venged by this new and wonderful remedy for all the ills so common in this life, that no traveller aware of its properties, should start on a voyage without providing himself with it as a preventive measure.

On the 9th 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. Ernani Pinto wrote us as follows of the application and observations he had made on board the mail steamer *Oituda*: "Cases of sea sickness treated with the Tincture of Nectandra Amara, 26. In 22 of the cases the result was complete and in the 4 others there was a decided relief. Cases of gastro-intestinal perturbation treated with the same remedy. S. Amongst these may be mentioned the case of the Federal Senator the case of Sr. E. C. first class passenger from Pernambuco to Pará, suffering intolerable agony from a month before embarking; and the case of Sr. F. B., also a first class passenger from Pará to Maranhão who was suffering from excruciating colic and violent vomiting. In these cases as well as in the other five the effect obtained was complete and rapid."

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

Of the 7th October, 1895, the surgeon of the Army Medical Corps, Dr. Henrique Mazonco, wrote us as follows: "I certify that when on board ships of war, I have had occasion to use the Tincture of Nectandra Amara of Antero Leivas against cases of sickness, and always with excellent results. The foregoing is true on the 15th of my rank. Capital Federal, Oct. 9th, 1895.—Dr. Henrique Mazonco."

On the 17th August, 1895, Sr. Lacand wrote as follows: "On the 17th August, 1895, Sr. J. B. de Miranda. According to my promise, I have the pleasure to send you to-day 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 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 a shipboard. I have the honor to be your devoted servant.—A. Meliun Lacand."

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 preparations 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 reasons arising from the brusque and shaking movements which passengers have to suffer on our railways. I tried its powers on a gentleman travelling from Itaboraí station to Juazeiro. From the moment of travelling to Itaboraí do Campo, I had occasion to observe the same effects on some friends of mine. The Nectandra Amara is always 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 remedy NECTANDRA AMARA issue a prospectus in three languages (English, Portuguese, 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.

GLOS ST. CHARLES

This mark of Messrs. Hainappier & Co's. Bordeaux wine which is the best table claret on the market, can be obtained at moderate prices at Messrs. CRASHLEY & Co., 67 Rua do Quividor, and Mr. C. N. Lefebvre 23 Rua da Candelaria.

S. DOMINGOS

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

ROOMS TO LET

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

TWO GAS ENGINES

One of 2 horse-power and the other of 6-horse power. Both used, and both of the Korting system, will be sold cheap for cash. Inquire at this office.



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

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

PRICE'S

ENGLISH PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE.

This old established house has comfortable accommodation for families and single gentlemen on moderate terms. Excellent baths. The position is a healthy one and is situated in attractive gardens. Rua Livramento, No. 143.

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.

Address in English with references, DELLE & Co., 2 & 4 Stone Street, New York, U. S. A.

Hotels.

Hotel dos Estrangeiros

PRAGA FERREIRA VIANNA

(Cottage)

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

THE PROPRIETOR,

VIUVA SUZANA MENTGES

VILLA HUMAYTA.

(FORMERLY ALLEN'S HOTEL.)

NO. 8, RUA HUMAYTA

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

DUNLOP TYRES

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

TROPICAL DUNLOP TYRES

are transforming cycling in hot countries, by successfully resisting heat and moisture, obstacles hitherto standing in the way of enjoyable wheeling.

By the adoption of these tyres, both ladies and gentlemen cycling within tropical regions can do so with ease, comfort and safety.

Specially made for tropical cycling.

When buying see that the outer cover and inner tube bear this trade mark, without which none are genuine.

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



Trade-mark

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LTD.,

Alma Street, Coventry, England.

PATENT

MOTOR CARRIAGES

(BENZ'S)

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

Price—

From Marks 2000 and upwards.

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

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

TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

United States

JAN. 14.—Mr. Dingley of tariff fame died to-day. It is officially denied that there is any mutiny amongst the American troops in the Philippines. The original report came from a Spanish source.

JAN. 17.—General Otis telegraphs that the state of affairs in the Philippines is becoming more tranquil.

The American commission to study how best to govern the Philippine islands will start for Manila within the next fortnight.

President McKinley has insisted on the court-martial being held on General Egan for his conduct to General Miles, his superior officer.

The Senate has again taken the Nicaragua Canal scheme into consideration in accordance with the terms of the message of President McKinley.

JAN. 18.—General Lawton has left with further reinforcements for the Philippines. The house of representatives has approved a bill for increasing the navy, and for adding 6,000 men to its strength.

A Havas agency telegram from Washington says news has been received there of a terrible fight between King Malietoa and King Matafa. The former was defeated, seventy-three men were either killed or wounded, and Matafa holds the throne. [The curious thing about the foregoing telegram is that Malietoa died Aug. 22, last year, and that he left no Malietoa to succeed him. The control of the islands is vested in the consuls of Great Britain, Germany and the United States and the Chief Justice of Samoa.]

JAN. 19.—General Wood advises the government to keep 50,000 men in Cuba for some years.

President McKinley has sent the extradition treaty with Brazil to congress, and it is expected to pass without modifications. General Egan for having given General Miles the lie, is to be tried before a court-martial presided over by General Wesley Merritt. The court-martial is to take place on the 25th inst.

Spain.

JAN. 17.—The members of the Sagasta cabinet, are disagreeing and it is possible that a cabinet crisis will ensue.

General Correa, the minister of war, has prohibited meetings of military officers on the occasion of the King's feast day.

It is said that Sr. Sagasta will only convoke the Spanish Cortes when the American senate has approved the treaty of peace.

JAN. 18.—The Madrid papers complain bitterly of the rigorous censorship established by the Americans in Manila, and state that all the letters and telegrams of General Rios are violated.

General Correa, the war minister, to-day informed his colleagues that he would deal rigorously with any general or other officer who took part in political manifestations, as such conduct is subversive of the discipline that must be maintained in the army. He also announced his intention to introduce a scheme of compulsory military service with a plan for reducing the number of officers in the army.

Great Britain

JAN. 14.—Cecil Rhodes received an ovation on his arrival in London to-day.

The *Oceanic* launched in Belfast to-day for the White Star line is the largest vessel afloat. She is 704 feet long and has 17,000 tons register.

The ports along the south coast of England have suffered severely from the recent gales and also those along the Welsh coast.

The *Times* characterises the international disarmament scheme as utopian. (We used the same words when the first telegram arrived.)

M. Paul Cambon, the French ambassador in London, replying to a deputation from the Peace League said the French people were not hostile to England and minimised the Fashoda incident as being solely the work of the press.

From Havana a telegram says that a Spaniard, having hoisted the Spanish flag over his house, was attacked by 300 Cubans. The American pickets intervened, and in the bayonet charge that ensued there were many wounded.

A reported defeat of the Anglo-Egyptian soldiers by the Emir Fedil is denied, but reinforcements are on their way from Omdurman.

The s.s. *Industan* with a cargo of cattle and sheep from the River Plate reached Gravesend to-day with large losses owing to the recent gale.

Several papers say that Mr. John Morley intends to retire from active interference in politics. (Mr. Morley is 60 years of age but for a statesman is yet young and strong. His retirement from politics, if true, will leave the future Liberal leadership between Lord Rosebery and Mr. Asquith.)

JAN. 15.—The *Morning Post* says that a treaty of alliance has been signed between Russia and Afghanistan. (Readers of Charles Marvin's book "At the Gates of Herat" will appreciate the value of this telegram.)

Lord Charles Beresford has arrived at Kioto in Japan, and in an interview said that an alliance was imminent between Great Britain, Germany, the United States and Japan. (Cham-

berlain gave the same information two months ago at Birmingham.)

Telegrams from Warsaw say that a Lieut. Pekarwich being tried by a court-martial and finding himself proved guilty, fired at the presiding officer and killed him on the spot. Maximo Gomez is said to be disgusted with the manner in which the chief Cubans are accepting employment under the American government.

From Madrid it is reported that the divergencies amongst the members of the cabinet on the army and navy estimates is likely to produce another crisis in the Sagasta cabinet.

JAN. 18.—The London papers say that great discontent exists amongst the Spanish soldiery owing to the introduction of a new uniform and delays in pay.

The identity of the infamous Jack the Ripper is said to have been partially disclosed by a London clergyman who was to have kept the secret until ten years after the murderer's death. He is said to have been an old army surgeon.

Mr. John Morley has formally resigned his position as a leader of the liberal party on account of the jingoism that is being shown in the South and Chinese questions.

The army of the emir Ahmed Fedil has surrendered to the Anglo-Egyptian troops, and the latter are now complete masters of the Blue Nile valley.

Mr. Chamberlain says that peace with France is now assured.

JAN. 19.—Mr. Chamberlain, speaking at Wolverhampton, declared that Great Britain had gone half way to meet France in a friendly settlement of questions pending between the two nations, and that all were settled with the exception of those relating to Newfoundland and Madagascar.

The *Times* correspondent telegraphs from Madrid that the triumph of Don Carlos is considered probable. It is the general belief there that the army is solidly in favor of the pretender.

The row in Samoa seems to be explained by an attempt of Matafa to regain his little throne, countenanced by the German consul. Three British cruisers have been ordered to Apia from New Zealand to support British interests and American gunboats are also expected to be sent. It is probable that Matafa will be allowed to reign under protection of the guaranteeing powers.

Sr. Moreno, the Argentine expert on the boundary question, has arrived in London, and the first sitting of the arbitrators will take place shortly.

The London and provincial papers are all in favor of an *entente cordiale* with France, and applaud the pacific tone of Sir Michael Hicks Beach at Bristol.

The snow storms in Scotland are heavier this year than in many previous years of bad weather.

JAN. 20.—The government has formally taken over the government of the Sudan conjointly with the Khedive of Egypt. Lord Kit-chener, as governor-general, has abolished slavery.

Mr. Cecil Rhodes is said to have arranged the railway from the Cape to Cairo with Mr. Chamberlain, who expects to be able to guarantee ten millions sterling for the enterprise.

Mr. Asquith speaking at Louth characterised a war between Great Britain and France as a scandalous calamity.

France.

