

NEWS.

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NUMBER 47

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the latter a mixed train.

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74 Rua Mendo de Să, Icaraby.

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de S. Joaquim, No. 179—19 mecting at to am,
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de State of the State of the State of the State
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WEST COAST ITEMS.

WEST COAST ITE 315.

—At the end of 1898 Chili possessed 4,286 ½ kilometres of railway, of which 1,986 ½ belonged to the state and 2,300 to private owners. The telegraph extension at the same date was 16,052 kilometres.

—In Chili the past week the people were greatly alarmed because the comet was expected to come, and then, later on, they were greatly frightened because it didn't come. There's no pleasing some people!

—Telegrams from Bogotá, Colombia, state

There is no preasing some people.

—Telegrams from Bogotá, Colombia, state that the government has declared officially that the revolution is at an end. Our American exchanges state that the province of Panamá has asked for annexation to the United

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

The Paraguayan congress was formally closed on the 16th linst.

—During the month of October 12,610 immigrants arrived in Argentina, of which 7-438 were Italians and 1.995 Spaniards.

—The German colony at Buenos Aires has founded a society designed to co-operate in the development of Germany's maritime power.

founded a society designed to co-operate in the development of Germany's maritime power.

—The tenor Tamanho, who is a creditor of Empresario Perrari, is opposed to the transfer of the Colon theatre to the municipality of Buenos Airos.

—The October customs receipls at Montevideo were \$779,949,38, which are in excess of the same month of last year, and slightly under those of 1897.

—The Argentine official trade returns for the first nine months of the current year show that the imports aggregated \$87,670,36, and the exports \$117,617,798, both gold. The imports of gold amounted to \$5,659,688 and the exports \$181,534.

—According to the Argentine Bolelin Oficial the revenue of the nation for the first nine months of the current year amounted to \$50,614,687 paper, as against \$88,963,265 in the corresponding period of 1898, showing an increase of \$21,651,422.

—The Buenos Aires Herald has located Astronomer Falb at the Chilian observatory in Santiago. A telegram from Vienna the other day located him in that part of the world. All we know about it is that he is not a Chilain, as the Herald says, and is not here in Rio.

—On the 15th Dr. Wilde visited Montevideo

here in Rio.

On the 15th Dr. Wilde visited Montevideo in the interests of his international sanitary regulations. Some days before he was reported to have resigned, but he seems to be still at his old post. Of the telegrams that come, one in ten may be true, but we are not betting

to have resigned, but he seems to be still at his old post. Of the telegrams that come, one in ten may be true, but we are not betting on it.

—Reports having been circulated that cases of bubonic pest had appeared at S. Luiz, Rio Grande do Sul, the Uruguayan vice consul affirms that it is untrue, while the Argentine consul at Rio Grande telegraphs that cases have appeared. How does the Argentine consul know?

—The Southern Cross says that Editor Lainez, of the Diario, is an enthusiastic cyclist, as well as the editor to be, Dr. Pellegrini, but it does not mention the fact that Editor Rulin of that paper is a veteran wheelman, going far and near on his bicycling expeditions.—Herald.

—According to our Washington advices there is some probability that difficulties will arise in the approval of the reciprocity treaty with Argentina, because of the concessions granted on Argentine wools. The American wool-growers are bitterly opposed to any concession in this direction.

—It is reported on good authority that there are no less than twenty-five thousand children in this city who are receiving no education of any nature whatsoever. This is very had in a city of 700,000 people, where so much money is spent on education by the government, and shows at least that there is a screw loose somewhere.—Herald, Buenos Aires.

—The street urchins have discovered that they can produce fireworks by throwing a wire over the trolley wires, and they have occasioned considerable annovance to the companies, and also to the public. They had better be careful, however, because the game is a dangerous one, and the youthful pyrotechnists may lay themselves open to an early funeral.—Review, Buenos Aires.

—The following item from the Her.M is just a little puzzling. How can an animal city shave a port?

"Rossario stands a chance of having a port, and when it is made that city will enjoy a boom, for its finely situated and will certainly be a great inland city. It should be to this country what Chicago is to the United States, but nothing

but nothing can be done without a proper port.

The government is enforcing the regulations relating to engineers of steam-launches as well as of larger craft so far as to require some evidence that an engineer knows the difference between a wheel-barrow and a boiler, and there are not a few who may know this but whose knowledge goes little further.

Herald. [But who will guarantee that the inspector knows his business. Usually he knows absolutely nothing.]

—The interventor in the province of Catamarca is cutting down expenses, and by the time the intervention is finished the province will have saved some \$froo,000 in six months. The politicians will be the ones to suffer, but the provincial exchequer will be the gainer. If the nation would only take over all the provinces, what a saving there would be! And the money so saved could go to pay off the foreign debt. —Review, Buenos Aires.

—Some of the public departments have given notice that it is intended to pay gold accounts at the rate of 22.27. There is no law whereby a creditor is compelled to receive-227.27 paper in discharge of \$100 gold, and there is no law whereby a debtor can discharge a debt of \$100 gold by tendering \$237.27; but the chiefs of several public departments have undertaken to twist the law in that sense, and they have given notice that they will pay gold accounts at the rate of 227.27 and to more.—Herald, Buenos Aires.—Mr. A. P. Chiswell has applied to the municipality asking that in the future no meat shall be sold in the city without its being frozen for twenty four hours before use. He says that he will provide the freezers and soforth, build a store for the purpose and light the surroundings streets with electric light. He says that he will do this for a charge of one cent, per kilo of meat for twenty-four hours, adding that he will spend three millions on the business. It seems that the health board has reported favourably thereon.—Buenos Aires Herald and Times.

—The dispute between the British and French creditors of the Santa Fé railway is

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BUI

Buenos Aires Herald and Times.

— The dispute between the British and French creditors of the Santa Fé railway is on the road to settlement. The British bondholders, who are credited with £ 3,000,000, will receive £ 1,000,000 in 3 \(^{1}\)_0 debentures, which will be issued in Paris by the French company which constructed the line. The French company will remain absolute masters of the line, and intends, when the agreement is fulfilled, to sell it to the Argentine government in return for a concession to make a port at Santa Fé.—Herald, Buenos Aires.

— Salta papers give particulars of a new

Santa Fé.—Herald, Buenos Aires.
—Salta papers give particulars of a new expedition that is being organized by Messrs. Leach Bros., the well known sugar-refiners of that province. The expedition will be similar to that of last year and will be chiefly for the purpose of ascertaining the possible navigation of the river Bernejo. The last expedition was a successful one, and as far as we have been able to ascertain it is intended to go over the ground more carefully in order to start the business of sending timber down by that route, and also sugar and other products by raft, and thus avoid the heavy railway carriage now paid.

—Some enterprising merchant ought to import Argentine sugar from Europe, accompanied by a customs certificate at loading port, duly certified by the Argentine consul, to the effect that it is Argenine sugar returned to the place of its orgin. No import-duty can be levied on it by law, and a trial to prove that fact is worth undertaking. There is a good profit to be made on the transaction. The final result would be that a law would be passed prohibiting the free importation of Argentine sugar, as our laws are made for the sole and exclusive purpose of protecting the favourite few, on whose behalf our fiscal policy is exclusively conducted. — Buenos Aires Hendd.

—For some time past the President of the

policy is exclusively conducted.— Buenos Aires Herald.
— For some time past the President of the republic has been ailing and suffering from an old complaint altho't it has been 'kept very quiet in official and unofficial circles. A rumonr is that the present difficult situation has much to do with his state of health. Things have even gone so far that it is asserted that unless there is an improvement at no distant date he will turn over the government to the hands of his second whilst he takes an extended holiday as required by his medical when the President of Brazil will have concluded his tour here. It may be expected that General Roca will then take his holiday, perhaps even going as far as to leave the Country for a short time.—Buenos Aires Herald.

—It was of course an understanding that the

country for a short time.—Buenos Aires Herald.

—It was of course an understanding that the presidents of Brazil and Chile were to visit us, if possible, at the same time, as there were many things to be discussed, presumably relating to international affairs and the facilitate of the United States towards the South American republics. Or perhaps it might be the partition of Bolivia, Urugnay and Paragury, or some equally impracticable project. In any case, it is going to both us quite a lot of money, and the expense will not advance the prospect of accumulating a gold reserve. It is now intimated that President Campos Salles will be here for the fetes of next May, which will therefore be something remarkable, unless they are completely outshone by Rio. President Errazuriz is apparently unable to fix a date, in the present critical position of politics, but when he does come, there will be more money spent, whether it is there to spend or not.—Review, —Regarding the discovery of petroleum at a place called Anys Demos of the prospect of the prospect of a place called Anys Demos of the present called Anys Demos of petroleum at a place called Anys Demos of the prospect of the present called Anys Demos of the prospect of the present called Anys Demos of the prospect of the present called Anys Demos of the present called Anys Demos demos and place called Anys Demos of the present called Anys Demos of the

Regarding the discovery of petroleum at a place called Agua Fresca, about 30 miles from Punta Arenas, Straits of Magelian, a correspondent of the Buenos Aires Herald writes:

correspondent of the Buenos Aires Histali writes:—

«It is not known definitely who were the first discoverers of this venture, but it appears that most of the credit may be given to Mr. Alberto Niño, who is well known in Ithat region and who knows the country very well. He discovered that there was a species of mineral water impregnated with gases which on analysis proved to be very good petroleum. A company has already been formed here with a capital of \$20,000 to start the new business. Of course the capital is not by any means great, but it shows at least that there are some who believe in this venture, and it would not be surprising if many will have struck ites in all senses of the word. Times may come when Tierra del Fuego will rival Bakú and the United States in its oil output.

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

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

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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 25800, ½ dozen boxes for 125600 and One dozen boxes for 205000.

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RECESSIONAL - NOTHER KIND.

The steamboat's merry tooting dies
And Uncle Sam'well swells his chest;
And says, "It wasn't no surprise;
I knowed Columby was the best.
That silver cup is with us yet,
Now you just bet, now you just bet."

The crowds vamoose to east and west,
The big excursions melt away,
The water gets some chance to rest,
The little waves go off to play.
They laugh to think it's with us yet,
The cup Sir Thomas didn't get.

Rob Evans's megaphone is dumb, It's cooling down; 'twas roaring hot. You see, he let the swear words come When he forgot, when he forgot. 'Twas awful, when he swore, but yet He kept the yachts' course clear and wet.

The man who had to stay three weeks The man who had to stay three weeks And sent back home for extra cash, Burns disinfectant when he speaks And calls himself a Bill-be-dash.
But still, you know, he can't forget, We made the bloody lion sweat!

Good-bye, Sir Thomas, here's the fist We pass to every worthy foe; The reason why your Shanrook missed— We were too fast—she wasn't slow. That 'twas so easy we regret, —But pardon! That's not etiquette.

Furl up the sails and pack the cup!

"Twas all most admirably done.
But, dear Sir Thomas, don't give up,
Come over when you want some fun.
The cup, you know, is right here yet,
Now don't forget; please don't forget.

HOLMAN F. DAY, in Lewiston Journai.

From the Daily Mail October 27th. AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.

AMERICAN HOSPITAL SHIP FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

AMERICAN HOSPITAL SHIP FOR SOUTH APRICA.

A meeting of American ladies resident in London will be held this afternoon at the residence of one of their number, with a view to putting into practical form the project of sending a hospital ship to South Africa.

Since the Spanish-American war Americans, not only in England, but in the States of the great republic, have watched for an opportunity of making some return to this country for the active sympathy which was shown to them on that occasion.

The following appeal has now been issued by a committee, of which Lady Ram.olph Churchill is president, Mrs. Blow hon, secretary, and Mrs. Ronalds treasurer:—

"That whereas Great Britain is now involved in a war affecting the rights and liberty of the Anglo-Saxon people in South Africa, and has under arms 70,000 troops to maintain such rights and liberty;

"And whereas 50,000 English and American men, women, and children have been expelled from the states now at war with her Majesty's government, and are congregated at Durban, Delagoa Bay, and Capetown:

"And whereas in consequence of the inevitable results of war, together with the congested condition of these places of refuge, the

The Duchess of Mathorough,
Dorough,
Mrs. Seild,
Mrs. Seild,
Mrs. Earle,
Mrs. Earle,
Mrs. Van Duzer,
Mrs. Taylor,
Mrs. Arthur Paget,

Mrs. Taylor. Mrs. Arthur Paget.
One of the ladies when seen last night by a "Daily Mail" representative said, "It is just the chance we have been waiting for. Of course, if we had our way we should want to subscribe to the war directly or have our husbands and brothers volunteer; but the British government does not need funds, and it would not allow our husbands and brothers to enlist.

enlist dist.
"But no one can find any fault with works
mercy such as we propose. We have had a "But no one can find any fault with works of mercy such as we propose. We have had a fine passenger steamer offered to us, and from what I can hear, there will be no difficulty whatever about obtaining the £50,000 which it is estimated will be necessary. Indeed, I believe twice as much could be raised if it were to become necessary.
"At our meeting the plans will be further discussed, but I suppose we shall have to hold may be called working order,"

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

We quote the following letter from Sell's Commercial Intelligence, which is credited to our own correspondent, whose identity is sufficiently apparent to make the blundering statement interesting. Elsewhere we quote a similar statement from the South American Journal. We do not undertake to champion the cause of reciprocity treaties, but it is well to state the facts clearly and correctly on either side, which this correspondent has not done. His letter is as follows:

«BRAZH, UNDER THE UNITED STATES SCREW.

But Where Does Great Britain Come In?

(From Our Own Correspondent).

Rio de Janeiro, Sept. 7.

Rio de Janeiro, Sept. 7.

*The efforts of the United States government to obtain what it terms sreciprocitys treatment for its exports to this country, and the effect that such a concession would have on British interests, should these demands meet with success, are not. I think, properly understood in Great Britain.

