

# THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 7TH, 1899.

NUMBER 6

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Bello Horizonte: Trains leave station of General Carneiro, on main line of Central railway, at 2:22 p. m. and 11:40 a. m.—the latter a mixed train.

Petropolis: Barea leaves the Praia da pier at 7 a. m. (Sundays and holidays 7:20 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 by Mauá pier at 6:30 a. m. and 5 p. m. for São Francisco Xavier station (fare 20 reis) and there transfer to Xavier station (fare 20 reis) and thence transfer to Leopoldina Railway whence trains depart for Petropolis. Sundays and holidays included, at 7:15 a. m. and 5:35 p. m. for Petropolis.

Returning from Petropolis, the all land route trains leave at 6 a. m. and 3:30 p. m. daily. Sundays and holidays, included, for São Francisco Xavier station. Transfer is made to suburban train on Central Railway (additional fare 400 reis). The barea trains leave Petropolis at 7:30 a. m. (except on Sundays and holidays) and 4:20 p. m. for Mauá pier and thence for Frithina. An additional barea train also leaves Petropolis at 9 a. m. on Saturdays only (holidays excepted).

NOVA FRIBURGO: Barea leaves the Praça das Marinhãs at 5:30 a. m. daily and at 2:30 p. m. on Saturdays, to connect with the Leopoldina Railway at Sant' Anna de Marujá. Returning from Nova Friburgo at 2:17 p. m. daily, and at 6:40 a. m. on Mondays. Excursion train leaves Marujá on Saturdays at 3:15 p. m. (barea leaves Rio at 2:30 p. m.) and returning leaves Friburgo at 6:40 a. m.

Corovado: Regular trains, week days, leave 51, Rua Cosme Velho, Lapa, at 8 a. m. and 2 and 5:30 p. m. returning leave the summit at 7:30 and 9:30 a. m., 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. On Sundays and holidays, the hours are: ascending 6:30, 8, 9:30 and 11 a. m.; 12:30, 2, 3:30, 5:15 and 8 p. m.; descending 8:35, 10:05, 11:35 a. m., 1:05, 2:35, 4:05, 5, 7 and 9 p. m. Excursion train gives the excursionist half an hour on the summit.

Official Directory

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Church Directory

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

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ALVARO E. DOS REIS, Pastor. Residence: Rua Petropolis, 32.

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W. B. BAGBY, D. D. Pastors. CHAS. D. MACCARTHY, Pastors. Caixa 352

IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIACHUELO.—IGREJA Rua D. Anna Nery, Estação do Riachuelo. Services, Sundays 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.; Wednesdays 7 p. m. FRANKLIN H. NASHBENTON, 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 41 A.

Dr. William Friede-ick Eisenlohr, German Physician. Office: 78, Rua General Camara. Consulting hours from 12 to 3 p. m.

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Miscellaneous.

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YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—No. 36, Rua da Quitanda, 2nd floor. Rooms open from 8 a. m. to 10 o'clock p. m. Secretary's office hours from noon to 1 o'clock p. m. Nicolas A. Rodrigues, President; Myron A. Clark, General Secretary; R. A. W. Sloan, Hon. Treasurer.

WEST COAST ITEMS.

—The Journal is still receiving news from Guayaquil of the revolution in Bolivia.

—According to advices both from Santiago and Buenos Aires President Errazuriz intends to visit Buenos Aires with his conference with President Roca at Punta Arenas.

During the past year there were registered in No. 1 registration office, Valparaiso, 2,481 births, 557 marriages, and 2,215 deaths. But why not give us the returns from No. 2 and other offices?

—A Guayaquil telegram of the 5th inst. reports that 2,000 revolutionists had been defeated at Sonacunas after four hours fighting losing 200 killed and 300 prisoners. Were there no wounded?

—The high court of justice at Washington has condemned the government of Colombia to pay an indemnity of \$3,000 to the proprietors (U. S. citizens) of the Panama Star and Herald as compensation for the arbitrary suspension of that paper in 1897. —Montevideo Times, Jan. 26.

—News from various sources in regard to the Bolivian revolution show that President Alonso has found the task of taking La Paz a little more difficult than he anticipated. He is said to have retired to Oruro, where he is fortifying the place against attack. Another one of his detachments is said to have been defeated, while on the contrary, he has been joined by Ramon Gonzalez, formerly one of the revolutionists.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—There were 586 births (105 illegitimate), 125 marriages and 381 deaths in Montevideo during the month of December.

—The salt bush which is being cultivated in the Botanical Gardens is now bearing seed in abundance. The first seed of this plant was brought from Australia. The plant is known as the Artriplex semibaccata, and was introduced here by General Roca two years ago. Its adoption in Argentina will be of immense service, as it grows well in the most barren parts and is splendid for fattening animals. —Review, Buenos Aires.

—The long-anticipated "collectivist" invasion of Uruguay came off last week, from the 1st to the 3rd. A small party of about 200 landed near Colonia, captured the village of Carmelo, and from there rambled off into the interior. Farther north there was another invasion on the 3rd. But the people failed to respond, and the Hererra, the most sordid knave that has oppressed Uruguay for years, had to surrender. A telegram of Sunday reports their defeat in the north and the capture of Tezanos and Issamendi with their handful of men in the department of Mercedes.

—There has been great excitement over the arrival in the French steamer, of an Austrian named Andrés Camaggi, aged 22, who has the reputation of being a formidable anarchist and an accomplice in the assassination of the Empress of Austria. (We thought there were no accomplices in that crime.) Justly or not, he has been expelled from a number of European ports. In view of this undesirable reputation, the police would not allow him to land here, but sent him on to Buenos Aires. What will happen to him there, we cannot say. —Montevideo Times, January 22. In all probability Camaggi will have to spend the rest of his days on that particular ship—unless some government will relent and let him land.

—The telegram referred to in the article we quote elsewhere from the B. A. Standard states that the London Times publishes a paragraph taken from a Welsh paper, in which it is announced that Messrs. Phillips and Lloyd have arrived in London as a deputation to petition the colonial secretary, Mr. Chamberlain, in the name of the Welsh colony at Chubut, to establish a British protectorate over that territory or to declare its independence, founding either resolution upon the occupation of Patagonia by the British in 1670. The delegates complain of the attitude of the Argentine authorities towards the colonists, and say that the authorities provoke conflicts and molest them; they also fear that on account of the military oppression the country will be turned into an Argentine Cuba! The delegates also say that the North Americans residing in that colony have decided on their part to send an analogous petition to the government of the United States. —Montevideo Times, January 26.

—The amount of crime pervading the republic just now is simply appalling and we do not hesitate to say that the extreme lenity with which juries and judges treat murderers is in great measure responsible. The law has no deterrent effect on the criminal instincts of our citizens, for its punishment is neither swift, sure nor efficacious. Apart from the murders committed in the capital this year, already five or six in number, not a day passes without bringing news of one or more terrible crimes from the interior. The latest was in a telegram yesterday from Durazno and is especially horrible. A widow lady named Primitiva Craigdale and her two small children were murdered by their own servant, a woman named Maria Martinez, who split open their heads with a hatchet while they were asleep in their beds. Fortunately the little murderers are already arrested but it remains to be seen whether she will receive the punishment due to so execrable a crime. The family, adds the telegram, were much appreciated in the neighborhood, where the affair has produced profound consternation. The name of Craigdale (we give it as spelt in the telegram) has an English appearance, though it is the first time we have seen it here. Perhaps some of our readers may know something about the unfortunate family. —Montevideo Times, Jan. 22.

—The population of the city of Buenos Aires on Dec. 31st last was estimated at 755,744. In December there were 2,609 births, of which 967 were illegitimate. There were 574 marriages, 396 religious marriages, 1,289 deaths and 113 still-births; 5 British married, and their brides were 2 Argentines, 1 British, 1 German and 1 Oriental; 3 British women married British, Argentine and German men respectively; 15 British died of which 2 were boys under 20, 4 bachelors over 20, 7 married men, 1 married woman, 1 widower; 18,618 people landed, and 9,011 sailed from the port. Of the immigrants 6,240 were Italians, 3,439 Spanish, 502 Russian, 50 British, 14 American citizens. Over \$1,000,000 was spent in betting tickets at race-courses and \$100,000 at the ball-rooms. Not many seem to have kept Christmas in British style, as during the whole month only 3,282 geese and 8,743 turkeys were eaten. —Herald, Buenos Aires.

—At last a move is being made in the direction of canals. The ground is now being surveyed for a canal to be called the Grand Canal of the South. It will end either in the projected South Dock or in the River Matanzas, Rinceluno as it is called. The high level will receive its water supply from the Lobos and Calf-Calf lagoons. The Lobos lagoon will be converted into a fine permanent lake, putting the town of Lobos into direct bare communication with Buenos Aires. Materials are already being got together for the work. The second section from Salado to Olavaria will receive its water supply from the river Flores, of which we heard a Southern railway man once deny the existence. A canal like this will be able, unless taxed out of existence, to compete with any railway for carrying heavy goods, which do not require very rapid delivery, such as machinery, timber, wool, building material and wheat. The great things to avoid are allowing railway companies to control canals or to make their bridges too low for barges to pass. Many of the cheap canals of Britain have been made useless by railway control and railway bridges, and some have even been converted into railways. —Buenos Aires Herald.

—A tourist who is making a trip through Neuquen along the new Neuquen railway says that at Chilliforo, which the railway has just opened now, he met with a curious English family, he met with a certain Dr. Franck, his wife and six children. The family do not live in an ordinary house. They live like gypsies in three huge carts drawn by bullocks. One of the carts serves as the drawing-room and dining-room, and it contains a good piano. All the family are musicians, some playing the violin, others the violoncello, cornet, flute, guitar, etc. The other carts are used as bed-rooms. Judging from the description of the correspondent, their life must be exhilarating in the extreme, for they are always travelling through the camp like this, the wife is a doctor, administering to the cases in the villages through which they pass. They also have musical evenings and gather quite large audiences round them at times; for music is a scarcity in the camp, and really a family of eight that all play different instruments is a great rarity. The young ladies of the family are also smart horsewomen and can use the lasso and bolas as well as some of the best gauchos. The girls wear bombachas and boots. —Times, Buenos Aires.

