

THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

VOL. XXV.

RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 7TH, 1899.

NUMBER 10

WILSON, SONS & CO.
(LIMITED)
2, RUA DE S. PEDRO,
RIO DE JANEIRO.

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*Pacific Steam Navigation Company
Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., Ltd.
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The Howden Line of Steamers.*

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Having large workshops and efficient plant are in a position to undertake repairs of all descriptions to ships and machinery.

Coal.—Wilson, Sons & Co., Limited, have depots at Las Palmas, St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Montevideo, La Plata and at the chief Brazil Ports; and, among others, supply coal under contract, at Rio, to:

The Brazilian Government;
Her Britannic Majesty's Government;
The Transatlantic Steamship Companies;
The New Zealand Shipping Companies,
&c. &c.

Coal.—Large stocks of the best Cardiff steam Coal always kept in Rio depot on Conceição Island.

Tug Boats always ready for service.

Cargo Lighters.—Six.

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Establishments: Wilson, Sons & Co., Limited London, Cardiff, Las Palmas, St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Rio, Bahia, Pernambuco, Santos, S. Paulo, Montevideo, Buenos Aires and La Plata.

KING, FERREIRA & CO.
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11, Rua da Quitanda, SAO PAULO.

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Further Agencies, suitable to their lines of business—Hardware, Domestic goods, Specialities, etc. etc.—are respectfully solicited.

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1 - Praça 15 de Novembro - 1

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



Can be had through all Ironmongers or merchants. Put up in Boxes of 1 gross or 1 lb. Agents wanted. Samples and prices mailed by applying to Sole Makers, Bifurcated Rivet Co. Ltd., London, England.

QUAYLE, DAVIDSON & Co.

RIO DE JANEIRO.

AGENCY IN SAO PAULO.

119 & 121 Rua da Quitanda.

Rua do Commercio, No. 32

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GALENA OIL Co.

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BRIDGE WORK OF THE UNION BRIDGE CO.

General Agents in Brazil for

THE PRINCE LINE OF STEAMERS.

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PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

(Established, 1831.)

BURNHAM, WILLIAMS & Co., Proprietors.

These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of service, and are built accurately to standard gauges and templates. Like parts of different engines of same class perfectly interchangeable.

Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomotives, Narrow Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Cars, etc., etc.

Electric Locomotives and Plant for Electric Railways by the Baldwin Westinghouse Combination.

All work thoroughly guaranteed.

Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers.

Sole Agents in Brazil: *Norton, Megaw & Co. L'd.*

No. 58, RUA PRIMEIRO DE MARÇO, Rio de Janeiro.

THE ALLISON MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Philadelphia, Penn.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Every description of Freight Cars for broad and narrow gauge Railways.

Sole Agents in Brazil:

Norton, Megaw & Co., L'd.

A COMPANHIA DE FIAÇÃO E TECIDOS SÃO FELIX,

RIO DE JANEIRO.

Sole Agents:

Norton Megaw & Co., L'd.

58, Rua 1.º de Março, RIO DE JANEIRO.

JOHN L. BISSET

128, Rua da Quitanda, Rio de Janeiro.

Importer, and General Commission Merchant.

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P. O. Box No. 68.

THE HARLAN AND HOLLINGSWORTH COMPANY.

Wilmington, Del.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Every description of Passenger Cars for broad and narrow gauge Railways.

Special attention given to the Sectional Construction of Carriages for shipment to Foreign Railways.

Sole Agents in Brazil:

Norton, Megaw & Co., L'd.

THE WESTINGHOUSE AIR BRAKE COMPANY.

PITTSBURG, PA., U. S. A.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

WESTINGHOUSE AUTOMATIC BRAKE

The Westinghouse Automatic Brake is now in use on 26,000 locomotives and over 500,000 freight cars, besides in general use on passenger cars.

The Westinghouse Air Brake Co. are prepared to fill orders for one to one thousand sets of Air Brakes for Freight Cars at one hour's notice.

For further information apply to their Sole representatives in Brazil:

Norton Megaw & Co. L'd.

58, Trimeiro de Março, Rio de Janeiro

AMERICAN Bank Note Company,
78 TO 86 TRINITY PLACE,
NEW YORK.

Business Founded 1795.
Incorporated under Laws of the State of New York, 1886.
Reorganized 1879.

ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS OF BONDS, POSTAGE & REVENUE STAMPS, LEGAL TENDER AND NATIONAL BANK NOTES OF THE UNITED STATES; and for Foreign Governments.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING, BANK NOTES, SHARE CERTIFICATES, BONDS FOR GOVERNMENTS AND CORPORATIONS, DRAFTS, CHECKS, BILLS OF EXCHANGE, STAMPS, &c. in the finest and most artistic style FROM STEEL PLATES.

WHY SPECIAL SAFEGUARDS TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITING. Special papers manufactured exclusively for use of the Company.

SAFETY COLORS. SAFETY PAPERS. Work Executed in Fireproof Buildings.

LITHOGRAPHIC AND TYPE PRINTING. RAILWAY TICKETS OF IMPROVED STYLE. Show Cards, Labels, Calendars.

JAMES MACDONOUGH, President.

AUG. D. SHEPARD, } Vice-Presidents.

TOURO ROBERTSON, }

THEO. H. FREELAND, Sec'y and Treas.

JNO. E. CURRIER, Ass't Sec'y.

J. K. MYERS, Ass't Treas.

V. A. WENCESLAU GUIMARÃES & Co.

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Importers of

Porto, Douro and Lisbon wines of the best qualities in bottles, or in casks, and under the private marks of the house

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Exporters of Madeira Wines

G. PELLER & Co.,

Bordeaux,

Exporters of Bordeaux Wines

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Exporters of Cognac

Dealers in

Argundy, Rhine and Mosel wines, Sherries, Champagne Cognacs and Liqueurs of the best brands.

Rua da Alameda, 83.

THE BRAZILIAN CONTRACTS CORPORATION LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—8 Great Winchester St. London.

AGENCY IN RIO DE JANEIRO

49, RUA DO HOSPICIO, 1st floor.

Telegraphic Address:—Brazilian—Rio.

Executes contracts and furnishes material for railways water and gas works, edifices and all other works; Sells and imports machines and utensils for agriculture or any other branch of industry; imports merchandise of any and every description; constructs ships, launches, lighters, tow-boats, etc.; exports and accepts domestic produce on consignment.

All communications should be addressed to

The Brazilian Contracts Corporation, Ld.

CARLOS F. HARGREAVES,

Resident Director.

THE BRAZILIAN COAL COMPANY, LIMITED.

Representatives of

CORY BROTHERS & Co., Ltd.

of Cardiff and London

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Coal Depots in all the principal ports of the world. A constant and fresh supply of Cory's Merthyr Steam Coal always in Stock.

Prompt delivery at reasonable prices.

Tugboats always ready for service.

Engineering Works.

Repairs to Ships, Launches, Machinery, Lighter effected with the utmost possible dispatch.

OFFICES:

Edificio da Bolsa, Salas 28 ap

Entrance: Rua Gen. Camo

Depot: ILHA DOS FER

P. O. Box 774

REIROS

Insurance.

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Established 1782
Authorized by Imperial Decree No. 8,067 of March 24th, 1887.
Insures against risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise, and offers the best of guarantees with the most favorable conditions.

C. J. Cazaly, Agent.

THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000 sterling
Reserved fund... £ 575,000
Agent in Rio de Janeiro: C. F. Cazaly.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Capital (fully subscribed)..... £ 2,127,500
Reserve fund..... 973,245
Agents in Rio de Janeiro: Edward Ashworth & Co.

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY L/D.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000 sterling
Reserve fund... „ 1,328,751
Agent: P. E. Swanwick.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro: Youle & Co.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO. LD.

Total funds on 31st Dec. 1896... £ 12,954,532
Authorized Capital..... „ 3,000,000
Subscribed Capital..... „ 2,759,000
Agents for Rio de Janeiro: Pullen, Schmidt & Co.

CHARLES HUE

Commission Merchant and Ship Agent
Rua Fresco No. 5 & 7
P.O. Box 391. RIO DE JANEIRO.

IAM SMITH, SH SHOEMAKER,

Will ENGLI. All work guaranteed
Pedro

Travellers' Directory.

São Paulo: Through express trains leave the Central station daily at 5 a. m. and 8.30 p. m.
Cachambú and Lambari: Central Railway (São Paulo express) to Cruzeiro, Intermedie trains leave at 7 a. m. and 4 p. m.
Bello Horizonte: Trains leave station of General Carneiro, on main line of Central railway, at 2.21 p. m. and 1.40 a. m.
Petropolis: Barca leaves the Praiaha pier at 6.30 and 8.50 a. m.
Nova Friburgo: Barca leaves the Praça das Marinhãs at 5.30 a. m. daily and at 2.30 p. m. on Saturdays, to connect with the Leopoldina Railway at Sant' Anna de Marary.

Official Directory

U. S. LEGATION.—Petropolis, CHARLES PAGE, British Minister.
BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraity (opposite Custom House), Petropolis, EDMUND C. H. PHIPPS, Minister.
AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 99, Rua 1.º de Março, ETIENNE BERGER, Consul General.
BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraity (opposite Custom House), WILLIAM G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

Church Directory

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Until further notice the Church will be closed for repairs. The services will be held every Sunday at 11 o'clock in the morning in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association.
IRVING CRAWSHAW, M.A., British Chaplain.
IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Largo de S. Joaquim, No. 173.—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays.
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Cattede. English services at 12 a.m. Sundays.
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15, Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

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 Dautas 44 A.
Dr. William Frederik Eisenlohr, German Physician. Office: 78, Rua General Camara. Consulting hours from 12 to 3 p.m.
Dr. Brissay, Surgeon, graduate of the Faculty of Paris. Specialist in diseases of females, urinary passages, Radical cure of hernias, hemorrhoids, tumors, surgical diseases of the bones, and surgical operations. Consultations from 1 to 3 p.m., Rua da Quitanda, No. 43.

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 20, Rua d' Ajuda.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.
BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro, No. 1.—On sale, the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages.
RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.—Relief and Reading Room. Rua Cangaço (formerly Imperatriz), 3rd floor. W. J. LUMBY, Missioner. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc., also of left-off clothing will be gratefully received at the Mission, or at No. 27, Candelaria.

SEA SICKNESS ADMIRABLE RESULTS.

We are constantly receiving communications and testimonials similar to those given below, fully prove the extraordinary efficacy of the Paulista remedy.
On the 9th ult., 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. (sic) wrote us as follows:—The applications and observations he had made on board the mail steamer Olanda: a case of sea sickness treated with the Tincture of Nectandra Amara, 26. In 22 of the cases the result was complete and in the others there was a decided relief.

On the 17th August, 1895, Sr. Lacand wrote 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 successful results. The foregoing is true on the faith of my rank.
On the 17th August, 1895, Sr. Lacand wrote as follows:—I certify that when on board ships of war I have had occasion to use the Tincture of Nectandra Amara against sea sickness, 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.

On the 15th October, 1898, Dr. Paes Leme wrote to us as follows:—
On the 15th October, 1898.—My good friend Miranda, of Rio de Janeiro, has 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 had not known 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 who had been taken to the station of Itaboraity, and later on, travelling to Itaboraity do Campo, I had occasion to observe the same effects on some friends of mine. The second time it is already well recommended, but I have pleasure in confirming its utility by facts that I have seen with my own eyes, and I think you will find that it has relieved many. Ever yours.—Pedro G. Paes Leme.