The articles for which the United States government is claiming free admission include amongst others, wheat flour, corn, rye and rye flour, potatoes, beans, hay, salted pork, dried or pickled fish, coal, rosin, tar, pitch, turpentine, agricultural tools, implements, machinery, locomotives, engines, stationery, paper, sewing machines, cotton manufactures, ribbons, white wine, etc.

The duties collected on importation of the foregoing articles amount to two thirds of the whole of Brazil's revenue, which it is clearly impossible to scrifice. Besides, it would be impossible to deny the same favors to other cuntries—in Great Britain already 96 per cent. of all Brazilian products imported are admitted free of duty—but where the United States holds an advantage is in the fact that she takes about half of Brazil's coffee free of duty, and she threatens that unless reciprocity is given she will impose a 50 per cent. advance method on the same fact that she takes about half of Brazil's coffee free of duty and she threatens that unless reciprocity is given she will impose a 50 per cent. advance method on the same fact of the greatest financial and commercial embarrassment in a country still stringeling under great difficulties.

The inclusion of cotton manufactures in the list of articles for which the United States demands reciprocity treatment is of special importance to Great Britain, for her exports to Brazil in this line amount to a consideratole sun.

Had the United States government limited its proposals to something practical and prac

sum.

Had the United States government limited its proposals to something practical and practicable, Brazil would have done her best to meet her, for it is recognized that the United States has claims to Brazil's consideration; but should the American government insist in its demands and decide to put retaliation into practice, there is nothing before this country but an inevitable crisis. It is to be hoped that things will not go to this length, but that the United States will meet Brazil half way.

From the Buenos Aires Herald and Times

FALSE CUSTOMS CLASSIFICATIONS.

From the luenos Ares Herald and Times.

FALSE CUSTOMS CLASSIFICA TIONS.

The duties on imported articles have gradually been increased until in many cases they are extortionate, to the prejudice of the public and the treasury. But not only lave these import-dues been increased so as to become comparatively prohibitive, but the "aforo," or classification of values for the purpose of fixing duties, has been so arbitrarily fixed as to practically suppress the law. The latter may fix 25 per cent of the value of an article. and then the executive officers classify the value of the articles so as to double and treble the duties. Nothing is more common than to find articles toxact two and even three times their actual value by means of a false classification. Not long since a merchant shipped a lot of goatskins to be dressed, and then brought them back to this country. When the same skins were brought back they were classified as kid-skins, so as to get the higher rate of duties and not only did the merchant have to pay increased dues on this false classification, but he was fined for his failure to know that goot-skins are transformed into kid-skins by the process of passing through the custom house. Furniture comes under a heavy duty; and in order to get a charge on dressed lumber a false classification was made by were furniture.

We might fill every column of this paper

mmeans of which it must pay duties as if it were furniture.

We might fill every column of this paper with instances of abuses of the same nature, by means of which the spirit and the law are set aside for an arbitrary standard of valuation. Business has been overladen with such abuses, the burdens which rest on the people have become intolerable, and already angry protests have been heard. If this could in the end benefit the treasury there might be some excuse for it; but, on the contrary, it is against the interests of the revenue. Indeed, that which is over onerous for the people will in the end be equally unwise for the people.

which is over-onerous for the people will in the end be equally nuwise for the people.

THE GOLD MINES OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Though in the nature of a stwice-told tale, a the following regarding the great gold fields of the Transvaal, from a monograph on Africa published by the U.S. Bureau of Statistics, will be found of interest just at present: "The great "Witswatersrand" gold fields of South Africa, located in the South Africa nepublic, are better known as the Johannesburg mines. The Dutch word "Witswatersrand" means literally "White Water Range," and the strip of territory a few hundred miles long and a few miles in width to which it is applied was but a few years ago considered a nearly worthless ridge, useful only for the pasturage of cattle and sheep, and for even this comparatively valueless. In 1883, however, gold was discovered, and in 1884 the value of the gold production was about \$50,000. It increased with startling rapidity, the production of 1885 being about \$55,000,000. It increased with startling rapidity, the production of 1885 being about \$55,000,000. It increased with startling rapidity, the production \$50,000,000, and 1897 and 1898, about \$55,000,000 in each year. This wonderful development has attracted great attention to South Africa and drawn thither thousands of people in the hope of realizing quick fortunes. Development, however, showed that the mines could only be successfully worked by the use of costly machinery, and while they have been extremely productive where machinery has been used they were not of such character as to make hand or placer mining profitable, as was the case in California. The gold production in the 'Rand' since 1883, has been over \$3,000,000,000,000 and africa will for many years continue to be, as it now is, the largest gold-producing section of the world."

**The United States is, it appears, on the ground of reciprocity, seeking to obtain from

many years continue to be, as it now is, the largest gold-producing section of the world.

The United States is, it appears, on the ground of reciprocity, seeking to obtain from the Brazilian government free admission for the following articles, amongst others, viz. wheat flour, corn, rye and rye flour, potatoes, beans, hay, salted pork, dried or pickled fish, coal, rosin, tar, pitch, turpentine, agricultural tools, implements, machinery, locomotives, engines, stationery, paper, sewing machines, cotton manufactures, ribbons, white wines, etc. Now, as the duties collected on the importation of the foregoing articles represent roughly about two-thirds of the whole revenue of Brazil, the pretension is clearly one of an inadmissible character, even in view of the fact that the United States is the principal market for the consumption of Brazilian products. But, apart from this consideration, the Brazilians lave obligations towards other nations, totably our own, 96 per cent, of all Brazilian products being imported into Great Britain free of any duty whatever. It would manifestly be invidious, for instance, to lower the duties on American cotton goods without and abacon, would enter into competition with home-grown produce, a circumstance which the Brazilians can hardly be expected to iguore.—South American Journal, oct.—The whole import duties, or does our colleggue wish as to believe that the United States is treating for a graened, sholition of duties instead of a reciprocal modification in the tariff?—Rd. News.

RECIPROCITY NEGOTIATIONS.

RECIPROCITY NEGO/IATIONS.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, writes of the reciprocity negotiations with Brazil, under date of October 20th, as follows:

The prospect of a harmonious arrangement with Brazil in favor of American fluor extending the protest has not been improved by the domineering tone of some of the organs of the flour interest. It has been the policy of the state department to treat Brazil and all other countries with the courteous consideration to which they are entitled as independent sovereignties. It has been made perfectly clear to the Brazilian government that the President would not hesitate to use the power vested in him by the Dingley law, to levy a discriminating duty on Brazilian coffee, if some disposition was not shown to meet the United States half way in respect to trade arrangements. The desires of the United States and what changes in the Brazilian tariff would promote their interests have also been made plain. The suggestion that this government should incitate to Brazil just what tariff rates she should prescribe upon American and other goods has not been considered prudent or in accordance with the comity of nations. If it came to a contest of threats, there are Buropean powers who would be able to hold quite as heavy a club over the Brazilian finance is largely in the control of British bankers and of the Rothschilds, who have sopotent a voice both in London and in Continental money markets. British capital is invested in the flouring mills at Rio, which employ Argentine wheat for the local manufacture of flour. It has been known all along to the state department that these financial interests would be exerted against special concessions to the United States, and it has been necessary to proceed in a manner to circumvent such hostility and without offending the Brazilian torging office. Brazil has only taken a leaf from the policy of the United States in regard to protection, but fortunately there is some demand for American wheat, because of

It is estimated that the farmers of California will receive about \$15,000,000 this season for such products of their orchards and vineyards as have been canned or dried. This is an advance of about \$5,500,000 over the total received last year.

Complaints are already heard of the false war news manufactured by speculators to influence the London stock market. This might have been for seen. The men who worked hardest to force this war upon the country were the London speculators, and they will use every hour of it to further their selfish schemes, and then, at the end, they will use every hour of it to further their selfish schemes, and then, at the end, they will insist on the absorption of the Transval because of its mining wealth. There is no sentiment about it; they want war for the money they can make out of it, and the Transval mines for the wealth they contain. Much of the information circulated to influence passions and bring on the war, was as false as the reports now circulated to influence the stock market. When it is all over and the English people know how they have been deceived, they will agree with John Morley that the war on the Transval was a great crime.

BÔA VIAGEM

Mr. William Smith begs to announce that he has acquired the chacara at No. 2 Rua Boa Viagem, S. Domingos, and that Mrs. Smith will have full charge of the same from the 1st proximo.

No efforts will be sparred to make the house pleasant and comfortable for hoarders. The chacara is in an exceptionally hearted Boa Viagem beach, and is only not intuited walk from the S. Domingos ferry station. It is also convenient to the fearable cricket grounds. Persons seeking rooms are invited to call and inspect the place.

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An experienced teacher, young man of good family well versed in Latin, Portuguese, French, English and German, destree position as private tutor, guar-dian, amanuensis, librarian or translator, also as com-panion at home or abroad, Good references. Please address: Professor de X, Care of Rio Nens, Caixa 258.

Collegio Americano Fluminense.

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

Miss LAYONA GLENN

No. 118, Praia de Botafogo Botnfogo.

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SALE, an outfit for a small printing-office,

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

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ENGLISH PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE.

This old established house has confortable accom-nodation for families and single gentlemen on mode-ate terms. Excellent baths. The position is a healthy ne and is situated in attractive gardens. Rua Livramento, No. 143.

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Missing Friends.

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

tion of the following:

YAUGHAN, James — who was employed for some
time as engine driver on the Central Argentine Railway and who left Rosario about 3 or 4 years ago.

Rio de Janeiro, 29th August, 1899.

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

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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 lour 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 with filtered by the Pasteur system, good table-service, and is, therefore, to be considered the first hotel of this capital.

Possesses also a sumptious saloon and splendid

Possesses also a sumptuous saloon and sp table-service for banquets.

Its restaurant and service cannot be excelled.

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GRANDE HOTEL THERESOPOLIS

SITUATED AT THE ALTO DO THERES

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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.

Monterio fr. & C., ** 38, ** Visc. Inhafma.

Monterio fr. & C., ** 38, ** Visc. Inhafma.

Mr. Bernardino da S. Carvalho, No. 1, Rua Presca.

Telegr. Address : - Georges, Theresopolis,

Grande Hotel Metropole

181. RUA DAS LARANGEIRAS. 181

This popular Hotel has been completely and 'horoughly restored and has been provided with san'tary improvements 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 has been spend 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 lifetel in Rio de Janeito.

FREITAS HOTEL 120, Rua do Riachuelo

Mr. J. F. FREITAS, proprietor of the old and welk known Freitas Hotel, destres to advise his friends and former customers that he has reopened that hotel at No. 120 RNA DO RACHUELOI in a large and most attractive edifice acquired for this special purpose. The new establishment is situated in one of the most attractive and health trains for all central points of the city passing the door. It has a large and heattfully laid out plensure garden, particulary suitable for ladies and children, and well-innounted 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 hardward some provided with the contains a discovery of the contains and the convenience nothing will be found defined from the contains a many convenience mothing will be found and the contains a new contains and the contains and the contains a many contains a many contains and the contains a many contains a many contains a many contains and the contains a many contains and contains a many contains a

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

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TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

Great Britain.

Nov. 13.—An Estcourt telegram of the 8th says it was quiet there, but that the bombardment of Ladysmith recommenced on Thursday. (This would be the 2nd, which is absurd.) Fires had broken out in various parts of the city.—Gen. Buller reports that the Boers assaulted Mafeking 31st ult. but were repulsed. The Boers lost heavily, and the British had five men killed, including two captains.—A Capetown dispatch says the Afrikanders belonging to the police at Aliwal North had descreted to the Boers.—The ofrienth has arrived at Capetown with 1,300 men.—A Lourenço Marques telegram says that a British cruiser had fired upon the Fr. str. «Cordobas when entering that port. The steamer stopped, was boarded and inspected in relation to cargo and passengers and then allowed to proceed.—A Tenerifie telegram says that a traveller arriving there from Pretoria says that city is strongly fortified, and that the British prisoners in the hands of the Boers are much more numerous than reported in press and official telegrams.

Nov. 14.—Gen. Buller las senta reinforcement of 10,000 mm.

telegrams.

Nov. 14.—Gen. Buller has sent a reinforcement of 10,000 men to the relief of Ladysmith.—The Boers are said to be pressing the siege with energy.—An attack on Durban is feared.—Six transports arrived at Durban yesterday with 5,700 men and 292 officers.—Various Danish butter dealers have offered fifty thousand kilos of butter for the British army.—At a banquet yesterday, Sir Michael Hicks Beach declared himself in favor of self-sovernment for South Africa.—The chief Senoussi is said to have left Tripoli and is moving into Western Sudan. —Disquieting news is received from the Sudan in regard to the movements of the Khalifa.

Nov. 15.—News from Ladysmith express

news is received from the Sudan in regard to the movements of the Khalifa.

Nov. 15.—News from Ladysmith express fall confidence in the garrison's ability to defend to place.—The Boers are steadily pressing the siege.—Pretoria telegrams of the 9th state the Boers opened a heavy fire on Ladysmith that morning and that detailments of Boers were within 1,500 yards of the British lines.—Capetown advices state that 17,000 British reinforcements had arrived in South Africa up to date.—The war office is hastening preparations to send further reinforcements, and orders have been issued for mobilisation of other army corps.—At Manchester to-day Mr. Campbell-Bamerman said the liberals will do all they can to bring the war to a satisfactory conclusion.

Caivo telegrams state that the Mahdi is descending the Nile and is now at Abbat island, 500 miles above Khartoum.—A violent hurricane is reported from India, causing great losses at Negapatam. Many edifices were blown down, and many vessels have been wrecked.

Nov. 16.—Telegrams from Estcourt sate that teinforcements of to consume and the state of the consumer to the consumer that reinforcements of to consumer.

ricane is reported from India, causing great losses at Negapatam. Many edifices were blown down, and many vessels have been wrecked.

