

# THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY.

VOL. XXV.

RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 7TH, 1899.

NUMBER 45

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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.

Travellers' Directory.

São Paulo: Through express trains leave the Central station daily at 6 a. m. and 8.30 p. m. (dormitorio); returning leaves S. Paulo at 5 a. m. and 5 p. m. (dormitorio). Change of cars both ways at Taubaté. Numerous steamers weekly for Santos, connecting with the São Paulo Railway.

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Official Directory

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

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

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CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Service is held every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. There is a Celebration of the Holy Communion on the first and third Sundays in the month at 11 a. m. and on the second and fourth Sundays at 9 a. m., also on Saints' Days according to announcements. Baptisms and marriages at times to be arranged with the Chaplain, for whom communications may be sent to Crashtley & Co. 36 Rua do Ouvidor.

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74 Rua Mendo de Sá, Icarahy. IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Largo de S. Joaquin, No. 179.—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays. Prayer meeting at 10 a. m. Worship at 11 a. m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 5 afternoon. Gospel preaching at 6.5 p. m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study and preaching at 7 p. m. JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

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

BAPTIST CHURCH.—No. 25, Rua de Sant' Anna. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., and every Wednesday at 7 p. m. W. B. BAGBY, D. D., Pastor. Caixa 352

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

PETROPOLIS METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Avenida Marechal Deodoro, No. 9. English service at 4 p. m. Sundays, Portuguese services at 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sundays; 7.30 p. m. Wednesdays. Sunday School at 10 a. m.

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Professional Directory

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Dr. Carlos Feldhagen; Offices: No. 20, Rua 1º de Março, 2 to 4 p. m.; residence: No. 57, Rua Marquez de Abrantes.

Miscellaneous.

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

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YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—No. 29, Rua da Quitanda, 2nd floor. Rooms open from 8 a. m. to 10 o'clock p. m. Secretary's office hours from noon to 1 o'clock p. m. R. A. W. Sloan President; Myron A. Clark, General Secretary, Domingos Oliveira, Hon. Treasurer.

WEST COAST ITEMS.

—The Peruvian revolutionists have occupied the town of Chinchua.

—A Lima telegram of yesterday announces the defeat and dispersal of Col. Durand's force near Huano, Peru.

—A Santiago telegram of yesterday states that D. Joaquin Godoy will probably be appointed Chilean minister to Brazil.

—According to a brief telegram received two or three days ago, the Colombian revolutionists have been defeated a second time.

—The earthquakes have been repeated in southern Chili with such frequency and violence as to cause considerable prejudice and great alarm.

—A Santiago telegram of the 3rd inst. says that a syndicate has been organized there to explore petroleum springs at the Straits of Magellan.

—A Santiago telegram of the 2nd inst. says that nothing definite has as yet been decided in regard to President Errazuriz's visit to Buenos Aires.

—There was a quarrel and personal encounter about the middle of last month between Engineer Garcia, director of railways, and Dr. Pinchoet, minister of industry, the former knocking the latter down and being stabbed in return. A duel was fought three days later, Dr. Pinchoet being mortally wounded. Both men subsequently died from their wounds.

—A Santiago telegram of the 3rd inst. says that President Errazuriz has not yet definitely resolved not to make the projected journey to Buenos Aires during the visit of President Campos Salles. The Chilean minister at Rio de Janeiro seems to favor the visit, but the President is undecided. The matter will probably be left to the decision of congress.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—There were 10,661 immigrant arrivals in Argentina last month.

—Gold is again falling in Buenos Aires, contrary to the expectations of business men.

—A syndicate is reported to have been organized at Buenos Aires to control the sale of Paraguayan hides and tobacco.

—The new Argentine 2-cent postage stamps are a decided improvement on the old ones, both in design and workmanship.

—The exports of sugar from the province of Tucuman, Argentina, during the year ending Sept. 30th last, aggregated 50,169 tons.

—The central station of the La Nueva tramway company in Buenos Aires was burned on the 30th ult., including a large number of horses. The losses are estimated at \$300,000.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 4th inst. says that important London bankers have telegraphed to the Argentine government offering a loan of three millions sterling. We very much doubt it.

—The Uruguayan health authorities have proposed to their Argentine fellow conspirators to abolish quarantine against Brazilian ports north of Rio de Janeiro, and to receive cargo from all Brazilian ports except Rio and Santos.

—The Argentine government has sanctioned the financial projects recently passed in congress. We can not say that Argentina is to be complimented on the result, for it means the repudiation, by act of parliament, of over one half the currency issue of the country.

—The Herald says that "preliminary negotiations are said to be in hand for the visit of President Campos Salles of Brazil to the River Plate about the end of February next year. It is said that a huge programme of entertainments is being arranged for the Brazilian visitors."

—The Argentine senate definitely approved the Pelligrini scaling project on the 31st ult. At the same time the government was authorized to create 17 more colonels. Unintentionally cause and effect were brought to public notice on the same day, for it is militarism in its great part which has brought Argentina to such a disgraceful end.

—The consistency of the Herald and Times is startling. After telling us that "the Boers are hopelessly out of date in our modern world," that "they can not be allowed to stand as a barrier to the progress of civilization," and that "the Boer is by constitution and temperament a slave owner," (Oct. 22) our colleague veers round on Oct. 27 and, after pointing out that the Boers will undoubtedly emigrate after being conquered, says they "would make a very desirable class of settlers for Argentina."

—In looking over the comments of the Buenos Aires Herald and Times of Oct. 22nd on the Transvaal war, we are led to believe that a revision of its complacent opinion of itself is imperatively needed. First our colleague says: "The Boers are certain to get such a lesson in war that they will never forget it." Then he gives a column of comments on the first battle of Geococo, in which the conclusion is reached that "Such a defeat cannot fail to have a demoralizing effect on the Boer forces." And then he remarks with evident satisfaction, "The reliability of the Herald and Times telegraphic interpretation, summary and special telegrams is being appreciated." Which is probably true!

—It would be wrong for anybody to encourage immigration to this country at present, and the immigrant has everything against him. Labor is unremunerative, taxes are ruinously heavy, the homestead law is both inadequate and badly administered, and the territories available for colonization are for the most part under the jurisdiction of men who afford insufficient guarantees for the life and property of the colonist. There is no country on the face of the globe which should, by right, be a better one for the immigrant than Argentina: there are, however, few countries which at present offer more meagre attractions. Emigrants are actually leaving the republic at the present time, and in this fact alone there is an eloquent significance upon which there is no need to enlarge.—Southern Cross, Oct. 20.

—Deputy Mitre in his speech in the house on Wednesday gave the following data concerning the foreign debt of the country: On December 31, 1897, the foreign debt amounted to \$267,000,000; in December, 1898, it had risen to \$316,000,000 and at the end of the current year it would be \$375,855,000, or say an increase of \$116,000,000 gold in two years. Bonds had yet to be issued to attend to the guarantees of the railways, and perhaps at the end of the year the foreign debt would amount to \$400,000,000. The internal debt at the same time amounted to \$18,364,000 gold and \$109,646,000 paper. The internal debt on December 31, 1897, was \$43,000,000 paper. There was also the floating debt, which would bring the total indebtedness of the country up to \$423,269,000 gold and \$137,200,000 paper.—Review, Buenos Aires, Oct. 28.

—The excessive protection accorded to our wine-industry in the shape of prohibitive import-duties, etc. has placed a virtual barrier to the importation of Chilean wines. Our neighbours have replied by imposing a heavy import-duty on Argentine cattle, thereby bringing about the virtual cessation of livestock exports to the other side of the Andes. The reprisal has affected stock-breeders in the immediate neighbourhood of the Chilean frontier to the extent of killing their trade and forcing them to give up their establishments thereby depopulating those far-distant Argentine districts. It now remains to be seen what next our rabid protectionists are bent upon contriving in their mad course of ruining general interests in order to favour a few, and how long the people will remain submissive under such fatuous guidance.—Herald and Times, Buenos Aires.

—The Times correspondent at Buenos Aires has been severely abused for sending the following telegram to London:—"The minister of finance has declared in congress that the conversion of the paper-money will take place when the balance of trade becomes favorable to the republic and when the financial situation becomes solid. The public administration not being satisfactory, the conversion period is thereby postponed indefinitely. The current budget already shows a deficit of one million sterling, the national foreign debt is sixty-nine millions, the home debt nine millions, the floating debt five millions and Treasury bills two millions. When the final nationalization of the provincial foreign debts takes place the total national debt, home and foreign, will amount to £103,000,000. The prospects are that within two years the suspension of the debt service will become necessary. Although the country is rich, the government is virtually in bankruptcy."

