

THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JANUARY 31st, 1899.

NUMBER 5

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This company has just issued in London an Insurance policy for the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company, United States of America, for the amount of \$17,380,150.00 (L. 3,620,865), having received the respective premium amounting to \$169,109.00 L. 35,230.

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Agents for Rio de Janeiro:

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Travellers' Directory.

São Paulo: Through express trains leave the Central station daily at 8 a. m. and 5:30 p. m. (dominiorio); returning leaves S. Paulo at 5 a. m. and 5 p. m. (dominiorio). Change of cars both ways at Taubaté.

Numerous steamers weekly for Santos, connecting with the São Paulo Railway.

Cachambú and Lombary: 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.

Inter-mediate 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 Petropolis, Sundays and holidays excepted. By all land route passengers leave Central Railway station at 7 a. m. and 5 p. m., for S. Francisco Xavier station (fare 400 reis) and there transfer to adjoining station of Leopoldina Railway whence trains leave for Petropolis and holidays included, at 7:15 a. m. and 5:45 p. m. for Petropolis.

Returning from Petropolis, the all land route trains leave at 6 a. m. and 3:30 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 suburban trains leave Petropolis at 7:30 a. m. (except on Sun days and holidays) and 3:30 p. m. for Mauá pier and thence for Prainha. An additional barcar train leaves Petropolis at 9 a. m. on Saturdays only (holidays excepted).

Nova Friburgo: Barca leaves the Praça das Marinhas at 5:30 a. m. daily and at 2:30 p. m. on Saturdays, to connect with the Leopoldina Railway at Mauá, and de Mauá, returning, trains leave Nova Friburgo at 2:37 p. m. daily, and at 6:40 a. m. on Mondays. Excursion train leaves Mauá on Saturdays at 2:15 p. m. (barca leaves Rio at 2:30 p. m.), and returning leaves Friburgo at 6:40 a. m.

Corcovado: Regular trains, week days, leave St. Rua Cosme Velho, Laranjeiras, at 8 and 11 a. m. and 2 and 5:30 p. m. returning leave the summit at 7:30 and 9:30 a. m., and 4:30 and 7 p. m. On Sundays and holidays, the hours are: ascending 6:30, 8:30 and 11 a. m., 12:30, 2, 3:30, 5:45 and 8 p. m.; descending 8:30, 10:05, 11:35 a. m., 5, 5:45, 7 and 9 p. m. Each train gives the excursionist half an hour on the summit.

Official Directory

U. S. LEGATION.—Petropolis, CHARLES PAGE BRYAN, Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Ita borahy (opposite Custom House). Petropolis EDMUND C. H. PHIPPS, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 99, Rua 1.º de Março. EUGENE SEEGER, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaborahy (opposite Custom House). WILLIAM G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

Church Directory

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Until further notice the Church will be closed for religious services, and 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. Rua Aurea, S. Domingos.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Largo de S. Joaquin, No. 175.—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays. Prayer meeting at 10 a. m. Worship at 11 a. m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 5 afternoon. Gospel preaching at 6:30 p. m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study and preaching at 7 p. m.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Cattede. English services at 12 a. m. Sundays. Prayer meeting, Thursday, 7:30 p. m. Portuguese services at 10 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sundays: 7 p. m. Wednesdays.—E. A. TILLY, Pastor. Sunday School 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, 32.

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 7 p. m. FRANKLIN H. NASCIMENTO, Pastor. Primary school in the church building.

Professional Directory

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

Dr. William Frederick Eisenlohr, German Physician. Office: 75, Rua General Camara. Consulting hours from 12 to 3 P. M.

Dr. Brissay, Surgeon, graduate of the Faculty of Paris. Specialist in diseases of females, urinary passages. Radical cure of hernias, hemorrhoids, fractures, 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 10:00 to 5 p. m.—For terms apply to Librarian.

RIO MEN'S MISSION.—Rua and Rodadg Room 10, Rua, Camerino (formerly Imperatriz), 3rd floor. W. J. LEMAY, Missioner. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, &c., along with left-off clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission, or No. 27, Candelaria.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—No. 39, Rua da Quitanda, 2nd floor. Rooms open from noon to 10 o'clock p. m. Secretary's office hours from noon to 1 o'clock p. m. Nicolau A. Rodrigues, President; Myron A. Clark, General Secretary; R. A. W. Sloan, Hon. Treasurer.

WEST COAST ITEMS.

Official reports contradict the reported defeat of the Junin detachment in Bolivia. We may expect these contradictions.

The Journal has been mixing up the revolutions during the past week, locating President Alonso up in Ecuador.

Telegrams from Bolivia state that President Alonso is now besieging La Paz, his forces being well armed and provided with artillery. It is said the revolutionists are badly armed.

Amongst the honors distributed by Queen Victoria on New Year's Day we find the name of Col. James Hayes Sadler, late consul general at Valparaiso, who has been made a K. C. M. G.

A Santiago telegram of the 26th says that the chamber of deputies has approved the project conceding a subsidy of £25,000, to a steamship company which proposes to maintain a regular service between Valparaiso and Rio de Janeiro.

A freak telegram from Chili during the past week says that President Errazuriz will propose to President Roca, at Punta Arenas, that Chili should be permitted to take possession of Bolivia, while Argentina will be left to absorb Uruguay at pleasure. It's a pretty scheme, but it will hardly be made so public when it is really adopted.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

A curious report comes from Argentina to the effect that the Welsh colony at Chubut has appealed to the British government for protection. Another report says that they have petitioned the Argentine government for their independence. The truth probably is that they are agitating in favor of some measure of local government.

A telegram has been received from Prof. Sanarell with drawing his resignation as Director of the Hygienic Institution and announcing his intention to return. It is to be doubted if this will improve the equivocal situation into which he has brought himself here. We fear he will not meet with a very friendly reception when he does come.—Montevideo Times, Jan. 21.

Sir Wm. Martin Conway, the mountaineer, is returning to England by the 'Orellana' after a notable series of mountain ascents. In his present tour he has climbed Illimani to a height of 23,000 feet, Sorata to 24,000, and Aconcagua to 23,000. He says that the last-named mountain offered the greatest difficulties. On December 31st he ascended one of the peaks of Mount Sarmiento in Tierra del Fuego.—Montevideo Times.

Paraguay and Uruguay do not appear to be on the best of terms, for the latter has withdrawn its diplomatic representative from Asuncion and the former is now reported to be about to suppress its legation in the city of Montevideo. This does not look friendly.

There was some little difference between the two governments a few weeks ago, which resulted in the withdrawal of the Uruguayan minister in Paraguay.—Times, Buenos Aires.

Mar del Plata is one of the most dangerous places ever used for general bathing. The current is strong and treacherous, and the best swimmers have no security. Worse yet, there is no adequate protection for those who brave its waters. Life ropes are not placed there and life-saving apparatus appears not to be known. Either the authorities must take measures to make the place as safe as possible, or it will greatly suffer. In the meantime we earnestly warn people against bathing there without adopting the greatest precautions.—Buenos Aires Herald.

We are sometimes accused of undue severity, even violence, in our comments on certain matters here, but we do not know that we go further than some of the native papers themselves at times. For instance, yesterday's Bien commenting on the lack of personal security in certain parts of the interior, says: 'Our laws upon this point leave nothing to be desired, but our customs with regard to the same are monstrous. In a tribe of savages, the practice is only one degree less civilized, and our customs may be compared to those of countries where women are carried off by force.' We do not think we have ever said anything more severe than this.—Montevideo Times, Jan. 20.

It goes without saying that justice in the Argentine republic is only a weak and ineffective substitute for that justice which we know in Great Britain, for example. The fact appears to have dawned at length upon the government, which is now taking steps to view to the improvement of existing judicial methods. For the first time since its foundation, the Argentine Government is taking some steps to have the courts of justice improved.

Dr. Octavio Bunge has obtained authority from the government to proceed to London and study the manner in which affairs and cases are managed in the London law courts, and render a report of his observations to the minister of justice and instruction in Argentina. Dr. Bunge will also look into the school board system in London in order to introduce an adaptation of the same in the republic. It is pleasant to note that even in the Argentine people are to be encountered who place the good of others before their own personal benefit. Dr. Bunge will accept no fee or honorarium for his labours. Such altruism should surely have its reward—but then, of course, it would not be altruism.—Financial News, Jan. 3.

A Buenos Aires telegram of the 26th says that six thousand immigrants have arrived at that port, in great part from Brazil.

One of the most extraordinary occurrences is reported by one of our Paraguayan contemporaries which goes to show how superstition plays an important part in daily life there, whilst quackery is evidently a recognised profession. A certain man living in Asuncion commenced a suit in that city before the criminal judge for damages against his erstwhile spouse which is couched in curious terms. Zacarias, who may be an Arianas, is evidently desirous of having his Saphira returned to him by hook or by crook. This Zacarias says that his girl, Rosie Riaz, had a quarrel with him and would not accept his humble habitation any more, and therefore they separated. Soon after they separated, Zacarias says that he became ill, and although he went to several doctors, he could not get cured. Tired of the medical fraternity and their medicines he called in a very old Paraguayan Indian woman who lives there and who has quite a fame for curing disease in curious and apparently incurable cases. The old Indian witch did not take long over her business and did not ordain any medicine but said that the cause of his disease was his separation from his Rosie who had bewitched him and without her he would always be ill. Our readers must here bear in mind that all these facts and data are contained in the deposition that Zacarias made before the criminal judge in Asuncion. The witch said that the doctors' medicines would do him no good, but she gave him some medicines and them made him prokeke (vomit) four cats, two dogs and a spider, and other things, which Zacarias says to the judge, 'I have the pleasure of attaching by the present documents.' The things, by the way, may here be stated, were a pair of old shoes, (highly seasoned) and an old coat such in the same interesting condition. The signatures of witnesses were then attached to the documents which ends with the statement, 'This, Mr. Judge, is very serious, for nobody likes to vomit forth dogs and cats.' What the judge will do with this case remains to be seen, but it is safe to say that never before was a judge confronted with such a curious petition. What Zacarias really wants is difficult to say, but it would appear that he wants his Rosie to come back to him, as the old witch said that the illnesses were his better half. Of course, by seasoned and an old coat such in the same interesting condition. The signatures of witnesses were then attached to the documents which ends with the statement, 'This, Mr. Judge, is very serious, for nobody likes to vomit forth dogs and cats.' What the judge will do with this case remains to be seen, but it is safe to say that never before was a judge confronted with such a curious petition. What Zacarias really wants is difficult to say, but it would appear that he wants his Rosie to come back to him, as the old witch said that the illnesses were his better half. Of course, by seasoned and an old coat such in the same interesting condition. 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Banks.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

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

HEAD OFFICE : LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO,
10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

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

Also on:

Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., LONDON.
Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co., PARIS.
Messrs. Schroder & Co., J. H. Schroder & Co.,
nachs. HAMBURG.
Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co., HAMBURG.
Messrs. Granet Brown & Co., GENOA.

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

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

Capital. 10,000,000 Marks.

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

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

Draws on:

Germany..... Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin and correspondents. Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg M. A. von Rothschild & Sohle, Frankfurt a M.
England..... N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London Manchester and Liverpool. District Banking Company Limited, London. Union Bank of London, Limited, London. Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London.
France..... Crédi Lyonnais, Paris and branches. Heine & Co., Paris. Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Paris. Lazard Frères & Co., Paris. De Neutize & Co., Paris.
Portugal..... Banco Lisbon & Açores and correspondents.
and any other countries.
Opens accounts current.
Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.
Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every description of banking business.
Petersen-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, 1893.

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

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

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

Capital..... £ 1,000,000
Idem paid up " 800,000
Reserve fund..... " 300,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1° de Março

Branches at:

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

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

Draws on its Head Office in London:

The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited,

LONDON.

Messrs. Heine & Co.,

PARIS.

Messrs. J. Berenberg Gossler & Co.,

HAMBURG.

and correspondents in Germany.

Messrs. Roesti & Co.,

and correspondents in ITALY.

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

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

BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU BRÉSIL, AUTHORIZED BY Decree No. 2,432 of 2nd January, 1897.

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

HEAD OFFICE:

9, RUE LAFFITTE, Paris.

Branch Office in Rio de Janeiro:

78, Rua da Quitanda

P. O. B. 58.

Branches at S. Paulo and Santos.

Draws on:

PARIS AND FRANCE { 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. Férrier 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. Kuffer & Sons.
GERMANY { Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Deutsche Bank, Berlin, and branches. Dresdner Bank, Dresden, and branches. Schroeder Gebrüder & Co. Hamburg. Conrad Hinrich Donner, Hamburg. Norddeutsche Bank, Hamburg. L. Behrens & Sohle, Hamburg. Correspondents in all chief cities.
PORTUGAL { J. M. Fernandes Guimarães & Co. 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.

Nectandra Amara Pills.

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

Address: JOAQUIM BUENO DE MIRANDA, No. 74, Rua de S. Pedro, 1st floor Rio de Janeiro.

BANCO DA REPUBLICA DO BRAZIL

Realized Capital. . . Rs. 110.150:200\$000

N. B. This capital to be

reduced to Rs. 100.000:000\$ in accordance with the Government's Decree of 8th May 1897.

Reserve Fund. Rs. 19.537:044\$811

Profits in suspense . . . Rs. 9.075:823\$568

on 30th June 1898.

OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

9, Rua da Alfandega.

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

Draws on:

Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons.

London & County Banking Co. Ltd.

Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co Ltd.

LONDON.

Messrs. Hottinguer & Co.

Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.

Commerz und Diskonto Bank in Hamburg.

PARIS.

Banco de Portugal

HAMBURG.

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.

From The Overland Monthly.