Nov. 16.—Telegrams from Estourt state that reinforcements of 10,000 men will soon reach that point.—A report is current in London and telegrams are received from Durban and capetown that Gen. Joubert was mortally wounded, or killed, at Ladysmith on Thursday last (9th).—An armored military train which left Estourt yesterday on a recommissince up the line was derailed at Chieveley by the Boers and nearly the whole force carried (Jublin fusiliers) was captured.—A battalion of the Vorkshire regiment arrived at Estourt on the 13th.—A second telegram about the Chieveley incident says the train Jada returned, reporting the loss of 25 men, among them a son of -ford Churchili.—The war office has received no advice of the death of Gen. Joubert.—Gen. Buller is reported to be on the Free State frontier organizing forces to attack the enemy.—Speaking again at Manchester yesterday Mr. Campbell-Bannerman condenned the government for defeating negotiations with the Transvaal by open preparations for war, and censured Sir Alfred Milner for his policy of antagonism to the Afrikanders.—Two British cruiser at Delagoa bay are reported to have fired upon a ship carrying the French flag.

The Ger. str. «Patrias from New York to Hamburg, has been burned at sea. Passengers and crew were rescued by Rus. str. «Nord.»

Nov. 17.—The war office has received news that the bombardment of Ladysmith has been reopened with increased violence. The Boers are apparently seeking to reduce the place before reinforcements can arrive.—It is said that on Priday (101) the British forces made a sortie and inflicted severe losses on the enemy. Gen. Buller had advised the war office that the British losses in the capture of the military train at Chieveley amount to 100 men, including men captured and missing. A Pretoria telegram says the British losses were 3 killed, 5 wounded and 70 prisoners.—A second dissipance of the rece

on the 10th the Natal volunteers charged a hill occupied by the Boers, who withdrew at once to another hill. Some hours later Gen. White executed a flank movement, enveloping the Boers, and causing them heavy losses, But, when Gen. White returned to his entreuchments, the Boers returned to their original positions. (This looks as if the Boers were avoiding a pitched battle, and their returnes a looked upon as defeats.) — A Pretoria telegram says that General Joubert reports himself perfectly well. —A Lourence Marques theight and sparts of the pretorial telegram says that the Chieveley fight the British lost 16 wounded and 150 prisoners, while a Capetown dispatch says the Boers destroyed the second military train and took 25 prisoners. (We give it up!)

Nov. 18.—Pretoria telegrams report Gen.

prisoners. (We give it up!)

Nov. 18.—Pretoria telegrams report Gen.
Joubert all right.—The expedition for the
relief of Ladysmith will be commanded by
Gen. Hildyard, and that for the relief of
Kimberley by Gen. Methnen.—Telegrams
state that an attack on Estcourt is momentarily
expected. The Boers are at Emmersdale (5
miles north) and at Weeden (20 miles east.)
The last column is apparently moving to cut
the railway south of Estcourt.—Advices of
the rith from Ladysmith state that the bombardment continues day and night.—The Free
States forces have prodesimed the annexation
of the Aliwal North district.

A railway collision near Manchester resulted
in injuries to 15 passengers, some of them
being considered serious

Nov. 10.—A report is current that Gen.

A ratiway collision near Manchester resulted in injuries to 15 passengers, some of them being comsidered serious

Nov. 19.—A report is current that Gen. White has been gravely wounded, and has been substituted by Gen. French.—(There are no reasons for crediting the report.) The same someone prisoner escaped from the Boers—says there are over a thousand wounded in Ladysmith.—Dr. Briscoe, chief of the Red Cross corps, telegraphs that the Boers are treating their wounded prisoners with the greatest solicitude.—It is reported that the Basuto chief Joel Malopo has joined the Boer forces.—The Boers are said to have invaded Griqualand west, and are occupying towns without opposition.—The Boers have occupied Barkley and Douglas.—Fighting has already begun in the vicinity of Esteourt.—Colesburg and Burghersdorp are said to have been definitely occupied by the Boers.

Nov. 20.—Gen. Botha at the head of 10,000 Boers is said to be approaching Estcourt. (Gen. or Commandant Botha was very recently in command at Kimberley.)—English troops under Gen. Clary are encamped to the south of Ladysmith. (This is mystifying. Where south?)—Gen. Joubert at the head of the great part of his army is said to be moving south.—Skirmishes are reported south of Estcourt.—(One absurd telegram reports the arrival of Gen. Joubert at Aliwal North.)—The Free States forces have occupied and annexed Jamestown.—Gen. Buller will establish his headquarters at DeAar, in Cape Colony.—The column sent to the relief of Kimberley is to leave some day this week.

The German Emperor and Empress landed at Portsmouth and arrived at Windsor to-day—The death of Lady Salisbury is announced.

Max Muller, the eminent philologist, is gravely ill at Oxford.

United States.

Nov. 44.—A Manilla telegram reports the

Nov. 14.—A Manilla telegram reports the capture of Torbac (Tarlae) in the Philippine islands.—A telegram received in London amounces the shipwreek of the U. S. cruiser «Charleston» among the Philippine islands. The crew was saved.

The crew was saved.

Nov. 15 — The Russian and Japanese representatives at Washington both declare relations between their countries to be amicable.

Nov. 16.—A Manilla telegram reports the escape from the Tagalos of 77 prisoners on the approach of the Americans.—Agninaldo is said to have pro-claimed himself dictator.—The inhabitants of the Panama district, Colombia, have petitioned the United States government for amexation.

Nov. 17.—A Manilla telegram reports.

bia, have petitioned the United States government for annexation.

Nov. 17, —A Manila telegram reports the capture of some of Aguinaldo's effects near San Nicolas. —The news that Aguinaldo had proclaimed himself dictator is officially confirmed. —President McKinley has refused to annex Panama. (Of course he has, for he has no authority to do it.)

Nov. 18.—The Br. str «Taylor» from Santos has been subjected to quarantine at New York on account of bubonic pest. There was one death on the 7th and the master is also ill, with symptoms of the same disease.

Nov. 19.—The steward of the «Taylor» died with bubonic pest, and Capt. Hope has been sent to the Swinburne island hospital.—President McKinley is proposing to grant civil government to Cuba and Porto Rico because of the good order maintained on those islands.

Nov. 20.—A Manilla telegram says that Gen. Otis has permitted a Spanish ship to go to Panay to receive 80s Spanish prisoners assembled there.—A New York telegram says the pest-stricken patients of the «Taylor» will be treated on board that steamer.

be treated on board that steamer.

Spain.

Nov. 13.—The journal El Imparcial is informed that the principal merchants and manufacturers of Majorca are disposed not to Balearic islands.—Premier Silvela says the demand for autonomy by the Catalans will hinder a settlement of the dispute over the team and for a settlement of the dispute over the

Nov. 14.—In the cortes to day Srs. Pi y
Margal and Sagasta urged the government to
take measures to improve the situation in
Barcalona. Sr. Silvela replied that the gov-

and spirit?)

Nov. 15.—Government reports that it expects the conflict in Barcelona will soon terminate satisfactorily. The business classes, however, contradict this; they say the situation is becoming worse. The majority of taxpayers still refuse to pay the taxes.—The general association of producers has issued a manifesto to the taxpayers, advising them to pay the taxes for the second quarter of the year and wait patiently for the liberation of the country, which can not be far distant.

Nov 16—Promire Silvela declared in the

which can not be far distant.

Nov. 16.—Premier Silvela declared in the chamber to-day that the government will maintain-martial law in Barcelona until the situation becomes normal.—A Barcelona telegram says the imprisoned tax-payers have been restored to liberty, and another period of 48 hours has been fixed for the payment of the new taxes.

the new taxes.

Nov. 17.—The Madrid tramway employés have struck, but no disorders have resulted.

Nov. 18.—The government has ordered the ironclad «Carlos V» to Barcelona, to be used as a prison ship, in case the agitation in that city continues.

city continues.

Nov. 20.—The strike among transway employes in Madrid is settled.—Eleven recalcitrant taxpayers were arrested in Barcelona yesterday.—A meeting of busines menis called to meet to-morrow to consider the situation. The government believes that the negotiations with the Barcelona taxpayers are making good progress.

France.

Nov. 13.—The high court of justice decides that it is competent to try the case of conspiracy brought before it, which had been contested by the accused.—Telegrams from Saint Petersburg say that the subscriptions there for the Boer wounded amount to 30,000 roubles.

roubles.

Nov. 14.—The Parisian journals are greatly excited over the «Corloba» incident. Le Matin says the government immediately instituted inquiries to learn if the incident demands any special reclamation:—In an open letter to M. Waldeck-Rousseau, Lt. Col. Picquart says he will refuse to a cept any animesty, and will reclaim a new trial in regard to his conduct in Nov. 15.—The Primals Paris 10.

the Dreyfus case.

Nov. 15.—The French Red Cross society has sent surgical appliances to the English society, which has accepted them with thanks for the sympathy expressed.—Mne. Daniel Dupuy, in an attack of insunity, killed her husband, the celebrated engraver, and then committed suicide.—Telegrams report the assassination of two French officers in China, and the capture of the prefect of Kai-man and a Chinese gunboat as a reprisal. (This means, perhaps, another slice of Chinese territory.)

Nov. 16.—The investigation of the relation-

perhaps, another slice of Chinese territory.)

Nov. 16.—The investigation of the relationship of the Assumption fathers to the royalist conspiracy shows that they have branches all over the country which form a perfect electoral organization.—The administrator of the Duke of Orleans deposed before the high court of justice that he had nothing whatever to do with politics.—In the chamber of deputies M. Waldeck-Rousseau made a notable speech in defence of the government, which resulted in a vote of 330 against 215, approving the acts of the ministry.

Nov. 17.—M. Waldeck-Rousseau has re-

the ministry.

Nov. 17.—M Waldeck-Roussean has requested the annesty commission of the senate to include those involved in all matters connected with the Dreyfus question.—To-day's Le Temps believes that the governments of France, Italy and Austria-Hungary are thinking of diplomatic action in Brazil relative to the increase of customs duties by the latter.—The Lesseps statue at Port-Said was formally moveled to-day.

Nov. 18.—The Strete is project the contraction of the contraction o

The Lesseps statue at Port-Said was formally unveiled to-day.

Nov. 18.—The Nierle is urging the government to diminish the duties on coffee as a means of conciliating Brazil.—The witnesses for the defence still continue their denials of any conspiracy against the republic.—In the interrogatory of M. Paul Deroulede, he affirmed his love for the republic and then made a violent speech against President Loubet. At the requisition of the public prosecutor the court condenned him to three months imprisonment for insulting the chief of state. Nov. 19.—The monument entitled "Triumph of the Republics was inaugurated in Paris to-day. President Loubet was enthusiastically cheered by an immense crowd of spectators.—Col. Deville has left for the Transcaal at the invitation of President Kruger.

Nov. 20.—During his examination M. Jules Guerin admitted that he had failed in business, and accused the Jews of being the cause of it. (This explains why he is such a vindictive jew-baiter.)

jew-baiter.)

Nov. 14.—The Italian parliament opened to-day.—The Genoa commercial association has addressed a representation to the government, asking its intervention with the Brazilian government to have suspended the proposed new tariff, which is said to be most onerous on Italian products.

Nov. 15.—The government candidate, Sig. Colomb, elected president of the chamber of deputies by a vote of 198 to 179.—Ex-Premier Crispi is about to submit to an operation for cataract.

Nov. 19.—Gen. Volpini has been charged with a special mission to South America. Another dispatch says that Gen. Falpini is leaving for Argentina as an artillery ins-

Note: Nov. 20, — In reply to a question, the Italian uninister of foreign aff irs stated that the duty levied in Italy on coffee is purely for revenue. If Brazil should apply differential tariffs to Italian products, the government will defend Italian commerce by all economic means.

Germany.

Germany.

Nov. 14.—The Lokal Anzeiger says that Emperor William is seeking te organize a naval coalition against Great Britain.

Nov. 15.—The Lokal Anzeiger considers that complications in Asia are imminent and that the Czar will hasten his return to St. Petersburg. We thought he had already returned. The infallible news agency said so.)

Nov. 16.—Dr. Busch, former secretary to Prince Bismarck, died to-day at Leipzig.

Nov. 18.—The Emperor and Empress with

Prince Bishiarck, died to-day at Leipzig.

Nov. 18.—The Emperor and Empress with
two children embarked to-day at Kiel for
England, where they are to visit the Queen at
Windsor Castle. The Emperor is accompanied
by Sr. von Bulow, minister of foreign affairs.

Nov. 27 the David Desperor that the

Nov. 19.—The Berlin Press says that the Germans are not pleased with the visit of Emperor William to England.

Nov. 20.—In to-day's session the Reichstag rejected the project of law designed for the repression of strikes.

Belgium

Beignum.

Nov. 13.—There was a collision yesterday between two electric trains at Ans, Liege, completely demolishing the coaches and wounding 15 persons, some of them gravely.

Nov. 15.—A railway collision near Rotterdam is reported, which occurred in a dense fog. Several people reported to have been killed and wounded. Another report says 5 killed and 29 wounded.

Switzerland.

Nov. 13.—The workmen on the Simplon tunnel have declared a strike.

Portugal.

Nov. 13.—There were 11 new cases and 7 deaths of bubonic pest in Oporto the past week.—Dr. Pestana, who is ill with pest at Lisbon, was to-day visited by the king. He is said to be much better.

is said to be funch better.

Nov. 14.—The Portuguese troops at Lourenço Marques have inflicted a severe defeat on the Matakos nutives, who had revolted.—The condition of Dr. Pestana is reported to have become worse.

Nov. 15.—Dr. Pestana died this morning. The hospital where he died is to be burned.