JAN. 14.—Nubar Pasha, the greatest of Egyptian ministers in the present century, died in Paris to-day. He was born in 1825.

Esterhazy has asked for a safe conduct if he is to give evidence before the court of cassation in the Dreyfus case. (He is likely to get it.)

Col. Schwartzkoppen (who was military attaché for Germany in Paris in 1893-4 and whose name was principally mixed up with the secret charges against Dreyfus) says that he has had no communication whatever with Dreyfus.

JAN. 17.—M. Drumont, the anti-jew and anti-Dreyfus journalist, has published a violent attack against Great Britain in his paper, the *Libre Parole*.

Telegrams from Russia say that the press there is strongly opposed to the cession of the Marianna and Caroline islands to either Great Britain or Germany.

M. Ernest Daudet has published a forcible attack in the *Gaulois* in favor of an *entente cordiale* between France and Germany, and his views are popular in both countries.

JAN. 18.—Telegrams from Manila say that 700 Spaniards have been liberated by the Tagalos, and that all the other prisoners not soldiers or monks will be shortly sent to Spain.

Ex-Major Esterhazy arrived in Paris to-day, furnished with a safe-conduct, to give evidence in the supplementary Dreyfus case before the court of cassation.

M. Constans left Paris to-day to take up the post of French ambassador in Constantinople in succession to M. Patenôtre.

JAN. 19.—Esterhazy's deposition before the court of cassation to-day chiefly consisted in allegations against Col. Schwartzkoppen, the German military attaché in 1894, who, he says, is hostile to him for personal reasons.

Replying to a question in the Chamber of deputies, M. Lockroy said that France is the only power that has a practical submarine vessel in the *Zede* recently tried at Hyeres.

The ministry has decided not to intervene in the case of the Pequet trial, as the entire question rests with the court of cassation.

The *Siecle* publishes a letter from its correspondent in Cuba in which the state of the island is stated to be highly satisfactory.

S. PAULO FACTS AND FANCIES.

HIMWHEE! (ETC.)

Such is the patriot's boast wherever we roam. His first, best country ever is at home.

The Traveller.

O thou wandering, dollar-hunting Britisher, who for more or less substantial reasons hast taken root in a foreign land, even though that land be Brazil, is thy heart never heavy within thee because of things which when thou lands' them, thou valuest not? Tell me, thou pale-eyed, heat-worn toiler, sweating long years in thy murky Rio office, bending over thy greasy ledger, dolging the yellow jack, keeping a stiff upper lip and hoping for a good time to come some day, what wouldst thou not now give for one warm whiff of a British bean field in full, sunny blossom—to see thy native valleys smile with wavy corn—to strip to the buff and plunge once again into the summer sea that breaks white and blue—, around Beaumaris' crags, or purrs and gambols over the rolling shingles in Llandudno Bay?

Sundades!—sweetest, saddest, word in the Lusian tongue—sundades is the name of your complaint, my boy! Sundades of the cold bright springs of your youth, with the crocus, the snowdrops, the daffy-down-dillies; of the sea side with the roar of the rising tide, the pretty girls, blustering breezes, bathing vans, nigger minstrels. Even in S. Paulo's more temperate climate, you miss from the waves bright green, buffalo grass around your adopted home, the foam of pink-tipped daisies, and yellow buttercups, and the blue forget-me-not that False You had forgotten!

And if of a morning you start out bright and early, before the sun has quite burnt his way through the cool gray mists that overhang the grassy slopes and blur the outlines of the clumps of virgin *mallo*, your walk over the silent *campos*—among whose tufts of shimmering goats' beard you are far more likely to scare up a snake than a sky lark—serves but to remind you how on English downs the blue jays above you would now be dotted with little quivering, trilling specks of brown-plumaged life, filling the world with a volume of music quite out of proportion to their size; how, even around the suburban villa of your birth the wooded patches would respond to the full-throated song of thrush and blackbird, bullfinch and yellow hammer; and finally how, after sundown, when the dew was falling and the thankful flowers gave forth their sweetest perfume, and when the leafy moonlit stage was clear of all the common sort, instead of rasping *agarrá* or howling *treefrog*, you would hear the kingly nightingale sound forth the triumph of his loveborn rhapsody!

I am perfectly sober. Yet the above was not what I meant to write, at all. I intended to drive my *burros* along their accustomed track as stolidly as usual; but the plaguey bond got off the line, and landed me up to the axles in a rhapsody! "All I meant to say was that there are things which haunt a fellow, doncha know, and he cannot get rid of them; or rather he is sorry he has got rid of them; swapped them away for a mess of pottage—of *Tejão* and *cane secca*, or such like.

And here, resum'ing, let me say that one of the things the British sentimental traveller would like to carry away from home with him in some kind of specially constructed phonograph, is that melancholy far away music of church bells swinging rhythmically on ropes pulled by human hands; not furiously beaten to the measure of the *Zé Pereira* by madmen chained in bellries—by blithering, gibbering black lunatics wildly swaying sledge hammers against masses of cracked bell metal, such as at times make day and night hideous in this and other Roman Catholic countries; perhaps with a view to propitiate Heaven, but certainly in a way calculated to frighten the Devil!

Edgar Allan Poe completely forgot to make mention of these creatures; hence I find myself obliged, however diffidently, to supplement his poem of

THE BELLS.

Hear the clanking of the Bells; Monkish Bells: What a curious state of mind their threnody compels— Hear them ring their clangs and whacks— Every one is full of cracks— Make one feel: Till we ask what's making it? "Is the blooming house afire? If so, shut your blooming face, Run as fast as you can face The fire that's in the air!" But the people—ah, the people, They that hang out near the steeple, Curse the horrid row they make Keeping every one awake; And they toss, and tear their hair, And they swear, and swear, swear At the jangling and the whacking of the bells bells, Of the bells bells bells bells bells bells bells, At the clacking and the whacking of the bells.

Hark how on the varying gale Seems the sound to sink and fail, And poor wretches hope at last That the thick of it is past, And, ere day begins to peep, That they may in pleasant sleep Wink an eye; But the wind upon its back Whirls the clack, Only fifty times as loud Swells the din in chorus proud: As if twenty thousand cañes, And their sixty thousand darts, Turning suddenly insane, Stormed with all their might and main Stung with all their Ancient pains!

Till the sleepless watchers' sadness Sudden turns to rage and madness, And he strikes a furious curse upon the row. Thus he bans: "Oh, if I could have my will I would every ringer kill! I should like to tear the vitals from them now! And I'd take each separate bell, Break the tongue and smash the shell, And then toss the blooming pieces down etc. etc. etc. Down etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. Toss and kick the blooming pieces down etc."

Now what I am skillfully leading up to is the fact that there are not only no Protestant church bells to be heard in S. Paulo, but, although there is an English Church, there is no English parson. S. Paulo Anglican Church, S. Paulo, is at present tumbling along water-logged under a jury rig with a passenger in charge, so to speak.

From the talk which goes on we understand that to take the British chaplaincy of our city implies a great stretch of condescension on the part of even the feeblest specimen of an English church parson who can be found. Prayers are actually being offered every Sunday that a suitable chaplain be sent down from wherever they come from—to fill the vacant place.

Now why is this? The salary attached to the post has been, £ 450 per annum— (£ 250 from the congregation, £ 200 from the South American Missionary Society),—a roomy, comfortable, newly-built parsonage, rent free, next the church, and with ample ground round it. There is plenty of pleasant society, tennis, cricket, dancing, afternoon tea and scandal. There is no personal danger, as that of any part of England, as the city is 2500 feet above sea-level; i. e. above the level of Rio and Santos. The parson is not expected to visit Santos during the hot weather.

We do not eat our missionaries; even the Santos boys, with all their faults, are not cannibals! The work is light and there are no illigient poor. A healthy, energetic, well educated gentleman arriving to take the position of chaplain here, would certainly receive a cordial welcome.

As things are we have to be born, and die without benefit of clergy; and what are we to do if we can't be married? But perhaps we are too far away. Up to the present at least we find ourselves in the position of the sailor in the shipwreck in Don Juan:

He asked Pedrito for an absolution Who told him to be d—d in the confusion!

NICODEMUS DEWDROP.

S. Paulo, 22 January, 1899.

ADELINA PATTI.

Now that the approaching marriage of Patti la Diva par excellence is fixed for the 25th inst., a brief memoir of the prima donna of the 19th century will not be out of place. Adelina Corianda Patti was born in Madrid on 19 February, 1843. She received her professional training under her step-brother, Ettore Barili, and made her first appearance on the stage in New York in 1859. Both her parents had been singers and she was taken to the United States while still a child. In 1861, she appeared as "Amina" in *La Sonambula* at Covent Garden and at once became the favorite prima donna of the day, which position she maintained for a longer period than any other singer of the century. Her voice is an unusually high soprano reaching to F in alt, of rich bell-like tone and remarkable evenness. To these qualities she adds mastery of style and the highest artistic finish. Especially at home in the tenderness of deep passion and the sprightly vivacity of comedy, she has also sung splendidly in oratorio. In 1870, she received from the Emperor of Russia the order of merit, and was appointed first singer at that court. In 1863, she married M. Roger de Cahuzac, Marquis de Caux, but was divorced from him in 1886. She then married the tenor Ernesto Nicolini who died in 1893. Her home is Craig-y-nos Castle near Swansea, in which she opened a private theatre in 1891. It is an extensive property situated in one of the most delightful spots in Wales. Her future husband is a widower and is 29 years of age.