SUMMER SEAS.

Good-bye to burning days and breathless nights—
To the hot cloud of dust that blinds and blights—
To blistering pavements and to voices rude
That spoil the cities' semi-solitude—
To idle byways that the wild-woods robe—
The dainty dandelion's misty globe—
The honey-suckle banks, the bees, the birds—
The lolling brook, with knee-deep sweltering herds—
The myriad cricket-choirs, and everywhere
The butterflies that blossom in the air:
Good-bye to seaming rocks and brazen shore,
Where creaming breakers melt and are no more!
Good-bye to the dead past, there let it lie!
H'en to its memory good-bye, good-bye!

Welcome the morning star, whose level beam
Tinges with roseate glow our matin gleam;
The baby breath of dawn, how sweeter far
Than all the perfumes of Arabia are!
The first sweet kiss our conscious eyelids take,
That with a thrilling whisper bids us wake.
Welcome, O Sun!—a golden bubble blown
Out of a golden wave! The night has flown,
And now the azure wave with curling lip,
Glosses the clinking chain, the while we trip
The willing anchor, and away we speed
While every pleasure follows where we lead.

Now sinks the sun o'er her Haresperides,
Now swims the yellow moon o'er crystal seas;
O mellow moments under mellow moons!
O eares that sailed away like light balloons!
Not softer is the sea-dove's foam-heckled breast
Than the dream-couch that woos our souls
To rest.

A summer rest in summer seas, and thou
With the fair fate that, throned upon thy prow,
Breathes on the troubled waters as thy keel
Slides into port with Fortune at thy wheel!

Charles Warren Stoddart.

UNCLE ABNER'S RECOLLECTIONS.

FIRST IMPRESSIONS OF RIO.

Passing from the Rua do Ouvidor into the Largo S. Francisco de Paula, I was impressed by the diminutive size of the square, by its tidy appearance and by the air of gravity and importance given to it by its handsome church and the Polytechnic school. On the side opposite the church there were nothing but low wretched-looking buildings, but these somehow did not make an impression on me. The greater part of the square was occupied by an enclosed garden, with a statue of José Bonifácio in the centre, and the first glimpse of its green and yellow and crimson foliage, on passing from the glare of the hot little street, was like a refreshing bath to the eyes.

I believe in public gardens in cities, not only as breathing spaces, but as an educating influence and as a relief from

the strong light of hot pavements. Of late years the administrators of this city have had a mania for cutting down trees and digging up gardens, replacing them with bare stone pavements, and I notice that pernicious fever has been steadily increasing. Possibly the two things may have no connection, but as pernicious fever is commonly supposed to be caused by excessive heat, it seems reasonable to believe that every means employed for reducing the temperature, or for affording an escape from the reflected heat of bare pavements, such as watering the streets, shade trees and gardens, will also reduce the risks of taking this dreaded fever. But our municipal fathers seem to think differently, for they have not only wholly removed the little gardens in the old Largo do Paço and the Largo S. Francisco de Paula, but they have reduced the size of others, and cut away the shade trees in many localities. And now-a-days they have given up entirely the service of watering the streets in summer, leaving us to face the blinding heat of the pavements and to inhale the poisonous dust which every gust of wind sweeps into our faces. In my humble opinion, offences like these are public crimes, for they not only deprive us of the relief which nature provides us against the intensity of the sun, but they expose us to risks of violent illness from which we have a right to be protected. Had I the authority, I would certainly punish severely every man who destroys a tree on public grounds without good reason, and I am not sure but what I would prohibit his destroying trees on his own property. If a man must now take out a licence to make even a trifling alteration in the interior of his own house, why should he not be required to ask permission to cut down a tree?

But this is a digression, and to me a very interesting one. I have such an antipathy to the destruction of shade trees and public gardens in cities, that I could go on protesting against it to the end of the chapter. I have no liking for a man who wilfully destroys or mutilates a tree. He might not commit murder, as the law defines it, but he is guilty of wantonly destroying life, just the same, and in cities like Rio de Janeiro of exposing himself and others to illness and death. He may not know it, but he is quite as dangerous to the community as the man who runs amuck with a sharp knife in his hand.

In passing across the Largo S. Francisco de Paula, one can not help falling under the influence of the fine old church of that name, which is, to my taste, one of the most impressive church edifices in the city. It fully deserves the popularity it enjoys, for there was good taste shewn in its design and of having it front upon a square large enough to bring out its fine proportions. We do not perhaps realize it, but a large edifice always gains by having space enough in front to enable one to take in the whole outline at a glance. To look at such an edifice from a narrow street, one can see only details; the harmony of the design is wholly lost to him. This is a serious fault in the location of the Candelaria church, only recently finished at an enormous cost.

I can hardly account for the error, but when I first saw the Polytechnic school edifice, and noted its commanding site at the head of the square and Rua do Ouvidor, I unconsciously took it for the city hall. Possibly I had the old city hall of New York in mind, and thought that this low, heavy building with steps in front and its severely plain exterior, could be nothing else than a municipal building. It was not a church, nor an imperial residence; and I knew that the general assembly buildings were located elsewhere. So I dubbed it the city hall, and did not find out my mistake for a long time. Later on, when I learned more of the early history of Rio de Janeiro, I discovered that when the foundations of the building were laid, it was for a great cathedral, and not for a school. And what a magnificent site for a cathedral

it is! There is not such another one in Rio de Janeiro.

The little elbow street between the Largo S. Francisco and the Largo do Rocio, Rua do Theatro, was a curious corner in those days, as it still is. The old S. Luiz theatre faced upon it, and the street ran up against the blank wall of the S. Pedro de Alcantara theatre, turning there at right angles into the Rocio. The street has been greatly improved since I first saw it, fine new buildings of three stories substituting the low old-fashioned buildings of an earlier period. The S. Luiz has disappeared and its place is occupied by shops and billiards. But I notice that the shopkeepers are still keeping to the lines of trade for which the street was celebrated many years ago.

The Largo do Rocio was another surprise. It seemed to me that Rio must be a paradise of small public gardens, for this was the third I had found within a very short distance. It was not so attractive at first sight, for I came upon it from the corner where stood its one imposing building—the S. Pedro de Alcantara theatre. Had my first view been from the Rua da Carioca on the opposite corner, having the massive facade of the theatre in front of me, I should probably have received a better impression. As it was I looked out upon an untidy enclosed garden, having low, ugly buildings facing upon it from all sides, with not one fine edifice in sight except the theatre at my elbow, and with the ragged outlines of the Santo Antonio and Santa Theresia hills in the background beyond—neither of them showing an attractive face from this point of view. The place, too, seemed to bear an entirely different character, for there were more loungers about the garden, there were more mongrel dogs under foot, and the business carried on in and about that neighborhood seemed to be more trumpery in character. And over this scene of disorder and architectural poverty presided Rochet's magnificent equestrian statue of Dom Pedro I in the centre of the garden, a work of art planted in the most unartistic surroundings conceivable! The heroic semblance of a man who had nothing heroic in his composition, holding out the scroll of a constitution, which was not only a sham in itself but whose popular adoption was a sham, dominating a district covered with trumpery shops, third-rate theatres, fourth-rate drinking-places and the elaborately-draped reception rooms of the *demi-monde*, open to the street—all this looked incongruous to the last degree.

There was nothing attractive in such a place beyond the artist's work on the statue, whose remarkable allegorical figures at the base of the statue, representing the four great river systems of Brazil, have long been admired by appreciative travellers, and the tropical shrubbery of the garden. And in the years which have elapsed since then, the Largo do Rocio, *alias* Praça da Constituição, *alias* Praça Tiradentes, has never outgrown my first estimate of it. Untidy, sordid, immoral, a centre for shabby humanity and shady transactions, it possesses not one single attraction which one cares to recall. Many of the old rookeries which existed there have given place to more pretentious buildings and other improvements have been made in the vicinity, but the place keeps up its old character. At night five or six theatres draw out the vicious, the idle, and the pleasure-seekers from every part of the city, cafés and saloons exist everywhere and there is no end to the clinking of glasses and the gurgling of liquids until far into the small hours of the morning, and the whole neighborhood,—doors, windows and balconies, theatre lobbies, boxes and stalls—are alive with the frail ones who play so important a part in keeping the Brazilian's balance on the wrong side of the ledger. No one can estimate the prejudice which this country has suffered from the district contributory to the old Largo do Rocio, and no one will ever be able to compute how many years have been lost in her development through the waste of time and

energy and moral fibre in the pernicious life of the place. I know that other places have heavy sins of this character to account for, but this excuses nothing. Every man is responsible for his own misdoings, and so must be every city and every state. And one of these is the licence given to vice.

(To be continued.)

MONAZITE IN BRAZIL.

The U. S. consul at Bahia, Mr. Furniss, gave a report to his government under date of Nov. 4, on this subject. He says:

As far as I can ascertain, all of the monazite sand found in Brazil is in the state of Bahia, near a little village called Prado, in the southern part of the state, on the coast.

At present, there is a discussion between the general government and the state government as to the ownership of the lands where the sand occurs, the general government basing its claim on the fact that, in accordance with law, it has a right to a strip along the coast called *marinhas*. This is a strip of 33 meters width, measured from halfway between high and low tide. For this, the government has granted the privilege for removal to an American, resident in Brazil. The federal government claims that all of this sand is found within the land over which it has jurisdiction. The state claims that only a very little of this sand is found in the *marinhas*, and has accordingly given a concession to a local company. Pending the settlement of the right of ownership, little sand is being removed. The first cargo to be shipped for several months reached this port about two weeks ago and was sent to Germany. There was much discussion as to its value, but it was finally assessed on a basis of £20 (£97.33) to the ton. The state export duty on all sand is 24 per cent of its estimated worth, exclusive of whatever may be allowed as expenses of shipment, and the federal tax on the same and is 2 1/2 per cent, calculated on the same valuation assessed by the state. Thus this recent cargo contained 810,000 kilograms (1,785,726 pounds), and was valued at £25 per ton, with £5 deducted from valuation to cover duties and shipping expenses, making the duty in this instance 26 per cent on 550 rees paper (about 9 cents in United States currency) per kilogram of 2,2046 pounds. The state export tax of 24 per cent includes the municipal tax of 2 per cent, and the sand shipped was taken out under the federal grant.

Vice-consul Haugwitz, of Santos, has also reported on the tax on monazite in his state.

STATISTICS just published go to show that the cigarette has reached an abiding popularity in the United States. In 1869 only 4,500,000 cigarettes were sold. This increased to nearly 14,000,000 in 1870, and in 1895—the last year given—the astonishing total was reached of 4,668,020,352. There is every reason to believe that this year's figures will show a further increase. The trade, too, has leaped from 100,000,000 in 1869 to 4,237,755,943 in 1896. These figures do not represent the States' sole contribution to the smoke of the world; for great quantities of cigars and cigarettes were exported. But in some States laws have been passed prohibiting children from purchasing or smoking cigarettes, so universal has become the custom of youthful smoking.

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CLOS ST. CHARLES

This mark of Messrs. Hanappier & Co's. Bordeaux wine which is the best table claret on the market, can be obtained at moderate prices at Messrs. CRASHLEY & Co., 67 Rua do Ouvidor, and Mr. C. LAFEBRE 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.

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, DELELLÉ & Co., 2 & 4 Stone Street, New York, U. S. A.

SEA SICKNESS ADMIRABLE RESULTS.

We are constantly receiving communications and testimonials similar to those given below, which fully prove the extraordinary efficacy of the Paulista remedy Nectandra Amara against the distressing sea-sickness and all the other illnesses and complaints of the stomach and intestines so frequent during voyages at sea or on land. So well known are the results brought 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 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 applications and observations he had made on board the mail steamer *Olinda*. "Cases of sea sickness treated with the Tincture of Nectandra Amara. 26. In 22 of the cases the result was complete and in the 4 others there was a decided relief. Cases of gastro-intestinal *Arterial* treated with the same remedy. 8. Amongst these may be mentioned the case of the Federal Senator A. A., attacked with exceedingly violent colic pains; the case of Sr. E. C. first class passenger from Pernambuco to Pará, suffering intolerable agony from intestinal pains, from which he had been subject for some time; 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.

On the 7th October, 1895, the surgeon of the Army Medical Corps, Dr. Henrique Manzeon, 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 faith of my rank. Captain Federal, Oct. 9th, 1895.—Dr. Henrique Manzeon."

On the 17th August, 1895, Sr. Lacand wrote as follows: Rio de Janeiro, 17th August, 1895, Mr. 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 a good result, because she had never before relieved any of the remedies she had employed against that malady, from which she had suffered every time she set foot on shipboard.

I have the honor to be your devoted servant.—R. Amelien 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 de Janeiro, 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 nausea arising from the brusque and shaking movements which passengers have to suffer on our railways. I tried its powers on a gentleman travelling from Serraria station to Juiz de Fora; and later on, travelling to Itabora do Campo, I had occasion to observe the same effects on some friends of mine. The Nectandra Amara is already well recommended, but I have pleasure in confirming its utility by facts that I have seen with my own eyes, which prove without doubt that it has relieved many. Ever yours.—Pedro G. Paes Leme.

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

Hotels.

VILLA HUMAYTÁ.

(FORMERLY ALLEN'S HOTEL.)

NO. 8, RUA HUMAYTÁ

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

ALPINE HOUSE HOTEL RUA DO AQUEDUCTO. 65

On the line of Sylvestre tramway, Santa Theresia, to be reached in 30 minutes from town. This house is highly recommended for its excellent position and most beautiful view of the far ocean, city and islands, being situated on the very summit of Santa Theresia 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, YUVA SUZANA MENTGES

Hotel dos Estrangeiros PRAÇA FERREIRA VIARRA (Catete)

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 clearest 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 kitchen cannot be excelled.