BAHIA NOTES.

To the Editor.

To the Editor.

Again I have to report that the health of Bahia is good.

Business was at a standstill, on the 13th instant, through political excitement. A few boys, it appears, hooted a partrol of police and the afferes in charge got struck in the face. Shortly afterwards the mounted police came down to the lower city and being armed with Winchester carbines began firing and charging pand down the streets. The firing was so indiscriminate, that the police shot one of their own horses and left it in the centre of the street, where it remained until the evening of the next day. In fact it was a most disgusting piece of assassination and terror forced on commerce without cause. Loss of life has resulted, there being killed 7, and I am unable to give you the number of police killed, if any.

This is nothing more than terroriem between

resulted, there being killed 7, and I am unable to give you the number of police killed, if any.

This is nothing more than terrorism because the government candidate has not been elected. There are many prisoners taken und commerce is completely closed as a protest against the imprisonment and firing on the innocent people. Fancy killing 2 ganhadores, to boatman and 1 professor. What can these poor people know or care about politics?

Mr. Editor, is slugditering impocent persons an official privilege in Brazil; if not, it should be put down and the military should protect life and property against such fiends as the police of Baina. The next day robbery was their game. One of them struck a poor clerk in the face with the butt end of the gun he held, and his comrade robbed the boy of Rs. 110500. There are several cases of this going on. On the 15th the colonel of police guaranteed the safety of commerce. Why could he not have prevented these outrages, then, if he has the power to guarantee our safety? I cannot find words to show my abhorrence of such dastardly work. The commerce of Baiha i, Delieve, has telegraphed to the President of the republic against the police of this city.

Mr. Nicolini, H. B. M's. Consul, has arrived,

the Presum to the Consul, has arrived, and took over his duties as H. B. M's. Consul for Bahia and Sergipe on the 7th inst.

— According to the budget of the province of Entre Rios for 1900 there are in the province 65 urban schools with 262 teachers, and 165 rural schools, making a total of 233 schools. The cost of keeping up these schools figures at \$ 583,000. There are in the province 65,000 children of an age to attend school, whilst only 28,000 are registered on the school books.— Review, Buenos Aires.

THE RIO NEWS

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor

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

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RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 21st, 1899

The general revenue bill for 1900, after being hurried through the senate almost without discussion, received the President's sanction on the 14th inst. It continues the objectionable features of its predecessor, and supplements them with additional ones of its own. The gold percentage of the during with the control of the during with the senate of of its predecessor, and supplements them with additional ones of its own. The gold percentage of the duties on imports is raised from 10 to 15 per cent. notwithstanding the shrinkage in importation the past year our legislators being unable to see that the people are unable or unwilling to pay the increased prices made necessary by these increased taxes. The results of this year's gold percentage are much under the minister's estimate, but this is ignored and the percentage is raised. Naturally there will be another shrinkage in importation, and the revenue, which is estimated at 18,000,000\$ gold and 153,000,000\$ paper, will fall short of the estimate. We may therefore expect a repetition of what we have experienced during the current year, difficult sales, difficult collections and losses on current expense accounts. In view of the hopelessness of the situation is resulted by the misser part to withdraw. view of the hopelessness of the situation it would be the wiser part to withdraw from the import trade altogether, for absolutely nothing beneficial can be exassouttery nothing beneficial can be expected from the men who are now legislating for the country, and there is little or no chance of their being substituted by better men. A superficial examination of this law shows that it is becoming a taxation drag-net, an instrument for extracting revenue with instrument for extracting revenue with-out regard to its economic consequences. As usual the government is authorized to issue treasury bills up to 25,000,000\$, (in anticipation of revenue.) This covers a multitude of sins. Another authcovers a multitude of sins. Another authorization for the coinage of 20,000,000\$ in nickel is included, and the government is authorized also to negotiate a loan for the redemption of the national loans of 1868 and 1889. The provision for leasing or selling the state railways is again included, and the government is authorized to impose differential tariffs, which promises to plunge Brazil into the impending tariff wars, out of which she can not hope to gain the slightest advantage. Without going further into particulars, it must be said which she can not hope to gain the slightest advantage. Without going further into particulars, it must be said that many of the taxes are exceedingly vexatious and burdensome. A man has a just claim for indemnization for damages suffered, and yet he must put a 50\$ stamp on his petition to congress for relief. Taxes are levied upon the passage tickets of persons leaving the country, 30\$000 on 1st class, 20\$000 on 2nd class. The government would ruin us and break us down with its burdensome taxation and then literally kick us with a tax when we are going away. And then, to

heighten the inequality and unfairness of its action, congress grants various material favors to the agricultural class grants various material rayors to the agreement classes (which affects the planters only) who are far better able to pay heavy taxes than the people who must stand the burdens laid upon commerce.

the state of the s

Our amiable contemporary seems to be drifting into a very disagreeable frame of mind, and it is to be feared that his splayful allusions are becoming rather unparliamentary. Perhaps it is his misfortune rather than his fault that he knows so little of the decencies of controversy. It is to be expected that he would employ invective and demunciation in his effort to serve his employers, but surely there is nothing to be gained by ill-tempered insolence and false accusation. In his last issue he says we shall have no further opportunity of filching our cables from Pará. Now Will he explain what he means? We never knew that he had any explicit from Pará nor anything else worth effic ingo, for that matter. To be plain, we think so little of his contemptible sheet that we barely glance at it. We have no time to waste on a man whose opinions are marketable, and whose scruples are conspicuous for their absence.

THE Bahia election difficulty offers one more proof of the absolute hopelessness of the political situation in this country. It matters not which party is in power, violence is always employed to control the election, and naturally the same means are employed to overthrow the party in power, as happened in Rio Graude in 1892, and in Mutto Grosso in 1899. In Bahia a determined effort has been made to carry the municipal elections against the government, and there are many who believe that a fair count would have proved it successful. But the authorities are not inclined to submit, and an excus is therefore found for a savage raid on the lower city, which resulted in the killing of several inoffensive citizens and the closing of business establishments for a whole week. To restore order the opposition candinate publicly withdraws all pretensions to office and also retires from the newspaper with which he was connected. If this is republican, then the sooner we get back to despotism the better. There is surely no worder and progresss in these brutal assualts on private citizens.

The fornal do Commercio of the 18th un-

THE fornal do Commercio of the 18th undertakes to reply to the Financial News of October 20th on the Sorocabana-Ituana default, but the question somehow remains just where it was before. The default is admitted, but the explanation is that the railway is a private company and the government has nothing to do with it. No mention is made of the circumstance that the Bunco da Republica is a principal holder of the currency debentures on which interest is paid to the prejudice of the foreign preference debenture-holders. And as for the very lame excuse for the President's discourtesy in not replying to a letter of the president of the Council of Foreign Bondholders, the Jornal sneeringly remarks that it might as well write to the Queen complaining of the unjust comments of the Financial News. To this it may be said that the Jornal would most assuredly get a courteous reply. The circumstance that President Campos Salles has no authority the certainly has an interest, in common with all Brazilians, in the houset administration of justice), does not warrant his treating such a letter with inattention. inattention.

inattention.

ONE of the first victims of the new sanitary regulations was a lady from Santos who wished to go to Buenos Aires. She came up, as we understand, the weck before last, going through all the vexations incident to procuring sanitary passports, undergoing disinfection in São Paulo and Rio, travelling underlock and key, and reporting daily to sanitary inspectors here. When she went for her ticket at the Royal Mail office—she wished to leave on the «Nile» last week—new troubles began. She obtained consular, sanitary and police documents, but they availed her nothing. Finally she got the right document and returned for her ticket—but a carlain stamp was wonting, and she lost the steamer! We have no words strong enough to condemn such an outrage! We can understand that the steamship company is obliged to do these things to escape fines, delays, quarantines, and other costs and troubles. But we can't understand why the sanitary inspectors sent up to look after such matters, can not do something to the meshes of this abominable sanitary convention.

the wishes of the government. Protest is no longer tolerated; to groan is the utmost that is now permitted. The senate is expected to accept the regulations in their present form, and discussion is useless and ridiculous. Senators, when accused of failing to defend the interests of their constituents, seem to think that they relieve themselves of all responsibility by saying:—aMy own convictions are opposed to the measure; but, as the government wished it, to onld not obte against it.—After being answered by Senator Officies senator Ray Barboss again took the floor and said that, in his previous speech, he made the mistake of supposing that it is lawful to grounder the burdens that the government imposes on the people. He now perceives, however, that even this is no longer permitted. He described the present system of government in Brazil as one that has all the defects of the parliamentary system without any of its advantages. The regulations were voted in and discussion.—Chamber of Deputics.—In a speech on the senate's amendments to the budget of the department of finance. Deputy Eduardo Ramos contended that congress should vote the appropriation for paying the claims of Admiral Jeronymo Gongalevs. Was congress hypocritical, he asked, when it protested eternal gratitude to that admiral? Was congress hypocritical, he asked, when it protested eternal gratitude to that admiral? Was it secretly in favor of the revolution of the 6th of September, while pretending to support the government of Marshal Floriano Peixoto?

Nov. 9.—Senate.—The senate voted in 3rd discussion that carries are considered.

on of september, while ptechang to observe the government of Marshal Ploriano Peixoto:

Nov. 9.—Senale.—The senate voted in 3rd discussion the tariff bill and the bill granting a leave of absence to the President of the republic and in 2nd discussion the diplomatic service bill.—Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Galedo Carvalhal reviewed the first year of President Campos Salles' administration. During this period, he said, taxes have been increased, every branch of the public service has deteriorated, political organisations have been dissolved, a personal party composed of heterogeneous elements whose sole bond of union is subservience to the President, has been created, congress has effaced itself and the power of the executive has become absolute. The appropriation for paying the claims of Admiral Jeronymo Goncalves was rejected by a vote of 75 to 53.

Nov. 10. — Chamber of Deputies.— The

rejected by a vote of 75 to 33.

Nov. 10. — Chamber of Deputies. — The chamber voted several bills in various stages. Among these bills were the following:—budget of the war department in 3rd discussion; deficiency appropriation of 1,200,750\$ for the department of industry, deficiency appropriation of 117,920\$509 for the department of interior and special appropriation of 200,000\$ for the department of foreign affairs.

for the department of prorigin affairs.

Nov. 11.—Senate.—The senate voted in 2nd discussion the budget of the department of interior.—Chaunber of Deputies.—The chamber voted in 2nd discussion the budget of the department of marine. Among the amendments adopted was that providing for readmitting into the Rio de Janeiro navy yard the operatives dismissed during the present year. The special and deficiency appropriations voted in 2nd discussion at the previous sitting were now voted in 3rd discussion at the previous sitting were now voted in 3rd discussion and also a special appropriation of 4.200\$ and a deficiency appropriation of 27,000\$ for the department of interior.

COFFEE NOTES

—The exportation of coffee produced in the state of Rio de Janeiro, according to the report of the department of public works of that state, has been in the last 20 years as follows:

1879	120,419,220	kilos
1880	133,764,760	»
1881	148,007,968))
1882	 156,124,236	
1883	113,085,171	11
1884	 130,429,121	11
1885	 110,213,563	- 11
1886	 122,568,657	n
1887	 61,936,858	33
1888	 109,477,910	33
1889	 80,080,008	13
1890	 78,613,017	. 11
1891	 90,113,150))
1892	 88,600,559	- 11
1893	 58,638,810)))
1894	 67,692,525	- 31
1895	 71,786,340) n
1896	71,516,141	**
1897	103,651,655	, »
1898	82,868,958	3 "

—The following is a statement of the ship-ments of coffee from the ports of Santos, Rio de Janeiro, Victoria and Bahia in the last four calendar years:

3,601,727	bags
2,780,093	,,
463,157	n
264,775	n
7,109,752	n
4.185.419	,))
262,087	
7,527,830	. ээ
5.665.278	
393,044	
292,671	Я
10,855,750	»
	463.157 264.775 7,109.752 4,185.419 2,804,373 275.951 262,087 7,527,830 5,665,278 4,504,757 393,044 292,671

The property of the second of the property of

898: Santos	5.745,212	14
Rio de Janeiro	3,793,320	*
Victoria	379,911	n
Bahia	329.725	n
Total	10,248,168	*

THE COFFEE CROP.

Messrs, W. H. Crossman & Bro. have re-cently issued a circular on the coffee situation, of which the following are the principal fea-tures:

tures:
The conditions which led to the lower values

or which the following are the principal features:

The conditions which led to the lower values of coffee in Brazil primarily were the high prices in the national currency there, which showed such an alluring profit to the planters that they increased the area under coffee cultivation to such an extent as to make a crop of 10,000,000 bags in Rio and Santos a natural result. Even this is not considered a very large crop under existing circumstances.

The high currency prices in Brazil were the natural result of the continued decline in the rate of sterling exchange there, commencing with the overthrow of Dom Pedro in 1889, when the value of the militeris was above 27 pence, while it is now only seven pence.

Over production of coffeed differs considerably from over production or surplus of almost every other kind of staple. Outside speculators probably do not realize that while wheat, corn and cotton require to be planted every season, the coffee tree, after the first four or five years, bears fruit and continues to do so season after season for many years. They also do not realize that surplus coffee cannot be diverted into other channels of consumption like corn and cotton are liable to when prices are very low. Even a very low prices the consumption of coffee cannot be increased to anything like the extent of the present cormons production, and there is absolutely no way to improve values permanently by curtailment of production. This latter can be brought about in Brazil by doubling up the present serving value of the militers and consequent relative reduction in the currency price.

Now, in view of financial conditions in Brazil, when no tangible improvement has

latter can be brought about in Brazil by doubling up the present sterling value of the milreis and consequent relative reduction in the currency price.

