

THE RIO NEWS.

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Intermediate trains leave at 7 a. m. and 4 p. m.—the first running through to Barbacena, and the second to Entre Rios.

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

Petropolis: Barca leaves the Praia pier at 6.30 and 8.50 a. m. (Sundays and holidays 7.00 a. m.) for Mauá pier to connect with railway to Petropolis and beyond; at 4 p. m. for Petropolis, Sundays and holidays excepted.

By all land route passengers leave Central Railway station for suburban trains at 4.30 p. m. for S. Francisco Xavier station (fare 400 reis) and there transfer to adjoining station of Leopoldina Railway whence trains leave daily, Sundays and holidays included, at 4.55 p. m. for Petropolis.

Returning from Petropolis, the all land route trains leave at 6 a. m. Sundays and holidays included, for S. Francisco Xavier station, where transfer is made to suburban train on Central Railway (additional fare 400 reis). The barca trains leave Petropolis at 6 and 7.30 a. m. (except on Sundays and holidays) and 4.10 p. m. for Mauá pier and barca for Praia.

On Sundays and holidays the barca train leaves Petropolis at 4.05 p. m.

Nova Friburgo: Barca leaves the Praça das Marilhas at 5.30 a. m. daily and at 2.30 p. m. on Saturdays, to connect with the Leopoldina Railway at Sant' Anna de Mariby. Returning, the train leaves Nova Friburgo at 2.37 p. m. daily, and 4.10 a. m. on Mondays. Excursion train leaves Mariby on Saturdays at 3.15 p. m. (barca leaves Rio at 2.30 p. m.) and returning leaves Friburgo at 6.40 a. m.

Coroado: Regular trains, week days, leave St. Rua Cosme Velho, Laranjeiras, at 8 and 11 a. m. and 5.30 p. m., returning leave the summit at 7.30 and 9.30 a. m. and 1.40 and 7 p. m. On Sundays and holidays, the hours are: ascending 6.30, 8.30 and 11 a. m., 2.30, 3.30, 4.35 and 8 p. m.; descending, 8.35, 10.05, 11.35 a. m., 1.05, 2.35, 4.05, 6 and 9 p. m. Each train gives the excursionist half an hour on the summit.

Official Directory

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

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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 10 o'clock in the morning in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association Rua da Quitanda Baptisms and Marriages at times, to be arranged with the Chaplain.

IRVING CRAWSHAW, M.A., British Chaplain, 7 Rua Aurea, S. Domingos.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Largo de S. Joaquim, No. 179.—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays. Prayer meeting at 10 a. m.; Worship at 11 a. m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 5 afternoon. Gospel preaching at 6 1/2 p. m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study and preaching at 7 p. m.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Cattete. English services at 12 a. m. Sundays. Prayer meeting service Thursday, 7.30 p. m. Portuguese services at 10 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sundays: 7 p. m. Wednesdays.—E. A. TILLY, Pastor. Sunday School 11 a. m. at Fabrica Carioch, Sundays, 11 a. m. and 4 p. m. Rev. FRANK WIERHEKER.

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

ALVARO E. DOS REIS, Pastor. Residence: Rua Petropolis, 33.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—No. 25, Rua de Sant' Anna. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., and every Wednesday at 7 p. m.

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Caixa 352

IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIACHELHO.—No. 254, Rua D. Anna Nery, Estação do Riachuelo. Services, Sundays 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.; Wednesdays 7 p. m. FRANKLIN H. WASHINGTON, 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. Rew of New-York. Residence: Rua Senador Dantas 44 A.

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Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 20 Rua d' Ajuda.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.

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YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—No. 39, Rua da Quitanda, 2nd floor. Rooms open from 8 a. m. to 10 o'clock p. m. Secretary office hours from noon to 10 o'clock p. m. Nicolau A. Rodrigues, President; Myron A. Clark, General Secretary; R. A. W. Sloan, Hon. Treasurer.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—A young man of good appearance was arrested in Buenos Aires toward the end of last month for passing counterfeit \$100 notes. Several banks and brokers had been taken in, so well were the forged notes executed. The young man says he received them from a man on the street, whose name he does not know, to sell on commission.

—We deeply regret to note that a telegram just received from Buenos Aires announces the death of Mr. Edward T. Mullah, the veteran editor of the Buenos Aires Standard. His loss will be widely felt, not only in English but in Argentine circles, for he has been identified with the growth of that city for many years. To his family we tender our sincere condolences.

—Mr. Davies, president of the cotton growing commission, says that the province of Cordoba is as suitable for cotton growing as the states of Mississippi, Georgia and Arkansas, and that cotton could also be grown on the coast of the Uruguay and Paraná. He also states that the Argentine republic could produce enough cotton to satisfy the needs of the Manchester market.—Herald.

—The Buenos Aires press says that the basis of agreement between the two Presidents will be that Chili shall deal with South American affairs on the Pacific side, and that Argentina shall treat all South American questions on the Atlantic side. This sounds all very well, but the Presidents have not yet met, the land boundary question has not yet been settled, the boundary line where the Atlantic ends and the Pacific begins has not been fixed, Brazil and Uruguay would have a word to say on Atlantic questions and Peru would not be dumb on the Pacific side.

—The outcry about the application of the Chubut colonists for independence is reduced by a Buenos Aires contemporary to the following: Many of the colonists who have for over a quarter of a century have at last got tired, and the two Chubutians in London, who are probably amongst the aggrieved in this way, have merely asked Lord Salisbury to do what he can in a friendly way, through Her Majesty's minister here, to induce the Argentine government to give them their titles as soon as possible.—Montevideo Times.

From Nature, January 12, 1899.

PROFESSOR ALFREDO ANTUNES KANTHACK.

By the death of Prof. Kanthack the science of pathology has lost one of its ablest and most indefatigable exponents, and the University of Cambridge, for the second time in less than fifteen months, a brilliant occupant of its chair of Pathology.

At the closing meeting of the Pathological Society, last summer, it was noticed by several of Prof. Kanthack's friends that he appeared to be less energetic and vigorous than usual. After this the work of the long vacation appears to have told upon his health so seriously, that even during the course of a short holiday it was remarked at the opening of the pathological laboratories at Liverpool that he still appeared to be far from well. In spite of this few were prepared to learn, about the middle of December, that Prof. Kanthack was suffering from a malignant growth, the symptoms of which had first been indicated by jaundice and severe abdominal pain—a diagnosis that was afterwards confirmed. He died on December 21, 1898.

Alfredo Antunes Kanthack was the second son of Emilio Kanthack, Pará, Bahia, and Victoria his wife, both born in Pernambuco. He was born at Bahia on March 4, 1863, and spent the first few years of his life in Bahia and Ceará, Brazil. He was brought to Germany in 1869, being placed under the care of Pastor Hoppe of Artenberg on the Elbe, father of the present Prof. Edmund Hoppe of Berlin. In 1870 he was sent to Hamburg, where he was first taught by a strict disciplinarian, "a tyrannical pedagogue but excellent teacher of elementary subjects." During this period he is described as being by no means brilliant but extremely diligent. Early in 1875 he went to school in the Wandsbeck Gymnasium, near Hamburg. In 1876 he was transferred to the gymnasium of another Prussian government school at Lüneburg, and in 1878 to the gymnasium at Gütersloh, where he greatly distinguished himself. In 1881 he came to Liverpool, where his parents were then residing, and continued his studies for a short time in the Shaw Street College (classical department). In 1882, after passing his University of London matriculation examination, he commenced his arts curriculum, and continued his studies in science and medicine under Mitchell Banks, Caton, Mott and other well-known teachers of the Liverpool medical school, graduating B.A. in 1884, B.Sc. in 1886, M.B. and B.S. (in each instance with honours), F.R.C.S. Lond. in 1888, and M.D. Lond. in 1892; whilst in 1897 he proceeded to the degree of M.A., and became a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, London. After completing his medical curriculum Dr. Kanthack, in 1889, proceeded to Berlin, and there, as part of the result of his studies under Virchow and Krause, he contributed an admirable paper to Virchow's Archiv on the histology of the larynx, a paper which at the

time gave rise to a lively controversy, Dr. Kanthack maintaining his original thesis with marked ability and success. Whilst in Berlin, too, he worked under Koch, and here, as in the pathological laboratories, he attracted the attention and received the special encouragement of his teacher. Shortly after his return from Berlin, and probably the result of an expression of opinion on the part of his teachers—Virchow and Koch—he was appointed one of the special commissioners along with the late Dr. Beavn Ruke and Dr. Buckmaster, by a joint committee of the Royal College of Physicians, the Royal College of Surgeons and the executive committee of the National Leprosy Fund, to investigate the prevalence, the pathology and the treatment of leprosy in India.

In 1891 Dr. Kanthack was appointed John Lucas Walker scholar under the late Prof. Roy, and in succession to Dr. William Hunter. During the time that he held this scholarship in Cambridge, he published, along with Mr. Hardy, a paper on the wandering cell in the mammalia, in the Journal of Physiology, and a paper on the behaviour of wandering cells, in the Proceedings of the Royal Society, vol. liii. These papers are of special importance as indicating that, although thoroughly acquainted with Metchnikoff's work and all that that author had to advance in support of his phlogocytic theory, Dr. Kanthack had made, during his stay in Germany, an accurate forecast of the destination to which the work that was being carried on in Germany by Koch's pupils would eventually lead. During this period, too, he carried on an investigation on Madura Foot, and compared mycetoma with actinomycosis; this paper appeared in the Journal of Pathology and in the Transactions of the Pathological Society. In 1892 Dr. Kanthack became medical tutor at the Royal Infirmary, Liverpool, and in order that his bacteriological training might be utilised, a special demonstratorship of bacteriology was founded for him. The following year the authorities at St. Bartholomew's Hospital retained Dr. Kanthack's services as director of the pathological department in the school and hospital and lecturer on pathology and bacteriology; and a year later gave him the appointment of curator of the Museum. In addition to the teaching and routine work of this period he contributed numerous notes and observations to the Transactions of the Pathological Society, and, probably for the purpose of systematising his teaching work and saving time in the explanation of details, he in 1894 published, in conjunction with Dr. Rolleston, a Manual of Practical Morbid Anatomy; and in the following year, along with Dr. Drysdale, a work on a Practical Bacteriology. Both these works give evidence of wide reading and of an accurate knowledge of literature thoroughly up to date. When Prof. Roy became so ill that it was evident that he could no longer carry on his professional work, and in all probability would never again be able to take up the duties of his chair, Dr. Kanthack was appointed deputy professor of pathology. The work of this post he carried on simultaneously with his duties at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, making the return journey between London and Cambridge several times a week. This, for a man who, a short time before, had recovered from a severe attack of typhoid fever, involved a very great physical strain; and early in 1897 Dr. Kanthack resigned his post at St. Bartholomew's and gave undivided attention to his work in Cambridge, where, on Prof. Roy's death, he was appointed professor of pathology.

Of Prof. Kanthack's influence on the study of pathology and bacteriology in this country, it is as yet too early to speak, though there can be little doubt that, apart from the work that he himself initiated, that of his pupils must ultimately leave a deep impress on the scientific medicine of our time and that immediately to follow. In many ways Prof. Kanthack was an ideal teacher. He exerted great personal influence over the young men who were brought into contact with him. His reading was very wide, so that, possessing retentive memory, he was able to store up an enormous amount of accurate information which he could always bring to bear on the work that he had in hand. He was thus able to make a profound impression on his pupils. He had a sufficient amount of dogmatism in his manner and method to inspire them with confidence in his teaching, and to give those who were looking to him for guidance a sheet-anchor to which they might hold until they were thoroughly able to take their bearings for themselves. From his extensive reading, too, which, as already indicated, was always kept well up to date, he was able to determine at once what special points remained to be worked out in connection with the various subjects occupying the attention of the scientific world; whilst his keen critical faculty enabled him to mark the flaws in experiment or argument in published work that came under his notice, so that he was always able to set his pupils on to work which should shed some new light on the various questions attacked, and to gather facts and information which would help him in the solution of the problems on which he himself was engaged. Those of his pupils who knew him best regarded him with feelings of a deep affection—to them the loss is intensely personal. In 1895 Prof. Kanthack married a Liverpool lady—Miss Lucie Henstock—the daughter of the late John Henstock, Esq., of Liverpool.