—Deputy Mitre, speaking on the financial schemes in congress on Wednesday, referred to the English capital invested in the country. He said that the sum of £83,500,000 was invested in railways and £24,500,000 in other companies. To these one hundred and eight million sterling must be added the German, Belgian, French and Italian capital invested in various enterprises, the profits of business houses working with foreign capital, and even the rent of houses whose owners lived abroad. He said that this importation of capital was increasing daily. Every new industry which was a success was converted into an English company, and there is the possibility that all successful local industries will pass into the hands of foreign companies. Referring to the interest, he said that the interest on the various railway bonds varied from 4 to 7 per cent. The capital with a fixed interest amounted to \$270,000,000 gold, and the dividends to \$15,132,000, and there remained a capital of \$149,216,000 which, taking the dividend at 2 per cent, would require \$2,976,000. The capital of the other companies amounted to \$123,230,000, and in estimating the yearly gain at 5 per cent this would give \$6,161,000. Placing the capital employed by the insurance companies in mortgages and in commercial houses, this must amount at least to \$70,000,000, the interest on this being taken at \$9,721,000.—Review, Buenos Aires, Oct. 28.

It is said that there was a broad smile on Admiral Dewey's face during the recent festivities in New York when he saw Ludlow Street jail decorated with the expressive words "Welcome Home."

This is how the Rev. Victor L. Whitechurch understands the teachings of Christ and the duty of one man toward another. He writes to the Daily Mail:—"Mr. Stead sent me a copy of his pamphlet entitled 'Shall I Slay My Brother Boer?' I have returned him the title-page, first writing across it, 'Shall I punch my brother's head when he's cheeky? Yes!'

**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

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Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos

Draws on:

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PARIS: 16, Rue Halevy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 21, Rua da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 15th October, 1891.

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

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First National Bank of Chicago.—CHICAGO.

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HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORGATE ST.

London E. C.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000  
Item paid up..... " 800,000  
Reserve fund..... " 320,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1º de Março

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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. 16,787,304\$006

Profits in suspense . Rs. 10,384,820\$735

on 30th June 1899.

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**WHEN PA FIRS' ET TABASCO SAUCE.**

When pa fir's' et tabasco sauce—I'm smilin' 'bout it yet. Although his subseck't remarks I always shall regret, We'd come to town to see the sights, and pa remarked 'to me': "We'll eat at a bong town hotel an' sling some style." [says he. An' then he sort o' cast his eye among the plates an' all. An' says, "That ketchup must be good, the bottle is so small"; An' then he took a piece o' meat an' covered it quite thick. When pa fir's' et tabasco sauce an' rose to make his kick.

It all comes back so plain to me: I rikollect it well; He just was talkin' mild an' calm, an' then he gave a yell. "Er-hooh! Er-hooh! Fire! Murder! Hooh!" I can't But when they heard his heated words six women left the room, And said such language filled their souls with shame, When pa, he only gurgled some, and then he yelled again, When fir's' he et tabasco sauce an' told about it then.

We laid him out upon a board an' fanned him quite a while, An' pa, he sort o' gasped at fir's' an' then he tried to smile. An' says: "Just heat a poker now, an' run it down my neck; I want to cool off gradual, it's better I expect." But when he'd got me out o' doors, he says, "I want That there blame ketchup recipe an' learn jus' how to heat. So I can try it on the boys when you an' me get hum, Till they, too, think the condiment is mixed with Kingdom come."

—San Francisco Examiner.

**THE BOERS AS FIGHTERS.**

The Transvaal Boer is always ready to fight at any minute of the day.

He carries his rifle on his shoulder and a piece of bilton in his pocket, mouching around over the veldt so that if a field cornet gallops up to tell him that war has been declared, he may start for the front at once.

Prospect of an occasion to use his rifle has ever sent a gleam into the ordinarily dull eye of the Boer and made of him a changed man. Whether the object be a human being or a wild duck—matters not to him, his one thought being to glance along a gleaming barrel and hit small objects at long range. When he shoots at a British soldier, therefore, he first examines him carefully to see if he is an officer and then picks out some particular button or conspicuous part of the uniform on which to rest his sight. He does this partly from force of habit, just as he aims at the white breast of a duck, though it is an unwritten order in Boer warfare to kill the officers, or chiefs, if possible.

When the captain or commandant sees an officer it is his plan to select about six of the best marksmen available to fire simultaneously at him. The higher his rank the better. The man so carefully selected may be regarded as doomed. At Majuba hill the Boers did not even spare General Sir George Colley.

To us these methods may seem cold-blooded and cruel, but it must be remembered that the Transvaal burghers hate the English as they do the dreaded black spiders that infest the country, and always refer to the British soldier as ruineks, or red necks. The commandant general of the Boer forces is Piet Joubert, a man 68 years old, with a string of military victories extending over half

a century. In the history of the Transvaal he has borne almost as important a part as Paul Kruger. Until this present agitation there existed a strong rivalry between the two. For three successive times Kruger was elected President by a small majority over Joubert, and since boyhood they have contested neck and neck for various honours. Joubert has long been the military head of the nation and is recognized to be the best fighter and tactician in the country. He has divided the Transvaal into 17 districts for mobilization purposes, each district being under a commandant. These districts are, in turn, subdivided under the commands of field cornets. While Joubert is the commander-in-chief he still is subject to the orders of the Volkraad and old Kruger and makes no important moves without their consent.

In spite of the Boers being sadly scattered all over the Transvaal the whole nation can be mobilized in two or three days, a proceeding which probably cannot be duplicated by any other country. This is possible owing to the Boer's constant equipment in light marching order. The moment that Kruger decides to declare war, Joubert either telegraphs or sends relays of messengers to each commandant. This officer promptly notifies the several field cornets in his district, and the latter either dispatch their assistants, who gallop here and there on the veldt sounding the tocsin, or else make bonfires at night, or pillars of smoke or day, the prearranged signal for war. From a dull, apathetic, ill-kept and lazy dreamer, the Boer is transformed into a quick-witted, cunning and energetic being.

The strength of the Boers as a military nation lies in the fact that nearly every man possesses innate wariness, and is himself a general. Conje, who captured the Jameson raiders, was not a celebrated warrior, yet he took hold of a campaign on a moment's notice, mapped out his plans, quickly led on Jameson until he had him surrounded, and then went to him.

Until the last four years Kruger had taken no precautions against a siege, relying entirely on open warfare. After the Jameson raid, however, he began to follow the example of more advanced nations. The first step was to erect forts at Johannesburg and Pretoria. The former now reposes under the brow of strong fortifications. There are six forts altogether, and they command a broad expanse of country. In these he has placed long-range rifle guns of French and German patterns and numerous quick-firing guns. He has filled four warehouses with arms and made secret preparations, which include long tunnels underneath the gold fields, so that the town of Johannesburg can be destroyed by one train of powder, for the motto of the Boer is the same as that of William of Prague: "Rather a ruined country than no country."

Pretoria is guarded by four forts, one at each of the four corners of the town. Heavy guns of the Krupp make are installed here under the direction of German, Dutch and French officers. Men have been drilled to train these guns effectively, and the town is supplied with provisions to withstand a long siege. The latter method has been the favorite one spoken of by the English to conquer the Boers. In the Transvaal such a country that wild animals cannot exist in some parts of it, and British experts have always said that to starve the burghers would be the easiest way of subduing them. Kruger has provided against this in some measure by building a great granary where meats and canned food are stored in large quantities. He has little fear of such a pass, and recently said that the English might build a wall around their high as Jericho, and then he and his people could live comfortably for 20 years.

On a campaign the Boers observe very strict rules. If a man fires after the order is given to cease, the commandant fines him. Every night the lights are put out early and the men turn in behind the lager. This is a circular impromptu fortification, made by lashing all the waggon together, and affords a good protection against bullets. Their method when attacked is to send out a line at double quick, drop to the knees, take steady aim and fire, rushing back to the lager then, to give way to a second party.

They have always been successful in native warfare this way, but against trained English soldiers with machine guns they will have small chance. A long campaign is no hardship to the Boer. When the alarm comes, the women of the house—and nearly every Boer has a family of 10, 12 or 15, of whom two-thirds are girls—get him half a dozen pieces of bilton and a supply of coffee and tobacco, while the boys saddle and equip the best horse in the stable. Of course every lad who can stand a march also goes to the front, for the Boer children are taught to use a rifle at an early age, and it is a common sight to meet on the open veldt two or three strapping girls swinging along with a rifle on the lookout for hart-beest or turkey buzzards. In fact the women count on doing their share of the fighting. Since the Boers left Cape Colony in 1836 the feminine portion have been accustomed to leading a rifle behind the lager and if necessary firing it at a black face.

As a fighter the Boer is a mixture of strategy and religion. Before going into battle each captain leads his troops in prayer, for the Boer children are brought up on the Heidelberg catechism, and the first thing they learn is the answer to the question: "What is the only comfort in life and in death?" The army then joins in singing "Old Hundred," every man, as one Englishman described it, "striving to outdo the other in slowness of time," each note being prolonged for at least six beats. The religious injunctions are not

forgotten on the march, and travel on the Sabbath day is tabooed as much as possible. Oom Paul's pre-eminence in the nation is due to his piety as much as anything else, and when he was commanding general and military leader he could get a following by raising his hand. The Boers are almost as great fanatics in war as the Mahometans, though their natural strategy prevents them from recklessly destroying themselves. Kruger rose to fame by taking hold of a campaign against the natives in which his predecessor had failed. This man did not belong to the Dopper church, which is the ultra orthodox branch of the Dutch reformed that is in the ascendant there. The Boers said the Lord was against the other leader on account of his heresy.