Now, in view of financial conditions in Brazil, when no tangible improvement has resulted from the three years' moratorium in the payment of their coupons, it is too much to expect that Brazilian finances will be improved sufficiently to double up the present sterling rate for the milreis; the more so, as the entire element of planters and agriculturists are stubbornly opposed to an advance in the sterling rate for the milreis; the more so, as the entire element of planters and agriculturists are stubbornly opposed to an advance in the sterling rate. Therefore, a curtailment of production is now contingent upon constant lower prices for coffee in consuming countries until same reach a basis that would force the milreis value in Brazil down from its present range of about 4,0 milreis per bag to 30 milreis or less per bag.

From experienced coffee merchants in Brazil we understand that a price of 30 milreis or less per bag might seriously interfere with further cultivation and actually tend to a neglect of plantations now existing to an appreciable extent.

To illustrate how great the desire is to create higher values for coffee, reasonably or otherwise, we need only refer to the advance which was made in the coffee markets on Thursday last on the reports of the appearance of the bubonic plague at Santos. Only the wildest imagination could construe such a feature into a bull argument, as isolated cases of this disease have appeared in seaports elsewhere, without interfering with commerce in the least, and certainly cannot cause any disturbance in the cultivation or movement of coffee in the interior. It may, however, add to the demoralization in exchange in Brazil, which is a decided bear argument. Suchunhealthy-speculative experiments like the one we refer to have been attempted, unfortunately, several times before, but they have always resulted in disastrous fa

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—At Jundiahy, São Paulo, a black woman threw herself into a well at the beginning of last week through fear of the expected col-lision with Biela's comet.

—In Piracicaba, São Paulo, on the 15th inst, Juvenal de Almeida attempted to assass-inate Dr. Antonio de Moraes Barros, state deputy. The latter escaped with only a slight wound.

—The police of Rio have succeeded in arresting Sr. Leonidas do Amaral, the defaulting employé of the S. Paulo state treasury. His defalcations are now estimated at about 50,000\$.

—There were three new suspected cases of pest in Santos last week, but only one of them was declared to be a genuine case. There were seven declared cases and one suspected case under treatment on Saturday.

—A Goyaz telegram of the 16th inst. says that notwithstanding the severe drouth this year in that state, which continued up to the 30th uit. the stock farms had suffered very little. For the last four days (12th to 16th inst.) it had rained heavily.

—A Pelotas telegram of the 18th inst. reports that Dr. Homero Baptista has sent a long telegram to ¡President Campos Salles informing him of what has occurred at Alegrete and asserting that Dr. Barros Cassal is in danger of being murdered.

—The Centro da Lavonra e Industria of Juiz de Fóra has issued a stirring address to the planters of the state of Minas Geraes urging them not only to organize clubs for the defence of their interests, but also to meet and select the candidates by whom they wish to be represented in the next congress.

—On the 13th inst. the painter Almeida Junior was assessinated in Piracicaba by an intimate friend and relative named Sampaio, just on his arrival in town with the latter's wife. It was a question of honor, or jealousy or something of that sort, the victim's record in that respect being not altogether without blemish.

hemish.

—According to the Reforma of Porto Alegre the castilhistas at Uruguavana are quarreling among themseves. Not long ago their intestine quarrels led to disturbances in which some of Joao Francisco's men charged on a crowd, wounding several persons, one of whom was Col. Portugal. There were shouts of *Pown with Gen. Hypolite!*

—Recently the prefect of Curityba purchased a chaara from a relative of the governor for the sum of 140,000\$, which is to be used as a city hall. The newspapers denounced the job, and on the 17th the municipal council was compelled to annut the contract. If the press were always as outspoken against such jobs, they would be less frequent.

—The arrest of Sr. Manoel Pedro da Cunha,

they would be less frequent.

—The arrest of Sr. Manoel Pedro da Cunha, ex-treasurer of the federal treasury delegacy in São Paulo, has been effected and the accused has been given apartments at the police barracks in São Paulo. He was indicted for a default of ninety odd contos in 1893, but had escaped from the country. Having returned, and other shortages having been discovered, he is now placed under arrest.

he is now placed under arrest.

—The recurrence of political disturbances in states governed by adversaries of the concentration party, seems to denote the existence of a plot among the leaders of that party to obtain the control of all such states by means similar to those which proved so uccessful in Matto Grosso. Fortunately up to the present the anti-concentration governors, unlike Senator Generoso Ponce's friends who were caught unprepared, have been vigilant and ready for the emergency.

been vigilant and ready for the emergency.

—Last month complaints were made to the chief of police in São Paulo and to the Italian consul that a planter at Avarc had barbarously killed four of his colonists, but so far as known os steps were taken to investigate the matter owing to the planter's influential standing. The Commercio de S. Paulo now learns that the same planter has imprisoned one Liberato dos Santos for making the complaint, compelling him to undergo the severest labors by day. This case certainly demands an inquiry.

—An important robbery occurred in São

day. This case certainly demands an inquiry.

—An important robbery occurred in São Paulo on the night of the 12th inst., the hard-ware house of Peixoto Estella & Co., now Figueiredo & Co., being broken into, and the safe broken open and robbed of money, documents, jewellery, etc., to an estimated value of 220,000\$. The thieves were Pedro Parodi and Ubaldo Corfani, who had a room in the Hotel de France directly over the shop. They cut through the floor into the shop below, effected the robbery, and then at 5 a.m. on the 13th left for the railway station.

the 13th left for the railway station.

On the 17th a Spanish anarchist named Daniel Elias attended an auction in Juiz de Fóra, where he bought a crucifix and then began to make fun of it. The crowd became angry and wanted to Junch him, but the police interfered and arrested Daniel. A young man in the crowd then tried to commit suicide, but why no one seems to know. A demonstration was then made in front of the building where the spiritualists are accustomed to meet, but the police again interfered. The crowd then dispersed, giving viras to Jesus Christ.

—There was a very pleasing entertainment

where the spiritualists are accustomed to meet, but the police again interfered. The crowd then dispersed, giving 2703 to Jesus Christ.

—There was a very pleasing entertainment in Petropolis on Friday evening last, given by the Ladies Aid Society at the residence of Mrs. Fordham in honor of Mrs. Wagstaff and her niece, Miss Webster, who are about to leave for England. There was a large attendance, and the guests thoroughly enjoyed themselves, A novel and very interesting feature of the entertainment was the requirement that each guest should wear some symbol signifying the title of some book. One gentleman, for instance, wore pinned to the lapel of the coat two American one dollar notes, signifying "American Notess" (Dickens). Mr. Consultawa American Colors on his head, which suggested Undertwo Flags., But he was not allowed to carry off all the honors, for one of the ladies wore the same symbol. Another gentleman hand a toothpick and a piece of lampwick pinned to his coat, and under them a couple of newspaper titles, which symbolized "Pickwick Papers." A Hoother gentleman carried a spool (beg pardon) a reel) of thread (oh, beg pardon) again! cotton in his pocket with the loose end run through his buttonhole. The curious pulled it out freely without ever guessing that it suggested "Look for the End." And one of the ladies wore on her sleeve what printers would call an extra condensed An to which no one could give a meaning—and now that we have forgotten it we can't either! The solution of so many interesting and will be remembered many a long day. The sems that these amusing entertainments might be given much oftener, even in unsociable Rio.

—In São Paulo a judge has issued a writ of habeas corpus in favor of Emilio Vals who shot and killed Francisco Camargo in a drinking saloon brawl. The grounds on which the writ was issued were the failure of the authorities to formulate the indictment within the period fixed by law.

—One of the passengers of the national steamer «Pinma,» wrecked at Benevente on the 17th, telegraphs that part of the crew mode the embarkation of presengers very difficult. One man with a kuife even threatened the lives of the passengers. We can readily imagine the situation.

—It seems that the castilhistas refuse to respect the order of the supreme court requiring Dr. Barros Cassal to be sent to Rio de Janeiro. The latter's friends have requested Gen. Savaget, the commander of the 6th military district, to take steps for securing the prisoner's personal safety.

pusoner's personal safety.

—On the r2th inst, there was a municipal election in Bahia and on the following day there were serious political disturbances in which a number of persons were killed and wounded. For several days merchants kept their establishments closed and newspapers partly suspended publication. Several merchants have been arrested, charged with firing upon the police from their business establishments. The shops and offices did not begin to open until the 20th.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The Great Western of Brazil Railway Co. reports a surplus for 1898 of 196,701≸930.

—Five proposals have been made to the state government of Pará for the lease of the Bragança railway.

—In 1898 the receipts of the Leopoldina Railway Co.'s lines in the state of Rio de Janeiro amounted to 10,257,091\$674 and the operating expenses to 8,768,761\$680.

—It is stated that the directors of the Viação Paulista have received a proposal for the purchase of their tram lines in Santos, and a meeting of the company is called to approve the sale.

The total length of the railway lines in the state of Kio de Janeiro is said to be at present 2,258 k, 365 m. The state government guarantees interest to the amount of \$44.69€ per annum on the sum of 9.975.000\$ invested in railways.

—The directors of the Dona Thereza Christina railway have recommended a dividend on the preferred shares of the company of 6s, per share, free of income-tax, being at the rate of 1½ per cent, per annum, for the year ended June 30, carrying forward £ 13,886.

—The September and October returns of the suburban passenger traffic of the Central ailway show the following results:

September—Ist-class passengers 233,477 paying 87,774\$500; 2nd-class 678,530, payin 138,227\$700.

October - Ist-class 225,256, paying 89,632\$200; 2nd-class not get given

—A São Paulo telegram of the 14th inst says that the British Bank of South America in conformity with instructions from the São Paulo and Rio Claro Railway Co., of London has paid over to the federal judge in that cit-the sum of 340.880\$500, which that compan-lad been condemned to pay for the purchas of the Rio Claro railway from a national com-pany in 1883.

-The Leopoldina Railway Company, Limited, has received telegraphic advice from Rio de Janeiro that the Supreme Court has decided de Janeiro that the Supreme Court has decided by 11 votes to 1, in favour of the company the question involving possession of the Campos and Carangola section of the line, which by a local court had been adjudged to a small number of Brazilian bondholders under a second mortgage, and who have held it for nearly a year. This decision confirms by the highest authority the validity of the convention by which the body of English and Brazilian bondholders obtained the title to the property.—Financial News, Oct. 31.

—Mail advices from Pará state that the loss of the Brazilian river steamer "Rio Madeira" on the Praia dos Remedios, Purás river, was complete in regard to the vessel, while only part of the cargo was lost. The total loss is estimated at 360,000\$\frac{1}{2}\$.

-A telegram received here on the 17th ported the loss of the Brazilian coasting ported the toss of the Brazilian coasting steamer «Piuma,» belonging to the Empreza de Navegação Rio de Janeiro, on the Baixa Grande shoals, in the harbor of Benevente. The accident occurred that morning during a heavy fog. The passengers and crew were saved and sent to Victoria.

-The New York Commercial of the 25th ult, reports that Mr. Thornton Rollins, of Balult, reports that Mr. Thornton Rollins, of Bal-timore, has withdrawn the Am. bark « Don-Pedro II.» from the Brazilian trade, in which she has been engaged since she was launched in 1878. Mr. Rollins has given up hopes of a revival in the floor trade, in view of the ten-dency in Brazil to promote trade with Argen-tina against American flour. The bark, which used to carry flour to Brazil and bring back coffee, has been chartered to carry coal south and bring back phosphate.

—The Brazilion cruiser, Albuigants, Taman,

-The Brazilian cruiser «Almirante Tamanarc, which has been 16 years under construction at the naval arsenal of this capital, had her trial spin on the morning of the 18th. She was put under forced draught and developed a speed of 7 to 9 miles an hour. She went out as far as Ilha Razı, and then came back and anchored in the fairway of the ferry-boats. Excusesare made that the coal was bad and the stokers inexperienced. Perhaps, like other public officials, they spent their time smoking cigarettes and gossiping. There were some accidents of a trifling character to the machinery, the machine room was flooded with water from broken joints, and the temperature in the engine room at one time was 19° C. (about 120° Fabr.). It is said the cruiser is not yet finished. Some time ago the Jornal do Commercio said that she had already cost the country 42,000,005, or double the cost of a first-class battleship.

—Our River Plate exchanges give us a cordaré,» which has been 16 years under co

Our River Plate exchanges give us a corrected list of the shipping disasters off Cape Horn, which we mentioned in our issue of the 7th inst., the names then telegraphed being in some cases unintelligible. The Ger. bk. 6Wilhelmines was towed into Port Stanley, Falklands, in a wrecked condition. At same port was the Br. bk. «Beechbanks disabled, the Am. bk. «H. A. Ropess and Br. bk. «Blackbrates», both bound for San Francisco, and both with damages to sails and rigging, the Br. bk. «Jenny Woodsides, with complete loss of rigging, and the Br. bk. «Penguins with damages to hall and rigging. The Nor. bk. «Printers lost her mainmast, rudder and part of rigging, and the Nor. bk. «Printee Arthurshad taken reluge there with but slight damages. The Dan. bk. «Poris Dudersen», with coal and gunpowder for the West Coast, lost part of her rigging, sustained damages to her bulwarks and had her cargo of coal on fire. The Br. bk. «Bancas was lost, and her crew succeeded in reaching Port Stanley in their boats. It is feared that other losses occurred as much wreckage has been encountered. -Our River Plate exchanges give us a cor-

—The Royal Mail steamer Nile which arrived in Rio on the 14th inst. brought the following passengers:—From Southampton: Mr. and Mrs. Queiroz and servant, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. M. Taylor, 2 children and 2 servants, Mrs. Bandeira and 2 children and 2 servants, Mrs. Bandeira and 2 children. Miss A. F. E. Harris, Miss Fernandes, Mrs. Cardozo, Messrs. J. B. Kennedy, J. M. Tindal, R. Viamna, P. Barry, T. Hobbs, B. Tatan, A. Trail, W. Coupar, W. Maclellan, Vellozo, wife and child, Pires and servant, Joseph Pachten and Mr. Carrera.—From Cherbourg: Mr. and Mrs. J. Ritter, Mr. and Mrs. Galvao and Mr. C. Manderbach.—From Pernambuco: Mr. David Gordon.—From Macció: Mr. K. C. Macray and Dr. H. Guimarñes.—From Baha: Messrs, J. M. Barros, J. Gorsand Sobrinho, A. Taborda and F. Pajladas.
—The passengers who left. Rio on the 15th -The Royal Mail steamer Nile which

The passengers who left Rio on the 15th highest authority the validity of the convention by which the body of English and Brazilan bondholders obtained the title to the property.—Financial News, Oct. 31.