MR. STEAD is not helping the reputation of the *Czar* with his revelations of what he says that potentate has said to him. The world is quite willing to take a most favorable view of the young and amiable autocrat, but if Mr. Stead reports him faithfully, he is either insincere or weak. He is quoted as expressing horror at the partition of China, and as saying that Russia only occupied Port Arthur under bitter necessity and in order to forestall German and British designs. Russia secured a so-called lease, but really a cession, of Kiao Chou more than two years ago. The fact that China was allowed without protest to take this port herself is pretty good evidence of an understanding that Russia was not to be disturbed in the occupation of Tientsin and Port Arthur. As to the latter, England offered to enter into an agreement with Russia that no European power should occupy any point on the Gulf of Pechili, but this did not suit Russia. Russia's interference to prevent Japan from taking Port Arthur was obviously a first step toward taking it herself. The man who goes around knocking other men down right and left on the pretended ground that he was afraid some one intended to knock him down invites grave suspicion of his candor and his motives.—*New York Journal of Commerce*.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor

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RECENT acts of the executive branch again compel us to call attention to the urgent necessity of providing a constitutional check upon the arbitrary exercise of authority. We do not question the motives of the executive, but as the tendency is to override some of the simplest principles of law and justice, prompt measures must be taken to protect the interests of the people. In a republic no man, no matter how good and patriotic he may be, ought to be entrusted with absolute power. There should always be a check upon his official acts, and recourses should always be provided against unjust and illegal acts of authority. At the present moment, the national treasury is apparently without sufficient funds to meet current expenses, and the government is therefore resorting to extraordinary expedients to provide itself with cash. And in doing this, the minister of finance not only considers himself authorized to give retroactive effect to the new customs and consumption taxes which went into force on the 4th instant, by applying them to imports arrived and discharged into lighters before that date and to stocks of merchandise in the retail shops, or on deposit, but he has recently decided to suspend the payment of interest on the gold loans of 1868 and 1889 for the fourth quarter of 1898, on the pretext that the last budget authorizes the government to refund these loans. As we have before stated, a loan implies a contract between the government and the bondholders, and neither party has the right to modify the terms and provisions of that contract without the other's consent. Besides this, the government can not give retroactive effect to such a measure, by forcing bondholders to accept interest on terms provided for subsequent to the period for which it is due. If the government wishes to refund the gold loans of 1868 and 1889, it must first make its proposition and then give the bondholders the choice of accepting or not. To force them to accept currency bonds and currency interest for their gold bonds, is an act of cruel injustice. If one man were to take another's property in that way, the law would punish him as a criminal, for it would be considered robbery. And there is no power on earth competent to make it right in the state to do what is so clearly criminal in the individual. To protect the people against such acts of arbitrary authority, the supreme court should be empowered to consider them on application, to declare them void, and to order their suspension.

The minister of justice has, for the third time, rejected the claim of Messrs. Jorge Dickson & Co. for an indemnity of £ 617,000 for the loss of a large quantity of jerked beef shipped to this port in 1886 and not allowed discharge because of the scare over the cholera in Argentina and Uruguay. One of these claims, we believe, has been allowed, and we see no reason why that of Messrs. Dickson & Co. should be declared by the *Paiz* unfounded and unjust. If an arbitrary act of the executive causes losses to the business of an individual, he is certainly entitled to an indemnity.

And this is all the more necessary where officials act arbitrarily and unreasonably, as so often occurs in hasty sanitary measures against epidemic diseases. We do not know whether it is a recognized principle of law, or not, but it seems to us to be a very simple act of justice for the state to assume the fullest responsibility for all losses occasioned by public measures against epidemic diseases, hostile invasions, etc. The object is to protect the whole community, and the whole community should therefore bear the cost, and not the few individuals who happen to be caught between our defensive measures and the enemy.

From the *Imprensa*, Jan. 21.

THE LCANS OF 68 AND 89.

What is occurring in relation to the creditors of this part of the national debt is grave and demands the serious reconsideration of the competent authorities.

Under the pretext of observing provisions of the budget now in force, interest for the last quarter of 1898, which cannot be subject to any budget but that of the year to which it belongs, has been, and continues, suspended. At the Caixa de Amortização certificates, or cheques as they are there called, have been given to those concerned, entitling them to receive the sums due. This is a confession of matured indebtedness. But that office refuses to cash those cheques, which is a suspension of payments.

Any merchant who should thus act for three weeks towards any class of his creditors would have already been declared insolvent. The government's privileges may free it from the material disadvantages resulting from such conduct, but it is mistaken if it imagines that, by means of subterfuges, it can escape disastrous moral consequences.

Every conversion presupposes an agreement. Even in those that are obligatory the acknowledged faculty of creditors to choose between conversion and reimbursement shields their liberty and raises it above the arbitrary will of the government. The latter, then, must not suppose that it has been empowered to carry into execution a dictatorial act. Its mission is simply that of a negotiator. It must consult those concerned and obtain their consent, in the absence of which it has no power to compel them to accept the funding loan.

And, as what is in question is a conversion, it is evident that it can not retroactively embrace interest that is already due. Conversions, when there is no explicit legislative provision or no free relinquishment of the rights by the creditors, modify only for the future the respective interest and the kind of money in which it is to be paid. In regard to this there has never been the slightest question. Regressive conversions are unknown in financial history. When they are changed from prospective into retrospective they no longer have the name of conversions. They are, then, suspensions of payments. And in suspensions of payments bankrupts are not permitted to dictate terms to their creditors. The latter, on the contrary, regulate the situation of the bankrupts.

If the intended conversion is to be accomplished, it must be in securities exactly like those of the English agreement and the holders of 68 and 89 bonds must be placed on a perfectly equal footing with the creditors of our foreign loans.

The unardonable delay in the payment of interest for the last quarter has already been interpreted as a trick. It has been asserted that this inexcusable procrastination conceals the design of depreciating those bonds so that they may be bought at the low price to which they will thus fall. We cannot believe it.

After the loss of our credit abroad, this would be the coup de grace for our credit at home, and any national emergency that may hereafter arise would find all the doors of wealth inexorably closed to its demands.

If the government will reflect, it will see that it may avoid what is an outrage in the eye of the law, besides being a political blunder, by giving orders for cashing the cheques issued by the Caixa de Amortização. Left unpaid in the hands of creditors these documents are deplorable testimonials of our present situation. Having made this payment, the government will then be in a position to come to an agreement for regulating its status with those creditors.

THE AMERICAN MINISTER AT QUISSAMAN.

The American minister, Mr. Charles Page Bryan, returned last week from a most interesting trip through the agricultural districts of the state of Rio de Janeiro. His chief stay was at Quissaman, where he was the guest of the Visconde de Ururary, Dr. Ribeiro de Castro, Senator Manoel de Queiroz (vice-president of the senate) and the Condessa de Araruaema. Friday last being the anniversary of the appointment of the minister to Rio, the occasion was celebrated by a banquet in the palace of the Visconde de Quissaman, when his excellency was the recipient of enthusiastic toasts.

Mr. Bryan brought away many specimens of the natural wealth of the district, which he said should be exhibited in the museum at Philadelphia.

Although the American minister found French, German and Russian machinery in the Quissaman sugar mill, which is the oldest and

one of the largest in Brazil, he was gratified to notice ploughs from the Deere factory of Illinois in use on most of the vast sugar plantations around Macahé. These are owned by one family who form a potent clan living in patriarchal unity in great manor houses, the dimensions of which can be imagined from dining halls in several with a seating capacity of over a hundred, and from the number of between forty and fifty bed-rooms in the mansion of the Visconde of Quissaman. The open-handed hospitality of these planters recalls that of Virginia and of Scandinavia. A private railroad traverses and telephones connect these estates. The generosity of these Brazilian fazendeiros was recently illustrated in a touching manner. A Doctor McCord of Alabama, who had for many years been the family physician of this noble connection, lately returned to the United States and soon afterwards died. News reaching Brazil that the Doctor had prior to his death met with financial reverses and had left his family in poverty, the Visconde of Ururary, chief of the Quissaman clan, raised a subscription among his kinsmen of some seven to eight thousand dollars for the impoverished widow and children of their deceased friend.

Nearly everything consumed by these people is produced on their estates. Even the cars on their little railroad are manufactured there out of Brazilian woods. The train that was placed at the disposal of the minister and his party during their stay, was decorated with the stars and stripes and the Brazilian colors. Everywhere the demonstrations were affectionately, enthusiastically.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The *Correio Mercantil*, of Pelotas, says that crime is rampant at Jaguarão.

—Mr. Percy Stanforth, H. B. M. vice-consul in Buenos Aires, has been promoted as consul to Rio Grande do Sul.

—A telegram from Bello Horizonte, Minas Geraes, on the 21st reports intense heat there, no rain having fallen for six days.

—The governor of the state of Rio de Janeiro, it is reported, will shortly give a dinner at Petropolis to President Campos Salles.

—In 82 municipalities of the state of São Paulo there were registered in November last 4,303 births, 2,431 deaths and 691 marriages.

—It is thought that several planters residing near Casa Branca, S. Paulo, will be unable for lack of means, to cultivate their plantations this year.

—We see by our River Plate exchanges that Mr. Stapforth, for three years vice-consul at Buenos Aires, has been appointed British consul at Rio Grande do Sul.

—At Natal, a public denunciation has been made of the theft of a registered letter in the postoffice, but the administrator of the office, says a telegram of the 20th, has not seen fit to reply.

—A recent hail-storm at Faxina, S. Paulo, is said to have caused much damage. One man is reported to have lost his grape crop, from which he had expected to make from 70 to 80 pipes of wine.

—Fugitives continue to arrive in Bahia from the drought-stricken interior. The state government is giving them shelter at the immigrants' barracks and is doing all it can to relieve their distress.

—At Itapetininga, S. Paulo, an onion measuring 52 centimetres in circumference and weighing 1,450 grammes (a little over 3 lbs.) has been grown on land belonging to Capt. João Carlos de Toledo Ribas.

—According to the *Gazeta de Minas*, Dr. Emilio Massen has recently discovered *phylloxera* on about 8,000 Isabella grapevine cuttings imported from the United States by Sr. Antonio Teixeira da Silva, of Bomsucesso.

—A *Manoas* journal contains an account of an attack made by Indians on the village of Sant'Anna in a remote district in the state of Amazonas. The Indians robbed the village and killed six persons, whose corpses they mutilated.

—According to the meteorologist of the São Paulo geographical commission the average temperature in that city in December was 70.07° Fahr., the maximum having been 92.3° and the minimum 56.3°. The rainfall was 132.4 mm., which was less than the average of 144.9 mm.

—The Portuguese vice-consul at Santos has sent his resignation to the consul-general at Rio and requires an immediate settlement of his accounts. The *Journal* of São Paulo learns that the vice-consul has taken this step because he considers the Portuguese colony of Santos ungovernable.