Five battles has Joubert had with British troops. The number of troops engaged on each side at these various engagements have varied between 2500 and 150. At Laing's Neck the English lost 190, the Boers 24; at Ingogo the British loss was 142, the Boers 17; at Majuba Hill the British loss was 280, the Boers 5; at Brenkhorst Spruit the British lost 120, the Boers 1, and in the Jameson raid 10 reformers fell, while the Boers lost but 5. Thus, while the English have suffered in their fights with the Boers to the extent of 832 men, the Transvaal farmers' loss has been but 52, and at this rate they believe they can at least maintain a long war with the British.

The Boer war has been experimenting for the last two years with devices to utilize the railroads in the Transvaal in the event of war, and to this end have employed skilled engineers to construct fortified cars, consisting simply of a steel bed with an oval covering of wrought steel. This hood is large enough to contain a company of sharpshooters, who fire from portholes, and a large quantity of ammunition. It is intended to operate these modern Trojan horses on the various lines running out from Johannesburg. Kruger has been progressive in recent years with regard to railroads, and the systems in the Transvaal compare favorably with those of Cape Colony. One line connects at Volksrust with the Natal line, another runs south to South Orange Free State, connecting with the Cape Colony road; a third runs northward to Petersburg; a fourth goes directly eastward to Delagoa bay, in Portuguese territory, while a short line has just been completed which makes connections with Cecil Rhodes' Cape to Cairo system, westward from Johannesburg. The country is thus fairly well covered with railroad lines, and if the iron cars prove serviceable they could be operated in all directions from the capital.—Exchange.

CRICKET IN S. PAULO.

1ST ELEVEN VS. 2ND ELEVEN.

This match was played on the 29th ult. and resulted in a win for the 2nd Eleven on the first innings, by 20 runs.

The scores were :

1ST INNINGS

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Includes F. C. Fforde, P. W. Crewe, M. King, L. M. Howe, J. S. Webster, F. Goodier, S. J. Glencross, W. F. Rule, H. W. Stacey, H. E. Barber, E. G. Knight, Extras, Total.

2ND INNINGS

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Includes F. C. Fforde, H. E. Barber, P. W. Crewe, L. M. Howe, M. King, J. S. Webster, E. G. Knight, H. W. Stacey, W. F. Rule, F. Goodier, S. J. Glencross, Extras, Total.

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Includes Reeves, W. Jeffrey, C. W. Miller, W. Holland, H. Johns, E. Wright, H. Kirkman, Hay, R. Fforde, Jeans, Oelhasen, Extras, Total.

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Includes Reeves, W. Jeffrey, C. W. Miller, W. Holland, H. Johns, R. Fforde, Hay, Jeans, F. Wright, H. Kirkman, Extras, Total.

CRICKET AT SANTOS.

PONTA DA PRAIA VS. S. VICENTE AND JOSÉ M'RNINO.

The pest is evidently very well disposed toward cricket for the weather was exceptionally fine on Sunday last (29th October), on the occasion of the match between «Ponta da Praia» and «S. Vicente and José Menino» combined. As the scores show the match was very closely contested, and resulted in a victory for the latter.

We regret to say that the two days' match between Santos and São Paulo which was to have been played on the 1st and 2nd inst., had to be postponed because of the sanitary restrictions on travellers from Santos to São Paulo.

The score in Sunday's match was :

PONTA DA PRAIA

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Includes C. L. Stock, R. C. Lloyd, A. L. Tweedie, J. A. Cross, J. T. Smith, J. Meadows, W. C. Preece, A. Richards, H. Tross, F. Tracey, M. S. Edwards, Extras, Total.

S. VICENTE AND JOSÉ MENINO.

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Includes F. H. Gepp, T. H. Evans, A. M. Burgos, C. R. Murray, E. O. Broad, H. L. Wright, A. Kealman, A. Lewis, H. P. Smith, J. Cadzow, J. Hunter, H. Cookson, A. Dickson, H. Hampshire, Extras, Total.

PERNAMBUCO CRICKET.

«TELEGRAPHS» VS. «WORLD».

The final match of the season was played on 15th October in a broiling sun. Commencing at 11.30 the «World» first batted and at luncheon time 90 was up. Fellows Jr. and Conolly having by steady play borne the brunt. Forty minutes play after lunch finished the innings. Ample time then remained for the Cable men to wipe off a like score and make the games 2 all. The «body» did the scoring, «head» and «tail» being «disconnected». Thus the World have won 3 of 4 matches and yet the Telegraph boys may be consoled with having made 507 runs in the 4 matches against the World's 477.

The scores were :

WORLD.

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Includes L. Latham, E. G. Patou, H. S. Fellows, F. Foy, F. Clemetson, R. Conolly, W. E. G. Boxwell, C. H. Howe, H. Fletcher, C. C. Deere, H. Harding, W. Marshall, Extras, Total.

TELEGRAPHS.

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Includes W. Matthews, A. L. Bell, A. M. Jardine, J. F. Riley, F. R. Foy, C. Williams, P. Daniel, W. Morgan, C. D. Pratt, A. Foy, H. Nevill, Extras, Total.

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Miss LAVONA GLENN,

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Two pleasant rooms with board at No. 2 Rua Boa Viagem, S. Domingos, only five minutes from the barca station.

Missing Friends.

The British consul will be glad to receive information of the following: VAUGHAN, James—who was employed for some time as engine driver on the Central Argentine Railway and who left Rosario about 3 or 4 years ago. Rio de Janeiro, 29th August, 1899.

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

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TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

Great Britain.

Oct. 31.—Gen. White has telegraphed to the war office that his left wing, comprising the Irish fusiliers, the Gloucestershire regiment and the 10th mountain battery, about 2,000 men, had been captured by the Boers. The British government at once issued orders for the mobilisation of new regiments.—Subsequent telegrams confirm the disaster at Ladysmith, and fix the number of men lost at 1,542, including 42 officers. This force was sent to capture a neighboring hill and was surrounded and captured. Gen. White assumes personal responsibility for the disaster.—The news has created a profound impression in England.—Another Ladysmith telegram states that the Boers have begun bombarding that city.—A Nyabing telegram says that many Afrikaners are openly joining the Boers.—News from various European capitals state that general satisfaction is expressed over the defeat of the British forces.—A regiment of Canadians embarked at Quebec on the 29th for South Africa.—Gen. Buller has arrived at Capetown.

Nov. 1.—Public sentiment in England continues to be profoundly stirred by recent events in South Africa, and this is magnified by the strict censorship exercised by the British government.—It is calculated that the reinforcements now considered necessary can not reach South Africa before January, when Great Britain will have \$5,000 men in the field. Gen. Buller will then take the offensive.—The war office has advised Gen. Buller that three regiments and one battery will be sent him within ten days to compensate for the losses at Ladysmith.—Gen. White telegraphs that Ladysmith has suffered nothing from the Boer attacks, and that he has received reinforcements.—Detailed telegrams from Ladysmith of the battle of the 30th ult. state that the retreat of the Boers after the morning's engagement was simulated to induce Gen. White to send a force in pursuit. At night they had returned to their original positions. Gen. White fell into the trap, sent a force to occupy a neighboring hill at night, and it was surrounded and captured. Gen. White telegraphs that the disaster was occasioned by a panic among the mules which ran away with the guns and munitions. The Boer fire decimated the ranks of the British who, having exhausted their ammunition, were compelled to surrender.—It is said that Gen. White still has 10,000 men at Ladysmith, 7,000 being infantry.—Col. Yule has been promoted to a major-generalship, commanding the 5th brigade.—Gen. White telegraphs that the Boers are treating the British wounded and prisoners with humanity.—The Portuguese machine-gunners have declared the complete neutrality of Delagoa bay.—The explosion of a boiler in a Sheffield foundry caused the death of four operatives and injuries to 20 others.—A British transport with 1,200 men for South Africa, is said to have been wrecked.

Nov. 2.—British government has received a telegram from Gen. White that the continues to sustain his position at Ladysmith.—The Boers are said to be moving on Colenso, to cut off Ladysmith from the south.—It is said that, according to official information, Gen. White wished to evacuate Ladysmith before fighting the Boers, but could not do so because of the great stores of arms and munitions in that city.—The knowledge of these stores is said to explain the vigor of the investment of Ladysmith.—The war office says the security of Ladysmith has not been prejudiced.—A Durban telegram says some men of the Gloucestershire regiment escaping capture on the night of the 29th ult. have arrived at Ladysmith. Some mules and cannon have also reappeared. (This story needs a grain of salt.)—A press telegram of the 31st says the Boers were moving south-east toward Colenso.—A report that Colenso had been captured lacks confirmation.—A Capetown telegram says that the Afrikaners are jubilant over the British defeat at Ladysmith.—Adverse reports received state that Gen. White's losses aggregate 3,500 men.—Gen. Buller has left Capetown for Durban.—The reported wreck of a transport, said to be the "Nubia," not confirmed.—The British Channel squadron has arrived at Gibraltar.—A retired general expresses the opinion that 150,000 will be required to terminate the war.—It is reported that a British cruiser had fired upon a steamer in Delagoa Bay, which had no flag hoisted. The said steamer proved to be British.