—The estimated traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway for the week ended November 11th were 395.776\$coo, against 260,816\$ in the corresponding week of 1898, showing a handsome gain of 131,960\$coo. The exchange rate this year, however, was 7 3/32 against 26,816\$ in the corresponding week of 1898, showing a surplus of £2,539. The aggregate receipts of the sterling results, the equivalent being £11,698 against £9,169 for 1898, showing a surplus of £2,539. The aggregate receipts since 1st January were £47,1791 this year, against 1475,632 in 1898, by which it will be seen that the decreased receipts for the current of the formation of the 18th received the second of the formation of the 18th received the following the formation inst. by the Royal Mail steamer Magdalena, were the following: — For Southampton:

LOCAL NOTES

—The minister of justice is said to have de-manded that Dr. Barros Cassal shall be sur-rendered by the castillistas to the commander of the 6th military district.

The legislative resolution authorizing the President to leave the country for one mouth and opening a blank credit for his expenses, was sanctioned on the 18th inst.

—After what has occurred in Matto Grosso it requires, in our opinion, a good deal of hardi-hood to assert that President Campos Salles has not interfered in political affairs in the states.

—In view of an application made by Dr. Pedro Moacyr for a writ of habeas corpus in lavor of Dr. Barros Cassal, the supreme court has ordered that the latter shall be presenced to it on the 16th prox.

-There is an interesting quarrel on between the chief of police and an ex delegado, which its of course put in the papers. There is very little glory for either party in these exposures, but they are interesting to many, all the same.

-From all appearances fully one third of congress are away attending to election matters and private affairs. If this is all the interest they have in legislation, why not leave them at home altogether?

-We take much pleasure in noting the return of Mr. and Mrs. C. F. M. Taylor, who were passengers by the "Nile" arriving here on Tuesday last. They have been away on a six months holiday, which we trust was fully

-Among the passengers arriving here last - Among tue passengers arriving nere last week per Royal Mail packet «Niles, we note the name of Mr. James B. Kennedy, represen-tative here of Messrs. Arbuckle Brothers, of New York and Brooklyn. Mr. Kennedy has been home on a six months' visit.

-The Gazeta de Noticias hears that the fines collected from the bicho gamblers from August to date, and which amount to about 30,000\$, have not been turned over to the municipal prefect, as provided by law. The police should observe the law as well as enpolice si force it.

-Ou Largo de S. Francisco de Paula several mounted policemen celebrated the 15th by striking unoffending persons with their whits. They claimed to be acting under the authority of a police delegate, who, however, when informed of their conduct, sent them to celebrate the day under shelter.

-The Paiz is evidently on the trail of more victims. On Wednesday it copied the sophvictims. On Wednesday it copied the soptisms with which Campos Salles, when gorenor of S. Paulo, attempted to justify the arbitrary dissolution of the monarchist clubs, and, commenting thereon, added that the expovernor's words are applicable to the present clustering. situation.

-Among the passengers homeward bound Among the passengers noneward to-to-morrow by the "Oropesa" will be Captain Gregory, port cantain for Messrs. Lamport & Holt's steamers in this harbor. Capt. Gregory is to be absent only four or five months, and his post here during his absence will be filled by Mr. Haskins who is expected to arrive here

-There seems to be a very great discontent —There seems to be a very great discontent in police circles. For the second time a considerable number of higher officials are resigning their positions. It would seem that there is something wrong with a chief who can not get along with his subordinates, for it is very unlikely that the one man is right and so many subordinates are wrong.

-Some days ago an officer of the army in-—Some days ago an officer of the army informed the government that, if it wished to send a confidential agent to Rio Grande do Sul, he would undertake to point out to such agent over 130 graves of persons recently murdered by João Francisco. The foregoing statement was made by Dr. Pedro Moacvr in his speech before the supreme court last Tuesday. day.

-If at the coming elections the people will make an earnest and determined effort to make an earnest and determined effort to recover self-government, there seems to be a pretty fair prospect of their succeeding. Hitherto the army has been considered an insuperable obstacle to popular government, but it is now said that the greater part of the army has become convinced that, when it undertook to meddle with politics, it made a blunder from which it has suffered as much as the rest of the nation.

-On Tuesday the Matto Grosso political prisoners in this city were released by order of the supreme court, which in this instance, as the supreme court, which in this instance, as on previous occasions, has, notwithstanding the timidity and other defects of some of the judges, exercised a salutary influence in mitigating the effects of tyrannical rule. It is, however, a matter of profound regret that, in order to obtain incomplete justice, people residing in remote states are obliged to make the long and difficult journey to this city, leaving behind them all their local interests, which cannot fail to suffer very much in their absence. —The federal authorities are now after Sr. Pedro da Cunha, ex-treasurer of the treasury delegacy in São Paulo, who has been discovered to be responsible for a defalcation of over two hundred contos. The illustrious defaulter was seen out the Ouvidor only a few days ago, but now that he is wanted he appears to have retired to his country seat. Like the extreasurer of the Central railway, he is a gentleman who enjoys the appreciation of a wide circle of friends and admirers.

circle of friends and admirers.

—Undoubtedly it is all right, but somehow it doesn't sound right. To an Anglo-Saxon Protestant it sounds like infinite presumption for a man to assume the name of Jesus; he wants the sacred name put to no common use. But what to ould be think of a manufacturing chemist giving such a name to a long list of patent medicines? And yet that is exactly what has been done here in this city. Think of a Pilulas purgativas, de Jesus y (Jesus purgative pilis, d'Ilcericida, de Jesus, «Anti-Sezonico, de Jesus», "Unguento Santo Braziliense, auti-ulceroso, de Jesus y, and so on through a list of 22 different remedies! It would make a Puritan shudder!

would make a Puritan shudder!

—I learth, says Smith, «from untrustworthy sources (the only sources from which information can be obtained on this subject) that he is fully resolved, when Murtinho gets tired of him, to test the princely hospitality of his admirer and instigator Joseph Charles. He is said even to expect that the auspicious event will be celebrated with a stunning blow out, and it is winspered that, wishing to contribute to the entertainment (for 'what are cups without the aid of song to speed them as they flow?') he is assiduously rehearsing the following gent from his choice repertoire:

«Vocé me dd de comé,

«Você me đá đe comê, Você me đá đe bebê, Você me paga cásá E vou morá com você.»

We deeply regret to hear, from our one-sided point of view, that Mrs. Wagstaff and her nicee, Miss Webster, are leaving us to-morrow by the oforopean to return home. As Afr. Consul-General Wagstaff's term of office here will expire during the coming summer, we may assume that Mrs. Wagstaff is now leaving us for the last time. She wishes us to say that she deeply regrets being mushle to say good-by personally to all her friends, and takes this means of doing so and of thanking them for their kindness to her during her stay in this country. And in behalf of those who are left behind, we desire to say that the obligations are ours, and the regrets that we are to have no more opportunities to discharge them, are also ours. That many happy years and all good fortune in the sold homes may be hers, is the wish of our entire community.

mind a good and a good of our entire community.

— «I see by a London telegram of the 15th, observed Smalwyt, «that the British are resorting to a very questionable stratagem against the Boers. There is an antiquated belief that everything is fair in love and war, but now-a-days we are accustomed to make a few exceptions. I see by this telegram that a London firm is about to send out ten thousand Christmas puddings, to be distributed in the army. The purpose is clearly evident. The guns will be loaded with them and then they will be fired into the Boer lines, where they will be left to do their deadly work. We can't say they are poisoned, but they're sure death to many, and lingering torture for others. The lungry Boers will of course cat them with avidity, and will then be incapacitated for resistance for the next three months, even if they do not die at once. In my opinion, it's a mighty mean advantage to take of the enemy."

they do not die at once. In my opinion, it's a mighty mean advantage to take of the enemy.

— "I'm afraid your comical neighbor has been committing another' playful allusion', observed Smalwyt, after perusing the last issue of our Braz'n contemporary. "He'll break something some day if he keeps up so much reckless playfulness. I see he hears I am about to start a paper of my own 'all gush and twaddie'; and then he has the cheek to advise me to keep out of it to avoid the bankruptcy court. Now, that's what I call pure wasterfulness of valuable coursed. He give wasterfulness of valuable coursed. He give wasterfulness of valuable coursed. He gives it away unsolicited, and uses mone of it for himself. From a fellow who runsa scrap-bag imposture like the sheet he is trying to force upon this community, such advice is highly refreshing. And he may very well taik of avoiding the bankruptcy court'. Were it not for the 'free bankruptcy court'. Ye have not be indient of his advice will be worth something! And then why shouldn't I ska my friends for forty contes to do it with, and then, when the money's played out. turn my back on them and sell my services to the government? Does he imagine he has a monopoly in that kind of journalism? And if I do start a paper I'll agree not to filich his subscription list, and I'll bet all my loose change that I won't lose half of my subscriptions and advertisements at the end of the first year! And I'll run it, too, without going back on my friends, and without begging for alms at the national treasu

—We are informed that Mr. Consul-General Wagstaff and Mrs. Wagstaff have recently presented the Methodist Church at Petropolis with a beautiful communon service in acknowledgement of the hospitality extended to them by that church and its congregation during their residence in Petropolis. Mr. and Mrs. Wagstaff have been regular attendants at this church, in common with many others of diverse denominations, as no other English services are available nearer than Rio. This gracious recognition of the efforts of this little church to formish regular English services will be gratefully appreciated by its pastor, Rev. E. A. Tilly, and will, we trust, be copied by others who have enjoyed the same advantages.

—The Paiz of Sunday says the Argentine government is studying a project presented by Senator Cané in regard to the expulsion of foreigners who commit acts which prejudice the interests and good name of the country, and that this resolution was determined by inexact news sent home by the Times correspondent. The Paiz should inform itself before publishing such a notice. Senator Cané's bill was presented last year, and was ostensibly directed against criminals, persons of bad character, agitators, etc., but it was so worded that press correspondents might be included if the government wished. Opposition was raised and the project was dropped. It is now resurrected and the Argentine papers would have as believe it is specially directed against the Times correspondent. And suppose it is—what a figure the Argentine government will cut!

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

The Studio; Vol. 18, No. 19. We are in receipt of the last issue to arrive here of this widely known London art magazine, which unquestionably ranks among the best. It is superbly illustrated, the present number containing reproductions in colors of two oil paintings by Pietro Fragiacomo, entitled söllenzion and "Piazza di S. Marco," a photogravure of a drawing by Charles Robinson entitled «The Rhine Maidens, and a reproduction of a watercolor by Mrs. Stanhope Forbes, entitled «Marie». The magazine likewise contains a large number of other illustrations, art work designs, etc. Mr. Carlos Americo dos Santos is agent for The Studio here, and will be glad to give further information in regard to this publication, which can not fail to be interesting and helpful to every artist and lover of art.

Business Notes

—The town of Araraquara, São Paulo, is about to invite proposals for electric lighting.

The operatives of the S. Caetano factory have gone out on a strike because of a reduction in their wages. They number about 350.

—The Argentine imports from Brazil during the first nine months of the current year aggregated \$3,87,917 in value, while the ex-ports to the same country in the same period were \$4,970,928.

—The Argentine flour exporters have pe-titioned the government to hasten the cele-bration of a commercial treaty with Brazil. They express fears that a crisis is threatening in the Argentine flour trade.

—The merchants at Bahia should ask the government to deduct from their taxes a sun corresponding to the period during which their establishments were closed on account of the recent disturbances.

-Mr. C. S. Bontecou, of C. S. Bontecou & —Air. C. S. Boltecon, O. C. S. Bontecon C. C. S. Bontecon C. C. S. Bontecon C. S. Bontecon C. C. S. Bontecon C. C. S. Bontecon C. C. S. Bontecon C. Bonte

—In the municipal district of Campos 26 sugar mills have reported the following production for the first half of the present year:

— 75.441 bags (4,46,6,10 kilos) of sugar; 1.245 pipes (596,600 litres) of rum; 280 pipes (134,-400 litres) of alcohol.

—The Noticia says that there have been issued treasury bills to the amount of 11,000,000\$ for which 2,500,000\$ have been redeemed, leaving 8,500,000\$ now in circulation. In other quarters it has been stated that 21,000,000\$ were issued. The government would do well to make a special statement on the subject.

—If business men do not consider themselves strong enough to elect candidates of their own choice to the next congress, they should at all events have sufficient influence to defeat the re-election of congressmen who have made themselves conspicuously obnoxious by their hostility to the commercial interests of the country. country.

—At the meeting of business men on Wednesday a vote of thanks was given to Dr. Honorio Ribeiro for his able defence of the connuercial ninerests of the country. A fitting complement to the vote of thanks would be to publish in pamphlet form and widely circulate the articles written by Dr. Honorio Ribeiro in defence of those interests.

—How can the minister of finance expect the public to have confidence in his administration when he leaves the important duty of giving out information to mercenary journalists who are known to be living on his bounty? They may tell the trath, but they would just as quickly give us falsehoods. What we want are serious official statements of the situation.