N. B.—The proprietors of the Paulista remedy NECTANDRA AMARA issue a prospectus in three languages—PORTUGUESE, ENGLISH AND FRENCH—to facilitate its use amongst natives and foreigners.
Sold by all chemists and druggists, and at the Depository in Rua de S. Pedro, No. 71, (1st floor) Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The Bolivian government has imposed a tax of 45 per cent on imports.
—The Chilean cruiser Zenteno has left Buenos Aires on her return home.
—The Prensa has waxed enthusiastic over the idea of Brazil foregoing the war debt due by Paraguay.
—A telegram from Buenos Aires on the 4th inst., says that a mutiny in 4th battalion of cacadores had been suppressed.
—The Brazilian minister in Buenos Aires officially thanked the chief of police there for his clever capture of forgers who were issuing false Brazilian notes.

ITINERARY CRIMINALS.

We are pleased to note that the chief of police is taking some steps towards prohibiting the wholesale importation of professional thieves into this country, who invariably arrive here in the capacity of immigrants.
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—On the 1st inst. the Uruguayan senate elected Sr. Juan L. Cuestas president of Uruguay for the next four years.
—We learn that H. M. government has been pleased to fill the vacant British consular post in this city by the appointment to the post of Mr. H. A. R. Hervey, who has been unpaid consul at Iquique since 1892.

—It is reported that divergent opinions have already appeared in the boundary commission assembled at Buenos Aires—which, of course, was to be expected.
—We see by the recent telegram from Buenos Aires, that the entente cordiale is being established in a marked degree between Argentina and Chili.

—Mr. Edward A. Holmberg, in company with Mr. W. Gaoz, has just returned here after an interesting scientific expedition through the Calchaquies valley in the interest of the Argentine Geographical Institute.
—By the death of Mr. F. Lacroze, Buenos Aires has lost one of her hardest working citizens, a man who might have made himself eminent in the political world, as the phrase is understood by Argentines, but who all along preferred to devote his energies to commercial enterprise.

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Banks.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

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

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO
10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

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

Also on:

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

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

Established in Hamburg on 18th December, 1887 by the «Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft» in Berlin and the «Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg.» Hamburg.

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

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

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

Draws on:

Germany..... Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin and correspondents.
England..... N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London
Manchester and Liverpool.
District Banking Company Limited, London.
Union Bank of London, Limited, London.
Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London.
France..... Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches.
Heine & Co., Paris.
Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Paris.
Lazard Frères & Co., Paris.
De Neufville & Co., Paris.
Portugal..... Banco Lisboa e Açores and correspondents.
and any other countries.
Opens accounts current.
Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.
Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every description of banking business.
Peteresen-Theil,
Directors.

THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.
PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

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

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

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

BRANCHES:

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

DRAWN ON:-

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

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

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

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

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1° de Março

Branches at:

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

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

Draws on its Head Office in London:

The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited, LONDON.
Messrs. Heine & Co., LONDON.
Messrs. J. Berenberg Gossler & Co., HAMBURG.
and correspondents in Germany.
Messrs. Rossi & Co., and correspondents in ITALY.
The Bank of New York, N. B. A., NEW YORK.

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

BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU BRÉSIL.

AUTHORIZED BY

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

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

HEAD OFFICE:

9, RUE LAFFITTE, Paris.

Branch Office in Rio de Janeiro:

78, Rua da Quitanda

P. O. B. 58.

Branches at S. Paulo and Santos.

Draws on:

PARIS AND FRANCE
Head Office.
Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, and agencies.
Société Générale pour favoriser le développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France, and agencies Heine & Co., Paris.
Lazard Frères & Co., Paris.
Périer Mercet & Co., Paris.
LONDON
Union Bank of London, Limited, London Joint Stock Bank, Limited, Parr's Bank, Limited.
Lazard Brothers & Co.
J. Henry Schroeder & Co.
Kleinwort Sons & Co.
A. Rüffer & Sons.
GERMANY
Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Deutsche Bank, Berlin, and branches
Dresdener Bank, Dresden, and branches.
Schroeder Gebrüder & Co. Hamburg.
Conrad Hinrich Donner, Hamburg.
Norddeutsche Bank, Hamburg.
L. Behrens & Sohne, Hamburg.
Correspondents in all chief-cities.
PORTUGAL
J. M. Fernandes Guimarães & Co. and their correspondents.
Banco Commercial de Lisboa, Lisbon.
ITALY
Banca Commerciale Italiana, Genova
Milan, Turin.
AND ANY OTHER COUNTRY
Opens accounts-current.
Pays interest for a certain time; executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares etc. and transacts every description of banking business.

Henri Joby.

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 \$12.00 and One dozen boxes for \$20.00.
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. LONDON.
Messrs. Hottinguer & Co.
Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris. PARIS.
Commerz und Diskonto Bank in Hamburg. HAMBURG.
Banco de Portugal LISBON.

Opens accounts current;

Pays Interest on Deposits for fixed periods.
Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every description of banking business.

A LAUGH IN CHURCH.

She sat on the sliding cushion
The dear, wee woman of four;
Her feet, in their shiny slippers,
Hung dangling over the floor:
She meant to be good; she had promised,
And so, with big, brown eyes,
She stared at the meeting-house windows
And counted the crawling flies.
She looked far up at the preacher,
But she thought of the honey bees
Droning away at the blossoms
That whitened the cherry trees.
She thought of a broken basket
Where curled in a dusky heap,
Three sleek, round puppies with fringing ears
Lay snuggled and fast asleep.
Such soft, warm bodies to cuddle,
Such queer little hearts to beat,
Such swift, round tongues to kiss,
Such sprawling, cushiony feet;
She could feel in her clasping fingers
The touch of the satiny skin,
And a cold, wet nose exploring
The dimples under her chin.
Then a sudden riddle of laughter
Ran over the parted lips
So quick that she could not catch it
With her rosy finger tips.
The people whispered, « Bless the child, »
As each one waked from a nap.
But the dear, wee woman hid her face
For shame in her mother's lap.

—Pittsburg Times.

UNCLE ABNER'S RECOLLECTIONS.

FIRST IMPRESSIONS OF RIO.

Among the novel impressions received on my ride out from the city on the Botanical Garden tramway, said Uncle Abner, perhaps the most striking were the appearance of the buildings and the habit which people had of leaning out of the windows to look at those passing in the streets. Of course it is a question of varying custom, and I had no more right to criticise the good people of Rio for what they were accustomed to do, than they to criticise New Yorkers for shutting up their dwellings and smothering themselves with over-heated air. It is the difference in habits and customs which impresses us first, and of course it was these marked differences which caught my attention.

At home I had been accustomed to buildings made of wood, brick and dressed stone. The prevailing color of wooden dwelling houses was white, with green or brown shutters, while brick edifices were usually of the natural reddish color of the material, or were painted some soft brown, drab or cream. And as for stone buildings, they were always of the color of the stone used; I do not think I ever saw paint used on stone work. Here my attention was first called to the plastered exteriors, then to the shades of color used, and then to

the tiles used for roofing purposes, which was a novelty to me. And then, to finish the contrast, I was astonished to see the granite door and window casings carefully painted brown, blue, buff, yellow, and a great many intermediate shades, to give contrast, of course, to the colors used on the plastered surfaces. « Painting the lily » could be no worse, to my mind, than painting dressed granite. It would be no worse, I thought, than painting a Scotch granite monument white to represent marble.

Of course I had a great many questions to ask about it, and I was surprised to learn that granite was the prevailing building material, and that the walls were made of roughly broken stone and cement, the outside plastering being cheaper than dressing the stone. Naturally the plaster soon cracked, pieces fell off, and then the surface was patched and repainted, which gave a disagreeably uneven appearance to the wall. But it gave a surface for color, and that seemed to be the chief consideration. An artist might perhaps tell you what the prevailing colors are, but to me a reddish yellow, perhaps there is a proper name for the shade, and a reddish brown seemed to be most frequently seen, while varying shades of blue were not infrequent.

Occasionally the plinth, if I may use that term to describe the lowest projecting part of the wall, of some of the more pretentious edifices was of dressed granite, but generally it was an extraordinary imitation of stone of which there is no possible counterpart in nature. As one of my friends used to say, « you shy an egg at it, » and there you have your marble. » I can appreciate the architectural sentiment of the thing—the wish to have a solid cut stone foundation for a building, but when a man can't stand the expense and is obliged to use an imitation, I can't understand why he should give it a color and marking that is nowhere found in nature. If its solidity is to be represented by paint, why not make it look like granite?

I was also struck by the low ceilings and broad roofs sloping to the street of many of the old-time houses. There are still some of them standing, and if you ever get the chance don't fail to look at the timbers which support the roof. They are heavy and solid enough to last for centuries, and the peculiar method of construction would make an Anglo-Saxon builder stare. So far as I could see the majority of these buildings were of one simple design—a long corridor running from the front door back to the garden or quintal, with the rooms at one side, the sleeping-rooms being located in the centre between the sala and dining-room. It doesn't require much of an architect to design such a house, nor much of a builder to put it together. And it doesn't require a sanitary engineer to show that it is anything but convenient and healthy for a climate like this. I am of course speaking of the houses on the older streets, where they are built in solid blocks without side entrances and windows.

There was much prejudice, I found, even among foreigners, against the free admission of night air into a sleeping room, and this may perhaps account for the custom of locating the sleeping apartments so that they could have no outside windows. I found that it was the general custom among natives to sleep in small rooms, called *alcovas*, opening on other rooms, or *alvaras*, in rooms with outside windows to close them tightly with board shutters. The result was that they slept in a hot and poisonous atmosphere, which, in my opinion, accounts for the great number of persons afflicted with weak and diseased lungs. They believe that the night air is poisonous, which is true only for malarial localities; but even were it true in all cases, the night air could be no more dangerous than the poisoned air of a small closely-shut room. My old friend Franca Junior, whose gentle satires have given me many a hearty laugh, used to ridicule the custom of

sleeping in such rooms, and described his countrymen as coming out livid, gasping and coughing in the morning after having been hermetically sealed up for the night.

Of the sanitary arrangements of these dwelling houses, I wish to speak some other time, for the subject is a large as well as an interesting one.

(To be continued.)

RECEPTION AT THE AMERICAN LEGATION.

The Gazeta de Noticias of February 28th, contained the following reference to the American Legation in Petropolis.

Having, through a verbal invitation of the American Minister, enjoyed an opportunity to attend the last of his weekly receptions at his beautiful residence in Petropolis, we are able to describe the personality of Col. Bryan, just as the recent fete at the German Legation served as a pretext for a sketch of Comte d'Arco Valley's physiognomy, so interesting, and, at the same time, so original.

Tall, vigorous, very blond, always correct, courteous in an affable manner, the new American Minister knew how in a short time to win the sympathies of the Brazilian people, to which end his efforts were devoted.

Col. Bryan is a bachelor, but he does the honors of his home with extraordinary tact, having a kindly word for every one, and occupying himself with the pleasure of each guest, in which difficult task to welcome all, he is assisted by the excellent wife of the Consul General.

To know that the American Minister loves art and artists, one has but to look at the walls of the Legation, which are literally covered with the portraits of celebrities in the various branches of art and inscribed with friendly dedications.

This is a type of the receptions at the American Legation.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

U. S. Consular Reports: February, 1899. But a small part of the February issue of these valuable reports is devoted to South America, but among these we note Consul Seeger's report on the tenders for supplying the Central railway with coal, and Consuls Furness and Haugwitz's reports on mazonite duties.

The Expositor Christao of the 23rd ult. deserves special notice because of the prominence given to the subject of temperance. A portrait of the celebrated temperance lecturer and organizer, Miss Frances E. Willard, graced the first page, followed by a large number of selections describing the life and work of this famous woman.