Nov. 3.—Great anxiety is shown in England over the situation at Ladysmith. It is believed by many that the government is concealing part of the truth. To confirm this a letter of Gen. White just published states that he had a sufficient force in Natal to terminate the war.—No news received from Ladysmith. It is known, however, that the railway has not been cut by the Boers.—A note sent to the press from the war office states that the British losses in the suburbs of Ladysmith in the battle of 30th October were 6 officers and 54 soldiers killed, and 9 officers and 231 soldiers wounded.—A press telegram of the 31st states that the Boers lost hundreds of men in the combats around Ladysmith.—A Capetown telegram says the Boers have occupied Pomeroy, in Natal, and that they are believed to be concentrating at De Aar, in Cape Colony.—The government has summoned 35 battalions of militia for the 24th inst. (another telegram says 19 battalions).—The new ironclad "Venerable" has been launched.—A Capetown telegram announces the death of Gen. Kieck, who was wounded and captured at Elandsbaag.—Three cases of bubonic pest are

reported from Lourenq Marques.—Admiral Beraford has been appointed to command the second Mediterranean squadron.—Gen. Joubert has protested against the use of the explosive alldides in projectiles.

Nov. 4.—An official telegram says the British garrison at Colenso has retired to a position further south. Other telegrams state that a heavy artillery duel at Ladysmith took place on the 30th.—A war office note, however, says that Ladysmith continues isolated, the last telegram from there being dated Oct. 31.—The war office computes the British column captured at Ladysmith at 1,160 men. A telegram to the Daily Telegraph says that the British losses in Monday's battle (Oct. 30) were 2,232 men.—The lack of reports at the war office from Ladysmith gives the impression that communications continue interrupted. (Until to-day we have been told that they were not interrupted. And if they are, where do those occasional reports come from?)—The lack of news from Ladysmith for 6 hours and the official advice of the withdrawal from Colenso, is beginning to cause anxiety.—The city of Colonsburg, Cape Colony, has been occupied by a force of 4,000 Boers. The place was defended only by a police detachment.—A Capetown telegram says that Sir Buller has prohibited newspaper correspondents from accompanying military operations in any part of the field under his command.—The war office states that a train full of women and children from Ladysmith arrived at Pieter Maritzburg on the 30th.—A Pretoria telegram announces the arrival there of 1,160 prisoners more. They are to be interned north of the city.—4,000 men embarked to day in England for South Africa.—The transport "Rapidan," carrying troops to South Africa, was damaged in a recent storm and has returned to Liverpool.—A great storm has been raging on the Scotch and Irish coasts.

Nov. 5.—No official advices from the theatre of war.—Press notices untrustworthy and several days old.—There appears to have been an artillery duel at Ladysmith on 2nd inst, but the results are unknown.—Advices from Colenso state that the Boers attacked that place at 11 a. m. on the 2nd inst., the British garrison retiring that night.—A press telegram, professing to come from Ladysmith, says a battle had been fought at Basterhill in which the Boers were defeated.—Mr. Conyngham Greene, ex-British agent at Pretoria, has arrived in London.—Two transports with soldiers have left Liverpool for South Africa.—A monument to Gladstone was unveiled at Blackburn.

Belgium.

Oct. 31.—Gen. Brialmont has expressed an opinion unfavorable to the organization of the British army. He says the British forces would have been dispersed had they been fighting European soldiers instead of the Boers. These machine-gunners should not deceive themselves. An untrained force of brave men, who are good marksmen and who use natural obstacles as a means of defence, can still make good showing against a disciplined army. The Boers are proving this for the second time.

United States.

Oct. 31.—Manilla telegrams announce the capture of the American gunboat "Laguna de Bay."

Nov. 1.—Vice-President Hobart is reported gravely ill and is said to be moribund.

Nov. 2.—The Philippine commission has completed its report, which is in favor of annexation.

Nov. 3.—The President's cabinet has approved the report of the Philippine commission, which recommends the control of those islands by Americans.—Telegrams from St. Thomas report the arrival there of deposed President Andrade, of Venezuela.—It is said that Gen. Otis has elaborated new plans for his next campaign in the Philippines. (No doubt Aguinaldo will appreciate a little change.)

Spain.

Oct. 31.—The striking coalmen in Barcelona are receiving provisions and money from other Spanish cities.—A project has been presented to the Spanish senate reducing the general officers to the following numbers: 2 captains-general, 25 lieutenants-general, 50 majors-general and 100 brigadiers-general.

Nov. 1.—Count Almenas stated in the senate yesterday that the islands of Batanes and Catayan, north of Luzon, were not included in the Spanish-American treaty, and may serve as a basis for negotiating the liberation of the Spanish prisoners in the Philippines.—The committee representing the commercial associations has issued a manifesto denouncing the government for not meeting its financial obligations.

Nov. 2.—The merchants of Barcelona have closed their doors as a protest against the arrest of those who have not paid the new taxes.—The cabinet has resolved to proceed energetically against those who have not paid up.

Nov. 3.—The deputies by a vote of 75 to 53 have rejected a motion of the republicans against the Barcelona decree declaring it a condition for taxpayers to refuse to pay the new taxes.—Minister of finance Villaverde threatens to resign unless the cortes pass his financial projects before Dec. 31.

Nov. 4.—A Vigo dispatch says that a great quantity of cattle is being embarked there for South Africa for account of the British government.—delegation from Catalonia has sought the Queen-regent and prime minister to ask for measures tending to improve the situation in that province. Sr. Silveira pro-

poses to meet the request only in consideration of their abandoning their attitude of resistance.

France.

Oct. 31.—Telegrams just received announce the killing of Administrator Bretonnet, Lieut. Braun, and about 30 Senegalese sharpshooters in Baghirmi, central Sudan, in a fight with a native chief at the head of 8,600 men.

Nov. 1.—The Parisian press in almost unanimously jubilant over the British defeat at Ladysmith.—The French parliament is convoked for Nov. 14.

Nov. 2.—The high court of justice will meet on the 9th to try the prisoners accused of conspiracy against the republic.—A railway collision near Thouars kills two and severely injures six persons.

Nov. 3.—Commissary of police Hennion has furnished proofs of concerted action between various patriotic, anti-semitic and royalist societies, and that M. Jules Guerin had received money from the Duke of Orleans. He also affirms that Gen. de Negrier and other generals had resolved to join the movement against the republic.—The Paris municipal council passed to-day a resolution of sympathy with the Boers, lamenting that Europe had not interfered, and expressing the hope that peace would soon be restored between the Transvaal and Great Britain.

Nov. 4.—M. Lepine, prefect of police, testifies that there was an accord between various societies for the overthrow of the republic. He declares, also, that Deroulede was a party to the conspiracy.—A great storm has been raging on the English channel yesterday and to-day, interrupting traffic.

Nov. 5.—Clemenceau asserts in L'Aurore that Great Britain and Germany are in accord to protect each other's interests in Africa.

Portugal.

Nov. 3.—The Portuguese government has presented a reclamation to the British government against the violation of neutrality at Lourenq Marques, where a British cruiser had fired upon a steamer entering port.—The Portuguese press is indignant over the incident.

Nov. 6.—There were 12 new cases and 4 deaths of bubonic pest in Oporto last week.

Germany.

Nov. 4.—Some prominent Berlin journals pretend that they have received news of the capitulation of Ladysmith, but no such advices have been received in official quarters.

Italy.

Nov. 4.—Count Antonelli has been granted leave of absence for a visit home, during which he will confer with the Italian government on the question of Brazilian tariffs.

Nov. 5.—The cruiser "Eturia" has been ordered to Venezuela.

Austria.

Nov. 3.—Various Hungarian officers have solicited leave of absence and permission to join the Boers, which has been refused.

Russia.

Nov. 2.—The Russian press expresses its satisfaction over the British defeat in South Africa.

RIO CRICKET & ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

MARRIED VS. SINGLE.

This match was played 29th October, on the Association's grounds in Icarahy and was won by the Married men by 4 runs. The scores were:

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Includes A. M. Hadden, J. B. Mawson, R. Morrissey, etc.

SINGLE.

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Includes E. V. Morrissey, J. B. Mawson, etc.

NIGGERS VS. WHITES.

The R. C. A. A. season was brought to a conclusion by a two days match under the above title played at Icarahy on the 1st and 2 d Nov. The sun was very trying on both days, but both sides played up keenly and it is a pity that such a well-fought game should only end in a draw.

The Whites won the toss and elected to bat, sending in C. L. Robinson and Wheatley to the bowling of Conolly and R. Morrissey; both men batted freely, but both paid the penalty for obstructing their wicket. The Whites now

lost two good wickets, Boquet and Pierce being dismissed without scoring, but a useful stand by Roberts and Ginn carried the score to 83. Roberts being well caught by Hargreaves for a very steady 37. Ginn continued to hit well, carrying his bat out for 29. Stutfield was unfortunate, as in hitting Conolly he stepped on his wicket. The innings closed for 120, a much larger total than at one time seemed probable. Conolly secured the best analysis, his 4 wickets costing a shide over 9 runs apiece.