—According to a decree of the 2nd inst. the state of Minas Geraes will begin the work of inscribing the areas and values of real estate properties on March 1st, which will be terminated on May 31st. Twenty days notice will be given in each municipality, within which proprietors must present the information required. The unit of measurement will be the *alqueire* (50×100 braças)—and fines will be imposed for errors exceeding 15 per cent of the area. The unit of area is one of the old measurements abolished by law many years ago. The law also requires heretofore the obligatory registry at the collector's office of all real estate transfers under 2000 which will be made free. We presume that all transfers exceeding that sum are also to be registered.

—The new municipal prefect of São Paulo seems to be trying to bring the public coachmen to account. A few days since, one had his licence cancelled because of his being a thief, and two others suffered the same penalty for disrespect to their customers.

—Many of the old springs about Bahia which have been cleaned out, are now giving an abundance of water, but there are apprehensions that they will soon be exhausted. The Retiro spring has become completely dry. A number of Abyssinian wells have been drilled in various parts of the city and are giving good results. Various owners of private springs have undertaken to sell water at 100 reis per barril.

S. PAULO GAS CO. AND ELECTRIC LIGHT.

To the Editor of "The Rio News."

Sir.—In your issue of the 17th inst. you reproduce the gist of a statement which appeared in the local press, with all the appearance of being an official statement, that the S. Paulo Gas Co. has on its way out all the machinery for a large electric light installation, to give light night and day even in the suburbs of the city by means of underground cables, etc.

As one interested in the electric lighting of S. Paulo I have made a note of the date of this communication and will be pleased to inform you of the date of the arrival of this large consignment of electric plant in S. Paulo.

In the meantime I would be glad to know when the large capital necessary for this new undertaking was raised or authorised by the shareholders of the Gas Co. and also what the Gas Co. intend doing with their present gas plant seeing that the offer of electric light is a voluntary one and not called for by the state government, and consequently no compensation can be expected from the government for the gas plant which will no longer be required.

Yours sincerely,

NO "BLUFF."

RAILROAD NOTES

—We hear the Mr. G. F. Roderick, storekeeper of the Leopoldina railway, is soon returning home. He came out a few months ago under a four years' contract.

—It is stated that Mr. G. F. Colman, ex-manager of the Leopoldina railway will leave for Europe on the 31st inst. His friends in Petropolis will give him a banquet before his departure.

—Mr. M. C. Miller, who arrived in Rio with Mr. Barrow, has taken up his duties as private secretary to the new manager of the Leopoldina. Mr. Miller comes from the Southern railway of Buenos Aires.

—A Bahia telegram of the 20th announces the arrival there of Comendador Joseph Mawson, who comes to inaugurate construction works on the railway from São Paulo to Mundo, a branch of the Bahia Central.

—A new departure has been made in railway management in the Argentine republic, where Dr. Pedro N. Arias, late lawyer to the Central Argentine Railway Co. has been appointed president of the local board of directors of that company in Buenos Aires.

We may hear more of similar appointments both in that country and this within a short time. Dr. Arias does not speak English, but that is a detail where every prominent English railway man speaks Spanish.

—We are informed on very good authority that the position of storekeeper of the Leopoldina railway in Brazil has been accepted by Mr. H. A. Millar, who resigned a similar post on the Buenos Aires and Pacific railway only last month with the intention of returning to England. If our memory serves us, Mr. Millar came out about four years ago to re-organise the stores department of the Pacific railway, and we understand that it was partly owing to his abilities in this direction which induced Mr. Barrow to secure his services for the Leopoldina.—*Review*, Buenos Aires.

—A letter has been received in Buenos Aires from a member of the staff of the Leopoldina railway in Brazil, which confirms what we wrote some few weeks back. The letter states that there are about 10 to 15 derailments a day, that there is no time-table, and that trains leave more or less when they like. When a new engineer arrived there he was told to go outside to such and such a place, and when he asked what time the train left he was told, "Oh, any time between 7 and 9." In the offices there are no archives, except in the memories of the employees. Mr. Barrow and his new staff will have their work cut out to put matters ship-shape, but we are sure they will do it.—*Review*, Buenos Aires.

A serious accident nearly happened yesterday morning on the mountain section of the Petropolis railway (Leopoldina). The axle of locomotive No. 11 broke and the machine with a special coach started down the incline at a dangerous speed. Some of the passengers started to jump from the coach, but were prevented by others. The driver, however, kept cool and reversing steam succeeded in stopping his train after a run of about 1 1/2 kilometres. It transpires that the coach was not provided with brakes, which is an oversight the Leopoldina company should rectify at once. No coach should ever be used on this section without being provided with the strongest brakes, and these should be carefully tested every trip.

—The new manager of the Leopoldina rail way has not yet had time to warm with his work here, and cannot be held responsible for the sins of omission on the part of former managers. There are, however, two matters in which he can do a great service to the public at an early date. The first is to issue an official time-table to enable the travelling public to make their arrangements in a business like way. The second is to publish the weekly traffic receipts of the line in Rio for the information of the many local shareholders, who have hitherto had to wait a month until the London papers came to hand with the desired particulars. We feel sure that Mr. Barrow will have already found it strange that these elementary matters have not been attended to previously.

—Numerous members of the administration staff of the Buenos Aires and Rosario railway, on the 5th inst., presented a handsome dressing case, silver mounted case, and Russian leather pocket book to Mr. H. C. Kay, on his leaving this country to occupy a position on the Leopoldina Railway of Brazil, after having for the past nine years occupied various positions in the Traffic Department of the Rosario Railway. Mr. Charles Wiberley, the acting general manager of the latter company, made the presentation, and in a very kindly speech, which we are sure was endorsed by all present, wished Mr. Kay every success in his new sphere of action. We congratulate Mr. Kay upon it having secured the good-will of his colleagues while he has been employed on the Rosario Railway, and join them most heartily in their good wishes.—*Review*, Buenos Aires.

—When Mr. M. Crawley was traffic superintendent of the Southern railway, the writer, having business in his office one day, found seated at a desk a young man who had just come out from England and occupied the position of a clerk in that office. He was a bright, active young man, who evidently knew his business and did not take long to know yours. Within nine years, if we recollect, he was general manager of the Southern railway. He obtained this position, not by a pull with the directors at home but by sheer merit. When Mr. Crawley resigned, the traffic department was taken into the administration and Mr. Barrow worked it. Later he became assistant to the manager, and then assistant manager under Mr. Abbott. When that gentleman died, after a short illness, the board had no man ready for the place, and Mr. Barrow had been found so efficient that Mr. Parish and Mr. Barker decided that he would do to act as manager *pro tem*. For a year he was acting manager—with such success that he was confirmed as general manager.—*Herald*, Buenos Aires.

SHIPPING NOTES

—The departures of the Lloyd steamers on the Matto Grosso line have been changed to the 12th and 27th of each month.

—The Lamport & Holt str. «Coleridge» left New York for Brazil on the 20th inst., and the Prince line str. «Kafir Prince» from this port, arrived there the same date.

—The Lloyd steamer «Manóes» continues aground near Pará, and will probably remain so until next high tide. The cargo has been removed and deposited in the Pará *tapiches*.

—The British ship «Buckingham» has put into this port in distress and in order to undergo certain repairs has asked for tenders for discharging, warehousing, reshipping and restoring part or all of the cargo, consisting of wheat in bags.

—The officers and crew of the German corvette «Sophia» have received a cordial reception at Bahia. On the 21st the German Club gave a grand ball to the officers, to which the officers of the Portuguese cruiser «Adamastor» were invited.

—The passengers who left Rio on the 20th inst. by the Lamport & Holt steamer «Buffon» were the following: For New York: Mr. F. A. Gualco. For Bahia: Misses Lidia and Manuella Pereira de Moraes, and 6 third-class passengers. Also 2 third-class passengers in transit from the River Plate.

—A fire broke out on the morning of the 21st inst. on the Russian bktn. «Latawa» in the port of Bahia, and the ship was towed to the Montserrat beach and scuttled, as all other efforts to dominate the fire had proved fruitless. The ship brought out a general cargo from Hamburg, which had been only partly discharged.

—The Hamburg Südamerikanische liner *Pelotas* left Rio on the 21st inst. with the following passengers: For Hamburg: Messrs. Arnaldo Siqueira Pinto da Luz, Caio Pinheiro de Vasconcelos, João José Fernandes, Domingos Gomes Martins Lopes, Augusto Fernandes Araujo and Cantidio Corrêa da França. For Bahia: Messrs. Ernst Lohmann and Wilhelm Vogel.

—Our trade with the Brazilian coast has been very steady during the past week, no tonnage beyond that of the regular small traders and the space allowed by regular European liners calling at that coast, having been required. Rates to Santos, Rio, and other coast ports remain virtually unchanged, while no other boat has been taken up for the carrying of live-stock to Rio, the few taken up for several voyages being, apparently, sufficient to supply the Rio requirements.—*Times*, Buenos Aires, Jan. 9.

—The passengers who arrived in Rio on the 23rd inst. by the Royal Mail steamer *Danube*, were the following:—From Southampton: Mr. H. A. DeLisle and wife, Mrs. Marlock and child, Messrs. E. A. Protal, Bernard Sumner, J. Pryor, W. P. Vidan, I. R. Lendrum, A. H. Thomson and Williams.—From Lisbon: Mr. J. M. Carvalho Portugal and wife, Mr. M. A. Coelho, wife and 2 children, Mr. M. S. Guimarães and wife, Mr. A. F. Fernandes and wife, Messrs. A. C. Magalhães, J. M. Teixeira, M. S. Almeida, M. O. Coelho, A. Sangreman, F. J. Casal, S. L. Loureiro and M. P. d'Oliveira.—From Pernambuco: Dr. C. A. Magalhães, Messrs. Nicolau von Hutseher, and Mr. C. Moreira.—From Bahia: Dr. A. Norris, Dr. R. F. Fiezeiro and wife, Mr. J. M. Ribeiro and 2 children, Messrs. J. I. Palma, V. Lamagnier, T. Purcell, J. Dantas, F. Lowenstein, A. Menezes, A. L. Vieira and J. Martin.