Grande Hotel Metropole

181, RUA DAS LARANGEIRAS, 181

This popular Hotel has been completely and thoroughly restored and has been provided with sanitary improvements of every description, including a hygienic system of sewerage, flushing tanks, and ventilating pipes. The apartments have been repainted and repaired throughout and are luxuriously furnished. The dining-room has also been refurnished, and no expense has been spared to make this

The most comfortable Hotel

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

FREITAS HOTEL 120, Rua do Riachuelo

Mr. J. F. FREITAS, proprietor of the old and well known Freitas Hotel, desires to advise his friends and former customers that he has reopened that hotel at No. 120 RUA DO RIACHUELO in a large and most attractive edifice acquired for this special purpose.

The new establishment is situated in one of the most attractive and healthy localities in the city, on a broad and quiet street, with tram cars for all central points of the city passing the door. It has a large and beautifully laid out pleasure garden, particularly suitable for ladies and children, and well-ventilated bath-rooms provided with hot and cold water.

The Hotel is specially adapted for families, for those who consort and converse, and nothing will be found lacking. It contains a large drawing-room, and its dining-room opens on verandas overlooking the garden. Special attention will be given to orders by mail and telegram.

Grande Hotel Internacional

SITUATED ON THE PICTURESQUE

SANTA THERESA HILL,

Rua do Aqueducto No. 108, Telephone 8018

Is served every 15 minutes by the electric tram-cars line from the town (leaving the Largo de Carioca) close to the doors of this hotel, and Sylvestre.

This establishment, the first in Brazil for its elegance, comfort and situation amidst forests and enjoying the most magnificent scenery, views of the mountains, town, the harbor and high seas, is most suitable for families and gentlemen of distinction.

Excellent restaurant, always ready.

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

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ASSEMBLEA 82, Telephone 206.

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Specially made for tropical cycling.

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

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

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Alma Street, Coventry, England.



TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

United States

Jan. 26.—There have been violent earthquakes throughout Mexico, which have caused personal and material injuries.

An American sentry having killed a Tagalo artillery captain, all the Philippine press is full of the subject.

The Tagalos having proclaimed an independent republic; immediate antagonism to the United States is expected in the islands of Luzon and Panay.

The ratification of the treaty of peace with Spain will take place on the 6th February. President McKinley is about to send a special protest against the attitude of Germany in Samoa.

JAN. 27.—Attorney-general Garland died to-day suddenly of an apoplectic fit.

Sr. Aguicillo, the Philippine agent in Washington has counselled Aguinaldo to avoid any conflict with the United States.

Two ministers have deposed that up to date President McKinley has not decided on the policy he intends to adopt in respect to the future government of the Philippine islands.

Two other battalions have left San Francisco to reinforce the American troops in Manila, Spain.

JAN. 27.—A Carlist outbreak took place in Peranda de Brancamente (we freely admit we never heard of the place before and cannot find it in our books of reference) and the government troops obtained the victory.

The Spanish government has decided to send a representative to the international conference on arbitration.

General Jaundenes, the ex-governor of Manila, has been made prisoner and is to undergo his trial for surrendering the position

Great Britain

JAN. 25.—Parr's Bank in London was robbed on Monday night of £60,000. The thieves left no trace.

Mme. Patti was married to-day to Baron Cederstrom in Brecon according to the rites of the catholic church. The wedding breakfast took place in a special train from Brecon to London, placed at the disposal of the bride by the Prince of Wales who was one of the guests.

Earl Ponlett died in London. (The interest in this telegram is confined to those who know that the eldest son of the deceased is the Viscount Hinton who has been known to Londoners as an organ-grinder. On his street organ, he had a placard which said: "I am Viscount Hinton, eldest son of Earl Ponlett. I have adopted this as a means of earning a living, my father having refused to assist me through no fault of my own.") The organ-grinder now succeeds to estates 20,000 acres in extent and a net annual rent-roll of £2,000.

The Duke of Cumberland is said (by the Havas agency) to be about effecting a conciliation with the Emperor of Germany because of having given up all claims to the throne of Hanover. (The Duke gave up his pretensions in 1892, according to modern history, but history seems to have a knack of repeating itself).

The German government has promised help to new expedition to the south pole in case Great Britain and the United States join in.

The last remaining French paper in Cairo, *Le Journal Egyptien* has ceased to exist.

JAN. 26.—The great robbery at Parr's Bank still remains wrapped in mystery, although the police are doing their utmost to discover the robbers. The manager to-day received a parcel containing £40,000 in notes of £500 and £1,000 from some unknown source. The cotton merchants in England and Scotland are taking steps to indemnify the bank for its loss. (The *Journal de Commerce* says the merchants have promised nine millions sterling. Why?) Cecil Rhodes has modified his great scheme of a railway from the Cape to Cairo for the present. He now only asks for a government guarantee for a line from Bulwago to the Zambesi river.

News received from Havana says that 1,500 Cubans have risen in arms against the Americans in the province of Santa Clara.

Spain is said to have agreed to the cession of the Caroline islands to Germany and the Marianas to Russia.

Telegrams from Manila say that a conflict is imminent between the Tagalos and Americans, the former taking the initiative. Aguinaldo has received power to declare war from the Philippine junta, who have declared a republic on the 21st January.

Sir Matthew White Ridley, the home secretary, speaking at Blackpool congratulated the country on the effect of the Spanish war having been to develop a greater friendship between England and the United States.

Jan. 27.—Over 500 people were killed or injured by a cyclone which passed over the Solomon islands.

From Manila it is reported that a serious conflict occurred there between some Tagalos and Americans, in which one of the former was killed and four wounded.

The railway lines in the west of England which were damaged by the recent gales have all been repaired, and traffic has been resumed. Cardinal Rampolla has written a letter to Mr. Stead, explaining the views of Pope Leo XIII on the peace question.

The labor congress held in Manchester to-day decided of the amalgamation of all trades unions in Great Britain.

JAN. 28.—Child's bank is reported to have failed.

The commissioners who are to act for Queen Victoria in the arbitration between Argentina and Chili were appointed to-day.

Mr. Asquith made a great speech in Darwin on present politics. (Mr. Asquith is the coming liberal leader of Great Britain, but that does not justify the Havas Agency in sending a long telegram over the world, which does not give even the pith of the orator's words).

France.

Jan. 25.—The arbitration committee on the dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela held its preliminary session to-day and postponed the next sitting to April next.

Germany.

JAN. 28.—After very heated debates in the Prussian Landtag, it was decided to send an ambassador to the Vatican.

Count Herbert Bismarck (who is now Prince in succession to his father) has been promoted to the post of general by the Emperor.

The Emperor has decorated the Russian ambassador with the order of the Black Eagle of Prussia. (The three foregoing telegrams are highly significant of the present trend of German policy. The Falk entity to the Catholic has given way to a recognition of the Vatican as a political factor. The personal feeling between the Emperor and his great chancellor is being wiped out. The Franco Russian alliance is being undermined).

The telegrams which have come to hand in the past few days are absolutely devoid of interest to English or any other readers. The news telegraphed from England is for the most part downright twaddle as we have shown in another column in reference to the navy.

From France there are daily telegrams on the Dreyfus question which do not advance the public information a particle. The New York and Washington telegrams solely consist of denials of trouble in the Philippines and in Cuba. The silly season seems to have set in with a vengeance but the cable mongers have to supply their quota of words and do so. We could fill columns correcting the mistakes of the correspondents sooner than supply a single column of trustworthy or interesting news from their reports.

WHAT CENTURY IS THIS?

"When does the twentieth century begin?" That is the question of the hour. Many intelligent people believe that it will begin one minute after the last hour of the present year of grace. Others are as firmly convinced that the twentieth century will not dawn till the bells have rung out 1900, and rung in 1901. It requires some courage to make pronouncement one way or the other, for judging by the communications which have reached this office, a fierce controversy is raging on the subject. But there is no gaining yards.

This world had to exist 100 years before it completed its first century. It commenced counting the years with the first day, and one minute after midnight on December 31, 1900, the second century began. So it is only natural to conclude that immediately Big Ben has boomed out twelve on the night of December 31, 1900, the world will have been projected into the twentieth century.

Hear what Mr. Dyson, Assistant Royal Astronomer said to a "Daily Mail" representative at the Royal Observatory yesterday:—

"The question as to when the twentieth century begins is not, in the true sense, an astronomical one. It is not determined by the position of the planets or anything of that kind, but is merely a question of usage. It depends upon what constituted the first year of the present era.

"Undoubtedly they began by calling the first year the year 1, even though it was not a month old. If they did so then, of course it required a complete hundred years to finish the first cycle. The second century, therefore, dated from January 1, 101.

"The succeeding centuries following the same order, the twentieth century would have its beginning on January 1, 1901. I noticed one of the London papers the other morning containing an exhaustive editorial commencing with the words: 'On this the last day of the last year but one of the nineteenth century.' This is not the way we reckon it; though, as I have said, it is not a question that astronomers are greatly concerned with.

"We do not deal with centuries but with years, and our observations and data would be recorded in the year 1900 or 1901, as the case might be. Undoubtedly it would have been more convenient for matters of calculation had the ancients begun with the year 0, and thus the cycles would have all begun in figures ending in 0.

"There is another question as to the time of day the new century begins. All astronomical days begin at noon. Calendar days begin at midnight, so that usage again decides that the twentieth century will begin as soon as the clocks have struck twelve on the night of December 31, 1900."—*Daily Mail*, Jan. 3.

A CROICOR'S controversy has recently arisen in London over the administration of the Camberwell Infirmary. During the past year 36 nurses left the hospital, of which 3 left to be engaged and 3 to accept better posts. A gentleman who thought it time to inquire into the matter, alleged that by a petty tyranny and little thoughtlessness life for the nurses had been made intolerable, but the local guardians refused to go into the case, as they had implicit faith in the committee and superintendent. And yet, no one outside these interested parties believes that 36 nurses would have left the institution without some kind of a cause!

S. PAULO FACTS AND FANCIES.

What on earth can one find to write about? For still, in S. Paulo, «the rain it raineth every day» and all social enterprise is paralysed. «Rather than a drought, as in Bahia," you remark, and I agree with you. «*Aquelle tem saude para vender*» is a Brazilian saying. We have water *para vender* here in S. Paulo, and water means health in this country as in most others. We might indeed export the surplus rain to Bahia as *cabotagem*; and I had some thoughts of starting a company for the purpose. One capitalist, however, objected that the government would instantly order a 500 reis stamp to be floated on every quart of it, and the project fell through.

Whether by reason of this superabundance of liquid, or not, I cannot tell, but as a fact, to judge by the advertisements, everybody seems to be liquidating, either accidentally by fire, or purposely in some other way. «Let thy gold be cast in the furnace... and thy gold shall return more precious,» thanks to the liberality of the insurance companies!

And bless the cleansing fire. And ble-ess the clea-nsing fi-er

shouts the amateur baritone; and many a bewildered Brazilian merchant has lately had reason to obey the injunction.

THE RAILWAY BOOK CLUB.

Fearful Revelations.

The usual half-yearly meeting of this club took place on Friday evening. There was a large attendance of members, and the proceedings were marked by the asperity and funereal gloom inseparable from meetings of Englishmen in which tectotalism is *de rigueur*.

I reached the library rather late, and have no information as to what the proceedings had been previous to my arrival. I am convinced, however, that they were of a sternly moral character, and related chiefly to the enforcement of the club's rules, and to demands for the punishment of evil doers. Every one was sitting severely silent when I entered, but a few of the weaker vessels were smoking.

Suddenly a gentleman who bears, I believe, the Binyamesque name of Mr. Fear None,—no relation of Mr. Worlthy Wiseman—got up to address the meeting. His eyes were rolling wildly, his necktie was awry, and his countenance convulsed with agony. I made allowance for all this believing he was about to recite to us the Dream of Eugene Aram. But I was mistaken. Mr. Fear None's task was that of informing the meeting that he had, himself, on one occasion, yielding to overpowering temptation and in defiance of the rules of the club, taken a newspaper away from the table and put it back again! Goaded by the stings of an outraged conscience he had confessed his crime, and attempted to purge it by paying the fine of 5000 there ante made and provided.

It is impossible to describe the horror with which Mr. Fear None was regarded after this admission, by the majority of the members present. For a moment there was silence so profound that you might have heard a crowbar drop into a copper water tank. Then the storm of indignation found words, many of which, in the confusion, came out in a splintered condition. But, alas, worse remained behind!

The Gentleman from the Serra.

It was hinted that Mr. Fear None had become privy to doings of an appalling character in which a mysterious personage, darkly referred to as the Gentleman from the Serra, figured as the Brazilian newspapers love to call «protagonista.» My thoughts turned to Fenianism and the Ku Klux-Klan, especially the latter. I heard the defence of the unknown gentleman undertaken by Number One! Mr. Fear None was exiled on to give the name. Seeing none but threatening eyes on all sides of him, Mr. Fear None divulged it; but with my usual ill-luck I failed to catch it quite clearly. It sounded like «Mr. Slow,» or «Mr. Sure;» or perhaps it might have been «Mr. Snore.» Possibly also it was none of the three. What appears certain is that on a given day a stout gentleman of foreign extraction, wearing a huge fair moustache, an enormous wide-awake hat, jack boots and a three-cornered cap, and whose present address is the Kest-skill mountains, Serra do Mar, had entered the Book Club, and, in the sight of those present, annexed an illustrated paper which belonged to him, but which according to the rules he ought not to have appropriated till some days later. The porter, it appeared, had behaved in the most devoted manner, attempting to bar his passage with his wooden leg—to *passar-a-perna*, while calling attention to his breach of the rules. The awful Gentleman from the Serra, however, had merely brushed him aside and gone out in the direction of his home in the depths of the forest. As he passed out of the door he was overheard to mutter something which sounded like «Himmelswillen!» and «grosser Schweinhund!»; but beyond that he took no notice of any body.

