

THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

VOL. XXV.

RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 14TH, 1899.

NUMBER 46

WILSON, SONS & CO. (LIMITED)

2, RUA DE S. PEDRO,
RIO DE JANEIRO.

AGENTS OF THE

Pacific Steam Navigation Company
Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., Ltd.
The New Zealand Shipping Co., Ltd.

Repairs to Ships and Machinery

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 depôts 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 depôt on Conceição Island.

Tug Boats always ready for service.

Cargo Lighters.—ditto.

Ballast supplied to ships.

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

KING, FERREIRA & CO.

Successors to W. R. CASSELS & CO.

11, Rua 1^a de Março, RIO DE JANEIRO,

11, Rua da Quitanda, SÃO PAULO.

Importers and Agents for Manufacturers.

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

J. C. V. MENDES

CONTRACTOR TO H. B. M.'S SHIPS ETC., ETC

Provision Merchant,
Shipping Grocer and General dealer.

1 - Praça 15 de Novembro - 1

LATE PALACE SQUARE
RIO DE JANEIRO

THOMSON'S SLOTTED RIVETS

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



No rollers be purchased. No washer required. Drive Rivet as a task and a cinch.

Can be had through all Ironmongers or merchants Put up in Boxes of 1 gross or 1 lb.

Samples and prices from Sole Makers, Bifurcated Rivet Co. Ld., London, England, or sole agents Hampshire & Co., Rio de Janeiro.

COMMERCIAL PRINTING

OF EVERY KIND AND DESCRIPTION AT
No. 79, Sete de Setembro
1st floor.

QUAYLE, DAVIDSON & Co.

RIO DE JANEIRO.

AGENCY IN SAO PAULO.

119 & 121 Rua da Quitanda.

Rua do Comercio, No. 32

COMMISSION MERCHANTS & IMPORTERS

AGENTS FOR

Kalamazoo Railroad Velocipede and Car Co.,

GALENA OIL Co.

SPECIAL TERMS FOR:

BROOKS LOCOMOTIVES,

BRIDGE WORK OF THE UNION BRIDGE CO.

General Agents in Brazil for

THE PRINCE LINE OF STEAMERS.

BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS, 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 Harlan and Hollingsworth Co.

WORKS SITUATED ON TIDE WATER

Wilmington, Delaware, U. S. A.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Every description of Passenger and Freight Equipment for Broad and Narrow Gauge Railways. Special attention given to the construction of Carriages and Wagons 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 35,000 locomotives and over 800,000 freight cars, besides in general use on passenger cars. The Westinghouse Air Brake Co. is 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, Primeiro de Março,
Rio de Janeiro

REUTER'S - FINANZ - CHRONIK.

Subscriptions for this important financial organ published in London, will be received at this office.

Subscription, 20s. per annum.

A COMPANHIA DE FIAÇÃO E TECIDOS SÃO FELIX,

RIO DE JANEIRO.

Sole Agents:

Norton, Megaw & Co., L'd.

58, Rua 1^a de Março,

RIO DE JANEIRO.

JOHN L. BISSET

123, Rua da Quitanda,

Rio de Janeiro.

Importer,

and General Commission Merchant.

Sole agent in Rio of

The N. K. Fairbank Co., New York,

Manufacturers of Cottoleone.

P. O. Box No. 801.

AMERICAN Bank Note Company,

78 to 86 TRINITY PLACE,
NEW YORK.

Business Founded 1795.

Incorporated under laws of the State of New York, 1858.
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.

WHO 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 STYLES.
Show Cards, Labels, Colours.

JAMES MACDONOUGH, President.

AUG. D. SHEPARD, } Vice-Presidents.

ROUR. 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.

WINE MERCHANTS.

Importers of

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

Sole Agents for

BLANDY, BROTHERS & Co.,

Exporter of Madeira Wines

G. PRILLER & Co.,

Bordeaux,

Exporter of Bordeaux Wines

E. RENVY MARTIN & Co.,

Exporter of Cognac

Dealers in

Burgundy, Rhine and Mosel wines, Sherries, Champagne

Cognacs and Liqueurs of the best brands.

Rua da Alameda, 83.

JAMES MITCHELL & Co.

Mechanical, Hydraulic, & Electrical Engineers
Importers of North American Machinery and Manufactures.

SOLE REPRESENTATIVES IN BRAZIL

OF

The General Electric Co.

Pelton Water Wheel Co.

McIntosh Seymour & Co.

Worthington Pumping Engine Co.

Peckham Truck Co.

Magnolia Metal Co.

OUVIDOR 57 RIO DE JANEIRO

THE BRAZILIAN COAL COMPANY, LIMITED.

Representatives of

CORY BROTHERS & Co., Ltd.

of Cardiff and London

Colliery Proprietors.

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, Lighters, etc. effected with the utmost possible dispatch.

OFFICES:

Edifício da Bolsa, Salas 26 and 27

Entrance: Rua Gen. Camara.

Depot: ILHA DOS FERREIROS

P. O. Box 774

Insurance.

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE. Established 1782. Authorized by Imperial Decree No 8,057 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. 2, Rua General Camara—1st floor.

THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED. Capital, £ 1,000,000 sterling. Reserved fund, £ 575,000. Agent in Rio de Janeiro: C. F. Cazaly. 2, Rua General Camara—1st floor.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO. Capital (fully subscribed) £ 2,147,500. Reserve fund, 975,245. Agents: Edward Ashworth & Co. No. 59, Rua 1º de Março, Rio de Janeiro. No. 21 A, Rua da Quitanda, São Paulo.

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LTD. Capital £ 1,000,000 sterling. Reserve fund, 1,328,751. Agent: P. E. Swanwick. 87, Rua 1º de Março—2nd floor.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LIMITED. Agents in Rio de Janeiro: Youle & Co. No. 38, Rua 1º de Março.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co. Ltd. Total funds on 31st Dec. 1898 £ 13,959,969. Authorized Capital, 5,000,000. Subscribed Capital, 2,750,000. Agents for Rio de Janeiro: Pullen, Schmidt & Co. 107, Rua da Quitanda.

CHARLES HUE Commission Merchant and Ship Agent. Rua Fresca No. 5 & 7. P. O. Box 391. RIO DE JANEIRO. Water supplied on short notice. Telephone 374.

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.

Travellers' Directory.

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

Cachambú and Lambarý: Central Railway (São Paulo express) to Cruzeiro, thence by Minas and Rio Railway to destination.

Juiz de Fora, Barbacena, Ouro Preto, etc. Through express trains leave Central station daily at 5 a. m. and 7 p. m. Connects with all branches along the main line (Linha do Centro) of that railway. Intermediate trains leave at 7 a. m. and 4 p. m.—the first running through to Barbacena, and the second to Entre Rios.

Bello Horizonte: Trains leave station of General Carneiro, on main line of Central railway, at 2.21 p. m. and 11.49 a. m.—the latter a mixed train.

Cotoçovado: Regular trains, week days, leave St. Rua Cosme Velho, Laranjeiras, at 8 and 11 a. m. and 2 and 5.30 p. m., returning leave the summit at 7.30 and 6.30 a. m. and 1.45 and 7 p. m. On Sundays and holidays, the hours are: ascending 6.30, 8.30 and 11 a. m., 12.30, 2.30, 5.35 and 8 p. m.; descending 8.35, 10.05, 11.35 a. m., 1.05, 2.35, 4.05, 6.7 and 9 p. m. Each train gives the excursionist half an hour on the summit.

Official Directory.

U. S. LEGATION.—Petropolis. CHARLES PAGE BRYAN, Minister. BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Ita Borahy, 1099999. Custom House. Petropolis EDMUND C. H. PHIPPS, Minister. AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 99, Rua 1º de Março. EUGENE SEBGER, Consul General. BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Iaborahy (opposite Custom House). WILLIAM G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

Church Directory.

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, in whom communications may be sent to Crashley & Co., 36 Rua do Ovidor.

Irvine Crawshaw, M. A., British Chaplain. 74 Rua Meado de Sá, Itarajy. IGREJA EVANGELICA LUTHERANA.—Rua Largo de S. Joaquim, No. 129.—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 6.15 p. m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study and preaching at 7 p. m.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Catete. English services every Sunday at 12 noon. Pastor, H. C. TUCKER—residence Rua da Conceição, 78. Portuguese services every Sunday at 10.30 a. m., 2.30 p. m., 7.30 p. m. and at Fabrica Cartica, Sundays at 11 a. m. and 4 p. m. Pastors.—M. DICKIE and FRANK WIEDRIBERGER.

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. EDMUND A. TILLY, Pastor.

Professional Directory.

Dr. Brissey, 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. 41. Dr. Carlos Feldhaagen; Offices: No. 20, Rua 1º de Março, 2 to 4 p. m.; residence: No. 57, Rua Marquês de Abrantes.

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 20 Rua d' Ajuda.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent. BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro, No. 71.—On sale, the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages. JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent. BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.—31, Rua Gonçalves Dias.—Open from noon to 6 p. m.—For forms, apply to Librarian. RIO SHAMEN'S MISSION.—Read and Reading Room; 29, Rua Camerino (former Imperatriz), 3rd floor; J. L. M. V. Missioner. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc., also of left-off clothing will be gratefully received at the Mission, or at No. 27, Candelária. YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—No. 39, Rua da Quitanda, 2nd floor. Rooms open from 8 a. m. to 10 o'clock p. m. Secretary's office hours from noon to 10 o'clock p. m. R. A. W. Sloan President; Myron A. Clark, General Secretary, Domingos de Oliveira, Hon. Treasurer.

WEST COAST ITEMS.

—The Chilean press is agitating for the immediate annexation of Tacna and Arica. —It is reported that D. Angel Vicuña will be asked to take the Chilean mission in Bolivia. —A division of the Chilean fleet has set out on an instruction cruise to the Falkland islands. —The Chilean minister of finance is dismissing the employees of his department who are caught frequenting gambling houses. —A Lima telegram of the 12th says that earthquake shocks have been felt throughout Peru and the people are greatly alarmed because of Falb's predictions. —Telegrams from Santiago confirm the report that D. Angel Vicuña is retiring from the Chilean mission to Rio de Janeiro, and that he will be succeeded by D. Joaquim Godoy. —In Lima a sensational tragedy has just occurred, a young man assassinating a young woman of high social standing, and then committing suicide. He had become infatuated with her, and having no self control committed this abominable crime. —There were light earthquake shocks at Valparaiso on the 9th and 10th inst. but no harm resulted. At Taca, however, the shocks were more violent and several houses were shaken down. Great alarm prevails among the people, who believe the end of the world is at hand. —It is a curious circumstance that Chili should have become so thoroughly frightened over Falb's predictions in regard to a collision between Bie's comet and the earth this month. There have been prayers and other pious preparations, and the people have been greatly alarmed. The great catastrophe should have occurred yesterday. —It is said that the new Chilean representative at Lima, D. Custodio Vicuña, is authorized to make new proposals for the settlement of the questions pending between Chili and Peru, which will be unfavorable to the pretensions of Bolivia. Subsequent telegrams state that D. Custodio Vicuña has declined the mission.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The French, German and Spanish papers in Buenos Aires have initiated subscriptions in favor of the wounded Boers. —The municipality of Buenos Aires has authorized the construction of an electric tramway line using a subterranean current. —An arbitration treaty has been signed between Argentina and Paraguay identical to the one celebrated between Argentina and Uruguay. —A telegram from Buenos Aires of the 11th advises the arrest of Sr. Isidoro Gurrutia on charges made by various flour dealers of Rio de Janeiro. —The expeditions organized in Bolivia for the repression of the Acre revolution comprise about 1,000 men. A tenth of that number would be amply sufficient. —The Tiempo of Buenos Aires, which is said to be closely attached to President Roca, is severely criticising the Argentine consular service in Brazil. —Dr. Eduardo Wilde has resigned the post of director of the department of hygiene at Buenos Aires, and is to be substituted by Dr. Antonio Pineru. —An official census, it is said, shows that Buenos Aires has 18,000 persons in its population who can not read and write. This of course refers to the adult population. —The Villa Colon (Uruguay) astronomer has put off the arrival of Bel's comet until December 2nd at precisely 5 o'clock in the evening. He does not locate the point of contact, but we presume it will be Flores Island. —A sharper snatched \$5000 m/m yesterday (Oct. 28) from the counter of the British Bank of South America. He was caught before he had made good his escape, but the dollars had already passed into the possession of a confederate.—Buenos Aires Herald. —H. M. S. Beagles arrived from Rio Janeiro on Sunday afternoon, and was ordered to remain in quarantine off Flores Island for five days. The absurdity of it is that she has only just completed a term of quarantine off Rio de Janeiro, at the Ilha Grande.—Montevideo Times, Oct. 31st. —Our contemporary La Tribuna is of opinion that the correspondent of The Times in this city ought to be turned out of Argentina, bag and baggage. If one goes another will replace him, and the truth will be known in London, despite all arbitrary and despotic measures.—Buenos Aires Herald. —Telegrams are being daily received from Europe ordering the sale of national stocks held on foreign account and to convert the proceeds into gold pending a higher premium at no distant date, when the operation of reconverting gold into paper and reinvesting in national stocks is likely to be a profitable one.—Buenos Aires Herald. —The Great Southern railway, in Argentina, has purchased 6,000 horses at a cost of 18,000 pesos (says a telegram of the 10th inst.) and has offered them to the British government. Horses at three dollars each are rather cheap. Their hides ought to be worth more than that. A telegram of the 11th, however, says there is no truth in the story. —The commercial men of Buenos Aires are thinking of going into politics. They should have done so long ago. The manufacturers of Buenos Aires are also thinking of going into politics. They too should have gone in ages ago. The youth of Buenos Aires are talking about going into politics: they generally always are. The Portoño-Irish are also talking about it.—Southern Cross.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 9th says that Dr. Garcia Meron has accepted the portfolio of agriculture and that Dr. Eduardo Wilde will succeed him as minister to the United States. —In Catamarca, Dr. Benjamin Figueroa is intervening on behalf of the national government. He has called every man in his place, from governor down to emiente alcalde, and is running the province himself. This is what should be done with every provincial government in the country. Send out Dr. Figueroa to do the work, and send the governors and company to Heliadore.—Southern Cross. —A Buenos Aires telegram of the 7th inst. says that the Argentine government has realized a loan of £ 500,000 in London with Messrs. Morton & Chaplin, at 7 per cent interest and 3/4 per cent commission. This is somewhat different from the three millions first reported, and the terms are such that the Argentine government can hardly be congratulated on the result. And even then, the risk is no trifling one for the investor. —With gold at 243 and a chance that it will go higher, how can the government afford to accept paper for custom duties at 227.27? This is the proposition of the bill now in congress. Of course the moment that bill shall become law no one will pay duties in gold, but will take paper. The government will in this manner make a heavy loss, which the revenue cannot sustain. It must have gold for the payment of its foreign bonded-debt service; and if its customs receipts are in paper taken at 227.27 which must be sold at 243 to 250 or higher, it will soon get left.—B. A. Herald and Times. —The merchants of Asunción have closed their doors as a protest against the new financial schemes of the Paraguayan government, which has been authorized by congress to make a further issue of paper money. We are afraid that governments in the South American continent are too thick-skinned to care much about protests of commerce, or in fact of anybody; they want money, and so must have it by fair means or foul. The flowery words that fall from the mouth of a president of a republic look very pretty on paper, but they never appear to come to any thing.—Review, Buenos Aires. —We note that Mr. C. Akers is being very generally credited with—or blamed for, as the case may be—the Times telegrams on Argentine affairs that have caused such displeasure in Buenos Aires. As it happens, Mr. Akers left the Plate for Chile fully a month ago, so the saddle has been put on the wrong horse.—Montevideo Times, Nov. 3.—[That of course makes no difference to those who want to govern up their own country by shouting "stop thief!" at some one else. No one but dishonest officials and their necessities would ever seek to suppress the freedom of the press in this way.] —As the Biers of South Africa must go because they stubbornly stand in the way of the world's advancement, despite their conceit and blind egotism, so South America will be engulfed by the advancing tide of civilization if its present peoples do not prove worthy of the heritage they have. No false pride will save them when the time becomes ripe for action. Argentina is also under the domination of this general law of the world's movement. We are among those who believe that she will rise to the demands of the times and show herself worthy of the magnificent field she has; but if she should fail in this, she will cease to be a nation, like Egypt and the Transvaal, and like Spain in the western world.—B. A. Herald and Times. —The Argentines celebrated a few days ago the victory won over a British force in Buenos Aires early in the century, and in reply to the customary newspaper glorifications the Buenos Aires Standard writes:—"Rifle bullets miss their mark; bayonet thrusts never do; and if there had been a chance of or space for a bayonet charge in Calle Reconquista on the memorable day which your countrymen are fond of celebrating yearly, most excellent colleague, the Nation would do well to be printing in English, and the Union Jack would have waved over the Government House instead of Argentina's blue and white. We shall not hurt your feelings, colleague, by alluding to what your country has lost through there having been no British bayonet charge in Calle Reconquista in the first decade of this century." —Very little has been heard for some months of Senator Cané's proposal for the creation of stringent measures for dealing with foreigners who are found to be undesirable inhabitants. From the purport of the proposals, it would be inferred that they are intended to deal with the importation of criminals or well known bad characters into this country. But some people have been kind enough to say that journalists are the real game aimed at, possibly journalists whose only offence lies in dealing plainly with events in this country. We very much doubt it; and certainly the suggestion that General Roca is anxious to push the measure on, in order that he may deal with criticisms such as those made by the Times correspondent, seems to us supremely ridiculous. The President, we are sure, has no wish to stifle open and fair criticism, even if it is at times directed against his own administration: still less is he likely to make himself ridiculous in the eyes of Europe, and of his own countrymen, by any overt attempt to interfere with the freedom of the press. Just at present, however, any stick is good enough to beat the President with, because forsooth his tenure of office has not brought about such wonders as credulous persons looked for.—Review, Buenos Aires, Nov. 4.