* We are indebted to the South American Cable Co. for the courteous remission of a copy of Nature containing this obituary notice.

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(Caixa 108.)

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

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

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1ª 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.

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AUTHORIZED BY

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

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

HEAD OFFICE:

9, RUE LAFFITTE, Paris.

Branch Office in Rio de Janeiro:

78, Rua da Quitanda

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

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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 £3/00, 1/2 dozen boxes for 12/600 and one dozen boxes for 20/600.
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. Ld. Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co Ld.

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TRUTHFUL JAMES AND THE KLONDIKER.

We woz sittin' free—like ez you an' me—in our camp on the Stanislow. Round a roarin' fire of bresh an' briar, stirred up by a pitch-pine bough. And Jones of Yolo had finished his solo on Bilson's prospectin' pan, and we all woz gay until Jefferson Clay kem in with a Klondike man. Now I most despise low language and lies, as I used to remark to Nye. But the soul of Truth though' he was but a youth—looked out of the stranger's eye. And the things he said I had frequent read in the papers down on «the Bay.» And the words he choosed woz the kind that's used in the best theyter play. He talked of snows, and of whisky wot froze in the solidest kind of chunk, Which it took just a pound to go fairly around when the boys had a first-class drunk. And of pork that was drilled and with dynamite filled before it would yield to a blow. For things will be strange when thermometers range to sixty degrees below. How they made soup of boots—which the oldest best suits—and a «fry» from a dancin' shoe. How in Yukon valley, a corpse de bally might get up a fine «menoo.» But their regular fare when they'd nothin' to spare an' had finished their final mule. Was the harness leather which with hides went together, though the last didn't count as a rule. Now all this seemed true, and quite natural too, and then when he spoke of the gold, And we all sot up, and refilled his cup, and this is the yarn he told: There was gold in heaps—but it's there it keeps, and will keep till the Judgment Day. For it's very rare that a man gets there—the man that is there must stay! It's a thousand miles by them Russian isles till you come onto «Fort Get There» (Which the same you are not if you'll look at the spot on the map—that of gold is bare). Then a river begins that the Amazon skins and the big Mississippi knocks out, For it's seventy miles 'cross its mouth when it smiles, and—you've only begun your route. Here Bilson arose with a keerless-like pose, an' he gazed on that Klondike youth, And he says: «Fair sir, do not think I infer that your words are not words of truth, But I'd simply ask why—since that all men must die—your sperrit is wanderin' here When at Dawson City—the more's the pity—you've been frozen up nigh a year?» «You need not care, for I never was there,» said that simple Klondike man, «I'm a company floater and business promoter, and this is my little plant: I show you the danges to which you are strangers, and now for a sun you'll learn What price you expect us—as per this prospectus—to insure your safe return.»

Then Bilson stared, and he almost r'ared, but he spoke in a calm-like tone: «You'll excuse me for sayin' you're rather delayin' your chance to insure your own!»

For we're wayworn and weary, our style isn't cheery, we've had quite enough of your game, But—what did affect us—he took that Prospectus and chucked it right into the flame.

Then our roarin' fire of bresh and briar flashed up on the Stanislow, And Jefferson Clay went softly away with that youth with a downcast brow, And Jones of Yolo repeated his solo on that still, calm evening air, And we thought with a shiver of Yukon River and the fort that was called «Get There!»

BRET HARTE.

UNCLE ABNER'S RECOLLECTIONS.

FIRST IMPRESSIONS OF RIO.

There is but little more to record of my first day's experiences in Rio, resumed Uncle Abner, but of course every small incident leads to endless reflections. I am not recalling the incidents of a particular journey, nor am I recounting history; I am simply talking about first impressions, old times and the changes which have occurred, with a little common-place philosophy thrown in to fill the chinks. Many of my old-time friends could talk much more interestingly than I can, and perhaps my reminiscences may serve the good turn of calling them out. The most of us need a suggestion here and there, to help memory and loosen the tongue, and if my rambling talk will serve that purpose, I will not be altogether thrown away. I assure you. I've known men who came out to Rio away back in 1823, or 1824, men who had seen exchange between 60 and 70 pence per milreis, who had seen this city as an almost unpeopled colonial town, who had seen the time when the Saúde laid claims to beauty and aristocratic exclusiveness, and when the Campo de Sant'Anna was well out in the country. If I had the reminiscences of such men to give you, it would be well worth your while to jot them down.

Of course, the meeting between myself and several old friends has no interest to others. I had the incidents of an uneventful and not very pleasant voyage to relate, and a great many questions to ask, which it may be presumed were answered not infrequently in true Yankee fashion. And then I went out with one of them to his lodgings.

A few steps beyond the building where my friends were located, was the historic Campo de Sant'Anna—an open space covered with rubbish of every description, bare of shrubbery, and surrounded with straggling, unpretentious buildings. There was the Senate building on the further side, and the somewhat classical-looking Mint; in a distant corner stood the station of the D. Pedro II railway; and at the end of the square, beyond a broad expanse of white bleaching linen and black washervomen, was the principal quartel of the city. At my side was the National Museum, which appeared to be occupying several old residences in a rambling, hap-hazard manner. Beyond these there was nothing to see about the place to which a stranger's eyes could be directed. A dirtier public square I never saw. There were the remains of an ephemeral place of amusement at one end of the ground, which only served to make the square look all the more untidy and abandoned.

The only thing clean about the Campo was the linen spread out to bleach at the northern end of the field, where all the washerwomen of the vicinity congregated to hammer wet clothes and barter gossip. In those days the Campo de Sant'Anna was celebrated for this particular exhibition. There were hundreds of these women, black and white, on the ground, many of them half naked, their perspiring black skins shining in the strong light, some standing with arms akimbo while talking, some throw-

ing water over the bleaching clothes, others shouting with boisterous laughter, and others seated before blocks of stone and striking them with thick rolls of wet cloth. The dull thuds of these heavy blows came regularly from every part of ground, and to my unsophisticated eyes it seemed that every button must break under such rough usage. And yet, it is perhaps no worse than using a « pounder » in a barrel, or a club and block, or a machine with unyielding channelled rollers. It certainly gives the microbes a good shaking up, and that it is effective may be seen from the spotless white linen usually worn in this city. Possibly the clear atmosphere and the bleaching may be the cause of it, but there are but few places where the clothes are washed whiter than in this loyal and heroic city of S. Sebastião, even though the buttons do suffer and your best shirt may attend a Blackville soirée on the back of some gentleman of color before it is returned to you.

When I think of the changes in the appearance of the Campo de Sant'Anna since the day I first saw it, I am compelled to believe that almost everything is possible in this land of endless summer. The stranger who to-day strolls about the broad walks of its enclosed garden, admiring its undulating lawns, serpentine ponds and marvellously beautiful shrubbery, will find it difficult to believe that it was an unsightly dumping ground for every species of refuse twenty years ago. Within that time it has been fenced, laid out in mounds, canals, ponds and rolling lawns, planted, watered in dry times, trimmed, and—well, a bountiful nature has done the rest. My first impression of the Campo was extremely unfavorable, but that was with man's work; now, the sight of it fills me with wonder and admiration—and for that I am indebted to Dr. Glazion, who laid it out and cared for it, and to nature.

And this reminds me that I have often wondered at the lack of taste and the barren appearance so frequently shown in the private grounds of Brazilians. One has to do so little toward making a place attractive, and nature does so much, that it is the easiest thing in the world to have a pretty garden. Why should a man spend money on the construction of a miniature Swiss chalet overhanging a miniature mountain brook, which is usually dry, when one palm would cover the spot with a beauty beyond anything art can furnish. Why should we build impossible windmills on pigmy hills, when a clump of bright-hued shrubs and a few graceful ferns would make the spot fit for the fairies? It needs but a little taste and a very little labor to make a garden so pretty that the passing traveller would be compelled to stop and admire. Perhaps we admire most what is least familiar to us; if so, then I can understand why a child of the tropics turns away from a graceful palm to admire an ugly, miniature copy of a Swiss chalet overhanging a dry brook. Some of these cement monstrosities are even made to fill the greater part of a front garden, which ought to be devoted to flowers and foliage plants.

Well, there is no accounting for tastes! I like the bamboos, and the palms, and the ferns, and were they not so « deminution moist » I should like the bananas. And were I a rich Brazilian, I would have my grounds laid out with the beautiful trees and plants which grow so luxuriantly in my own country. I have in mind the residence of a foreigner not very far away, which suits my taste exactly. The house, with large windows and wide doors, stands back some distance from the street on a slight elevation, and a broad pathway, broken with a clump of shrubbery near the steps, leads up to it from the gate. Large forest trees, palms and shrubs fill the grounds. There are small open places, one with a miniature pond for water lilies, but the vegetation is close enough to partially hide the house. There are glimpses of the wide hallway from the street, and of the cozy rooms

each side, but still there is privacy enough for any one. In the shady corners there are ferns, and in the sunny places there are roses. A sweet quiet broods over the place, and in it one could dream content, if the industrious mosquito would only let him.

Now, that's my ideal of a home in the tropics. I want large, airy rooms, wide windows and doors, broad verandas, trees, shrubs and flowers. And if I can't get them without the mosquito, I'll take that little insect politician too! I don't want a bare front on the street, where the passing stranger can admire my daughter in the window and my ancestors on the wall, nor do I want a front garden filled with cement monstrosities. I want plenty of oxygen in mine, and that you can't get from a hot, dusty street.

(To be continued.)

Earth gets its price for what Earth gives us, The beggar is toed for a corner to die in, The priest hath his fee who comes and shrives [us].

We bargain for the graves we lie in; At the devil's booth are all things sold, Each ounce of dross costs its ounce of gold; For can and bells on our lives we pay. Bubbles we buy with a whole soul's tasking, 'Tis Heaven alone that is given away. 'Tis only God may be had for the asking, No price is set on the lavish summer. Juue may be had by the poorest comer. — *The Vision of Sir Launfal.*

ROOMS TO LET

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

A SHORTHAND CLERK.

Required an English shorthand clerk, but preferably one who can take notes in Portuguese as well. Address B. P. O. Box No. 472 in this office.

SEA SICKNESS

ADMIRABLE RESULTS.

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

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

On the 16th May last, the distinguished physician Dr. Henrique Manoan wrote us as follows of the application and observations he had made on board the mail steamer *Olimpia*: « Cases of sea sickness treated with the Tincture of Nectandra Amara. In 22 of the cases the result was complete and in the 4 others there was a decided relief. Cases of gastro-intestinal perturbation treated with the same remedy. S. Amongst these may be mentioned the case of the Federal Senator 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 safe effect.

On the 7th October, 1895, the surgeon of the Army Medical Corps, Dr. Henrique Manoan, writes 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 Manoan.»

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 shipboard.

I have the honor to be your devoted servant.—R. Amelin 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 preparation of Nectandra Amara on the members of my family, and with the greatest advantage I have used it on the employees of our estate, who did not know the efficacy of the Tincture for the nausea arising from the brusque and shaking movements which passengers have to suffer on our railways. I tried its powers on a gentleman travelling from Serratis station to Ilha de Fora and later on, travelling to Itabora do Campo. I had occasion to observe the same effects on some friends of mine. The Nectandra Amara is already well recommended, but I have pleasure in confirming its utility by facts that I have seen with my own eyes, which prove without doubt that it has relieved many. Ever yours.—Pedro G. Paes Leme.»