—Really it is becoming quite pathetic when we hear all that the two Presidents are going to do when embracing each other in the Straits of Magellan, which shows that they are quite agreed outwardly (at all events) that England shall settle their little disputes. If we are to believe a certain Chilean correspondent there is to be much burning of gunpowder and fireworks to herald the approach of the two line of battleships all in play, but if they don't agree, they might just as well fight it out with the ships that they have with them and not trouble the finances of both countries by putting all the forces in order when one shell piece might settle the business. The correspondent says that the celebration home coming and meeting has been fixed for February 15th, the Chilean squadron being timed to arrive at Punta Arenas on the 14th and that as soon as the squadrons sight each other round the bend of the point the Chilean will fly his broadside of twenty one guns which will be replied by the Argentine barkers in treble quick time. The water at Sandy Point not being neutral General Roca will visit President Errazuriz first of all, and the correspondent says that most elaborate arrangements have been made out for receiving him like a king, as all the Chilean cabinet and officers of state will be on board the Chilean warship. General Roca, when receiving the return visit will not make much of a show, for he has taken only two ministers with him and about the most formidable array of visitors that he will be able to draw up in line will be the war correspondents on board the Belgrano. The 16th will be used for banqueting and the 17th also. General Roca has six cooks on board so that the Argentine banquet ought to be as good as the Chilean. After this the two Kings will hug each other again and General Roca will be seen off the president by his brothers-in-law at the mouth of the Straits, when his hearing will again be spoiled with a few more thousand dollars' worth of gunpowder and cordite which he will take good care to return with interest. That is about all that is to be done down South and it is all that so much fuss is being made about. It seems nothing, yet it will cost Argentina very little short of ten thousand pounds, the Chilean bill perhaps not being a farthing under. —Times, Buenos Aires.

**Banks.**

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 Reserve fund..... " 600,000

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LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

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

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

Subscribed capital. . . . £ 1,500,000  
 Realised 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:  
 Brown 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 1º de Março

Branches at:

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

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

Draws on its Head Office in London:

The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited,

Messrs. Heine & Co., LONDON.

Messrs. J. Berenberg Gossler & 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:

P. O. B. 58.

Branches at S. Paulo and Santos.

Draws on:

PARIS AND FRANCE

Head Office. Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, and agencies.

Société Générale pour favoriser le développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France, and agencies.

Heine & Co., Paris.

Lazard Frères & Co., Paris.

Périer Mercey & Co., Paris.

LONDON

Union Bank of London, Limited.

London Joint Stock Bank, Limited.

Parr's Bank, Limited.

Lazard Brothers & Co.

J. Henry Schroeder & Co.

Metcalf Sons & Co.

A. Kuffer & Sons.

GERMANY

Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Deutsche Bank, Berlin, and branches.

Dresdener Bank, Dresden, and branches.

Schroeder Gebrüder & Co. Hamburg.

Conrad Hirsch Donner, Hamburg.

Norddeutsche Bank, Hamburg.

L. Behrens & Solme, Hamburg.

Correspondents in all chief-cities.

PORTUGAL

J. M. Fernandes Guimarães & Co. and their correspondents.

Banco Commercial de Lisboa, Lisbon.

ITALY

Banca Commerciale Italiana, Genova.

Milano, 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\$300, 1/2 dozen boxes for 12\$300 and One dozen boxes for 20\$300.  
 Address: JOAQUIM BUENO DE MIRANDA, No. 74, Rua de S. Pedro, 1st floor Rio de Janeiro.

**BANCO DA REPUBLICA DO BRAZIL,**

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

N. B. This capital to be

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

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

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

on 30th June 1898.

**OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO**

9, Rua da Alfandega.

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

Draws on:

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

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

Commerz und Diskonto Bank in Hamburg. HAMBURG.

Banco de Portugal LISBON.

Opens accounts current:

Pays Interest on Deposits for fixed periods.

Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every description of banking business.

**UNCLE ABNER'S RECOLLECTIONS.**

**FIRST IMPRESSIONS OF RIO.**

I have always considered it an exceptionally fortunate circumstance, resumed Uncle Abner, that my first impressions of Brazil were very largely obtained under the over-sight and guidance of a small group of men who were singularly well informed in regard to the country, its natural resources, its people, and its political institutions. They not only assisted me in obtaining information at once on a great variety of subjects, but they kept me from many of the errors and false estimates which fall to the lot of the new-comer who has nothing but hearsay and his eyes to depend upon. My «consignee» was a business man of wide experience and sound judgment. He had resided in Brazil many years, was exceptionally well-informed in regard to railways, steamship lines, agriculture, mining and manufacturing, and had during his long residence here been connected with various scientific explorations which had greatly extended the world's knowledge of this little-known country. His house was a rendezvous for foreign visitors and explorers, and his table was practically a forerunner of those summer schools in science which became so popular in the United States toward the close of the seventies. It was a fortunate privilege which gave me the benefit of such associations on my first introduction to a new and altogether strange country.

As for the friends located in Rua da Constituição, to whom I was sent immediately after my arrival, I had known them for years before coming here, and it was through their recommendations that I came. They had visited and explored a large part of the country, they had studied its natural resources, and they knew the traditions, customs and peculiarities of the people as few strangers are privileged to know them. More than that, they had studied the country intelligently and sympathetically, appreciating its physical resources, admiring its natural beauties, and understanding its difficulties. Were I to venture the suggestion that mineral coal ought to be found somewhere about these forest-clad mountain ranges, the geologist would smilingly remind me that these mountains are of gneiss and that coal is not customarily found under such rocks. When I found a great spreading tree with huge fruit hanging from the branches, sometimes larger than a man's head, and I ventured to exclaim «bread-fruit!» — the botanist

of the party, in his turn, would gently inform me: «That, my dear boy, is not the bread-fruit; it is a specimen of the *Duguetia Marggaviana*, commonly called *jaca*. It is edible, to be sure, but I hardly think you would care to try it. It is pulpy, sweetish, sticky, and is appreciated principally by the blacks. In fact, it is called the *jaca de pobre*.» And when I happened to speak of the absurdity of importing Indian corn from the United States when it could be grown so easily a few miles up country, my «consignee» would gravely inform me that maize — you see, he had been away from home long enough to drop the cumbersome appellation of Indian corn — could be bought in Chicago, shipped over nearly one thousand miles of railway and more than three thousand miles of ocean for less money than it could be bought up country and shipped into Rio over one hundred miles of the D. Pedro II railway.

It was an unsystematic method of instruction, and sometimes it looked suspiciously like «roasting a tenderfoot,» but it was certainly effective. I never ate a *jaca* under the delusion that it was bread-fruit, I never looked for coal under the Corcovado, and I left off looking upon the railway as an active and unfulfilling promoter of progress. I lost many illusions, and I escaped many delusions, and for all this I am indebted principally to the group of friends among whom my fortunes were cast during the first years of my residence in what the Portuguese once called the *terra da vera cruz*.

Some months ago a prominent Brazilian made a very enjoyable and interesting trip to Europe, and was there lavishly entertained by financiers, merchants and capitalists interested in the prosperity and good government of this country. On his return he facetiously remarked to a newspaper reporter that his visit to Europe had at least one good result; it had shewn them that Brazilians are not the savages they are popularly supposed to be. Now I do not propose to criticise the remark, although perhaps some of the old bankers and merchants of London who once resided here and know the country thoroughly, might like to have me do so; but I want to say that there is grain of suggestion in it worthy of consideration. The German lad who has spent years of school drill on the geography of the little duchy in which he was reared, or the English boy who has been taught everything about the charming island on which it was his good fortune to be born, to the partial exclusion of all that unimportant part of the world lying outside its boundaries, generally comes out to Brazil with very hazy ideas of where and what that country really is. They have a vague idea that it is somewhere in America, but how far it is from New York, or from Chicago, they do not know. One thinks it is in Mexico, another in Buenos Aires. And not a few think that the wild Indians occasionally raid the town, and that one can mount his horse in town and ride out on the *pampas* for daily exercise. Have you never met any mistaken notions of this character? Of course you have; scores of them! We do not care to confess our mistakes too freely, but I have found very few who had a clear conception of Brazil before coming here. And it only too frequently happens that subsequent impressions and carelessly acquired information all lead the man into an entirely mistaken view of the country. It took months to correct one young fellow's belief that Rio is on an island, and that the mainland is somewhere beyond. He was perhaps thinking of Havana and Cuba.

When I think of all the erroneous conceptions of the country and of all the blunders made by new arrivals, I always feel that I owe a very large unpaid debt of gratitude to these old friends who gave me so much useful information during my first years in Brazil. Of course I made blunders, and who has not? On one occasion I wanted some cheese and asked for «jaw» (*queixo* for



queijo), but my geography was sound and I escaped the dangerous results of eating the nuts of the *chapeo de sol* tree under the impression that they are a species of almond. And like a law-abiding young Englishman of a more recent period, I was never induced to apply at the postoffice for a licence to catch butterflies.

But when it came to money matters, I must confess that I found it very difficult to get rid of an impression (how I obtained it I do not know) that a milreis and a dollar represented much the same thing. Prices therefore seemed excessively high, and I was reduced to the necessity of reducing everything to known terms before I could decide on a purchase. My friends laughed at my comparisons and told me I must think in milreis, not in dollars, but the advice did no good. The numerals were too large. It seemed like paying out fortunes when I was asked twelve thousand reis for a pair of shoes and eight thousand reis for a hat. Mark Twain's experience with his hotel bill was mine over and over again, for I could not help feeling that there was not money enough available to meet the demand. And even when the reduction was made to dollars and cents I was not satisfied. I had no objection to paying 10 cents for a paper, but when it came to 200 reis and a nickel coin larger than a half dollar, my whole being protested. It was time wasted for my friends to explain that the unit of this currency, the *real*, was purely imaginary and had no visible existence, that the 20-reis bronze piece, or *vintem*, was worth only one cent, that the 100-reis and 200-reis nickel pieces represented only 5 and 10 cents, and that the milreis was equivalent to only a trifle over 50 cents. There were metal, and paper, and figures enough about them to represent a great deal more, and there was an undefinable feeling in me that some day my dinner would run me in debt for something like the value of a brown stone front on Fifth Avenue. These impressions, however, wore off after a time and I became accustomed to the use of a currency which makes a poor man feel himself a millionaire every time his monthly wages are written out in figures for him across a sheet of foolscap. And I was able even to accept the old-fashioned copper "dumps," which had been re-stamped to represent 20 and 40 reis, without feeling that I could make my fortune by simply melting them down and selling them for old copper.