Banks.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

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

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. Granel Brown & Co., GENOA.

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

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

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

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

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

Draws on:

- Germany..... Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin and correspondents. Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg M. A. von Rothschild Sohle, Frankfurt a M
 - England..... N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London 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.
- Theil. Gutschow,
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. 59, of 17th October, 1897.

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

BRANCHES:

- Paris, 16, rue Halévy, Pernambuco, Pará, Santos,
- S. Paulo, Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Rosario,
- Mendoza and Paysandú.

DRAW'S ON:-

- London and County Banking Co., Ltd.—LONDON.
 - Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.—PARIS.
 - Banco de Portugal and agencies.—PORTUGAL.
- And on all the chief cities of Europe.

Also on:

- Farmers Loan and Trust Company.—NEW YORK
- First National Bank of Chicago.—CHICAGO.

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

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

Capital. £ 1,000,000
Idem paid up " 500,000
Reserve fund " 820,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1° de Março

Branches at:

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

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

Draws on its Head Office in London:

- The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited, LONDON.
- Messrs. Heine & Co., PARIS.
- Messrs. J. Berenberg Gossler & Co., HAMBURG.
- and correspondents in Germany.
- Messrs. Roesti & Co., and correspondents in ITALY.

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

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

BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU BRÉSIL.

Established in Paris on the 23rd October 1876 by the Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris and the Société Générale pour favoriser le développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

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. Ruffer & Sons.
- GERMANY: Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Deutsche Bank, Berlin, and branches Dresdner Bank, Dresden, and branches. Schroeder Gebrüder & Co. Hamburg. Conrad Hinrich Donner, Hamburg. Norddeutsche Bank, Hamburg. L. Behrens & Sohle, Hamburg. Correspondents in all chief-cities.
- PORTUGAL: J. M. Fernandes Guimarães & Co. 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 fixed periods; executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc. and transacts every description of banking business.

G. Henriot,

Manager.

Nectandra Amara Pills.

These wonderful pills, so useful and beneficial in all affections of the stomach and intestines, are obtainable in all places where a post-office exists; the manufacturer will forward by registered mail and to any given address, if accompanied by money: 1 box for 2\$300, 1/2 dozen boxes for 12\$800 and One dozen boxes for 20\$000. Address: JOAQUIM BUENO DE MIRANDA, No. 74, Rua de S. Pedro, 1st floor Rio de Janeiro.

BANCO DA REPUBLICA DO BRAZIL.

Realized Capital. . Rs. 103,616,400\$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. 16,787,304\$006

Profits in suspense Rs. 10,384,820\$735 on 30th June 1899.

OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

9, Rua da Alfandega.

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

Draws on:

- Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London & County Banking Co. Ltd. Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co. Ltd. LONDON.
- Messrs. Hottinguer & Co. Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris. PARIS.
- Commerz und Diskonto Bank in Hamburg. HAMBURG.
- Banco de Portugal LISBON.

Opens accounts current;

Pays Interest on Deposits for fixed periods.

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

AN APPRECIATIVE VIEW OF RIO.

There is a port in the Golden West; In the land of Columbia, that port is the best! O, the ships sail into her beautiful bay; While the blue, blue waters around them play, And the grim Corcovado above them frowns (— O Rio the fairest of seaport towns! *Façon do Mar.*)

How lovely the view from thy harbour bar!

There is a city that's hidden away At the foot of a cliff that encircle the bay, — Whose palaces stand in gardens fair, While the scent of the ocean is borne on the air; And on every side is the waving palm, — On every side a luxurious calm: When the morning fair Is breaking there No place ever had a more wonderful charm.

Let us follow the throng as it crowds the streets: How happy the heart of the city beats! That burn to the soul of the passionate youth: 'Mid the children that shout as they go to their play 'Mid the golden sands or the gardens gay — Their joy makes glad The soul that's sad, And gloom has no place in the glorious day!

O city of charms and dreams of love, May the good God bless thee from Heaven above! May He wash from thy streets the dark stains of sin, That all may be lovely and true within. — That the life of thy children be pure evermore As the breezes that float o'er thy wave-beat shore. Then, *Edon do Mar.* Shall thy fame go far And thy life be as fair as thy harbour bar!

C. W. ARMSTRONG.

THE BASQUE PROVINCES.

The correspondent in Spain of the *New York Times*, Katherine Lee Bates, who has written many charming letters from that interesting old country, writes as follows of the Basques:

Our point of departure was San Sebastian, which is the capital of Guipuzcoa, one of the three Basque provinces. These lie among the Cantabrian mountains, and are delightfully picturesque with wheat-growing valleys and well-wooded heights. As the train wandered on, in its pensive Spanish fashion, we found ourselves now in Scotland, in a beautiful waste of heather and gorse, now amid the English ivy and hawthorn, hearing the song of the English robin, and now in our own New England, with the hilly reaches of apple orchards and the fields upon fields of tasseled Indian maize.

The Basques are a thrifty folk, and have cultivated their fields to the utmost. The valleys are planted with corn, the lower hills are ridged and terraced for a variety of crops. Above are the walnuts and chestnuts, and the flintiest summits serve for pasturage. It was curious to see men at work on those steep slopes that had been smoothed off into a succession of narrow shelves, and, more strange yet, to catch glimpses of peasants ploughing the very mountain top, picturesque in their blue Basque caps.

The reaping is of the cleanest. The harvest fields have a neat, scoured look, as if the women had been over them with scrubbing brushes. Yet this utilitarian soil admits of oaks and beeches, ferns and clover, morning glories, dandelions, pimpernel, and daisies. All that sunny morning the train swung us blithely on from one charm of the eyes to another—from a ruined watch tower, where red-handed Carlists had crouched, to a bright kerchiefed maiden singing amid her beehives,

from a range of abrupt peaks, cleft by deep gorges, to sycamore-shaded by-ways and popular bordered streams; from a village graveyard, the pathetic little parallelogram inclosed in high, gray walls, and dim with cypress shadows, to a tumbling, madcap torrent, spanned by a time-gnawed Roman arch. Shooting the heart of some black hill, the train would run out on a mere ledge above a valley hamlet, and from pure inquisitiveness, apparently, run all around the circle, peering down from every point of view on the cluster of great, patriarchal houses, sometimes of timber and plaster, more often of stone, where whole clans dwell together under the same red-tiled roof, occasionally topped with blue chimneys.

Queer old houses, these, with now and then a fantastic coat of arms sculptured over the door or a fresco of saints and devils blazoned all across the front. Sometimes freshly white-washed, these Basque houses have more often a weather-worn, dingy look, but the clothes from the laundry flutter airily from roofs and balconies.

They are a decent, self-respecting, prosperous people, these Basque mountaineers, of whose history my companion told me stirring tales. They are supposed, though not without dispute, to be the oldest race in Europe, descendants of those original Iberians, whom the westward-trooping Aryans drove into the fastnesses of the Pyrenees. They have their own language, which is of an Asiatic type. They themselves believe that it was spoken in the Garden of Eden. There are some twenty-five dialects of the Vasconic, and it is so difficult for foreigners that even George Borrow spoke it «with considerable hesitation,» and one exhausted student, abandoning the struggle, declared that the words were all «written Solomon and pronounced Nelchuduezar.»

The Basques attribute their harsh vivacity to the crabbedness of their speech, telling how the devil, after slaying over their vocabulary for seven years, had succeeded in learning only three words, and threw up his lesson in a pet, so that to this day he remains unable to meddle with their peasant patois.

What little literature there is in the Basque language is naturally of the popular cast—hero songs, dancing songs, dirges, hymns, and folk-lore. Much as we wanted to sit down in the heather and give the rest of our lives to studying it, we could not hope to be more clever than the devil.

The Basques are noted for their passionate love of liberty. The sturdy peasant is lord of his own rugged farm and insists on tilling it in his own primitive way, breaking the soil with a rude matted instead of a plow. An English engineer, laying a railroad through Alava, tried his best to make his men abandon their slow, laborious method of carrying the earth in baskets on their heads. He finally had all the baskets removed by night and wheelbarrows left in their places. But the unalterable Basques set the loaded wheelbarrows on their heads and staggered about beneath these awkward burdens, until, for very shame, he had to give them back their baskets.

The peasant drives over the mountain roads in a ponderous ox cart, with two clumsy disks of wood for wheels. These make such a horrible squeaking, as the wooden axle to which they are riveted turns over and over, that one town decreed a fine for everyone who should bring that musical abomination within its limits. Thereupon a freeborn Basque rose with the dawn, selected his best carved oxen yoke, drawn the red-stained sheepskin a trifle more carefully than usual above the patient eyes of his great, smooth oxen, and took his way, «squeakily-squeak, squeakily-squeak,» straight to the door of the Ayuntamiento, where he paid his 25 pesetas, and then, evaded the rest of the day to driving all about the town, squeaking out his money's worth. This is no servile temper, and it is not until our own generation that the dearly cherished liberties of the Basques have been wrested away.

These warders of the Pyreneas, for the Basques of Navarre and those now known as French Basques must not be forgotten, did good service in helping the Visigoths to beat back the northward-pressing Moors and the southward-pressing Franks, but when the Basque provinces of Spain were incorporated with Leon and Navarre, and afterward with Castile, the mountaineers stood stubbornly for their fueros, or peculiar rights.

The lecture had reached this point, when, finding ourselves at Amorebieta, in the province of Vizcaya, or Biscay, we suddenly descended from the train, handed our bags to an honest Basque porter, who deposited them on the floor of an open waiting room, in full reach of an honest Basque population, and, as for ourselves, turned our faces toward the centre of Vizcaya glory, the famous Tree of Guernica. We entered a rustic train, that seemed entirely undecided which way to go. The station agent held a little tin horn, green meadows and wattled fences began to glide past the car windows and the interrupted discourse was resumed.

The lawmakers of Vizcaya were duly chosen by their fellow-nobles, for every Basque held the rank of hidalgó, or «son of somebody.» The deputies met every two years in the village of Guernica, sitting on stone benches in the open air beneath the sacred oak, and there elected the Señores de Vizcaya. Even the Kings of Spain were allowed no grander title, but had to come to the Tree of Guernica, at first in person, later by deputy, and there swear to observe the fueros. To this green shadow came the proud Basque peasant from his lonely farm-house, high on the

mountainside, to answer before his peers to such charges as might be brought against him; for within the sanctuary of his home the law could lay no hand on him or his.

It was the Carlist war that changed all this. The fueros, of which a list dated from 1342 is still extant, granted the Basque provinces a republican constitution that almost realized an ideal democracy, with immunity from taxes save for their own needs, and from military service beyond their own frontiers. But when the dynastic strife broke out the Basques put on the white cap of Don Carlos and bore the brunt of the conflict.

We had already passed through Vergara, where, in 1839, Espartero ended the first Carlist war by a treaty which compelled the Basques to lay down their arms. But the cost of this rebellion they paid in blood. Their political status was practically unaffected. At the close of the second Carlist war, in 1876, Alfonso XII. signified his victory by meeting out to them a terrible punishment, abrogating the precious fueros that the Tree of Guernica had guarded for so many centuries. The government imposed, moreover, its salt and tobacco monopolies and made the Basques subject to military conscription. At every station we saw Spain's Viscaayan soldiers, red-capped and red trowsers, with blue-belted frock-coats, under which were beating angry hearts.

The son of Alfonso XII. will have to reckon with the Basques, when the third Carlist war shall be declared, but it may be doubted whether the fueros, to which Don Carlos, of course, promises to restore, will ever come home to nest again in the Guernica O. K.

My erudite fellow-vagabond was just pointing out the typical shape of the Basque head, with its broad forehead, long, narrowing face, curved nose and pointed chin, when we reached Guernica. Such a sweet and tranquil village as it is, set among the beauty of the hills, with the dignity and pathos of its history pervading every hushed, oil-fashioned street. The guide, whom two affable ladies, shavers of our carriage in the little picnic train, had taken pains to look up for us at the station, was not, we judged, a favorable specimen of the haughty Basque hidalgo. He was a dull, mumbling, slouchy lad, who sunk his voice to an awed whisper as we passed the escutcheon-carved palace of a Count. But he led us by pleasant ways to the modern Casa de Juntas, or Senate House, where we were shown the assembly room, with its altar for mass, the library and other apartments, together with the portraits of the twenty-six first Señores de Vizcaya, from Lopez de Haro, who forced back the invading Guechians in 840, to the Infante Don Juan, under whom the Basque provinces were finally incorporated with Castile.

Close by the Casa de Juntas, which stands in a dreamy bit of park as fresh and trim as a cathedral close in England, rises a pillared portico. There, where brown-eyed little Basque girls, their brown braids blowing in the breeze, were dawdling green lips above their laughing mouths, used to sit, on those seven stone seats, the grave Basque fathers, making laws, meting out judgment, and regulating all the affairs of this simple mountain republic. The portico, bearing as joint devices the lion and castle of Spain and the three wolves of Vizcaya, was formerly enveloped in the leafy shadow of the Sacred Tree, but what rises behind it now is only the gaunt stem of a patriarchal oak, a very Abraham of plants, all inclosed in glass, as if embalmed in its casket. Before the portico, however, grows a lusty scion, for the Tree of Guernica is of unbroken lineage, shoots being always cherished to succeed in case the centuried predecessor fail.

In presence of this despoiled old trunk, majestic with memories, we felt an honest awe and longed to give it adequate salute. My comrade leveled her kodak and took front views, back views, and side views with such spendthrift enthusiasm that the custodian, deeply impressed, presented her with a dried leaf from the junior oak, cunningly pricked out so as to suggest the figure of the tree. The national song of the Basques, a matter of some dozen stanzas, written principally in 'e's, 'u's, and 'z's, takes its theme, if one may trust the Castilian translation, from this symbolic oak.

The Oaktree of Guernica
Within its foliage green
Embraces the bright honor
Of all the Basque demesne.
For this we count thee holy.
Our ancient seal and sign;
The fibres of our freedom
Are interlaced with thine.

Castile's most haughty tyrants
Beneath thy solemn shade
Have sworn to keep the charter
Our fearless fathers made;
For noble on our mountains
Is he who yokes the ox,
And equal to a monarch
The shepherd of the flocks.

The historian wished to do nothing more in Guernica but sit and gaze forever on that spectral oak, but the reminder that piety was a hardly less marked Basque characteristic than political independence, finally induced her to follow our guide to the church. A Basque church has its distinctive features, including a belfry, a lofty, plain interior, with galleries, and often a votive ship, gaily painted and fully rigged, suspended from the ceiling. The lad bore himself with simple-minded devotion, offering us on stubby finger tips the holiest of things, and making due obeisance before each gilded shrine. But my attention was soon fascinated by a foot-square relief on a blue ground of San-

tiago—such a stalwart, vigorous, not to say violent, scout, with his white horse galloping, his gold-sandaled feet gripping the great stirrups; his gold-fringed, crimson robe and azure mantle streaming on the wind, his terrible sword glittering high in air. This was clearly not a person to be trifled with, and I looked about for the historian to tell her that we must be pressing forward on our pilgrimage. But she had stolen out, every sympathetic Basque image of the sculptured doorway conspiring to keep a stony silence and conceal her flight, and had sped back to the Tree of Guernica, from whose contemplation she was torn away only by a fairy tale of supper.

At the journalistic male Sarah James who are shaking their besoms over the Transvaal war, so many thousands of miles behind the guns, should be sent to the front. War is hell, but the mob and the Jingoos do not think of this because there is no danger of their being sent to do the fighting. The Transvaal war has scarcely begun. It cannot in the nature of things last very long. But it promises to be one of the most bitter death struggles recorded in history. It will benefit Argentina, as we point out elsewhere, and in the end, no doubt, the capitalists who have engineered the war will gain their sordid ends. But the struggle will ruin South Africa for years; and it will foment race hatreds that cannot be effaced in a century. Race hatred is an accursed thing, yet, from lack of principle and from the growing cult of empire, it is at present sown broadcast over the world. The words "conquering races" and "dying races" mean the development of this hatred. The strong nations are beginning to hate the weak nations because the former are making up their minds to exterminate the latter; and with the lawful determination rises the hatred which from old has characterized the feeling of the gratuitous injurer to the gratuitously injured. But can the world progress on this basis of hate? Can the elevation of humanity be achieved by the cultivation of hate? Is nothing in all the world to be done for the sake of love? Is the brotherhood of man to be only for the strong? — *Southern Cross.*

NOTICE.