LOCAL NOTES

—Colonel Carlos Soares has been appointed to the command of the war arsenal in this capital.

—The chief of police has found it necessary to ensure some of his subordinates for neglect of duty.

—We regret to note the death of Mr. Charles Walker of the Carioca cotton mills, who died with yellow fever on the 18th inst.

—It is said that the British minister at this capital, Constantine E. H. Phipps, Esq., is expected to return here very shortly.

□—Among the arrivals on the 22nd was Dr. Hernan Velarde, who will represent the Peruvian government here as chargé d'affaires.

—Judge Enéas Galvão refuses to take cognizance of the protest of the officers of the Amazonas state legislature against the indictment of Pensador.

—We hear that Mr. Eugene Seeger, United States consul-general at this port, will resume his journey to various southern Brazilian ports some time next month.

—On Sunday a Frenchman complained to the police authorities that on the previous night he had been assaulted and robbed by a soldier on Rua da America.

—We regret to hear that the Italian minister to this capital, Count Antonelli, is ill at Petropolis. We do not understand, however, that his illness is at all serious.

—The officers appointed to take charge of the torpedo-cruiser *Tamoya*, now approaching completion in Germany, left for Hamburg on the «Pelotas» on the 21st inst.

—The President came down from Petropolis on Thursday last on account of diplomatic receptions fixed for that day and for the dispatch of certain routine business.

—With the inauguration of the new *estadomaior* of the army, of which General Cantuaria has been made chief, the offices of adjutant-general and quartermaster-general become extinct.

—It is expected that the British church edifice will be ready for re-opening on the 3rd Sunday in February or 4th. We understand that special services will be held to celebrate that event.

—Among the arrivals by the «Danube» yesterday, we note that of E. A. Tootal, Esq., for many years a merchant here and for some years past one of the directors of the London and River Plate Bank.

—Several cases of highway robbery in this city by soldiers of the army in uniform, were reported by the newspapers during the past week. It is very strange that these men can not be kept under better discipline.

—The well-known literateur Coelho Netto is a candidate for the office of alderman in the next municipal council. We sincerely wish him every success in the coming election, as the municipality needs the services of such men.

—An election will be held in this municipality on the 29th inst. for municipal *intendentes*, or aldermen. The minister of justice has instructed the chief of police to guarantee the fullest liberty of suffrage in all the districts of the city.

—The *Fuiz* of Sunday says that the commandant of the national guard in the Candelaria parish is interfering in the approaching municipal election, and is intimidating electors. We note this purely as a matter for record.

—A telegram sent from this city to Valença on the morning of the 16th had not arrived there up to 4 o'clock p. m. on that day. Another sent from that place to Rio at 4:50 p. m. on the 15th had not reached here up to the evening of the 17th.

—The president of the board of health, Dr. Torres Cotrin, has appealed to the physicians resident here to use every endeavor to assist the authorities in their efforts to combat epidemics. He particularly asks for prompt reports of all yellow fever cases.

—On Saturday a man went to the office of one of the journals and complained that on Friday night, with his wife and cousin he had been pursued on Rua de S. Francisco Xavier by four soldiers who attempted to rob them. They took refuge in a passing tram.

—It is announced that Dr. Edwin Klebs, of Chicago, has succeeded in separating the microbe of yellow-fever, and of studying its effects on the human system. He says that it can be introduced into the human body only by means of foods and drinks, and not by respiration.

—On Wednesday night two cartmen were attacked on Rua Barão de Mesquita by four soldiers who attempted to rob them. The soldiers after wounding one of the cartmen were arrested and it was ascertained that on the previous night they had succeeded in robbing several cartmen.

—It is now said that Gen. Carlos Telles has accepted the command of the 5th military district. It is also reported that the war department has refused to grant him permission to go to Bagé for his family. The secret history of this whole affair is, we have no doubt, extremely interesting.

—A heavy thunderstorm visited this city last evening, about 6 o'clock, and the streets were quickly flooded with water. It is said that some hailstones fell about the offices of the *Fuiz* and *Jornal do Commercio*, but this was probably nothing more than a special attention on the part of Jupiter.

—We are informed that Mrs. James Mitchell and children are expected to arrive here on the «Galileo» on the 26th inst. Mrs. Mitchell is a daughter of Commodore Carlos Brelaz, of this city, and wife of the well-known electrical engineer, Mr. James Mitchell, who is returning to Brazil later on by way of Europe.

—It appears that the order relating to the non-employment of military officers who have seats in congress has really been cancelled, but that this is a mere matter of form. The government, it is asserted, maintains the principle involved in that order, whose substance, it seems, will shortly reappear in a different shape.

—Amongst the passengers who arrived yesterday from England by the Royal Mail steamer *Danube* were Mr. Haviland A. de Lisle, the manager of the local branch of the London & River Plate Bank. Mr. de Lisle is accompanied by his wife, and we join heartily in the welcome given the young couple on their arrival.

—It is stated that the following changes in the British legation at this capital are about to be made: Mr. A. S. Raikes, 1st secretary, has been transferred to Brussels, and will be succeeded by Mr. Brooke Boothby, now 2nd secretary at Paris. Mr. F. S. Clarke, who had been appointed 2nd secretary at Rio de Janeiro, has been transferred to Buenos Aires.

—We were exceedingly pleased to receive a visit from Dr. D. J. King, one of the oldest resident foreign physicians in Rio, after his recent illness. Dr. King underwent a surgical operation, necessitated by an accident, but is now his old cheery self. We understand the doctor is again attending to his patients in the Rua Primeiro de Março, No. 5, who will be glad to see him alive and well.

—The celebrated *Temerario* arrived here last week, *en route* for Spain. She has given up the idea of crossing South America by land. Considerable curiosity was manifested here in the courageous little ship which left Buenos Aires one fair day to engage single-handed with the *Oregon* and *Marietta*. They eluded her, however, and that led to the attempt to cut them off by way of Paraguay.

—The London *People* of December 25th, gives a report of the divorce case of Absalom v. Absalom and Mead, in which the plaintiff obtained a decree *visi*. Mr. Edwin Absalom is well known in Rio, where he was employed in the Rio Flour Mills for some three years. The co-respondent is also said to have been employed for a short time by Messrs. Wilson, Sons & Co. here. Fortunately we have few such cases to record in Rio society either past or present.

—Some of the journals assert that the war department has cancelled its order forbidding the assignment of officers to duty when they are members of congress, even during the intervals between the sessions. We understand that it has been decided that the order is unconstitutional. The *Jornal do Commercio*, however, claims to be authorized to assert that the order has not been cancelled. The order is certainly a good one, and, if it is really unconstitutional, this is one of the points in which the constitution can advantageously be amended.

—In the recent law examinations a lady, Sra. Myrthes Campos, obtained a diploma as a bachelor-of-law, this being the first time the degree has been given to a lady in Brazil. Several ladies have begun the course, but she is the first who has persevered successfully to the end. Sra. Myrthes Campos has all our admiration, sympathy and good wishes in her new career, in which she will be a credit to the intellectuality of Brazilian womanhood, and we cordially wish her the success of Shakespeare's Portia in all her lawsuits. But if she be as womanly as Portia was, her first action would be against the editor of the *Jornal do Brazil* for the caricature of her he published on Friday last.

—On Largo de S. Francisco de Paula Sunday night a policeman was suddenly seized with a mania for biting. After having bitten several persons and frightened many others, he was finally arrested. It is not stated whether he was intoxicated, or merely eccentric.

—Our readers will remember that during the war in Bahia an organization calling itself the União Cívica raised by subscription a sum of money, said to amount to 15,000\$, for presenting a sword to Gen. Arthur Oscar. A sword costing 700\$ is reported to have been ordered, but it is now asserted that Gen. Arthur Oscar has never received it. What has become of the rest of the 15,000\$ is not known. This statement, however, is contradicted, and it is claimed that the subscription produced only 4,000\$ and that there have been many expenses in addition to the purchase of the sword.

—I see by the *Jornal*, said Smalwyt reflectively, «that during the voyage of the Portuguese cruiser *Adamastor*, up to Santos, there had been delivered 257 discourses. In Buenos Aires 15 more were delivered, and in Bahia 27 up to the 14th. This gives a total of 299, up to the 14th. The gale was still blowing in Bahia, and the ship has still to visit Pará and Pernambuco. Under such circumstances, I consider it criminal extravagance for that vessel to use coal; she can navigate beautifully with her own wind. Just think of it; 300 speeches during a brief voyage to the Brazilian coast! Why, she could sail half way round the world with a gale of wind like that!»

—We are informed that Rev. James B. Rodgers, of the Presbyterian mission in this country, has acceded to a request from the board of missions in the United States to go to Manila and take charge of mission work in the Philippine Islands. Mr. Rodgers has only very recently settled at Desterro, Santa Catharina, from which place he arrived here on Saturday last with his wife and two children on their way to their new field of labor. They are to leave for London by the «Ionic» on the 27th, and from there will go to Manila, *via* the Suez Canal, Singapore and Hong Kong. Although a host of friends will deeply regret their departure from Brazil, a thousand good wishes will go with them for their personal well-being and their success in their new home on the other side of the world.

—For the municipal election to be held on the 29th inst. in this city a ticket has been organized by the Centro Commercial. We are not acquainted with many of the Centro's candidates, whose records, we think, should be carefully investigated by every business man. If the result is satisfactory, he should not only vote for them, but also actively exert himself to secure their election. Even though he may think that the selection might have been better, he is not justified, in denying them his earnest support, unless he feels that they altogether fail to inspire confidence. To rescue the city from the clutches of the vultures that have so long been preying upon it, is an object of such paramount importance that it is wrong to waste one single vote that may contribute to the accomplishment of this object. As to the circular with which the Centro presents its candidates, we think that business men will give it their unqualified endorsement.