On the Niggers going in to bat, they quickly lost two wickets, E. V. Morrissey and J. B. Mawson, for 14. But on R. Morrissey joining Latham, who was batting very steadily a better aspect was put on the game. Latham, however, was badly run out and Morrissey was shortly afterwards bowled by Stutfield for a useful 16, and 4 wickets were down for 55. Total score followed having quickly hit up 22. Moraes failed to score, but Nicolson and C. B. Mawson were both batting well when Mawson was unfortunately run out. Conolly joined Nicolson and time was soon after called, 7 wickets being down for 101.

On resuming the following day the two last named increased the score by 17, and with Hargreaves bowled without scoring the Niggers were 2 runs behind when Whyte whipped in. Conolly now hit out, and eventually carried out his bat for 32, obtained by sound cricket, the Niggers total being 139, or 29 runs ahead. Stutfield's analysis of 25 overs, 11 maidens, 4 wickets and 27 runs, was distinctly good.

The second innings of the Whites, thanks chiefly to a hard hit 47 by Pierce, a useful 28 from C. L. Robinson and another not out contribution of 43 from Ginn (his third in succession), amounted to 173. R. Morrissey and Conolly were rather more expensive, but Nicolson secured 3 wickets for 12 runs, and a characteristic over from Hargreaves obtained the necessary wicket for a single run.

With two hours and a half to play, the Niggers required 145 to win. But runs, at first, came so slowly that the task seemed impossible, but on Tootal joining R. Morrissey with the score at 4 wickets for 38, runs came very fast and the two batsmen named quickly added 55 and were still together when stumps were drawn at 5:30—the Niggers then requiring 53 runs to win with 6 wickets in hand, the result being a draw perhaps slightly in their favor. We think, however, that forcing tactics might have been employed earlier in the innings.

The fielding on both sides was good and the game was thoroughly enjoyable.

The scores were:

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Includes C. L. Robinson, H. L. Wheatley, H. C. Boquet, etc.

2nd innings.

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Includes C. L. Robinson, H. L. Wheatley, H. C. Boquet, etc.

NIGGERS.

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Includes H. R. Latham, E. V. Morrissey, J. B. Mawson, etc.

1st innings.

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Includes H. R. Latham, E. V. Morrissey, J. B. Mawson, etc.

2nd innings.

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Includes H. R. Latham, J. B. Mawson, R. Morrissey, etc.

For 4 wickets..... 92

It is a great pity that the men who are always clamoring for war in order to exalt their mercenary patriotism could not be compelled to do the fighting. Such men are always brave when it is the other man who has to face the guns.

# THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor

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

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\$10.00 or £2 shillings or the equivalent in currency. All subscriptions should run with the calendar year or terminate on June 30th and December 31st.

Subscriptions and advertisements will be received by Eugene Frayer, Esq.

141, Broadway, NEW YORK

Messrs. Street & Co.,

20 Cornhill, LONDON

and by Messrs. C. F. Hammett & Co., S. A. PAULO.

Notices of marriages, births and deaths \$500 each. SINGLE COPIES: 800 réis; for sale at the office publication, at the English Book Store, No. 36 Rua do Ouvidor, and at the Casa Americana in São Paulo.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—  
79, Rua Sete de Setembro.  
POSTOFFICE ADDRESS:—Caixa 258.

RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 7th, 1899.

The manner in which the general revenue bill is being pushed through congress affords no hope whatever that the reclamations of commerce and industry will receive attention. The theory of representative government is that legislators represent the people and are selected to protect their interests. But there is no sign of any such a representation here. There is scarcely a true representative of commercial interests in congress, and there are but very few men who seem to have a clear conception of the needs of this class. On the contrary the one impression seems to be that commerce represents ready money and large profits and is therefore able to furnish unlimited revenue on call. The experience of recent years has apparently made no impression whatever, for these legislators still believe that to raise more revenue all they have to do is to increase the taxes. The last two or three years have shown, however, that increased duties on imports really diminish the revenue, and this year's results are eloquent in that respect. But the executive demands more money and recommends more taxes, and congress blindly and stupidly obeys. Next year our burdens will be still heavier, and we shall be even less able to bear them, but the government cares nothing for this. It wants the money, and the taxpayers must find some way to supply it. It is a suicidal way of governing a country, it must be confessed, but it can be described in no other way. An extravagant government is preying upon its sources of revenue, wasting the money in unproductive expenditures, and exhausting its own resources. The inevitable result of such a policy is bankruptcy, and that is exactly what we have before us unless wiser counsels prevail. It is now clearly evident that the government will not be able to resume the payment of interest on its foreign obligations in July, 1901, and it is equally evident that its embarrassments then will be greater than ever. Much could have been done by reducing expenditures and by nursing the resources of the country, but this is not done. Some petty reductions were made, which were offset by new expenses, and a policy is adopted calculated to cripple commerce and industry altogether. How the treasury is to resume interest payments and improve the financial situation under such an insane policy is more than we can conjecture.

It would seem that revolutionists in South America are determined to keep the pot boiling for no sooner is the revolution in Venezuela over than a counter-revolution breaks out. About the same time a revolution in Colombia breaks out, and two battles are already announced. In Perú the fighting goes on with varying success, and may last for years unless some accident occurs to somebody. In Bolivia the revolution has triumphed, and the victors are now seeking to crush that absurd little outbreak in the Rio Acre territory. That seems to be how we stand in South America to-day, but who can say what may happen to-morrow?

For the first nine months of the present year returns from the internal revenue office at Rio de Janeiro showed larger receipts than in the corresponding period of 1898. The people's capacity for meeting new demands on their slender resources had not been utterly exhausted. They reduced their standard of living and thus obtained the wherewithal to enable them to respond in a limited degree to the insatiable exactions of the public treasury. It seems, however, that they are no longer able to bear the strain. In October the receipts of that office amounted to only 1,472,733,685, against 1,488,350,135 in the corresponding month of last year. At the same time the cost of collecting the new taxes means a considerable increase in public expenditure. But neither government nor congress seems to perceive the significance of these facts and both are busily engaged in preparing new burdens for the coming year. They evidently share the view of Deputy Nilo Poçanha and think that it is possible to extort from an impoverished people as much revenue per capita as is collected in more prosperous countries.

WE ARE inclined to think that Sualwyt is right in saying that the *Brazilian Review* wants to be serious, but can't be; if it escapes being humorous, then it is sure to be ludicrous. And this was never demonstrated more clearly than in its last issue when it essayed to lecture *The Economist* for quoting from us in regard to the issue of treasury bills to cover deficiencies in revenue at a time when the government was withdrawing paper money from circulation. The lecture covered three columns of rambling explanation, which in the end amounted to a confirmation of our statement, to wit, that treasury bills had been issued at a time when they were withdrawing paper currency for incineration. If the minister wants to explain and excuse the anomaly, then we have nothing to say, but there was no reason to deny the fact when the explanation could not be made without proving its accuracy. We can't say that the minister of finance is to be congratulated on his choice of an apologist, unless he really wishes to make his London creditors laugh as well as cry over the desperate state of the Brazilian treasury.

THE proposal to establish an isolated hospital on an island in the vicinity of the shipping anchorages ought not to be passed without a protest. The director-general of public health first proposed to use the immigrants' hospedaria on Flores island for an observation station, and the edifice on Ilha Fiscal, or Rat island, for a hospital for cases of bubonic pest. This island is so near the man-of-war anchorage and the ferry traffic with Niteroy, to say nothing of the hundreds of boats constantly moving about it, that it could not fail to be a source of danger to public health. The latest scheme, however, is to put the observation station on Santa Barbara island, where the old small-pox hospital was located, and to anchor a ship near by to serve as a hospital. This, too, is objectionable on account of the ships and steamers anchored in that part of the bay. Many a ship took small-pox infection from the bay when the hospital was maintained there, and the same thing may occur with bubonic pest. The great danger is from the drainage and refuse from such hospitals, which are thrown into the bay. Of course, precautions could be taken by the use of disinfectants, but will it be?

## LEGISLATIVE NOTES

OCT. 18.—*Senate*.—The senate voted in 3rd discussion the budget of the department of foreign affairs and in 2nd discussion the deficiency appropriation of 100,000\$ for police investigations.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—The chamber voted several amendments to the consumption tax regulations.

OCT. 19.—*Senate*.—The senate voted the substitute conscription bill. It also voted, in 3rd discussion, the deficiency appropriation of 100,000\$ for police investigations.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—At the day sitting, the officers of the house having failed to attend the previous night sitting. At the night sitting the chamber discussed the general revenue bill.

OCT. 20.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—The chamber discussed a resolution for altering the rules at the meeting of the future congress. The proposed alterations refer to the procedure in relation to taking cognizance of the election of members of the chamber. The general revenue bill was voted in 3rd discussion.