AT THE application of the Executor of the deceased merchant, Mr. HEINRICH ANTON CHRISTIANSEN, namely, the merchant Mr. FERDINAND OPTENS, represented by the Attorneys at law, Messrs. Grattel and Munnson (Dres. Jur.), of this place, Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons alleging to have any legal CLAIMS or demands as heirs or otherwise against the ESTATE of the deceased merchant, HEINRICH ANTON CHRISTIANSEN, born in Libau (Courland), and who died in this place on the 27th day of April, 1899, or against him in his late capacity of proprietor of the firm of Anton Christensen of Rio de Janeiro, and

(1) All persons intending to raise any objection to the directions contained in the will made in this place by the abovesaid testator on the 25th day of April, 1899, and in this place made public on the 24th day of May, 1899, particularly with reference to the appointment of the applicant to be the Executor for all assets, be they either in Europe, New York, or any other place outside Brazil, or who intend to oppose the powers given to the said executor under such will to represent the Estate before all Courts of Justice and any other Authorities, especially Mortgage and Property Registry Offices, are hereby required to NOTIFY such CLAIMS or opposition at the Office of the undersigned Registrar, Poststrasse 19, 2nd floor, Room No. 51, not later than WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of January, 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, the latest time allowed in the buildings of the Court of Justice, Danmhorststrasse 10, ground floor left, Room No. 7—foreigners to be represented by a fully authorized Attorney of this place if practicable—under penalty of exclusion.

Registrar's office, Hamburg the 6th October 1899. Public Notices Department. (signed) Dr. TESDORFF, Superior Judge.

Issued by Ude, Clerk of the Court.

PROFESSOR.

An experienced teacher, young man of good family, well versed in Latin, Portuguese, French, English and German, desires position as private tutor, guardian, amanuensis, librarian or translator, also as companion at home or abroad. Good references. Please address: Professor de N., Care of Rio News, Caixa 258.

Collegio Americano Fluminense.

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

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

TO BE LET

(Without board), two furnished Bedrooms small English family.
Apply to A. B. C. c/o Rio News, 1 L.

PRINTING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE, an outfit for a small printing-office, including a new

HALF MEDIUM GORDON PRESS.

Cases, cabinet, stands, type, ink, paper, etc. The outfit will be sold on very reasonable terms.

For information apply to this office.

ROOMS TO LET

Furnished Room, with or without Board, in an English family; large garden and good Bath Room.

56 B General Bruce, S. Christovão.

LODGINGS

With or without board, on Nova Cintra hill, in an exceptionally healthy locality. No other lodgers. Information at this office.

PRICE'S

ENGLISH PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE.

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

Rua Livramento, No. 143.

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. CASILEY & Co. 23 Rua do Ouvidor, and Mr. C. N. Lefebvre 23 Rua da Candelaria.

ROOMS TO LET

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

Missing Friends.

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

VANGLAN, James—who was employed for some time as engine driver on the Central Argentine Railway and who left Rosario about 1 or 4 years ago. Rio de Janeiro, 29th August, 1899.

TWO GAS ENGINES

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

Inquire at this office.

Hotels.

Hotel dos Estrangeiros

PRAGA FERREIRA VIANNA

(Cattete)

Telephone No. 5,008

This hotel, which has been completely restored, is situated in the best part of the city, receiving air and light from all four sides, close to the cleanest beach of the city, surrounded by a large garden; has large, comfortable rooms newly and well furnished, good shower and warm baths, disinfectants in the water-closets, drinking water filtered by the Pasteur system, good table-service, and 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.

Try HOLYROOD Water

A purely BRITISH article

Analysed and passed by the Junta de Hygiene of Rio de Janeiro

Retailed at the London Store

34 RUA DO OUVIDOR

J. MACFARLAN & Co.

Holyrood,

EDINBURGH.

AS

DUNLOP TYRES

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

TROPICAL DUNLOP TYRES

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

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

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

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



Trade-mark

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LTD.,

Alma Street, Coventry, England.

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. & Co., 38, de Viso, Inhaúma. Soares & Niemeyer, 44, de St. Alfanega. Mr. Bernardino da S. Carvalho, No. 1, Rua Fresco.

Telegr. Address: — Georges, Theresopolis.

Grande Hotel Metropole

181, RUA DAS LARANJEIRAS, 181

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

The most comfortable Hotel

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

FREITAS HOTEL

120, Rua do Riachuelo

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

The new establishment is situated in one of the most attractive and healthy localities in the city, on a broad and quiet street, with tram cars for all central points of the city passing the door. It has a large and beautiful 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.

TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

Great Britain.

Nov. 6.—Official telegrams advise the abandonment of Colenso, Natal, by its garrison, which withdrew to Estcourt, further south. At the latter place, the commandant advised the withdrawal of women and children. Telegrams received are that the latest arrivals from Ladysmith state that the Boers are constantly receiving reinforcements.—Gen. Buller is sending reinforcements to Gen. White via Durban.—The withdrawal of the British garrison at Colenso occurred on Thursday after a severe fight with a superior force, the British force retiring in good order.—Gen. Buller telegraphs that there were two battles at Ladysmith on the 2nd, one morning and one evening. The Boer encampment was bombarded. The British losses were small, the Boers unknown.—Press telegrams continue to dwell on the assault on the Boer encampment at Besterhill, who were compelled to abandon it with great losses, but the London journals attach no importance to them. The war office has received no official advice of the reported battle.—A Capetown dispatch says a report is current that the Basutos have risen.—The Free State government has annexed that part of Natal lying south of the Tugela river.—After the capture of Colesberg, the British resolved to evacuate Stormberg, Rosemead and Naanvoort.

Nov. 7.—A telegram of the 3rd from Pieter Maritzburg, received to-day, states that communication north of Estcourt is completely cut off.—An armored train made a reconnaissance up the line and found it intact as far as Colenso.—The reports of the defeat of the Boers at Ladysmith on the 2nd inst. were brought to the British lines by a native.—The reports current to-day of a new battle and brilliant victory, are declared to be without foundation.—An official telegram from Ladysmith of yesterday's date (how is this possible if communications are cut?) states that hostilities have been suspended since Friday last (3rd) when the enemy were driven back and obliged to encamp further away from the city. The same dispatch says that Gen. White had requested Gen. Joubert to permit his sending his sick and wounded south, but the latter consented to their removal to a special camp outside the lines.—A telegram from Estcourt announces the capture of Fort Wylie by the Boers.—It is reported that 2,000 Boers are marching against Burgersdorp.—The governor of Natal has proclaimed invalid the annexation of a part of his territory.—The withdrawal of the British forces from the southern frontier of the Free State has caused a bad impression in Cape Colony.—It is said the Afrikaners in Cape Colony are becoming uneasy and a rising is feared.—Advices from Aliwal North state that the natives are greatly excited and armed bands of Basutos have been seen.—The Morning Post asserts that France, Russia and Spain tried to bring about concerted action among the powers in favor of intervention, but failed to get Germany to agree.—The Russian government is said to have ordered the concentration of forces on the frontier of Corea, while Japan is mobilizing her fleet.—In a speech at a club yesterday Lord Wolseley said the Boers are ignorant and ambitious, and that recent British reverses will only serve to strengthen British opinion to prosecute the war to its end.

Nov. 8.—Telegrams from Natal confirm previous reports that communications are cut north of Estcourt.—Press telegrams continue to mention a battle at Ladysmith on Friday (3rd) in which the Boers lost 1,000 men and the British 100; another reports says 2,000 Boers were captured. The Evening News says, however, that the latest telegrams at the war office mention no such battle, either on Friday or Saturday. The last telegram from Ladysmith was dated the 2nd, and was published on the 6th.—A telegram from New York reported that an armored train reconnaissance up the line found it intact to Colenso and encountered the enemy. The Times corroborates report of Pietermaritzburg telegraphs on 5th inst. that the Boers had suffered great losses near Ladysmith and that the British losses have also been heavy. He adds that Gen. White's position has improved.—An Estcourt telegram at the last hour says that heavy guns are heard in the direction of Ladysmith.—The Boers have invaded Zululand and have captured Ingwulama.—Capetown advices state that the Afrikaners there are keeping neutral.

A treaty just celebrated with Germany surrenders to that country all British claims to the Samoan islands in return for the Tonga islands and two islands of the Solomon group. Of the Samoan islands, Germany obtains Savaii and Upolu, and the United States keeps Tutuila.

Nov. 9.—The first transport with reinforcements arrived at Capetown on the 6th, and was ordered to Durban.—It is verified that the Capetown telegrams about the serious losses sustained by the Boers in recent encounters are greatly exaggerated.—An Estcourt telegram of the 6th says that fugitives from Ladysmith state that the Boer artillery is much superior to that of the British, and that the situation of the latter is serious.—Gen. Buller telegraphs that a report from Gen. White, sent by carrier pigeons, states that the Boers suspended their bombardment on Saturday. He mentions no combat on Sunday.—A second carrier-pigeon dispatch, dated 7th, says the Boers were quiet on Sunday and Monday, but reopened fire on Tuesday. No harm had resulted.—Advices from Kimberley dated Nov. 5th, and from Mafeking dated Oct. 27,

report the situation good in those places.—The Times learns from Capetown that the concentration of British forces on the De Aar frontier to prevent an invasion of Cape Colony, has been completed.—A telegram from Saint Vincent reports the arrival there in distress of the Persian, which is transporting cavalry to Capetown.—At the Lord Mayor's banquet at Ghillehall today, Lord Salisbury said that the situation in South Africa is grave, but that Great Britain is on good terms with foreign powers. England, he affirmed, is not seeking gold nor territory; they only wish equal rights for all races.

Nov. 10.—The war office has received advices that the bombardment of Ladysmith has been renewed. It is said the firing was incessant up to yesterday (9th) but no serious damage had resulted. The place is well supplied with provisions.—The enemy has captured an armored train which was transporting a contingent of colonial troops to the Rhodesia frontier.—The Burgersdorp police abandoned that place on the 6th, which was about to be occupied by the Boers. (Burgersdorp is in the centre of a strong Afrikaner district).—An Estcourt telegram advises the definite occupation of Colenso by the Boers.—The Woolwich and Devonport arsenals have been ordered to prepare a train of 30 siege guns for South Africa.—At the Guild hall banquet Lord Wolseley stated that there are 4,000 men actually on their way to South Africa.

Nov. 11.—Nothing from Ladysmith to-day, except a press report that the Boer gunnery is improved and damage is resulting to the British defences.—Gen. Buller reports a skirmish near Orange River, resulting in the death of a colonel. He also reports the capture of a small garrison near Kimberley on the 4th.—Another telegram reports a fight at Belmont, a railway station below Kimberley, in which Col. Falconer was killed and three officers wounded. (This may be the same skirmish reported by Gen. Buller).—After a formal intimation, the bombardment of Kimberley began yesterday (another telegram says the 7th), the city being attacked on two sides.—Another attack on Mafeking is said to have been repelled, the Boers losing 50 men.—The latest advices from Kimberley state that the Boers had captured the outworks.—Telegrams of the 7th report a Boer invasion of the north-east districts of Cape Colony.

A Berlin telegram to The Times says that an accord has been signed with Germany for the African Telegraph Co's projected line from the Cape to Cairo.—Another accord prohibits the extension of the Chartered Co's northern railway until a line crossing German West Africa is finished.—Telegrams state that the relations between Russia and Japan are becoming strained.—Nov. 12.—The bombardment of Kimberley continues. Advices from there state that in the Boer attack on the city on Wednesday (8th) the British had one man killed and the enemy six.—An Estcourt telegram of the 9th reports a violent cannonading in the direction of Ladysmith.—A telegram just received says that in the skirmish at Belmont the British bombarded a Boer position for three hours but were unable to dislodge the enemy. From Capetown it is reported that the British have evacuated Aliwal South. (This is evidently a mistake. Aliwal South is on the coast.)—The partisans of the Boers in Cape Colony have attempted to destroy the railways at various points between Capetown and DeAar.—Five transports with reinforcements have left Capetown for Durban.—At the latter place 20 guns and a brigade of marines have been landed to defend the city.

United States.

Nov. 9.—Yesterday's elections were sharply contested and resulted in republican victories in a great majority of the states. In Ohio the republican victory was complete. In New York the democrats were victorious.

Nov. 10.—The marriage of Admiral Dewey with Mrs. Hazen, a rich widow, was realized to-day.

Nov. 11.—Marconi embarked at New York yesterday for South Africa, where he is to install his system of wireless telegraphy.—A Manila telegram says that Gen. Alibon has disembarked his forces at San Fabian, where he drove back the Tagalos and liberated 28 Spanish prisoners.

Spain.

Nov. 7.—It is said that Premier Silvela will grant certain concessions to the Barcelona taxpayers, in order to restore order in that province.—The Valencia municipal council has sent felicitations to the Boers.—A telegram from Las Palmas says that British cruisers are exercising great vigilance over suspected vessels.

Nov. 8.—A Barcelona telegram says that the commission which obtained audience of the government to solicit modifications in the new taxes, has returned unsuccessful. It is believed that the merchants will now have to pay.

rather than pay the new taxes. The agitation is increasing and fears of a revolution are expressed.

Nov. 11.—The situation at Barcelona continues unchanged, the shops remaining closed.—Minister Villaverde says that patriots are commending the reduction of interest on the internal debt, and that negotiations will be reopened with foreign bondholders after the budget has been passed.

Nov. 12.—The deputies have refused to order the release of the imprisoned Barcelona merchants.—Great excitement reigns in Barcelona. Business houses continue closed, and a violent manifestation was made against the alcalde.

France.

Nov. 6.—Walshin Esterhazy has been condemned to three years imprisonment for fraud on charges preferred by his cousin. (American papers say that Esterhazy is expected in the United States where he is expected to make a lecture tour.)

Nov. 7.—In political circles the Morning Post's statement is denied that France, Russia and Spain had initiated steps to prevent the Transvaal war.

Nov. 9.—The high court of justice met to-day in Paris to try the persons accused of conspiracy against the republic. There was some disorder among the witnesses. The senate resolved that the senators absent at the session of Sept 15th can not take part in the future sessions.

Nov. 10.—There was great disorder again among witnesses at to-day's session of the high court of justice. They entered court singing vivas for the army and crying "down with the Jews." One of the witnesses for the defence, named Camelot, assaulted another witness and drew a revolver.

Nov. 11.—The senate has affirmed its competency to try the alleged conspirators against the republic.—Bubonic pest has appeared at Constantine, in Algeria.

Nov. 12.—The high court of justice has ordered the search of the religious college whose priests maintain the journal La Croix, and who are suspected of complicity in royalist intrigues.

Germany.

Nov. 7.—A semi-official note published to-day denies that Germany had been approached on the subject of intervention in South Africa.—Great preparations making for the reception of the Czar and Czarina at Potsdam to-morrow.

Nov. 8.—The Russian sovereigns arrived at Potsdam to-day, and were received at the station by the German Emperor and Empress.

Nov. 9.—After attending the banquet given in his honor by the Kaiser, the Czar returned to St. Petersburg, the Czarina remaining in Germany for some days.—A clause in the Anglo-German treaty just celebrated, provides that Germany shall surrender consular jurisdiction in Zululand.

Nov. 10.—Telegrams from St. Petersburg confirm the movement of Russian troops on the frontier of Afghanistan.—A telegram received at Amsterdam from Pretoria states that the general bombardment of Kimberley began on the 7th inst.

Italy

Nov. 6.—It is known from an official source that Italy will abandon her pretensions in China and recall home her squadron in Chinese waters.

Nov. 11.—A slight earthquake shock was felt yesterday night at Livorno, causing a panic but no damages of consequence.

Nov. 12.—Another earthquake at Livorno has created a panic among the people who imagine that the end of the world has come.

Austria.

Nov. 9.—A decree published to-day forbids the importation of products from Brazil and Paraguay on account of the bubonic plague.

Portugal.

Nov. 11.—The Lisbon journals announce that Dr. Pestana, just returned from Oporto, has fallen ill with bubonic pest. He was visited at the isolated hospital by the king.

closed for 50 runs, Mrs. Walker being not out, and Miss Leishman did not bat.

A splendid tea was now served in the tent, an excellent spread for which Mrs. Florde and the members of the Ladies' team were responsible.

The men made a poor start, the first 2 wickets falling for 3 runs; Miller and Reeves then forced the game, the former succumbing at 19 and being replaced by F. Florde. The score was raised quickly to 42 when Reeves fell to a good ball from Miss Jacobs, who, we may here mention, bowled with Miss A. Florde right through both innings of the men.

The men's innings closed for 60, or 30 behind their fair opponents, who in their second innings made 50, thus leaving the men with 81 to get to win. They never looked like achieving the task. Miss Jacobs' bowling was deadly and they were all out for 46. It was a good fight and a well earned victory, and the hearty cheers on the return of the ladies to the pavilion were well deserved. (Latest telegrams received state that sufferers from burnt faces, broken fingers and bruised shins are all doing well.)

Amongst the amusing incidents, let us mention the brilliant drive for 2 at the end of the ladies' second innings by which a married lady won ten miles from her husband and immediately stood cold tea to all the men; also Mr. Kirkman's triumphant march out with shouldered broomstick—9 not out—also one or two overs with three and even four wides (we hide the bowlers' names). Miss E. Florde at the wicket made two excellent and sharp catches.