—The feast of St. Sebastian, the patron saint of Rio de Janeiro, was the hottest day of the present summer. The thermometer in our office only registered 86 degrees, but in the streets we found only two collars that had not lost their shape and those we suspect were celluloids. Contrary to our expectations, the churches were not crowded, and we heard no panegyric of the patron saint. The hot weather possibly accounted for all. We briefly remind our readers that the full name of the city is São Sebastião do Rio de Janeiro. On January 20th, 1566, the Portuguese Estacio de Sá started from Bahia to seize Rio de Janeiro from the French, and founded Villa Velha, near Sugar Loaf. He called another settlement near Castle Hill São Sebastião after the young King of Portugal. On the 20th January, 1567, the Indians and French were beaten on the feast of St. Sebastian in a trivial battle for giving the city the name of São Sebastião do Rio de Janeiro. St. Sebastian was a young captain of the praetorian guard under Diocletian, and, becoming a Christian, was tied to a stake and shot at with arrows. He survived this ordeal, and presented himself before Diocletian, who ordered him to be whipped to death, which was done. His death occurred in the year 288. He is held as the patron saint against plague and pestilence, and for a quadruple reason he is a fit patron of Rio de Janeiro. Perhaps no saint in the calendar has attracted the attention of modern painters more than St. Sebastian. His martyrdom has been depicted by Mantegna, Paul Veronese, Domenichino, and Correggio, most of the pictures having been secured by the National Gallery in London.

THE CITY CLUB.

The annual general meeting of the subscribers of the City Club was held on the 19th inst. for the presentation of accounts and the election of a Committee to serve during the current year. The accounts were accepted and a vote of thanks was tendered the retiring committee, which was composed of Messrs. Geo. E. Cox (*president*), H. Tyler, H. W. Stacey, T. C. Jackson, Geo. C. Bartholdy and Geo. E. Gillespie. The election of a new Committee for 1899 resulted as follows: Messrs. E. P. de Saune (*president*), M. Eiseley, H. R. Beans, Frank Dennis, David McNeill, Antonio A. dos Santos and J. B. Orr.

BUSINESS NOTES

The City Improvement Co. is to receive the sum of 1,207,682,192, amount due for drainage services during the second half of 1898.

The deposits made last year in the government savings bank in the city of Rio de Janeiro amounted to 26,955,000 and the withdrawals to 25,541,678,499.

In S. Paulo a banker named Olito Bernardi has disappeared leaving liabilities to the amount of 100,000 francs. He received money to remit abroad—and kept it.

The *Putz* of yesterday notices two more cases where registered letters containing money (one 2000 and the other 1500) have disappeared and no satisfaction has been given.

The Renania brewery, of Petropolis, has secured a new and larger plant for the manufacture of beer and is now turning out a new and superior grade of beer.

A telegram of the 19th inst. says that in Bahia it is very difficult for merchants to pay the 10% gold duty. Some of the importers have countermanded the orders which they had sent to Europe for merchandise.

A planter residing near Campinas, S. Paulo, has erected on his plantation machinery of his own invention for preparing farinha de mandioca. He has 500,000 mandioca plants and expects to make 10,000 bags of farinha of 100 litres each.

The scheme to charter an international American bank, which was originally intended to operate only in Latin-American countries, but was afterwards amplified to cover all foreign countries, was defeated in the United States house of representatives on the 16th ult.

The *Journal do Commercio* of Juiz de Fora of the 15th inst., contains an excellent illustration of the Hotel Rio de Janeiro, of that city, one of the best-known hotels of the interior. It was opened twenty years ago, and occupies one of the best buildings of Juiz de Fora.

At a meeting held on the 16th inst. at the Exchange building, importers decided to test before the courts the legality of the collection of the 10% gold duty on goods that arrived before the 1st inst. This is right; if tax-payers wish their rights, they must be always prepared to defend them.

On the 17th inst. the minister of finance issued a circular to the chiefs of the public revenue offices subordinate to his department, that until the publication of the respective regulamento they shall exact the payment of the new consumption taxes by stamps only at the time of sale by retail.

There is a project on foot to supply London with sea water for bathing purposes, and for watering the streets. This will be surprising news to some local physicians who opposed, a few years ago, the use of sea water for this same purpose in Rio de Janeiro because of its unhealthfulness.

Having largely increased its plant the Brahma brewery, belonging to Messrs. George Maschke & Co., is now able to greatly increase its production and is therefore able to make an important reduction in the prices of its popular "Franziskaner Bran," which will be delivered anywhere in the city at 46¢ per 50 bottles and 90¢ per 100.

A proposal has been presented to the Bahia municipal council for the fresh beef supply of that city, by Srs. Pedro Moacyr, Benedicto Carrues and Carlos Moura, the contract to be for 6 years, and the prices to vary from 400 reis to \$200 per kilo according to the fluctuations of exchange between 27 and 6 pence. They offer to deposit 20,000 to guarantee the execution of the contract. The proposal is under consideration.

The Associação Commercial and the banks have resolved to acknowledge the visit paid them in November last by Dr. Bernardino de Campos, on the occasion of his retiring from the department of finance, by means of a letter expressing their appreciation of the attention and manifesting their recognition of the important services rendered by him to commerce and agriculture. The letter will be on vellum, and will be signed by all.

The minister of finance has issued orders for the collection of the new consumption taxes by means of stamps on the occasion of the sale of the respective merchandise until after the regulations shall have been issued; but the president of the Associação Commercial asserts that in virtue of one of the provisions of decree No. 572, of July 12, 1890, the collection of the taxes before the regulations are issued is not legal.

At the end of last year the aggregate cash balances at 40 banks of Rio de Janeiro amounted to 130,267,000, against the following sums, at previous dates:

Table with 2 columns: Date and Amount. October, 1897, 151,988,000; January, 1898, 97,522,000; July, 154,019,000.

At Itapetininga, S. Paulo, a large crop of onions is reported. They have been selling, it is stated, at 2¢ per arroba.

For its financial year of 1897-98 the Brasilianische Bank für Deutschland realised a gross profit of 2,170,240 marks, including a balance of 460,520 marks brought forward from the preceding year. The net profit was 2,051,760 marks, from which 72,646 marks were placed to credit of the ordinary reserve fund, 250,000 marks to that of the special reserve, 72,646 marks for directors' fees, 1,200,000 marks for dividend (12 per cent on 10,000,000 marks), and 456,468 marks to new account.

After a very brief trial at 20¢ per annum, the *Journal* of São Paulo has resolved to increase its subscription rate to 30¢.

The onus of a new tax is best understood when it is brought directly home to you. We have a case of our own. We had a small consignment of paper by the British str. "Orissa" which entered this port December 20th last. We initiated the dispatch of the same two days later. Owing to the extreme slowness with which work is done, the paper was not discharged from the lighter until January 4th, the day on which the new duties went into force. Our dispatch is now through and we are called upon to pay 10 per cent in gold, though the goods were here in port and the dispatch initiated before the new tax law had passed congress. It is a gross injustice, and the government must know it.

As a result of some previous meetings on the subject, a meeting of the leading English indiarubber manufacturers was held on December 14th in Manchester to discuss proposals for a combination of the whole trade. The main object of the new association of the British rubber manufacturers is to control prices and output in view of competition. After considerable discussion it was determined to form the association, rules were adopted and officers were elected. The feeling prevailed that although prices may be to some extent advanced in consequence of this decision, the rapidly growing competition in all departments of the rubber industry by France, Germany and America must continue to be a powerful check upon any such advance.

On the 20th inst. the *procurador* of the republic initiated legal proceedings before the federal court of this city against the commercial firm of Messrs. Eddy, Mascarenhas & Guerin, as representatives of Messrs. Flint, Eddy & Co., of New York, for the recovery of \$200,000, or Rs. 1,468,200, and accrued interest, corresponding to the second instalment due on the purchase of the transport "Nietheroy," now belonging to the United States government and known as the "Buffalo." The business seems to be a very peculiar one, and the United States government will do well to clear itself of all responsibility without delay.

The acting vice-consul of the United States in Santos, Mr. George Rosenheim, has sent an interesting report on mungabeira rubber to his government. He says the *Havornia speciosa*, or mungabeira, has only given good results in the western part of S. Paulo. Formerly mungabeira rubber brought only about half as much as the Pará rubber, but the price has risen on account of being harder and more suitable to certain industries. During the first half of 1898, the rubber cargoes over the Mogana line amounted to 76,498 kilos. The work of tapping the trees is done by experienced workmen from Bahia, the owners receiving one-third of the net profit. The buyers on the spot pay about 75,000 per arroba. Mr. Rosenheim adds that the government is anxious to foster the industry.

Dr. Moura Brazil presents the following statement of the value of the food stuffs imported into Brazil in the year 1897:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Value. Beans, 4,000,000; Rice, 40,000,000; Flour, 30,000,000; Wheat, 33,000,000; Potatoes, 2,000,000; Indian corn, 18,000,000; Alfalfa, 2,500,000; Karkage (dried beef), 60,000,000; Codfish, 12,000,000; Bacon and Pork, 20,000,000; Lard, 8,000,000; Butter, 6,000,000; Olive oil, 5,000,000.

This sum at 30¢ per £ is equivalent to £8,000,000. At 50¢ per bag of coffee it would take 4,810,000 bags of coffee to pay for these foodstuffs.

The directors of the Rio de Janeiro flour mills and granaries in their report for the year ended September 30, last state that considerable interruption in working the mill, at one time occasioning a stoppage of one month, occurred during that period, due to important improvements and renovations in the machinery undertaken for the purpose of increasing the output. The charge to revenue on this account, including current repairs, during the year amounted to £11,441, £6,000 being carried forward to be spread over future years. The quantity of wheat ground was, however, notwithstanding the interruptions, about the same as last year. In the last report it was stated that first mortgage debentures, to the extent of £150,000, had been issued, of which £50,000 were being used as collateral security against purchase of wheat, and that the other £100,000 had been placed with the public.

In conformity with the conditions of the loan £3,000 of these debentures were drawn for payment at par, and paid off on January 1, 1898, thus reducing the total amount of debentures to £147,000. After making ample provision for all bad and doubtful debts, and increasing the reserve fund to £26,500, the net profit for the year is £13,445, being the difference between the gross income of £118,117, and the expenditure of £104,672, and adding thereto the balance of £6,010 brought forward from 1897, the total amount is £124,456. Of this sum £5,670, or 5% per share, was distributed as interim dividend, and the directors now propose to divide a further 7% per share, making in all 12% per share for the year, free of income-tax. This will require an amount of £7,938, and will leave a balance of £5,848 to be carried forward.