On hearing this horrible tale, the meeting was once more convulsed. One gentleman

was understood to state that he would have turned such a member out had it been his own mother! A member of the party known as «Modest Violets,» in allusion to its views on billiards and club money, proposed that a new rule should be established, subjecting any one who ignored the club porter's authority to a fine of ten murets and expulsion from the club; such expulsion to be effected by means of «props» in the back administered by the club porter's wooden leg. This suggestion met with hearty support; but it was objected that criminals of this order were so numerous that to perform the service properly would necessitate the employment of a porter with «both legs in the grave»—i. e. with two wooden legs.

On this a member arose and gasped out that he thought it would be «very hard to sack the porter for not having two wooden legs.» The justice of the objection was acknowledged, and it seemed likely that the proposal would fall to the ground; but the chairman, interposing, said there need be no difficulty about that, as if the porter would make an application in the proper form to the traffic manager, he would have him run over again with pleasure, and fit him with another wooden leg (hear! hear!); but the cost of the leg must of course be debited to the club funds. A member of the Modest Violets objected to this as he considered that the funds, having been collected for the purpose of purchasing books, ought to be expended exclusively in billiards. Eventually a compromise was arrived at by which it was agreed that a spare wooden leg should be purchased at the expense of the club, played for at a billiard handicap, resorted to the club by the winner, and handed over next Christmas to the grateful porter, who by that time it was hoped would be in a condition to make use of it.

The proceedings then terminated.

NICODEMUS DREWDROP.

S. Paulo, 29th January, 1899.

The French consul at Rio gives the imports of cheese at that Brazilian port, according to the latest year's figures available, as 375,000 kilos, but this does not represent the local consumption, because there is no guide to the amount of native made cheese which is marketed. Of the above-mentioned imports 160,000 kilos arrived from England. Cheese made in the country makes up about 40 or 50 per cent. of the total consumption. The native cheese is very cheap, not costing more than 1,000 to 3,000 reis per kilo, whilst foreign cheese cost from 12, 10, to 8 milreis per kilo, for the fine sort (Roquefort, Gorgonzola, Gruyère and soft Dutch), down to 4, 5 and 6 milreis for dry cheese such as Parmesan, Cheshire and Dutch. The imports from England consist of either Cheshire or imitation of Cheshire, or Dutch called *paté gras*. True Dutch is received from Amsterdam and Rotterdam, and is much more appreciated; it is well distributed over the chief towns of Brazil, but it is somewhat dear, combined with which it rarely arrives very fresh in all seasons, having a tendency to wilt up very rapidly. Gruyère is much favoured, and although Switzerland does not appear separately in the import list, she does furnish a considerable proportion of this by way of Havre, Marseilles, Genoa and Hamburg. Of French cheese, Jura, Gruyère and Roquefort are the chief, the latter, however, requiring very careful packing to arrive in good condition. Italy furnishes Parmesan, which is less a table cheese than an absolutely indispensable culinary accessory for the large Italian population—it is sold in the smallest «sandwich» of the interior. Gorgonzola has an improving side, but it is still too dear to threaten French Roquefort, over which it has the advantage, however, of being preserved more easily and for a longer time.—London, *Chamber of Commerce Journal*.

SPIDERS were probably the first real aeronauts; for countless generations they have practised the art of sailing through the air on tiny parachutes which they make from woven strands of gossamer. Now, however, the tables have been turned, and instead of weaving parachutes for themselves, the poor spiders are set to spin ropes for human aeronauts. This novel idea has been put into operation at Chalais-Meudon, near Paris, where a spider factory for the special manufacture of balloon ropes for the military aeronautic section is now in full swing. The spiders have to work pretty hard for their living, as each little creature is made to spin thirty or forty yards of thread before it is allowed to have a rest. The method of working the spiders is very ingenious; twelve spiders are attached, and the reel, to which their threads are spliced above the reel is gently revolved, so that it winds off the thread as fast as the little spinners produce it. Eight of the sets of threads, after being washed to rid them of their sticky outer covering, are then woven into cords. These are found to be both stronger and lighter than the stiken cords which have hitherto been used by balloonists, and the only drawback to their popularity is that they are at present remarkably costly.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOURBUX, Editor and Proprietor

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

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JANUARY 31st, 1899.

AMONG the resolutions taken at recent planters' meetings in the state of São Paulo, there is one which merits hearty commendation. This was that of henceforth sending members of their own class to represent them in congress. They complain that the professional politicians have betrayed them, and have done nothing for the better protection of their interests. In future elections, therefore, the men who live on politics will find themselves without occupation in some of the São Paulo districts, for the planters are masters of the situation when they choose to exercise their power. We are glad to register this resolution. It means more for the regeneration of the country than all the promises that the professional politicians may see fit to make. And, still better, it means the introduction of a better element into congress, from whom we may confidently expect better legislation. We should hardly like to see congress composed entirely, or even principally of planters, for that would unavoidably lead to class legislation, from which Brazil has already suffered no slight prejudice. But we should like to see the agriculturists fully represented by men of their own class, just as we should like to see every commercial centre ably represented by commercial men. The best legislation ought to be secured where every interest is represented by thoroughly competent men who possess special knowledge of its requirements. There are plenty of men in agriculture, in commerce and in industrial occupations, who are worthy of all confidence, and who would give us a good government. There are men of education and high principle in every district who are avoiding politics because of its intrigues and its corruption. If these men can be induced to take part in the government of the country, they will quickly find a way out of these difficulties, and they will find willing hands everywhere to help them. Let us hope that the São Paulo planters will carry out their resolution, and that planters and business men elsewhere will promptly imitate their example. Brazil needs her best men in congress, and the voters should send them there at the next election.

THE difficulties which the Leopoldina company is encountering in the settlement of the innumerable claims which have arisen since the acquisition of that important property, are but a part of the problems which must be met and solved in order to make the enterprise a success. These problems are not technical ones alone; they comprise matters which properly belong to the government and to the people, but which must be assumed by the company in sheer self-defence. The present railway system owned by the Leopoldina company comprises a number of lines built by separate companies and without the slightest design of ever uniting them. The organization of traffic on such a network of lines is therefore a matter of no slight difficulty, but it is not the

worst. In great part, the lines are built in long settled districts, whose productive industries are on the wane. In the state of Rio de Janeiro scores of coffee plantations are being abandoned and nothing is taking their place. A serious problem for the company to consider, therefore, is that of encouraging production in order to maintain a remunerative traffic in the future. The high rates and defective management of the old company discouraged every effort toward the inauguration of new industries, and the result is, as the steadily diminishing returns of the railway clearly show, that the company is losing traffic instead of gaining. The new manager, however, will know how to meet this in part, but the problem will be a more difficult one to solve than what fell to his experience in Argentina. There the district served by his railway was new; here it is old and non-progressive. There are no new lands opening up in the state of Rio de Janeiro, no colonists pushing out in search of new homes, no new industrial establishments springing into vigorous existence. On the contrary, there is a stationary sugar-producing industry in one section, and a decaying coffee-producing industry in another. There is no influx of colonists, and no new industries are appearing. The outlook is certainly not a hopeful one, but still the situation is not altogether hopeless. The present government of the state is ambitious to promote its interests and has an exceptionally intelligent conception of its needs, and we feel certain that he will co-operate with the railway company in seeking to revive industry and trade throughout the state. And as a small contribution to so desirable an end, we shall point out two or three recourses which might be employed and which ought to yield good results. In the first place, taxes should be light and the authorities should interfere as little as possible with small producers. There are, we understand, considerable areas of public lands in the state. These should be at once surveyed, plotted and sold in small lots, at low prices, to natives and foreigners, who will undertake to settle on them and cultivate them. And to encourage settlers to take up these lands, the railway should offer specially low rates for the transportation of their products to market. Then there are many large estates which are no longer productive, many owned by banks which have had to take them in settlement of loans—all these should be divided up and sold in small lots. The future prosperity of the state of Rio de Janeiro depends on the small farmer, and it is for the encouragement of such that laws should be framed and railway tariffs established. We feel confident that there is a great future for the state and for the railway if these small holdings can be developed and a convenient market arranged for their products. Rice, maize, potatoes, dairy products, fruits, vegetables,—these could be produced in abundance, and small farmers from Italy and Germany are just the men to do it. We should be glad to record the first steps toward the realization of such a policy.

A SHORT time ago, one of the oldest and most influential journals of this city gravely stated that its objection to our journalistic work arises from the fact, that our statements are copied abroad to the prejudice of the country. As an illustration of our offence, an editorial statement that the deputies had rejected a proposal to close three war arsenals, was cited, although that statement was taken from the published proceedings of congress and was absolutely true. It afterwards transpired that the executive succeeded in getting permission to close these same arsenals and carried that project into execution, which gave our critic a chance to make it appear that we had been too hasty in drawing a conclusion. But the point we wish to make, lies in the admission that our remarks are republished in London to the discredit of the country. What then are we to do? What kind of a

newspaper would our critics have us publish? This paper was established for the purpose of assisting and defending the foreign commercial interests of this country. We have never pretended to pursue any other course. We have sought neither to be an official organ, nor to advocate any government scheme. We have never sought a subsidy, nor official protection and patronage. We have never even apologised for our criticisms. We have simply followed our idea of what an independent commercial newspaper should be—which is to give the news as fully as we are able, to criticise fearlessly, and to advocate measures which will contribute to commercial security and development. If commerce and the government are opposed to each other on any question, our duty and choice lead us to espouse the cause of the former, always reserving the right to criticise our own friends in case we think they are wrong. We are accustomed to treat all commercial questions seriously, and we ask no one to assume responsibility for our opinions. We are not infallible; we are just as likely to make mistakes as anyone else. But we claim the right to discuss every question affecting foreign commercial and investment interests, and to do it as fully, freely and independently as we think fit. That an important native journal should think differently will make no difference whatever to us, but it will doubtless give foreign investors and business men something serious to think about. It implies that the policy of suppressing independent criticism and of concealing facts bearing upon the financial and commercial state of the country, has not only gained lodgment here, but that it has found influential supporters even in the native press. It implies, also, that the excuse for suppressing independent criticism is no longer an alleged fabrication of false reports, but is actually that of reproducing facts whose publication abroad may serve to injure the country. Incredible as it may appear, this is the position to-day assumed by the most prominent newspaper in the country. Of course, the power to carry such a policy into execution rests with the government, and we have no means of resisting that power. Also, our patrons of the various commercial, financial and industrial classes have the choice of continuing their support of an independent journal, or of withdrawing it in favor of one which will seek to meet the wishes of the government, and which will publish nothing that can be used to the prejudice of Brazilian interests. It would be a strange choice for a business man to make, that of choosing a government organ to represent his special interests, and we do not believe he will do it. Yet it is well, perhaps, to draw the line clearly. If the business classes of this country do not approve of independent newspaper work, then they should withdraw their subscriptions from this paper and leave us no longer in doubt as to their opinions. But, if on the contrary they favor independent criticism and the liberty to publish the news fully and impartially, then they ought to give us their support. There is no half way course to pursue in such a matter. It is no discredit to us to have spoken the truth, nor to have criticised what we believe to be prejudicial to our patrons and prejudicial to the country, but if such truth and such criticism are not wanted, then let us know it at once, so that we may seek some clime where independent journalism is more in favor.

SOME of the telegrams that are seriously published in Brazil are curious reading to those who know anything of British affairs. For instance, the *Jornal do Commercio* yesterday in its first telegram says "In May next will be finished 119 ships of war, ordered to be built by the government." The number stands out clearly "cento e dezenove." There never has been such a phenomenal addition to the British navy before in one month and we doubt if there ever will be again. We are not informed as to whether they are armor-clads or torpedo boats, but we expect to see the national debt increased, the chancellor of the exchequer and the first lord of the admiralty dismissed, and the present government turned out—if the telegram be true.

TELEGRAMS published this morning announce that a revolutionary movement in Uruguay, which was to have resulted in an outbreak on the 2nd proximo, had been detected and frustrated. Three colonels were captured while leaving the city in disguise, and some expeditions from Argentina had been stopped. It is evident that there will be no peace for unfortunate Uruguay until Julio Herrera and his boon companions are deprived of the power of doing mischief. Possibly Cuestas may turn out badly by and by, but up to the present he has shown a disposition to govern the country justly, and as long as he continues to do so the Argentine and Brazilian governments ought to suppress these revolutionary organizations which are seeking to invade Uruguay and promote civil war.

SOME time since we made a note in these columns of a report coming from the West Coast of the discovery of a castaway on one of the Gallapagos islands, who had not seen a single human being for fourteen years. The first notices of the incident seem to have attracted no attention, but as soon as it appeared in *The Rio News* it attracted widespread attention and we are now in receipt of letters from England and the United States asking for further particulars. Of course, we are not in a position to obtain further information, but the fact that such inquiries are sent us, and that an item of such interest attracted no attention until it appeared in these columns, shows clearly how widely this paper is read and appreciated. And if *The News* is so carefully read abroad, it is no less carefully read in Brazil, as was shown some two years ago in the Trinidad controversy, when the notices of the occupation of that island attracted no attention here until they appeared in these columns.