The scores were:

LADIES 1st INNINGS	
Miss G. von Bulow, b. F. Florde.....	11
Miss K. Beaumont, c. Grey, b. A. N. Crompton.....	11
Miss E. Florde, b. F. Florde.....	25
Miss Wyatt, c. Miller.....	12
Miss L. Jacobs, b. Miller.....	0
Miss A. Florde, b. F. Florde.....	3
Miss L. Lees, b. F. Florde.....	0
Ms. G. Krug, c. Grey, b. J. Webster.....	0
Mrs. A. N. Crompton, b. F. Florde.....	0
Mrs. C. Walker, not out.....	0
Miss Leishman, did not bat.....	0
Extras, byes, 7, wides 21.....	28
Total.....	90

GENTLEMEN'S 1st INNINGS	
J. Grey, b. Miss Jacobs.....	1
A. N. Crompton, b. Miss A. Florde.....	0
C. W. Miller, b. Miss Jacobs.....	8
H. J. Reeves, b. Miss Jacobs.....	15
F. Florde, b. Miss A. Florde.....	21
E. G. Knight, b. Miss A. Florde.....	7
M. King, b. Miss Jacobs.....	3
J. Webster, b. Miss Jacobs.....	2
H. Johns, b. Miss A. Florde.....	0
H. Kirkman, c. Miss E. Florde, b. Miss A. Florde.....	0
R. J. Florde, not out.....	0
Extras.....	5
Total.....	60

LADIES 2nd INNINGS	
Miss G. von Bulow, b. Reeves.....	11
Miss Beaumont, c. F. Florde, b. Miller.....	1
Miss E. Florde, c. F. Florde, b. King.....	1
Miss Wyatt, c. and b. Miller.....	1
Miss L. Jacobs, c. King, b. Reeves.....	6
Miss A. Florde, run out.....	7
Miss Leishman, c. R. Florde, b. Reeves.....	2
Miss L. Lees, not out.....	0
Mrs. G. Krug, b. Reeves.....	0
Mrs. A. N. Crompton, c. King, b. Reeves.....	0
Mrs. C. Walker, c. King, b. Reeves.....	2
Extras, byes 3, wides 14, no balls 3.....	20
Total.....	50

GENTLEMEN'S 2nd INNINGS	
J. Grey, b. Miss A. Florde.....	3
A. N. Crompton, b. Miss Jacobs.....	8
C. W. Miller, run out.....	2
H. J. Reeves, b. Miss A. Florde.....	12
F. Florde, c. Miss E. Florde, b. Miss A. Florde.....	5
E. G. Knight, b. Miss Jacobs.....	1
M. King, b. Miss Jacobs.....	0
J. Webster, b. Miss Jacobs.....	0
H. Johns, b. Miss Jacobs.....	0
H. Kirkman, not out.....	0
R. Florde, b. Miss Jacobs.....	0
Extras, byes 1.....	1
Total.....	46

CRICKET IN S. PAULO.

LADIES' XI vs. GENTLEMEN'S XI (Left Hand with Broomsticks).

The return match between these two teams took place on the 2nd inst. on the ground of the Sao Paulo Athletic Club and was witnessed by a large number of spectators. The Ladies had been practising assiduously and the consequence was that they beat the men on a two innings match by no less than 34 runs. The men had to bowl, field and "broomstick" with their left hands only; no pads or gloves were allowed to be used with the natural result that many an exclamation told of a bruised shin—many a wicket was taken and we are told that it was only a skirt! There were many amusing incidents and we are told that some snip shots taken are likely to prove more amusing still.

The ladies started their first innings at about 1:30 p.m. and the men's faces soon showed how they were realising the sternness of the task set for them. The Misses G. von Bulow and Beaumont put on no less than 32 runs for the first wicket, the second fell at 38 and then Miss Eveleen Florde, aided by Miss Wyatt made the ball hum indeed, raising the total to 89 before they were separated. Then came a collapse, F. Florde's bowling being too good. However, the innings was declared

We Irish are asked to rejoice because Irish regiments in the English army are winning victories for the hawk-billed money-changers of the Stock Exchange, and for the white-washed scapegraces of the Chartered Company. The shame of it! The irony of it! There are said to be 2000 Irishmen amongst the Boers, fighting, as we Irish of the Plate should fight, and may have to fight one day, for the people amongst whom our lot is cast, who have given to the exile a home and leave to toil. Are we to rejoice then when Irish-Africaner meets Irish Englander? Are we to rejoice when Irishmen kill Irishmen in a quarrel not theirs? Have we not, rather, to remember why such anguish has come to us? Have we not to remember the why and the wherefore of it all? The shame and the tragedy and the wrong of it is seven centuries old, and are we to be hoodwinked into forgetting it all by accepting the Boers as our enemies! —Southern Cross, Buenos Aires.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor

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

(Cash invariably in advance)

Subscription: £40000 per annum for Brazil;
25000 per six months

\$10.00 or £20.00 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 Prager, Esq.

141, Broadway, NEW YORK
Messrs. Street & Co.,
30 Cornhill, LONDON
Frost & Co.,
181, Queen Victoria Street.

and by Messrs. C. F. Hammett & Co., SAO PAULO.
Notices of marriages, births and deaths 2500 each
SINGLE COPIES: 800 réis; for sale at the office
of 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 14th, 1899.

To-day President Campos Salles completes the first year of his administration. He entered upon the discharge of his official duties under circumstances that were especially favorable to himself. He had an overwhelming majority in both houses of congress, commerce had rendered flattering homage to him and the country at large gave him loyal and enthusiastic support. To all appearances, it was possible for him to carry out any policy which he might consider beneficial to the country. He had some difficult problems to solve, it is true, and it was the belief in his purpose and ability to solve them that brought him the united support of the whole country. More than that, the foreign creditors had also expressed their belief in him and had accepted an arrangement to suspend cash interest payments for three years in order to give him time to improve the finances of the country. And he accepted this concession with promises of reforms and economies, and he entered upon his administration with other promises of a similar character. Now, what has been done? Nine or ten months ago there was much talk of economies, a few expenditures were abolished or reduced, two or three arsenals were closed, and some public services were suspended. But other destinations for these savings were soon found, and it is now generally admitted that the economies then effected have resulted in no actual benefit to the treasury. The interest charges on a great part of the internal indebtedness have been scaled down, to the prejudice of bondholders, but to the benefit of the treasury. In this respect important savings have been effected, but it has been brought about by sacrificing the *bona fides* of the government to a very considerable extent. And then there has been a reduction of the paper currency to an aggregate of 45,000,000\$, which has been accomplished by using revenue destined to other purposes and then covering deficiencies by an issue of treasury bills. Just how the treasury stands, no one knows to a certainty, for even yet, at the end of the legislative session, the report of the minister of finance has not been published, and only a part of it has been made public through the press. All things considered, the first year of President Campos Salles' administration has been a disappointment, we might even say a failure. He has not fulfilled his promises, and our financial, commercial and industrial state to-day is worse than twelve months ago. And we are steadily drifting into political complications in the states out of which nothing can come but another period of anarchy.

On learning that in the last ten months the receipts of the five most important custom houses in the country have decreased over 19,000,000\$, or at the rate of nearly 2,000,000\$ a month, the public is very naturally anxious to learn whether there have been any compensating reductions in expenditure. Much was said on this subject some months ago, but up to the present the amount of the alleged reductions has not been known, and when Deputy Luiz Adolpho asked in the chamber how much had been saved in the department of marine, no one was able to inform him. In fact there is no positive proof that there have been any reductions at all. But what is unfortunately certain is that the government is making frantic efforts to obtain new revenue from burdensome taxes and this leads to the not unnatural suspicion that the reductions either are purely imaginary, or have been neutralized by additional expenses.

The Sorocabana-Itumbá railway management will find some interesting reading in the *Financial News* of October 20th in regard to their shameful treatment of the company's foreign debenture-holders. Interest and redemption charges both have been ignored, not because the company had no money, but simply because it preferred not to pay. This is not misfortune; it is undisguised dishonesty. The company had money, for it has been paying interest and dividends, as alleged, on shares and bonds held in the country. In a letter addressed to President Campos Salles in February last—which has never been answered—the president of the Council of Foreign Bondholders (Mr. Lidderdale) says:—“It is, perhaps, needless to say that investors in England will hesitate to subscribe to industrial enterprises in Brazil while they see the claim of the foreign bondholders of a flourishing railway, such as this, treated with contempt.” And to this we may add that it will be equally difficult to obtain sympathy for the country's misfortunes when courteous reclamations are treated with contempt.

If the sanitary convention recently signed at Buenos Aires is the only result achieved by President Roça's visit to this capital, then his coming must be considered a misfortune. What the Brazilian sanitary officials were thinking of we can not imagine, unless it is the permanent recognition of their right to interfere with travel and trade. This convention is a humiliating surrender of Brazilian interests, an admission to the world that this port is so foul that travellers and traders should avoid it at least six months in the year. It will oblige Americans en route to the River Plate to avoid us altogether; it will compel travellers to avoid landing here altogether; it will encourage direct voyagers to the River to avoid absurd disinfections and quarantines; and it will kill much of the traffic between the two countries. And it accomplishes so little that the traveller who must be disinfected here in order to embark, must be disinfected and quarantined three days later in order to land. The men who made that convention are evidently afflicted, for there is not an atom of reason in it.

The *Gazeta* of the 10th publishes a long discussion on “The Crisis” which is evidently designed as a defence of the course pursued by congress and the government. But this is an extremely difficult thing to do, and how well our apologist has succeeded may be inferred from this extract alone:—“We say, therefore, that congress, through its commissions, studied the problem (‘insufficiency of revenue’) and resolved, first of all, to reduce expenditures. It reduced the expenditures, it cut down here and there what the government had otherwise already ordered cut down not a little. It is true that, in voting the budgets, it is restoring through amendments what had been cut down in reports; but that, who is doing it is not congress itself, but certain deputies who are living with one eye on the government, to care for the exigencies of the treasury, and the other eye on the voter, to care for their own interests.” It is an ingenuous confession, but it could not easily have been avoided. There is no defence for a government which fails to keep its promises and then seeks to deceive us in order to conceal its bad faith.

The *Jornal do Brazil* of the 10th published a telegram from Buenos Aires to the effect that the United States senate had granted leave of absence to President McKinley for the purpose of visiting Argentina. The telegram further adds that the newspapers attach great importance to this visit, attributing to it a political purpose. How so absurd a report could have originated, and how intelligent journalists can give it credence, passes our comprehension. In the first place, the United States senate is not in session, and could not have given the reported leave of absence. And in the second place, there is no political advantage possible in such a visit, which would amount to two months' absence from the United States. In our opinion, the report has grown out of the absurd adoption of the name United States by various South American republics, Brazil copied the name, and her senate has been considering a resolution which grants the president leave of absence to visit Argentina. And there is the foundation of the report. Careless operators and reporters have seen a half of some news dispatch and have jumped to the conclusion that it refers to the United States. Much of our news nowadays is made up in just this way.

NEW SANITARY REGULATIONS.

The new sanitary regulations which were signed at Buenos Aires on the 2nd inst. by Dr. Wilde and the Brazilian secretary of legation and go into force to-morrow, and which are designed to regulate all traffic between Brazil and Argentina from November 15th to May 15th, are as follows, the translation being taken from the *Herald and Times*:

1. That from the 15th of November to the 15th of May of every year and until further notice, all vessels arriving here with passengers from the ports of Rio de Janeiro or Santos will be subject to the following:—

2. Vessel carrying third-class passengers must not take steerage passengers in either of the two mentioned Brazilian ports unless they present a document from the shore authorities certifying that they have not been in contact with yellow fever cases and are not attacked by same, and also that their clothes and luggage have been washed and disinfected previous to their embarkation.

3. Masters of vessels carrying first-class passengers will not receive others in Rio or Santos unless presented with a certificate stating that bearer is not attacked with yellow fever and certifying that their luggage has been disinfected previous to embarkation. Said certificate may be obtained from the family or nearest doctor.

4. The masters of passenger-carrying steamers must not allow any person on board (passenger or crew) to land in either Rio or Santos, and if this is impossible, to insist on a medical certificate (similar to that of Rio or Santos passengers) when the person or persons return on board.

5. During the above mentioned period (article 1) either an Argentine doctor or sanitary guard must travel on the passenger-carrying steamers from, or having called at, the mentioned ports. Said doctor or sanitary guard to be for account of the steamer through the medium of the Health Board.

6. A sanitary commission, composed of an Argentine and a Brazilian doctor, will be established in the ports of Rio and Santos in order to certify to the doctor's certificates presented by passengers before boarding any steamer.

7. Under these conditions all vessels arriving here from the two mentioned Brazilian ports will be granted free pratique in Rio and Santos after a disinfection of 24 hours, during which the disinfection of first-class passengers' luggage will be effected, and on condition that the vessel has employed six days from the hour of departure from Rio or Santos to the hour of visitation in the roads. In all cases, steerage passengers and their luggage and ‘suspicious’ cargoes (likely to carry contagion) will be landed at the Argentine quarantine station to undergo an eight days quarantine counting from the hour of departure from Rio or Santos.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

The following is a statement of the customs receipts at the five most important ports of Brazil for the ten months ended on the 31st ult., compared with those for the corresponding period of 1898:

Rio de Janeiro:		
10 months, 1898.....	68,627,623\$753	
10 " 1899.....	60,024,285\$573	
	Decrease.....	8,603,338\$180
or over 12 1/2 %.		
Santos:		
10 months, 1898.....	31,623,261\$099	
10 " 1899.....	24,020,638\$069	
	Decrease.....	7,602,623\$130
or over 24 %.		
Pará:		
10 months, 1899.....	21,397,327\$722	
10 " 1898.....	17,899,217\$401	
	Increase.....	3,498,110\$321
or about 19 1/2 %.		
Bahia:		
10 months, 1898.....	17,003,183\$571	
10 " 1899.....	13,089,474\$176	
	Decrease.....	3,913,709\$095
or about 23 %.		
Pernambuco:		
10 months, 1898.....	15,831,817\$611	
10 " 1899.....	13,391,871\$548	
	Decrease.....	2,442,946\$063
or over 15 1/2 %.		
Total receipts at the five custom-houses:		
10 months, 1898.....	150,988,206\$135	
10 " 1899.....	131,923,598\$288	
	Decrease.....	19,064,608\$147
or over 12 1/2 %.		

A part of the receipts for 1899, it must be remembered, is derived from new taxes, which, while burdening the taxpayers, checking trade and retarding the development of the country's resources, fail to compensate for the decrease of revenue, for which, indeed, they are partly responsible.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

Oct. 26.—*Senate*.—The senate adopted the resolution from the chamber of deputies for prolonging the session to Nov. 22. It passed several bills in various stages and discussed the budget of the department of finance. In speaking on this subject Senator Arthur Rios said that the Bahia dock, which had cost 1,500,000\$, and the custom-house building are in pressing need of repairs.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—The chamber discussed the budget

of the war department and the tariff bill. Deputy Galeão Carvallal said that this bill, if voted, will contribute to cause a further decrease in the import trade.

Oct. 28.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—The chamber discussed the consumption tax regulations and the budget of the department of marine. In a speech on those regulations Deputy Glycerio said that the country in its present critical condition is unable to pay heavier taxes. Deputy Galeão Carvallal said that he had visited some of the war vessels and that what he then witnessed is really pitiful. Officers and men on board are doing all in their power to preserve this valuable property which has cost so much money and on which depends the safety of the country; but what can they accomplish if the government pays no attention to their suggestions?

Oct. 30.—*Senate*.—After voting several private bills the senate discussed the budget of the department of finance. Senator Ramiro Barcellos said that in cases in which the property of debtors who had borrowed money in bonds from the Banco da Republica had gone to auction, none of the bids had reached 50 per cent. of the amount of the respective indebtedness. He does not think, he asserted, that over 10 per cent. or 12 per cent. will be netted. As the total sum is 80,000,000\$, if the loss falls on the bank, it will absorb about 70 per cent. of its capital. He does not think, he said, that shareholders of the bank should sustain a loss for which they are not responsible, since the bonds had been issued by a board not elected by the shareholders but appointed by the government. The government, not wishing to sustain the loss, not to inflict it on the bank, has in view a financial operation with the bonds held in benefit of the redemption fund. Senator Rodrigues Alves said that the reports of the president of the bank do not confirm the statements of the preceding speaker. At all events, if any reduction in the debt is to be made, it should be in benefit of the borrowers and not of the bank, which, being prosperous, as is shown by those reports, is in less need of the government's indulgence than the borrowers. The utmost that he was willing to do was to authorize the government in general terms to collect in such a manner as it deemed most advantageous the sums due to the treasury or such part of them as the debtors could pay. After remarks from Senators Otizica and Leopoldo de Bulhões the budget was voted in 3rd discussion.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—The chamber discussed the budget of the department of marine and voted the budget of the war department in 2nd discussion, and the consumption tax regulations and the tariff bill in 3rd discussion. When the vote on the consumption tax regulations was concluded, Deputy Nilo Resenha announced amidst much laughter that the regulations were already engrossed, as the engrossment committee had divined the intentions of the chamber. And the engrossment was forthwith put to the vote and adopted. A motion offered by Deputy Galeão Carvallal for a nominal vote on those regulations had been rejected. Deputy Luiz Adolpho spoke on affairs in Matto Grosso and accused the government of tampering with his correspondence.

Oct. 31.—*Senate*.—The senate voted the general revenue bill in 2nd discussion.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—The chamber discussed the budget of the war department and the Federal District judiciary bill, voted the budget of the department of marine in 2nd discussion, and concurred in the senator's amendments to the budget of the department of foreign affairs. Deputy Galeão Carvallal attacked the President, whom he accused of having violated his pledges.