WOOL FROM PINE TREES.

Most men would as soon think of gathering figs off thistles as wool from pine trees, yet that is just what the promoters of a new Oregon industry propose to do. Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Cords are establishing a plant at Grant's Pass for the manufacture of pine needles into a fabric very like woolen cloth. There is nothing new in this industry. It has been carried on in Europe for years, but never before has it occurred to anyone that in the forests of Oregon is better material and more of it for the manufacture of pine wool than any place else in the world. Mr. and Mrs. Cords are enthusiasts, but are practical-minded withal, and do not propose to start in on too large a scale. They intend first to make material of the consistency of excelsior for mattresses; after that they will manufacture the wool which is used for under-clothing, bandages and other purposes where a soft and pliable fabric is required. Only the inner fabric of the needles can be used for the latter, and the process is expensive, but not more so than that of the manufacture of lambs' wool.—San Francisco Examiner.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The receipts of the state revenue office at Santos amounted last year to 26,979,581,528.

It is reported that there is not sufficient money in the state treasury of Rio Grande do Sul for the payment of the military brigade.

Counterfeit money has been discovered at Nova Friburgo, and the police are making a rigid investigation into the matter. Several arrests have been made but thus far without result.

According to a statement recently published in the *Imprensa* statement, the aggregate indebtedness of the nation and the several states at the beginning of the current year was 4,281,705,513,000.

We must confess that we can account for the arbitrary, high handed and tactless conduct of the government towards tax-payers and creditors only by supposing that the treasury is empty and ready money pressingly required.

A Natal telegram of the 20th says that a treasury balance just issued shows that the debt of Rio Grande do Norte, in *apólicas*, amounts to 168,000, not counting about 50,000 redeemed and deposited at various collectorias.

The *Journal do Commercio* of Sunday is informed that the municipal prefect has arranged a loan of 1,700,000 from the Banco da Republica for the payment of salaries and wages owing to municipal employes since the end of September last. The *Journal* does not mention the report that these employes are to receive part payment in municipal bonds. This morning the *Putz* says it is untrue that the prefect has effected a loan with the Banco da Republica. He has tried to arrange it, but thus far without success.

The *Putz* has been informed that on the 31st inst. the municipal employes to whom four months' salary is due, will receive half the amount due them in currency and half in municipal bonds at 180%. The nominal value of the bonds is 200% but the market price is only 150%, which means a loss to the receivers of over 20% on every bond, as they will of course have to sell them. "No one will say," says the *Putz*, "that this should be a good business." In our way of thinking, it is a very discreditible business.

Appropriations by executive decree begin early this year. It seems that the sum of 200,000 is required for the payment of laborers dismissed from the service of the navy-yards and that it has been discovered that in the budget no provision was made for this payment. Consequently the government has to make a special appropriation to meet the emergency. It has also been found necessary to make by executive decree a special appropriation of 30,000 for the payment of a claim for compensation made by a German. And yet THE RIO NEWS has been censured for not being prematurely enthusiastic over the budget voted by congress.

COMMERCIAL

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Rio de Janeiro, Jan. 24th 1899. Par value of the Brazilian milreis (\$1000), gold, 27 d. do of the Brazilian milreis (\$1000) in U. S. coin at \$45.65 per 100, 54 75. do \$100 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold, 1827 cts. do of 1 sig. in Brazilian gold, 8 890. Bank rate of exchange, official, on London to-day, 7 1/2 d. Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (gold), 387 24. Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (paper), 268 rs. gold. Present value of the Brazilian mil reis in U. S. coin at \$48.00 per 100, 14 50 c. Value of \$100 (\$1.80 per £) in Brazilian currency (paper), 68 96. Value of £ 1 sterling, 33 10 3.

EXCHANGE.

Jan. 16.—The general rate of the day was 7 3/4 d. on London in all the banks, and no change occurred. The opening rate for drawing was 12 1/2 d. for bank bills, and the banks for a time bought private paper at 7 1/2 d. d. but rates going down bank bills were drawn at 7 3/4 d. and private paper sold at 7 1/2 d. on account of the demand. This evening bank bills went up to 7 1/2 d. against private paper at 7 1/2 d. and the market again fell flat and only a few banks would draw at 7 3/4 d. The closing prices of the day were bank bills at 7 3/4 d. and private paper at 7 1/2 d. and 7 1/2 d. The official value of the paper milreis was 27 1/2 reis gold.

Jan. 17.—The London & River Plate bank put its opening official rate on London at 7 3/4 d. but later adopted the 7 1/2 d. rate, which was general in all the other banks all day. For bank bills the first offers were 7 3/4 d. at which they were given on conditions but money being offered at 7 1/2 d. d. at 7 1/2 d. d. and private paper sold at 7 1/2 d. d. and another fall in bills occurred until they could not be had at 7 1/2 d. for money. During the late afternoon the market became quiet and the day closed at 7 3/4 d. for bank bills against private paper at 7 1/2 d. with general firmness. The official value of the paper milreis during the day was from 27 1/2 to 27 3/4 reis gold.

Jan. 18.—The general rate of the day was 7 3/4 d. in all the banks. The London & Brazilian bank opened with a rate of 7 1/2 d. which it shortly changed to 7 3/4 d. in conformity with the practice of the other banks. The market opened with bank bills at 7 1/2 d. against private paper at 7 1/2 d. d. but quickly the drawing rate was raised to 7 1/2 d. d. and the market for bank bills set in for bank bills, and caused the banks to lower their rates to 7 1/2 d. d. at which they drew with more or less freedom for a while, but the market became quiet all round during the afternoon, and at closing-time bank bills were being drawn at 7 3/4 d. and private paper was quoted at 7 1/2 d. and 7 1/2 d. with a most business done at 7 1/2 d. The official rate of the day was from 27 1/2 to 27 3/4 reis gold for the paper milreis.

Jan. 19.—The Francaise, London & Brazilian and London & River Plate banks opened with an official rate of 7 3/4 d. on London, but they soon adopted the 7 1/2 d. rate which ruled in the other banks. A demand set in on the opening of the market for bank bills at 7 1/2 d. against private paper at 7 1/2 d. d. but rates went down to 7 1/2 d. d. for bank bills against 7 3/4 d. for private paper. They rose again towards 1 o'clock to their former rates, and continued steady until near closing time. The market closed with bank bills at 7 1/2 d. and private paper quoted at 7 1/2 d. and 7 1/2 d. The movement of the market was small. The official value of the paper milreis was from 27 1/2 to 27 3/4 reis gold during the day. The official rates of the day as compared with the corresponding day of last year, were as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Rate. 1898 1897. London, per milreis, 7 1/2 d. - 7 3/4 d. 6 1/2 - 6 1/2 1/2 d. Paris, per franc, 189 - 180 1/2 187 1/2 - 188 1/2 Hamburg, per mark, 189 1/2 - 186 1/4 189 1/2 - 187 1/2 New York, per dollar, 68 1/2 - 68 1/2 71 1/2 - 73 1/2

Jan. 20.—Holiday.

Jan. 21.—The ruling rate of the day for the most of the business was 7 3/4 d. The London & Brazilian bank opened with 7 1/2 d. but dropped to the general rate. In the course of the afternoon the Francaise and the London & Brazilian banks both put out 7 1/2 d. and kept that rate, nominally, until closing time. Good business was done during the morning in private paper 7 1/2 d. d. and bank bills set in when the banks drew reluctantly at 7 1/2 d. and private paper was disposed of freely at the same rate outside of the banks. The two banks mentioned above venturing to draw at 7 1/2 d. d. private paper was only disposable at 7 3/4 d. The closing prices of the day were bank bills at 9 1/2 d. and private paper at 7 1/2 d. and 7 1/2 d. The official value of the paper milreis was from 26 1/2 to 27 1/2 reis gold.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 24th January, 1899. Exports.

Coffee.—The published sales of the week before last amounted to 65,000 bags against entries of 73,276 bags and shipments of 74,916 bags. On Monday the local market opened with transactions in the futures and pucks at 1450 to 1500 per arroba for No. 7 type. The fall in the money market influenced the shippers during the morning, and caused their bids, but the firmness of the sellers prevented large sales. The 12,000 bags sold were at 12800 to 12900 at which prices the market closed firm. In Santos the price of good average was 7800 to 8000. The market from abroad was devoid of interest. In spite of the arrival of 17,000 bags into the market here on Tuesday, the packers were firm. Business between shippers and the factors was conducted on the basis of the previous day, and the 10,000 bags sold to the shippers were disposed of at 12800. Some transactions were spoken of as having been arranged at even a higher rate. Neither Santos nor the foreign markets reported a change. Wednesday found the situation unchanged throughout. In Rio, Santos and abroad, the local sales amounted to 35,000 bags owing to the indelicacy of the money market. There was again no change on Thursday and prices remained unchanged in the Rio market although little animation was shown in the transactions between packers and factors. The shippers bought up 12,000 bags at the day several large lots were in treaty. In Santos the price of good average fell to 7500 per 100 kilos with the market quiet. Here and New York reported no change. The market was unchanged. Friday being a feast day in this city no business was done. On Saturday, the market was dull, but the business between shippers and factors was arranged on a basis of 12800 and the shippers were slack. Only 6,000 bags were bought and prices ruled from 12800 to 12900 for No. 7 type, with the sellers firm at the higher rate at the close of the day. The Santos market recovered, and good average sold at 7800 per 100 kilos. No news of interest was received from abroad, where the markets were unchanged.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Quantity. The shipments since our last report have been: 56,825 bags for the United States, 7,136 " " Europe, 578 " " Cape of Good Hope, 1,099 " " River Plate, etc., Coastwise, 65,629 bags.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Quantity. The following ships sailed with coffee last week: United States: Jan. 16 New York Br. str. Others, 24,857; 17 New Orleans Fr. str. Cordoba, 23,078; 20 New York Br. str. Buffalo, 21,338; 21 do Germ. str. Dolacaria, 20,404.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Quantity. Europe: Jan. 18 Alger etc. Fr. str. Chili, 325; 19 Smyrna etc. Fr. str. Mexico, 149; 20 Marseilles etc. Fr. str. Lima, 3,659; 21 Hamburg etc. Ger. str. Pelotas, 1,450. Elsewhere: Jan. 16 Montevideo Braz. str. Brazil, 417; 18 Valparaiso Br. str. Oceania, 100; 20 Buenos Aires Fr. str. Cordouan, 61. Coastwise: Northern ports, 2,265; Southern ports, 275.