THERE seems to be no remedy for contradictory telegrams except that of not reading them. The newspapers themselves appear to have no interest in the matter beyond that of publishing so-called news and selling copies, and the news agencies are therefore left free to send out rumors and falsehoods at their own sweet will. For some time we have been treated almost daily to accounts of the critical situation of affairs in the Philippines, which now appears to have been grossly exaggerated, the policy of the American commander being that of pacifying the natives and avoiding bloodshed. Now we are beginning to hear about revolts against the Americans in Cuba, which it is unnecessary to say will turn out to be pure fabrications. The Havas agency is not distinguished for its friendliness to Americans, and it will be well to accept its reports *cum grano salis*. And that too will be advisable in the case of a very considerable number of influential newspapers here and in other parts of South America whose antipathy for the "orgulhoso Anglo-Saxon republic" is only too well known.

ACCORDING to recent advices from Brussels the Belgian government has decided that a civilian magistrate shall preside over every military court, no matter what the offence may be. This is certainly a step in the right direction. The Dreyfus case in France shows that military courts are no longer entitled to confidence, and that they can not be relied upon to render justice. Like the church, the military class has long held the special privilege of administering its own affairs apart from civil law and procedure. In a measure military men have considered themselves not only a privileged, but a superior class, dominating the civilian classes and exempt from the operations of civil law. After a long and bitter struggle, the church has been compelled to surrender all such privileges, and to take her place under the civil law beside the common citizen. And now we have to deal with the military class! In some countries, as in Great Britain and the United States, this class has been shorn of many of its privileges, and the military man is subject to civil action for an infraction of civil law. But in many other countries, his uniform entitles him to privileges and immunities wholly inconsistent with his proper place under a constitutional civil government. These privileges and immunities must now be abolished. The military man must accept the dictum that he is simply a subject or citizen like his non-uniformed fellow-countrymen, that he is no better than they are, that he is subject to the same laws that they are, and to none other except the purely professional regulations necessary for organization and discipline, that in time of peace he has no authority over them, that he is subject to the operation of civil law at all times and on all occasions, and that his profession is no better and entitles him to no more consideration, before the supreme law, than that of any other profession or occupation. Military courts, special military punishments, military privileges and military immunities—all these must go! They are an anachronism at this age of the world.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

- In the city of Bahia a large grocery was destroyed by fire day before yesterday.
- A Ceará telegram of the 26th reports a general rainfall throughout that state.
- General rains are reported in Ceará. In Bahia, unfortunately, the drought still continues.
- The planters residing in the vicinity of Uberaba are invited to meet on the 13th prox. for the purpose of organizing a planters' club.

— It is reported that a violent conflict has occurred on the upper Jurua between Brazilians and Peruvians. Particulars of the affair are lacking.

— A Natal telegram of the 28th says that light rains have fallen throughout the interior, where hunger and cholera have been making many victims.

— At Uruguaiana Moj Tavora, of the 18th battalion of infantry, has been arrested on the charge of being implicated in the plot against the life of Col. Salgado.

— It is expected that the administrators of the Misericordia hospital at Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul, will adopt Dr. Felipe Caldas' method of treating pulmonary consumption.

— An Italian exploration party intending to visit the upper reaches of the Amazon will leave Rome on February 10. The names of the explorers are Franzoi, Rizzaboni, Gaidoni and Mosca.

— On the 28th part of a barrack belonging to the electric tramway company of Bahia, where over a hundred Italian laborers were lodged, suddenly collapsed. Several laborers were injured.

— A new "Conselheiro" is reported to have made his appearance in the interior of Bahia at the head of 500 well-armed fanatics. It is well, we think, to place the report in guarantee until it is confirmed.

— The governor of Ceará has contracted with Engineer Piquet for the completion of the Quixadá reservoir. This celebrated undertaking will never stay down, but must come to the front at frequent intervals.

— There are two municipal chambers at Batatas, S. Paulo. One was chosen on Sept. 30 at the election held by order of the former municipal chamber, and the other at the election held a month later by order of the state government.

— A S. Paulo telegram of the 28th inst. says that an ex-congressman has absconded on account of the discovery of several forgeries which he had committed. His name is not stated, but he is described as one of the signers of the present constitution.

— A Pará telegram of the 23rd, published here on the 29th, announces the arrival there from the Rio Purus of the str. "Cidade do Porto de Moç." During the absence of this steamer she lost all her officers, excepting one pilot, and a majority of her crew from fevers.

— A telegram of the 25th inst. from Pelotas states that at Uruguaiana there has been discovered a plot to murder the commander of the garrison, Col. Salgado. The design of the conspirators was frustrated through the refusal of a captain and two ensigns to join them. A court of enquiry will investigate the matter.

— In Ceará complaint is made of the "odious monopoly" which charges 800 réis to 1200 for beef, with or without bone. What would the Ceará think of us here in Rio where we have no choice, and must pay 1500 to 1200 a kilo for beef with bone, and all sorts of refuse thrown in, at the butcher's sweet will?

— In São Paulo on the 24th the police succeeded in capturing a dealer in counterfeit money, and with him some workmen in a lithographing establishment suspected of printing false notes. Two counterfeit 500 notes were found on the dealer, Francisco Pardini, but the proofs against the others are not conclusive.

— The *Diário Popular* of São Paulo says that from 14th November, 1825, to 31st December, 1898, 1459 infants were deposited "in the wheel" — we presume of the founding's hospital of the city — of which 93 were received and 38 died in 1898. The hospital at present has control of 293 of these children, 174 of whom are let out to families.

— The German colonies in Santa Catharina and Paraná very generally celebrated the Emperor William's birthday last week. In Desierto the German consul gave a banquet, at which Governor Frederico Schmidt, ex-Governor Hercilio Luz, Senator Raulino Horn, Deputy Boiteux and many others besides the German colony, were present.

— A Pará telegram of the 28th reports the robbery of Louis Schill & Sobrinhos, jewellers, of that city, their losses amounting to about 200,000 in cash and jewellery. The burglars entered by climbing a telephone pole to an upper window, where they first drugged two partners, David Schill and Haas, who were sleeping there. They then secured the keys and proceed to rifle the shop below at their leisure. No traces of the criminals have been discovered.

— Advice from São Paulo report the arrival there on the 26th of a detachment of soldiers sent to the Paraná frontier in September last to capture various criminals who had found an asylum in that sparsely-settled district. Eight assassins and six deserters from the army were captured, and one well-known criminal was killed while resisting arrest. The detachment is said to have traversed about 400 leagues in S. Paulo and Paraná in pursuit of the criminals.

— The Archbishop of Bahia has ordered prayers and a "procession of penitences" for rain, which is badly needed in the district. We do not know what a procession of penitence may be unless everybody is to walk in sackcloth and ashes, but we hope it will have the desired result and no more than is needed. In this connection we are reminded of the Scotch plover who prayed for rain. Before he had well ended his prayer a hail storm struck the district, and the good man would up with "But, O Lord, this is clean ridiculous."

— The Italian consul at Porto Alegre presented a reclamation to the governor of the state on the 28th inst. against the police (the positivists down there call them "guardas administrativas," for the sake of brevity) for having beaten the Italian Francisco Deviro on the occasion of his arrest. The administrative guards deny the accusation, however, and the reporters and other spectators present at the time all say that the man was not beaten.

— In the city of Rio Grande do Sul lieutenant Lacerda Werneck and the municipal council (both castilistas) have been for some time at loggerheads. It is now stated that the lieutenant's opponents have decided to remove him from office, either by a legal process or by force. The lieutenant has had a conference with the governor, who, it appears, advised him to resign. He is said to count on the support of the municipal police, while the state troops, it is expected, will join his opponents. A detachment of state troops stationed at S. Lourenço had received orders to proceed at once to Rio Grande.

— About half past two on the morning of the 23rd inst. a fire broke out in the warehouse of Sr. Ulysses Gentile, 76 Rua S. Caetano, S. Paulo, and completely destroyed that and two adjoining buildings, Nos. 74 and 78. There was a considerable quantity of kerosene stored in the place. The business was insured for 120,000, a half in the Presidente and half in the "London," the last having been effected only 15 days before the fire. The three buildings belonged to the estate of the Seminarista Episcopal, and were insured for 30,000. It is said that the fire was not accidental.

RAILROAD NOTES

— It is stated that the receipts of the station of Jahú on the Paulista railway amounted last year to 1,779,215\$.

— The new schedule of fares and time-table on the Botanical Garden tramway went into effect on the 28th inst.

— The *Comercio de S. Paulo* says that the S. Paulo Railway Co. is negotiating in London an issue of debentures to the amount of £ 500,000. The money is to be applied, it is stated, to double-tracking the road.

— Beginning on 6th February the "all-land" train for Petropolis will leave the S. Francisco Xavier station at 4:25 p. m., arriving at Raiz da Serra at 6:25. The returning train leaves Raiz da Serra at 6:38 a. m. and arrives at S. Francisco Xavier at 8:05 a. m.

— The new schedule of fares on the Botanical Garden tramway went into operation on Saturday. The increase in these fares is a serious burden to thousands of persons who are already struggling under difficulties to meet their constantly growing expenses and pay what they owe. It is to be hoped that the improvement in the service may, at least partly, compensate for this additional burden.

— The Banco Iniciador de Melhoramentos, grantee of the railway from João Gomes to Piranga, has asked the Minas Geraes government for its guarantee of 6 per cent for the second half of 1897, on a capital of 1,881,942\$-907. The state authorities have declined to pay it, on the ground that under the concession the state is only responsible for interest on a maximum capital of 45,000\$ per kilometre.

— The government, it is reported, intends issuing orders for reducing freight rates for foodstuffs on the Central railway. The crops in Minas Geraes are said to be abundant, but the freight rates are at present almost prohibitive. Consequently the people of Rio de Janeiro, for whom the cost of living, on account of heavy taxes and other burdens, is constantly increasing, have thus far derived very little benefit from those crops.

— A telegram of the 29th inst. states that at Porto Alegre ten food-houses, of which the greater part deal in food-stuffs and have business connections with Rio de Janeiro, have applied for a judicial declaration of their insolvency. Others, it is added, intend to call meetings of their creditors. The situation is described as distressing. The *Journal* will please take note of this item of news, so that we may be spared the accusation of manufacturing reports prejudicial to the country.

— We have an eloquent proof of the good faith of the postoffice officials which merits notice. A correspondent either used an envelope whose flap had stuck fast before using, or who had opened it after sending, and when mailing it the appearance of the letter was not altogether what it should be. The postmaster thereupon required the sender to write his name over the place showing signs of having been torn, and then certified to the signature himself. This of course obliges us to believe that the postoffice is most careful and conscientious.

SHIPPING NOTES

— The redoubtable Spanish torpedo gunboat *Temerario* left port on the 26th, homeward bound.

— The Brazilian s.s. "Diamantino" which collided with s.s. "Nanette" in May last, has at last been repaired and become rid of the embargoes laid upon her, she having sailed, on Friday last for Montevideo to load for Corumba. It is evident that time is not money with Brazilian owners. — *Times*, Buenos Aires, Jan. 16.

— A Pará telegram of the 26th inst. announces the floating of the Lloyd Brasileiro steamer "Mandós," which had been on the rocks near that port for some days.

— The Portuguese cruiser "Adamastor" has received a most enthusiastic welcome at Pará, where she arrived on Sunday last. A ten days' programme has been prepared, which will give the officers hardly time to dress, to say nothing of sleep.

— The passengers who left Rio on the 28th inst. by the Hamburg Sudamerikanische steamer *Corrientes* were the following: — For Lisbon: Mr. J. Feigel and family. For Bahia: Mr. Florentino Braga, Mr. João Costa, Mr. Francisco Rodrigues Guimarães and family, and Mr. A. M. Franco da Costa.

— After patiently waiting for seven long years, the Pacific Steam Navigation Company has obtained payment for the loss sustained by the steamer *Atacapa* being compelled to make the voyage direct from Iquique to Valparaiso in August, 1891, with the chiefs of the constitutional government on board. The sum voted by Congress as indemnity is 25,000 pesos 21 cents, and the act authorising payment was promulgated on the 16th ult. — *Chilian Times*, Jan. 4.

— A telegram from Pará of the 27th inst. reports the Brazilian gunboat "Guanyu" to be in a very critical position. This boat was sent to Amapá, or its vicinity, with the Guiana boundary commission, and the coasting steamer "Cassiporé" has just brought back its commander, engineer, purser and nine men of the crew, all sick. The hospital steward and a soldier had died. They report the "Guanyu" in a bad condition, her crew being reduced to 4 firemen and 6 sailors. The small military force under Major Faustino has 21 sick. The gunboat is entirely without supplies.

— The passengers who arrived in Rio on the 25th by the Royal Mail steamer *Thames*, were the following: From Buenos Aires: Mr. Albert Lucchi. From Montevideo: Mr. Maria Rodrigues, Mr. Samuel Portence and wife and Mr. A. V. S. Almeida. From Santos: Messrs. M. A. de Moraes, Carl Hoepcke, A. A. Pereira, H. Fribenberg, Renato Adamzik and Roberto Mendes.

— The Royal Mail steamer *Thames* left Rio on the 25th with the following passengers: — For Southampton: Messrs. C. I. Davidson, Cecil Wigg and child. For Lisbon: Mr. Florindo Dias, Mr. A. J. Peixoto Braga and wife, Mrs. Joaquina Fuster and daughter, Mr. Rosalia da Silva and Mr. Simão Gonçalves Fernandes. From Pernambuco: Dr. Paula Lopes Mr. J. Barros and Mr. F. M. Hantim and wife. — For Bahia: Drs. Angelo Menezes and M. Ferreira, Mr. Narciso de Mello and family, Messrs. Alfredo S. Pereira, J. Benjamin, W. G. Williams, M. Gueiroz, A. G. D. Ferreira dos Santos, Arthur F. Simas, Alfredo d'Almeida, A. Fernandes, Antonio O. Mattos and Manoel Pereira Passos.