Nov. 1.—*Senate*.—The senate voted several bills in various stages and discussed the general revenue bill. Senator Leopoldo de Bulhões expressed regret at the delay of this bill in reaching the senate. This delay, he said, practically precludes the discussion of provisions that greatly increase the burdens of the people. Up to the present the people have borne their burdens with patience, but he does not think that it is prudent to test that patience so severely. A sincere friend and supporter of the government, he would be recreant to his duty, he explained, if he failed to give this warning.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—The chamber adjourned in token of respect for the memory of Deputy José Alves Rubião, recently deceased in St. Paulo.

Nov. 2.—*Senate*.—The senate voted the general revenue bill in 3rd discussion and several other bills in various stages.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—The chamber discussed the Federal District judiciary bill.

Nov. 4.—*Senate*.—Senator Antonio Azeredo spoke on the Matto Grosso question.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—The chamber voted in 3rd discussion the budget of the department of interior and the special appropriation of 2,978,861\$445 for payment of arrears of indebtedness. It also voted part of the budget of the department of industry.

COFFEE NOTES

—An exchange says that there are 2,739 coffee plantations in the state of Minas Geraes, of which 1,234 have less than 50,000 coffee trees each, 844 with over 100,000 trees each, 597 with over 200,000 each, and 64 with over 500,000 each. Of these plantations 500 use water power to move machinery and 1,245 use steam power.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—No new cases of bubonic pest are reported from Santos.
 —A telegram of the 9th inst. reports yellow fever at Castro, in the state of Paraná.
 —It is telegraphed that the procession in honor of Nossa Senhora de Nazaré at Pará on the 6th inst. drew out fully sixty thousand people.
 —One of the grantees of the new electric tramway of São Paulo, Sr. Francisco Antonio Gualeo, an Italian by birth, died in that city on the 11th inst.
 —The governor of the state of Pernambuco has resolved to assist the municipality of Recife with 5,000\$ a month, which will be applicable to cleaning up the city.
 —Up to the 31st ult. the municipality of São Paulo had received and cremated 2,022 rats, for which 420\$400 were paid. One individual alone brought in 150 rats.
 —A Santos telegram of the 11th inst. says that Sr. Emilio Ribas proposes to build in that city habitations for a thousand operatives and is now there to select a suitable locality.
 —Another case of bubonic pest, a child 5 years of age, was reported from São Paulo on Friday last. A case reported from Mogy das Cruzes turned out to be something else.
 —A telegram of the 12th inst. from Porto Alegre says that Dr. Barros Cassal will be set at liberty. If this is true, it is doubtless the result of Dr. Pedro Moacyr's letter to President Campos Salles.
 —On Saturday last the supreme tribunal decided the boundary dispute between Amazonas and Mato Grosso in favor of the former state, the legal boundary being known as the Mendonça Furtado line.
 —It would appear that some intriguing politician circulated a report in Alagoas on the 6th inst. that a monarchist sedition in military circles had been discovered in the federal capital. It was of course designed to favor some local political move.
 —Notices that fevers of a bad character had appeared at Canaveiras and Lençóis having been received at Bahia, the governor at once resolved to send an ambulance to their assistance. Are we to understand that a ride in an ambulance will cure a case of fever?
 —The disinfecting and bathing station at São Paulo, formerly the immigrants' station, is now ready for the tired and dirty traveller. It is all designed to make him clean, and healthy, and comfortable, and if he dies under the scrubbing brush it will be his own fault.
 —A Pará telegram of the 8th inst. says that the elections of 15 republicans and no "lauristas" in the choice of 15 districts, and of 10 republicans and 5 "lauristas" in the 2nd district. The republicans elected the whole number (5) of senators.
 —A defalcation in the São Paulo state treasury has lately been discovered, the criminal being Leonidas Amaral. In one day (the 3rd inst.) his stealings amounted to 10,000\$, and it is said that he had taken money on previous occasions. The total amount of his stealings is not given.
 —Sr. President Prudente de Moraes, it is stated, has caused much sensation in S. Paulo by ensuring the lack of interest displayed in the inaugural ceremonies at the monument erected to Marshal Bittencourt. The censure is supposed, we presume, to be intended for the government.
 —Pará telegrams state that great excitement still prevails over the elections of the 31st ult. and it is feared that further trouble will be experienced when the official count occurs on the 30th inst. The federalists were determined to carry the state, and are furious over their defeat.
 —The states of Rio de Janeiro and Minas Geraes have arranged to establish a disinfecting station at Barra do Pirajy, and the state of Minas Geraes will create other stations at Passa-Quatro, Elitnerio, Bogos de Caldas and Uberaba. Travelling for some time to come will be attended with no slight difficulty, and merchandise traffic will be greatly impeded.
 —In a letter published in the *Provincia do Pará*, Senator Justo Chermont asserts that the disorders of the 31st ult. were caused by Senator "lauristas", as the faction attached to Senator Lauro is called. He charged that Dr. Lauro Sodré had declared that Dr. Paes de Carvalho's administration would be stained with blood unless he gave one-third of the political representation to his (Lauro's) party.
 —The opposition in Bahia were strongly in evidence last week, especially on Saturday, when enthusiastic manifestations were made in honor of Deputy Leovigildo Filgueiras, Dr. Cesar Zama, Dr. Domingos Guimarães and others. They denounced the governor and all his doings, and one of the speakers, Dr. Victoriano Junj, advised the shooting of everyone who interfered with their rights. This looks dangerous.
 —At Alegrete, Rio Grande do Sul, on the 10th inst. the editor of the *Social* was tried at the suit of a municipal intendente, on the charge of libel. Dr. Barros Cassal, lawyer for the defence, took occasion to contrast the impunity of the castilista authorities when they commit hideous crimes with the severity towards journalists who attack those authorities. When he described the notorious João Francisco as the "hyena of Caty", he was interrupted by a colonel, major and ensign of the castilista military brigade, who drew their revolvers and created a disturbance, resulting in the death of three persons and the wounding of several whose number is not stated. The castilistas arrested Dr. Barros Cassal and some of his friends.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The appropriations for the Central railway next year aggregate 2,200,000\$ gold and 25,442,461\$770 paper. For purposes of comparison with the last budget, the total may be roughly calculated at 34 thousand contos.
 —The government has issued a decree permitting Engineer Carvalho e Sousa and Contractor J. Augusto Vieira to build a railway from Sapopemba to the island of Governador, where they will construct a wharf for loading and discharging vessels.
 —The budget of the department of industry, railways and public works authorizes the redemption or disappropriation (*resgate*) of the Bahia ao São Francisco and the Recife ao São Francisco lines, according to clause 25 of decree 1,030 of August 7th, 1892.
 —Last year Messrs. Norton, Megaw & Co. furnished locomotives and other railway supplies to the government, which delayed payment till the 31st of last March. They claim interest, but the minister of industry informs them that, even if the claim is just, they must not apply to the executive branch of the government. To whom, then, must they apply? To the bishop?
 —With regard to the questions which have arisen between the Baldwin Locomotive Works and government over interest and exchange differences, we know that this great company has at times executed orders from Brazil, simply through good will, when they could have made more money on home orders. In other words, they have suffered prejudices in their home trade in order to accommodate the Brazilian government.
 —Under the new arrangement with the state government of Minas Geraes, the Leopoldina railway has agreed to transport coffee over its lines in that state at the following reduced rates: Up to 100 kilometres 4 1/2 reis per 100 kilos per kilometre; from 101 to 250 kilometres 3 reis; from 250 kilometres upwards 2 reis. This is equivalent to a charge on each kilo of 450 reis for 100 kilometres, 750 reis for 200 kilometres, and 1500 for 300 kilometres.
 —The traffic earnings of the Central Bahia railway for the third quarter of this year, compared with the same period of 1898, were as follows:

	1899	1898
July.....	96,975\$940	122,675\$530
August.....	76,139\$750	80,993\$130
September..	67,428\$130	86,822\$710

 The decrease is largely due to the effects of the long drought, which has been especially severe in the interior districts served by this railway.
 —The estimated traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway for the week ended November 4th were 365,098\$ in currency, against 234,000\$ in the corresponding week of last year. The showing a handsome increase of 132,098\$. The exchange rate was 7d. against \$ 27/64d last year, which diminished the sterling equivalent somewhat, the figures being £ 10,678 this year against £ 8,211 last year. The aggregate receipts since 1st January now stand at £ 460,093 for 1899, and £ 466,463 for 1898.
 —The shipment of merchandise by rail from Rio de Janeiro to Santos does not seem to be producing satisfactory results. The board of directors of the S. Jo bagging factory makes the following statement:—On Oct. 30th the factory shipped to Santos 12 bales of bagging. On the 1st inst. it made two shipments of bagging to Santos, one of 11 bales and the other of 16 bales. On the same day it shipped to Santos, P. Paulo 16 bales, which reached there only on the 9th inst. The 11 bales shipped to Santos on the 30th ult. reached there on the 8th inst. The 11 shipped on the 1st inst. reached there on the 11th and 16 of the 16 shipped on the same day 8 reached Santos on the 11th, it not being known what had become of the remainder. In consequence of this unsatisfactory result other orders for this merchandise were countermanded. The merchant-bagging was destined in bad condition. The freight paid on the 39 bales shipped to Santos was 1,340\$. Shipped by steamer, this merchandise would pay only 320\$ and would reach Santos in 24 hours.
 —The approximate traffic receipts of the Alagoas railway for the month of September were as follows:

	1898	1899
Kilometres under traffic.....	150	150
Apr. receipts for month.....	34,880\$600	34,188\$850
Incl. since Jan. 1.....	7,710	7,710
Excl. since Jan. 1.....	2,698\$43	2,698\$43
Sterling equivalent.....	628,302\$510	501,102\$300
Total receipts since Jan. 1.....	as above	as above
Incl. since Jan. 1.....	219,408\$178	215,920\$840
Excl. since Jan. 1.....	408,894	285,179
Import traffic..... tons	7,241	7,010
idem since Jan. 1.....	1,521	1,207
Export traffic..... tons	31,414	21,650
idem since Jan. 1.....	9,427	9,102
Passengers carried.....	48,252\$728	49,888\$863
Expenses for month.....	48,252\$728	49,282\$841
idem since Jan. 1.....	15,378\$778	15,669\$863
Deficit for month.....	15,378\$778	28,212\$500
Surplus since Jan. 1.....	57,166\$712	28,212\$500

 —The approximate weekly traffic returns of the Recife and São Francisco railway (77 1/2 miles), compared with the corresponding week of last year, are as follows:

	1899	1898	increase
Freight traffic..... kilos	2,304,804	1,836,619	468,185
Passengers carried.....	8,150	7,670 1/2	788 1/2
Total receipts.....	27,161\$880	21,109\$510	6,052\$370
Deficit for month.....	1,146,735\$500	1,392,014\$900	245,278\$400

	1899	1898	increase
Freight traffic..... kilos	2,705,134	2,402,335	302,799
Passengers carried.....	9,416	8,025 1/2	1,390 1/2
Total receipts.....	26,468\$560	28,027\$280	1,660\$720
Deficit for month.....	1,472,847\$150	1,391,036\$190	218,197\$200

—The approximate traffic returns of the São Paulo railway for October are as follows:

	1898	1899
Extension, kiloms.	139	139
Inward freight, tons	51,742	41,122
do. since 1st Jan. "	468,470	473,973
Outward freights "	43,796	49,224
do. since 1st Jan. "	281,758	351,219
Passengers carried....	104,653	91,268
do. since 1st Jan.	1,024,265	1,016,381
Inter-station traffic, tons	18,681	19,607

 The influence of the sanitary restrictions is shown in the decrease in inward freights and passenger traffic.

SHIPPING NOTES

—The government has declared infected the port of Lourenço Marques, South Africa.
 —A Cork telegram of the 7th announces the shipwreck of the Br. str. «Suramin» off Cape Clear. The crew was saved. The steamer was loaded with cattle from South America.
 —The U. S. cruiser «Montgomery» arrived here on the 11th from her cruise up the coast. We understand that her visit to Pernambuco was a particularly pleasant one.
 —A Vienna telegram of the 9th says the Austrian government has prohibited the importation into Austria-Hungary of the products of Brazil and Paraguay, on account of bubonic pest.
 —The government has decided that the five national coasting steamers locked up in the port of Santos may come out and go to Ilha Grande for rigorous quarantine. The authorities are careful to say that this is an exceptional measure and must not be taken as a precedent.
 —The passengers who arrived in Rio on the 9th inst. by the P. S. N. Co.'s steamer «Orissa» were the following:—From Liverpool: Capt. McCockindale, Mr. Heissen and Mr. H. Knight.—From La Pallice: Mme. Villeneuve.—From Pernambuco: Mr. E. Bettmann and Mr. J. Korvack.—From Bahia: Messrs. L. Távares, A. M. Pinto, L. Bouquet and J. D. Gasselun.
 —A Santos telegram of the 7th says that the Associação Commercial of that city had telegraphed to the minister of industry asking for a reply to their petition that foreign vessels be permitted, provisionally, to engage in coasting traffic. The delay in this reply has caused a bad impression. They complain that supplies shipped over the Central railway 20 days before had not yet been received.
 —According to the *Noticia* of the 9th the minister of marine has issued orders to the inspector of the marine arsenal to have a new system of military masts studied with a view to its adoption for the ironclad «Riachuelo». He should prepare plans and estimates to be completed by the end of March next. It is now expected that the «Riachuelo» to Buenos Aires with President Campos Salles, accompanied by the ironclad «Marechal Deodoro», the cruiser «Almirante Barroso», and perhaps, the torpedo-cruiser «Tamoyo».
 —Regarding the recent illness of Mr. T. H. Ismay, the great shipowner of Liverpool, an exchange brings us the following sympathetic telegram to Mrs. Ismay from the German Emperor:—«An illness of your husband, I hope and trust he may be spared to you, for he is one of the most prominent figures in the shipping world, and well known to me from the visit I once paid the «Teutonic» some years ago. Have just heard from a German gentleman, who was a passenger on board the «Oceanic», that she is a model of perfection in building and fittings, and well worthy of the celebrated line and the illustrious owner she belongs to.»
 —WILLIAM. I. R.
 —The Pacific steamer «Orellana» left Rio on the 9th inst. with the following passengers:—For Liverpool: Mr. R. Willis, Pedro de Freitas, Mr. John H. C. Bellamy and Mr. F. W. Sherriff.—For La Pallice: Mr. A. Tosi.—For Paris: Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Ziehl and child.—For Lisbon: Mr. Miguel de Barros.—For Pernambuco: Drs. F. V. Guedes Pereira and G. Menezes, Messrs. Alfredo Barros, E. S. Char, J. A. Santiago and Leonard M. Howe.—For Bahia: Mr. and Mrs. P. A. S. Lima, Mrs. M. V. S. Lima, Messrs. J. F. C. Lage, wife and child, J. F. G. Mourão, A. Coutinho, F. J. Santiago, Paul Brabant, D. C. Cyprilou, P. S. Jacinto, Oscar A. Silva and Colonel F. J. Martins.

—The chamber passed the war budget on the 10th inst.
 —On Saturday the chamber passed the navy budget in third reading without discussion. It is the last one of the budgets for the lower house to act upon.
 —It is said that the government proposes to give eight days notice to delinquents for the payment of predial and water taxes after which the said taxes will be collected judicially.
 —On Sunday 13 political prisoners arrived from Mato Grosso and were lodged at the headquarters of the police brigade. Among them are ex-Gov. Antonio Cesario and a brother of Senator Generoso Ponce.
 —There were sinister reports current last week about police mutinies in Petropolis and other threatened disorders, but the *Paz* remained calm and unmoved, like a rock in a stormy ocean.
 —Another case of theft in the post-office is reported to us. The post-office clerks, who can not distribute our mails quickly for want of sufficient help, still have time to open letters and steal anything of value which they contain.
 —It is worthy of note that congress is again rushing the general revenue bill through, in spite of its importance and the opposition to many of its provisions. If this is the type of legislation the republic is to furnish Brazil, then there is very little hope for the future.
 —A Havana telegram of the 10th says the Sanarelli serum is being used there with satisfactory results. And then the dispatch goes on to say that Dr. Marcoré has been able to save yellow fever cases *already moribund*—which spelt the story altogether. He claims just a little too much!
 —The *Journal do Commercio* of Sunday last gave a copy of *The Times* war map of South Africa, and that, too, without a word of acknowledgement. But, perhaps, the engraver thought that he was giving credit when he copied the words at the bottom of the map «All rights reserved».
 —Among the passengers leaving for northern ports to-morrow on the Royal Mail packet «Magdalena» we note the name of Commandador Joseph Mawson, local director of the Bahia Central railway, who is going to Bahia on business connected with that line. We understand that Mr. Mawson expects to be absent for some time.
 —There has been great anxiety among the lower classes over the fear that a great catastrophe is to befall us during the present week. It is generally believed that Biela's comet is to run into us and do us a mischief. But there are other evils worse than Biela's comet, and the people are taking no notice of them.
 —On Thursday the chief of staff of the army had a conference with the regimental and battalion commanders of the Rio de Janeiro garrison for the purpose of adopting measures for putting an end to disturbances caused by soldiers in this city. A little strict discipline will do it, in our opinion, but who will enforce it?
 —The *Paz* says there are officials employed in the accountant's office of the marine arsenal who are so embarrassed by having their salaries pledged to the Banco dos Funcionarios Publicos and Cooperativa Militar, that they have only 9500 coming to them at the end of the month for the support of themselves and families. Salaries which were once ample for their support are now totally inadequate.
 —We are very glad to note that the minister of industry sent out telegrams all over the country to advise frightened people that, according to Dr. Cruis, of the observatory, there would be no collision with Biela's comet. The comet has been switched off on a siding, and the earth, therefore, has a clear track ahead. The government is firmly resolved that the new stamp duties shall have a fair trial, and not be defeated either by the commercial association or Biela's comet.
 —The *Paz* of the 8th inst. relates that an act of gross insubordination occurred on the 6th inst. in the forteza of São João, where a sergeant of the 6th artillery, on being reprimanded by his captain, assaulted and struck him on the parade. The major, and the sergeant seeing this, drew his sword, when the sergeant rushed upon him also, but was met by a blow which injured one of his eyes. A squad of soldiers then succeeded in overpowering the mutineer, and he was locked up.
 —We are to have a great fête here soon on the arrival of the Brazilian President, Dr. Marcelo T. de Alvear has given up the Alvear mansion—corner of Cerrito and Jucaal—to the government for the use of the visitors. The Alvear mansion was built by the late Don Torcato, and is one of the finest homes in the city. In the hall there is what connoisseurs reckon to be the best copy in existence of the Venus of Milo and decoration. It is a house in every way worthy of the man who built it.—*Southern Cross*.
 —«It is a great comfort to me,» remarked Smalvyst on Wednesday last, after studying our figurative contemporary for a time, «to find that your brother journalist of Rua do Sacramento and the national printing office is a funny man. I've a great affection for the kind of stamp, though I can't say that I enjoy a mental cramp brought on by an effort to see a joke where one never existed. But, of course, when an editor says that his remark was a 'playful allusion,' I'm bound to believe by Biela's comet, that he is lying. I presume one has no right to go 'behind the returns,' but I can't help believing that the loss of a few good advertisements gave your colleague that peculiar colic which he calls a 'playful allusion.'»