The Principles of Chess in Theory and Practice, 2nd edition; by James Mason. London: Horace Cox, 1896. This is an exceedingly convenient manual, both for the beginner and the advanced student, for it fully explains the principles of the game, and its definitions are clear and to the point, and its illustrations are plentiful enough to keep the student perfectly familiar with the board he is studying.

Commercial Travelling in South America; by William E. Torrens. Published by the National Association of Manufacturers, of Philadelphia, Pa. An interesting monograph on the subject of effecting sales in South American countries by means of commercial travellers, based on the experience of an observant member of that fraternity.

Revista do Museu Paulista; Vol. III; published by H. von Ihering, Dr. med. et phil. Contains a report of the Museum for the year 1897; a necrological notice of the late Fritz Mueller, the celebrated naturalist, who died at Blumenau, Sta. Catharina, in 1897 at the age of 75, by Dr. von Ihering; observations on the marine fauna of the coast of Santa Catharina, by Fritz Mueller; notes on some new coccidae, by T. D. A. Cockerell; the disease of the jacobitica tree, by Dr. von Ihering, followed by notes on the insect pest discovered, by A. Hempel; studies of some tertiary fish found at Taubate, by A. S. Woodward, with observations on the same by Dr. von Ihering, etc., etc.

TWO GAS ENGINES

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

CLOS ST. CHARLES

This mark of Messrs. Hanappier & Co's Bordeaux wine which is the best table claret on the market, can be obtained at moderate prices at Messrs. CRAMER & Co. 25 Rua do Ouvidor, and Mr. C. N. Leleuvre 23 Rua da Candelaria.

PRICE'S

ENGLISH PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE.

This old established house has comfortable accommodations for families and single gentlemen on moderate terms. Excellent baths. The position is a healthy one and is situated in attractive gardens.

ROOMS TO LET

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

TO LET

In Rua Senador Vergueiro No. 4, Botafogo, several good rooms, suitable for two or more gentlemen or a married couple. Convenient for sea-baths.

Collegio Americano Fluminense.

Persons desiring to matriculate their children with please communicate with the Directress,

MISS LAVONA GLENN, No. 118, Praia de Botafogo, Botafogo.

HAND BOOK OF RIO DE JANEIRO

A SECOND EDITION of this useful guide book is now in course of revision and will be published at the earliest date possible. It will be considerably improved and enlarged. A few good advertisements will be received. For terms and other information apply to the Editor of The Rio News.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.

At a committee meeting held 27th ult. it was resolved to request the attendance of Shareholders of the Institution on Friday 10th inst. at 5 p.m. at the Library in order to submit to them a proposal for the winding up and subsequent selling both of those works of which there are duplicate copies as well as of those the committee consider it desirable to replace by others.

Rio de Janeiro, 1st March 1899.

J. T. MAURY, Hon. Sec.

Hotels.

VILLA HUMAYTA.

No. 8, RUA HUMAYTA

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

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 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.

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, Vis. Inhamda.
Souza & Niemeyer, 6, da Alfandega.
Mr. Bernardino da S. Carvalho, No. 1, Rua Fresca.
Telegr. Address:—Georges, Theresopolis.

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 fronted by a large portion of the city passing the door. It has a large and beautifully laid out pleasure garden, particularly suitable for ladies and children, and well-mounted bath-rooms provided with hot and cold water.

The Hotel is specially adapted for families, for whose comfort and convenience nothing will be found lacking. It contains a large drawing-room, and its dining-room opens on verandas overlooking the garden.

Special attention will be given to orders by mail and telegraph.

Hotel dos Estrangeiros

PRAGA FERREIRA VIANNA

(Offtete) 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 cleaning beach of the city, surrounded by a large garden; has large comfortable rooms newly and well furnished, good shower and warm baths, disinfectants in the water-closets, drinking water filtered by the Pasteur system, good table service, and is, therefore, to be considered the first hotel of this capital.

Possesses also a sumptuous saloon and splendid table service for banquets.

Its restaurant and service cannot be excelled.

ALPINE HOUSE HOTEL

RUA DO AQUEDUCTO, 65

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

This house is highly recommended for its excellent position and most beautiful view of the far ocean, Santa Theresa hill, and entirely out of reach of fever and malaria. It is therefore, a most safe place for foreigners, tourists and new arrivals.

The hotel is surrounded by beautiful parks, walks, and a large forest.

The restaurant and kitchen are first class.

THE PROPRIETOR, VIUVA SUZANA MENTGES

Grande Hotel Internacional

SITUATED ON THE PICTURESQUE SANTA THERESA HILL,

Rua do Aqueducto No. 108, Telephone 8018

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

This establishment, the first in Brazil for its elegance, comfort and situation amidst forests, 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

FERNAND MENTGES, ASSEMBLEA 82, Telephone 206.

MILNER'S SAFES

The best thief and fire-resisting safes extant.

A large assortment always on hand.

Apply to

P. S. NICOLSON & Co.

RUA VISCONDE D'INHAUMA No. 16.

Read the following unsolicited testimony of

TROPICAL

DUNLOP TYRES

Mr. C. C. Onapp (formerly of Bedford, and now in charge of Messrs. Walker's Cycle Works Department, Cayton) writing to "Wholesaling" says—

"The cushion tyre was predominant until 1894, but since the virtues of the Dunlop Tropical tyres were proven it is quite something out of the ordinary to see a machine fitted with any other tyre. I must say that Dunlop seem to have gone to a very great deal of trouble to produce a tyre that will so satisfactorily withstand the effects of the damp and heat in the tropics, and the public here appreciate them by seeing that they get them."

PRONOUNCED A BOON AND A BLESSING TO CYCLISTS IN HOT COUNTRIES.

See that they bear this trade mark

without which none are genuine.



Write for full particulars to—

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRES CO., LTD.,

Alma Street, Coventry, England.

TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

United States

MAR. 2.—In the bombardment of Guadalupe by Admiral Dewey's squadron 50 Tagalos were killed and about 150 wounded. General Otis reports the situation in the Philippines as improving daily. Many of Aguinaldo's followers continue to desert, and surrender voluntarily to the Americans.

MAR. 3.—The complete lack of telegraphic news from the Philippine islands to-day has given rise to uneasiness in New York and Washington.

The government has resolved to send two more warships and four volunteer regiments to Manila.

The Spanish cruiser, "Reina Mercedes" has been successfully floated in Santiago bay.

Rudyard Kipling is reported to have recovered considerably from his recent illness and there are hopes of his speedy restoration to health. Two of his children are, however, seriously ill.

The vote of twenty million dollars for the cession of the Philippines has been sanctioned by the President, and will shortly be paid over to Spain.

Spain.

MAR. 1.—In view of the result of the vote in the senate yesterday on the question of the cession of the Philippines when the government had only a majority of two votes, the Sagasta ministry has resigned, and the Queen-regent has accepted the resignation. Before resigning Sr. Sagasta asked to have the Cortes dissolved, but to this the Queen-regent was advised not to consent. She sent for Sr. Silvela to form a ministry. The outgoing ministers continue to hold their portfolios until their successors are appointed.

MAR. 2.—Marshal Martinez Campos, in an interview on the subject of the ministerial crisis, pronounced himself favorable to a conservative government.

General Toral was to-day made prisoner for having surrendered Santiago de Cuba to the Americans.

MAR. 3.—The Queen-regent has had consultations with the Duke of Tetuan, Sr. Romero Robledo and Sr. Montero Rios to-day with reference to the ministerial crisis, but without result. The Queen-regent then charged Sr. Sagasta with the formation of another cabinet without dissolving the Cortes, but Sagasta could not accept the office with that condition attached. The crisis remains without solution, especially as popular manifestations are being made against a conservative ministry with Sr. Silvela as prime minister.

Fears are felt for the safety of the steamer *Cheribon*, with the last repatriated troops from Cuba which is two days overdue.

Amongst other arrests to-day were those of Admiral Montojo, who is to be tried by court-martial and General Linares, who is to stand a first trial.

The Bilbao miners have gone out on strike and yesterday attacked the police with stones and molested the inhabitants. The police were reinforced by a battalion of soldiers who speedily established order. A number of the strikers were arrested.

MAR. 4.—Sr. Silvela has accepted the offer to form a new cabinet. The probable ministers will be Marquis de Pidal, foreign affairs; General Polavieja, war; Sr. Dato, interior; Sr. Villaverde, finance; Sr. Duran, justice; Admiral Lazaga, marine; and Sr. Cardenas, agriculture, commerce and public works. On a ministry being definitely formed, Sr. Silvela will ask for a dissolution of the Cortes and a new general election.

Great Britain

MAR. 1.—The London papers publish long telegrams from Rome about the health of the Pope. On the previous day, His Holiness had been seized with a fainting fit which lasted several minutes. His private physician, Dr. Lappont, decided that it was necessary to cut out a tumor which had formed on the patient's left thigh. This operation was successfully performed by Dr. Mazzoni, the Pope bearing the pain with great courage and refusing to take chloroform. In the evening he was able to take eggs and biscuits and a glass of Marsala wine. His condition is considered satisfactory. The diplomatic dinner that was to be held on 2nd inst. to commemorate his 89th birthday had necessarily to be postponed. The King of Italy is kept hourly informed of the state of the illustrious patient.

News from Hong Kong says that the Philippine committee there have published news of the taking of Passig and Pateros by the Tagalos.

The Prince of Wales left to-day for Cannes.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain is rapidly recovering from his recent attack of influenza.

Mr. G. Wyndham, the under secretary for war presented the army estimates to the house of commons to-day, and said the army was in readiness for all eventualities. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman criticised the increased estimates and Mr. Balfour supported them.

MAR. 2.—Telegrams from Rome state that there is a marked improvement in the health of the Pope, but owing to his great age he cannot yet be considered out of danger.

The steamer *Labrador* from Montreal to Liverpool struck on the Skerryvore reef. The passengers and crew were all saved, but the cargo is considered as lost. Amongst the passengers was Agoncillo, the Philippine agent.

(As Skerryvore has a lighthouse, it is difficult to conceive how this wreck occurred without further particulars).

Mr. Choate, the new American ambassador has arrived in London.

The *Daily Graphic* says that Germany aspires to supremacy in the Samoan islands, while the *Times* advocates a fair division between Great Britain, Germany and the United States.

MAR. 3.—The reports from Rome state that the medical bulletins declare the Pope's state to be generally satisfactory, his respiration, temperature and appetite being normal. He sleeps well and the wound made by the operation is healing well.

Mr. Broderick denied in parliament that there was any proposal before the interested powers to divide up the Samoan islands.

Mr. Labouchere made his annual attack on the Army estimates and made a motion to reduce. After a reply by Mr. A. J. Balfour, the motion was lost by 188 votes to 51. (This class of telegram is very misleading. Most of the motions or amendments are purely formal ones on which some grievance can be ventilated, which was probably the case in this instance).

MAR. 4.—Mr. Cecil Rhodes in an interview predicted that the whole American continent with the exception of the British possessions will eventually come under the domination of the United States, and that Mexico will be the first to be incorporated after the death of President Porfirio Diaz, the only capable statesman in Mexico.

By arrangement with the French government, Great Britain has consented to allow France a coaling station near Muscat.

On account of the resignation of Sr. Sagasta, the Spanish ministers in London and Paris have given in their resignations.

MAR. 5.—Queen Victoria is about to make a visit to France. The anti-Dreyfus press in Paris says that her reception in France will not be a cordial one.

News from Peking says that the Chinese government has refused to grant a naval station at Sonman to the Italian government to protect their interests on the new Anglo-Italian railway concession.

The Pope is rapidly recovering from his recent operation and is able to walk about his rooms.

The Queen of the Belgians is said to be recovering from her recent dangerous illness.

MAR. 5.—General Otis has telegraphed for further reinforcements, before he can leave Manila and pursue the Tagalos.