And as for the paper currency, have you ever seen any of the notes current, say, thirty years ago? There is a very interesting chapter to be written in the economic history of Brazil on coins and treasury notes, and the theories current in regard to representations of value. In colonial times they made the copper coins large and heavy, just to make the people feel that there was something valuable in the money. A "dump" of 40 reis, which was originally issued as 80 reis, weighed very nearly an ounce; perhaps it was exactly an ounce when new. Sixteen of them, representing only 640 reis, or about 33 cents, would weigh a pound. Now there was something tangible in money like that!

So when they took to the manufacture of paper money, they seemed to have acted on the theory that as the values of the notes were increased more paper would be required. They couldn't as easily increase the weight as they could with copper and nickel, but they could increase the size. The notes of 50\$, 100\$, 200\$, etc., of the earlier Banco do Brazil issues, were large enough for napkins. Even yet the notes grow larger as their values increase, but thirty or forty years ago the increase in size was astonishing. The traveller up country need never sleep cold, for he could easily turn the contents of his pocket-book into blankets. We are now getting down to smaller notes, but I can't say much in favor of the varieties in size and workmanship, nor even in a *ctual* value. In former times, except for a period influenced by the Paraguayan war, a treasury note was worth something

in the neighborhood of its face value, in gold; but now it takes nearly four of them to bring its nominal value in that coin. Perhaps, after all, the days of the "dump" and the blanket note were the best for us!

(To be continued.)

THE "WILMINGTON'S" CRUISE.

The American gunboat or 3rd class cruiser "Wilmington" sailed from Norfolk toward the end of December for an extended trip in South American waters. She will show the United States flag in South American waters that have not been visited by our American warships since the days of the "new navy" the construction of which was commenced fifteen years ago, and it is claimed that some points at will be reached by the "Wilmington" which have never been visited by an American warship. The "Wilmington's" orders contemplate a long voyage up rivers where none but shallow draught vessels can enter and to ports where practically no commerce is carried on with the United States. All the important ports in the West Indies will be stopping places, where visits will be exchanged with the officials on shore. Then the "Wilmington" will proceed to La Guayra, where she takes on board Mr. Loomis the American minister for a long trip as far up the broad Orinoco as the little gunboat can go. The head waters of this stream will be explored and its commercial importance studied and reported on. The long and magnificent Amazon will then be entered and the "Wilmington" sent as far inland of the South American continent as her draft will permit. Proceeding down the east coast of Brazil, stoppages will be made at the chief ports and on entering the Rio de la Plata, at Montevideo, another voyage begins which is to take the vessel to the head-waters of navigation. The American minister to each country visited will be a guest of the ship while in his jurisdiction. Not since the cruise of the old "Brooklyn" has an American warship had a more interesting voyage than that assigned to the "Wilmington" — *Buenos Aires Standard*.

SEA SICKNESS

ADMIRABLE RESULTS.

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

On the 9th ulto., a merchant in S. Paulo wrote us as follows: "My late partner W., to whom I recommended the *Nectandra* for sea sickness, informs me that his sister has written 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 *Ondina*: "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 derangement treated with the same remedy, 5. Amongst these may be mentioned the case of the Federal Senator A. A., attacked with exceedingly violent colic pains; the case of Sr. E. C. First class passenger from Pernambuco to Pará, suffering intolerable agony from intestinal pains, from which he had been subject for a month before embarking; and the case of Sr. F. B. also a first class passenger from Pará to Maranhão, who was suffering from excruciating colic and violent vomiting. In these cases as well as in the other five the effect obtained was complete and rapid."

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

Of the 7th October, 1895, the surgeon of the Army Medical Corps, Dr. Henrique Mauzeon, 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. Capital Federal, Oct. 9th. 1895.—Dr. Henrique Mauzeon."

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 been relieved by any of the remedies she had employed against that malady, from which she had suffered every time she set foot on shipboards."

I have the honor to be your devoted servant.—K. Amelia 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 to us as follows: "Rio, 15th October, 1895.—My good friend Miranda. For many years I have used your preparations of Nectandra Amara on the members of my family, and with the greatest advantage. I have used it on the employees of our estate, who did not know the efficacy of the Tincture for the 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 Seraria station to Juiz de Fora. After 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 Depot in Rua de S. Pedro, No 74, (1st floor) Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

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. N. Lefebvre 23 Rua de Candelaria.

FURNISHED HOUSE in Botafogo. An English family leaving Rio about April wish to let their house for 6 months. Answer Caixa do Correo 16, to H. P.

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 a 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.

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

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

Hotels.

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 price moderate.

ALPINE HOUSE HOTEL

RUA DO AQUEDUCTO, 65

On the line of Sylvestre tramway, Santa Theresa, to be reached in 20 minutes from town.

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

THE PROPRIETOR,

VIUVA SUZANA MENTGES

Hotel dos Estrangeiros

PRAÇA FERREIRA VIANNA

(Cafeteria)

Telephone No. 5,008

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

Grande Hotel Metropole

181, RUA DAS LARANJEIRAS, 181

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

The most comfortable Hotel

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

FREITAS HOTEL

120, Rua do Riachuelo

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

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

The Hotel is specially adapted for families, for whose comfort and convenience nothing will be found lacking. It contains a large drawing-room, and its dining-room opens on verandahs overlooking the garden. Special attention will be given to orders by mail and telegraph.

Grande Hotel Internacional

SITUATED ON THE PICTURESCUE

SANTA THERESA HILL,

Rua do Aqueducto No. 108,

Telephone 808

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 Silvestre.

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

FERDINAND MENTGES,

ASSEMBLEA 82,

Telephone 206.

MILNER'S SAFES

The best thief and fire-resisting safes extant.

A large assortment always on hand.

Apply to

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RUA VISCONDE D'INHAUMA No. 16.

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DUNLOP TYRES

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

TROPICAL DUNLOP TYRES

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

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

Specially made for tropical cycling.

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

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



Trade-mark

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LTD.,

Alma Street, Coventry, England.



TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

United States

FEB. 1.—The bishop of Havana has issued a decree prohibiting protestant clergymen from taking part in the forthcoming religious ceremony at the tomb of the victims of the «Maine».

The government has resolved to pay the passages of all the Cuban prisoners, lately confined at Ceuta and set free by the terms of the treaty of peace, to their own country.

FEB. 2.—Another regiment left to-day for the Philippine islands, and another is to start from San Francisco on 9th inst.

The government has resolved to send the protected cruiser «Philadelpia» to the Samoan islands.

The house of representatives has approved the bill presented by congressman Hepburn, authorising the government to construct the Nicaraguan canal.

General Alger has denied in the public press that there is anything to be feared in the situation at Havana.

Senator Rawlins made an eloquent speech in the Senate in which he advocated independence for the Philippine islands.

FEB. 3.—The senate has resolved that the discussion of the treaty of peace with Spain shall be held in secret session.

Another 5,000 soldiers have been sent to the Philippines to-day, via the Suez Canal.

The «Buffalo», ex «Nieteroy», has arrived at Manila.

Admiral Dewey has formally refused to deliver up to the Tagalos the launches he seized from them some time ago.

General Maximo Gomez has accepted the offer of the American government of three million dollars with which to pay off and disband the Cuban army.

FEB. 4.—The senate has authorised a credit of \$10,000 to be spent on a monument to the victims of the «Maine» in Havana.

General Otis reports that in seven months only 220 of his troops have died in Manila.

The Indians in Alaska have attacked the miners. Many of the latter who were made prisoners have been barbarously tortured.

FEB. 5.—Disorders having broken out in Nicaragua, the government has ordered the «Maritima» to proceed there at once to protect United States interests.

Brief telegrams were received announcing an attack on Manila by the Tagalos who were driven off. Details have not come to hand.

The Philippine delegate Agoncillo has officially informed Col. Hay that Aguinaldo claims jurisdiction over all the Philippine islands.

FEB. 6.—Telegrams from Manila announce that the Tagalos made a determined attack on the city on the night of the 5th inst.

The assault lasted from 8.30 p. m. until 9 o'clock next morning when they were finally driven off.

The treaty of peace with Spain has been ratified by the Senate.

Spain.

FEB. 2.—Sr. Sagasta, the prime minister, is again ill.

General Rios has been empowered to offer a sum, not mentioned, to Aguinaldo for the release of the Spanish prisoners in the power of the Tagalos.

In consequence of the death of the Princess of Bulgaria, the Spanish court goes into mourning for 14 days.

Telegrams received in London say that the agitation in Macedonia is assuming formidable proportions, and that a conflict with Turkey is imminent.

FEB. 5.—Admiral Montojo, whose fleet was sunk at Cavite by Admiral Dewey, has been tried by court martial and fully acquitted of blame.

FEB. 6.—General Weyler gave a banquet to all the officers who served in Cuba.

The Spanish press makes no attempt to hide its delight at the hostile attitude of the Tagalos and openly asserts the conviction that the United States will be unable to retain the Philippines.

The statements made in the English papers of an approaching Carlist rising are derided in Madrid.

Great Britain

FEB. 1.—Mr. Chamberlain, being dissatisfied with the slow work of the Delagoa Bay (Lour-que Marques) arbitration commissioners, has demanded that all the arguments and evidence be finished by the end of March that the final decision may be given in June.

A great meeting was held at the Albert Hall to protest against the Romanist tendencies of the Anglican clergy.

The death is reported of the Rt. Hon. Sir Francis Clare Ford, G. C. M. G., who was British minister to Brazil during the monarchy.

The cashier of Parr's Bank has confessed to being the robber of the bank. He is being prosecuted.

The rebels in the interior of China having gained advantages over the loyal troops, several regiments have flatly refused to proceed against them.

Lord Tennyson has been appointed governor of South Australia.

A great meeting has been held in Dublin in favor of the establishment of a Catholic university on the same level as Trinity College.

FEB. 2.—Telegrams from the Philippines say that the conditions of the Spanish in Iloilo has not improved.

The «Daily Mail» publishes a telegram from Madrid saying that the government has resolved to impose taxes to procure a return of 625 millions of pesetas.

The «Times» says that China is attempting to raise a loan of £2,500,000 in the London market on the security of the Chinese railways.

The «Pall Mall Gazette» says that the partisans of Dreyfus now despair of obtaining a revision of the case.

Mr. Cecil Rhodes left to-day for Egypt on a three weeks trip.

Sir Edward Grey, speaking at Newcastle in favor of the peace crusade, said he could do so all the more frankly on account of the known maritime supremacy of England.

The bubonic pest has increased in intensity in Bombay in spite of all the efforts of the sanitary authorities.

From Shanghai the news is that the rebels have sustained a crushing defeat.

FEB. 3.—Mr. Phipps, British minister to Brazil, left Paris to-day to resume his duties in Rio.