LOCAL NOTES

—Our readers should be on the alert this week, for there will probably be some fine meteoric showers to be seen.
 —Senator Leopoldo Bulhões left for Goyaz on Thursday last, and Deputy Leovigildo Filgueiras left for Bahia some days ago.
 —During the night of the 8th inst. thieves broke into the Ourteiro da Gloria church and carried off silverware to a value of 3,000\$000.
 —Dr. Pedro Moacyr has addressed a letter to President Campos Salles asking him not to permit the castilistas to murder Dr. Barros Cassal.
 —A considerable number of impressionable people are reported to have gone crazy over the belief that the world was to be snatched up by Biela's comet.
 —On Saturday the chamber of deputies finished voting the budget appropriations and it is expected that in a few days it will terminate its inglorious existence amid general execration and contempt.

—The funny man of our Brazil contemporary is now playing one of his excruciatingly funny jokes on the *Times* correspondent. He explains that the Argentines are preparing to regulate the expulsion of foreigners, and that the *Times* correspondent there, who he believes to be Mr. Akers, will then be requested to make himself scarce. And then comes the point of his little joke, which is an insinuation that the Rio authorities may do the same with his confrere here. The wish is father to the suggestion, of course, but if his counsel is as influential as his information is reliable, he will have to wait some time before his wishes are realized. Regarding the Argentine correspondent, the Buenos Aires *Avulso* and *Times* of Oct. 31st says:—“We are informed that the responsible correspondent of the London *Times*, in matters of telegrams, is an Argentine, and not an Englishman. Perhaps this fact may in some way affect the angry passions of those who have a liking for pleasant words.”

—“I have been very much worried lately by a Portuguese neighbor of mine,” remarked Smalwyf, stroking his nose, “about a letter from the *Times* correspondent in Portugal, who has been writing about the plague at Oporto. These *Times* correspondents, I must say, are a queer lot, for they are always saying inconvenient and uncomfortable things. I don't know but what my friend wants the Rio correspondent of the *Times* kicked out of Brazil, just as your swaggering friend the figure-juggler does; but I am quite certain that he wants the *Times* correspondent in Portugal canoized. Why, he'd set up the *Vinho Verde* all day for that man! And all this because he says that the Portuguese, even in Oporto, are immeasurably cleaner than the *inglês!* There's no bone in that morsel for the Portuguese, and don't you forget it! They have been called dirty for centuries, and they have been abused and denounced thousands of times for lawking and spitting and using their sleeves for pocket handkerchiefs. And now here comes a *Times* correspondent who says that they are cleaner than the lordly inhabitants of the British islands, whose shores are washed clean by the sea, whose fields are made bright by ever-falling rains, and whose whiskey even is made inexhaustible by the aqueous wealth of the Scotch heavens. And that infernal correspondent even goes further, for he says—and it is printed in the sacred columns of the *Times*, too!—that ‘our own dirty classes wash neither clothes nor skin.’ Now, how in this mortal world are we to face the Portuguese, and the Boers, and the Chinese after an admission like that. It's worse than being driven out of South Africa! There's more of it, I'm sorry to say, and my Portuguese friend has it all on the tip of his confounded tongue and in the tail of his wicked eye, and I'm beginning to be afraid of going home before dark. I'm not sure but what I quite agree with your Brazil treasury appendage that something ought to be done with these *Times* correspondents! They are just a little too free with their opinions.”

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Relatório do Secretario das Obras Publicas e Industrias do Estado do Rio de Janeiro. We are indebted to Dr. Hermogenes Pereira da Silva for a copy of the report of his department for the current year, which covers some of the most important services under the government of the state of Rio de Janeiro.

The Illustrated Sporting Annual of Chile—1898-99; by Robert H. Reid, of *The Chilian Times*. Valparaiso: Imp. del Universo, 1899. This is the first issue of a very interesting and complete record of the sports and sporting events in Chile for the past year, with the additional interest of having photographic reproductions of the Vina del Mar race course, the Valparaiso cricket ground and pavilion, the rifle range, tennis court, and the faces of the winners in various contests. The *Annual* covers the whole range of out-door sports, which in Chile are as numerous as at home.

BUSINESS NOTES

—The wholesale and retail shops of São Paulo have resolved to close their doors at 6 p. m.

—The war budget for 1900 calls for 45,619,339,843, of which 14,817,362,800 are for pay and 15,855,308,000 are for rations.

—The City of Santos Improvements Co. has declared an interim dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum for the half year ending 30th June last.

—It is said that the government has resolved to lease the lands of the Quinta da Boa Vista, which belong to the state. This resolution is to be regretted, for many reasons.

—It is said that the new telephone company has its central station ready and its subterranean wires in working order, and is now only awaiting the official *zistoria* in order to begin operations.

—There is announced for sale for 30,000\$ a factory of soap, perfumery, aerated waters, chemicals, etc. said to have cost 150,000\$. This is one of the results of President Campos Salles' taxation policy.

—The war department has declined all the bids made for unserviceable ordnance and other old metals, and is again calling for tenders, which will be received for 90 days counting from the 7th inst.

—The announced judicial sale of the residence and contents belonging to Visconde do Guahy not finding a buyer at the limit fixed by the court, a second sale is announced and the limit is reduced ten per cent.

—The budget of the minister of industry now before the senate authorizes the government to acquire the works of the port of Ceará and to liquidate all questions pending with the Ceará Harbour Corporation.

—The customs inspector at Bahia has ordered 16 cases of garlic to be thrown into the sea because they were shipped at Oporto on August 14th. Does the inspector mean to say that a microbe could exist in a box of garlic?

—Dr. Honorio Ribeiro's articles and the protests of business organizations against the new taxes and the oppressive measures adopted for collecting them should now be published in pamphlet form and widely circulated.

—The directors of the Western and Brazilian Telegraph Co. announce that about 95 per cent. of their shareholders having accepted Brazilian Submarine shares in exchange for their stock it has been resolved to liquidate the company.

—The budget of the department of industry, railways and public works, which passed from the chamber to the senate last week, calls for appropriations to the aggregate of 13,459,068\$ 474 gold and 62,236,996\$ 778 paper, or over 115 thousand contos paper.

—A telegram of the 9th inst. from Bahia announces the failure of the houses of Augusto Aguiar & Co., Moura Guerra & Normandia and Pereira Santos & Irmãos. Just imagine how many failures there will be when the government begins to collect the new taxes next year!

—It is unnecessary for Dr. Honorio Ribeiro to defend business men from the charge of being agitators. The great defect of business men is that they do not agitate enough. Evils that timely legal agitation might remedy are permitted to grow until revolutions become inevitable.

—The City of Santos Improvements Co. has recently borrowed in London the sum of 140,000 on an issue of 5 per cent. first charge debentures, which is made for account of an authorized issue of 2,200,000. The issue price was 95, and redemption will be at par by means of a sinking fund, or at 103 at any time after 1905.

—The minister of finance has issued instructions that on and after 1st January next 15 per cent. of import duties shall be paid in gold, in place of the 10 per cent. now ruling. This does not alter the tariff rate; it only affects the specified percentage, which must be paid in gold or gold cheques. It will probably lead to a further reduction in imports.

—A small hat dealer told us a few days since that should the new taxes go through, he should close up his shop. He says that taxes have been so increased that it is now difficult to meet them. And then add to this the vexation of having fitches dropping in at all times to inspect, or rather to exact tips, and we have more than a small dealer can stand.

—We have lately had evidence of another theft from letters in the post-office, but for this there is apparently no remedy. The letter contained some postage stamps, which were taken out and the letter resealed. And the operators were not very clean about it either. It may be said that it is irregular to send stamps in a letter, but this does not justify thieving.

—According to official reports the exports from S. João da Barra, state of Rio de Janeiro, by the coasting steamers trading at that port, during the first half of the current year, were: 20,669 bags of coffee, of 60 kilos each, 43,201 bags of maize (60 kilos), 3,132 bags of farinha (60 kilos), 29,986 bags of sugar (60 kilos), 2,165 tins of sweets (3 kilos), 1,398 pieces of hard-wood, 1,751 packages of sundries, 333 pipes of rum (480 litres) and 224 pipes of alcohol.

—The Bahia Associação Commercial, in a petition to the senate, warns congress of the results that may be expected from the new consumption taxes. In view of the general commercial and financial depression, says the association, many houses are carrying large stocks of merchandise that are deteriorating for want of custom. This situation will be aggravated by the new taxes. The association vehemently protests against the arbitrary, oppressive and unconstitutional measures adopted by congress for collecting these unpopular taxes from unwilling taxpayers.

—The Centro Commercial has renewed its assurances of perfect harmony with the Associação Commercial in opposition to the oppressive measures which congress, instigated by the government, has, in spite of all remonstrances, seen fit to vote. What the two associations, aided by business men and the general public, should now do is as follows:—Some of the legislative enactments are unconstitutional as well as oppressive. The execution of such measures should be resisted before the courts of justice and for this purpose a fund should be raised for paying the respective law expenses. As to the measures that are oppressive without being unconstitutional, steps should be taken to secure their repeal and business men and their friends should use their influence to obtain at the coming congressional elections votes for candidates pledged to work for the repeal of those measures.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—It is said that there is a lack of revenue stamps in Santos which is greatly embarrassing business.

—The minister of finance has called upon the treasury delegate at Mandos to send down the balances of revenue which are in his possession, both in notes and gold cheques.

—An Aracaju telegram of the 7th inst. says that the governor of Sergipe has effected a loan of 400,000 with the Banco da Republica, the proceeds to be used in the redemption of apolices.

—According to the war budget the wages, etc., of officers and men on commission in foreign countries, will be paid at 18 pence exchange. There will be some loud complaints over this.

—This month the receipts of the Rio de Janeiro custom-house continue to decrease. Up to the 12th inst. the premium on the gold coin at that establishment lacks 496,000\$70 of being sufficient to cover the decrease in those receipts.

—In addition to the returns of customs receipts for the month of October published in our last issue the following have been made public:

1899		1898	
Rio Grande do Sul.....	1,513,866\$561	1,366,360\$229	
Mandos.....	695,924\$124	512,540\$436	

—The gold receipts at the Rio Grande do Sul custom-houses amounted last month to 1,214,285\$33 and those at Mandos to 61,871\$62. These sums added to 1,249,381\$128 collected, as stated in our last issue, at 14 custom-houses makes a total of 1,412,664\$923 for 16 custom-houses. As the remaining custom-houses are unimportant, the aggregate gold receipts for October probably do not exceed 1,500,000\$.

—The minister of finance has apparently over-reached himself in his policy of squeezing creditors. The reduced account of Dona Domingas Landabouro Delabouri has been returned to him by the tribunal of accounts with the remark that congress has already passed this account for the sum of 400,750\$030 and the tribunal has nothing to do with the smaller amount now specified by the minister. The original claim was for 520,574\$880, which the minister has screwed down to 374,163\$.

—Deputy Galeão Carvalhal asks pointedly what naval men are to do toward preserving the ships entrusted to their care, if the government pays no attention to their suggestions? Well, in our opinion, they might stop asking for new ships, for one thing; and for another, they might stop asking for unnecessary modifications. The cost of the proposed changes in the military masts of the ‘*Riachuelo*,’ for instance, which was completely rejected and had these masts put in only five years ago, would go far toward meeting necessary repairs. It seems to us that the government spends enough uselessly on these vessels to keep them in first-class order.

—What becomes of the product of the burdensome taxes paid by the people! Senator Arthur Rios says that the dock and custom-house at Bahia are in pressing need of repairs, Deputy Galeão Carvalhal asserts that the state of the new war vessels is really pitiful and we hear of many similar complaints from other quarters. How does the government spend the money that it wrings from tax payers so ill prepared to part with it? There is no doubt that there should be a thorough investigation of the details of the public expenditure of the country. If there is to be any important financial improvement, many abuses will have to be eradicated and many parasites dislodged.

COMMERCIAL.

Rio de Janeiro, Nov. 14th, 1899.	
Par value of the Brazilian milreis (\$1000) gold.....	27 d.
do of the Brazilian milreis (\$1000) do.....	24-36 1/2 p.
1 str. in gold.....	54 75 cts
do \$100 (U. S. coin) in gold.....	189 27
do of 1 str. in Brazilian gold.....	8 90
Bank rate of exchange, official, on London to-day.....	7 1/16 d.
Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (gold).....	38 22
Present value of the Brazilian mil reis in U. S. coin at \$4.80 per \$.....	26 1/8 rs. gold
Value of \$100 (\$1.80 1 str. in Brazilian currency (paper).....	14 12 c.
Value of £ sterling.....	63 96
Value of £ sterling.....	55 92

EXCHANGE.

Nov. 7.—Today's market opened firm with an upward tendency, but weakened again in the afternoon, due to speculation. Movement considered fair.

Official quotations on London were:

Bank bills.....	opening 7 1/16-7 1/8
Private bills.....	opening 7 5/32
..... closing 7 1/16	

Official value of the milreis 262-264 reis gold.

Nov. 7.—The market opened under the growing firm in the afternoon and closing with better rates. Business transacted was less than average.

Official quotations on London were:

Bank bills.....	opening 7 — 7 1/32
Private bills.....	opening 7 3/32
..... closing 7 1/8	

Official value of the milreis was 259 reis gold.

Nov. 8.—The market today was steady rates being well sustained and firm. Transactions reported were few.

Official quotations on London were as follows:

Bank bills.....	opening 7 1/16
Private bills.....	opening 7 1/16
..... closing 7 3/32	

Official value of the milreis 259-262 reis gold.

Nov. 9.—Today's market sustained opening rates with slight alterations throughout the day. Business transacted was fair.

Official quotations on London were as follows:

Bank bills.....	opening 7 3/32
Private bills.....	opening 7 1/16-7 3/32
..... closing 7 1/8	

Official value of the milreis 262 reis gold.

Nov. 10.—There were no alterations in rates today, and movement was small.

The official quotations on London were:

Bank bills.....	opening 7 3/32
Private bills.....	opening 7 5/32
..... closing 7 1/8-7 3/16	

Official value of the milreis 262 reis gold.

Nov. 11.—Today's market showed less firmness than the preceding days and closed with rates slightly weaker. Transactions reported were fair.

Bank bills.....	opening 7 1/8
Private bills.....	opening 7 3/16
..... closing 7 3/32-1/8	

Official value of the milreis 259 reis gold.

BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU BRÉSIL.

BALANCE SHEET, 31ST OCTOBER, 1899.	
Assets:	
Shareholders, unretained capital.....	5,000,000\$000
Cash, in current funds.....	8,637,904 5/16
Branches and agencies.....	6,733,469 3/16
Bills discounted.....	5,350,451 0/16
Bills receivable.....	2,949,228 0/16
Guaranteed accounts current.....	3,713,043 7/16
Securities deposited.....	2,679,022 3/16
Securities pledged and on deposit.....	7,784,201 2/16
Sundry accounts.....	1,380,028 3/16
	44,209,376\$877
Liabilities:	
Capital.....	10,000,000\$000
Accounts current, with and without interest.....	5,296,639 7/16
Accounts current with fixed maturity.....	6,948,264 7/16
Branches and agencies.....	6,948,264 7/16
Bills payable.....	689,426 3/16
Securities pledged and on deposit.....	10,483,224 0/16
Sundry accounts.....	7,645,686 1/16
	44,209,376\$877

E. & O. E.
Rio de Janeiro, 7th November, 1899.
For the Banque Française du Brésil,
G. Harist, Director,
V. Marcol, Accountant.