The President and all the high state dignitaries were present at the funeral of Lord Herschell which took place to-day.

France.

MAR. 2.—The criminal department of the court of cassation under the presidency of M. Loew to-day held an enquiry into the competency of the judges that are to try Col. Picquart. The Attorney-general of the republic and the defender of Picquart having both been heard, the court adjourned without arriving at a decision.

President Emile Loubet to-day took up his residence in the palace of the Elysee, which has been vacated by the family of the late M. Faure.

The Queen of the Belgians is reported in Paris to be ill, but not seriously.

MAR. 3.—Telegrams from Rome published in Paris say that the Pope's doctors have been hastily summoned to a consultation. The news created a sensation as it is feared His Holiness is in a dangerous condition. (Telegrams published in London on the same day say the Pope is progressing favorably).

The domiciliary visits of the police, armed with search warrants and authorized by the prime minister, have failed to find any incriminatory documents in the houses of supposed monarchists. It is suspected that the movement said to be on foot to overthrow the republic exists chiefly in the minds of sensational editors.

M. Fallieres has been elected president of the senate in the room of M. Loubet, by 151 votes against 85 given for M. Constans, the present French ambassador in Constantinople.

Col. Picquart and Maitre Leblois are to be tried before a special court (*des mises en accusation*) on the charges of falsification of documents, using forged papers, and disclosing secret information in reference to Esterhazy and Dreyfus.

The united courts of cassation are to have their first sitting to-morrow to open up the Dreyfus case.

MAR. 5.—A terrible explosion took place to-day in a powder magazine belonging to the marine arsenal at Toulon, and close to that city. The explosion took place at 2 a. m. All the guards in the place were killed, and as 50,000 kilos of black powder exploded the whole village of Lagouban was destroyed. Those killed outright are known to number 42, and over 180 were badly injured. The cause of the explosion is attributed by experts to fermentation of the powder.

—The discomfort attending a night journey to São Paulo at the present time is said to be indescribable. The sleeping-bunks, which are tightly closed to prevent the admission of dust, are unbearable hot, and the passengers, as one of them recently informed us, prefer to stand in the passage rather than occupy them. And the coach was so hot and uncomfortable that a lady recently stood outside on the platform during the greater part of the night journey, rather than stand in the crowded passage. It is much preferable, in our opinion, to make the journey *via* Santos.

BRAZILIAN IMMIGRATION. THE CANADIAN FIASCO.

We were vividly reminded of a painful incident in recent Brazilian history when a broken-down, worn-out French Canadian came into our office to tell us his experiences of this country prior to being sent back to Canada by the British consul. He gave his name as M. Eli Tassé who came out as a newspaper correspondent for *La Presse*, *La Minerve*, *Le Temps* and other French-Canadian papers, commissioned to accompany the emigrants of 1896 and report their progress in Brazil. M. Tassé is now a physical wreck and, with the one exception of an Irishwoman now an inmate of the Misericordia Hospital, is the sole remnant of the band of Canadians who sought to make a home in Brazil in 1896 and failed. His story of the big mistake made at the instance and under the auspices of the government of the state of São Paulo in that year is still an interesting one, and, divested of the personal animus and peculiar views of the narrator, ran as follows:—

In the beginning of 1896, Messrs. Fiorita & Co. had a contract with the government of the state of S. Paulo to bring 10,000 immigrants from Canada to form a colony in that state. Messrs. Fiorita & Co.'s first move was to send a telegram to Sr. de Lima, then Brazilian consul in Montreal (and who is now living in São Paulo) announcing their purpose. They followed this up by sending five representatives to Canada who spoke French and English, and placed in charge a Sr. Gualco, who had been well known in connection with the Solange canal, and had had previous experience of life in Brazil. Attractive circulars were issued in French and English and spread broadcast over Canada. Those who would bite at a bait were told that on arrival in São Paulo passage paid they would have each an acre of land given free, with agricultural implements, a horse, a cow and food for a year, with other seductive inducements. This drew the attention of Canadian editors to the subject, and their common sense induced them to strongly oppose the project. They could see no sense in people inured to the cold climate of Canada being likely to succeed as prosperous colonists in sub-tropical Brazil, and set their faces against the idea. The consequence was that instead of getting easily the 10,000 immigrants from Canada which were confidently expected, Gualco and his men found it hard work to muster 400 even with the most strenuous efforts and specious means. A French priest, M. l'abbé Truidel, was engaged to accompany the first batch and act as chaplain to the new colony. He was kept in the chief office, and when enquirers received the information of the agents and appeared to hesitate they were told, "Well, if you do not believe me, perhaps you will believe a priest. He wouldn't tell you a lie," and the intending emigrants were passed on to the priest. Yet so great and convincing was the opposition of the Canadian press against their people attempting to colonise Brazil, that in spite of the alluring promises of the agents, in spite of the assurances of the priest, only some 100 French-Canadians took the bait, and on the 15th September, 1896, when the *Moravia* of the Hamburg-American line was ready to sail with 400 intending colonists on board, three-fourths of them were made up of English and Irish who had but recently arrived in Canada. The agents who were to receive a dollar a head for each colonist entrapped looked glum at their small success.

But on the 13th September, 1896, was an exciting day in Montreal. Over 10,000 people lined the wharves around the *Moravia* and begged and prayed the poor friends they had on board to give up their mad enterprise and try their fortunes in the interior of Canada where healthy winter snows were less terrible than the burning suns of the pestilential tropics. Ten people even at the last moment yielding to the persuasion of their friends and throwing their baggage ashore leaped themselves even at the risk of life and limb. The others relying confidently on the contracts in their pockets which promised to make them small landholders, with the horse and the cow and the year's provisions free, gratis and for nothing that would ensure their temporal welfare on earth, and a holy priest to look after their spiritual needs, held out against all entreaties and remained on board. The excitement was intense owing to the opposition of the press, and the fact that this was the first time any organised emigration had been made from Canada. As will be seen in the sequel, it is likely to have been also the last for many long years to come. The *Moravia* steamed up to the harbor, and for 21 days the enterprising 400 endured the horrors of sea-sickness, heat, and stowage fare and accommodation, to the latter of which the major part of them were accustomed. They were of the stuff of which good colonists could be made in a temperate zone, but not in a tropical one. On the morning of the 17th October, 1896, they landed at Santos where they were kindly received by Sr. Araujo, the representative of Messrs. Fiorita & Co. They all spoke of the kind treatment they received from Sr. Araujo in the most grateful terms, and their journey from Santos to S. Paulo was made as agreeable to them as possible under the circumstances, and was the more keenly enjoyed because of their sojourn on shipboard. The first impression of the immigrants was that they had come to an earthly Paradise, of which Sr. Araujo was the St. Peter.

They arrived at São Paulo and were lodged in the Casa da Imigração and there their disenchantment begun. Used to good beds and plain rough substantial food, they were treated to the macaroni of Italy and the *carne seca* of Brazil as their staple food, both of them abominations to recently arrived British subjects. Given stock-fish and bread to the French-Canadians, a hunk of bread and a dollop of bacon to the English, and a *skeagh* full of bursting, laughing potatoes boiled in their jackets with the least taste in life of a herring to point at just to give a flavor for the Irish, and they would have been as lappy as kings. But macaroni and *carne seca!* Laugh! Their beds were the hard floor if they had no mattresses of their own, and some of this incongruous crowd had brought not only mattresses but pianos with them, while others like the snail carried the whole of their shelter on their backs. But all of them had notions far and away above the treatment they received in the Casa da Imigração. They simply wanted with burning desire to own the possessions promised them, and from that *à dé terre* they were going to walk from indigence to opulence all hazards, let the climate be as it may. Such had been done by the Irish in Argentina and why not they? But day by day passed by without the authorised agent to give them their locations putting in an appearance, and the immigration officials knew nothing. The immigrants, out of their latitude, out of their longitude, out their element altogether, and ignorant of the language of the country, clamored for the fulfilment of the promises—no, not promises, but the written and published assurances of the agents of the São Paulo government, but the reply invariably came that "we are not ready yet."

Our informant, whose name is mentioned above, states that at the end of ten days of detention of his compatriots in the Casa de Imigração, he, himself,—who was living in a hotel at the time—went to see the president of the state on the matter. He spoke with him frankly and freely. But since the commission was issued to Messrs. Fiorita & Co. to bring Canadian immigrants to São Paulo, government had taken place in São Paulo, and the present President of the whole republic had been appointed governor of the state. M. Tassé visited him on behalf of his compatriots and was well and courteously received. The president of the state told him in reply to all his complaints that he was not ready to receive a Canadian colony just then but that he was desirous of planting an Austrian colony first. We can easily imagine that the interviewer did not act in a diplomatic manner from our own experience of him, and when he told us that the president had merely bowed him to the door, we were not surprised. Nevertheless, these people had been deceived from their homes in a country where they could have earned their bread far more readily than in Brazil, by specious promises in the name of the state government of São Paulo. The authorised immigration agents spread their nets and as the fish they caught, in spite of the Canadian press, brought them in so much per head, they took all they got, small in proportion to the estimated number as it was,—the good, the bad and the different—and sent them on their way. We should like some of our readers to let us know how much was paid out of the funds of the state of São Paulo on account of this business. In the meantime, we will look up the official documents for ourselves. The Canadian and other British subjects, finding they had been fooled in the promises made them by the agents of Messrs. Fiorita & Co. were disconsolate. Every day agents for the different *fazendas* came in and asked for men to go out on the plantations, but all but 15 people stuck to the tenor of their bonds. The rest preferred for different reasons to sit and wait on their—Oh! dear, what shall we say? Thank God for Greek!—*epigourons* without leaving the Casa da Imigração. They all addressed themselves to their consuls to be taken out of their pitiable plight. The response was an immediate one. The first to take practical steps was the French consul. He found a French Canadian, who had been born in France. The man, who was half-British, his wife and two daughters were shipped off to France at their own desire. The real Canadian and other British subjects found true friends in Mr. Lupton and Mr. Marks in the first instance, when they refused to accept anything short of their contracts. Stretching their consular authority, says our informant, those two gentlemen managed to send 45 families back to Canada within a month their arrival. Mr. Phipps, H. B. M. minister was immediately acquainted by the consuls of the circumstances of the case. He used the ordinary diplomatic means to secure the fulfilment of the contract with them or to obtain instant repatriation in case of non-fulfilment of contract. Within two months, three-fourths of the intending colonists were sent back to Canada, but our informant was unable to say whether it was at the cost of the Brazilian government or whether the cost was divided between the Brazilian and British governments. Within three months all those who wished to leave were sent back. Amongst those were the 15 families that went to the *fazendas* of Sr. Antonio Prado. They all spoke in the highest terms of the treatment they received there from the hands of Sr. Prado and his overseers, but almost the whole of them were unable to stand a tropical climate, and many of them were suffering from *bichos* that had got under their toe-nails and caused terrible suffering. As we stated above and as the Canadian press—English and French—stated before they left, Brazil is not the country in which people of northern climates can colonise.