OCT. 21.—*Senate*.—After some discussion in which it was asserted that the laws now in force offer no obstacle to the admittance of women into liberal professions, Senator Pires Ferreira withdrew his bill on this subject. The agricultural labor bill was voted in 3rd discussion.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Alfredo Ellis introduced a bill for promoting the enlargement of coffee consumption and also a bill for regulating the payment of the salaries of laborers on plantations seized for debt. Deputy Belisario introduced a bill making an appropriation of 200,000\$ for widening the scope of the bacteriological institute and for the preparation of serum for the bubonic plague. The chamber discussed the consumption tax regulations.

OCT. 23.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—The chamber discussed the consumption tax regulations and voted in 2nd discussion the tariff bill.

OCT. 24.—*Senate*.—The senate voted in 2nd discussion the bill for reopening the Porto

Algre custom-house and the bill for granting to the Companhia Viação Fereira e Fluvial de Tocantins e Araguaya the term of three years for revising the survey of the route of the railway from Alcobaca to Praia da Rainha.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—The chamber discussed the budget of the war department and the bill for reorganizing the judiciary of the Federal District. It voted the resolution for altering the rules. There was also voted a resolution for prolonging the present session to Nov. 22.

OCT. 25.—*Senate*.—Senator Virgílio D'inasio introduced a bill regulating retirements from the public service. The senate voted in 3rd discussion the Porto Alegre custom-house bill and the Alcobaca and Praia da Rainha railway bill.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Serzedello attacked the petition sent to the senate by the Associação Commercial in opposition to certain provisions in the general revenue bill. He said that the senate should refuse to receive that petition. In the discussion of the tariff bill the tariff committee offered a substitute measure. Deputy Luiz Adolpho analysed the proposed changes in the tariff, which, he said, increase considerably the duties now collected. The same deputy spoke on affairs in Matto Grosso and asked why the government prevents mails from that state from reaching their destination. He predicted the downfall of the Murтинho family, to whose tyrannical yoke, he said, the people of Matto Grosso are too high-spirited to submit forever.

## COFFEE NOTES

It is not Central American, but cheap Brazil coffee which is the foe which is bringing down prices. The fact is, it is not the deterioration of E. Indi coffee but the deterioration of the milreis which is ruining Indian planters. A well worked English company states it can put Santos coffee in India for 25s. 6d. per cwt., with the milreis at 8d. If the milreis goes to 18d., it will cost that company 50s. a cwt. to put Santos coffee in London, and then we shall see the preference of London buyers returning to better coffees. Fortunately the Brazil government is bent on getting the milreis to 18d. as speedily as possible, and it is to be remembered Brazil planters are not benefiting from the extraordinary cheapness of their coffee, as average Santos is worth now only 26s. in London, or on the continent. In fact, it is said most of the big planters would be only too glad to see their smaller brethren exterminated so as to reduce the over-supply of Brazil coffee by one-third and give them a chance of making a little profit. As these have more influence than the small fry, we may hope that the Brazilian government will succeed in its endeavors to resuscitate the milreis.—*Madras Mail*.

Coffee is said to be at once one of the most admirable and innocent forms of stimulant and means of avoiding a cold. What have hitherto most militated against the more general use of coffee are declared by an American authority to be the following adverse circumstances:—(1) The excessive dearness of retail prices. (2) The admixture of good and bad brands, or blending, as it is termed commercially. (3) Adulteration with chicory and other foreign ingredients. (4) Bad roasting. Generally the beans are over-roasted or burnt. (5) Exposure to the air of the roasted or ground coffee, by which means the coffee loses its volatile oil, upon which the aroma and fine flavor of a good cup of coffee depend. (6) Very often the cup of coffee is not worth drinking, because a sufficient quantity of ground coffee has not been put into the pot. The coffee is too weak. (7) Sometimes the drinking coffee is bad, because it has not been made in accordance with strict scientific principles. (8) The coffee beans should, preferably, be fresh roasted and ground. (9) The best brands of coffee, such as Mocila, Java, Mysore, Costa-Rica, etc., should be used to make first-rate coffee. In America a coffee association has been formed with the object of promoting the sale and consumption of this article and instructing the public how to prepare coffee in the best way.—*Financial News*.

## PROVINCIAL NOTES

Scarlet fever is raging with great virulence at Descalvado, São Paulo.

The reward for rats in São Paulo has been increased to 300 reis per capita.

A bitter contest is anticipated in the state of Bahia in the approaching elections.

After an intensely hot day Petropolis was visited by a thunder-storm on the 2nd inst.

Heavy rains fell in Bahia on the 31st ult. Good reports have been received from various localities in the interior.

Ex-President Prudente de Moraes and family returned to São Paulo from the Lambari springs on the 31st inst.

Senator Lauro Sodré, having failed to force the governor of Pará to abandon his office, now appeals to him to abandon his party.

The assembly of the state of Sergipe has unseated state deputy Nylo Guerra because he has been receiving, in violation of a provision of the constitution, the pay of an alferes of the army while occupying a seat in that body.

The rat is becoming a very important animal, for he not only has a reward on his head in São Paulo but receives the honors of official creation.

A Spanish society in Santos, called the Real Centro Hospitalal, has offered the use of a large edifice to the municipal council for an observation hospital.

Senator Generoso Ponce telegraphs that more illegal arrests have been made in Matto Grosso and that prisoners have been forced to enlist in the police service.

The people of Paraná are complaining that fugitives from Santos are coming down the coast into that state. They want a sanitary cordon established to keep them out.

One case of bubonic pest was discovered in São Paulo the past week, a little girl six or seven years of age. She was sent to the isolated hospital and is said to be doing well.

The proprietor of the Grande Hotel in Santos has prosecuted the municipality for indemnification on account of the installation of Dr. Chapot Prevost's laboratory in his hotel.

On the night of the 30th ult. some thieves broke into the municipal offices in Ribeirão Preto and carried off the safe. They removed it to a convenient place, broke it open and abstracted 17,000\$000.

A São Paulo exchange hears that the São Paulo railway management has burned all the sheds on the *sera* because they harbor a great number of rats. Up to the 31st ult. some 20 of these sheds were destroyed.

Pará had an election on the 31st ult. which was accompanied by considerable fighting and attempts to control the result by fraud. The republicans, or state government party, are said to have won, while the federalists, or "lauristas," were badly defeated.

Under castilhista rule Rio Grande do Sul has become a *refugiunum peccatorum*. It is reported that Barbosa Lima, although he opposes the consumption taxes that Cassiano so warmly defends, is to be a so-called representative of that state in the next congress.

Two suspected cases of bubonic pest were sent to the hospital last week in Santos, and there were two or three deaths. The disease is very mild in character, and as the medical and sanitary authorities are vigilant, there is no reason to doubt that the pest will soon be stamped out.

There was a so-called election in Matto Grosso on the 1st inst. for state legislators in which the "Poncistas" were completely routed, while the party in power, which calls itself the *partido constitucional* (obtained an overwhelming victory. These elections are immensely funny.

The disorders in Pará, on the 31st ult., promoted by the federalists or partizans of Senator Lauro Sodré, resulted in injuries to several persons. The urns at two polling places were destroyed. The governor took steps to repress the disorder, and now there is a coolness between him and Lauro.

The Misericórdia hospital management in Santos has offered to create an observation ward for use during the existence of bubonic pest in that city, and the offer is accepted. This is a very necessary arrangement as it is manifestly unwise to put suspected cases in a hospital treating epidemic cases.

At a meeting of the directors of the Casa Branca planters' club last week to select candidates for state officers and deputies the choice fell on Dr. Antonio Prado for governor, Dr. Abren Sampaio for vice-governor and Drs. Pereira de Souza and Eduardo Prado for deputies. "General" Glycerio received only two votes.

According to the official report, there were 20 suspected cases sent to the isolated hospital in Santos last month, of which two proved to be typhoid fever, and 18 were declared to be bubonic pest. Of the latter, 5 died and 15 were under treatment at the end of the month, of which 2 were considered as recovered and 2 in convalescence.

We have been informed that objections were made to the wish of Dr. Chapot Prevost to bring cultures of the bubonic pest away from Santos for fear of accidental consequences. And yet Dr. Oswaldo Cruz is not only allowed to bring away such cultures, but took up his residence in a São Paulo hotel, where he was engaged in making investigations!

The society for the protection of animals has stopped the wholesale poisoning of dogs in São Paulo. Henceforth vagrant dogs are to be kept at the pound for 5 days, subject to reclamation. If not reclaimed they are to be sold at public auction. Those not sold will then be dispatched in the easiest and most expeditious method known. The municipal tax on dogs is 2000 a year, and the fine for not having paid the tax is 20000.

There seems to be an unpleasantness on at the São Paulo law school. Some of the students, who are evidently not prepared for their examinations, petitioned the government some days ago to postpone their examinations because of the bubonic pest in Santos. A few of their more serious companions then tried to discuss a counter proposition, but were hooted out by the others. It now remains for the minister of interior to decide.



BUSINESS NOTES

A telegram from Bahia states that the price of bread in that city has risen to 14000 per kilo.

The beet sugar crop in the United States for the year 1899-1900 is estimated at 110,000 tons, against 31,871 tons in the preceding year.