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

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*.

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

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ENGLISH PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE.

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

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

Hotels.

VILLA HUMAYTÁ.

(FORMERLY ALLEN'S HOTEL.)

No. 8, RUA HUMAYTÁ

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

ALPINE HOUSE HOTEL

RUA DO AQUEDUCTO, 65

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

THE PROPRIETOR, VIUV A SUZANA MENTGES

THERESOPOLIS

GRANDE HOTEL THERESOPOLIS

SITUATED AT THE ALTO DO THERESOPOLIS

CLIMATE VERY HEALTHY

GEORGES SCHNEIDER has the honor of advising his friends and patrons that he has taken charge of the management of the Hotel Theresopolis, where he expects to merit the continuation of the kind patronage heretofore extended to him, and offering all possible comforts to convalescents and Summer guests.

The Hotel furnishes transportation to the foot of the serra and vice-versa.

References may be obtained at: Messrs. Netto, Bastos & C., No. 12, Rua de S. Bento. « Monteiro Jr. & C., » 38, « Visc. Inhabima. » Soares & Niemeyer, » 6, « da Alfandega. Mr. Bernardino do S. Carvalho, No. 1, Rua Fresca. Telegr. Address:—Georges, Theresopolis.

Hotel dos Estrangeiros

PRACA FERREIRA VIANNA

(Cintefe)

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, distasteful in the ward-robusts, drinking water filtered by the Pasteur system, good table-service, and is, therefore, to be considered the first hotel of this capital, and is distinguished by Possesses also a sumptuous saloon and splendid table-service for banquets. Its restaurant and service cannot be excelled.

Grande Hotel Metropole

181, RUA DAS LARANGEIRAS, 181

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

The most comfortable Hotel

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

FREITAS HOTEL

120, Rua do Riachuelo

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

The new establishment is situated in one of the most attractive and healthy localities in the city, on a broad and quiet street, with 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.

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 verandas overlooking the garden. Special attention will be given to orders by mail and telegraph.

Grande Hotel Internacional

SITUATED ON THE PICTURESQUE

SANTA THERESA HILL,

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Telephone 8018

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

Excellent restaurant, always ready.

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

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TROPICAL DUNLOP TYRES

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TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

United States

FEB. 7.—There is great rejoicing in the United States over the repulse of the Tagalos at Manila. The latest telegrams published in New York say that 1,200 Americans only were engaged against 20,000 Philipines. The losses of the latter in killed and wounded are estimated at 4,000. The remaining 16,000 fled in disorder. The party in favor of annexation in the States intend to celebrate the defeat of the Tagalos by a series of public manifestations.

The *New York Herald* says that Admiral Dewey and General Otis have received orders to destroy all Tagalo forces and to treat all found under arms as rebels.

Fresh reinforcements are to be sent to the Philipines, one regiment leaving S. Francisco to-day.

The news is confirmed of orders having been given to General Miller to attack and occupy Iloilo.

The Porto Rico cabinet has ceased to exist. The whole island is now under American administration.

Agoncillo, the representative of Aguinaldo has arrived at Montreal. The American press reproduces an interview with him there in which he refers to the United States in the most insulting terms. Aguinaldo, the Philippine chief has formally declared war against the Americans.

FEB. 8.—The Nebraska regiment made a dash for the sources of the water supply at Manila and captured the position. The Tagalos had taken away a great part of the machinery, but the American engineer corps are at work repairing the defects and a good service will be re-established within a week.

Twenty thousand Tagalos near Manila are preventing all communication with the interior of the island of Luzon.

Among the dead in the last attack were found several women dressed in soldier's clothes. (This almost invariably happens when there is fighting with savage or semi-savage tribes).

General Otis now gives the number of killed and wounded in the defence of Manila at 175.

The official report of the fight at Manila is published in all the papers, but adds nothing to the news already known.

The Tagalos attacked the American garrison at Calapan yesterday but were repulsed with heavy loss. The American had two killed and ten wounded.

The Washington government is resolved to put down the Philippine revolt at all costs. General Russel Alger has telegraphed to General Otis congratulations for his brilliant victory.

The governor-general of the Philippine islands will shortly be nominated. The choice lies between Admiral Dewey and General Wesley Merritt. General Otis will be appointed governor of the island of Luzon.

FEB. 9.—In a fight with the Tagalos at Calocan, 28 were killed by the fire of the *Concord* and *Callao*.

The city of Manila is perfectly calm.

Admiral Dewey having notified the inhabitants of San Roque that the place would be bombarded if not surrendered, the Tagalos set fire to the town and evacuated it. The Americans immediately took possession.

The naval authorities have decided to construct three new battleships of the "Oregon" type.

General Alger has telegraphed to General Otis urging the capture of Aguinaldo and setting a reward on head.

The government has sent a note of protest to Spain against Spanish gunners helping Aguinaldo against the Americans.

Several cases of yellow fever have broken out amongst the American troops in Pinar del Rio.

FEB. 10.—The United States government has offered an important post in the civil administration of Cuba to General Maximo Gomez, but it is generally believed that he will not accept it.

The gunboat "Nashville" with the remains of Calixto Garcia on board to-day entered Havana harbor. An immense multitude thronged the quays. The body was carried on shore by members of the revolutionary committee and placed in state in the municipal building. The interment will take place to-morrow.

A great fire has destroyed an immense amount of property in Whitehall street, New York, in the vicinity of Castle Gardens.

General Miller's instructions are to bombard Iloilo after giving 24 hours for the foreign residents to leave if they desire to do so.

Spain.

FEB. 7.—General Rios has refused to sell 3 million cartridges to the Tagalos.

The Spanish government has again reminded the U. S. government of the promise to secure the release of the Spanish prisoners from the Tagalos.

Telegrams from Havana published in Madrid deny that an agreement has been arranged between Maximo Gomez and the United States, and add that the Cuban leader has stated in a letter that there can be no peace in Cuba until the United States recognise the Cuban right to self-government. "We want to arrange our own house ourselves" is the formula attributed to the Cuban chief.

The meeting of the Cortes has been deferred for another 30 days, to await the development of affairs in the Philipines.

The war tax in Spain has been abolished and the state of siege is about to terminate within a few days.

FEB. 8.—The telegrams from Havana say that the last Spaniard to be repatriated has left Cuba. (The bishop of Havana still remains).

The government has decided to dismiss 70 per cent of the officials employed in the old colonies from the public service.

To-day the decree was published by the Queen-regent restoring constitutional rights to the Spanish people and abolishing the state of siege.

FEB. 9.—General Rios telegraphs that the Americans have destroyed several suburbs of Manila.

Private telegrams received in Madrid from Manila say that several Americans venturing outside their lines there have been made prisoners by the Tagalos, and that the position becomes more critical every day for the Americans.

FEB. 10.—The constitutional guarantees have new been reestablished throughout Spain. The government has formally stated its resolve to retain the Caroline islands, as their retention is now of the first importance to Spain.

Admiral Cervera is to be tried by court-martial for the loss of his fleet off Santiago, as the supreme military tribunal has deemed him responsible for the disaster.

Great Britain

FEB. 7.—Parliament was opened to-day. The Queen's speech touched on the conquest of the Soudan, the disarmament question, and the anti-anarchist laws.

Mr. John Dillon has resigned the leadership of the Irish party.

The Lancashire cotton weavers are threatening to strike for higher wages.

A large syndicate is being organised in Manchester to work the India rubber trade.

From Hong Kong it is reported that General Miller of the 1st Californian regiment has received reinforcements and orders to take Iloilo at all hazards.

It is said that Prince Alfred of Sax-Coburg-Gotha committed suicide by shooting himself with a revolver.

A case of bubonic pest is said to have been discovered at Middelburg in the Transvaal.

FEB. 8.—Mr. Balfour in reply to Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, in the house of commons, said there is no cause of discord between France and England, and the position of the English in China continues to be satisfactory.

The Kenist crusade against ritualism in the established church continues to attract general attention. At a meeting of Anglican clergy to-day an amendment of Mr. Kenist protesting against Romanist tendencies was rejected.

President Iglesias of Costa Rica who arrived in London a few days ago has obtained the support of several companies for the development of the trade of his country.

The arbitration committee on the boundary question between Chili and Argentina is composed of Lord Macnaghten, Col. Holdick and Mr. Ardagh, C. E.

FEB. 9.—The report of Mr. H. Beaumont, the 2nd secretary of the British legation in Rio, on Brazil says that the three states of Southern Brazil are admirably adapted for European colonization. The extent of land is immense, the land is of the most fertile nature and the present population insignificant in number. (We hope to have the pleasure of reproducing Mr. Beaumont's report at an early date).

The international conference on the disarmament question is to take place at La Hague in May next.

The agitation in the Balkan provinces against Turkey continues to increase in spite of the efforts of Russia and Austria, but it is thought that any serious outbreak will be confined to a small district.

The cotton weavers in Lancashire threaten to go out on strike to-morrow to the number of 80,000 unless their demand for higher wages is granted.

Mr. Goschen, the first lord of the admiralty, has refused to declare the opinions of the government on the subject of the new submarine boat "Zebedee" recently tried at Toulon.

Mr. St. John Brodrick, under-secretary of state for foreign affairs, announced in the house of commons to-day that the British government had opened negotiations with France to define the limits of the Bahr-el-Chazal territory in the Soudan.

Fourteen anarchists have been sent from Cairo to Italy, charged with intent to murder the Emperor William during his recent trip to Palestine. Their trial is to take place at Ancona.

A Hong Kong telegram says that the Tagalos are again flocking to the insurgent ranks, but the chiefs cannot use them all for want of arms and ammunition.

FEB. 10.—In the house of commons an amendment to the address in reply to the Queen's speech relating to the burning question of ritualism was rejected by 221 votes to 89.

Bombay telegrams say that the bubonic pest is again raging horribly there, and the death rate is 1,600 per week. A panic has set in and the people are flying to the country parts.

From Manila it is reported that the Tagalos are again concentrating on the hills around the city, and another attack is daily expected. Aguinaldo is said to have solicited the help and intervention of all the great powers.

The *Morning Post* publishes a telegram from Iloilo saying that the Tagalos in the place are in a state of complete disorganization and will surrender or evacuate the place on the first shot.

News received from Halifax, Nova Scotia, says that part of that city has been destroyed by a terrible fire.

Mr. Thomas Sexton, M. P. has again refused the leadership of the Irish party.

A Bombay telegram says that France has rented a coaling station from the Sultan of Muscat in the gulf of Oman.

The funeral of Count Caprivi took place in Berlin to-day with great solemnity and pomp.

France.

FEB. 7.—The preliminary enquiry into the Dreyfus revision question is expected to finish to-day.

FEB. 8.—News has been received of the Marchand expedition to-day. On the 11th ulto, it reached Tiop near the source of the Sobat river by boat, and proceeded on foot to Ahlis Anaba in Abyssinia.

The latest news from Madagascar says that the bubonic pest has entirely disappeared from the neighbourhood of Tamatave.

A monk of the order of Ignorantius in Lille strangled one of the scholars in a fit of rage. The indignant populace attacked all the clerical schools in the town, and the police had to intervene.

FEB. 9.—The excitement in Lille against the clericals still continues.

The police found it necessary to arrest 25 of the ringleaders. The monk Isaias accused of having strangled the boy has been arrested and is to stand his trial.

FEB. 10.—The results of the trial trip of the new armor-clad "Therard" are stated to have been highly satisfactory.