LOCAL NOTES

— The President has come down from Petropolis to day and will receive the Uruguayan minister, D. Blas Vidal, in special audience.

— Capt. Emilio Paes Barreto has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment and Capt. João Maria de Paiva to 6 months imprisonment for embezzlement of money belonging to the Pernambuco arsenal.

— We had on Wednesday last a visit from Dr. Orville A. Derby, of the São Paulo geographical and geological commission, who was on his way to inspect the now celebrated monazite sands of Prado, in the state of Bahia.

— The *Imprensa* says that the police authorities of this city in their unsuccessful attempt to discover the authors of the robbery of Luiz de Rezende's jewelry shop, made nearly 900 arrests. They must have been "going it blind."

— We are confidentially informed that the error in our last issue in regard to the arrival of Mr. Edward A. Tootal, gave an unexpected firmness to exchange for about five minutes. We are expecting a letter of thanks from the minister at any moment.

— The continued heat is becoming very trying to strangers here, because Argentina has the excessive humidity of the atmosphere. We here seen a much higher temperature, but without the oppressiveness which has characterized the heat during the past month.

— The ferry company, which imposes upon travellers between this city and Niteroy, has begun repairing the old barca "Sexta," since the boiler explosion on the "Primera." Something had to be done keep up even the wretched service we now have.

— A French scientist, Dr. Calmette of the Pasteur Institute at Lille, has invented a cure for snake bites, which, being injected into the system four hours after the bite, prevents any fatal result from the poison. The discovery has been tested by impartial judges.

— The *Journal do Brazil* says that there are negotiations in progress between the governments of Brazil, Chile and Argentina for a treaty for settling international questions by arbitration. This negotiation was made public a long time ago, and was noted in these columns.

— We hear that Rev. Irvine Crawshaw is going to Campos this week on a visit to the British residents of that district. He will hold communion services at Campos on Sunday next. We believe there is a considerable number of Englishmen residing in and about Campos, and they are sure to give Mr. Crawshaw a cordial welcome.

— According to one authority there were 173 candidates for the municipal council in the election of Sunday. Another party counted only 146, of which 37 were doctors (law, medicine and engineering), 14 military officers, 22 artisans, 2 manufacturers, 7 merchants, 5 journalists, 3 capitalists, 3 school teachers, and one each of ten other occupations, one of them figuring as a "commandador."

— Some time ago we heard it stated that ex-Vice-President Manoel Victorino had been selected by the castilistas to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Deputy Aureliano Barbosa and afterwards to succeed Dr. Ramiro Barcellos in the senate. This report seems to be confirmed by a statement made by the ex-Vice-President at Lisbon, where in a conversation he is said to have alluded to his future election to both of the chambers.

— At the municipal election held in this city day before yesterday there were 138 candidates for the 15 places of aldermen. As usual, the vote cast was light and at many voting places no election was held. There are some complaints of fraud and violence. Of the Centro Commercial only two were elected. Let us hope, however, that the new council will be an improvement on the previous one. It could hardly be worse.

— The press continues to record robberies committed by soldiers. It seems that in these hard times even small sums are not beneath the notice of these friends of other people's money, for we learn that on Saturday near the entrance of the Rio Comprido tunnel a poor man was robbed of 2500 by two soldiers of the 10th battalion of infantry. Can it be possible that example is so contagious that the soldiers have been influenced by the conduct of the government towards tax-payers and bondholders?

— Mr. R. A. Brooking, who was one of our best all-round cricketers in Rio last season, has been attracting attention in the River Plate by some splendid play. In a recent match between the Lomas and Lanus clubs, Mr. Brooking took six wickets for four runs, and carried his bat for 62. The *Sport and Pastime* described the match as Brooking's game. His only club in Buenos Aires has evidently found he had nothing in style by his practice on the Paysandu and São Domingos grounds in Rio.

— The *Foreign Mission Journal* last had hand contains excellent portraits of two well-known Baptist clergymen who are working in Brazil, the Rev. C. D. McCarthy, of Rio and the Rev. T. C. Joyce of Campos. It also contains biographies of these rev. gentlemen from which we see they are both from the Emerald Isle, which accounts for their oratorical persuasion. We know both gentlemen personally, and we congratulate them on the success of the printers who have reproduced their portraits true to life. We have often had our portraits printed — but that is another story.

— We were exceedingly sorry to hear on Wednesday last that Mr. Alberry, the accountant of the Leopoldina railway, had succumbed to the great heat of the day, and had to be taken to the Strangers' Hospital. The good treatment he received there has completely restored him, and he is expected to resume his work to-day. This is Mr. Alberry's first summer in Brazil, and the great heat of the past few days is likely to go hard on new arrivals from England. We are more glad to hear of his recovery as his fitness for his important post is unquestioned.

— The "centro spirita," which was in trouble some time ago on account of its extraordinary proceedings, is again figuring in the police records — this time for fraud. It appears that one of the victims of this society, a poor, educated woman named Maria Theresia de Jesus, had 1,300\$ saved up and deposited in the savings bank. Learning this, the director of the society, Sr. Angelo Torterolo, induced her to give him the money against a bill of exchange, which was afterwards verified to be a simple receipt on account of dozes, biscuits and wines bought for her while she was "under treatment," and that he would use the money to give her a "decent burial," etc. It would seem about time to put a stop to these impositions.

— The young gentleman will accept our profound apologies. Our reporter mistook him for his uncle, because of the similarity of name, and credited him with having been a Rio merchant in the 1850s, gone by, and with now being a director of the London and River Plate Bank. Mistakes will happen on the best regulated papers, and this is one of them. It is, however, no prejudice for a young man to be mistaken for an uncle who stands so high in commercial and financial circles as Mr. Edward A. Tootal; it is no dishonor to have been a successful merchant in this market; and it is no discredit to be a director of the London and River Plate Bank, though perhaps the responsibility is more than a young man just starting in business life, would care to assume. However, there are, happily, but few young men who care to begin life in borrowed clothes, and we are sorry to have unconsciously tried to assist one to do so.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.

The annual general meeting of the British Subscription Library will be held at the Library on Friday, 3rd February, at 4:30 p.m., when the attendance of subscribers is particularly requested.

The Hon. Treasurer informs us that the balance sheet for the past year is most satisfactory, which will be good news for the friends of this deserving institution.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

General View of Commerce and Industry in the Empire of Japan; published by the Bureau of Commerce, Department of Agriculture and Commerce, Japan. Tokyo 1897. This little volume was prepared for the purpose of giving to foreign visitors brief outlines of the commercial and industrial state of Japan. It is convenient in size, is printed in English and contains a surprising amount of valuable and interesting information in regard to Japan.

BUSINESS NOTES

It is said that the only change in circulation at Pernambuco is state bonds of 100 and 200 reis.

We hear that the London and River Plate Bank is about to establish branches in Santos and São Paulo.

Fresh beef at 800 reis a kilo is announced at Santos and at from 600 to 700 reis per kilo at Juiz de Fora.

A Pelotas telegram of the 28th says that the commerce of the seaports of that state is passing through a tremendous crisis.

The produce of the St. John del Rey mine in December amounted to £ 27,700; and the yield per ton having been 1 oz. Troy.

During the past year the state of Ceará exported 1,038,318 Kilos of manihoba rubber, valued at 5,000,000\$, and paying 504,000\$ in export duties.

The Jornal do Brazil in its issue of last Thursday says that there is reported to be organizing here a large syndicate for buying wheat in Argentina and tobacco in Paraguay.

The firm of Beznart & Co. has applied to the government for an indemnisation of 200,000\$ for the destruction of the offices of the monarchist organ Liberdade, on March 7th, 1897.

The municipal council of Ouro Preto has made a contract with Major Antonio Augusto Villela and Antonio de Carvalho Brandão for working manganese mines in that municipal district.

From Tucuman (Argentina) we learn that the sugar cane crop will be bad; the plant is very backward for the time of year, and in many places it is attacked with a disease known as 'polvillo.'

On last Wednesday there were disturbances at the Bangü cotton factory on account of election questions. The administrator and over 50 operatives have been discharged. A detachment of 30 policemen was sent there to maintain order.

It would be well for the government of Brazil to test the statements made in the article on Pineapple Fibre, which we publish in another column. There are numerous fibre producing plants of many kinds that grow luxuriantly in the various parts of Brazil served by railways. The agave and many of the palms are cases in point. If the pineapple plant is a source of textile wealth abroad, it should also be utilised here, where industries of the kind are few.

The imports from the Argentine republic into Brazil during the year 1898 were: 100 bales of hair; 3,974 pipes; 7,321 casks and 18,591 hogsheads of tallow; one bale of wool; 73,318 tons of wheat; 50,809 tons of maize; 13 tons of linseed; 26,207 tons of flour; 3,405 tons of bran; 5,373 bags of birdseed; 640,310 bales of hay and 1,389 cases of butter. These figures do not include the meat trade, which being in the hands of monopolists, we are not likely to obtain.

At a meeting of drugs, perfumeries, etc., at S. Paulo or the 23rd inst., the government was severely criticised for enforcing the taxes imposed by the last budget before the publication of the Regulamento, and contrary to the promise of the President. They sent a telegram to the Associação Commercial of Rio, complimenting the latter on its attitude in the emergency, and appointed a commission to represent the trade in any measure opposing the collection of said taxes that may be deemed advisable. The commission is even authorized to resort to judicial recourses if necessary.

It would be interesting to know why the Sociedade Nacional de Agricultura presided over by Dr. Moura Brazil has taken no notice of Dr. von Thiering's statement that Phylloxera has existed in this country for many years, which statement is confirmed by Sr. Luiz Barreto, the well-known viticultor, and also why it is silent over the discovery of an old vineyard of over 8,000 plants in Minas Geraes where Phylloxera exists. Is the sociedade really after the pest, or is it seeking to exercise its displeasure on a foreign company whose agent committed the unpardonable offence of visiting Dr. Ennes de Souza first?

It is said that because of the heavy import duties on live cattle, a large and scandalous contraband business has resulted on the Uruguayan frontier. This might have been expected. High duties put a premium on contraband trade, and in the end the treasury will lose more than it expected to gain. It is human nature the world over.

The Manchester fire insurance company is advertising that it has paid 761,749\$972 in losses during the short time it has been operating in this city. The company must have lost heavily thus far, and the question may be raised whether sufficient care has been taken in the management of its affairs. As transpired in the career of another well-known foreign company, a big business may not prove to be a profitable business.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The government will to-day settle with the banks issuing gold cheques in payment of import duties, receiving the aggregates in exchange or instructing the banks to deposit the same in the treasury delegacy in London.

According to the Diario de Santos the municipal government of Santos expended last year 2,849,174\$283. Its indebtedness (floating, we suppose,) which at the beginning of the year amounted to 920,446\$137, increased to 1,251,958\$171.

The minister of finance has instructed fiscal delegates to publish notices for the government's creditors to present their claims for 1898 before March 31 so that they may not fall into arrears. He has also instructed those delegates to keep their offices open longer every day, if necessary, for the payment of these accounts. The number of accounts in arrears has, he says, largely increased in the last few years.

Pas trop de zele is what the government of the state of Rio de Janeiro would do well to recommend to its tax-collectors. It is said that they collected export duties even on articles that pass through the city of Rio de Janeiro from one part of the state to another. The labor, time and expense required to recover the sums thus illegally exacted virtually deprive sufferers of redress. With the constantly growing burdens, restrictions and obstacles with which the people are hampered it is becoming painful to attempt even the ordinary transactions of daily life.

The prefect of the Federal District has made a reduction of 10% in the pay of all municipal employes. This, we understand, is a temporary measure, preliminary to a reduction in their number. In general public employes in Brazil, far from receiving excessive salaries, are on the contrary underpaid. But there are too many of them and they are inefficient. There is too much time wasted in conversation, in betting on bichos and in smoking cigarettes. A smaller number, better paid, would do much more work and be far less burdensome to the tax-payers.

Up to the 27th inst. the amount of the consumption taxes collected this month in this city was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes tobacco (223,430\$000), beverages (62,415\$780), canned goods (41,311\$300), pharmaceutical specialties (7,100\$500), boots and shoes (1,145\$000), and perfumery (110\$000). Total: 341,502\$080.

Evidently the people of this city have decided to go barefooted and to quit using perfumery.

COMMERCIAL.

Rio de Janeiro, Jan. 31st 1899

Table of exchange rates and values. Includes 'Par value of the Brazilian milreis (15000) gold' (27 d.), 'do of the Brazilian milreis (18000) in U. S. coin at \$4.86,65 per £' (54 75), 'do \$1.00 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold' (1897 cts), 'do of £ 1 stg. in Brazilian gold' (8 89p), 'Bank rate of exchange, official, on London to-day' (7 1/2 d.), 'Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (gold)' (3677), 'Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (paper)' (272 rs. gold), 'Present value of the Brazilian mil reis in U. S. coin at \$1.50 per £' (14 68 c.), 'Value of \$1.00 (U. S. coin) per £ 1 str. in Brazilian currency (paper)' (6880), 'Value of £ 1 sterling ' ' ' (2680).

EXCHANGE.

Jan. 23.—The official bank rate of the day in all the banks was 7 1/2 d. on London. The market opened firm. The first transactions were in bank bills at 7 1/2 d. against private paper at 7 1/2 d., and these rates ruled throughout the most part of the day. About 2 o'clock, the London & River Plate Bank was drawing 7 1/2 d. and private paper was disposed of at 7 3/4 d. with short dates. The closing prices of

the day were bank bills at 7 9/32 to 7 5/16 d., and private paper quoted at 7 11/32 to 7 3/8 d. The official value of the paper milreis was 296 reis gold during the day.