The Canadian press did a great service when they discountenanced the emigration, and

did a greater service when it exposed the *fiasco* which resulted. But for its intelligent action in the very nick of time, there might have been the 10,000 easy victims instead of the 400. When the definite news of the result of Canada's first and only emigration got abroad in Ottawa, Quebec and Montreal, the indignation of the people knew no bounds. All parties of politics determined that such a trick should never again be played on Canada. Their greatest statesman, Sir Wilfred Laurier, leaped into the breach and proposed that any foreign agents who came to Canada in search of emigrants must first plant down to the government a sum sufficient to cover the return fares of the number of emigrants intended to be taken. The law was passed, and a Brazilian attempt to obtain emigrants from Canada is a thing of the past. The names that shine out from the dark business are those of Messrs. Phipps, Lupton and Marks.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor

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THE complaints of the mercantile classes against the excessive taxes levied upon them in every part of the country, can not safely be ignored, for it is an indication that the limit to such burdens has at last been passed. No class of citizens, we can confidently assert, have contributed more for the support and development of this country, than those engaged in commerce. They have been enterprising, and patient, and loyal. While agriculturists and manufacturers have been begging for loans and subsidies and protection, commercial men have silently and patiently borne the burdens imposed upon them and have solicited no favors. If more revenue was needed, the government has always gone first to its schedule of taxes on imports to see if the cash could not be raised there. If an increase in the direct tax on industries and professions were to be made, the mercantile classes have been made to bear the greater part. And in the imposition of stamp taxes it has been known to everyone that the burden would fall upon commercial transactions. It may be asserted, without fear of contradiction, that at least three-fourths of the revenue of this country is obtained from taxes levied upon commerce and commercial transactions. And in addition to all this, in some states special stamp taxes and other taxes are levied upon commercial men in addition to the national taxes, and in municipalities these are still further increased by the imposition of licence and consumption taxes. And as the difficulties of obtaining revenue sufficient for augmented expenditures have increased, all these governments, national, state and municipal, have not hesitated to impose new and heavier taxes on commerce. It must be remembered that the people are also suffering heavy privations from the crisis through which we are passing, and they are accordingly consuming less and paying with greater difficulty. Commerce is therefore suffering inroads from both sides—on the one side by a horde of rapacious tax collectors, on the other by diminishing profits caused by decreasing consumption. The government should therefore seek to remove difficulties rather than to increase them. It has very rarely occurred that business men have ven-

turned to openly protest against the burdens of taxation imposed upon them, and now that they are doing so should be accepted as an indication that they have just cause for complaint. A halt should be called to these annual additions to taxation and to the practice of municipal councils in imposing burdensome restrictions and licence taxes. Commerce really can not stand it! Unless there is some improvement in the situation we confidently expect to see the closing of several important commercial houses before the end of the year. They are now not paying expenses, nor have they been meeting them for some time. They are not bankrupt, for they have money to meet all their engagements, but they are tired of keeping up establishments which no longer yield profits, and of paying from capital the deficits which these establishments leave. They have held on in hopes of better times, but they will not hold on much longer. We trust, therefore, that the government will consider these protests attentively, and will relieve commerce so far as it may have the power to do so, of every excessive burden.

THE continued inactivity of the party organized for the defence of ex-President Prudente de Moraes on the occasion of his definite rupture with the Jacobins in 1897, is a fact which, it seems to us, is much to be regretted. That party, in our opinion, should be necessarily engaged in seeking to win public confidence and to unite the best elements of the country, which, unfortunately, still continue divided, inert and without guidance. In consequence of this political disorganization the country is drifting back into the lamentable state in which it was during the period in which the p. r. f. exercised such a baneful influence over political affairs. What the country requires at the present time is a strong and patriotic opposition party, moderate, but firm and vigilant, that, without denying justice to any praiseworthy acts of the government, will check it when it deviates from the proper path and stimulate it when it lags in the performance of the duty of redeeming its pledges.

THE grant of a contract for the coinage of 20,000,000 in nickel, at a time when the treasury is crippled and the people are suffering heavy privations, is a matter which ought not to pass without full and satisfactory explanation. Why is this not put in circulation? We are told that the mint has orders to furnish a certain amount every three months, and that the director has asked permission to furnish that amount every month? Why was this request not granted? The mint has been coining a little over 100,000 a month, and could easily increase its output to 2,000,000 a year. Why is this considered insufficient? And the director of the mint claims that he can furnish the coins at less cost than the prices given by the syndicate! Why, then, is the mint ignored? Is the business justified or is it something to be covered up and excused? Before we can believe in the economies so loudly acclaimed, we want to know all about this scheme, and perhaps two or three more, of which we hear whispers!

THE transfer of certain territory on the upper waters of the Rio Acre to the government of Bolivia, seems to have created much confusion in commercial circles at Pará. This territory became Bolivian by virtue of recent surveys by the boundary commission, but, although unsettled, it has thus far been explored exclusively by Brazilians. The Bolivian government has lately taken possession of the territory and has opened a custom house (the main object of most governments being to collect taxes) at a new port where the new boundary line crosses the Rio Acre, called Puerto Alonso, and has at once proceeded to collect export duties on all rubber and other products sent from there to Pará for exportation. At Pará, however, the new arrangement has produced nothing but difficulties. The customs inspector claims that he has no instructions from the federal government, so he refuses to accept the Bolivian *guias* and refuses to permit the products they represent to be landed. The result is that, a few days ago, there were about a million kilos of rubber in the port of Pará, on steamers and lighters, valued at eight to ten thousand contos, awaiting some settlement of the dispute. It is manifestly unjust that commerce should suffer such vexatious delays and losses, simply because a few meddlesome officials can not decide what to do. Common sense would dictate the release of the merchandise, under bonds, so that the steamers could continue their trips and the merchants realize on their

investments. If the territory is Bolivian, which no one disputes, then the Bolivian *guias* stating that the taxes had been paid, must be accepted, and the merchandise must be allowed free transit through the port of Pará in conformity with international usage. Bolivia has a right to claim the same privileges accorded to Peru, and will have a right to complain of unfriendly discrimination in case they are refused. The proper course to pursue, it seems to us, is to grant Bolivia the privileges conceded to Peru. If there are any other matters to settle, the entries and bond given by shippers should be sufficient to protect the Brazilian treasury against prejudice.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—A defalcation of 15,032,382 has been discovered in the municipal treasury of Pindamonhangaba, S. Paulo.

—Carlos Urbinati, accused of being the author of the robbery of jewelry valued at 200,000, was tried and acquitted at Pará on the 28th ult.

—It is stated that last year there emigrated from Ceará 60,000 persons of whom 42,000 went to Pará and the majority of the remainder to Amazonas.

—The *Imprensa* is advised that the safe in the postoffice at Maranhão was recently broken into and 54,000 in cash and papers of value were abstracted.

—A proposal has been submitted to the municipal council of S. Vicente (near Santos) for the electric lighting of the town and for building an electric tramway to the José Menino beach.

—There has been a rupture in the dominant party in Matto Grosso, which is divided into two factions, one under the lead of Senator Generoso Ponce and the other under that of the Murtinho family.

—Senator Generoso Ponce's party seems to have carried the gubernatorial election in Matto Grosso. It might have been expected, for Generoso Ponce is the strongest and most popular man in the state.

—The castillistas have been after Judge Telles de Queiroz in Porto Alegre, and now it is said that a *tabellão* named Telles is to be prosecuted for failure to perform his duties. It looks like a crusade against the entire Telles family; something like the crusade against the Tavares family a few years ago.

—The commander and officers of the 30th battalion, stationed at Mandos, promoted a public manifestation to Dr. Eduardo Ribeiro on the 9th ult. Patriotic speeches were made and the "dictator of Amazonas" was complimented for his civic virtues and his loyalty to the army. Is it proper that military garrisons should thus meddle in politics, especially in favor of a faction so corrupt as that now dominant at Mandos?

RAILROAD NOTES

—The London financial house succeeding the firm of Morton Rose & Co. has appointed Mr. Edward A. Lynch as syndic in the judicial liquidation of the Sapezal Railway Co. Mr. Lynch's long residence and experience in this country admirably equip him for the difficult task of closing up the affairs of this unfortunate company.

—To Councillor Mayrink a former board of directors of the Companhia Viação Paulista gave twenty promissory notes amounting, with interest, to 683,988,5010. The present board has recorded a protest against those notes, which, it says, were not duly authorized. It claims that the former board should have paid the company's indebtedness to Councillor Mayrink in shares and not in promissory notes.

—In regard to the Central railway the *Noticia* published on Wednesday the following item:—"We consider ourselves authorized in the most positive manner to state: 1st, that the government has not yet begun any transaction for the lease or sale of the Central railway; 2nd, that on this and on all other administrative questions there is the most perfect harmony between the President of the republic and his ministers; 3rd, that it is the definite purpose of the government to execute on the proper occasion the legislative enactment in relation to this public property, so that the Central railway may be the basis, not merely of a simple operation of credit, but of transactions constituting a part of a general plan for the financial reorganization of the country."

—Why the Central railway doesn't pay and why the country derives so little benefit from it, is to a great extent answered by the obstacles created by a lazy personnel and by the heavy charges imposed on traffic. In the first place, so many obstacles are placed in the way of shippers that it is necessary to employ a "dispatcher," whose fee is a wholly unnecessary tax. To show what the charges are, here is a copy of what a small box, weighing 172 pounds, going to a station about five hours distant, had to pay.

Freight	78700
Entry	100
Tax	900
Discharge	400
Advice of arrival (9)	200
Dispatcher	9500
	25100
Total	114400

—The traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway for the week ending February 25th amounted to 317,707,795, against estimated receipts of 434,035,879 for the corresponding week of last year. The receipts of the week quoted show an improvement on the previous week when only 305,491,540 were received. We sincerely hope the improvement will continue.

—The cars of the Companhia Carris Urbanos carried last year 27,773,227 passengers, 1,761,276 bags of coffee, 52,069 packages of merchandise on which freight was paid, 75,714 packages that were conveyed gratuitously (the greater part, we presume, belonging to the company) and a considerable quantity (the number of packages not being stated) of baggage and parcels. The receipts were as follows:

Passengers	2,459,854,590
Freight	749,998,240
Baggage and parcels	66,174,200
Sundry receipts	138,275,080
Total	3,414,302,110

The expenditure (including 155,252,570 for repairs on the line and 170,825,550 for repairs on the rolling stock) amounted last year to 3,379,976,700, against 3,534,890,868 in 1897.

SHIPPING NOTES

—Sailing vessels are reported to be in good demand in Argentina to load hay and corn for Brazilian ports.

—A subsidised line of mail steamers between Havre and Pará (Brazil), is in contemplation by the French government, and it is probable that the boats may call at La Pallice.

—The Royal Mail steamer *La Plata*, arrived in Rio on the 4th inst. with the following passengers from Santos: Miss Violet D. Chawner, Mr. Alvares Guimarães and 3 third-class passengers.

—On the 2nd inst. the Portuguese cruiser *Adamastor* left Pernambuco for Africa. She is reported to have left her moorings with great speed, which is easily explained by the gale of wind which had been blowing for some time.

—The Lamport & Holt liner *Hevelius*, left Rio on the 4th inst. with the following passengers: Mrs. Mary C. Betzel, Dr. J. T. Frederick, Mr. J. C. Alves Lima and 8 third-class passengers. Also the *Hevelius* took 21 third-class passengers in transit from the River Plate.

—Business for the Brazilian coast has been more lively during the past week. A steamer was taken up to load wheat at Rosario for Rio, another boat was fixed on 6 months' time charter to trade between the River Plate and Pará with coffee, and a sailer was chartered to load hay and corn for Bahia. Several large parcels have been booked to Rio by regular liners at full rates. On the other hand, two of the three steamers taken up for several voyages with cattle to Rio are now off that trade.—*Times*, Buenos Aires, Feb. 20.