The government project to submit the whole of the Dreyfus case to the united courts of cassation passed the chamber of deputies by 332 votes to 216. The session was a brilliant one and was enthusiastic throughout, the public galleries being crowded.

S. PAULO FACTS AND FANCIES.

Now mark this: I 'ATE pride. I can't abide it!

I have been informed by people whose veracity I regard as beyond question, that no two blades of grass are exactly alike. Personally I cannot vouch for the truth of the statement, as, for one reason or another I have never found time to make the indispensable comparative examination, and, to be quite frank, had run away with the impression that they were all alike. However, I am certain the people I refer to would scorn to tell me about a thing like that; therefore I ask you to join with me in accepting the *dictum* as correct.

This being so, it is not difficult to believe that the swarms of *bichos* crawling, burrowing and fighting on this earth's surface are different each from every other. I use the word *bicho* advisedly, because it includes every kind of living creature from a king to a caterpillar. We have our points of resemblance, no doubt. I have in fact been assured by the same people who told me about the grass—and all flesh is grass—that your caterpillars, for example, are a very proud race.

Your striped caterpillar swears his family is the greatest on earth, whatever that may mean: your red caterpillar says no *bicho* living has crawled over so large a portion of this world's surface as he has, and, further, that the sun never sets on his crawling; your yellow and green caterpillar, stretched on his half eaten cabbage, does not advance any special explanation of the feeling, but assures us his bosom swells with pride every time he remembers that he is a yellow and green 'un. So they go on, every maggot having his own way, direct or indirect, of expressing his good opinion of his own personality; and this is an excellent thing, because true happiness, we know, is to be found in the association of physical comfort with moral complacency. Any one viewing us from an airy height—from Saturn or Jupiter for instance—might perhaps imagine that we were so nearly identical in all material respects that the points of disparity were not worth noting; but in this he would be wrong. There are differences between man and man, maggot and maggot, many of which it is important to bear in mind.

Monotonous and apparently stereotyped as most of our lives are, we still contrive to live them in such a way as to avoid producing duplicate existences. For instance, each one even in such simple matters as taking his bath, his breakfast, his daily exercise of work or play, goes through a routine unconsciously invented and practised by himself alone. One man never uses a steel knife in eating his fish; another never eats it with anything else. One in washing uses a flesh brush wherever it reaches that place between the shoulder blades inaccessible to his palms, while another soaps the back of his hand and gets at it that way. The South American gentleman who uses the toothpick and the copious spittoon at the breakfast table, derides the Englishman who takes a coat tail over each arm and stands majestically warming his back at the fire; while he, in turn, ridicules the manners of the Japanese lady gracefully flourishing that little ivory instrument like a miniature garden rake, with which on occasion she composesly scratches herself wherever she may happen to tickle. Thus, these and other points of difference being infinite in their variety, none can honestly say we are all alike.

Now the most important differences are those which generate the feeling we call pride in the breast of man or monkey. The accumulation of the means of prolonging existence and making it agreeable, the possession of power over the lives and fortunes of men and other *bichos*, the consciousness that we are descended from people of whom for several generations back we can offer some account—not necessarily either good, respectable, or even venerable—are among the chief factors for producing the sentiment in question; and in the teeth of that contained in the quotation which serves as a heading to this letter, I venture to say that, since pride produces, or is, happiness—pride and happiness being popularly and rightly treated as interchangeable terms—pride ought to be encouraged. To the healthily constituted mind it is delightful to see the poor man prosper; and equally so to note how, in proportion as he does it, his bearing assumes pomp and prestige, his nose cocks gradually up, his voice acquires a sonorous and commanding tone in public places, his "tummy" rotundity and goldwatchfulness.

Shakespeare, to be sure, tells us how

Drest in a little brief authority,
Most ignorant of what he's most assured,
Plays such fantastic tricks before high heaven
As make the angels weep, who, with our spleens
Would all themselves laugh mortal.

Well, one is fain to admit that to hear a *man* talk of *lèse-majesté*—!

By the way, what is *lèse-majesté*? On being asked the question the other day I was sorry to say I did not know; but I believe it is a French crime of which an excellent imitation is made in Germany.

For my own part, not being an angel, I do not "weep" when I hear one caterpillar proclaiming his own infinite superiority to all the other caterpillars in the world. I merely go quietly away and "read a chapter". The said chapter, always the same, is taken from the Book of the prophet Darwin, and is the one which tells how our remote ancestors, having ceased to go on all fours and definitively adopted the erect position, gradually wore off the—well—say the prolongation of the dorsal vertebrae by dint of continually sitting on it. When resting, and thus left only a rudimentary stump, serving no useful purpose whatever; unless indeed it might be turned to economical account in the making of posthumous whistles for heedless children to play with. But that is a de-tail.

And then, by a natural sequence, the solemn thought presents itself of what a proud distinction it would constitute, if the head of any noble family—imperial or other—could triumphantly prove his ancient descent by exhibiting the caudal appendage of his ancestors daily attached, and in an unmutated condition! Such would indeed be an instance of family pride with something to show for it. With what an air could a *grand seigneur*—king, kaiser, knight, or baron—advance to receive the homage of plebeian thousands, if he could do so with the *saive de son père* under one arm, and his glorious old family tail under the other!

Highborn Valour then could lead his soldiers to victory with his tuft wagging out wherever the fray was fiercest, like the waving plume of Henry of Navarre:

Our fighting Tuft to the war is gone,
In the fourth "Light Bobs" you'll find him;
He hunts the foe with his eye glass on,
And his wild tail slung behind him!

As for Beauty, she—bless her!—when absolutely unadorned would be adorned in quite a startling manner. Then, too, would the family tree be represented with leaves, and even cocoa nuts, upon it; and the source of its possessor's pride be found liberally "farther back" than any of us aristocrats profess to seek it at present.

Would not the above be very, very, very delightful? The thought of it soothes one like a beautiful vision. I have been giving way to its influence a little, I confess; happy in imagining a state of things which might tend to give added dignity to the race from which I spring; or to some portion of it at least. For I have aspirations: I am loth to believe that "Ripeness is all"; the ripeness, to wit, of this round ox cabbage of an earth on which I crawl, a humble caterpillar. And when, sometimes, I rise on my little legs up towards the eternal stars, I long to think a day may come when, if I am a good little caterpillar, I shall turn into a beautiful festive butterfly, and perhaps fly up to the Moon!

But from my dream the awakening is rude; I emerge from it kicking and swearing like a patient from under chloroform. For, "O fearful meditation!"—hideous thought!—its scars to me, as it will have occurred to the reader, that even were it all real, every day matter of fact, there would still be no protection, no sincerity; nothing would be sure excepting this: that—*lèse majesté* or no *lèse majesté*—imitation tails would be made in Germany!

NICODERMUS DEWDROP.

S. Paulo, 9th February, 1899.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOURÉUX, Editor and Proprietor

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

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RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 14th, 1899.

In May last the Centro Commercial of this city presented a representation to the President from the commercial classes in regard to the severe crisis through which the country is passing. Referring to this representation we find that among the causes of which the business classes complain are: vexatious and unstable taxation, unstable customs tariffs, uncertain interpretation of customs taxes and classifications, reckless gambling, failure to enforce commercial obligations, the lack of system and responsibility in the collection of public revenues. The petitioners were very careful to avoid all subjects of a political character, such as extravagance in the public service, excessive personnel in the public departments, wasteful contracts, costly military services, maintenance of unnecessary services and employés, etc., but they made it clear that reforms and economies are necessary in the collection of taxes, in the imposition of tariffs on imports, and in the execution of the laws affecting commercial transactions. Now, what has been done? Nearly a year has passed and time has been given for legislative action. No one doubts the statements laid before the President; no one denies the existence and severity of the crisis; no one questions the necessity of prompt relief. Now, what has been done? Have our taxes been made lighter? Is the new tariff simpler? Has gambling been checked? Have the laws affecting commercial responsibilities been revised? And has uniformity been introduced into the imposition and collection of the taxes? And if none of these measures have received attention, what does the Centro Commercial and the commercial classes propose to do about it? In a representative form of government, the voter, or the community of which he forms a part, is supposed to decide what shall be done. If the representative chosen fails to meet instructions, then he is "shelved" at the next election and another man is sent. Are the commercial classes of this city, and of other cities, fully conscious of their duties and powers in this respect? And if so, what steps have they taken to secure better representatives at the next election? In our opinion, the commercial classes should at once organize and decide what they want in the way of legislation; and then they should resolve to send representatives to congress who will carry out their wishes. This is good republican doctrine, and it should be enforced.

SOME days ago the cable announced that the Colombian government is advocating an international conference among the states of South and Central America for the purpose of defining the rights of foreigners. Why this should be considered important enough for an international conference, we do not know, and why these especial states should feel themselves privileged to settle the question is a mystery to us. But the government of Colombia, which has been excessively arbitrary in its treatment of foreigners, evidently con-

siders the subject one of burning importance, and also that it is to be settled by the small states where arbitrary acts of authority are of frequent occurrence. In all probability, the conference will not be convoked, or its labors will be fruitless. We do not believe that all the states of South America will take the same view of this matter that Colombia apparently does, and we do not believe that they will undertake to settle the question by themselves. It is absurd to suppose that the rights of foreigners can be settled in any such manner. It would be advantageous to all parties concerned, perhaps, were there some international convention in regard to it, but that convention will never be made without the co-operation and consent of the great commercial nations of the world. Great Britain, France, Germany, the United States, Italy, these are the nations which are sending out their sons to every part of the world, as colonists, traders, engineers, commercial travellers, bankers, physicians and dentists, agriculturists, investors in public works, and as travellers. Within reasonable limits all these persons are entitled to and will receive the protection of their home governments, and no resolutions on the part of a Latin-American conference will make the slightest difference. And yet, we should like to see the subject discussed and some definite action taken. In Colombia a foreigner's property is confiscated and he is denied all redress. His home government undertakes to secure justice for him, and fails. In time it was agreed to refer the dispute to the arbitration of a third power, which was done. The decision was that Colombia should pay the victim a specified sum, which was not done. We should like to hear the opinion of other South American states on that incident. A couple of years ago the Colombian government arbitrarily suspended the publication of a foreign newspaper at Panamá, and it is reported that a foreign court has recently decided that said government shall pay damages to the proprietor. We should like to have the opinion of other countries on that point also. In Argentina it frequently occurs that a police official imprisons a foreigner without formal process and keeps him in prison for a year or more without trial. We should like to have the conference turn its attention to questions of that character likewise. But it is perhaps not a remedy for abuses so much as a restriction on the privileges of the foreigner, that the government of Colombia is after. The intention is not to offer guarantees for our lives, and property, and labor, but to limit our activities and to establish the right to employ arbitrary measures against us at pleasure. We are all to be classified as Jews, and confined within ghettos. But will Colombia be able to induce her sister republics to join her in such a crusade against the foreigner? We do not believe it. Nor do we believe that the great commercial nations would permit the enforcement of regulations restricting the rights and privileges generally conceded to foreigners by themselves.

THE TELLES CONTROVERSY.

The arrest of Gen. Carlos Telles on the 7th inst. for not obeying the orders of the government to proceed by that day's steamer to his new command (Paraná) has been the principal theme of discussion during the past week. Fears have been entertained that trouble in military circles would follow, owing to General Telles' popularity, but thus far nothing has occurred to warrant the fear. The minister of war, at the time of ordering the arrest, instructed General Leite de Castro to investigate the matter and report whether or not General Telles should be tried for disobedience by a military court. This investigation terminated on Saturday, and the report, it is expected, will be presented to the minister to-day (Monday).