The bill providing for the re-establishment of a custom-house at Porto Alegre, which recently passed both houses of congress, has been signed by the President and has become law.

The finance committee of the senate has archived the petition of the commercial association for the consolidation of the customs laws. Commerce has nothing to expect from this congress.

Among the passengers arriving here from Europe per "La Plata" on Saturday last, were Mr. Jorge Zangorussiano, director of the Banco Nacional Brasileiro, and M. Paul Kengnet, of the Banco de Paris et des Pays Bas.

Lina Irmao, flour merchant, at No. 55 Rua do Carmo, who has recently failed, attributes his insolvency to inability to collect money due him and to the fall in exchange. He has asked for permission to make an assignment of his assets to his creditors.

The tribunal of accounts now has the account of Sr. Almeida Nazareth & Co. under consideration in which they agree to accept 502,874,816 for the str. Adolpho de Barros instead of the larger sum first asked. The minister of finance has accepted the account as reduced.

The directors of the Brazilian Submarine Telegraph have, after transferring £ 20,000 to the reserve fund, decided to recommend a final dividend of 3s. per share, making, with previous distributions, a total dividend of 6 per cent. for the year ended June 30, and also the payment of a bonus of 2s. per share, both free of income-tax.

We have had the pleasure of a visit from Mr. F. S. Rockwood, representing the famous packing house of Messrs. Swift & Co., Chicago, who is making the tour of South America for the purpose of collecting comprehensive and reliable information on subjects of interest to that firm.

Mr. Rockwood has already visited all the countries of the west coast and of the southern half of the continent, including Bolivia and Paraguay.

The minister of finance has accepted the proposition of D. Domingos Landabouro Delabari to accept the sum of 374,163s as indemnisation resulting from the disappropriation of cattle, in place of the 520,574,870 which the national treasury had been condemned to pay.

How are these statements arranged? Are the credits compelled to accept what the minister offers to receive waiting indefinitely, or are they voluntarily offered?

The following is a statement of the official value of merchandise imported at Rio de Janeiro in the month of September:

Table with 2 columns: Country and Value. Includes Argentina (5,294,115,711), France (2,369,233,785), Germany (1,759,873,809), etc.

Total. 15,771,555,079

TAXATION IN BRAZIL.

Business men must be glad that the system of taxation in Rio de Janeiro does not prevail in this country. In Brazil the central government and municipal corporations impose taxes on all classes of trades and professions, and if their capital be greater than 5,000 milreis, traders are compelled, under penalties of from 200 to 1,000 milreis, to see that their business books are stamped and registered in accordance with article 11 of the commercial code. In a report of the British consul at Rio some interesting tables are given showing a few of the principal taxes imposed on traders in the different states. The basis on which the various amounts are computed is somewhat difficult to understand. For instance, under the Rio municipality a bank manager has to pay 300 milreis, while a manager of a joint stock company is only mulcted in 200 milreis. Then a dock contractor is liable to 500 milreis, while a dry dock contractor gets off with 200 milreis less. If a comparison be made with the taxes in the states, still greater inequalities are found. It is only to be expected that rates would be lower than in Rio, but it seems almost derogatory to the standing of a bank manager to discover that he is there only taxed 30 milreis, while a draper and ironmonger is valued at no less than 115 milreis. Why, too, should grocers be let off with 85 milreis? These are all anomalies which appear curious to British eyes, but presumably the Brazilians know what they are about. We note that stockbrokers are not included in the list, but it is not very likely that the government allows them to escape unmulcted. — London Financial Times.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Brazilian bonds of the 1899 loan were quoted at 57 1/2 in London on Saturday. The funding loan was quoted at 83 1/4.

Last month the Bahia state recebedoria (local and export taxes) received 737,745,813, or 537,095,122 less than in the same month of last year.

The October receipts of the São Paulo savings bank aggregated 511,400,000 and the withdrawals 374,206,835. The balance on deposit at the end of the month was 7,389,655,000.

The total amount of paper money in circulation on 21st September was 733,751,705. The decrease in the same month was 2,000,000 by burning, according to the provisions of the funding scheme, 2,500 from discounts on notes presented for substitution and 5,000 in exchange for bronze coins. The total decrease since January 1st is 52,190,033.

The customs receipts at Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Bahia amounted last month to only 8,506,980,339, against 11,305,377,065 in October, 1898. The decrease was consequently 2,798,397,026, or nearly 25% at three of the most important custom-houses in Brazil. This shows that we had good cause to consider unfounded President Campos Salles' anticipation of an increase in customs receipts.

The receipts of the Rio de Janeiro custom-house amounted last month to 5,526,247,287, against 6,626,460,719 in October, 1898, the decrease being, consequently, 1,100,213,432, or over 17 per cent. The significance of this decrease in revenue becomes still more clearly evident when we state that part of the revenue for last month is derived from new taxes and from taxes whose rates have been increased since last year. Once more it is demonstrated that more burdensome taxation does not always mean an increase in revenue.

In our issue of the 10th ult. we published returns showing a startling decrease in the receipts of the important custom-house of Bahia in the month of September. The returns for October show that this decrease has since continued. The receipts last month amounted to only 1,003,008,951, against 1,755,572,509 in October, 1898, the decrease being 752,563,598. Evidently the resources of Bahia have been woefully depleted by the taxation policy of the general government, and it is probable that Gov. Luiz Vianna, of whose intelligent patriotism we hear such favorable reports, will protest against the ruin of his state.

The gold receipts at the Rio de Janeiro custom-house amounted last month to 518,342,048. For the 10 months ended on the 31st ult. these receipts amounted to 5,154,443,273, which is at the rate of 515,444,327 a month. Our readers will doubtless remember that in our issue of April 4th we showed that, according to indications up to that date the gold receipts for the whole year at the Rio de Janeiro custom-house would be only about 6,000,000 and that there seemed to be no probability whatever of the realization of the government's anticipation of obtaining a gold revenue of 22,000,000 from the whole country. The government's partizans denounced us as croakers, but the event proves that we were perfectly correct.

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

Table with 3 columns: Location, 1899, 1898. Includes Rio de Janeiro (5,526,247,287), Pará (2,275,172,040), Santos (1,977,723,801), etc.

Total. 1,249,381,428

The only important custom-houses not included in the foregoing statement are those of Rio Grande do Sul and Mauoas.

At the planters' meeting at Juiz de Fora it was decided to promote the repeal of the new land tax of the state of Minas Geraes. Evidently the planters have no confidence in the state government's assurances that the new tax is intended to take the place of export duties and fear that after saddling them with the former it will continue to collect the latter. And in our opinion their fears are by no means groundless. Until the general, state and municipal governments shall have given some practical and satisfactory proof of their earnest desire to relieve the people of their burdens they cannot hope to inspire confidence. It is certainly desirable to remodel the taxation system of this country in such a manner as to benefit both government and people, whose interests indeed should never be separated; but this requires a previous or simultaneous thorough reorganization of all branches of the public service and should commence not with the imposition of new taxes, but with reductions in those that already burden the people.

Because Uruguayana produced 152,523,341 more last month than in the same month of last year, the castillistas are crediting the result to their administration of the frontier customhouses. It is rather a broad assumption, for these small customhouses frequently show wide differences.

COMMERCIAL.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Value. Includes Rio de Janeiro, Nov. 7th, 1899. Far value of the Brazilian milreis (\$1000), Bank rate of exchange, official, on London today, etc.

EXCHANGE.

Oct. 30.—The market in the morning was firm with an upwards tendency, but a reaction set in during the afternoon and rates closed weak. There was a fair business done during the day.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Rate. Includes Bank bills opening 7 1/2-7 1/16, Private bills closing 7 1/2, etc.

Oct. 31.—Today's market opened weak and in course of the day rates went down, speculation pressing on the market. There was only little legitimate business done.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Rate. Includes Bank bills opening 7 1/2-7 1/16, Private bills closing 7 1/2, etc.

Nov. 4.—The market was very firm and rates improved, transactions reported were fair.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Rate. Includes Bank bills opening 6 1/2-6 3/16, Private bills closing 7 1/2-7 1/8, etc.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes Capital, £ 1,500,000; do paid up, 750,000; Reserve Fund, 600,000; BALANCE SHEET, 31ST OCTOBER 1899.

Table with 2 columns: Assets and Amount. Includes Capital, uncalled, 6,666,666; Bills discounted, 6,356,301; Bills receivable, 10,623,208; etc.

Table with 2 columns: Liabilities and Amount. Includes Capital subscribed, 13,333,333; Deposits in account current, without interest, 11,208,324; etc.

Table with 2 columns: Assets and Amount. Includes Deposits in account current, 20,378,411; Bills receivable, 4,723,372; etc.

Table with 2 columns: Liabilities and Amount. Includes Capital subscribed (1 mark = \$1000), 10,000,000; Deposits in account current, 9,801,550; etc.

Table with 2 columns: Assets and Amount. Includes Deposits in account current, 7,336,767; Bills receivable, 4,723,372; etc.

Table with 2 columns: Liabilities and Amount. Includes Capital subscribed (1 mark = \$1000), 10,000,000; Deposits in account current, 8,467,243; etc.