Nansen, the Arctic explorer, has offered to accompany the Duke of Abruzzi in his polar expedition.

Much curiosity is shown as to what attitude Mr. John Morley will adopt in the house of commons after his recent telegrams.

The Federation of the Australian colonies is now considered to be virtually completed.

The Niger company's troops have obtained a complete victory over the King of Ibo who has surrendered.

Lord James of Hereford, chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, speaking at Huddersfield said that France and England having settled recent disputes amicably, are now in a position to agree on bases of peace which will endure for generations.

FEB. 4.—Sir William Harcourt left to-day for the Riviera. Before leaving he sent a letter to the «Times» advising the expulsion of the Romanist clergy from the established church.

Telegrams received in London say that the agitation in Macedonia is assuming formidable proportions, and that a conflict with Turkey is imminent.

and Austria has prevented Bulgaria and Servia from taking part in the movement.

It is now said that Don Carlos has managed to secure a loan of sixty four millions of francs in London, and that he has already spent large sums in the purchase of munitions of war.

FEB. 5.—The English press notices that France has concentrated 150,000 men in the north in readiness for a war with Great Britain.

FEB. 6.—Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman has been definitely declared leader of the liberal party.

The English press urges the American government to adopt rigorous measures to crush the Tagalo revolt.

News has been received of the death of Prince Alfred of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, the eldest son of the Grand Duke.

The death of General von Caprivi, ex-chancellor of Germany and immediate successor to Bismarck is announced.

The Queen's speech will be read on the opening of parliament on the 9th inst.

France.

FEB. 3.—A reporter of the «Corriere della Sera» having interviewed M. Lockroy, the French minister of marine, the latter said that the Fashoda incident proved that war with Great Britain was now fatally certain and concluded with the words: «We must now all prepare for war.»

The Archduke John of Austria is reported to have been found on a small island in the Pacific accompanied by only one sailor saved from the shipwreck.

A serious accident occurred to-day on the girde railway around Paris, in which 12 persons were injured, some of them seriously.

The court of cassation continues its enquiries into the Dreyfus case and M. Quesnay de Beaupreire is still making charges.

FEB. 4.—The French government has ordered the most severe vigilance to be used to prevent armed men crossing the Spanish frontier, as great activity is noticed in Carlist circles.

Henry Rochefort has joined Max Regis, the expelled mayor of Algiers, in an anti-Jewish crusade in Algeria and serious disturbances are expected.

JEM BLUDSO, OF THE «PRAIRIE BELLE»

Wall, no! I can't tell whar he lives, 'Cause he don't live, you see; Leastways, he's got out of the habit 'Of livin' like you and me.

He weren't no saint,—them engineers Is all pretty much alike,— One wife in Natchez-under-the-Hill

And another one here, in Pike; A kurluss man in his talk was Jen, And an awkward hand in a row.

And this was all the religion he had, To treat his engine well; Never be pussed on the river;

The fire burst out as she cleared the bar, And burnt a hole in the night, And quick as a flash she turned, and made For that willer-bank on the right.

Over all the infernal roar, «I'll hold her nozzle agin the bank Till the last galoot's ashore!»

Through the hot, black breath of the burnin' boat Jem Bludso's voice was heard,

And they all had trust in his cussedness, And knowed he would keep his word, And sure 'you're born, they all got off

He weren't no saint,—but at judgment I'd run my chance with Jen,

Longside of some pious gentlem'n That wouldn't shooke hands with him.

And Christ ain't a-goin' to be too hard On a man that died for men.

JOHN HAY.

From the Buenos Aires Standard. CHUBUT GRIEVANCES.

The «Nation's» telegram announcing that two Welsh colonists from Chubut have arrived in London to ask the government to establish a protectorate in Chubut or ensure its independence, has caused a general sensation of surprise and amusement.

«What you want to do,» said the druggist, as he handed the old darkey the patent medicine, «is to take a dose of this after each meal.»

«Yes, suh,» was the reply. «An' now, will you please, suh, tell me whar I'm gwine ter git de meals!»—«Atlanta Constitution.»

THE following story, which is very characteristic of the man, is told of Mr. Joseph H. Choate, recently appointed United States ambassador to Great Britain.

CANON MACCOLL tells an amusing story in a letter to the «Times.» «A friend of mine,» (says the Canon) «once shared the box-seat with the driver of a stage-coach in Yorkshire, and being a lover of horses, he talked with the coachman about his team, admiring one horse in particular.

# THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor

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

(Cash invariable in advance)

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RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 7th, 1899.

If it is true that the governor of Pará has advised the merchants of that provincial capital to transact business hereafter on a gold basis, he has done a very wise thing. And we feel convinced that his advocacy of the change will go far toward securing its adoption. We have repeatedly advocated the change, not only for the protection of importers from the losses incident to exchange fluctuations, but also as a salutary check upon the all-pervading influence of exchange banks in commercial transactions. Our advocacy of the measure has thus far been confined to the import trade, because of the prejudices which the present situation has forced upon it. But the governor of Pará goes still further, apparently, and recommends the general adoption of a gold basis for business transactions. This would naturally follow the adoption of a gold basis by the import trade, for then the risks of fluctuating currency would fall upon the jobbers, who would in turn seek to protect themselves by the adoption of the gold basis. In the end, all merchandise would be marked with gold prices, and the consumer would pay in currency according to the gold premium of the day, or, more accurately, according to the depreciation of the currency for that day. The risks of loss from fluctuations in the currency would of course not be avoided, but they would be so divided among retailers and consumers, among so many people, as to cause no great prejudice. It will be readily seen that under the present system a few importing houses can incur very heavy losses through a very slight fall in exchange, providing they do not protect themselves by taking «futures» in exchange, but if these losses are transferred to the shoulders of a hundred thousand consumers the individual loss would be reduced to a small figure. In the first case, the credit of a number of important commercial houses might be destroyed, various banks might be involved, and the prejudice might easily be multiplied and carried to many business establishments not at all interested in the original transaction, while in the second case no indirect losses whatever are to be feared. The use of a sound currency, so far as commercial transactions are concerned, will not save us from speculation and loss, but it will eliminate one fruitful incentive to speculation and one fruitful element of risk and loss. It will put business on a simpler and sounder basis, and it will distribute the risks among the greater number. It is true that the «gold premium» will at once come in to take the place of «exchange», and that gambling in gold will supersede gambling in exchange, but this, in our opinion, will be a change for the better. Gambling in exchange under present conditions covers two entirely separate things—foreign exchange and currency depreciation. It tends to cripple the government and weaken its credit abroad, as well as to introduce a speculative element into a simple commercial transaction which has no business there. The merchant who wishes to remit payment

for a bill of goods, ought not to be subject to the additional speculative risk which belongs to a fluctuating, depreciated currency. Were he afforded an opportunity to go into the *bolsa* and buy gold, his risks would not disappear, but they would be less than under the present system. We sincerely trust that the merchants of Pará will accept Gov. Paes de Carvalho's advice, and that other *pragas* will not be long in following their example.

THE death of Alfredo d'Escragnoille Taunay, Visconde de Taunay, on the 25th ult., deprives Brazil of one of her most illustrious sons. The grandson of a celebrated French artist who came to Brazil in 1816, the descendant of two noble French families, for his mother was a daughter of Count Alexandre d'Escragnoille, another titled emigrant to Brazil, he inherited the traditions and tastes and genius of an older civilization, all of which he dedicated loyally to the service of his country. He was born February 22, 1843, and was educated at the Polytechnic and Military schools of this city. He took part in the Paraguayan war, and it was his account of one of its most thrilling episodes, *La Retraite de Laguna*, which brought him into general favor as an author. He withdrew from the army soon after the war and entered upon a political and literary life, the first of which came to an end, while he was a senator, by the expulsion of the Emperor in 1889. He was an unyielding monarchist, and for this reason avoided politics during the last nine years. He was one of the most pleasing writers Brazil has thus far produced—a man of high ideals, pure character and unquestioned courage. His loss is a severe one for Brazilian literature, for there is no one to succeed him. And the loss will be still more severe for those who are struggling for better things in the development of the country, for he was an indefatigable newspaper writer and his pen was always at the service of liberal and progressive ideas.

On Wednesday appeared the first number of an evening journal called *A Tarde*. In politics, it says, it is neither monarchist nor republican, neither neutral nor indifferent, neither Brazilian nor foreign, devoted exclusively neither to the cause of the rich nor to that of the poor, it proposes simply to defend the rights of the people. It will ask for no favors from the government nor will it advocate the interests of rings; its columns are not mercenaryly open to those who fatten on the sufferings of the masses. In discussion it will be impersonal and courteous without detriment to a frank and independent expression of its opinions, or to its right to criticize abuses, expose fraud and combat incapacity. In another column under the head of *The Situation* we publish an extract from its salutatory article. In doing this, we are actuated by several motives. One of these, we confess, is personal. We desire to correct the false impression, which certain interested persons have labored to create in the minds of the uninformed, that the language of *THE RIO NEWS* in regard to the present situation of this country is exaggerated and influenced by prejudice and ill-will. That extract shows that there are Brazilians whose views on the situation are much gloomier than ours. But the principal value of the extract is (and this is our principal motive for presenting it to our readers) that it embodies what one hears every day in familiar conversation among Brazilians. It is expedient, we think, that those interested in Brazilian affairs should not be deprived of this important source of information. To any one who will take the pains to follow the clue thus afforded, the *Tarde's* salutatory article offers a basis for a very interesting politico-pathological study.

THE reports relative to the Chubut settlers in Patagonia, should inspire no serious apprehensions. The Welsh colonists of Chubut are intelligent, hard-working people, and they have accomplished so much in their struggle against adverse conditions of soil and climate that it would be unpardonable for the Argentine government to treat them harshly. They have now been established at Chubut about thirty-three years, and in spite of severe winters, arid soil, lack of markets and of regular communication with the outside world, and in spite of great privations, they have succeeded in building extensive and costly irrigation works, and of bringing their arid lands under a high state of cultivation. The Argentine government has done very little for them; on the contrary, it has treated their complaints with contempt, it has placed tyrannical officials over them, it has taxed them heavily, and it sought to impose a vexatious military service upon them. The Welshman is every where blindly ruled by his religious beliefs, and as these settlers are Protestants they objected vehemently to the «Sunday drill» provided for by the national guard regulations. In spite of all this, and in spite of his natural contentedness, the Chubut Welshman will risk his life and property in a revolution. The colony numbers only five or six thousand souls, and even though one or two quixotic representatives may seek outside aid, nothing will come of it. The Argentine government will be wise to take no notice of this reported defection. It should help the colony with some regular means of communication so that the colony may have a market for its products. Chubut is an object lesson for Argentina of incalculable value, and the colony should be helped in every way possible.