According to a statement published by the *Jornal do Commercio* on the 8th inst., which may be considered as officially inspired, the case against Gen. Telles is as follows:—Toward the close of the last administration Gen. Telles published a manifesto against the Rio Grande state government in which he even censured the military commander of the district; he made public certain reserved telegrams to himself; he was refused permission to go to Rio Pardo for fear of causing trouble at Porto Alegre; he sent a telegram to the adjutant-general containing injurious reflections on

Senator Pinheiro Machado; he was called to this capital to give explanations and while here spoke of his wish to return to Rio Grande where he intended to depose the governor of that state.

In a reply published in the same journal, General Telles denies having issued a manifesto, calling it a defence of himself against injurious reflections in the governor's message; he denies having made public the telegrams alluded to; he denies hostile intentions toward the state government; he denies having spoken disrespectfully of the commander of that district; he says the report of his having expressed a wish to return to depose the governor of Rio Grande is false; and he denies that he is insubordinate.

There is of course more politics than discipline behind this case, and what it will eventually lead to no one can conjecture. Gen. Telles is a popular man in the army, and a castillista conspiracy to humiliate him may lead to mischief. At the same time, his failures, and the errors compels the government to place him on trial.

"DEMNIATION BOW-WOWS."

I don't want to talk dogmatically on dogs because I don't know enough about them. I know a St. Bernard from a dachshund when I see the two together. I believe I know a Scotch collie from a fox-terrier, but I am not so sure about that now. Once upon a time—but that was when I first came to the country—I thought I could tell a Newfoundland from a retriever. I thought that for a whole month and everybody looked up at me with respect. For that whole month I did the "doggy bit" as I believe the fanciers say. I got hold of a lady's woolly mongrel and classified him as a King Charles, to her great delight and mine. "It's a true pleasure," she said, "to find a gentleman who really knows all about dogs." Then I had another friend who felt inclined to place his bank-book at my disposal because I said his favorite tick was a pure bred Irish terrier because it had short sandy hair and an unlocked tail. My finest stroke was pronouncing a big-black mongrel retriever that had kept its color and none of its points, qualities or characteristics, a splendid specimen of the Esquimaux dog. I praised him so highly that the clergyman who owned him would not sell him for a conto of réis. That particular dog died soon afterwards of excessive mange, and I had to explain to the melancholy minister that hot climates did not agree with such noble specimens of the Esquimaux race. That was balm to his wounded feelings. He wanted to weep on my bosom but I wouldn't let him, as it was too early in the day. My shirt was stiff then, but if it had been an hour later that hot summer's day he could have wept all down his beard, and o'er his robes and over my shirt front too and it would not have made an atom of difference to either of us. You see, he had never seen an Esquimaux dog, any more than I had. But I was the latest arrival from England, and consequently the ultimate authority on dogs. A Royal Mail boat passed and brought no young Englishman to Rio, but one arrived by the Pacific boat soon afterwards. He was then the ultimate authority. He pronounced me King Charles to be a Danubian hound and my Irish terrier a water spaniel, and I had to submit as he was later from home than I was, and consequently better up on dogs. I have often wished since that I had dug up that Esquimaux just to try the man that succeeded me on that point.

From the day my personal authority was lessened and even laughed at by the higher authority I have given up all interest in the subject of breeds. I even make a point of affecting that all dogs are dogs to me whatever color or size they may be, and in the innermost recesses of my mind I follow Mr. Mantelini and classify them all as "demnition bow-wows." Life is happier so, and I have gone up considerably in my own self-esteem.

Personally I like dogs. "The dog is a noble animal and very useful to man," said a great writer whose name has escaped me. Or was it the horse he was writing about? Well, I am very fond of horses too. All Englishmen are. It is a mark of the race. It strikes outsiders as a curious thing that a town-bred Englishman who never mounted a horse in his life at home, who never kept a dog because of the tax there, can know so much of the points of these noble animals immediately he lands in a foreign country. It is one of those things that no fellow can understand, but yet it is so. Probably the knowledge runs in the blood like wooden legs, and waits on circumstances for its development. But as I was remarking I like dogs, or rather a dog. There is something delightful in coming home tired at night after a hard day's work poring over ledgers in a dusty office, to hear the faithful watch-dog bay his welcome, to watch his gambols as he shows his happiness at the master's return. There is a revivifying influence in fetching him a crack over the muzzle with a stick or umbrella when he puts his sandy or muddy paws on your immaculate coat. In this, too, one can get an object lesson in the wonderful regularity with which Nature works as the stricken dog runs howling away with his tail between his legs as stricken dogs have done from time immemorial without having had the procedure handed down to them by either history or tradition. This, however, should only be tried on your own dog. It is as unwise to correct a neighbour's dog as it is to correct a neighbour's child. How gratifying it is to wake up early and in the glorious light of the early morning give a dog a bath in the tossing

sea and watch its strong swim to shore where it exhalates the water from its coat and remains happy, invigorated and healthful on the beach! How satisfying it is, after a night's baying at the moon that disturbed the neighbourhood, to take the bayer to the bay at the first daylight and give him a bath in the sea whether stormy or placid with a lump of pig-iron around his neck, and watch the tell-tale bubbles as they come to the surface and break, as bubbles must according to another beautiful law of nature. There is an immensity of comfortable and comforting sensations to be got out of a dog, but perhaps the highest happiness is in being able to sell another man a pup.

One dog is good, two dogs are not so good, and crowds of mangy mongrels such as we have in Rio are good for nothing. In dog-Latin the brute is called *canis familiaris* and consequently the vast majority of people fancy that no family should be without one. Some families to show the quality of the blood that runs in their noble veins keep several, and count their dogs as honours as a pasha counts his tails. If those noble families sink from affluence to indigence, they still maintain the same number of dogs to show they have had better times. There is a beggar lady living in a rancho near me with six children and three dogs. She recently told a friend of mine that times were so hard that she could scarcely beg enough to feed the three dogs. She said nothing about the six children. But she had probably come of a three-dog family and had to keep up her ancestral dignity at all costs. Now low-bred curs of this description have low-bred manners and can be no more valued than the celebrated "three hairs of the dead nigger's yellow dog's tail." Yet Rio swarms with ill-mannered mongrels belonging to ill-mannered owners, as the dogs ape their master. The dogs are generally too lazy to follow their lazy proprietors, who loll about the pavements and block the footways. Outside almost every second door in the busy streets of Rio you will find a misbegotten mangy mongrel—or sometimes two, three or four according to the family—who lay them down and bask them in the sun and sleep the sleep of the just regardless of the inconvenience of the rightful users of the all-too-narrow footpaths. The owners would not be so heedless of the comfort of their faithful companions as to think of kicking them into the middle of the street where they would be promptly run over and make "demid moist unpleasant bodies," and the inconvenience pedestrians dare not as a general rule. They prefer rather to let sleeping dogs lie to being bitten. For my part I kick hard and resolutely when there is no one looking, hard enough to put the fear of another kick in their savage breasts, that is if the dog isn't too big or likely to come up to the boot again. I am cruel only to be kind. One has to kick hard to prevent being bitten and dying in hydrophobic agonies. There is no truth in the idea of taking a hair of the dog that bit you. I have tried it and found it unreliable. I have been bitten once or twice by strange dogs, but as in Goldsmith's poem, "the man recovered from the bite, it was the dog that died."

"Too much of a good thing is good for nothing" says an old proverb, as old as the hills. Dogs were revered in the East even more than I reverence them, but the parish dogs of Calcutta and the multitudinous dogs of Constantinople have made them a by-word and a reproach throughout the lands of Buddha and Islam. To prevent them being a reproach to Rio de Janeiro, the authorities from time to time send out emissaries to pour strychnine into their backs. The poor brutes lick off the chemical and die in the street like dogs. The pity is that they are allowed to lie until a *fiat* cart comes along to toss it away with the other garbage. This in my opinion is cruel to the noble animal, and is unpractical on the part of the municipality. Why not send out a dog cart with a couple of expert lasso-throwers and capture all stray dogs? Those their owners value would be ransomed at 2\$000 a head within 24 hours. Those not valued could be killed and skinned to the greater profit of the municipality. Dog-skins find a market for gloves, and should bring in a net sum of 500\$000 per month. The dog is a useful animal to man, and that is why I like dogs. But I do not approve of strychnine. Rather I would say with the Portuguese poet, "Tomas arsenico, filho. Porque não has tu de tomar arsenico?" We have too many mongrels, ill-conditioned, badly-trained, wrongly-bred and discreditible, in Rio and the municipality wants another source of revenue.

COFFEE NOTES

—The trains of the Central railway carried last year 102,265,167 kilos of coffee, against 139,201,643 kilos in 1897.

—The *Reporter* of Ribeirão Preto, São Paulo, says that the abundant rains accompanied by the great heat, which have been experienced lately, have greatly benefited the coffee trees, which threatened to yield a small crop through exhaustion. The rains, however, have caused the fruit to adhere well and to develop, as usual, and it may be expected that all the flowers will produce fruit, which is not customarily the case. The *Reporter* says that generally there is a falling off of fruit at the end of December and beginning of January, which planters usually estimate at 25 to 30 per cent. This year, the trees have not suffered this loss. It may therefore be expected that the next crop will be a good one.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—Quite a sensation has been caused in Bahia by the arrest of a man supposed to be the celebrated Afonso Coelho. The prisoner, it is stated, will leave for Rio de Janeiro, well guarded, on the 20th inst. He boasts that they will never be able to deliver him safely to the S. Paulo authorities.

—A telegram from Rio Grande do Sul says that the 3rd and 12th regiments of cavalry have not received pay since October and that the sanitary corps at D. Pedrito has not been paid for three months. The condition of officers and men is described as distressing. At a recent call for tenders for furnishing supplies to the troops not a single bid was made.

—At Petropolis on the 8th inst. the governor of the state of Rio de Janeiro gave to President Campos Salles a dinner which is described as sumptuous. Fifty-three guests were present, ten of the recipients of invitations not being able to attend. The governor of the state made a speech in which he said that in the present precarious circumstances the country, its institutions and the head of the government are all indistinguishably identified.

S. PAULO ATHLETIC CLUB.

The annual general meeting of the São Paulo Athletic Club was held on the 27th ult. and the following gentlemen were elected to hold office for the season 1899:

- President—Mr. C. W. Walker.
Vice-President—Mr. W. Fox Role.
Treasurer—Mr. F. H. Christie.
Committee—Messrs. C. W. Miller, F. Goodier, Secretary—Messrs. P. W. Crewe, Caixa do Correo 84.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The Paulista company is paying a dividend of 15% per share of 200\$ for the six months ended on the 31st of last December.

—Last month the receipts and shipments of freight at the Central, Gombaa and S. Diogo stations of the Central railway amounted to 66,309 1/2 tons.

—The Journal do Brazil reports that the Sorocabana and Mogiana railway companies have arrived at an agreement for extending their roads to Santos.

—The São Paulo and Rio Grande company is reclaiming from the minister of finance the right to introduce machinery and material free of duty, under the terms of its contract.

—The receipts of the Central railway amounted last year to 34,098,055\$15, against 30,386,487\$74 in 1897. The expenses are not stated. The increased tariffs have produced very indifferent results.

—According to the correspondent of a São Paulo journal, European bankers have offered the government to loan 14,000,000\$ for the Central railway, provided it will accept in payment foreign bonds of Brazil at 65% of their nominal value. This story has been current here for some time and we have been unable to verify whether it is true or not.

—A New York despatch says: Mr. Joseph Leiter, the Chicago millionaire, will visit London soon to form a gigantic company to revolutionize motive power for intramural transportation. He has secured patents in all foreign countries for a motor for the propulsion by means of compressed air of all kinds of vehicles. The deal is said to require 100,000,000 dollars for its successful carrying out. Mr. Leiter says he has already successfully negotiated for the adoption of the motors by two of the train and omnibus lines in London. The motor is said to possess noiseless exhaust and to eject neither cinders nor smoke. It is known as the Hoadly motor, and is to be used soon on one New York line.