The receipts for the past week were 67,089 bags, against 67,799 bags for the previous week and 77,480 for the week before.

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

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Jan. 21 Jan 14. No. 6, 12 1/2 12 1/2; No. 7, 12 1/2 12 1/2; No. 8, 12 1/2 12 1/2; No. 9, 11 1/2 11 1/2.

The stock in all hands was estimated at 632,500 bags. The stock in all hands was estimated at 632,500 bags. The stock in all hands was estimated at 632,500 bags.

According to figures published by the Associação Commercial de Santos, the clearances of coffee from that port, with destination, during the first half of the present crop-year, were as follows:

Table showing coffee clearances from Santos by destination: New York, Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Trieste, Antwerp, Marseilles, Genoa, London, Bremen, Baltimore, Copenhagen, Alexandria, New Orleans, Venice, Gibraltar, Bordeaux, Constantinople, Beyrout, Odessa, Southampton, Buenos Aires, Naples, Liverpool, Burgos, Catania, Vigo, Coastwise.

Table listing the foregoing shipments made by various firms: Naumann, Gepp & Co., Theodor Wille & Co., Goetz Hays & Co., Ed. Johnston & Co., Arets & Co., Karl Valin & Co., Hard, Rand & Co., J. W. Doane & Co., Zerenner, Bulow & Co., A. Trommel & Co., August Leub & Co., Rose & Knowles, Lewis Bros & Co., Nossack & Co., Krusche & Co., Julian Haugw, A. Rucke & Brother, Holworthy, Ellis & Co., Henry Woeltje & Co., W. F. McLaughlin & Co., Van Leckwyck & Co., Prado Chaves & Co., Sundry.

Total 3,438,540

Daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro

Table showing daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro from Jan 15 to Jan 21. Columns include Receipts, Shipments, and various coffee grades.

Imports. Flour.—The arrivals for the week were 2,800 barrels from New York on the 16th inst. ex Buffalo.

Trieste.—The receipts of the week were 200 bags of coffee from Trieste, 37,000-38,000 nominal.

Cuddeba.—The s.s. Buffalo brought 10,000 bags from New York, and the Corrientes 800 cases from Hamburg.

Paraná.—The receipts of the week were 200 bags of coffee from Paraná, 37,000-38,000 nominal.

Paraná.—The arrivals were 20 barrels and 20 half-barrels from New York by the Buffalo.

Rice.—No new consignments have come to hand during the past week. New season rice still sells from 22,000 to 23,000 per bag of 60 kilos, but no sales have been made of old season rice.

Pitch Pine.—No arrivals. There is nothing to report.

White Pine.—There have been no receipts. Only a little business has been done as sellers are firm and are holding out for a better rate than 160 reis per foot.

Spruce Pine.—No receipts, no sales, and nothing to report.

Swedish Pine.—The business in this branch is at a standstill.

Kerosene.—The Buffalo brought 2,500 cases from New York. The improved prices we noted last week have been maintained.

Perfumery.—Arrivals nil. The market continues dull and the demand is small.

Rain.—The consignments we mentioned last week, the 600 barrels that came by the Hamburg, are not held a brisk sale.

Cement.—The Kosmos brought 1,000 barrels from Boulogne. The market is still weak, but prices are likely to advance.

Indian Corn.—The Junia discharged 1,200 bags from the River Plate last week.

Iran.—No receipts. The fall in price has continued with the produce of the local mills which now sells at 4500 per 40 kilos.

Coal.—The following vessels arrived with coal: From Cardiff, ex Nova Scotia, 4,305 tons.

Permanenco and Macéio. 20,000 Bala and Araceli 230,000-235,000 Campos 245,000-250,000

SHIPPING NEWS. ARRIVAL OF FOREIGN VESSELS. JANUARY 20.

TACOMA.—Br. sp. Buckingham; 2,613 tons; Scott; consigned to John Moore & Co. (arrived today).

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS. JANUARY 19.

BILOXI.—Nor. bk. Signal; 635 tons; Svendsen; sundries.

MONTEVIDEO.—Port. bk. Tentadora; 324 tons; Rocha; salt.

BARRABOS.—Dr. lug. Geneta; 415 tons; Davies; ballast.

NEWCASTLE.—Br. sp. Royal Fath; 2,278 tons; Cooper; ballast.

BARRABOS.—Br. sc. Mignonne; 141 tons; Lachance; ballast.

PARAHYBA DO NORTE.—Port. bk. Activa; 1,524 tons; Santos; ballast.

FREIGHTS. LIVERPOOL.—35 shillings and 5% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

LONDON.—30 shillings and 5% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

NEW YORK.—15 cents and 5% primage per bag NEW ORLEANS.—1% of coffee.

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

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

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

SOUTHAMPTON.—25 francs and 10% primage per ton of 900 kilos.

HAVRE.—25 francs and 10% primage per ton of 900 kilos.

BORDEAUX.—40 francs and 10% primage per ton of 900 kilos.

Table of arrivals of foreign steamers: Sarmiento, Bufton, Mary Park, Hobbin, Enterprize, Dunrobin, Orellana, Orcuina, C. Torino, Medina, La Plata, M. Bruzzo, Cordovan, Assidini, Chisneck, 20 Assidini, Pelotas, Strabo, N. America.

Arrivals of foreign steamers.

Table of departures of foreign steamers: Olbers, Orellana, Cordoba, Cortes, Chili, Sarmiento, Orenna, Bellardet, Juanita, Nord America, Delacaria, Whiby, Matteo Bruno, Citta di Torino, Bion, Bear, Cordovan, St. Belien, Baron Belhaven, Pelotas, Nord America, Delacaria.

Departures of foreign steamers.

Table of foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, January 22nd 1899. Columns include Name, Tons, Arrived, From, Consignees.

Foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, January 22nd 1899.

Table of engagements: Southampton, River Plate, Genoa, Vessels Afloat & Chartered for Rio. Lists various vessels and their destinations.

ENGAGEMENTS.

Table of stocks and shares: 12 Apolices, 58, 88 do, 5 do, 1 do, 3 do, 40 do, 1 do, 16 do, 100 do.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table of stocks and shares: 12 Apolices, 58, 88 do, 5 do, 1 do, 3 do, 40 do, 1 do, 16 do, 100 do.

Banks.

Table of bank deposits: Constructor, Republica.

Miscellaneous.

Table of miscellaneous items: 15 Construcções Civis, 1600 Obras Hydraulicas.

Banks.

Table of bank deposits: 150 Constructor, 150 Lavourea e Commercio.

Miscellaneous.

Table of miscellaneous items: 6 Apolices, 58, 8 do, 3 do, 1 do, 4 do, 30 do.

Banks.

Table of bank deposits: 12 Constructor, 100 Depositos e Descontos.

Miscellaneous.

Table of miscellaneous items: 5 Apolices, 58, 81 do, 26 do, 10 do, 40 do, 270 do, 9 do.

Banks.

Table of bank deposits: 500 Constructor, 53 Hypotecario.

Miscellaneous.

Table of miscellaneous items: 100 Centros Pastorais, 100 Loterias Nacionais.

Banks.

Table of bank deposits: 500 Constructor, 53 Hypotecario.

Miscellaneous.

Table of miscellaneous items: 100 Centros Pastorais, 100 Loterias Nacionais.

Banks.

Table of bank deposits: 500 Constructor, 53 Hypotecario.

Miscellaneous.

Table of miscellaneous items: 100 Centros Pastorais, 100 Loterias Nacionais.

Banks.

Table of bank deposits: 500 Constructor, 53 Hypotecario.

Miscellaneous.

Table of miscellaneous items: 200 Loterias Nacionais, 2000 Obras Hydraulicas.

SATURDAY'S QUOTATIONS—S. PAULO.

Table of Saturday's quotations in São Paulo: Banco Comercio e Industria, Constructor e Agricola, Credito Real da Carteira H., Lavradores, Mercantil de Santos, S. Paulo, Ribeirão Preto, União de S. Carlos, União de S. Paulo, Santos, Cia Agua e Luz, Antarcatica, Argo Paulista, Bragança, Fabril Paulistana, Ferro Carril S. Amaro, Gas de S. Paulo, Lupton, Mechanical, Mogiana, Idem, Paulista, Fogredior, Stupakoff, Telephonica, União Sportiva, Viação Paulista.

Stocks and Bonds and Joint Stock Companies --- January 23rd

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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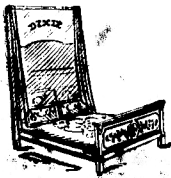
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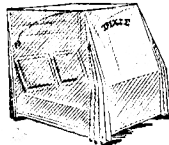
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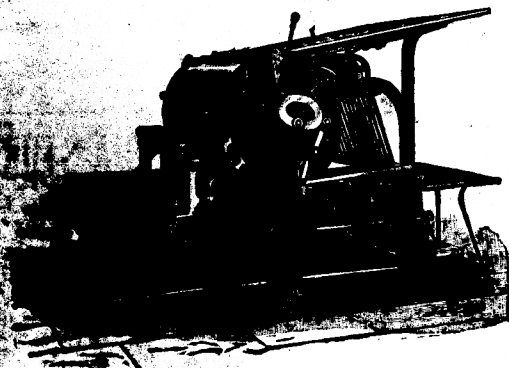
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 1899

Date	Steamer	Destination
1899		
Jan. 25	Thames	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Cherbourg and Southampton.
Feb. 6	Nile	Montevideo & Buenos Ayres
8	Danube	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Cherbourg and Southampton.

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