—The passengers who arrived in Rio on the 6th inst. by the Royal Mail steamer *Thames*, were the following:—From Southampton, Mrs. Harper, Mrs. L. A. Wharton, Miss Robinson, Mr. Andrew Cooper, wife and 2 daughters, Messrs. E. G. Hime, C. van den Wins, T. G. Nicolson, Allen C. Nathan, John Evey and R. S. Verran.—From Lisbon: Mrs. Maria Amelia d'Amorim and 3 children and Mr. Joaquim T. d'Araujo.—From Pernambuco: Messrs. Francisco Vilmar, Diólio Siqueira, R. Lathan, Eustaquio Siqueira and Antonio Pereira.—From Bahia: Mrs. Anna Veneziana, Drs. Francisco Guimarães Filho and P. Cardoso, Mr. Antonio Mr. Fernandes and wife, Mr. Jean Philippot and wife, Messrs. José C. Menezes, João A. Gomes Costa, J. B. Mawson, C. Motta, Alfredo Franco, Rodolpho E. Costa, Mario E. Costa, Antonio M. Gama, Arthur F. Ferreira and Antonio C. Montes.

—Two cases of yellow fever were reported during the week on board s.s. "Chatham" from Rio. The two men were immediately conveyed to the floating lazaretto where they recovered, they being given out as cured on Friday last when the steamer was, also, given free pratique after a thorough disinfection had been gone through. All arrivals from Rio and Santos are now subjected to 24 hours' quarantine for disinfecting purposes, a delay that can be obviated by engaging a sanitary inspector at Montevideo who will do the disinfection on the way up to this port. Beyond the 24 hours' quarantine, arrivals are subjected to 48 further hours of observation. The result is that three days' quarantine or observation is imposed from the time a sanitary inspector boards the vessel. The season being too far advanced to fear the importation of the disease, it is probable that the quarantine will soon be waived, especially if no further cases are reported on further arrivals during the current month.—*Times*, Buenos Aires, Feb. 20.

LOCAL NOTES

—Gen. Telles on Saturday had a long interview with the chief of staff of the army.

—The police has recovered part of the property, valued at 70,000, of which the widow of Gen. Mursa had been robbed by burglars.

—The representative of the "D. C. L." brand of Scotch whisky is pushing a very superior article in this market, as shown by his advertisement in another column. Our readers will do well to make a note of where it is to be found.

The celebrated swindler Afonso Coelho, recently captured in Bahia, is expected to arrive here to-day or to-morrow on the cruiser "Parahyba."

It is stated that on the 20th inst. President Campos Salles will leave for Minas Geraes. The state government seems to be making elaborate preparations for receiving him.

Minister Bryan, Consul General, Seeger and Lieut Shipton left yesterday for a visit to Belo Horizonte, the new capital of Minas Geraes. They expect to be absent about a week.

Two soldiers of the 1st battalion of engineers at Renlengo were engaged in a little frolic on the 15th ult., when one of them playfully pointed a revolver at his companion. He is now languishing in prison, and his victim was laid away with military honors the same day.

Messrs. Craschley & Co. are at last comfortably settled in their new quarters at No. 36 Rua do Ouvidor, to which they removed at the beginning of the past week. The new shop is lighter and roomier than the old one, and will be appreciated by the many who are accustomed to go to Craschley for everything from a needle to a house and lot.

Building No. 103 Rua do Ouvidor was destroyed by fire on Saturday night. It was occupied by a hatter, whose business was insured for 120,000\$. The adjoining buildings and their contents were injured by the fire and by the water used in extinguishing the flames, the damage caused to Colucci's jewelry shop being estimated at 10,000\$.

The January returns by the sanitary authorities of this city show that there were 1,110 births, 187 marriages and 1,356 deaths, not including still-births. Of the deaths 99 were from yellow-fever, 23 from small pox, 15 from beri-beri, 6 from typhoid fever, 95 from pernicious fever, 63 from other malarial causes and 260 from pulmonary consumption.

Among the passengers who reached Rio by the "Thames" on Monday last, we are glad to welcome Mr. Allen C. Nathan who was long the leading broker in Rio in former years, and Mr. "Tommy" Nicolson who is so well and favorably known in our English-speaking communities. We hope both these gentlemen will make a long stay with us.

Our mathematical readers will be interested in the following problem that has been sent us by our friend the tannaceous Smith:—If it took Zama 4 hours and 20 minutes not to see Campos Salles, how long will it take Mallet to fail to obtain from the said Campos Salles an answer to Carlos Telles' application for permission to go to Rio Grande do Sul?

The intense heat of the past fortnight is beginning to make itself felt in ways more serious than wilted collars and streaming brows, for the sick list is increasing and everyone is feeling fagged out. It is fortunate that we are well along in the hot season, but there is still time enough left for all the discomforts and risks the majority of us care to bear.

President Campos Salles, it is stated, will give a dinner to-morrow to Dr. Alberto Torres, governor of the state of Rio de Janeiro, and many prominent persons are reported to have been invited. It is also stated that when the President returns to this city at the end of the hot season, he will give a dinner at Friburgo Palace to the diplomatic representatives of foreign governments.

The public had almost forgotten the Telles question, when a few days ago its attention was again called to this question by the statement that the general had once more applied for permission to go to Rio Grande do Sul. It is also asserted that he was asked to be allowed to lay the matter before the supreme military court. It seems, then, that there was no truth in the report, which was current some time ago, that the government had finally decided to permit him to go to Rio Grande.

It is stated that the petition of General Telles for permission to return to Rio Grande for his family, has as yet received no reply. The President, in our opinion, is making a very serious mistake in this affair. He has followed the wishes of Senator Pinheiro Machado quite as far as the circumstances will permit. If Gen. Telles has done nothing grave enough to demand court martial, then surely the government can not withhold its confidence in him in so small a matter as that of going to Rio Grande for his family.

Another English name has been added to the list of victims of yellow fever in Rio this year. Mr. George Leslie of the Leopoldina railway died in the Strangers' Hospital on the 1st inst. He only arrived in Rio some four months ago and was employed in the drawing office of the engineer's department where his work was duly appreciated by his superiors. He had been employed for some nine years as a draughtsman on the English railways in Argentina. He was only 38 years of age and was buried in the Gamboa cemetery.

We are requested by the secretary of the British Library to publish the following:—It was resolved at the last committee meeting on the suggestion of a subscriber to open a special subscription list with a view to purchasing the Times edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica as the committee do not feel justified in considering the present state of the Library's finances, in drawing so largely upon them as the purchase of such a work would necessitate. Some 230,000 have already been subscribed and members wishing to contribute will kindly inscribe themselves on the list in charge of the Librarian.

It is reported that Campos Salles during his trip to Minas Geraes will inquire into the possibility of removing to that state the capital of the republic.

Ex-Congressman Cesar Zama has published an amusing account of his adventures at Friburgo palace. He called there on Friday for the purpose of wishing the President a successful administration, but, after having been kept waiting from noon to 4:20 p. m., he finally decided to leave without having accomplished his object. Although a good republican, the ex-congressman seems to prefer the way in which matters were managed before the days of *piute de verde, saude e fraternidade*. He says that he could see the Emperor whenever he wished.

The minister of marine has dismissed and severely reprimanded Capt. Luiz de Azevedo Cadaval for offering for sale the Pernambuco navy-yard and its appurtenances. It seems that the minister had instructed Cadaval to inform him of any offers for the purchase of the property and that the instructions were illegally construed into an authorization to sell. Cadaval's traditions, we understand, date from a period in which the government's agents assumed the faculty of disposing freely of both the public and the private property of the country as well as the liberty and lives of the people.

It is announced that the commandant of the police brigade has resolved to punish severely every member of that force who exceeds his authority and trespasses upon the rights of others. Two sergeants who recently committed offenses of this character—one, by making an unwarranted arrest and riding at full speed through a street, the other in invading a public office and beating an official—have been reduced to the ranks and sent to Ilha das Cobras. Another man, a corporal, of whom complaints were made Saturday last, has also been reduced to the ranks and sent to the same fortress. This is perfectly right. It will strengthen the authority of the police, when it is known that the members of that force are punished for abuses of authority.

We were pleased to meet Mr. G. C. Anderson on the Royal Mail launch *Florence* on Saturday last while going to and coming from the R. M. S. *La Plata*. This was the first time that we had the pleasure of seeing him since his reported severe illness some time since, and we were surprised to see him in as good or even better trim than we have remembered him. He told us his illness had not been nearly so severe as was at first reported and that the treatment and rest after his long period of overwork had been to his advantage. He also informed us that he and Mrs. Anderson were about to spend a month or so at home when he hoped to return to Rio in better health than ever. He also mentioned that Mr. F. W. Barrow, the managing director of the Leopoldina, had rented his house in Novo Mundo. We heartily wish Mr. and Mrs. Anderson a pleasant trip and a speedy return.

When Luiz de Rezende's jewellery shop was robbed some months ago, chief of police Sampaio Ferraz lost his head and proceeded to make arbitrary and indiscriminate arrests, which numbered, it is stated, nearly 900. In our issue of the 7th ult. we called attention to an item published in the *Times of Argentina* of Jan. 22nd, in which it was stated that two days before two men had been arrested at Buenos Aires for attempting to smuggle a large quantity of jewellery and that on the same day two others were detected at Montevideo in the act of making a similar attempt. It was suspected, added the *Times*, that these smugglers had been concerned in large robberies at Rio de Janeiro, and *The Rio News* suggested that they might have been connected with the Luiz de Rezende robbery. The chief of police, it seems, took the hint and sent detectives to the River Plate. It is now said that these detectives have returned, reporting to the chief of police that they had caused to be arrested at Buenos Aires four Italians and the captain of a vessel. Application, it is stated, has been made for the extradition of the prisoners, who are supposed to have committed the crime in conjunction with accomplices still residing in this city. The press of this city has published various humorous, sensational and contradictory versions of the affair, and it is uncertain whether any of the burglars have been discovered or not.

DEATHS.

LESLIE.—At the Strangers' Hospital, of yellow fever, on the 1st inst., GEORGE LESLIE, aged 38 years.

MARRIED.

MURLY—MILLER.—In Rio de Janeiro, on the 2nd March, by the Rev. Irvine Crawshaw, M. A., CECIL MURLY, son of the late John Murly, of Bristol, to ESTHER SOPHY MILLER, youngest daughter of Henry Miller, Esq., of this city. (No cards).

RIO CRICKET & ATHLETIC ASSO. CIATION.

CASH STATEMENT 31ST DECEMBER 1898. Table with columns for Debit (Subscriptions and Entrance fees, Loan from George Cox, Esq., Profit from bar, Rent received for lockers, Tennis balls sold) and Credit (Construction of Pavilion, Cost of cricket and tennis materials, sundry expenses, Wages, Furniture, Taxes, Interest paid to Proprietors, Insurance, Commission paid Strube for collecting, Paid George Cox Esq. a/c Loan of Rs. 5,000, Stationery, Sundries, Cash in hand 31 December 1898).

E. & O. E. Rio de Janeiro, 31st December, 1898. For Rio Cricket and Athletic Association HENRY T. TYLER Hon. Treasurer.

BUSINESS NOTES

Messrs. Carmo & Co., who have the contract for supplying the city of Rio de Janeiro with fresh beef, have brought a suit against Dr. Luiz Pedro Drago for 1,500,000\$.

Messrs. C. F. Hammett & Co. of São Paulo are moving to new and more commodious quarters, which is a very favorable sign. Their announcement will be found in another column.

From the Alfredo Chaves colony in Rio Grande do Sul there were shipped last year, it is stated, 15,000 bags of wheat and from the Jaguary colony 48,000 bags of flour. Where did this wheat and flour go?

Messrs. Lion & Co., of São Paulo, are the accredited agents in this country of the Poca-hontas Smokeless Steam Coal, and are pushing its sale with praiseworthy vigor. And that they mean business, in spite of hard times, is shown by the fact that they are advertising liberally. Coal consumers will be wise to give their card a trial.

On Wednesday the personnel of the Companhia Industrial threatened to strike on account of not having received its pay for January, amounting to 261,000\$. The prefect of the federal district, however, decided to advance this sum, which is secured by a mortgage on the company's garbage carts now hired to the city government.