—The traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway for the week ending on Saturday the 4th inst. amounted to 340,087\$040, against 424,315\$730 in the corresponding week of last year. Poor as the figures appear in the comparison, there has been a steady increase in the receipts since the following returns for the week ending Jan. 14, the receipts were 286,527\$800; for the week ending Jan. 21, 245,167\$500; and for the week ending Jan. 28, 319,115\$420. Thanks to the courtesy of Mr. Barrow, we shall be enabled to publish the weekly traffic receipts in the RIO NEWS each week for the satisfaction of the many local shareholders of this great railway system.

—The general manager of the Alagoas railway has kindly favored us with a copy of his balance sheets for the years 1897 and 1898. Although the line has only 150 kilometers open to traffic, the business manager took charge as receipts since the following returns for the week ending Jan. 14, the receipts were 286,527\$800; for the week ending Jan. 21, 245,167\$500; and for the week ending Jan. 28, 319,115\$420. Thanks to the courtesy of Mr. Barrow, we shall be enabled to publish the weekly traffic receipts in the RIO NEWS each week for the satisfaction of the many local shareholders of this great railway system.

—The traffic receipts of the Leopoldina line for the last week of 1898 showed an increase of 52,000\$000 over the corresponding week in 1897. The aggregate receipts for 1898 were, however, 2,220,000\$000 behind those of 1897. The contract between the S. Paulo Railway Co., on the one side, and the Sorocabana and S. Paulo and Rio de Janeiro (to-day Central) companies, on the other, for a connection between them at S. Paulo by means of a third rail, has been annulled.

SHIPPING NOTES

—The passengers who left Rio on the 7th inst. by the Royal Mail steamer Nile, were the following:—For Buenos Aires: Mrs. Leonor Gonzalez, Mrs. Maria de Carvalho, Mrs. Emma Rickmann, Mrs. Helene Petrowitz, Mr. Joaquin S. Couto and wife, Dr. Alberto Neves and Mr. Basilio Sieira.

—The Lamport & Holt liner "Coleridge" which arrived in Rio on the 9th inst. brought the following passengers: Misses Olsina and Maria Tavares, Mrs. José João de A. Silva, wife and son, Messrs. Fred. Simon, P. C. Dawson, J. de Castro Menezes and Adolpho L. Tavares, and 5 third class passengers. There were also 2 first-class and 12 third-class passengers in transit for the River Plate.

—The Royal Mail steamer Danube which arrived in Rio on the 8th inst. brought the following passengers.—From Buenos Aires: Mrs. Lily Haydon, Mrs. Bridget O'Brien, Mrs. Bertha Rosenblatt, Messrs. William Cairns, Alex. I. Byington and Arturo Massoti.—From Montevideo: Dr. A. Amaral, Messrs. Manoel P. Guimarães, Francisco Leitão and family, Manse J. Carvalho, Francisco P. Perneiz, Jorge Sacconia and Jean Bias.

—Messrs. J. A. C. Nonhebel and B. Goldsmid have entered into partnership in Buenos Aires, as chartering and steamship agents, under the name of Nonhebel & Co. Their offices are in Calle 25 de Mayo 268. Both members of the new firm are experienced in shipping business. Mr. Nonhebel having represented Messrs. Wm. Sanson & Co., in this city and Rosario, and Mr. Goldsmid having been connected with Messrs. Holt and Co. Rio.

—The Royal Mail steamer Danube left Rio on the 9th inst. with the following passengers: For Southampton: Messrs. Chasberg, John Gordon and John J. Leary.—For Cherbourg: Mr. J. L. Menga.—For Vigo: Mr. Manoel R. Abelenda.—For Lisbon: Misses Marie Harney and Jesmina d'Oliveira, Mr. Francisco Souza, Mrs. Maria R. Santos and servant, Mr. João R. Fernandes and Mr. João P. Thomaz.—For Pernambuco: Mr. Antonio Gonçalves Lopes and wife, Mr. A. C. Arruda Beltrão and Mr. Antonio C. Ferreira da Silva.—For Bahia: Dr. P. Velloso Gordilho and wife, Messrs. P. Guimarães, José M. Ribeiro, Augusto Pinho and Gastão Gracice.

—A telegram from Buenos Aires on the 8th inst. says that the passengers by the Orissa have made several comments in the papers there antagonistic to Brazil. Amongst other things they stated that the Brazilian navy was in a bad state and unable to resist an enemy in case of an attack by sea. Passengers who form an opinion from what they see in the course of a day's stay in Rio may or may not arrive at just conclusions, but the chances are that the conclusions are unjust. Even a naval expert visiting the ships and examining the opinion in one day. The passengers who have written unfavorably to the Brazilian navy should produce their credentials before their opinions could carry weight. We think the navy of this country sufficient for its purpose, but at the same time we should like to see the warships offener at gunnery drill on the high seas.

—On Friday last week the steel s.s. Rowley, built by Sir Raylton Dixon & Co., Limited, Middlesbrough, for Messrs. Lamport & Holt, of Liverpool, was taken out to sea for her official trials. Her principal dimensions are: 325 ft. by 50 ft. 3 in. by 30 ft. 6 in. She is fitted to British Corporation highest class, and specially designed to meet the owners' requirements for their large cattle and general trade between Liverpool and South America. The upper deck is fitted for cattle, with shade-deck over it of pitch-pine extending the whole length of the vessel. She is also fitted with six watertight bulkheads, and water-ballast in cellular bottom. Triple-expansion engines have been fitted by Thos. Richardson & Sons, Limited, Hartlepool, having cylinders 27 1/2 in., 44 in., and 75 in., by 18 in. stroke, and propelled with steam by three large single-ended boilers fitted with Howden's forced draught, and working at 180 lbs. pressure.—Fairplay, January, 19.

—The passengers who arrived in Rio on the 7th by the Royal Mail steamer Nile, were the following:—From Southampton: Mr. and Mrs. Jessop, Mr. and Mrs. Keay, Mr. and Mrs. Perrin, Messrs. Charles E. Strange, P. du Bois Kirtou and Carlos and Alberto Nielson.—From Lisbon: Mrs. Carolina J. Rocha and daughter, Mr. Augusto J. Gonçalves and Mr. Agostinho A. Rodrigues.—From Pernambuco: Father Joaquim T. do Amaral and Mr. José Godoy de Vasconcelos.—From Bahia: Drs. Salles Gomes, Barros, A. Cerqueira, Alcibedés Neves, and Pedro Caminada, Mrs. Maria C. Balalai, Mrs. Maria B. Pimentel, Messrs. Nicolau J. Barreto, Servoulo Dourado, R. Lefebvre, Adolpho Balalai, Augusto José de Pinho, J. Barros C. Pereira, José Pessoa, William Hughes, Francisco A. de B. Pimentel, José S. Rato, Ambrozio and B. Pereira, Carlos Stephano, José O. Nunes, Raphael Angelo, S. M. Araújo and Oliver Lawson, and 79 third-class passengers.

—The London correspondent of a Buenos Aires paper telegraphs that he has been interviewing some of the leading shipping-houses with reference to the proposal to establish a line of fast steamers between Europe and South American ports, to be subsidized by the Argentine government. The general opinion is that neither Argentina nor any other of the South American countries is prepared for a step of this nature, as commerce has not yet reached a stage of development sufficient to meet the expenses involved in the construction of the vessels and the great consumption of coal. The opinion of the secretary of the Royal Mail company is that Argentina ought to wait ten years before she thinks of fast-mailing steamers. Besides, the British government does not favor the principle of subsidies, and the £20,000 which is spoken of as a premium for the quick transport of correspondence, would be quite insufficient to compensate the companies for the enormous expenses which they would incur. The proposal is said to have found a favourable reception in France. The French, and possibly the Italian government seem to be inclined to subsidize a French company, which would make quick voyages between Argentine ports and those of France and Italy.—Montevideo Times, Feb. 3.

LOCAL NOTES

—We are sorry to hear that the children of the Rev. W. B. Bagby, D. D. are suffering from fever at Palmeiras. We wish them a speedy recovery.

—The absence of Senator Porcuinuela (who was invited) from the dinner given by Alberto Torres to Campos Salles, has excited considerable comment.

—Capt. Garcia Mascarenhas, the ex-police-delegate accused of belonging to a band of counterfeiters, was released on Saturday in virtue of a writ of habeas corpus.

—Owing to the circumstance that our regular publishing day (Tuesday) is the last day of carnival, when all work is suspended, we are printing this number on Monday.

—The government is still attempting to finish the cruiser "Amirante Tamandaré," which was launched in 1890. On Thursday some of the machinery was tested. The result is said to have been favorable.

—Mrs. Solomon L. Ginsburg and family has arrived at Rio and intends to stop here during the absence of her husband, the Rev. S. L. Ginsburg who goes to the United States by the Coleridge on the 18th inst.

—There were 11 deaths from yellow fever in this city on Saturday last, from which it will be seen that there is need for care. We had hoped that the exceptional rainfall would keep off the fever, but in this we were mistaken.

—Alberto Torres' dinner to Campos Salles seems to have produced an unfavorable impression. The people, who are suffering so many hardships and privations, apparently do not like to see their rulers banqueting in these hard times.

—Sunday newspapers announce the arrest on Saturday of 450 thieves who came by railway from São Paulo to attend carnival in this city. It is curious how well they know all and know to the police, and yet how difficult it is to catch one when a robbery is committed.

—On the 6th inst., according to the Ritz, one of the cadets at the military school discharged one of the chambers of his revolver at two of his comrades. The shot failed to take effect and the cadet was seized and disarmed before he could fire again. Will such a youth be kept in the service?

—Smith says that, if Alberto Torres is right in asserting that the country and Campos Salles are identified, then, when Campos Salles banquets, it should relieve the hunger of all and fatten us. He finds, however, by actual experiment that, after Campos Salles banquets, he (Smith) neither grows fatter nor feels less hungry.

—We regret to see in the local press a tendency to attribute the misfortunes of the country to its foreign creditors. This is a mistake, which has the mischievous effect of shielding from responsibility the real culprits, the bad governments that the people of the country have tolerated. The interests of foreign creditors as well as those of Brazilians have suffered from the blunders and crimes of such governments.

—During the first half of January, according to official returns just published there were registered in this city 578 births, 611 (not including 54 still births) deaths and 58 marriages, 11,948 port arrivals and 22,598 departures. There were 32 deaths from yellow fever, 12 from small-pox, 8 from beri-beri, 1 diphtheria, 3 typhoid fever, 36 pernicious fever, 42 other forms of malaria, 113 from pulmonary consumption.

—"There is scarcely a week," says the Gazeta da Tarde, in which we do not see in either the morning or the evening journals, and sometimes in both, more or less sensational accounts of robberies, embezzlements, smuggling, or thefts, in the public departments of the union, states or municipalities, and we cannot recall a single instance in which the authors of these constantly recurring crimes have suffered the legal penalty.

THE BRITISH CHURCH.

The annual general meeting of the subscribers to the British Church Fund was held at the London and River Plate Bank on the 10th inst., and was well attended. The minutes of the last general meeting and of various special

meetings during the year, were read and approved.

The Treasurer, Mr. F. S. Pryor, then presented the balance sheet for the year, showing that the general expenses had been 18,231\$590, and the receipts 17,105\$660, leaving a deficit of 1,125\$960. The preceding year the expenses were 20,596\$730, the receipts 19,907\$860, and the deficit 688\$870. The subscriptions showed a small increase—14,125\$000 against 14,050\$000—but the offertories showed a large falling off—2,541\$510 against 5,500\$960—perhaps due to the suspension of services at the church.