Jan. 24.—All the banks opened with a rate of 7 1/2 d. on London, and the only alteration during the day was that of the Banco Nacional, which put out 7 11/32 d. during the afternoon. During the morning there were transactions in bank bills at 7 1/2 d. and small deals in private paper at 7 1/2 d. Then bank bills went up to 7 3/8 d. and private paper was bought at 7 1/2 d. one of the foreign banks refusing to buy paper of its own drawing at the latter quotation. A demand set in, and brought down bank bills to 7 1/2 d., and private paper found buyers at 7 3/8 d. There was no notable stir during the afternoon. The closing prices of the day were bank bills at 7 3/8 d. and private paper at 7 1/2 d. The official value of the paper milreis during the day was 271 and 272 reis gold.

Jan. 25.—The changes in rates during the day were many. The London & Brazilian Bank opened with 7 5/16 d. which it changed to 7 3/8 d. the rate of the day with the foreign banks. The Banco Nacional sustained a rate of 7 1/2 d. During the afternoon the London & Brazilian Bank put out a rate of 7 1/2 d. When the market opened bank bills were drawn at 7 1/2 d. The prices for private paper to the banks was 7 1/2 d., but outside 7 1/2 d. was obtained. There were several changes during the course of the day on account of demand or want of demand. Bank bills fluctuated between 7 3/8 and 7 1/2 d., and private paper between 7 1/2 d. and 7 3/8 d. The closing prices of the day were bank bills at 7 1/2 d. and private paper at 7 1/2 d. The official value of the paper milreis during the day was from 271 to 276 reis gold.

Jan. 26.—The bank rate for the day was 7 1/2 d. on London in all of the banks at opening time, but during the afternoon the Banque Française put out 7 1/2 d. and afterwards 7 3/8 d. in which latter rate it was soon joined by the London & River Plate Bank. The market was firm during the morning with bank bills at 7 1/2 d. and private paper freely offered at 7 1/2 d. but only finding buyers at 7 1/2 d. and several of the banks refused to buy at that rate. Later private paper was selling readily at 7 1/2 d., and bank bills were only drawn at 7 1/2 d. with conditions. The fall in bank bills was followed by private paper selling at 7 1/2 d. and 7 3/8 d. During the afternoon there were several changes. The closing prices were bank bills at 7 1/2 d., and private paper at 7 1/2 d. at which latter rate the banks bought. The paper milreis varied from 273 to 276 reis gold during the day.

Jan. 27.—The official rate of the day was 7 3/8 d. on London. During the morning the foreign banks would not buy private paper under 7 1/2 d., but the other banks bought freely at 7 1/2 d. By noon the banks were drawing at 7 3/8 d. and buying private paper at 7 1/2 d. This remained the general rate of the afternoon and was unaltered at closing time. The business done during the day was of small importance. The official value of the paper milreis was from 272 to 273 reis gold.

Jan. 28.—The British Bank opened with 7 1/2 d. on London but soon afterwards changed to 7 1/2 d. in conformity with the other banks, and the latter rate was practically the rate of the whole day. The day's business was unimportant in quantity, bank bills being disposed of being the extremes of 7 1/2 d. and 7 1/2 d. against private paper from 7 1/2 d. to 7 3/8 d. The market was apathetic and little business was done. The official value of the paper milreis was from 271 to 272 reis gold.

The official rates of the day as compared with the corresponding day of last year were as follows:—

Table comparing exchange rates with last year. Includes London (1898 1897), Paris, Hamburg, Italy, and New York rates.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 31st January, 1899.

Exports.

Coffee.—The sales of the week before last amounted to 75,000 bags, against entries of 68,134 bags and shipments of 65,029 bags. The foreign sales were 65,000 bags in New York, 58,000 in Havre, 30,000 in Hamburg and 20,000 in London, in all a total of 173,000 bags as against 115,000 in the preceding week. On Monday, the business between factors and packers was dull and was arranged on bases of 120,000 to 125,000. The shippers were anxious to buy during the morning, but the demand fell off towards evening, and the 9,000 bags sold during the day were bought in between 120,000 and 125,000 for No. 7 type for the most part, but at night sellers were demanding 125,000 at which no sales were made. On Tuesday, the business between factors and packers was done from 125,000 per arroba for No. 7 type for small quantities. There was a general apathy extending to the shippers. The latter bought 8,000 bags on a base of 120,000 for No. 7, but there were not free sellers at the price, the state of the exchange market upsetting calculations. In Santos the market was calm with good average selling at 7500 per 10 kilos. The foreign markets had nothing of interest to report as they remained unaltered. On Wednesday, there was still a slower movement in Rio. Prices between packers and factors were arranged on a base of 120,000 for No. 7 type. The shippers kept retired during the morning, but in the afternoon bought up some 7,000 bags at rates that ranged about 120,000 for No. 7. The market closed weak. In Santos, the business was suspended owing to a local holiday. The foreign markets all reported a small rise. The local market opened quietly on Thursday. The business between factors and packers being arranged on a basis of 125,000 per arroba for No. 7 type. In the course of the morning the news of the notable rise in the New York market caused this price to be increased and most of the business of the day was done on a

base of 120,000. The shippers also developed an active demand, and the 35,000 bags sold were mostly disposed of at 120,000 per arroba for No. 7, with several other lots in treaty when the market closed. The Santos market was reported as calm, with good average selling at 7500 per 10 kilos. All the foreign markets reported rises in the two preceding days which had a visible effect here. The local market opened firm in consequence on Friday with business done between packers and factors from 125,000 to 125,000 per arroba of No. 7 type. The shippers were anxious to buy largely, but the high rates asked by the packers prevented heavy sales, and it is even said that shippers bought from one another to complete consignments. The declared sales of the day amounted to 20,000 bags at prices which ranged from 125,000 to 125,000 per arroba for No. 7. In Santos the price of good average went up to 7500 per 10 kilos. The news from foreign markets was satisfactory but showed a depreciation of value as compared with the previous day. The result was that on Saturday, there was less animation than on Friday, and the little business done between packers and factors was arranged on a base of 120,000 for No. 7. The exporters bought 4,000 bags, but these were bought at bases of 120,000 to 125,000 owing to the uncertainty of prices abroad, all the foreign markets reported falls. The Santos market was unchanged with good average selling at 7500 per 10 kilos with a firm market.

The shipments since our last report have been:

Table of coffee shipments. Includes United States (48,592 bags), Europe (6,836 bags), Cape of Good Hope (2,633 bags), River Plate, etc. (4,005 bags), and Coastwise (62,055 bags).

The following ships sailed with coffee last week:

Table of coffee shipments by ship. Includes New York Amer. bk. Mabel Jordan (22,000 bags), Constantinothle etc. (1,225 bags), Southampton Br. str. Thames (1,500 bags), Genoa It. str. Minas (544 bags), Buenos Aires Br. str. Danube (1,014 bags), and Santos various steamers (2,713 bags).

The receipts for the past week were 66,518 bags, against 67,087 bags for the previous week and 78,999 bags for the week before.

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

Table of coffee prices. Includes No. 6 (125,000), No. 7 (12,400), No. 8 (12,000), No. 9 (11,600).

The stock in all hands was estimated this morning at 251,873 bags, against 247,016 bags a week ago. The Santos stock is reported at 617,000 bags.

Daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro

Large table showing daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro from Jan 22 to Jan 31. Columns include Receipts (Shipments U.S. States, Europe, etc.), Total Shipments, Stock at Santos, and various exchange rates.

Imports.

Flour.—The receipts for the week were 2,228 barrels by the Galileo from New York and 3,490 barrels by the Dom Pedro II from Baltimore. The market is still generally firm for foreign flour, but local produce has gone down. The latest quotations are:—

Table listing flour imports with prices: Trieste (nominal), Richmond 1st (37,000-38,000), do 2nd (nominal), Baltimore 1st (37,000-38,000), do 2nd (36,000-36,500), Western and Interior (36,000-38,000), River Plate (32,000-33,000), Local Mills (36,000-38,000).

Codfish.—The Bahia brought 935 cases from Hamburg, and the Galileo 1,850 tubs from New York. The stock in all hands is 13,000 packages. The sales of the week have been fairly regular and the demand is improving owing to the proximity of Lent. Gaspe is selling at 58,000 per tub, St. John's 52,000 per tub and Norwegian 60,000 per case.

Lard.—The s.s. Galileo brought 1,950 kegs and 750 cases from New York last week. The increased price we noted last week has been maintained, as American lard is still quoted at 80 reis per pound wholesale. Native lard is still quoted nominal.

Pork.—The arrivals by the Galileo were 25 barrels and 25 half-barrels from New York. The market continues firm at last week's prices for both native and American pork. The former sells wholesale from 13,500 to 14,500 per kilo, and the latter from 15,500 to 16,500 per pound.

Rice.—No new consignments have come to hand during the past week. New season rice still sells from 22,000 to 23,500 per bag of 50 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 165 reis per foot.

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

Swedish Pine.—The Scythian brought 10,400 pieces from Westwick. No sales have been effected and the market continues dull.

Kerosene.—The receipts for the week were 10,000 cases from New York by the Galileo. The market is steady and wholesale prices run from 10,500 to 10,800 according to quantity.

Turpentine.—Arrivals nil. The market continues dull, and the demand is small. Quotations on Saturday last were from 13,500 to 13,800 per kilo.

Rosin.—There have been no arrivals. The market continues weak with few sales. Dark grades are selling at 18,000 and light grades at 21,000 per barrel.

Cement.—The Marion Ballantyne brought 14,250 barrels from Antwerp. The weakness of the market still continues, but a rise in prices is likely to take place. Belgian cement is now quoted from 13,500 to 14,500 per barrel, and English cement from 15,500 to 20,500 per barrel.

Indian Corn.—No fresh consignments have come to hand. This lack of arrivals to add to the large stock already on hand has had a beneficial effect on prices, which are now quoted from 15,700 to 16,500 per bag wholesale, and from 10,500 to 10,800 in retail.

Bran.—No receipts. The fall in price has continued with the produce of the local mills which now sells at 4,400 per 40 kilos.

Hay.—The receipts from the River Plate were 5,095 bales ex Chiswick, 5,225 bales ex Guelan Prince and 9,240 bales ex Iyden. The heavy stock in hand keeps prices at a level from 190 to 200 reis per kilo.

Coal.—The following vessels arrived with coal:—

Table listing coal arrivals: From Cardiff, ex Lismore (4,572 tons), ex Werra, ex Rosfeld, Sunderland, ex Nova Sympathia (1,009).

Rum.—The week's supply was of average quantity, and the following prices now rule:—

Table listing rum prices: Pernambuco and Maceio (240,000), Bahia and Aracaju (220,000-230,000), Campos (245,000-250,000), Angra and Paraty (250,000-255,000), Parahyba (240,000), Alcohol of 36 to 38 deg (360,000-380,000), ditto 40 deg (380,000-400,000).

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

JANUARY 23.

CARDIFF.—Germ. bk. Werra; 857 tons; Schelling; coal to Brazilian Coal Co.

JAN. 24.

WESTERWICK.—Swed. lug. Swithiod; 346 tons; Swensen lumber to C. W. Gross & Co.

JAN. 26.

ANTWERP.—Br. sp. Marion Ballantyne; 1,560 tons; Thomms; sundries to Avenir & Co.

JAN. 27.

BALTIMORE.—Amer. bk. D. Pedro II; 453 tons; Kiehn; sundries to John Moore & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

JANUARY 23.

NEW YORK.—Amer. lug. Mabel Jordan; 899 tons; Balano; coffee.

JAN. 25.

ADELAIDE.—Germ. bk. Irene; 1,056 tons; Schumacher; stone ballast.

JAN. 26.

BARBADOS.—Br. bk. Kelvin; 1,056 tons; Robinson; ballast.

JAN. 28.

NEWCASTLE.—Br. sp. Kate Thomas; 1,607 tons; Thomas; ballast.

FREIGHTS.

LONDON.—30 shillings and 5/8 primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

NEW ORLEANS.—30 shillings and 5/8 primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

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 5/8 primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

HAVRE.—35 francs and 10% primage per ton of 900 kilos.

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

MONTVIDEO.—BUENOS AIRES.—3,000 per bag of coffee.

ENGAGEMENTS.

GENOA.—It. str. Rio de Janeiro; 500 bags of coffee.

Vessels Afloat & Chartered for Rio

Table listing vessels afloat and chartered for Rio, including names like Australia, Amelie, Alliance, and destinations like Pascegoula, Marseilles, Shippagan, Baltimore, Leith, etc.

Arrivals of foreign steamers.

Table listing arrivals of foreign steamers with columns for DATE, NAME, FROM, CONSIGNED TO.

Departures of foreign steamers.

Table listing departures of foreign steamers with columns for DATE, NAME, FOR, CARGO.

* Calling at intermediate ports.

Foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, January 29th 1899.

Table listing foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, including columns for NAME, TONS, ARRIVED, FROM, CONSIGNEES.

STOCKS AND SHARES

Sales of Stocks and Shares.

Table listing sales of stocks and shares, including Apolices, 58, and various bank shares.

Table listing stocks and shares under the heading 'Banks', including Agricola, Brazil e Norte America, etc.

JAN. 24.

Table listing stocks and shares under the heading 'Banks', including Apolices, 58, and various bank shares.

JAN. 25.

Table listing stocks and shares under the heading 'Banks', including Apolices, 58, and various bank shares.

JAN. 25.

Table listing stocks and shares under the heading 'Banks', including Apolices, 58, and various bank shares.

JAN. 26.