We have again and again lost patience with the telegrams sent to Brazil and refused to publish them. Here is a specimen of the excitement of the Havas Agency. On the 1st inst. the agency telegraphed from New York: «It is telegraphed from Kingston (Jamaica) that fearing disorders on the part of the natives of Barbadoes and St. Vincent, the governor of Jamaica, Sir Henry Arthur Blake sent troops to reinforce the English garrisons on these islands.» Now Sir A. H. Blake, the well-known «Terence Brady» of the land league days in Ireland, has been governor of Hong Kong for nearly a year, and the present governor of Jamaica is Sir Augustus Hemming. A little telegram in brief is sent to the Havas Agency and their young men expand it. That is right enough. But their young men should be brought up to date and chosen for their fitness. The Havas Agency, however, was never celebrated for its trustworthiness.

## THE SITUATION.

(From the salutatory article of the new evening journal «A Tarde».)

Very little discernment is required to perceive that scepticism is dominating the minds of all, even of those most inclined to optimism, and hence it is, in our opinion, that it is necessary to encourage the people by showing them that they have devoted friends with the will and the intellect to defend their interests.

From what is seen, from what is witnessed by this wretched nation, it considers itself a prey to the greatest misfortunes, a poor victim whose flesh is furrowed by the heavy wheels of the car that conveys the idol of tyranny and incapacity. And too much cause, alas! have the people for thus feeling, for the spectacle which they are called upon to witness is certainly lamentable. Day by day their confidence in their fellow-men grows less and less, corruption visibly invades every sphere, the growth of their calamities seems unceasing and without remedy, and their afflictions have assumed proportions whose magnitude is such that they seem to belong more properly to the realms of imagination than to those of reality.

They see, for instance, a congress that merely for the sake of its pay extends its sittings to the utmost constitutional limit and then hastily votes the most important annual law, barbarously heaping burdensome taxes upon the defenceless people, who are shorn to the skin and ruthlessly exposed to the frost of penury.

They see a municipal council whose members defraud the district with scandalous grants to syndicates of monopolists and whose shamelessness is such that, when the city coffers are empty they have no scruples in being supplied with cries of «stop thief!» by a pursuing mob.

They see the science of finance reduced to the barbarous and stupid expedient of taxing even the air we breathe and of snatching the bread from the mouths of thousands of workmen.

They see a lame retrenchment policy that closes arsenals and navy-yards and squanders the public money on ostentatious display at palaces and on the costly and useless employment of general officers in commissions in Europe.

They see the most important part of our public property on the eve of being transferred to foreigners, not in exchange for specie, but for depreciated paper whose actual value is far from being equivalent to the nominal value at which it is to be received.

They see an inefficient police which leaves unpunished criminals whose audacity is stupendous and which seeks to avenge its impotence by filling the prisons with innocent sufferers whose release, by a writ of *habeas corpus*, from illegal incarceration, it shamefully asks the courts to delay, or which, in order to disguise its lack of perspicacity, frames and issues grotesque regulations that furnish a theme for the satire of all the mockers.

And when from the lofty heights of official life they turn their eyes to the teeming masses below, they find among all classes a feeling of profound discontent and discomfort, a gnawing apprehension for the future. They see trade and industry fettered by iniquitous taxes and the constant depreciation of the currency, in spite of the ostentatious visit of the head of the government to European bankers. They see penury invading every home and famine overshadowing every workman. And in the midst of all this they see spaniel-like political parties indistinguishably intermingled in the baseness of adulation, competing for a caress from their omnipotent master.

## THE BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.

On the 3rd inst. the members of the British Subscription Library held their annual general meeting at their rooms in Rua Gonçalves Dias. In spite of the notices published in *Journal do Commercio* and the *RIO NEWS*, the meeting was sparsely attended. Mr. J. T. Maury was voted to the chair. The minutes of the last general meeting having been read, the accounts were examined and passed, all being found in a satisfactory condition with an increased balance from that of last year.

Three members of the old committee, Messrs. Hampshire, Maude and Pullen having expressed a strong desire to retire after many years work in connection with the library, the meeting proceeded to ballot for a new committee with the result that the following gentlemen were elected by those present in the order of precedence by ballot: Messrs. G. B. Hall, J. T. Maury, H. Estill, Rev. I.

Crawshaw, T. Kentish, C. Henderson, and H. W. White. Mr. Henderson having declined to serve, Mr. Thibaudier who was next on the list has been invited to take his place on the committee. The committee intend to hold a meeting at a near date to elect officers and transact the general business of the library.

We are surprised that only a few members should have attended the annual general meeting of this admirable society, and yet we are not. With the thermometer at 86° F. in the shade with a vaporous heat in Rio, and after a sweltering day's work, the attractions of home and the seaside are not to be denied. If the general meeting were fixed for a day in the cool months, it is certain that a really representative meeting of the subscribers would be held. The balance sheet alone shows how thoroughly the library is appreciated and appreciated to good purpose. But up to the present everything has been well managed and if the whole of the subscribers had attended they could not have found fault with what has been done, although their approval would, doubtless, have been grateful to the retiring directors.

The library is a splendid one with over 8,000 books, well classified into sections—history, biography, theology, travels, science, for those who want deep books, and a host of works for those who do not care to study, but simply read for reading sake. The man of business who wishes to keep abreast of the times is well catered for in the admirably well chosen set of periodicals on the table of the reading room; the youth in search of knowledge from the masters of the past can find all he requires; the baldest student can find the reference he wants if he be not too profound, and the mildest mind find the novel she wants. Mr. F. Strube, the indefatigable librarian, has prepared a catalogue of the library which is admirable of its kind. One has only to mention the subject needed, and he can give the particular work dealing with the subject. He is not only a catalogue maker, but he is a walking catalogue in himself.

The librarian possesses the first minute-book of the library, and from a glimpse at it we saw the inception of the present comfortable rooms with 8,000 volumes that are being added to at the rate of 150 volumes per annum, took place as far back as the 1st August, 1826. The first subscribers signed their names to the number of 150 more or less. Some of those names have passed into Brazilian history, some remain as names for business houses here of high repute, some have quietly left their memories to be preserved by family tradition in Rio, but the most of the Englishmen of 1826 are lost in oblivion. The historian of the English-speaking colony in Brazil must not lose sight of the book in Mr. Strube's possession, where many of the signatures of founders of great houses in Brazil is preserved.

We are a reading people and a studious race. The high temperature causes us to be scattered. Some are in Petropolis, some in Nietheroy, some in Botafogo or Copacabana. Were it not for that the members of the library could form an excellent literary society on the premises of the British Subscription Library. We have great possibilities, but the climate is against us. «'Tis true, 'tis pity; an' pity 'tis 'tis true,» for we have excellent material.

## COFFEE NOTES

—The last coffee crop in the municipal district of Limeira, S. Paulo, was 400,000 arrobas. The present crop is estimated at 250,000.

—The imports of coffee into the United States last year were about 800,000,000 pounds, which shows that consumption has increased to about 11 pounds per capita.

—A Victoria telegram of the 3rd says that export of coffee last month amounted to 28,338 bags, of which 27,800 went to New York, 400 to Hamburg, 128 to Havre, and 10 to Brazilian ports.

—The total sales of coffee on the New York Coffee Exchange last year aggregated 4,213,000 bags, or an increase of 184,750 bags over the sales of 1897. The highest quotation on spot Rio No. 7 was 7 cents a pound in April, and the lowest was 5 1/2 cents in March.

—The director of statistics of Costa Rica reports that the exports of coffee for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, were 297,491 bags, or 35,461,407 pounds, an increase of 2,000 bags (264,000 pounds) over 1896-97, and 6,000 bags (792,000 pounds) over 1895-96.

—The Colon correspondent of *Commercial Intelligence*, under date of December 5th, writes as follows:—«Business along the Colombian Atlantic coast has been light lately, but with the tobacco crop, which is showing up, and the shipping of the coming coffee crop, which is expected to be large, business will tend to brighten up considerably. The shipment of coffee ought to begin during this month.»

—A commission representing the mild coffee trade in New York decided toward the end of December last to recommend the adoption of a rule that importers and commission merchants should sell in lots not less than 250 packages, except in cases where the imports on a single steamer were less than that quantity. This is expected to improve the situation of the mild coffee trade, which has been greatly prejudiced by the roaster's war.



—We hear that the attempt to grow coffee in the Transvaal has resulted in a great success, the produce being of fine quality and fetching one shilling and sixpence per pound locally. The industry in coming years is expected to assume important proportions.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—A Pasteur institute was inaugurated at Pernambuco on the 31st ult.  
 —The walls of the water reservoirs at S. Carlos do Pinhal are said to be cracking.  
 —The cornerstone of a new market building at S. Manoel (state of S. Paulo) has been laid.  
 —The electric light company at Jacarehy is replacing its wooden posts with iron ones.  
 —On the 30th ult. the parish church at Bello Horizonte was robbed of ornaments valued at 14,000\$.

—There is much rejoicing in the states of Pernambuco and Parahyba over abundant rains in the interior.  
 —The treasurer of the Ceará estate has absconded, leaving a considerable shortage in money and stamps.  
 —The recent election in Bahia to fill a vacancy in the federal senate has resulted in the choice of Deputy Arthur Rios.  
 —A man at Ribeirão Preto undertook to show how much rum he could drink. He drank a bottle and a half and died.  
 —At Ribeirão Preto a prominent citizen has made an effort to obtain pure milk by presenting six lactometers to the municipal government.  
 —It is reported that the governor of Pernambuco intends making a trip to Europe. He should remember the fate of the governor of Amazonas.

—The state governments of Minas Geraes and Rio de Janeiro have not been able to arrive at an agreement on the boundary question between the two states.  
 —A shortage of 10,000\$ is said to have been discovered in the municipal accounts of S. Barbara. The municipal assembly has passed a vote of censure on the conduct of the executive agent.  
 —There are said to have been 10,000 persons in the procession of the 3rd inst. in Bahia, in supplication for rain, and there were another 10,000 spectators. We are now awaiting news of a downpour at Bahia.