The building fund showed receipts to an aggregate of 74,286\$260, on which interest amounting to 758\$260 is credited, making a total of 75,044\$520. The contractors have been paid 31,000\$ on account, another similar amount will soon be due, and the trustees have contracted further expenditures of about 8,000\$ for a new floor, re-caning seats, and other changes found necessary after the work of reconstruction had begun. They now recommended the acquisition of new seats and their rearrangement, forming a central aisle, as the additional expense would not be very great, the total additional expenditure being brought up to about 12,000\$, which the subscribers agreed to.

The election of trustees was the next order of business, when it was proposed that the retiring trustees should be re-elected. Messrs. DeLisle and Pryor then stated that they could not accept re-election unless the subscribers approved their conduct in respect to a controversy with the chaplain in regard to the introduction of ritualistic ceremonies, they and a great majority of the subscribers being opposed to any such change, and also that they should be given full powers to deal with such matters in future. A motion to this effect was made and carried. In the discussion which occurred, which we shall not undertake to report, the chaplain stated that the wishes of the congregation should be his wishes, and that he had no desire to introduce changes, but he denied the right of the trustees to determine how he should officiate. In such matters his duties are defined in the Book of Common Prayer, and he is responsible only to the Bishop and the ecclesiastical courts. On the other side, the trustees and subscribers claim, and with equal show of reason, that as they support the church here from their own pockets they have the right to determine what the form of worship shall be. The congregation is composed of people of various shades of opinion, but the great majority is opposed to ritualism and desires to have no changes.

In all probability the controversy will now end, as it should, and the services will be conducted as heretofore.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY. To the Editor of THE RIO NEWS. Dear Sir,—At a committee meeting yesterday of the above institution, Mr. H. Hampshire was unanimously elected its President, Mr. W. G. White, Treasurer, and Mr. J. T. Maury Secretary for current year.

Yours truly J. T. MAURY. Hon. Sec.

Rio, 10th Feb., 1899.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

American Trade Index; published by the National Association of Manufacturers, Philadelphia, U. S. A. A very convenient and useful directory of the thousand members of that association, arranged alphabetically, according to classification, and with registered cable addresses. It is comprehensive and will be of great assistance to foreign buyers desiring to enter into correspondence with American manufacturers. The copy sent us is placed at the disposition of our readers.

Calendars.—We are in receipt of a handsome colored wall calendar and a blotting pad calendar for 1899, from the well known firm of distillers Robertson, Sanderson & Co., Ltd., of Leith, Scotland. The blotter contains several handsomely colored Scotch pictures, such as "Black Watch," "Deer Stalking," and "Scots Greys." The agents of the Pacific Steam Navigation Co., Messrs. Wilson Sons & Co., Ltd., have also sent us one of their convenient wall calendars, showing the sailing days of their steamers from Liverpool.

BUSINESS NOTES

—The Banco de Mococa is paying a dividend of 25%.

—A water melon weighing 21 kilos (about 45 lbs) is attracting much attention at Uberaba.

—On board the steamer Alice 21,753 packages of foodstuffs, valued at 459,250\$, have been shipped to Bahia.

—The municipal government of Ouro Preto is calling for tenders for lighting the town with electricity. The subsidy paid by the city government is 25,000\$ per annum.

—Telegrams from London of the 7th inst. announce the formation of a syndicate at Manchester, with a capital of ten millions sterling, to control the rubber trade.

—Going to Buenos Aires after capital to prop up a tottering enterprise, will strike most of our readers as very much of a forlorn hope. And yet, that is what has lately been done, if we are correctly informed. The result has not yet transpired, but when exchange jumps up a penny we shall begin to feel that the transaction has been realized.

The Fabrica Vinicultura de Nicolau Verqueiro in the state of S. Paulo is said to produce 25,000 cases of wine per annum.

It is reported that the state government of Minas Geraes is going to contract with Dr. Carlos Hargreaves for establishing in different parts of the state cold-air abatoirs, from which frozen meat will be sent in cold air cars to the various markets that have railway communication with the abatoirs.

Why Brazilian funds have been advancing in Europe, although exchange remains stationary here, may be partially explained by the official telegram sent forward about economies, increased receipts, etc. A Paris telegram of the 16th ult. states that the following telegram from Rio had been received there:—The customs receipts at Rio de Janeiro during the last fortnight amounted to 5,380 contos of reis, including 950,000 f. in gold.

The directors of the Governments Stock and Other Securities Investment Co., Ltd., in their report for the past year state that the company's finances were benefited by various improvements in Argentine securities, but that, on the other hand, the income has been adversely affected by the default of Brazil to discharge its obligations in cash. In spite of the efforts of the directors for some years past to reduce the company's holding of Brazilian securities dependent upon the government guarantee, the loss from this cause during the past six months has amounted to about £1,000, and a further loss must be expected during the current year. As some set-off to this reduction of income there have been received some of the arrears of interest upon the bonds of the Ituana railway, a Brazilian railway without a government guarantee. Owing to the transfer of the Leopoldina railway to an English company and the conversion of its bonds into shares of a less nominal amount, and owing to the rearrangement of the Buenos Aires provincial debt above referred to, a loss of capital has been incurred amounting to £12,072.

Thanks in great measure to the constructive default of the Brazilian government, the trust company reports now forthcoming are not so good as they might be. The Foreign and Colonial Investment Trust has a considerable holding of Brazilian government and railway bonds, and it has received, in place of £1,200 in cash, funding bonds which have been taken over to capital at £1,020. This accounts for about half of the reduction of the deferred dividend from 5 to 4 1/2 per cent. The Omnium Investment Company pays 1 per cent. on the deferred stock, as it did for 1897, but raises the balance forward from £2,381 to £2,920. This company's experience is a net loss of capital of £4,387, which has been written off the depreciation fund. The Brazilian funding scheme neutralised the gain from the resumption of full payments by the Argentine government and the settlement of the Buenos Aires provincial debt.—Financial News, January 19.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The mint has recently remitted 43,000g in nickel coins to various northern states.

It is asserted that state bonds continue to circulate as fractional currency in Sergipe.

The municipal revenue of Barbaena for 1898, which had been estimated at 179,900g, amounted to 200,550g 20.

The Tarde says that the constant absence of ministers from their departments is causing much annoyance and loss of time to persons who have business with the government.

The delays attendant upon the dispatch of even the simplest business at the municipal offices, is an eloquent illustration of the disorganization which exists in all public offices.

The Tarde censures the chief of police for holding vagrant children in custody at the casa de detenção in promiscuous and unrestricted intercourse with depraved and hardened criminals.

The minister of industry has issued orders for the directors of the bureau subordinate to his department to prepare monthly and half-yearly balance sheets of the receipts and expenses of those bureaux.

Further returns for last month from the custom-houses in various states are:

Table with 2 columns: State (Parahyba, Maranhão, Natal, Pará, Fenedo, Jaraguá) and Revenue (1898, 1899). Values range from 120,376,857 to 94,468,409.

It is reported that at the next session of the state legislature of S. Paulo there will be introduced a bill for reducing the pay of members to 40g per diem. The bill is said to provide that absent members shall not receive pay and that none of the members shall continue to be paid when the session is prolonged beyond the term fixed by the constitution. This is a good rule to adopt, and it would be equally beneficial for the government of the federal congress.

The prefect of the federal district has discovered that unemployed public school teachers are receiving 150g each per month for the rent of imaginary school-houses. He has issued orders for putting an end to this abuse and will thus economize, it is said, about 40,000g per annum.

In the city of S. Paulo there is much complaint against the present assessment of municipal taxes. As samples of the exorbitant character of this assessment the following cases are reported:—A boot and shoe merchant, who has hitherto paid for his license 70g, is now required to pay 225g; a grocer, whose whole capital is 1,500,000 is taxed 300,000, and a watchmaker whose capital is only a little over 300g, has to pay 112g to the municipal government.

In the daily press of this city there have recently appeared several contributed articles discussing the possibility of the partition of Brazil. One writer fears that Germany will seize some of the southern states and another advises his countrymen to beware of England and the United States. If we may be permitted to take part in the discussion, we venture to remark that the best security for the independence and integrity of the country is the display of capacity for self-government. It is this capacity that has enabled little Switzerland, surrounded by powerful and aggressive nations, to maintain its independence in the midst of all vicissitudes.

The following is a comparative statement of the receipts at each of the Brazilian custom-houses for the last three years:

Table with 3 columns: Year (1896, 1897, 1898) and Location (Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Bahia, Pernambuco, etc.). Values range from 120,863,435 to 1,442,160,600.

These figures are only approximately correct, being still subject to rectification. Absolutely correct figures cannot yet be obtained, but these are thought to be sufficiently correct for the purpose of comparison.

The optimistic telegrams recently sent from Europe to this country fail to produce the effect which their authors or inspirers had apparently anticipated. It evidently irritates the Brazilians to be informed that they are prosperous and that their credit is good, when they are constantly made to feel in so many and such disagreeable ways the effects of financial and commercial depression. The feeling thus excited is strikingly displayed in articles in late numbers of the Comercio de S. Paulo and the Opinião of this city. "Does it not," asks the latter, "look like a game of lunatics to be told from there that everything is going on well here, when those who live here can only see that everything is going on badly?" Go into the street," says the Comercio, "and ask the first man you meet, no matter whether he is an operative, a merchant, a banker or a manufacturer and specially if he is a farmer, what is the general situation and in what condition are his own private affairs, and from every month you will hear not one but a million of just complaints caused by the wretchedness of these republican times. The Lanterne, however, differs from our starving operatives, from our embarrassed merchants, from our discouraged bankers, from our ruined industrialists, from our almost insolvent manufacturers and from our ruined investors. It evidently irritates abroad, can be promoted by nullifying Brazilian bonds in foreign markets, or by attempting to give the country fictitious credit. A thorough retrenchment policy is the only solid basis for real and lasting improvement. And we cannot be certain that such a policy has been sincerely adopted until we see the proofs. The answer to this will probably be that it is yet too early for such proofs to be forthcoming. In that case it must be acknowledged that it is also too early to be enthusiastic over the alleged policy of the government.

good and legitimate demand setting in for bank bills at 7 1/2 d., the banks weakened and refused to sell freely at that rate, when the demand was transferred to repressed paper. The closing prices of the day were bank bills at 7 1/2 d. freely, and at 7 1/16 and 7 1/32 d. the official value of the paper milreis was 273 and 274 reis gold during the day. Feb. 7.—The official rate of the day in all the banks was 7 1/2 d. London from opening to closing time. The opening prices in the market were bank bills at 7 1/2 d. with freedom and the banks declaring they would not give private paper under 7 1/32 d. This latter rate was resisted by the holders of exchanges, and so successfully that the banks yielded, drawing only at 7 1/32 d. with conditions and purchasing private paper at 7 1/16 d. After a while the banks would only draw at the official rate, when private paper was sold freely outside the banks at 7 1/32 d. This caused the banks to draw at 7 1/2 d. when private paper was quoted and sold at 7 1/16 d. The market was calm at those rates which ruled until closing time. At the last hour, the banks were drawing freely at 7 1/32 d., and private paper was quoted at 7 1/16 d., and finding buyers at 7 1/32 d. The movement of the day was regarded as small. The official value of the paper milreis was 273 reis gold.

Table with 2 columns: Item (Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Bahia, etc.) and Value (1896, 1897, 1898). Values range from 120,863,435 to 1,442,160,600.