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—We understand that the jurisdiction of Her Majesty's consulate general of this city has been extended to include the states of Rio de Janeiro, Minas Geraes, Espirito Santo and Matto Grosso. Consul-general Wagstaff has already found a consular representative for Matto Grosso, and is, we understand, seeking suitable representatives for Minas Geraes and Espirito Santo.

—The exports of Argentine flour to Brazil amounted to 49, 129 tons in 1896, 40,007 tons in 1897 and 30,886 tons in 1898. The decrease is probably due to many causes, such as uncertain quality, hard times among Brazilian consumers and American competition. The total exports from 1895 to 1895, inclusive, aggregated 245,653 tons, the export in 1889 being only 678 tons.

—There seems to be something wrong with that nickel emission contract. The Banco Constructor (we thought it was the Banco Nacional) is unable to place it abroad on terms favorable to itself. One contractor took it up, and then dropped it. What's the matter? Was the bid too low? Is it the same old story—underbidding and then a private understanding to enable the contractors to go on?

—The Noticia thinks that the decrease in imports ought to produce a rise in exchange.

dersfanding to enable the contractors to go on?

—The Noticia thinks that the decrease in imports ought to produce a rise in exchange. It doubtless would do so if it did not originate from the same causes that lead to the depreciation of the currency. There is no reason why any one should be surprised at the failure of exchange to rise, and the Noticia's faculty of being astonished can be much more advantageously exercised over the fact of an irredeemable paper currency's having any value at all.

value at all.

—Why is it that the Central railway administration can not pay their current small accounts promptly? The creditor goes there a half dozen or more times before the clerks condescend to confer his account, and then he is told wide ha verbas—which means an indefinite delay. Later on the account is run into exercitors findoss, which means years of delay. And yet we are told that the public departments are economising in expenditures. But we are not told that it is at the cost of the redditors!

—According to a statement to

But we are not count that it is at the cost of encreditors!

—According to a statement, the receipts in Pará, from the Amazon, during September, were as follows: 942,612 kilos rubber, 67,728 of cocoa, 81,026 of salted fish, 4,9373 of tobacco, 1,33 of deerskins, 1,546 of cocoa soop, 1,025 of guaraná, 6,073 of caucho, 43,582 adqueires of runn, 113 pots of honey, 715 tins copaliba oil and 3 of mixira; 739 dozen boards and 1,020 pieces pine, 367 demijolns oil, 518 hides and 127 dozens cuias. The exports of rubber in the same month were 741,658 to the United States and 20,264 for Europe, making a total of 1,361,992 kilos, of which 298,202 kilos were from Manãos. The ruling prices of rubber were from \$450 to 9\$700 per kilo.

—In view of the persistence of commercial

were from \$3.50 to \$5.00 per kilo.

—In view of the persistence of commercial and financial depression on account of the diminished purchasing power of consumers, it is perhaps not advisable for importers to attempt anything beyond a hand-to-mouth policy. We accordingly doubt whether there is anything to be gained by importing largely in December in order to escape the 5% gold duty and other new custom-house burdens. It is possible, however, that some importers may think otherwise and it was in the interest of these that it was decided at the meeting of business men on Wednesday to ask the minister of finance to take steps for enabling merchandise arriving in the last fortnight in December to pass without delay through the custom-house.

—Some days ago we were advised of an inci-

arrying in the last fortinght in December to pass without delay through the custom-house.

—Some days ago we were advised of an incident which unquestionably merits the severest criticism, but as long as the parties most interested do not care to take action we do not see that we are called upon to interfere. The case is one where an employé of an important company tried to compel a merchant to buy some worthless merchandise then in the custom-house at the original cost, under threat that if the shopkeeper did not do so be (the clerk) would never sign another order for supplies from his shop. It should be said that this particular employé had the signing of such orders. To take the merchandise meant a heavy loss to the shopkeeper. There is a strong suspicion of blackmail about the business, and it should be brought to the attention of the company's manager, but, as we said before, it is no business of ours.

—Business men, we are pleased to learn,

ness, and it simona be brought to the attention of the company's manager, but, as we said before, it is no business of ours.

—Business men, we are pleased to learn, seem disposed to prosecute the agents of the government who resort to violent, arbitrary and illegal methods in enforcing the execution of the oppressive legislation voted by congress. At a meeting held at the Exchange building on Wednesday they resolved to advise merchants suffering from such methods to apply for redress to lawyers of the Associação Commercial. The value of this measure depends on the manner in which it is carried into execution. There should be fixed hours at which one of the lawyers of the association can always be found by aggrieved merchants and there should be all other requisite facilities for enabling the latter to file their complaints without loss of time. On these complaints without loss of time. On these complaints without loss of time. On these complaints prompt and vigorous action should be taken. If one or two over-zealous or blackmailing agents should be prosecuted, convicted and lodged in jail, this would have a very salutary effect not only in exercising a wholesome restraint on other agents, but also in inspiring business men with confidence in legal methods of obtaining redress for their wrongs. If the people can become convinced of the efficacy of such methods, one of the principal causes of revolutionary movements in this country will have disappeared.

—The arrivals of coal in Argentina from January 1st to October 31st amounted to 774,-426 tons.

FINANCIAL NOTES

-The revenue of the city of Porto Alegre for next year is estimated at 1,836,872\$526.

—Suppose a taxpayer were to offer to settle his debts to the government by paying about 70 to 75 per cent. What would be the result?

—On Saturday a supplementary credit of 411,000\$ was opened to cover expenses of the extra session of congress which closes on the and just extra sess 22nd inst.

Prom Nov. 14, 1892, to the 30th of last June the state of Rio de Janeiro spent 3,640, 271\$ on immigration. During this period 13,672 immigrants arrived in the state.

—It is very satisfactory to note that the chamber has done the right thing at least once during this session—it has rejected Admiral Jeronymo Gonçalves' absurd claim for indemnisation.

—If half the persons employed by the government in collecting taxes were engaged in some useful occupation that would increase the resources of taxpayers, it would certainly be much better for all concerned.

—The readmission of the operatives dis-charged at the marine arsenal, of course up-sets all efforts to economise in that direction. The operatives are not needed, but this does not influence congress. Economy or no econ-omy, they must be readmitted.

—At the end of October the currency circulation is stated to have been 179,668,120\$000 in bank notes, and 554,137,982\$000 in treasury notes—a total of 733,746,1028000. On the 8th inst, 711,422 torn notes, which had been exchanged for new notes, were burned, their nominal value being 16,687,527\$500.

—According to the Noticia the import duties collected at Brazilian custom-houses in the 10 months from January to October, inclusive, in the present year amounted to 145, 720,8765, against 172,485,985 in the corresponding period of 1898. If these figures are correct, the decrease was 25,765,1095000.

correct, the decrease was 25,765,1095000.

—The minister of finance has succeeded in sequeezing another creditor. The government was condemned to pay the Cia. Geral de Serviços Maritimos an indemnisation of 56,590\$000 for damages to the steam launch «Graphic,» and this is mow to be satisfied by the payment of 26,000\$, in accordance with a previous arrangement.

—The revenue which the state of Rio de Janeiro derived last year from its export duty on old metals amounted to only 7,9735510, a sum which of course does not pay for the trouble of collecting it. But, whether taxes produce much or little, the general, state and municipal governments cling to them like grint death and are constantly occupied in devising new schemes of taxation.

devising new schemes of taxation.

"You remember, I suppose,» said Smith, athat introduction to the non-existent report. Well, it seems that some undiscriminating admirer of the minister got hold of the wretched document and, thinking it would sound well in English, translated it. It fell into the hands of a member of the Feonomist's staff, who, as he suffers from insomnia, was able to read it. He criticised it and now Murtinho is looking for the scalp of the unfortunate dependant whose zeal without knowledge led him to translate a document that was never intended para ingites ver, a

led him to translate a document that was never intended para inglez ver.»

—According to the Noticia the government had on the 15th inst. at the Banco da Republica a cash balance of 15,000,0005 and at the treasury 3,511,835 in paper and 1,984,498541 in gold. The gold, we presume, will be sent to Europe for meeting the government's obligations there. This leaves available the sum of 18,511,3836, which is certainly not large for the government has not only to meet current expenses but also to pay interest on its internal debt at the beginning of next year. Moreover we suspect that there are considerable arrears of indebtedness, a part of which will perhaps have to be paid in the next few months. The redemption of the outstanding treasury bills, said by the Noticia to amount to 8,500,0005, may doubtless be postponed for the present, but will have to be effected sooner or later. The government probably hopes to straighten the financial situation with the product of the new taxes; but we do not believe that product will be so large as the government expects.

COMMERCIAL.

Rio de Janeiro, Nov. 21st, 1899. For value of the Brazilian milreis (15000). r value of the Brazilian mitreis (1500),
do of the Brazilian mitreis (1500)
in U. S. coin at \$4.56.65 per ∠
1 stg. 54.75 cts
do \$1.00 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold. 15827
do of ∠ t stg. in Brazilian gold. 8 890

do of £ 1 stg. in Brazilian gold... 8 890

Bank rate of exchange, official, on London
today

Present value of the Brazilian mil reis
(gold)... 3891

Present value of the Brazilian mil reis
(paper), the Brazilian mil reis

1 stg. 157 ts.

Value of \$1.00 (\$4.50 per £ 1. str. in
Brazilian currency (paper).... 7\$122

Value of \$£ 7. sterling, ... 34594

257 rs. gold

EXCHANGE.

Nov. 13.—The market today showed very little an mation with slight alterations of rates during the day. Transactions reported were less than average

Official quotations on London were:
 Official quotations on London were:

 Bank bills...
 opening 7 th6

 closing 7 th32-7 th6

 opening 7 th32-7 th6

 opening 7 th32-7 th6

 closing 7 th32-7 th6

 official value of the milteis 259-262 reis gold.

Nov. 14.—Today's market opened undecided and during the day rates varied; at the close rates impro-ved somewhat. Business transacted was fair.

Official quotations on London were:

| Bank bills | Opening 7 | 1/33 | Closing 7 | 7 | 1/33 | Opening 7 | 3/42 | Opening 7 | 1/16 | Opening 7 | Opening Official value of the mitreis was 259 reis gold.

Nov. 15.—National Holiday Nov. 16.—There was no change in today's rates, except erey sight attentions during the day. Business reported was insignificant.

Official quotations on London were as follows:

| Bank bills | opening 7 | closing 7 | Private bills | opening 7 | 1/32 | opening 7 | openin

Nov. 17.—In spite of a better tendency precailing, rates remaid unaltered. The day's transactions were limited. Official quotations on London were as follows

Bank bills opening 7 closing 7 life opening 7 life

Official value of the milreis 259 reis gold.

Nov. 18.—Today's market opened with a decided downward tendency, rates falling below 7 d. In the afternoon the market became steadier and close ani-mated. Transactions reported were regular.

The official quotations on London were :

Bank bills. opening 7 -6 31/32 closing 7 -7 1/32 opening 7 1/32 opening 7 1/32 opening 7 1/32 closing 7 1/36

Official value of the milreis 257-259 reis gold.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 21st November, 1899.

Exports.

Coffee—There was less activity in the coffee market during the past week, the factors persisting in maintaining their prices, and buyers taking only a limited supply. There was a decline in the exchange rate during the week of a farthing—from 1/5 to 6 % 1/4 — and this should have added something to the currency price on coffee, but as our quotations show the prices here showed a very slight decline, though in Santos an increase is reported.

The sales during the week are reported to have been about 5/500 bags, against 8/500 bags in the preceding week. The receipts were 8/520 bags, and the shipments were 6/525 bags, from which it will be seen that our stocks are again increasing. The reported foreign sales during the week were 11/500 bags at Annburg and 6/500 bags at Havre, 13/400 bags at Hamburg and 6/500 bags in the corresponding period of last year, and syacoo bags in the preceding week.

Our resume for the week is as follows:

Ruling prices during the week for N. Y. Type

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.

at the lo		
Rio N. 7	Reported sales	Average her to kilos
12\$700 12 \$00-12 \$00 12 \$00-12 \$00 12 \$00-12 \$00 12 \$00-12 \$00 12 \$00-12 \$00 12 \$00-12 \$00 16,640 bags for 8,602, 2,618	Europe Cape of G River Pla	ood Hope
lowing ships so	iled with coff	ee last week:
	m. str. Asti	12,5
	Rio N 7 per arroba 12 500 - 12 500 12 300 - 12 500 12 300 - 12 500 12 300 - 12 500 12 300 - 12 500 12 300 - 12 500 12 300 - 12 400 pments since or 18,502 2,618 675 2,688 555 bags lowing ships so ted States:	Rio N. 7 Reputed

	Europe:	
- 25	12 Havre Fr. str. Columbia	1,262
Nov.	mdam Dr str. Minho	125
		960
	" Southampton do 14 Marseilles Fr. str. Les Alpes	7,905
	Constantinople do	2,725
		500
	, Satonique	375
	,, Smyrna do	ICQ
	, Gibraltar do	325
	15 London Br. str. Maganiem	2,291
	15 Hamburg Germ, str. Paraguassú	
	Elsewhere:	
	V b. th Nor hig. Glencoyn	8,500
Nov	15 Buenos Aires Br. str. Nile	1,730
	15 Buenos Aires Br. str., tar	3,183

12 Port Elizabeth Nor. mg. Grandy.
15 Buenos Aires Br. str. Nile.....
Coastwise..... The receipts for the past week were \$1,740 bags against 100,696 bags for the previous week and 70,697 bags for the week before.

okers' quotations, according to New-York type

the following	Nov. 18	Nov. 11
No. 6	13\$000	13\$400
7	12 400	12 800
8	12 000	12 400
	600	12 100

Daily	receipts and shipments	of	coffee	at
	Rio de Janeiro			
		1777		

Kin ne j	anerro	
12812	Keccins	
315,124	: : : : : 54	Nov. 12
315388 11\$700 11\$100 6 file C. 7 file d. 28.04(5) 28.04(5)	5,446 8,545 1.974	Nov. 15
11.253 315.427 125,000 125,000 6 13,00 6 13,00 7 d. 50 G. 13,271 705.440	11.392 7.847 1.675 1.730	Nov. 14
323,310 :: 6 14 6. ::	: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	Nov. 15
535 647 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 12500 1250	19,224 5,785 2,527 ::	Nov. 16
328.535 128.600 638 c. 7 d. 30 c. 17.371 679.610	11.123 10.372 5.493	Nov. 17
324,675 12\$400 12\$000 6 W.C. 7 d. 50 C. 25,300 681,110	13.091 14.291 4.042 858	Nov. 18
::::::::	219.151 95.141 40.610 11.450 2.663 2.125	Totals since Nov. 1

No

Imports.