—The *Diario Apucar* says that the São Paulo police is preparing for a rivalry by arresting well-known pick-pockets. On the 30th ult. 250 were in custody. It is amusing to hear these criminals are "well known."  
 —The situation in Rio Grande is becoming very critical. The post-office is without funds to pay its employees, the custom-house has not paid any wages since last July, and about 50,000\$ are owing to public employes in that city.  
 —Maceió is also experimenting with increased municipal taxes, and protests are becoming warm and loud. Some day there will be an explosion, and the tax makers and tax-collectors will find it convenient to keep out of sight.

—The vice-governor of the state of Pernambuco, Dr. José Marcelino da Rosa e Silva, has resigned that office in order to be a candidate for the federal senatorship made vacant by the election of Dr. Rosa e Silva to the vice-presidency.  
 —D. Amalia Tracema Haensel sang before a large and enthusiastic audience at Porto Alegre on the 31st ult. This lady, our readers will remember, is a daughter of Commandador Haensel who was murdered by the castillians on the 1st of November, 1892.  
 —On the night of the 29th ult. the electric light at Petropolis was extinguished by a storm. The thieves availed themselves of the opportunity and several robberies were committed. A merchant was stabbed in the dark and robbed by an unknown person who succeeded in making his escape.  
 —Deaths from starvation in the drought-stricken district continue to be reported. There are said to have been 8 at Quixadá and many (the number not being stated) at Joazeiro. A letter from Tambury says that the corpses of persons who have died of starvation have been found on the roads in that vicinity.  
 —In spite of the sanitary measures taken to check the epidemic, yellow fever continues to ravage the city of Victoria, Espírito Santo. An official report of the 4th states that from 12th December to date there have been 50 cases, of which 20 died, 22 were cured and 8 are under treatment. It is now thought that the epidemic is declining.  
 —The temperature is reported to have been very high in Campos last week, and a telegram from there on the 3rd says that fevers of a bad character have appeared. This probably means yellow fever. The same telegram says that the city is very dirty, because the municipal council has no money for cleaning it. But Campos has plenty of money for political bossess and political police officials, and might perhaps find a small balance for cleaning her dirty streets.  
 —Pogós de Caldas (anglicized Caldas Wells), Minas Geraes, contains two separate bathing establishments, one possessing three thermal springs, with temperatures of 46 and 44 C., and the other two with a temperature of 41 C. The daily supply is said to be 415,872 litres, which is sufficient for 1,000 baths. The charges at the bathing establishments are 25000 for a 1st class bath (cement tank) and 15000 for a 2nd class bath (wooden tank). The water is sulphurous and is considered highly beneficial.

—A strangecase has occurred at Olinda, Pernambuco. An individual was arrested there for an assault on the police delegate, and it is said that he was tortured and put solitary confinement. A writ of habeas in corpus was issued, but the authorities refuse to produce the prisoner. It is believed that he has been killed by the police. Subsequent advices state that he has been produced, showing signs of harsh treatment.  
 —Jmpos seems to possess some very curious specimens of the police official. There have been strange proceedings there for a year or so, and there is apparently no end to them. Some days ago, one of the local papers was sold, but its editor, Dr. Luiz Bezimant, refused to deliver the property, and he was supported in this by police delegate Afonso Osorio, who gave him a police force to hold the place. The other party then secured the dismissal of Osorio, but before surrendering his authority that official took his revenge by completely smashing up the printing office during the night of the 30th ult. There surely ought to be a severe punishment for a man who uses his authority for such criminal purposes.

RAILROAD NOTES

—A conductor of the Central railway has absconded with 16,000\$.  
 —The manner in which the Botanical Garden tramway company is collecting its increased fares is exciting much discontent.  
 —The railway warehouses at Porto Novo do Cunha are crowded and merchandise continues to arrive faster than it can be shipped.  
 —Among the reforms introduced into the central administrative offices in this city by the new manager of the Leopoldina lines, we hear, are a modification in the hours and a Saturday half holiday. The Brazilian staff, however, hardly know how to avail themselves of these English innovations. The lengthening of the day, with an hour at mid-day for lunch, hardly suits them for they generally bring their lunch with them, and they prefer to dine early. Perhaps when they get accustomed to the change they will like it better.

SHIPPING NOTES

—The German corvettes "Nixe" and "Sophie" left Bahia on the 31st ult., the former for Fayal, and the latter for Ponta Delgada.  
 —The only first-class passenger who left Rio on the 5th inst. by the Hamburg Sudamericaische liner *Bahia* was M. von Griesinger, secretary of the German Legation.  
 —John Andersen, the Swede who was cook of the bark *Olive Pecker*, and who murdered the captain and mate off the coast of Brazil, was hanged at Norfolk, Va., early in December.  
 —The celebrated Bazin roller boat, which has been lying in Hull docks for many months, and which was sold to a London firm for £ 1,200, will soon be broken up. The platform is to be used as a pontoon landing stage. This is the craft that was to revolutionize ocean traffic.  
 —The passengers who left Rio on the 4th inst. by the Lamport & Holt steamer *Galileo* were the following: Dr. Mendonga and wife, Dr. F. Albuquerque, wife and daughter, Messrs. George Miller, Harold T. Stewart, Eurico Barreiros, E. L. Brucey, M. Vellozo and A. Victoria and 11 third-class passengers. There were also 4 first-class and 21 third-class passengers in transit from the River Plate.  
 —The worshippers of superstition, says the *San Francisco Commercial News* of 1st December last are pointing to the late ill-fated steamer *City of Columbia* as an instance where unluckily Friday played an important part. She sailed from New York on Friday, went ashore on the Patagonia coast on Friday, was labelled in Valparaiso on Friday, sailed from Seattle on Friday, arrived in Honolulu and was again labelled on Friday, left Hilo on Friday, was disabled at sea on Friday and returned to port and sank on Friday.  
 —The *Journal do Commercio* of Saturday publishes a New York telegram which says: "Telegrams from Manila report the arrival at that port of the British gunboat *Buffalo*." What next? The merchant str. *El Cid* was sold to Brazil and rechristened *Nitheyoy*, and was then resold to Flint Eddy & Co. and by them to the United States when she was dubbed *Buffalo*. She was never anything more than an armed transport, though by courtesy she was frequently called a cruiser. How she has managed to become a "British gunboat" we can not imagine.  
 —Our Buenos Aires exchanges of the 26th ult. announce the death, on the 23rd, of the news having been received by cable, of Captain Hairby, the New York port captain of the Lamport & Holt steamers. Capt. Hairby was one of the oldest officers in the company's service, and was well known on this coast. He was captain of several of the best passenger steamers in the service, and his death will be deeply felt by a great many people. He was captain of the steamer which took the Empress to the United States in 1876, and received a *commenda* of the Order of the Rose for the services rendered on that occasion.

LOCAL NOTES

—President Campos Salles' removal to Petropolis has excited much unfavorable comment.  
 —It is reported that Vice-President Rosa e Silva's brother will succeed him in the senate.

—The Lloyd coasting steamers are said to be infested with thieves. Travellers should bear this in mind.  
 —The signal mast on Castle Hill, where arriving vessels are signalled, was struck by lightning about two months ago, and it has not been repaired yet.  
 —We have to note the arrival per "Itaquí" of Messrs John Gordon and O. A. Derby, who have been visiting Prado, Bahia, where the monazite sands are found.  
 —Capt. Athanagildo Lopes da Cruz has been sentenced by the supreme military court to 3 months and 15 days' imprisonment. He will serve his term on the island of Villegaignon.  
 —That mysterious sword which was to have been presented to Gen. Arthur Oscar a long time ago, has at last appeared. It was handed over to the General's brother, Gen. Carlos Eugenio, on the 1st inst.  
 —Providence is still trying to protect us against our own iniquities by deluging the city every day with rain. And it is a very fortunate thing that it is so, for otherwise we should certainly have an ugly epidemic of fever.  
 —About a year ago complaints were made of the unsanitary condition of certain operative dwellings near the Carioca mills, Jardim Botânico. The matter was allowed to pass, and now they have an epidemic of yellow fever out there.  
 —We are informed that Mr. T. C. Dawson, secretary of the United States legation at this capital, is expected to arrive here from New York every day with rain. And it is a very fortunate thing that it is so, for otherwise we should certainly have an ugly epidemic of fever.  
 —Another dangerous case of yellow fever has been discovered on shipboard by the sanitary cobbler at Buenos Aires. Unfortunately for them, however, an autopsy proved it to be a case of heart disease, or something of that description.  
 —We wish to say once more that though the man who licks one of the postage stamps now turned out at the mint, may not be considered a dead man, yet the probabilities are that he will wish himself dead as soon as he loses the gum.  
 —On Saturday ex-Minister Salvador de Mendonga left for the United States on the steamer *Galileo*. He will return, it is stated, in May. In some quarters it is believed that this hurried visit to the States has something to do with the "Nitheyoy" question.  
 —Ex-Vice-President Manoel Victorino seems to be preparing to abandon the jacobins. He is reported to have visited Councillor Augusto de Castilho at Lisbon and to have thanked him for saving 500 Brazilians from the clutches of Marshal Floriano Peixoto.  
 —If there is no way, says the *Journal do Commercio* in its issue of 1st Saturday, of obtaining a postal service that will enable mail matter to pass, without danger of violation or damage, through the post-office, when it is of a nature that seems to insure its safety then it would be well to say so, in order that all concerned may take the necessary precautions to avoid being constantly exposed to loss.  
 —Dr. Afonso Celso Junior has resigned from the commission chosen to make arrangements for the celebration of the fourth centennial of the discovery of Brazil, because of the selection of President Campos Salles as the country's president. He says he accepted a place in the commission only with the understanding that politics should be kept out of it.  
 —Judge Carijó has decided that the Companhia Industrial's contract for monopolizing the service of removing garbage is illegal and null. This decision is right, and it is a pity it could not have been rendered a long time ago. The company has rendered a very unsatisfactory service, and has resorted to questionable methods for obtaining revenue. To collect where no service has been rendered is the irregularity we complain of.  
 —The *Paiz* reporter visited the Quinta da Boa Vista and Museu Nacional (the S. Christovão residence of D. Pedro II) and found them in "a lamentable state of neglect." And he says that the stranger visiting these places would "carry away a very unfavorable impression of our administration." But should *The News* happen to speak about it, the *Paiz* would want the paper suppressed and the editor deported the very next day.  
 —We take the following cutting from the *London Critic*:  
 "Sir Brooke Boothby, who is to be the new Secretary of Legation at Rio de Janeiro, comes of a very old Derbyshire family on both sides, for his father married a cousin. The family parted with the ancestral estate of Ashbourne Hall fifty years ago, when it was sold in accordance with the will of a predecessor. Sir Brooke is a very tall man of slender stature. He is a hard worker, not wealthy but a bachelor. He will find the society of Rio a disagreeable change from that of the Metropolis, Paris and Vienna."  
 —According to some of the journals of this city the government has repeatedly refused permission to Gen. Carlos Telles to go to Bagé for his family, and has now prematurely ordered him to proceed to Paraná on today's steamer. If the information of the *Journal do Commercio* of this city is correct, the general will obey the order. But a correspondent of the *Journal do Commercio* of Juiz de Fora asserts that Telles has informed his friends that before going to Paraná he will go to Rio Grande do Sul for his family, that he does not believe that any officer of the army will arrest him and that he is curious to see how this matter will end. This morning's papers state that he will not go.