The banks opened with an official rate of 7 1/2 d. on London. In the course of the day the Banque Francaise adopted 7 1/32 d. and the London & Brazilian bank 7 1/16 d., but the latter bank resumed its rate on an average. In the early hours of the day, the banks drew at 7 1/2 d. and bought private paper at 7 1/16 d., but the holders were not so ready to sell, and as happened on the previous day, the banks yielded. Bank bills went down to 7 3/8 d. with conditions. About 11 o'clock the market was quiet, and as happened on the previous day, the banks yielded. Bank bills were only drawn at 7 1/16 d. against private paper at 7 1/32 d. The banks, however, quickly recovered a greater degree of firmness and during the afternoon drew at 7 3/8 d. but not freely against private paper at 7 1/32 d. The legitimate demand was limited during the last hours, and the closing prices of the day were bank bills at 7 1/2 d. and private paper quoted at 7 3/8 and 7 1/32 d. The value of the paper milreis ranged from 271 to 273 reis gold.

Feb. 8.—There was no general demand as to official rates at opening time, or throughout the day. The London & Brazilian and London & River Plate banks put out 7 3/8 d., the British Bank affixed 7 1/2 d. and the Banque Francaise, Francaise and National banks adopted 7 1/16 d. For a long time there has not been such a deadly dull day in our local exchange market. Bank bills in small quantities were drawn all day with more or less freedom at 7 3/8 d. Private paper found cash purchasers at 7 1/16 d. and a small amount of business was done with the banks at 7 1/2 d. There was a little more firmness on the part of the banks towards closing time, but no change in rates. The official value of the paper milreis was from 271 to 273 reis gold.

Feb. 10.—The English banks all put out 7 3/8 d. on London as their official rate. The Banque Francaise adopted 7 1/32 d. and the Brasilianische and Francaise banks 7 1/16 d. The inaction of the previous day was not repeated. The rate of bank bills was 7 1/2 d. and the holders of private paper were drawn all day with more or less freedom at 7 1/16 d. and a small amount of business was done with the banks at 7 1/2 d. There was a little more firmness on the part of the banks towards closing time, but no change in rates. The official value of the paper milreis was from 271 to 273 reis gold.

The official rates of the day as compared with those of the corresponding week of the previous year were as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Location (London, Paris, Hamburg, New York) and Rate (1898, 1899). Values range from 7 1/16 to 7 1/2 d.

Feb. 11.—The British and London & Brazilian banks opened with an official rate of 7 1/2 d. on London, and the London & River Plate bank soon afterwards adopted the 7 1/2 d. rate which was put out by the other banks. A fair day's business was done but there was a uniformity of quotations throughout the whole day, bank bills being sold at 7 1/2 d. and private paper ranging from 7 1/32 to 7 3/8 d. These were also the closing prices. The official value of the paper milreis was from 271 to 273 reis gold.

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

Capital 50,000 shares at £20 £1,000,000. Reserve fund £500,000. BALANCE SHEET, 31ST DECEMBER 1898.

Table with 2 columns: Item (Capital, uncalled, Bills discounted, Loans, etc.) and Amount (1898). Values range from 4,444,444.14 to 3,932,472.54.

Liabilities: Deposits in account current, without interest, 5,888,888.58. Deposits in account current, with interest, 5,514,666.27. do fixed maturity and by bills, 2,014,399.15. do of the Bank, 1,554,432.49. do of fixed maturity and by bills, 9,316,994.54. Securities pledged and on deposit, 5,651,541.030. Bills deposited, 2,353,864.510. do payable, 15,969,210. Sundry accounts, 3,392,145.390. 39,327,472.540.

E. & O. E. Rio de Janeiro, 6th February 1899. For the British Bank of South America, Limited, E. P. de Saon, Actg Manager, Frank Dodd, Actg Accountant.

BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU BRÉSIL.

BALANCE SHEET, 31ST JANUARY, 1899. Assets: Shareholders, unrealised capital, 5,000,000. Cash, in current funds, 8,270,000. Branches and agencies, 5,574,246.380. Bills receivable, 6,597,073.209. Guaranteed accounts current, 4,262,864.280. Securities deposited, 8,978,870.900. Sundry accounts, 2,861,981.200. 45,663,843.740.

Liabilities: Capital, 10,000,000.000. Accounts current, with and without interest, 8,908,905.525. Accounts current with fixed maturity, 3,467,166.980. Branches and agencies, 5,941,911.720. Bills payable, 2,028,301.800. Securities pledged and on deposit, 5,539,121.598. 45,663,843.740.

E. & O. E. Rio de Janeiro, 8th February, 1899. For the Banque Francaise du Brésil, H. Joly, Director, V. Marval, Accountant.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 14th February, 1899.

Exports.

Coffee.—The declared sales of the previous week amounted to 35,000 bags against entries of 66,063 bags and shipments of 68,791 bags. The sales in foreign markets were 60,000 bags in New York, 100,000 bags in Havre, 25,000 bags in Hamburg and 3,000 bags in London, making in all 188,000 bags against 205,000 bags sold in the preceding week. There was little animation in the Rio market which it opened on Monday, and the small business done between factors and packers was transacted on a base of 12,000 arroba for No. 7 type. The exporters were very shy and most of them failed to put in an appearance. The made offers at 12,000 for No. 7, but these the packers refused to entertain. The 8,000 bags sold were disposed of at 12,200 on the No. 7 base. In Santos 7800 was the ruling price per 10 kilos of good average with the market calm. All the foreign markets reported insignificant falls. On Tuesday there was even less animation than on the previous day. Factors and packers did not do much business on the base of 12,000 arroba for No. 7 type. The exporters made many offers, but all differences between their views and those of the packers caused big transactions to fall through. Those differences were generally represented by 200 reis per arroba 800 reis per bag, that in English money would be represented by 6 d. The 11,000 bags sold during the day were bought on 12,200 per arroba on No. 7 base. The Santos market was unchanged and the news from the foreign markets was devoid of interest. On Wednesday the Rio market opened undecided and the business done between packers and factors was on a shifting base which averaged 12,300 for No. 7 type. The weak state of the exchange market caused the packers to make an active demand, but their views and those of the packers did not coincide and sales were delayed in consequence. Towards the end of the day the packers yielded, and the 10,000 bags were bought in at a 12,500 base for No. 7, but some transactions are said to have had a still lower base. There was no change in the Santos market where 7500 was still the selling price of good average per 10 kilos. All the foreign markets reported small decreases of no great significance. There was a dull day in the Rio market, but when the factors had little coffee to sell and the packers showed anything but animosity the small transactions that were done by noon were based on 12,500 per arroba for No. 7 type. The shippers made many offers for quantities at 11,800, but the factors refused business at that price and no sales were effected. The 5,000 bags sold during the day were bought on a No. 7 base. Santos market remained unchanged in price, but sales were few. There were small ups and downs in the foreign markets but they were of no decisive importance one way or the other. Friday was merely a continuation of the state of affairs of Thursday in Rio and Santos, with possibly brisker trading on the previous day. The Rio shippers were even lower in their bids which began with 11,800 and reached 12,800 after a while. The packers would not accept either rate but were firm for 12,800, and the packers for the 5,000 bags sold during the day. The news from abroad was absolutely devoid of interest. On Saturday the local market was quiet, but there were transactions between packers and factors were carried out on bases that ranged from 12,500 to 12,800 per arroba for No. 7 type. The shippers made an active demand, but at such low prices that the packers refused to consider them. The sales of the day did not number little 4,000 bags, but the packers obtained 12,200 as the No. 7 base. In Santos 7,800 was still the ruling price for good average per 10 kilos. 69,000 bags had been sold there during the week, and the shipments had been 90,000 bags to the United States and 40,000 bags to Europe. There was no news of any interest from the foreign markets.

Table with 2 columns: Location (United States, Cape of Good Hope, Rio Plate, etc.) and Quantity (bags). Values range from 56,401 to 42,974.

The following ships sailed with coffee last week: United States: Feb. 5 New York Belg str Galileo, 1,000 bags. 5 New Orleans Fr str Strabo, 25,499 bags. 9 New York Br str Cyprion Prince, 18,033 bags.

Europe: Feb. 9 Odessa etc. str. Rio de Janeiro, 1,000 bags. 5 Hamburg Germ. str. Bahia, 1,800 bags. 7 Naples etc. str. Washington, 1,303 bags. 10 Southampton Br. str. Osborne, 273 bags. 11 Hamburg Ger. str. Desrochers, 1,440 bags.

The receipts for the past week were 54,602 bags, against 61,573 bags for the previous week and 68,818 bags for the week before. Brokers' quotations, according to New-York types were the following:

Table with 3 columns: No. (6, 7, 8, 9), Feb. 11, and Jan. 4. Values range from 12,800 to 11,800.

The stock in all hands was estimated this morning at 249,348 bags, against 244,145 bags a week ago. The Santos stock is reported at 572,910 bags.

SANTOS.

According to the monthly report of the Associação Commercial de Santos, the January receipts of coffee at that port aggregated 42,723 bags, against 42,811 last year and 305,000 in 1897. Since 1st July last the receipts aggregate 4,305,494 bags, against 4,819,549 the preceding year and 3,302,000 in 1897.

The shipments in January last were 49,007 bags, with the following destinations:

Table with 2 columns: Location (New York, Rotterdam, Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, Trieste, New Orleans, Genoa, Marseilles, Copenhagen, Bremen, London, Alexandria, Beyrout, Jaffa, Naples, Palermo, Coastwise) and Quantity (bags). Values range from 23,788 to 3,443.

And by the following exporters: Naumann, Gepp & Co., 94,154. Goetz Hays & Co., 69,994. Brucke Brothers, 64,573. Theodor Wille & Co., 45,584. Ed. Johnston & Co., 42,275. Rose & Knowles, 27,750. Hard, Rand & Co., 26,000. Karl Valina & Co., 16,655. Areta & Co., 14,175. W. J. Doane & Co., 13,673. Krusche & Co., 10,312. Zrenner, Bulow & Co., 9,835. Hawsack & Co., 9,799. Henry Woejcie & Co., 6,800. A. Pommel & Co., 6,000. Galloworthy, Ellis & Co., 4,840. Lewis Brother & Co., 1,705. Prado Chaves & Co., 1,411. Van Leckwyck & Co., 1,049. Julian Hangwitz, 544. Sundry, 1,228.

Total 449,001.

COMMERCIAL.

Table with 2 columns: Item (Rio de Janeiro, Feb. 14th 1899) and Value (1899). Values range from 120,376,857 to 91,407,861.

EXCHANGE.

Feb. 6.—The Banco Nacional adopted 7 1/32 d. as its official rate on London. The other banks all put out 7 3/8 d. These rates were kept all day. The market opened firm, the banks drawing at 7 1/16 d. and offering to buy private paper at 7 1/2 d. which some business was done at that rate only. Money being given for private paper at 7 1/2 d. the banks bought at 7 1/32 d. for prompt, and this was really the ruling rate of the morning. A fairly

Stocks and Bonds and Joint Stock Companies --- February 11th

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 financial institutions.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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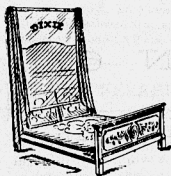
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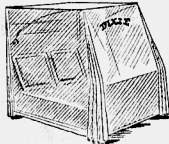
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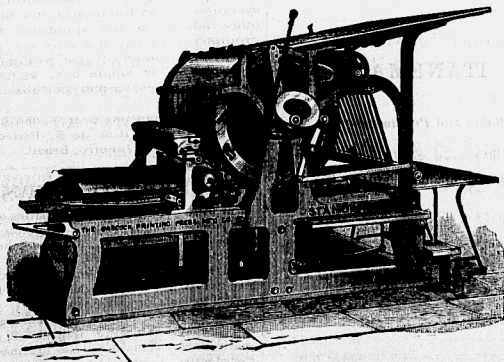
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