A few days ago we received some postage stamps which are a disgrace to the postoffice which issues them. They were the ordinary 5-cent stamps, but the perforating was so defectively and slovenly done that the stamps had to be cut apart with scissors, regardless of the perforations. Surely the mint can do better work than this! If it can not, then will be good policy for Brazil to return to the old method of obtaining postage stamps.

According to the *Imprensa* there are eight different methods of imposing the news water tax so that it shall yield a revenue to the national treasury—the balance ranging from 443,294\$ to 6,753,288\$. In the lowest the present tax is maintained; in others it is doubled, additional charges are made, and special taxes are imposed upon industrial establishments using water. In our opinion, the water supply of a city should not be made a source of revenue; the people should be supplied at the lowest possible cost. It is fair to require them to pay for what they use, hence the desirability of water metres. With such metres industrial establishments will of course pay for what they use.

There was an important reunion of merchants at the Banco Constructor in São Paulo on the 4th inst., under the presidency of Dr. Procopio Malta, president of the junta commercial, to protest against the new revision of the taxes on industries and professions just promulgated by the municipal council. They complain that the new taxes, which have been increased greatly, will seriously disturb existing contracts and cause heavy losses, and they ask to have the "proportional tax" levied on the rental value of house property, revoked altogether, as it is vexatious and is not equitable. Next year they promise to use every effort to meet the wishes of the council, but this year they urge that they can not meet heavier imposts because of the serious commercial crisis which we are now experiencing. A commission was appointed to lay this representation before the municipal prefect and to represent the merchants of São Paulo in the protection of their interests. The commission is composed of 15 of the most prominent and influential commercial houses in São Paulo, viz.—Messrs. Herm. Stoltz & Co., Schmidt & Frost, Hasenclever & Co., Joseph Levy Frères, Richter Brenne & Co., Companhia Lupton, Companhia Mechanica, Salomon & Monteiro, Karl Valais & Co., Jorge Fuchs, Joseph W. Mee, R. Weill & Co., Camillo Sampaio, Rodrigues & Co., and Mathias Castro & Co. The meeting was attended by about 300 merchants.

The contract for coining nickel is said to have been awarded to the Banco Nacional, and in one of the journals of this city it is asserted that the government thus economizes 8,000,000\$. This we presume means that the bank can do the work 8,000,000\$ cheaper than the mint, which, indeed, is not, we are informed, prepared to do the work at all.

The scheme for a smokeless powder factory is beginning to materialize. The money for it is to be derived from various economies in the war department, and the excuse for it the possibility at some future time of a foreign war, when Brazil should be independent of foreign supplies. This was without doubt exactly the same argument used when the Estrella powder factory was created, which has never made a pound of good powder in all its existence. There is not the slightest probability of war between Brazil and any other power, and it would be better to use the money on improving the financial situation. But we are passing through a period of scheme as well as of economies, and if the former does not seavallow the latter, and something besides, then we are very greatly mistaken.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The February receipts of the Machaé custom house were 25,018\$155.

There has been registered at the tribunal of accounts an appropriation of 764,735\$262 for paying arrears of indebtedness to foreign post-offices.

The deposits made last month in the government savings bank (*caixa economica*) in this city amounted to 2,075,483\$ and the withdrawals to 1,846,709\$771.

On Thursday the municipal council of the city of Rio de Janeiro voted without discussion a resolution for annulling the reduction of 10% made by the prefect in the salaries of municipal employees.

The receipts of the Manóas custom-house in January last were 409,366\$612, against 517,966\$434 in the same month of 1898. The state *recebedoria* (which collects the export duties) received 4,073,989\$333 in the same month.

It is stated that day after to-morrow the government will begin burning the notes deposited in banks in virtue of one of the provisions of the funding scheme. The amount of the notes to be burnt on that day is 1,000,000\$.

The government is said to have arrived at an agreement with the principal holders of the gold bonds of 1889, who, it is stated, will, in virtue of this agreement, receive for every 1,000\$ bond 1,800\$ in 6% currency bonds of 1897.

The *Journal do Commercio*, in its issue of Saturday, claims to be informed that the terms of a loan of 1,000,000 to the state government of S. Paulo have been definitely arranged in London. The price of issue is said to be 90 and the rate of interest 5%.

A Rio telegram to the *Comercio de São Paulo* on the 1st inst. says that it has been resolved to burn 17,302,416\$500 in currency sometime during the current month, at the same time remitting to London the equivalent of that sum at 181 for deposit on account of the external debt.

For the second half of the year 1898 the expenditure of the state government of Amazonas, which had been estimated at 8,929,349\$990, is said to have amounted to 10,897,349\$990. This statement, however, can be only approximately correct, since it is yet too early to obtain definite returns.

It now appears that congress overlooked an appropriation for the interest on the 6 per cent 1867 loan and the minister of finance has lately had to consult the tribunal de contas about opening a special credit of 9,600,000\$ for this purpose. All this helps to swell the deficit for the year, which congress was so anxious to cover up.

The following amount of revenue derived from the collection of 10% of the import duties in gold in the month of February has been reported:

Table with columns for location and amount: Rio de Janeiro (667,768\$058), Bahia (162,045\$997), Pernambuco (109,163\$551), Paranáguá (17,431\$145), Parahyba (3914\$674).

The following returns of customs receipts for the month of February have been made public:

Table with columns for location, 1899, and 1898: Rio de Janeiro (7,550,790\$302 vs 6,932,372\$318), Santos (2,360,418 \$35 vs 3,002,160 \$69), Bahia (1,708,779 \$35 vs 1,585,257 \$62), Pernambuco (1,336,492 \$14 vs 1,340,622 \$75), Paranáguá (198,987 \$11 vs 150,989 \$87), Ceará (145,704 \$97 vs 531,060 \$748).

The revenue of the state government of Pará for the 5 years ended on June 30, 1898, was as follows:

Table with columns for year and amount: 1893-94 (9,659,538\$868), 1894-95 (10,267,237 \$39), 1895-96 (11,887,755 \$493), 1896-97 (15,116,063 \$74), 1897-98 (20,038,768 \$75).

Total (66,965,366\$671). Of the foregoing total 53,829,220\$529 was derived from export duties and the remainder from 14 other sources.

For the coating of 780 tons of nickel in 17,500,000 pieces of 400 rees, 40,000,000 of 200 rees, and 50,000,000 of 100 rees the government received the following proposal:

Table with columns for company and amount: Pecher & Co. (150,119, 0 11), Victor Uslauer & Co. (148,571, 8 6), Haupt Bieln & Co. (145,860), Landauer & Co. (145,000), Banco Nacional (134,642, 17, 1).

COMMERCIAL.

BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU BRÉSIL.

BALANCE SHEET, 28TH FEBRUARY, 1899.

Table with columns for 'Rio de Janeiro, Mar. 7th 1899.' and 'Par value of the Brazilian milreis (1000) gold...' listing various financial items and their values.

Table with columns for 'Assets:' and 'Liabilities:' listing various financial items and their values for the Banque Française du Brésil.

E. & O. E. Rio de Janeiro, 6th March, 1899.

For the Banque Française du Brésil, H. Joy, Director, V. Marsol, Accountant.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED

Capital, £1,000,000. do paid up, 750,000. Reserve Fund, 600,000.

BALANCE SHEET, 28TH FEBRUARY, 1899.

Table with columns for 'Assets:' and 'Liabilities:' listing various financial items and their values for the London and Brazilian Bank, Limited.

E. & O. E. Rio de Janeiro, 3rd March, 1899.

For the London and Brazilian Bank, Limited, E. A. Benn, Manager, F. S. Pryor, Accountant.

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

Capital 50,000 shares at £20 £1,000,000. do paid up, 500,000. Reserve Fund, 300,000.

BALANCE SHEET, 28TH FEBRUARY, 1899.

Table with columns for 'Assets:' and 'Liabilities:' listing various financial items and their values for the British Bank of South America, Limited.

E. & O. E. Rio de Janeiro, 4th March, 1899.

For the British Bank of South America, Limited, E. P. de Saone, Actg. Manager, Frank Dodd, Actg. Accountant.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 7th March, 1899.

Exports.

Text report detailing market conditions, coffee prices, and exchange rates. Mentions 'The declared sales of the week before last were returned as 102,000 bags against entries of 70,650 and shipments of 66,225 bags.'

of the previous day. Hamburg was unchanged. The sales in the foreign markets during the month of February were New York 400,000 bags, Havre 191,000, Hamburg 251,000, and London 148,000 making in all 990,000 bags against 836,000 bags in January.

The shipments since our last report have been: 26,728 bags for the United States, 2,683 " " Europe, 12,165 " " Cape of Good Hope, " " River Plate, etc., 41,576 bags.

The following ships sailed with coffee last week:

Table listing ship names, destinations, and dates. Includes 'United States: Feb. 27 New York Br. str. Roman Prince... 20,000' and 'Europe: Feb. 27 Havre Fr. str. Corvientes... 500'.

The stock in all hands was estimated this morning at 205,385 bags against 220,155 bags a week ago.

The shipments of coffee during February were as follows:

Table with columns for 'United States', 'Europe', and 'Other countries' listing various ports and their respective coffee shipment volumes.

The exporters were the following:

Table listing names of coffee exporters and their respective shipment volumes, such as 'J. W. Doane & Co. 65,397' and 'Arbuckle Brothers 40,100'.

The movement in the market during the past eight months in the present harvest as compared with the corresponding period of the two preceding harvests is returned as follows in bags:

Table comparing market movement in bags for 'Entries', 'Railway', 'Inside harbor', and 'In transit' across different periods.

Daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro

Large table with multiple columns showing daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro from Feb. 26 to March 4, 1899.

Imports.

Flour.—The receipts of the past week were 499 bags by the Maris, 1,520 bags by the Verona and 1,810 bags by the Hercules, all from the River Plate.

Wheat.—The receipts of the past week were 71,578 bags against 66,350 bags for the previous week and 55,345 bags for the week before.

Brokers' quotations, according to New-York types were the following: No. 6... Mar. 4 13,400; Mar. 5 12,800; Mar. 6 12,200.

Trieste.—The arrivals for the week were 50 barrels from New York ex Good News. In this item, too, there was a slight fall in price, probably owing to the extreme heat.

Rice.—There have been no fresh receipts during the past week. As we foresaw in our last report prices have continued to go up, and now with a steady demand Rangoon rice is selling at 2850 per bag of 60 kilos.

White Pine.—No new consignments have been received. The business done has been almost nil, and instead of brokers holding out for better rates than 100 per foot, prices are now quoted as nominal.

Swedish Pine.—There have been no fresh arrivals during the past week. The market is exceedingly dull without movement.

Resene.—During the week no new consignments have come to hand. The market is steady and the demand is active. Prices remain as in the previous week, namely at 1050 per case.

Portland Cement.—There were no fresh receipts. The market has acquired a better tone with increased demand. The rise in prices which holders held out for has come off. Belgian cement has good sale at 1850 to 17500 per barrel and English cement is selling from 19500 to 20500 per barrel.

Indian Corn.—The arrivals last week were 371 bags from the River Plate by the steamer Aquilone. The large consignments remaining on hand in spite of a regular demand is the cause of prices being more or less at a standstill. The selling rates on Saturday were from 9500 to 9800 per bag for River Plate corn wholesale, with retail from 10500 to 10800. Native corn is still being sold from 8500 to 8800 per bag.

Hay - The receipts for the week were nil. The demand is good but the supply is a great one. The market is, however, steady at last week's price, and 150 reis per kilo continues to be the ruling rate.