—His friends in Rio will be glad to hear that although Mr. W. G. Wagstaff, C. M. G., had not been well for some time previous to leaving here and since, he is now gradually recovering his health in the cold atmosphere of northern Russia, where his daughters are married and established. Mr. Wagstaff will not return to Rio until May next. The winter in Rio will be hot summer to the genial consul-general on his return after his winter in Riga.  
 —The *Times* of Argentina of the 22nd ult. notes the peculiar coincidence that two men were caught at Buenos Aires on the 20th trying to smuggle in a large quantity of jewellery. And, curiously enough, within two hours of their detection two more men were detected in the same thing at Montevideo. The latter had about £ 600 worth of jewellery concealed about them. It was suspected that these individuals had been concerned in large robberies in Rio de Janeiro. It is likely that these are the parties who robbed Luiz de Rezende some weeks ago? If so, how did they manage to embark with their booty with so many policemen on the watch to prevent it?  
 —Is Gen. Telles going to Rio Grande, or is he not? asks the *Commercio de São Paulo*. "Persistence in the refusal to give him leave to go displays not only ridiculous apprehension, but also the manifest intention of offending the defender of Bagé." What position will this general occupy among his comrades who see that by the government he is officially considered dangerous and capable of disturbing the peace of a whole state? Gen. Telles who was praised to the skies for defending Bagé against the forces of Joac Tavares is now suspected as if he were an anarchist and is not even permitted to put his foot on the soil of his native state.  
 —There are many in Brazil who will be sorry to read the news of the death of Sir Francis Clare Forl, which appears in our telegram column. He was the British envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Brazil from June 14, 1879 to March 5, 1881. He was very highly appreciated in this capital where he left many warm personal friends when he left this country for Athens. After having served a short time in the army, he entered the diplomatic service in 1852 where he rapidly rose through the various grades. He came to Brazil after a year's experience in the Argentine diplomatic corps, and left Brazil in 1881 to go as British ambassador to Greece. Three years later he was appointed ambassador to Spain where his good services won well-merited promotion to the rank of ambassador extraordinary in 1887. He was made a Privy Councillor in 1888 and a G. C. B. in 1889. In 1892, he was sent to Constantinople, and to Rome in 1893. He was one of those who were decorated with the jubilee medal in 1897.

BIRTH.

On the 1st instant, at São Paulo, the wife of John Kenyon Edlowes, of a daughter.

FREE PRESS.

Rio de Janeiro, 2nd Feb. 1899.

To the Editor of

"The Rio News."

Sir—I am a German resident here. I wish to say strongly that with what you write about foreigners and foreign capital I agree much, and I wish all the other papers in Brazil were as true. The article in your last paper about your position I admire. I have with many spoken about the question and nearly all agree with me. I personally believe in a perfectly free press, and I believe that business men should give a full support. I beg of you to record my name as a subscriber to your appreciated paper, because it is independent and just.

Yours, etc.

FREE PRESSE.

BUSINESS NOTES

—Pineapples are reported to be selling at 700 reis each at Jaboticabal.  
 —In Pernambuco there is much complaint of the high price of food-stuffs.  
 —The Western and Brazilian Co. announces that cable communication with Pará has been re-established.  
 —It is reported in Porto Alegre that the widow of Dr. Reuchsteiner has sold a coal mine at Itapua to a European syndicate for 200,000\$.  
 —According to Max Jaguaribe it costs 300 reis in freight and taxes to ship from Juiz de Fora to Rio de Janeiro a cheese valued at 15000.  
 —It is stated that the municipal council of Rio Claro has annulled the contract for lighting that town and will shortly call for tenders for a new contract.  
 —We are indebted to the Western and Brazilian Co's. representative in this capital for a very attractive and convenient blotting stamp, on the back of which is a map showing the Brazilian Submarine Co's. lines and connections. It is a splendid advertisement, and one that must attract attention. Many thanks for the *lembrança*.  
 —The Chilean consul-general at this port has applied to manufacturers and shippers in Chile for samples of their products, with which he intends to organize a permanent exposition in this city. In connection with the exposition will be an information bureau, where prices, freights, and other items of information can be obtained.

- A Rio Grande telegram of the 3rd inst. says that the receipts of the custom-house there, which amounted to 2,500,000 in December, fell off to 529,000 last month.

- Has anyone ever gone carefully into a calculation of the profits of shipping fruit from Brazil to Europe? Pineapples are now so cheap, that they could not fail to yield a profit. And the production seems to be increasing! Surely the mail steamers were not only too willing to fit up cold-air chambers for fruit, were responsible parties to undertake shipping the fruit.

- We are informed that Consul-General Seeger has to-day appointed Mr. W. H. Lawrence (manager of the Santos house of Messrs. W. F. McLaughlin & Co.) as United States vice-consul at the port of Santos, in place of Mr. Julian Haugwitz, resigned. Mr. Haugwitz, we hear, intends to leave Brazil soon, in order to permanently establish himself at Philadelphia. Mr. Lawrence is well known here and in Santos and will receive many congratulations on his appointment.

- The ministers of war and finance, accompanied by the president of the Banco da Republica, visited the edifices of the S. Lazaro factory, at Ponta do Cajú, on the 4th inst., for the purpose of inspecting the place. It is said that the government proposes to acquire the property, which now belongs to the bank, on account of the balance due to the national treasury, and that the war arsenal is to be moved there. Afterwards they visited the S. Sebastião factory, situated on the Campo de S. Christovão, to which it is proposed to move the intendancy of war. Both places are said to have given a good impression. It is said that the government expects to realize 6,000,000 from the sale of the old arsenal and dependencies. Two thousand contos have already been offered for the new docks belonging to the arsenal, but the government prefers to sell the whole property together.

- The opening of branches of the London and River Plate Bank at Santos and São Paulo has led to several important changes in the Bank's staff, particularly in the Rio branch. The São Paulo branch will have Mr. W. J. Crummack as manager and Mr. Harry Corin Crummack as assistant. Both are from the Rio branch, though Mr. Crummack has been for some months acting manager of the Rio branch during Mr. De Lisle's absence. Mr. E. C. Bovera of this branch also goes to São Paulo as clerk. The Santos branch will have Mr. A. H. Thomson as manager and Mr. E. A. Carré as accountant, both of the Rio branch. Mr. Thomson having been accountant here for some time. They take with them clerks Mr. R. A. Blyth and Mr. C. Pritchard of the Rio branch. Mr. George Millar of this branch goes to Pará as accountant to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Corin's transfer to São Paulo.

- A telegram from Pará says that the governor of the state, having inquired of a house in London whether it would be possible to negotiate there a loan of £125,000 for building a bourse, has been informed in reply that he can obtain a loan of not less than £500,000 at 6% per annum and redeemable in 20 years counting from the beginning of 1903.

- We are informed that the Gymnasio Fluminense, which has just been established by the government of the state of Rio de Janeiro, will cost over 300,000 per annum in addition to preliminary expenses, which will of course be large. It is possible that the expenditure may be useful; but, even if it is, seems to us that the state government before making it should wait until the financial situation improves.

- The following is a statement of the amount of import duties collected and total customs receipts in Brazil for the last four years:

Table with 3 columns: Year, Import duties, Total customs receipts. Rows for 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898.

The returns of import duties for 1895 in the foregoing statement do not include the amount of surtax collected on those duties, which, however, is included in the returns of total customs receipts. Subsequently the rates of the duties were raised and the surtax abolished. Last year, as our readers are aware, the amount of duties collected decreased in comparison with the preceding year up to December, when in order to avoid payment of the new gold duty a large quantity of merchandise was rushed through the custom-house.

- The Gazeta de Noticias, which supports the government of President Campos Sales, appeals to tax-payers to submit to their new burdens, because, it says, no other government in Brazil has ever had to contend with such difficulties as those with which the present government is confronted. But the Noticia, which also supports Campos Sales' government, informs its readers that Mr. De Lisle, manager of the London and River Plate Bank, in a recent interview with the minister of finance, alluded in the most favorable manner to Brazilian credit in London, which, it seems, is so good that if the government had to promote [amparar] any large operation, which, however, the treasury, properly speaking, does not require, the result of the negotiations would be certain. Which is right and which is wrong, the Gazeta or the Noticia? This question the two journals can settle between themselves. But, whatever may be the situation of the treasury, there can be no mistake about that of the tax-payers, who are in the utmost need of relief.

Feb. 5.-The rate of the previous days was maintained in most of the banks at 7 1/2 d. on London, all day. The exceptions were the Brasilianische Bank putting out 7 3/4 d. during the afternoon, and the London and River Plate Bank adopting 7 1/2 d. The first business of the day was in bank bills at 7 1/2 d. with conditions against private paper at 7 3/4 d. Bills were still with conditions, when business in private paper was done at 7 1/2 d. By mid-day the opening rates were again adopted, and these remained unaltered until 4 p.m. Bank bills in London were quoted at 7 3/4 d. and private paper quoted at 7 1/2 d. only found buyers at 7 1/2 d. The official value of the paper milreis was from 271 to 273 reis during the day.

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

Table comparing rates of 1898 and 1897 for various items like London, Paris, Hamburg, etc.

Feb. 4.-The general official rate of the day was 7 3/4 d. on London all day. The first bank bills of the day were drawn at 7 1/2 d. freely and at 7 1/2 d. with conditions. Private paper was freely offered at the latter rate by only found buyers at 7 1/2 d. Bank bills went down soon afterwards to 7 3/4 d. and private paper found buyers at 7 1/2 d. The official value of the paper milreis during the day was 273 reis gold.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED

Financial statement for London and Brazilian Bank, Limited, including Capital, Reserve Fund, Assets, and Liabilities.