Table listing stocks and shares under the heading 'Banks', including Apolices, 58, and various bank shares.

JAN. 27.

Table listing stocks and shares under the heading 'Banks', including Apolices, 58, and various bank shares.

JAN. 28.

Table listing stocks and shares under the heading 'Banks', including Apolices, 58, and various bank shares.

JAN. 29.

Table listing stocks and shares under the heading 'Banks', including Apolices, 58, and various bank shares.

JAN. 30.

Table listing stocks and shares under the heading 'Banks', including Apolices, 58, and various bank shares.

JAN. 31.

Table listing stocks and shares under the heading 'Banks', including Apolices, 58, and various bank shares.

SATURDAY'S QUOTATIONS—S. PAULO.

Table listing Saturday's quotations in S. Paulo, including Banco Comercio e Industria, Constructor e Agricola, etc.

Stocks and Bonds and Joint Stock Companies --- January 30th

Emission	Circulation	Public Funds	Nominal Value	Last Quotation buyers sellers
399,428,800\$	262,127,000\$	Stock 5% currency (politics)	1,000\$ 300\$ 200\$	85\$000- 85\$000
104,957,000	104,550,000	Bonds of 1895	1,000	850 000- 850 000
119,600	124,655,000	do 1897, 6%	1,000\$ 300\$ 200\$	1,000 000- 1,000 000
30,000,000	11,584,500	Stock 4% (gold)	1,000\$ 300\$ 200\$	1,920 000- 1,450 000
51,885,000	24,579,000	Bonds 4% converted 1890	1,000\$ 300\$ 200\$	1,320 000- 1,320 000
109,664,000	18,320,000	Gold Loan, 1868, 6%	1,000\$ 300\$ 200\$	850 000- 850 000
17,500,000	17,500,000	Do do 1879, 4%	1,000\$ 300\$ 200\$	200 000- 200 000
11,759,000	4,328,200	State of Espirito Santo	1,000\$ 300\$ 200\$	200 000- 200 000
5,000,000	65,000,000	of Minas Geraes, 5%	1,000\$ 300\$ 200\$	200 000- 200 000
65,000,000	4,000,000	do idem 5%	1,000\$ 300\$ 200\$	200 000- 200 000
600,000	600,000	of Rio de Janeiro, 6%	1,000\$ 300\$ 200\$	200 000- 200 000
10,000,000	23,613,200	of Parahyba, 6%	1,000\$ 300\$ 200\$	200 000- 200 000
25,000,000	520,000	of Pernambuco, 6%	1,000\$ 300\$ 200\$	200 000- 200 000
2,500,000	400,000	Municipal Loan, City of Rio de Janeiro, 6%	1,000\$ 300\$ 200\$	200 000- 200 000
400,000		do do do São Paulo, 7%	1,000\$ 300\$ 200\$	200 000- 200 000
		do do do Petropolis, 7%	1,000\$ 300\$ 200\$	200 000- 200 000
		do do do Alem Parahyba, 7%	1,000\$ 300\$ 200\$	200 000- 200 000

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Banks	Paid	Reserve Fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
20,000,000\$	100,000	94,099	200\$	Commercial do Rio de Janeiro	200\$	4,000,000\$	8,000, Jan. 1899	215 000- 215 000
16,000,000	80,000	80,000	200	Comercio	80	3,370,000	8 000, ditto 1899	215 000- 215 000
24,000,000	400,000	391,868	60	Construtor do Brazil	60	1,645,000	4,000, Aug. 1892	115 000- 12 000
16,000,000	80,000	77,763 1/2	200	Credito Movel	200	1,740,000	2,000, Jan. 1896	14 000- 14 000
8,000,000	40,000	all	200	Credito Real do Brazil	200	863,079	12 1/2, ditto 1892	75 000- 75 000
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Depositos e Descantos	200	790,000	4,000, Jan. 1899	25 000- 25 000
750,000	15,000	all	50	Funcionarios Publicos	50	62,910	2,500, Jan. 1899	45 000- 45 000
8,000,000	40,000	all	200	Hypothecario do Brazil	200	212,850	4,000, Jan. 1899	90 000- 92 000
10,807,500	54,038	all	200	Lavoura e Comercio	200	955,398	8,000, Jan. 1899	150 000- 171 500
107,282,500	530,913	all	200	Nacional Brasileiro	200	17,750,000	6,000, Jan. 1899	100 000- 100 000
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	Republica do Brazil	200	324,200	12,000, Jan. 1899	12 000- 12 000
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	Rio e Matto Grosso	200	7,479,104	9,800, Jan. 1899	250 000- 250 000
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	Rural e Hypothecario	200	100	ditto 1899	116 000- 125 000
10,000,000	50,000	all	200	Commercial da Bahia	100	2,185,226	11 1/2, July 1898	200 000- 200 000
7,000,000	35,000	all	200	Com. e Industria de S. Paulo	100	6,000,000	12 500, July 1898	100 000- 100 000
7,500,000	37,500	14,075	200	Credito Real de S. Paulo	200	221,130	12 1/2, ditto 1898	100 000- 100 000
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	do do do 2nd series	40	1,056,703	10 1/2, ditto 1898	100 000- 100 000
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	do do do 2nd series	40	600,000	12 1/2, July 1895	100 000- 115 000
10,000,000	50,000	all	200	Lavradores S. Paulo	80	800,000	ditto 1895	145 000- 145 000
40,000,000	200,000	112,571	200	Mercantil de Santos	200	685,000	7,500, Jan. 1845	135 000- 135 000
10,000,000	50,000	25,000	200	S. Paulo	200	629,855	6 1/2, Jan. 1899	100 000- 100 000
40,000,000	200,000	112,571	200	União de S. Paulo	200	629,855	do do do	100 000- 100 000
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	do do do	80	do do do	do do do	100 000- 100 000
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	do do do	80	do do do	do do do	100 000- 100 000

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Railways	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
110,000,000\$	550,000	all	200\$	Leopoldina	200\$	26,697\$	int. Sept. 93	65 000- 5 750
20,000,000	200,000	153,253	100	Minas de S. Jeronymo	25	do	---	---
12,000,000	60,000	46,717	200	Machê e Campos	200	do	---	---
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	Muzambinho	100	65,000	---	---
62,000,000	310,000	33,525	200	Oeste de Minas	200	2,991,489	int. Sept. 93	14 000- 9 750
10,000,000	100,000	260,475	100	do do	75	do	---	---
70,000,000	350,000	all	200	Quitombô	100	1,355,541	int. Jan. 91	11 000- 58 000
1,600,000	8,000	5,400	200	União Valenciana	200	45,710	65\$00, Feb. 86	2 000- 2 000
42,000,000	210,000	all	200	Sapucahy	200	583,378	int. Jan. 92	4 250- 4 250
12,500,000	62,500	all	200	Tocantins e Araguaya	50	do	---	---

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Tramways	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
2,500,000\$	25,000	all	100\$	Carioca	100\$	163,089	14\$00, July 91	154 000- 170 000
6,000,000	30,000	all	100	Carris Urbanos	200	5,447	2 300, Oct. 98	161 000- 130 000
7,000,000	7,000	all	100	Corcovado (and Hotel)	100	489,308\$	8 000, July 91	--- 130 000
14,000,000	70,000	all	200	Jardim Botânico	200	105,806\$	5 000, Aug. 98	---
12,000,000	60,000	59,360	200	S. Christovão	200	39,999	---	---
3,000,000	15,000	all	100	Villa Isabel	100	do	---	---
800,000	8,000	all	100	Pernambuco	100	do	---	---

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Steamships	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
1,000,000	5,000	all	200\$	Esperança Maritima	200\$	250,000\$	8 000, Sept. 97	100 000- 105 000
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	Lloyd Brasileiro	200	59,508	10 000, Aug. 98	---
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Navegação Costeira	200	do	---	---
673,400	3,367	all	200	S. João da Barra e Campos	200	do	---	---
1,000,000	5,000	all	200	Sul Paulista	80	do	---	---

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Cotton Mills, etc.	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
10,000,000\$	50,000\$	all	200\$	Alliança	200\$	854,015\$	10\$000- Aug. 98	176\$000- 187\$000
2,400,000	12,000	all	200	America Fabril	200	104,654	7 000- Aug. 98	120 000- 120 000
500,000	2,500	all	200	Batistoga (tanning)	200	39,471	1 500, July 98	230 000- 230 000
6,000,000	30,000	all	200	Brazil Industrial	200	150,000	10 000- July 98	170 000- 170 000
3,600,000	18,000	all	200	Carioca	200	25,223	--- Aug. 98	180 000- 180 000
6,000,000	30,000	all	200	Confiança Industrial	200	239,585	10 000- Jan. 99	170 000- 170 000
4,500,000	22,500	all	200	Corcovado	200	54,98	--- July 98	210 000- 210 000
500,000	2,500	all	200	D. Isabel	200	156,493	30 000- Jan. 98	---
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	Fabril Paulista	200	200,000	12 000- July 98	---
1,400,000	7,000	all	200	Industrial Mineira	200	77,401	--- Aug. 98	160 000- 160 000
800,000	4,000	all	200	Magéense	200	5,900	10 000- July 98	210 000- 210 000
1,500,000	7,500	all	200	Manufactura Fluminense	200	26,186	10 000- Aug. 98	200 000- 200 000
4,000,000	20,000	all	200	Petropolitana	200	400,000	9 000- Mar. 96	35 000- 35 000
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Progresso Industrial	200	462,802	15 000- Sept. 93	265 000- 265 000
1,000,000	5,000	all	200	Rink (Woolens)	200	116,068	--- Oct. 95	---
450,000	2,250	all	100	S. Felix	100	32,564	4 000- July 98	40 000- 40 000
950,000	4,750	all	200	Santa Lucia	200	do	--- July 98	---
1,200,000	6,000	all	200	S. João	200	do	--- July 98	300 000- 300 000
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	S. Pedro de Alcântara	200	39,028	--- Jan. 93	190 000- 190 000
3,500,000	17,500	all	200	União Fabril	200	1,145,944	20 1/2- Aug. 97	---

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Insurance	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation
4,000,000\$	20,000	all	200\$	Alliança	20\$	43,678\$	1\$000, July 97	65 000- 65 000
3,000,000	15,000	all	1,000	Argos Fluminense	250	30,000	16 000, Jan. 99	340 000- 340 000
2,000,000	10,000	9,735	200	Bonanza	30	15,584	3 000, Jan. 99	10 000- 10 000
4,000,000	20,000	all	200	Confiança Industrial	200	300,000	3 000, Jan. 99	38\$000- 38\$000
4,000,000	8,000	4,000	200	Fidelidade	180	358,752	7 000, Jan. 98	30 000- 30 000
2,500,000	2,500	all	1,000	Garantia	100	250,000	8 000, Jan. 99	150 000- 150 000
2,000,000	20,000	all	200	Gerul	20	400,000	20 1/2, Jan. 99	25 000- 25 000
1,000,000	10,000	all	100	Indemnisadora	20	14,935	--- Jan. 98	18 000- 18 000
2,500,000	12,500	all	200	Previdente	20	350,400	3 000, Jan. 99	48 000- 48 000
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	Prosperidade	20	126,628	15 1/2, Jan. 99	13 000- 18 000

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Miscellaneous	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation
7,000,000\$	35,000	all	200\$	Cantareira e Viçosa Fluminense	200	do	July 91	--- 25\$000
5,000,000	10,000	all	50	Carros Taterall Moreaux	50\$	38,790\$	6 1/2, Jan. 99	180 000- 180 000
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Cargagens Fluminense	200	51,228	--- Mar. 93	280 000- 280 000
60,000,000	300,000	all	200	Cruzeiro (match factory)	200	do	--- July 98	21 000- 22 000
23,500,000	235,000	all	100	Docas de Santos	100	2,998,472	9 000, Jan. 92	125 000- 125 000
60,000,000	300,000	all	200	Melhoramentos no Brazil	200	2,889,745	15 1/2, Sept. 91	---
2,000,000	10,000	9,900	200	Obras Publicas do Brazil	200	48,079	--- July 98	---
1,000,000	5,000	all	200	Gazeta de Noticias (newspaper)	200	41,577	10 000, Feb.	

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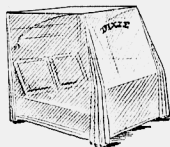
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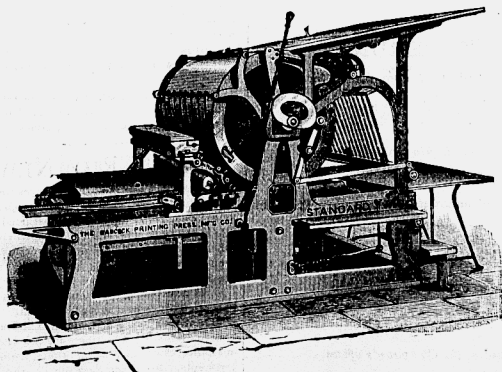
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 Sailings every Saturday at 4 p. m. invari-
 ably.

The Steamer

ITAPACY

will sail for

Paranaguá, Desterro, Rio Grande, Pelotas
and Porto Alegre,

Saturday 4th February.

Freight and parcels received through the
 Trapiche SILVINO until the 3rd

Valuables at the office, on the day of
 sailing, till 2 p. m.

No encomendas of any description will be received at the Company's office.

For passages and information apply to the office of

LAGE IRMÃOS,

Rua do Hospício, 9.

The Steamer

ITAPERUNA

with magnificent accomodation for 1st and
 3rd class passengers,

will sail for

Victoria, Bahia and Pernambuco

on the 2nd February at 4 p. m.

Cargo and encomendas at the Trapiche
 SILVINO.