MARKET REPORT. Rio de Janeiro, 7th November, 1899. Coffee.—There was a very considerable falling off in purchases the past week, both here and abroad, but this appears to have had no appreciable effect on prices. Exchange is a sixteenth lower and prices are

about 400 reis higher, otherwise the market is unchanged. The sales on this market last week were reported at 60,000 bags, against 100,000 bags in the preceding week, but there were two holidays. The receipts aggregated 75,358 bags and the shipments during four working days were 100,000 bags. The foreign sales during the week are reported to have been 200 bags at New York, 60,000 at Havre, 55,000 at Hamburg and 85,000 at London, on a total of 27,000 bags, against 160,000 bags in the same week of last year, and 395,000 bags in the preceding week.

The transactions for the week were: Ruling prices during the week for N. Y. Type No. 7 at Rio, and for Good Average at Santos, with daily reported sales at the former market.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Reported, Average. Includes Rio N. 7, Santos, Good Average, etc.

The shipments since our last report have been: 27,175 bags for the United States, 4,321 " " Europe, 14,853 " " Cape of Good Hope, 2,284 " " River Plate, etc., 17,905 " " Constwise.

The following ships sailed with coffee last week: United States: Oct. 28 New York Germ. Str. Thymonia, 37,200; Nov. 1 do Belg. Str. Acadia, 25,278; 5 Galveston Br. Str. Willabene, 7,974; 5 New Orleans do, 50,019.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Reported, Average. Includes Rio N. 7, Santos, Good Average, etc.

Nov. 2—The market in the morning was firm with an upwards tendency, but a reaction set in during the afternoon and rates closed weak. There was a fair business done during the day.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Rate. Includes Bank bills opening 7 1/2-7 1/16, Private bills closing 7 1/2, etc.

Nov. 4.—The market was very firm and rates improved, transactions reported were fair.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Rate. Includes Bank bills opening 6 1/2-6 3/16, Private bills closing 7 1/2-7 1/8, etc.

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MARKET REPORT. Rio de Janeiro, 7th November, 1899. Coffee.—There was a very considerable falling off in purchases the past week, both here and abroad, but this appears to have had no appreciable effect on prices. Exchange is a sixteenth lower and prices are



Daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro

Table with columns for Receipts, Shipments, and various coffee grades (Cotton, Sugar Whites, etc.) with dates and quantities.

Table showing Total shipments from Pernambuco from Oct 1st to Oct 31st, categorized by destination (Northern and southern ports, Brazil, etc.) and coffee grades.

Imports. Flour. The 'Vina' brought 2,000 bags from the River Plate and the 'Amy' 6,000 bags from Baltimore. The market continues very firm and with an upward tendency.

ENGAGEMENTS. GENOA.—Il. St. Citid di Genova... 4,250 bags of coffee. ANTWERP.—Br. St. Minho... 250 do do.

Table of Arrivals of foreign steamers with columns for Date, Name, From, and Consigned To.

Table of Departures of foreign steamers with columns for Date, Name, For, and Cargo.

Foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, November 5th 1899. Table with columns for Name, Tons, Arrived, From, and Consignees.

Table of Stocks and Shares. Sales of Stocks and Shares. Includes Apolices, Commercial, and other financial instruments.

STOCKS AND SHARES

Table of Stocks and Shares. Includes various bank shares, Loterias Nacionales, and other financial products.

PERNAMBUCO.

We quote from Mr. Arthur B. Dallas' Freight Report and Shipping List as follows: Sugar.—Entries compare favorably with the same period last year but are still very limited.

Peru.—The arrivals were 755 cases ex Patagonia from Hamburg and 1,503 tubs ex Asti, from New York. The stock in first hands is 15,000 packages.

Shipping News. ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. NOVEMBER 4. BALTIMORE.—Amer. bk. Amy; 665 tons; Vaughan; 60 ds; sundries to Levering & Co.

SATURDAY'S QUOTATIONS.—S. PAULO.

Table of Saturday's Quotations in S. Paulo, listing various stocks and shares with their respective prices.

Shipping News.

Table of Shipping News. Includes arrivals and departures of foreign vessels for November 4th and 5th.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Table of Shipping News. Includes arrivals and departures of foreign vessels for November 4th and 5th.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table of Arrivals of Foreign Vessels. Lists incoming ships, their dates, and agents.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table of Departures of Foreign Vessels. Lists outgoing ships, their dates, and destinations.

FREIGHTS.

NEW YORK.—50 cents and 10% primage per bag of coffee. GENOA.—40 francs and 10% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

VESSELS Afloat & Chartered for Rio

Table of Vessels Afloat & Chartered for Rio. Lists ship names, agents, and dates.

FRAGMENTS.

GENOA.—Il. St. Citid di Genova... 4,250 bags of coffee. ANTWERP.—Br. St. Minho... 250 do do.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table of Stocks and Shares. Lists various financial instruments and their prices.

Stocks and Bonds and Joint Stock Companies --- November 6th.

Table with columns: Emission, Circulation, Public Funds, Nominal Value, Last Quotation buyers/sellers. Lists various bonds and currencies.

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Banks, Paid, Reserve Fund, Last Dividend, Last quotation. Lists various bank stocks.

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

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

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

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Cotton Mills, etc., Paid, Reserve fund, Last Dividend, Last quotation. Lists various cotton mill stocks.

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

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

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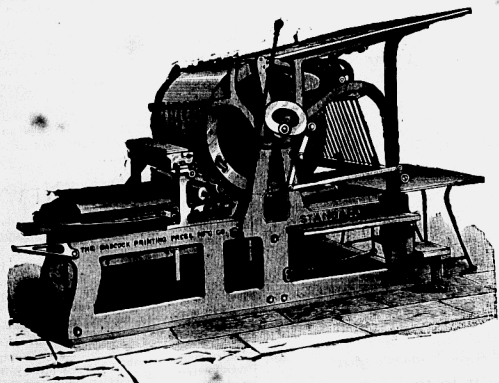
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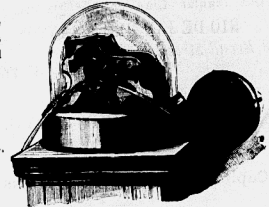
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ed with all scientific precautions for their  
perfect preservation and are put up in  
strong boxes, so that they may be forward-  
ed by post in filling orders from all parts  
of the world. They are accompanied  
with printed directions in three languages  
—Portuguese, English and French—so that  
their therapeutic effects and the manner  
of taking them may be readily understood

All orders addressed to the manufacturer  
accompanied by the money and the post-  
office address of the applicant, will be  
promptly filled and the pills will be for-  
warded, registered by post, at the follow-  
ing rates:—Per single box, 2\$300; per  
half dozen boxes, 12\$800; per dozen boxes  
20\$800.

Address of manufacturer:—Joaquim Bu-  
eno de Miranda, Rua de S. Pedro N. 74  
1.º andar, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

**THE RIO NEWS.**

This paper is now in its 26th year, having originally  
been published as *The South American Mail and The  
British and American Mail*. It assumed its present  
title at the beginning of April, 1879, when it was pub-  
lished three times a month. From a tri-monthly it has  
been changed to a weekly publication, and from four  
pages it has been increased to twelve.

As an advertising medium *The News* occupies an  
exceptionally advantageous position. It circulates  
widely throughout Brazil, and a 2/3 in Europe and the  
United States. Its subscribers are principally busines  
men interested in Brazilian trade, industries and in  
vestments. No other periodical, with much vege  
ration circulation, can offer better inducements to ad  
vertisers who seek the attention of these classes.

All communications should be addressed to the  
Editor and Publisher, Caixa do Correio, 258, Rio de  
Janeiro.

**"D.C.L."**  
**BLACK BOTTLE WHISKY**

Drink  
Moderately

Take a little  
whisky "for the  
stomach's sake";  
avoid excessive  
drinking, and  
you can then  
afford to drink  
the very best you  
can get "D.C.L."  
Scotch is the  
best. One glass  
at meals, diluted  
either with  
aerated or plain  
water, assists di-  
gestion, and is  
thus medically  
recommended as  
a safe and ab-  
solutely pure stim-  
ulant. "D.C.L."  
stands without a  
rival.

**INSIST ON  
"D.C.L."**

C. N. LEFEBVRE, Agent, 23 Rua da Candelaria

**Companhia Nacional de Navegação Costeira.**

Weekly Passenger service between Rio de  
Janeiro and Porto Alegre, calling at Para-  
naguá, Desterro, Rio Grande and Pelotas.  
Sailings every Saturday at 4 p. m. invari-  
ably.

The Steamer

**ITAIPAVA**

will sail for  
Paranaguá, Desterro, Rio Grande, Pelotas  
and Porto Alegre,  
Saturday 11th inst.

Freight and parcels received through the  
Trapiche SILVINO until the 10th.

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

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

For passages and information apply to the office of

**LAGE IRMÃOS,**

Rua do Hospício, 9.

The Steamer

**ITAHY**

will sail for

Bahia and Pernambuco

on the 12th inst.

Cargo and encomendas at the Trapiche  
SILVINO.