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED

Financial statement for London and River Plate Bank, Limited, including Capital, Reserve Fund, Assets, and Liabilities.

weak. The Santos market reported 7700 as the ruling price for good average per 10 kilos. The market there was calm. The market in New York, Havre and London reported slight falls, but insignificant rise was reported from Hamburg. The market here on Tuesday was even still weaker than on Monday and the business done between factors and packers was arranged on bases from 12500 to 12800 per arroba for type No. 7. The uncertainty of the money market caused a demand on the part of the exporters, but their offers did not exceed 12500 per arroba for type No. 7. The uncertainty of the money market packers did not care to sell. About 8,000 bags were sold during the day at prices which ranged from 12500 to 12500 per arroba, and the market closed on the latter price. The Santos market was firm with good average selling at 7800 per 10 kilos. New York reported another small fall in prices. The arrivals of the week were 10,000 bags in American ports, and a diminution of 22,000 bags in the visible supply was noticed. Hamburg had another small rise to report, but its prices had fallen slightly. Wednesday's market here was a little more animated than that of the previous day, but there was no change in prices between factors and packers. The demand on the part of the shippers was not an active one. The 8,000 bags sold were disposed of at 12200, at which rate the market closed firm. Santos market was unchanged and the foreign markets had no alterations to report. Thursday was a fast day here and no business was done. The foreign markets were practically unaltered in their quotations. On Friday there was a good demand in the Rio market, the first business between packers and factors being done at 12400 for No. 7 type, but factors found buyers at 12500 and 12500 per arroba for No. 7 type. The rate of exchange having become firmer during the last hour of the day, the market closed weaker, with sellers at 12500 per arroba. There was no change in price either in Santos or abroad. The local market on Saturday opened calm, and the business between packers and factors was done on a base of 12400 per arroba for No. 7 type. The shippers showed no great desire to buy in heavily as their views were not in accordance with those of the packers. The 10,000 bags sold during the day were all disposed of at 12500 on the base of No. 7, but at the end of the day there were no sellers at that price. In Santos prices went down to 800 per 10 kilos, and in Havre and all the foreign market reported slight falls. The visible supply of the world on the 31st January was reported as 36,800 tons as against 37,000 tons at the same time last year. The stock in Rio at that date was placed as 14,800 tons against 22,180 tons the year before, and Santos 53,740 tons against 50,650.

Table showing shipments since our last report have been: United States, Europe, Cape of Good Hope, River Plate, Coastwise.

Table showing the following ships sailed with coffee last week: United States, Europe, Coastwise.

The receipts for the past week were 64,575 bags, against 65,785 bags for the previous week and 67,087 bags for the week before. Brokers' quotations, according to New-York types were the following:

Table showing market prices for Santos, No. 6, No. 7, No. 8, No. 9, No. 10, No. 11, No. 12.

The shipments of coffee during December were as follows:

Table showing shipments of coffee during December: United States, Europe, Other countries, Coastal ports.

The exporters were the following:

Table listing coffee exporters and their respective bag counts.

FINANCIAL NOTES

- Apparently the amount of duties collected in gold last month will not exceed 1,000,000. - The governor of Paraná in his last message to the state legislature reports a deficit of 1,200,000 for 1897. - It is asserted that the governor of Pará has decided to accept the loan of £ 500,000 that had been offered him in London. - By executive decree there has been made a deficiency appropriation of 1,402,609,570 for interest and sinking fund of the internal debt. - It is stated that the municipal office-holders have protested against the reduction of 10% in their salaries and have employed a lawyer to defend their interests. The tax-payers should follow their example.

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, Feb. 7th 1899. Par value of the Brazilian milreis (1000) gold... do of the Brazilian milreis (1000) in U. S. coin at \$4.26-65 per £... Bank rate of exchange, official, on London today... Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (gold)... Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (paper)... Value of £ 100 in 1890 per £ 100 in Brazilian currency (paper)...

EXCHANGE.

Jan. 30.-The general rate of the day was 7 1/2 d. in all the banks with the exception of the London & Brazilian Bank which opened with 7 1/2 d. adopted 7 1/2 d. for a time, but resumed 7 1/2 d. at the close of the day. During the morning some small transactions in bank bills were realised at 7 3/4 d. the banks refusing to buy private paper under 7 1/2 d. Bank rates however soon went down and bills were drawn without freedom at 7 1/2 d. and business was done in private paper with the banks at 7 1/2 d. and at 7 1/2 d. outside. These rates ruled almost the whole of the afternoon, but towards the end of the day a better tone set in, and the closing prices were bank bills at 7 1/2 d. drawn with more or less freedom and private paper quoted at 7 3/4 and 7 1/2 d. The official value of the paper milreis was 271 and 273 reis gold.

Jan. 31.-The London & Brazilian Bank again opened with 7 1/2 d. as its official rate on London, but soon adopted 7 1/2 d. which was the ruling rate in all the other banks throughout the day. The business of the day was practically a repetition of that of the preceding day. In the morning the banks drew at 7 1/2 d. and offered to buy private paper at 7 1/2 d. and the holders of exchanges found a market at 7 3/4 d. This caused the drawing rates to go down to 7 1/2 d. with conditions, when private paper was disposed of at 7 1/2 d. The market became firmer at the close of the day. The market became firmer at the hour and the closing prices were 7 1/2 d. for bank bills. Holders of private paper were asking 7 3/4 d. but could only find buyers at 7 1/2 d. on time. The official value of the paper milreis was from 271 to 273 reis gold.

Feb. 1.-The official rate of the day was 7 3/4 d. on London, and was general in all the banks. The first transactions of the day were bank bills at 7 1/2 d. with conditions, and a good demand for private paper at 7 3/4 d. This demand caused bank rates to fall to 7 1/2 d. the rate of the day, and only a few of the banks drew at that rate even with caution, when business in private paper is sold to have been done at the same rate for a short while. After a brief period of hesitancy, the banks became firmer, and drew with comparative freedom at 7 1/2 d. and bought private paper at 7 3/4 d. at which price there was a good demand. Not much business was done during the afternoon and business was practically at a standstill. The closing prices of the day were bank bills at 7 1/2 d. and private paper at 7 1/2 d. and 7 3/4 d. with business done at 7 1/2 d. The official value of the paper milreis was 271 and 273 reis gold.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 7th February, 1899.

Exports.

Coffee.-The official figures of the total sales of the previous week were given as 120,000 bags against 117,000 bags in January. The exports of 60,000 bags and shipments of 62,000 bags against 64,000 bags were reported sold in New York, 65,000 bags in Havre, 57,000 bags in Hamburg, and 20,000 bags in London, making a total of 205,000 bags against 175,000 in the preceding week. On Monday there was little or no animation in the Rio market. Business between packers and factors was done on a base of 12500 for No. 7 type. The shippers bought in 80 or 90,000 bags during the course of the day on a base of 12500 for the money, but 12500 was the ruling price for No. 7 the afternoon and the market closed



The movement in the market during the past six months of the present harvest...

Table with columns for Entrées, Railway, Coastwise, Inland harbor, In transit, and Shipments, listing various goods and their values.

Daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro

Table showing daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro, with columns for Receipts, Shipments, and various coffee grades.

Kerosene.—Arrivals nil. The market is firm at increased rates which now range from 10500 to 10800 according to quantity. Turpentine.—Receipts nil. There is only a very small demand and the market is dull.

Coal.—The following vessels arrived with coal—From Cardiff, ex Carham, 3,204 tons. From Swansea, ex Mercur, 1,733 tons.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

JANUARY 30. RANGOON.—Fr. bk. Du Guesclin; 1235 tons. Dejeure; rice to H. Stoltz & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

FEBRUARY 1. FALMOUTH.—Dutch sc. Hoogezand I; 220 tons; Broekema; salt hides.

PENSACOLA.—Br. bk. Lenka; 1350 tons; Harris; ballast.

FREIGHTS.

NEW YORK.—35 cents and 5 1/2% primage per bag. NEW ORLEANS.—1-30 francs and 10% primage per 1,000 kilos.

CHARTERS.

Nor. lug. Bicn, to load coffee for Port Elisabeth at £ 600.

ENGAGEMENTS.

NEW YORK.—Belg. str. Colvridge; 25,000 bags of coffee do Br. str. Iyden; 13,550 do do

Vessels Afloat & Chartered for Rio

Table listing vessels afloat and chartered for Rio, including ship names, companies, and destinations.

Arrivals of foreign steamers.

Table showing arrivals of foreign steamers, including ship names, origins, and consignees.

Departures of foreign steamers.

Table showing departures of foreign steamers, including ship names, destinations, and cargo.

Foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, February 4th 1899.

Table listing foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, including ship names, origins, and consignees.

Banks.

Table listing banks and their financial details, including Lavoura e Commercio, Nacional, and Republica.

Miscellaneous.

Table listing miscellaneous items and prices, including Apolices, 58, and 84 do.

Banks.

Table listing banks and their financial details, including Commercial, Commercial, and Depositos e Descontos.

Miscellaneous.

Table listing miscellaneous items and prices, including Apolices, 58, and 6 do.

Banks.

Table listing banks and their financial details, including Commercial, Commercial, and Emprestimo Municipal.

Miscellaneous.

Table listing miscellaneous items and prices, including Loterias Nacionales, 58, and 25 do.

SATURDAY'S QUOTATIONS—S. PAULO.

Table showing Saturday's quotations in S. Paulo, including Banco Constructor e Industria, and various stocks and shares.

STOCKS AND SHARES

Table showing sales of stocks and shares, including Apolices, 58, and 80 do.

Stocks and Bonds and Joint Stock Companies --- February 6th

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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To travellers on Land or Sea.

No traveller should forget to take with him a box of pills or a bottle of Tincture of Nectandra Amara, which might come very handy in cases of sudden nausea or any other disarrangement of the stomach or intestines, so frequent during travels.

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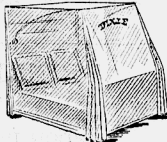
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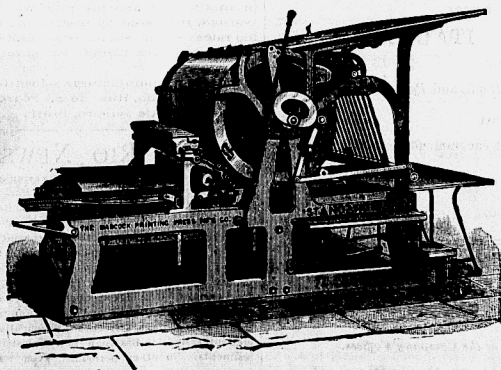
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