Coal - No vessels arrived with coal during the past week. We have heard that there is a consignment of good American coal consisting of over 2,000 tons that is being offered at 50,000 per ton, of which we will give particulars to any of our readers who may be interested.

Rum - The week's supply was of average quantity, and the following prices now rule: Pernambuco and Maceio, 265,000-290,000; Bahia and Aracaju, 260,000-270,000; Campos, 260,000-280,000; Angra and Paraty, 280,000-300,000; Pernambuco, 270,000-290,000; Alcohol of 35 to 38 deg., 440,000-450,000; ditto 40 deg., 430,000-500,000

Total Imports for 1898 and 1897. Flour, bbls., 1898 1897 American 212,837 252,091 River Plate 41,268 65,727 Liverpool 8,650 9,850 Trieste 6,682 3,985 Chillan 4,640 3,500 Hamburg 100

Total imports in 1898 - 300,935 bbls.; in 1897 - 341,699 bbls.; in 1894 - 603,129 bbls. The imports last year were received by the following firms: John L. Bisset, 46,356 bbls.; John Moore & Co., 41,915 " Quyle Davidson & Co., 40,499 " Norton, Megaw & Co., Ltd., 34,000 " Levering & Co., 25,631 " Vivua Wenceslao Guimarães & Co., 10,785 " Empresa Industrial Brasileira, 6,000 " Labral Belchior & Co., 4,950 " Queiroz Moreira & Co., 4,475 " M. Main & Co., 4,135 " E. Johnston & Co., 3,250 " Alliança Mercantil Co., 2,625 " Camyrano & Co., 1,500 " C. Glanville & Co., 1,875 " Faria Cunha & Co., 1,500 " Karl Valais & Co., 1,350 " Souza Filho & Co., 1,350 " A. Simões & Andrade, 1,250 " C. Hecksher & Co., 1,250 " C. W. Gross & Co., 1,000 " Alves Nogueira & C., 1,000 " José Dias, 1,000 " To order, 1,743 " All others, 1,743 "

Total, 473,137 " 1898 1897 Wheat, (tons), 83,412 78,791 producing flour, 645,250 bbls., 684,707 bbls.

Codfish, 1/2 bbls and tubs, 45,057 40,328 pkgs., 28,871 39,663 cases, 51,942 79,464

Stock 31 Dec. 1897, 25,000 pkgs Receipts in 1898, 150,870 pkgs Consumption, 1898, 139,870 "

Stock, 31 Dec. 1898, 11,000 pkgs The receipts comprised: Canadian, 45,057 half bbls. and tubs Norwegian, 51,942 cases, 4,812 " Diverse, 28,871 pkgs.

Lard, cases, 161,455 128,255 cases, 16,434 13,735 The receipts of the preceding four years were:

1897, 128,255 13,735 1898, 161,455 12,825 1895, 71,688 7,357 1894, 119,786 46,212

Butter, cases, 44,479 51,743 57,738 The receipts of 1898 were from: France, 33,417 cases Italy, 3,159 " United States, 1,620 " Diverse, 7,243 "

Salt Pork, 1898, 18,102 3,900 1,037 and 1897, 52,104 14,207 5,978 pkgs. All from the United States.

Jerked Beef, kilos, 47,095,040 51,456,620 Stock 31 Dec. 1897, 2,794,800 kilos Receipts, 1898, 47,095,040 "

Consumption, 1898, 39,140,040 " Re-exportation, 8,668,930 " Stock, 31 Dec. 1898, 4,795,870 "

The receipts of 1898 were from: Argentina, 25,726,870 kilos, Uruguay, 16,869,910 " Rio Grande do Sul, 4,428,260 "

Kerosene, cases, 430,286 475,797 464,340 Rosin, barrels, 21,259 21,316 28,145 Turpentine, cases, 9,350 79,914 8,828 Pitch, bbls., 895 510 759 1/2

Hay, bales, 1,130,324 1,237,777 1,240,883 Rice, bags, 422,286 1,254,097 1,496,556 Beans, bags, 94,136 106,447 " "

Bran, bags, 8,335 10,107 62,374 Coal, tons, 575,835 534,437 574,308 The coal receipts of 1898 were from: Great Britain, 550,205 tons, United States, 25,627 "

Swedish Pine, doz., 4,737-7 12,461-10 Pitch Pine, feet, 26,018,837 25,960,439 White Pine, " 5,174,312 5,830,964 Spruce Pine, " 4,575,161 6,095,115

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. MARCH 1. BALTIMORE - Amer. bk. Julia Rollins; 560 tons; Davies; sundries to John Moore & Co. - Amer. bk. Good News; 876 tons; Emerick; sundries to J. L. Bisset. MAR. 5. HAMBURG - Germ. sp. Orlanda; 1,212 tons; Oestel; sundries to H. Stoltz & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS. FEBRUARY 28.

TALCAHUANO - Germ. bk. Kosmos; 1,286 tons; Engel ballast. MARCH 1. PORT ELIZABETH - Nor. lug. Blou; 326 tons; Olsen; coffee.

FREIGHTS.

NEW YORK - 35 cents and 5% primage per bag of 50 kilos. NEW ORLEANS - 35 shillings and 5% primage per ton, weight or measure. LIVERPOOL - 35 francs and 10% primage per 1,000 kilos. GENOA - 30 francs and 10% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos. MARSEILLES - 30 francs and 10% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos. ANTWERP - 25 shillings and 5% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos. SOUTHAMPTON - 25 shillings and 5% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos. LONDON - 30 shillings and 5% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos. HAMBURG - 35 shillings and 5% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos. TRIESTE - 35 shillings and 5% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos. HAVRE - 17 1/2 francs and 10% primage per ton of 900 kilos. BORDEAUX - 40 francs and 10% primage per ton of 900 kilos. MONTEVIDEO - 30 francs per bag of coffee. BUENOS AIRES - 30 francs per bag of coffee.

ENGAGEMENTS.

GENOA - It. str. Citta di Genova; 2,875 bags of coffee SOUTHAMPTON - Br. str. Clyde; 1,275 do do NEW YORK - Belg. str. Hevelius; 25,000 do do HAMBURG - Germ. str. Amazonas; 890 do do HAVRE - Port. str. Rei de Portugal; 2,000 do do ANTWERP - do do do 500 do do TRIESTE - Aust. str. Pollux; 1,625 do do MARSEILLES - Fr. str. Aquitaine; 1,000 do do NEW ORLEANS - Fr. str. Carolina; 8,500 do do

CHARTERS.

Swedish lug. Svithiod, to load salt hides, for the Channel to order, at 55 shillings per ton of 2,240 pounds.

Arrivals of foreign steamers.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, FROM, CONSIGNED TO. Includes arrivals from Hamburg, Trieste, Valparaiso, Santos, etc.

Departures of foreign steamers.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, FOR, CARGO. Includes departures to New York, Santos, Buenos Ayres, Valparaiso, etc.

Vessels Afloat & Chartered for Rio

Table listing vessels such as Alvana, Arizona, Australia, Alliance, Amy, Annie M. Small, Adelaide, America, Avda murcham, Birnam Wood, Bella Formigosa, Ban Mesaranie, Claudina, Cora, Carl, Charles Dickens, Canadd, Dalamos, Elsa, Ellida, Emma, Frances, Falls of Inverness, Gladys Royle, Herminia, Holmfeld, etc.

Table listing arrivals of foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, March 4th 1899. Includes names like Kinghorne, Longfellow, Leuka, Merida, Mariposa, Marabout, Magellan, Mann, Ormazan, Roland, Ruby, Robert S. Bernard, S. N. Hansen, Saerimner, Seven, Springwell, Virginia, Vareiro, Vitorias, White Wings, York, etc.

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

Table with columns: NAME, TONS, ARRIVED, FROM, CONSIGNEES. Lists various vessels from American, British, German, Norwegian, Portuguese, and Russian origins.

STOCKS AND SHARES

Table titled 'Sales of Stocks and Shares. FEBRUARY 27.' listing various stocks like Apolices, Commercial, Constructor, etc.

Table titled 'SATURDAY'S QUOTATIONS - S. PAULO.' listing various stocks and shares with seller and buyer prices.

Table titled 'MARCH 1.' listing various stocks and shares with prices.

Table titled 'MAR. 2.' listing various stocks and shares with prices.

Table titled 'MAR. 3.' listing various stocks and shares with prices.

Table titled 'MAR. 4.' listing various stocks and shares with prices.

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

CERVEJARIA BRAHMA

(Brama Brewery)

RIO DE JANEIRO.

142, RUA VISCONDE DE SAPUCAHY

Telephone No. 10,083

FRANCISKANER BRAU

Beer in barrels (shoppes) and bottled.

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

GEORGE MASCHKE & Co.

PROPRIETORS

Missing Friends.

The British consul will be glad to receive information of the following:

SAMUEL, David, who arrived in Rio de Janeiro in 1838 as mate on board the "William Pitt", of Jersey. DRAKE, or BUTLER, Thomas Carter - Born 1860, who is supposed to have died at Rio 3 years ago. His photograph can be seen at the Consulate.

Rio de Janeiro, 21st February, 1899.

To travellers on Land or Sea.

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

S. Paulo

CASA AMERICANA

Owing to the generous patronage of our American and English friends, we have outgrown our old quarters at 15 A and 21 A Rua da Quitanda and have been obliged to take a much larger store at No. 15 Rua da Quitanda.

We have added two or three new lines to our stock, among these are the Magee Cook-stoves (for wood or coal) and Oil Cook-stoves.

We have also increased our line of School Supplies and Books and Bicycles and Bicycle Sundries, and from time to time shall add such lines as the public may demand.

We wish to thank our patrons and friends for their generous patronage of the past and assure them that we shall endeavor to fully merit the same in the future.

C. F. HAMMETT & Co.

15 RUA DA QUITANDA SAO PAULO

VICTORIA STORE

SAO PAULO

NEWSAGENTS, BOOKSELLERS

and COMMISSION AGENTS.

Rua de S. Bento, N. 27

Assortments of English Novels, Books, Shoes, Lincoln and Bennetts Hats, Pear's soaps, and nearly every English article of general use, on hand. Agents for Lipson's teas, of which there is a "ways good stock."

VICTORIA STORE

Caixa O. Sao Paulo.

Table with columns: Emission, Circulation, Public Funds, Nominal Value, Last Quotation. Lists various financial instruments and their values.

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

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

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

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

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Cotton Mills, etc., Paid, Reserve fund, Last Dividend, Last quotation. Lists cotton mill shares and their financial details.

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

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

SUTTON & SONS

The Queen's Seedsmen, Reading, England.

VEGETABLE, FLOWER,

Grass, and Clover Seeds.

Complete Collections of Vegetable and Flower Seeds, specially arranged for Brazil in tin boxes hermetically sealed.

Catalogues and all information will be readily supplied by the Agents,

HOPKINS, CAUSER & HOPKINS,
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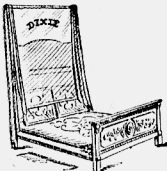
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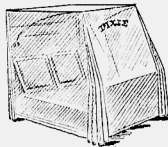
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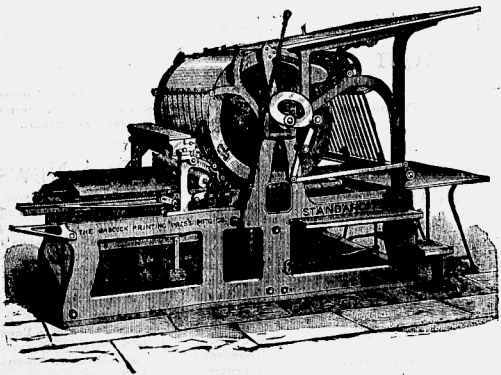
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