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED

Established in 1862.	
Capital.....	£ 1,500,000
Amount realized.....	920,000
Reserve fund.....	1,000,000
BALANCE SHEET OF THE RIO BRANCH, 31ST OCTOBER 1899.	
Assets:	
Bills discounted.....	8,885,948\$000
Bills receivable.....	5,733,771 7/16
Loans, guaranteed accounts, etc.....	8,773,483 7/16
Head office, agencies and branches.....	22,520,000 0/16
Sundry accounts.....	2,680,268 5/16
Securities pledged and on deposit.....	11,810,305 5/16
Values deposited.....	15,379,493 3/16
Cash.....	17,583,068 2/16
	91,335,716\$800
Liabilities:	
Declared capital of this branch.....	1,500,000\$000
Deposits, fixed maturity and with notice.....	6,918,764 1/16
do do without interest.....	10,790,000 0/16
Sundry accounts.....	7,783,963 5/16
Securities pledged and on deposit.....	27,185,080 8/16
Bills payable.....	302,858 5/16
Head office, agencies and branches.....	36,822,637 0/16
	91,335,716\$800

E. & O. E.
Rio de Janeiro, 7th November, 1899.
For the London and River Plate Bank, Limited,
Harland A. DeLisle, Manager,
C. H. Lloyd, Actg. Accountant.

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

Capital 50,000 shares at £ 20.....	£ 1,000,000
do paid up.....	500,000
Reserve Fund.....	320,000
BALANCE SHEET, 31ST OCTOBER, 1899.	
Assets:	
Capital, unclaimed.....	4,444,444\$100
Bills discounted.....	5,350,451 0/16
Loans, guaranteed accounts, etc.....	1,376,511 6/16
Bills receivable.....	2,949,228 0/16
Head office and branches.....	8,174,246 0/16
Securities for loans, accounts current, etc.....	7,814,279 8/16
Sundry accounts.....	2,680,268 5/16
Cash.....	2,988,930 8/16
	36,262,058\$700
Liabilities:	
Capital.....	8,888,888\$800
Deposits in account current, without interest.....	4,056,986 6/16
do do in account current, with notice.....	2,520,000 0/16
do do fixed maturity and by bills.....	1,680,000 0/16
Head office and branches.....	6,722,421 0/16
Securities pledged and on deposit.....	5,234,449 5/16
Bills deposited.....	2,949,228 0/16
do, payable.....	1,609,737 3/16
Sundry accounts.....	4,778,518 5/16
	36,262,058\$700

E. & O. E.
Rio de Janeiro, 7th November, 1899.
For the British Bank of South America, Limited,
E. P. de Saane, Actg. Manager,
Frank Dodd, Accountant.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 14th November, 1899.

Exports.

Coffee—The market showed great firmness during the past week, with moderate sales and unchanging prices from Monday to Friday. The exporters then showed a disposition to buy more freely, and prices were promptly advanced by 200 to 300 reis, followed by a partial withdrawal of the advance on Saturday. The sales during the week were reported to be about 88,000 bags, against 66,000 bags in the preceding week. The receipts were 97,756 bags, and the shipment 71,683 bags. The sales abroad during the week were reported to have been 137,000 bags at New York, 17,000 at Havre, 18,000 at Hamburg and 128,000 at London—a total of 592,000 bags, against 290,000 bags in the same week of last year, and 277,000 bags in the preceding week. These heavy sales will have a tendency to make prices very firm in producing markets. Our resume of the week's movements in this market are as follows:

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 columns: Rio N. 7, Reported sales, Santos, Good Average. Rows include various dates and prices for different types of coffee.

The following ships sailed with coffee last week:

Table with columns: United States, bags. Lists ship names and quantities.

Nov. 5 New York Germ. str. Capri 27,600

11 do Br. str. Newton 21,195

Europe:

Table with columns: Ship name, destination, quantity. Lists various European shipping routes.

Eisbecher:

Table with columns: Ship name, destination, quantity. Lists icebergs.

The receipts for the past week were 10,656 bags against 7,007 bags for the previous week and 73,242 bags for the week before.

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

Table with columns: No., price. Lists market quotations.

The stock in all hands was estimated this morning at 315,241 bags, against 285,211 bags a week ago. The Santos stock is reported at 712,140 bags.

Daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro

Table with columns: Receipts, Shipments, Stock at Santos. Lists daily coffee activity.

And shipped by the following exporters:

Table with columns: Exporter name, quantity. Lists coffee exporters and their volumes.

Imports:

Flour. The receipts were nil. The market is firm, only 5,000 barrels in 1st hands and small stock with dealers. The latest prices are:

Table with columns: Flour type, price. Lists flour import prices.

Codfish. The arrivals were 425 cases ex Paraguassu from Hamburg, 500 cases and 1,000 tubs ex Hardsworth, from New York. The stock in first hands is 11,000 packages. Importers quote from 62,000 to 64,000 for Gaspe, 60,000 to 62,000 for Halifax, and 70,000 to 72,000 for Norwegian. Broker's quotations unchanged.

Lard. The Hardsworth brought 650 kegs and 330 cases from New York. Broker's quote American lard from 70 to 80 cents per pound wholesale.

Pork. No arrivals. Prices continue nominal.

Hog. The receipts during the week were 100 bags ex Patagonia and 50 bags ex Paraguassu from Hamburg. We quote at 23,000 per bag, first quality, and 22,000 per bag and.

White Pine. The Hardsworth brought 5,372 pieces from New York. Quotations unchanged.

Pitch Pine. The receipts were nil. No sales during the week.

Spruce Pine. No arrivals. Quotations are nominal.

Swedish Pine. No receipts. Quotations are nominal.

Kerosene. The receipts were 22,500 cases ex Hardsworth from New York. The wholesale price is from 12,500 to 12,600 per case.

Rosin. The Hardsworth brought 510 barrels from New York. Quotations unchanged.

Coment. No arrivals, and no change in prices.

Turpentine. No receipts. Market nominal.

Indian Corn. Arrivals nil. The price is from 10,500 to 11,000 per bag.

Bean. There were no receipts. Market unchanged.

Hay. No arrivals. The wholesale price is 200 reis per kilo.

Coal. The only vessel arrived with coal last week was the Alacry, from Cardiff.

Rum. The supply continues regular. There were no changes in prices, which continue as last reported.

Pernambuco and Maceio. 240,000-245,000 Bahia and Aracaju. 225,000-240,000 Campos. 225,000-235,000 Angra and Paraty. 400,000-430,000 Alcohol of 36 to 38 deg. 440,000-445,000 ditto

SHIPPING NEWS.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table with columns: Date, Ship name, Destination. Lists ship departures for November.

FREIGHTS.

Table with columns: Destination, Freight rate. Lists shipping rates to various ports.

ENGAGEMENTS.

Table with columns: Ship name, Destination, Date. Lists ship engagements.

Vessels Afloat & Chartered for Rio

Table with columns: Ship name, Origin, Date. Lists vessels in the port.

Table with columns: Ship name, Origin, Date. Lists ship arrivals from King's County and other regions.

Arrivals of foreign steamers.

Table with columns: Date, Name, From, Consigned to. Lists foreign steamer arrivals.

Departures of foreign steamers.

Table with columns: Date, Name, For, Cargo. Lists foreign steamer departures.

* Calling at intermediate ports.

Foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, November 12th 1899.

Table with columns: Name, Tons, Arrived, From, Consignees. Lists foreign sailing vessels in port.

STOCKS AND SHARES

Sales of Stocks and Shares.

Table with columns: Date, Stock name, Price. Lists stock sales.

SATURDAY'S QUOTATIONS - S. PAULO.

Table with columns: Seller, Buyer, Price. Lists Saturday's stock quotations in Santos.

Table with columns: Date, Stock name, Price. Lists stock quotations for Nov. 7.

Banks.

Table with columns: Bank name, Price. Lists bank quotations.

Miscellaneous.

Table with columns: Item name, Price. Lists miscellaneous market items.

Nov. 5.

Table with columns: Stock name, Price. Lists stock quotations for Nov. 5.

Banks.

Table with columns: Bank name, Price. Lists bank quotations.

Miscellaneous.

Table with columns: Item name, Price. Lists miscellaneous market items.

Nov. 4.

Table with columns: Stock name, Price. Lists stock quotations for Nov. 4.

Banks.

Table with columns: Bank name, Price. Lists bank quotations.

Miscellaneous.

Table with columns: Item name, Price. Lists miscellaneous market items.

Nov. 10.

Table with columns: Stock name, Price. Lists stock quotations for Nov. 10.

Banks.

Table with columns: Bank name, Price. Lists bank quotations.

Miscellaneous.

Table with columns: Item name, Price. Lists miscellaneous market items.

Nov. 11.

Table with columns: Stock name, Price. Lists stock quotations for Nov. 11.

Banks.

Table with columns: Bank name, Price. Lists bank quotations.

Miscellaneous.

Table with columns: Item name, Price. Lists miscellaneous market items.

Nov. 12.

Table with columns: Stock name, Price. Lists stock quotations for Nov. 12.

Banks.

Table with columns: Bank name, Price. Lists bank quotations.

Miscellaneous.

Table with columns: Item name, Price. Lists miscellaneous market items.

Nov. 13.

Table with columns: Stock name, Price. Lists stock quotations for Nov. 13.

Banks.

Table with columns: Bank name, Price. Lists bank quotations.

Miscellaneous.

Table with columns: Item name, Price. Lists miscellaneous market items.

Stocks and Bonds and Joint Stock Companies --- November 13th.

Emission	Circulation	Public Funds	Nominal Value	Last Quotation buyers sellers
506,595,000\$	378,763,700\$	Stock 5 1/2% currency (apolices).....	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	888\$000- 820\$000
164,987,000	104,884,000	Bonds of 1895	1,000\$ 1,000\$	881 000- 852 000
60,000,000	60,000,000	Bonds of 1897	1,000\$ 1,000\$	1,010 000
113,600	113,600	Bonds, 4 1/2%	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	—, 120 000
30,000,000	11,854,500	Gold Loan, 1888, 6 1/2%	1,000\$ 500\$	1,800 000
51,885,000	2,035,500	Do do 1879, 6 1/2%	1,000\$ 1,000\$	1,835 000
109,684,000	18,350,000	Do do 1884, 4 1/2%	1,000\$ 500\$	350 000
Fcs. 17,500,000	Fcs. 17,500,000	State of Espirito Santo	1,000\$ 500\$ 200\$	730 000
		do do do	1,000\$ 1,000\$	890 000
13,193,000	13,193,000	do do do	200\$	500\$
5,000,000	4,553,200	do do do	200\$	500\$
Fcs. 65,000,000	Fcs. 45,372,000	do do do	200\$	410 000- 425 000
	4,000,000	do do do	200\$	920 000
600,000	600,000	do do do	200\$	162 000- 164 000
10,000,000	21,855,100	Municipal Loan, City of Rio de Janeiro, 6 1/2%	200\$	100\$
25,000,000		do do do	200\$	100\$
5,000,000		do do do	200\$	100\$
520,000	520,000	do do do	200\$	200\$
400,000	400,000	do do do	200\$	200\$

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Banks	Paid	Reserve Fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
23,000,000\$	100,000	94,030	200\$	Commercial do Rio de Janeiro.....	200\$	4,000,000\$	8000, July 1899	21\$000- 220\$000
15,000,000	80,000	80,000	200\$	Comercio	200\$	3,170,000	8 000, ditto 1899	218 000- 230 000
24,000,000	120,000	all	200	do 2nd series.....	80	80	8 200, ditto 1899	83 000- 90 000
15,000,000	all	77,355 1/2	200	Constructor do Brazil	200	1,645,000	4 000, Aug. 1892	19 000
8,000,000	40,000	all	200	Credito Real do Brazil	200	4,740,000	2 000, Jan. 1896	14 000
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Depositos e Descontos	200	625,000	12 1/2% ditto 1892	1 000-
750,000	25,000	all	200	Funcionarios Publicos	200	68,666	3 000, July 1899	80 000- 80 000
8,000,000	40,000	all	200	Hypotecario do Brazil	100	280,317	4 000, ditto 1899	32 000
16,000,000	50,000	all	200	Lavoura e Comercio	200	1,019,797	6 000, ditto 1899	110 500- 117 500
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Nacional Brasileiro	200	230,000	10 000, ditto 1899	152 000
103,237,300	116,116	all	200	Republica do Brazil	200	16,789,223	6 000, ditto 1899	189 500- 190 500
20,000,000	100,000	50,000	200	Rio e Matto Grosso	200	368,700	6 000, ditto 1899	103 000- 20 000
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	Rural e Hypotecario	200	3,204,082	9 000, ditto 1899	260 000- 270 000
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	do 2nd series.....	100	100	4 500, ditto 1899	155 000
10,000,000	50,000	all	200	Commercial da Bahia	100	2,185,226	11 1/2% ditto 1898	—
7,000,000	35,000	all	200	Com. Industria de S. Paulo	200	6,000,000	12 1/2% ditto 1899	190 000
7,500,000	37,500	14,917	200	Credito Real de Minas Geraes.....	200	283,500	15 1/2% ditto 1899	—
25,000,000	125,000	all	200	do 2nd series.....	140	1,116,384	8 1/2% ditto 1899	130 000
5,000,000	25,000	10,923	200	Credito Real de S. Paulo	200	50	ditto 1899	12 000
10,000,000	50,000	12,500	200	Lavradores S. Paulo	200	400,000	12 1/2% ditto 1895	50 000- 80 000
10,824,610	54,110	all	200	Mercantil de Santos	200	800,000	8 000, ditto 1899	145 000- 145 000
		25,000	200	S. Paulo	200	695,000	7 500, Jan. 1895	—
		200	200	Uniao de S. Paulo	200	400,000	6 1/2% July 1899	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Railways	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
110,000,000\$	550,000	all	200\$	Leopoldina	200\$	—	—	6500-
5,000,000	30,000	all	100	Minas de S. Jeronymo	100	36,674	—	21 500- 200 000
12,000,000	60,000	all	200	Macedo e Campos	200	—	—	—
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	Muzambinho	100	65,000	2 000 Oct. 99	—
62,000,000	310,000	253,523	200	do 2nd series.....	100	—	—	—
		10,000	200	Oeste de Minas	100	2,901,489	int. Sept. 93	13 000- 3 500
10,000,000	100,000	all	100	do	75	—	—	—
70,000,000	350,000	all	200	Quilombo	200	—	—	—
1,600,000	8,000	5,400	200	Uniao Sorocabana-Itauna	200	1,453,242	int. Jan. 92	—
41,000,000	210,000	all	200	do	40	—	—	—
12,500,000	62,500	all	200	Uniao Valenciana	200	45,710	6 1/2% June, 92	24 000- 10 000
		all	200	Sapucahy	200	583,378	6 000, Feb. 86	2 000- 2 500
		all	200	Tocantins e Araguaya	200	—	int. Jan. 92	—
		all	200	do	50	—	—	4 250-

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Tramways	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
2,500,000\$	25,000	all	100\$	Carioca	100\$	—	—	155\$000- 50\$000
6,000,000	30,000	all	100	Carris Urbanos	200	165,687	1 500, July 91	—
700,000	7,000	all	100	Corcovado (and Hotel)	100	6,971	3 000, Oct. 99	158 000- 159 500
14,000,000	70,000	all	200	Jardim Botânico	200	559,174	3 000, Jan. 98	194 000
12,000,000	60,000	59,300	200	Villa Izabel	200	105,899	8 000, July 91	—
3,000,000	15,000	all	100	Pernambuco	100	33,459	4 500, Aug. 99	100 000-

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Steamships	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
1,000,000	5,000	all	200\$	Esperanca Maritima	200\$	250,000\$	10\$000, July 99	100\$000-
28,000,000	140,000	all	200	Lloyd Brasileiro	200	—	—	5 000-
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Navegacao Costeira	200	—	—	300\$000
673,400	3,367	all	200	S. Joao da Barra e Campos	200	59,598	10 000, Aug. 99	—
1,000,000	5,000	2,750	200	Sil Paulista	200	—	—	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Cotton Mills, etc.	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
10,000,000\$	50,000	all	200\$	Allianca	200\$	950,683\$	10\$000- July 99	185\$000-
2,400,000	12,000	all	200	America Fabril	200	279,979	7 000- Aug. 90	70\$000-
500,000	2,500	all	200	Botafogo (ingenium)	200	58,142	—	250 000
6,000,000	30,000	all	200	Brazil Industrial	200	150,000	—	150 000- 155 000
3,600,000	18,000	all	200	Carioca	200	31,291	—	169 000
6,000,000	30,000	all	200	Companha Industrial	200	200,000	10 000, ditto 99	—
4,500,000	22,500	all	200	Corcovado	200	25,501	—	163 000-
500 000	2,500	all	200	D. Izabel	170	169,973	20 100- Jan. 99	—
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	Fabril Paulista	200	200,000	12 000, ditto 98	—
1,200,000	6,000	all	200	Industrial Mineira	200	82,550	10 000- Aug. 99	162 000-
1,500,000	7,500	all	200	Magense	200	16,237	10 000- July 99	180 000- 185 000
4,000,000	20,000	all	200	Manufatura Fluminense	200	128,343	10 000- ditto 99	170 000-
6,000,000	30,000	all	200	Petropolitana	200	7,821	5 000- Mar. 99	99 000
1,200,000	6,000	all	200	Progresso Industrial	200	639,889	—	185 000
450,000	4,500	all	200	Rink (Woolens)	200	17,039	4 000- Oct. 99	30 000-
350,000	1,750	all	200	S. Felix	200	36,313	—	—
2,400,000	12,000	all	200	S. Joao	200	—	—	150 000-
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	S. Pedro de Alcantara	200	38,046	—	105 000
3,500,000	17,500	all	200	Uniao Fabril	200	1,227,282	19 1/2- Aug. 98	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Insurance	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation.
3,000,000\$	15,000	all	200\$	Allianca	200\$	43,378\$	1\$000, July 97	5\$000-
5,000,000	25,000	all	100\$	Argos Fluminense	100\$	300,000	22 000, ditto 99	370\$000-
2,000,000	10,000	9,735	200	Bonanza	30	18,524	1 500, Jan. 99	10 000
4,000,000	20,000	10,000	200	Confianca	20	200,000	3 000, July 99	30 000-
6,000,000	30,000	4,000	100	Fidelidade	500	358,752	7 000, Jan. 98	25 000
2,500,000	12,500	all	100	Garantia	100	250,000	8 000, ditto 99	135 000-
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	General	20	400,000	2 000, July 99	35 000-
1,000,000	5,000	all	100	Indemnsadora	20	20,000	3 000, ditto 99	20 000
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	Providente	200	320,000	3 000, ditto 99	50 000-
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	Prosperidade	20	131,833	1 500, ditto 99	20 000

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Miscellaneous	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation
7,000,000\$	35,000	all	200\$	Cantareira e Visgo Fluminense	200\$	—	4 000, July 91	—
500,000	2,500	all	100	Carros Tattersall Moreaux	100	42,378\$	1 500, Jan. 99	17\$000- 195\$000
1,200,000	6,000	5,821	200	Carruagens Fluminense	200	53,600	6 000, Jan. 99	135 000- 145 000
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Cruzeiro (match factory)	200	—	Mar. 95	—
60,000,000	300,000	all	200	Ducas de Santos	200	—	Aug. 99	—
23,500,000	235,000	235,000	100	Melhoramentos no Brazil	100	6,305,142	8 000, Jan. 92	206 000-
60,000,000	300,000	all	200	Obras Publicas no Brazil	200	2,286,745	15 1/2% Oct. 91	1 000-
2,000,000	10,000	9,900	200	Garza de Noticias (newspaper)	200	51,254	10 000, Feb. 95	120 000-
1,000,000	5,000	all	200	O Paiz (newspaper)	200	43,577	10 000, Feb. 95	—
2,850,000	14,250	all	50	Loterias Nacionais do Brazil	50	1,547,629	—	90 000- 95 000
5,000,000	25,000	all	100	Matte Larangeira (Fargany tea)	100	300,000	13 000, July 99	—
2,000,000	10,000							

CALVERT'S
Carbolic Preparations.
 ARE THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY RELIABLE.

CARBOLIC TOILET SOAP.

Best Antiseptic Soap for use in warm climates. Sold in 3-tab. Boxes.

CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER.

Has the largest sale of any Dentifrice, most effective for preserving the Teeth and strengthening the Gums. In various sized tins.

CARBOLIC OINTMENT.

A Sovereign Remedy for Skin Ailments, Piles, Sores, Insect Bites or Stings Earache for Sunburn, etc. Large Pots, to be obtained from Chemists, Stores &c.

BUYERS ARE WARNED

Against unreliable imitations, which are numerous.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., MANCHESTER, England.

BUILT UP ON NATURE'S PLAN.

MELLIN'S FOOD

RESEMBLES MOTHER'S MILK IN COMPOSITION AND PROPERTIES, IT MAY BE GIVEN FROM BIRTH.

MELLIN'S FOOD is of the highest value for the weak and sickly babe, as well as for the strong and vigorous.

MELLIN'S FOOD is adapted for use in all Climates, and for Infants of all races, and may be obtained of all Dealers throughout the World

MELLIN'S FOOD WORKS, PECKHAM, LONDON, ENG.

Agents: Messrs. CRASHLEY & Co.

33, RUA DO OUVIDOR, RIO DE JANEIRO.

As supplied to
 Her Majesty the
 Queen of England.

CEREBOS
TABLE SALT

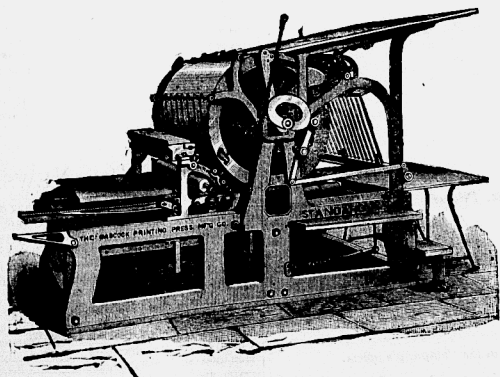
AGENTS—
CRASHLEY & Co.,
 Rua do Ouvidor,
 RIO DE JANEIRO.

Adds Strength to the Food.
 Renews Nerve and Energy.
 Makes Children Thrive.

THE BEST AND MOST CONVENIENT PRESSES

are those manufactured by the

Babcock Printing Press Manufacturing Co.



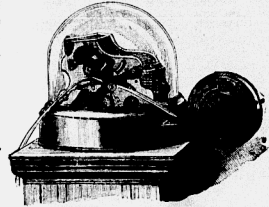
For information and particulars apply at this office

No. 79 Rua Sete de Setembro



The COMMERCIAL TELEGRAM BUREAUX

By the medium of Electric Automatic Typeprinting Machines simultaneously furnishes during business hours to Subscribers in Rio, official information of all the transactions in Rio Exchange, Financial quotations in London, also reports from the Coffee Markets in New York, Havre, Hamburg, London, and Santos. Closing Reports from same markets, as well as the Produce Markets of New York and Buenos Aires, are delivered by Messengers in Rio, Santos, and São Paulo, &c.



For information of terms of Subscription apply to

H. BELL-MORTON, Representant,

RIO DE JANEIRO, RUA 1º DE MARÇO, 53.
 CAIXA DE CORREIO, 266.

JOHN JONES, Director,

CHIEF OFFICE: LONDON, 11, TOKENHOUSE YARD, E.C.

BRANCH OFFICES:

- SANTOS:—PRAÇA MAUA, 29.
- SÃO PAULO:—RUA DA QUITANDA, 2
- BUENOS AIRES:—CALLE SAN MARTIN, 291.
- ROSARIO:—CALLE SANTA FE, 900.
- NEW YORK:—19, BEAVER STREET.
- LIVERPOOL:—3, BROWN'S BUILDINGS.
- HAVRE:—RUE VICTOR HUGO, 136.
- ANTWERP:—COURTE RUE DES CLAIRES, 12.
- AMSTERDAM:—JACOB VAN CAMPENSTRAAT, 49c

- BERLIN, C.:—HEILIGEELIENSTRASSE, 8-9.
- HAMBURG:—ALTERWALL, 76.
- MANNHEIM:—F 3, NO. 1.
- DANZIG:—GR. KRAMERGASSE, 4.
- PRAGUE:—NEKAZANKAGASSE, 13.
- BRUNN:—FROHLICHERGASSE, 23.
- VIENNA, I.:—HOHENSTAUFENGASSE, 4.
- BUDAPEST, V.:—MARIA-VALERIEGASSE, 12.
- BRALLA:—STRADA GOLESCI, 2.
- ZURICH:—POSTSTRASSE, 21.

Ask for
"MOUNTAIN DEW"
 SCOTCH WHISKY

Agents
CHARLES CULTY & Co.
 SANTOS



Agents
COSTA MARQUES & Co.
 RIO DE JANEIRO

ROBERTSON, SANDERSON & Co., L'd.
 Leith

TRADE VALVOLINE MARK
LUBRICATING OILS

for Cylinders, Valves, Locomotives, Looms, Spindles, Coffee and Sugar machinery, Dynamos, and all classes of Machinery.

Every Tin and case, in addition to the registered trade mark Valvoline, bears the name of the makers

LEONARD & ELLIS, New York.

Sole Agents for Brazil:

KING, FERREIRA & Co.

11, RUA 1º DE MARÇO, Rio de Janeiro.

11, RUA DA QUITANDA, São Paulo.

WILLIAM SMITH,
 ENGLISH SHOEMAKER,

The best material used and all work guaranteed

No. 6, Rua de S. Pedro
 RIO DE JANEIRO.

SEA SICKNESS

36 cases were treated on board s.s. "Olanda" by Dr. Emanuel Pinto with Tincture of Nectandra and of these, 22 cases were completely cured, and the remaining four became much better.

The illustrious naval surgeon Dr. Henrique Maugeon says that "during voyages on men of war I have had occasion to use Tincture of Nectandra Amara of Mr. Antero Leivas against sea sickness and always with excellent results.

Numberless testimonials of travellers justify the results obtained by these distinguished physicians, with the Tincture and pills of the Nectandra Amara against sea-sickness.

In order to facilitate the use of this medicine a prospectus accompanies each bottle written in the Portuguese, English and French languages.

N. B. The Nectandra Amara pills are formulated with the same doses of the Nectandra, in order that they may be sent by post all over the world with the least possible delay to supply the want of the Wine, Elixir and Tincture of Nectandra Amara, which are liquid and cannot, therefore, be transported by the same rapid and sure means.

For sea sickness, nausea in pregnancy impoverishment of blood, weakness of the legs and convalescence after long and serious illness, the pills should be ground and dissolved in a small glass of Port wine in order that they may be taken as a liquid to insure a prompt action; it is also to facilitate for adults and children who cannot take dry pills, and in this case they can be dissolved in pure water if no wine is to be had.

Persons who have no connections here and who may desire to have these most useful pills can obtain them by applying direct to the proprietor who undertakes to remit orders by registered post to any part of Brazil, or abroad for the small sum of 2\$500 per box, 12\$600 for 6 and 20\$800 for 12 boxes.

ADDRESS: Joaquim Bueno de Miranda

RUA DES. PEDRO N. 74

1st floor

Rio de Janeiro.

BRAZIL

CLOS ST. CHARLES

One of the nicest dinner clarets that comes into the Rio market.

A good wine at a moderate price.

To be obtained at

CRASHLEY'S,

Rua do Ouvidor N. 36

Shipping.

Geo. R. Penlon. Frank H. Norton
 ESTABLISHED 1865.
THOMAS NORTON & Co.
 Ship Brokers and Commission Merchants.
 Old regular Line Sailing Packets to
RIO DE JANEIRO & SANTOS.
 68, Broad Street. NEW YORK

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
 BREMEN.
 Capital. . . . 40,000,000 Marks.

Regular Lines of Steam Packets between
 Bremen—United States
 " Brazil
 " River Plate
 " China, Japan
 " Australia
 Departures from Rio de Janeiro on the 1st
 and 15th of each month to
 Bahia, Antwerp and Bremen.
 Passengers and cargo for all ports of the different
 lines accepted.
 Passage Rates: 1st-cl. 3rd-cl.
 Rio-Antwerp, Bremen..... 400 Marks £ 9.-
 " Lishon..... 350 " " 7.-
 For further information apply to
HERM. STOLTZ & Co., Agents,
 Rua da Alfandega, No. 63 Rio de Janeiro.

Steamships.

ROYAL MAIL
 STEAM PACKET COMPANY.
 Under contracts with the British and Brazilian
 Governments for carrying the mails.
 TABLE OF DEPARTURES.
 1899

Date	Steamer	Destination
1899		
Nov. 15	Magdalena	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lishon, Vigo and Southampton.
27	Clyde	Montevideo and Buenos-Ayres

This Company will have steamers from and to
 England three times a month.
 Insurance on freight shipped on these steamers can
 be taken out at the Agency.
 For freight passages and other information apply
 at No. 2, Rua General Camara, 1st floor.
 C. J. Cazaly,
 Superintendent.

LIVERPOOL BRAZIL, AND
 RIVER PLATE STEAMER.

LAMPORT & HOLT LINE
 PASSENGER SERVICE FOR NEW YORK
 Buffalo..... 2nd December
 Coleridge..... 16th

The steamer
"Wordsworth"
 sails on the 19th November for
 BAHIA, PERNAMBUCO and
New York

Taking 1st and 3rd class passengers at moderate
 rates.

Illuminated with electric light.

Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

The voyage is much quicker than by way of England
 and without the inconvenience of transfer.

Weekly cargo steamers for NEW YORK.

For freight apply to the Broker

Wm. R. McNiven,

60, Rua 1.º de Março.

For passages and further information apply to the

Agents: **NORTON, MEGAW & Co. Ltd.**

58, Rua 1.º de Março

PACIFIC STEAM
 NAVIGATION COMPANY.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
 DEPARTURES for LIVERPOOL.

Oropesa..... Nov. 21st
 Lignria..... Dec. 5th

These popular steamers are fitted with the electric
 light and all modern conveniences. Cuisine of highest
 order.

For freights apply to F. D. Machado,
 No. 4, Rua S. Pedro:
 and for passages and other information to
Wilson Sons & Co., Ltd., Agents,
 No. 2, Rua São Pedro.

LEA & PERRINS'

OBSERVE THAT THE
 SIGNATURE

Lea & Perrins IS NOW
 PRINTED
 IN BLUE INK
 DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE
 OUTSIDE WRAPPER

of every Bottle of the

ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors,
 Worcester;
 Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London;
 and Export Oilmen generally.
RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

SAUCE.

CRASHLEY & Co.,

Newsdealers and Booksellers
 Subscriptions received for all the leading English
 and American newspapers and periodicals.

Agents for:
 A large assortment of English novels, American and
 Tauchnitz Editions, constantly on hand.

Views of Rio and neighbourhood.
 Orders received for Scientific and other books
 Old Brazilian stamps bought.
 Collections of stamps purchased.
 Sole agents for Rio de Janeiro of Cerebes Salt.

Agents for Longstreth's Rubber Stamps:
 Atkinson's Perfumeries and Pear's Soap.
 Vendors of the GENUINE world renouwe
 Crab Apple Blossoms & Lavender Salts
 OF THE CROWN PERFUMERY CO., LONDON.
 No. 36, Rua do Ouvidor.

RUBBER HAND STAMPS

Metal-Bodied Rubber Type
 and patent "Air CUSHION" STAMPS
S. T. LONGSTRETH,
 Office and works: 16, Travessa do Ouvidor,
 1st floor.
 N.B.—Special attention given to large
 stamps (trade-marks) and large type for
 marking coffee bags.
Business Signs Engraved



LION & Co.
SÃO PAULO & SANTOS

Sole Agents for the State of São Paulo

— POCAHONTAS SMOKELESS STEAM COAL —

Analysis of Pocahontas Coal made by John Pattinson, F. I. C., F. C. S., New castle-on-Tyne

Carbon	86.51 per cent.
Hydrogen	4.44 " "
Oxygen	4.95 " "
Nitrogen.....	0.66 " "
Sulphur.....	0.61 " "
Ash.....	1.54 " "
Water.....	1.29 " "
	100.00 per cent.

Calorific Power. Pounds of water evaporated from 212° Fah. by one pound of the coal, as determined
 in Thompson's Calorimeter, 154 lbs.
 This coal is of high Calorific Power, being in this respect equal to the best Welsh Steam Coal, and is
 excellent coal for Steam-raising purposes.

CASTNER, CURRAN & BULLITT

Sole Exporters POCAHONTAS COAL

Main Office:— PHILADELPHIA, PA.

BRANCH OFFICES: 70, Kilby St., Boston.—1, Broadway, New York.—Citizens Bank Bldg., Norfolk, Va
 Old Colony Bldg., Chicago.— Neave Bldg., Cincinnati.— Terry Bldg., Roanoke.

European Agents:— **HULL, BLYTH & Co.,** 4, FENCHURCH AVE., LONDON, E. C.

South American Office:— CALLE RECONQUISTA, 399, Buenos Ayres.

PRINTERS

Wishing to buy a money-making press, will do well
 to examine the

GORDON PRESSES

made by

Chandler & Price, Cleveland, O.

They are made of the best material, are accurately
 fitted, and are light running. And they are the cheapest
 first-class presses on the market.

For further particulars inquire at

79, Rua Sete de Setembro

NECTANDRA AMARA

The discovery of this wonderful product,
 of the Brazilian flora has furnished a
 powerful and efficacious remedy not only
 for sea-sickness, but also for the nauseae
 felt in pregnancy and that which results
 from the motion of the train on railways,
 as well as for such diseases of the stomach
 and bowels as require a good tonic, car-
 minative, diuretic or regulator for promot-
 ing menstruation.

The «Nectandra Amara Pills» are prepar-
 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\$600; 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 so in Europe and the
 United States. Its subscribers are principally busi-
 men interested in Brazilian trade, industries and in-
 vestments. No other periodical, ven with much
 veger 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, aseltolig-ion, and is thus medically recommended as a safe and absolutely pure stimulant. "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 Paranaguá, Desterro, Rio Grande and Pelotas.

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

The Steamer

ITAPACY

will sail for

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

Saturday 18th inst.

Freight and parcels received through the
 Trapiche SILVINO until the 17th.

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 Hospicio, 9.