Flour. The receipts of the week were 2,500 hugs ex Les Alpes, 4,500 ex Neptun, 15,40) ex Tagens, 2005 ex Magdalona from the River Plate and market is from, but with a small demand. The latest quotations are: 1000 market is from, but with a small demand. The latest quotations are: 1000 market is from, but with a small demand. The latest quotations are: 1000 market is from, but with a small demand. The latest quotations are: 1000 minute. 1000 minut

Pork.—No receipts and no changes in prices.

Rice.—The Tiger brought 70.820 bags from Rangoon. We quote from 2,800 to 2,4000 per bag, first quality, 2,5000 per bag, 2nd, and 2,5000 per bag for Patna rice.

Patna rice.

White Pine.—Arrivals nil. Market unchanged.

Pilch Pine.—No arrivals. Prices nominal.

Spruce Pine.—Receipts nil. quotations unchanged.

Swedish Pine.—No receipts, Prices unchanged.

Kerosene.—No arrivals and no change in prices.

Rosin.—The White Wings brought ago barrels from Italtimore. Broker's quote from 21500 to 25500 per barrel.

altimore, Brokers and arrel.

Turpentine.—Receipts nil. Market nominal.

Cement.—There were no arrivals. Quotations un hanged.

changed.

Indian Corn.—The receipts were 3,000 hags ex Les Alpes, from the River Plate. The prices continue from 6500 to 1500 per bag.

Hran.—No arrivals. Market unchanged.

Hay.—Receipts ull. There was no change in price.

Conl.—The following vessels arrived with coal last week.

Pron Carliff, ex Carliff. 3,800 tons.

2,800 s.

Ex Rossiph. 3,800 tons.

2,800 b.

Bum.—The supply continues regular. Prices have

Alcohol of 36 to ditto *Without pipes.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

NOVEMBER 17.
BALTIMORE.—Amer. lug. White Wings; 545 tons; Collier; sundries to J. L. Bisset.
NOV. 10.

NOV. 10.

STE. ETIENNE (Canadá) — Nor. sp. Superb; 1,360 tons; Hamer; op ds; hunber to Va. W. Guimaráes & Co. DENDER.—Br. sp. Somali; 3,336 tons; Richardson; 71 ds; coal to Gaz Company.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

NOVEMBER 18.
PHILADELPHIA—Amer. bk. Antioch; 869 tons; Heming way; manganese.
WALLAROS (Australia).—Germ. bk. Lube; 1,244 tons; whitmuss; stone ballast.

FREIGHTS.

NEW YORK.	of coffee.
GENOA. MARSEILLES.	-40 francs and 10 % primage per ten of 1,000 kilos.
SOUTHAMPTON LONDON.	-30 shillings and 5 % primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.
BREMEN. ANTWERP.	35 shillings and 5 % primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

HAVRE.	1-35 francs, and to % primage per ton of 900 kilos.
BORDBAUX.	-40 francs and 10 % primage per ton of 900 kilos.
LIVERPOOL	1-35 shillings and 5 % primage per ton, weight or measure.
TRIESTE.	1-45 shillings and 5.% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.
MONTEVIDEO BUENOS ALRE	s35000 per bag of 60 kilos.

ENCACEMENTS.

I've ve v		
ANTWERP Br. str. Nile		offee do do
GENOA, and Levant.—It. str. Was- hington HAVRE - Fr. str. Parahyba MARSEILLES.—Fr. str. Les Andes BORDEAUX.—Fr. str. La Plata RIVER PLATE.—Br. str. Cordillère.	2,000 do 500 do 10,750 do 1,000 do	do do do do

Vessels Affont & Cl	unitered for	KIO
Appro Schoonthe	Hamburg	
A nona Scategine	Portland	
Birnam Wood	Swansea	- 1
Cambrian King	Ship Island	
Dalhauna	Rangoon	4 Sept.
Eivion	Antwerp	26 Sept.
Elfie	Pensacola	18 Aug.
Elly	New York	
Francis S. Hampshire		
Gazeile	Saguenay Brunswick	
H. I. Johnson		
Harvest Queen	Saguenay	
King's County	Ship-Island	
Kambira	Mobile	
Levuka	Pensacola	***
Lotos	Hamburg	
Mary Classen	Gaspe	
Monrovia	Pensacola	-
Marabout	Pensacola	
Mola	Pensacola	
Ocean		
Pharos		s oct.
Inaros		
RubyVerdandi	Hamburg	
Verdandt		

Arrivals of foreign steamers.

NAME	FROM	CONSIGNED TO
Mile Magdalena 15 Livorno 15 Cardiff 15 Rossija 16 A. Baudin 16 Les Audes 17 Antonina 17 Colombo 17 Tiger	N. York 21 ds. Cardiff 25 ds. do 27 ds. Havre 27 ds.	E. Johnston & Co. E. I. Brazileira do I. Lapert Karl Valais & Co. E. Johnston & Co. A. Fiorita & Co. Order

Departures of foreign steamers.

DATE	NAME	FOR	CARGO
14 14 15 15 15 15 16 17 17 17 18 19	Minho Les Alpes Manin Magdalena Parraguassú Nile Julia Park Nephuno Les Andes Rei de Portugal Baltazan Amiral Baudin Wordsworth Cordillère 'I, Merryweathe Tagus	River Plate New York*	Sundries do Ballast. Sundries. do Ballast do Sundries. do Ballast do Ballast Sundries. do Ballast do

· Calling at intermediate ports.

Foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, November 19th 1899.

NAME	TONS	ARRIVED	FROM	CONSIGNEES
American				
bk. Amy lug White Wings			Baltimore. Baltimore	Levering &C J. L. Bisset
British				
bk Abeona bg G. Wedding. bk Ladas sp. Somali	129	Septis 5 Oct. 1 1 Nov.1	P. Arenas. Pelotas Bangkok. Dundee	To order K. Valais & C. F. Irmão & C. Gas Co.
French				
bk E. Galline	159	Oct. 2	8 Swansea	. To order
German				
sp. Thekla	. 222	9 Oct. :	Hull	Gaz Co.
Norwegian				
sp Oregonsp Premierbk Parknooksp. Superb	. Sc . 118 . 79 . 130	Sept: i Oct.	Pensacola 9 Pensacola 28 Raugoon 19 St. Etienn	Franzoni Co To order To order W. Guim. Co
	ı ın c	OHOT	ATIONS-	S. PAULO.

SATURDAY'S QUOTATIONS-S. PAULO. sellers. buyers

Bauco Commercio e Industria	350\$000	320\$20
Comstructor e Agricola		
O Hen Deal da Carteira H.		100 000
Lavradores	-	105 000
" Mercantil de Santos S. Paulo	150 000	146 000
pibeirlo Preto		_
ta- de Carlos (all naid).		250 000
do (40 %)		120 000
traise de S. Panlo (all paid).		70 000
" Santos	80 000	50 000
Cia Agua e Luz	90 000	70 000
Antarctica		112 000
		6 000
" Argos Paulista		
Rabeil Paulistana		

Ferro Carril Sto. Amaro		
Gaz de S. Paulo		380 000
Italo Paulista		27 000
Lupton		95 000
Mechanica		116 000
Melhoramentos de Brotas		
Mogyana (all paid)	250 000	243 000
idem (at 30 days)	255 000	244 000
Paulista	260 000	264 000
idem (at 30 days)	269 000	267 000
Pogredior		40 900
Stupakoff		25 000
Telephouica		
União Sportiva		67 000
Viação Paulista		24 000

STOCKS AND SHARES

Sales of Stocks and Shares.	
November, 43.	
52 Apolices, §8 5 do (500\$) at rate of do 12,800\$ (cert.) at rate of 6 do 1895 45 deb. Jornal do Commercio	890 \$000 865 860 884 180
Banks.	
95 Commercial	218\$000 116 500 117 196 189 500 190
	-69-00
to Tattersall Moreaux	18\$000

		Miscellaneous	
40	Tattersall	Moreaux	18\$000
	Nov. 14.		
173	Anolices	58	890\$000
475	do	(500\$) at rate of	870
- 1	do	(200\$) do	860
,	do	40,000\$ (cert.) do	864
ı	do	(200\$) do	868
	do	1895 (reg.)	889
50 60	do	1093 1148.	890
		imo Municipal m/m	153
30		ocabana-Ituana R. R	63
50	den, son	ocarrama remand	6-

1,loyd Brazileiro.....

	Commercial		218\$900
199	Depositos e Desconto	s	84
	Lavoura e Commerc	io	117
100	Republica		190
40	Rural e Hypothecari	0	265
10	do do	(2nd, s)	130
	Nov. 15.		

National holiday.

	Nov. 16.	
	Apolices, 5s	8905000
3 6	do	888
-	do (500f) at rate of	860
I	do 1.500\$ (cert.) do	863
	-6	865
	" ' ' ' ' '	890
0		1.015
8		163
ю	Emprestimo Municipal	62 500
3.3	deb. Sorocabana-Ituana R. R	- 0
00	, do do	63
50	# Lloyd Brazileiro	66

	Commercial	218\$000
•	Commercio	220
,	Commercio	38
,	Funccionarios Publicos	
	Lavoura e Commercio	117
)	Republica	189 500
)	Republica	128
3	Rural e Hypothecario (2nd s.)	120
	Miscellaneous.	
0	Loterias Nacionaes	91\$500
	Nov. 17.	
	Apolices, 58	887\$000
5	Aponces, 58	888
	do	

Ranks.

106	Commercio	230\$000
100	Depositos e Descontos	85
50	Nacional	196 180 500
21	Republica	139 500
273	do	134
	Miscellaneous.	

Miscellaneous.	
Agricola Commercial Carruagens Fluminense. Methoramentos no Brazil.	30 \$ 000 135 16 500
Nov. 18.	

2	Anolices	58			888\$000
	do	(sont) at	rate of		870
3	do		do		865
6	do		do		870
0	do		ert.) at rate	e of	863
	do	83,800\$			865
	do				882
3	do		.)		1,015
0			nal		162 500

	do	35,000\$			882
403	do	1895			
10	do	1897 (reg.).			1,015
47.5	Emprest	162 500			
18		do			163
100	do				180
179	deb. Jorn	nal do Comme	7210		•
		Bar	iks.		

	Danks.	
1	Commercio	220600
68	Lavoura e Commercio	
	Republica	188 50
25	Rural e Hypothecario (2nd. s)	125
	Miscella neous.	

so Loterias Nacionaes.....

Stocks and Bonds and Joint Stock Companies --- November 20th.

Emission	c	irculation		• Pablic Funds	1		Nominal Value	Last Quotation buyers sellers
\$60,595,300\$ \$154,097,000 \$104,084,000 \$104,000 \$119,000 \$119,000 \$119,000 \$117,000,000 \$117,000,000 \$113,000 \$113,000 \$113,000 \$113,000 \$113,000 \$113,000 \$113,000 \$113,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$110,000 \$			Stock 5 % currency (apolices)			i,000\$ \$00\$, 200\$ i,000 i,000 i,000\$, 500 i,000\$, 500 i,000\$, 500 i,000\$, 500 i,000	\$8\$\$000—\$50\$000 \$8\$\$ 0000—\$8\$\$ 000 1,010 0000— -1,7,100 000 -1,850 000 -7,800 000 -7,800 000 -7,800 000 -8,90 000 -8,90 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 000 -1,800 0	
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	그리고 그 그 그리고 그 그 그래요 하면 그래요 그래요 그래요 그래요 그래요 나를 다 했다.	Paid	Reserve Fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
20,000,000\$ 24,000,000 24,000,000 25,000,000 5,000,000 7,0,000 7,0,000 20,000,000 20,000,000 20,000,00	100,000 80,000 80,000 80,000 125,000 125,000 125,000 50,000 25,000 100,000 100,000 100,000 100,000 100,000 125,000 100,000 100,000 100,000 100,000 100,000 100,000 100,000 100,000 100,000 100,000 100,000	94,090 60,000 20,000 all 77,353/2 all all all all all all all all all al	2005 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200	Commercial do Rio de Jaueiro. Commercio do 2nd series. Constructor do Brazil Credito Real do Brazil Credito Real do Brazil Credito Real do Brazil Depositos e Descoulos. Hypothecario do Brazil Lavoura e Commercio. Nacional Brazileiro. Republica do Brazil Rio e Matto Grosso Rural e Hypothecario do 2nd series. Commercial da Bahia. Com. e Industria de S. Paulo. Credito Real de Minas Geras. Credito Real de Minas Geras. Credito Real de Minas Geras. Credito Real de S. Paulo. do 2nd series. do 2nd series. Credito Real de S. Paulo. Mecantil de Santos S. Paulo. Mecantil de Santos Mecantil de Santos Mecantil de Santos Mecantil de Santos Melantil Lavradores Paulo. União de S. Paulo. União de S. Paulo.	200\$ 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200	4,000,000\$ 3,170,000 1,645,000 1,645,000 1,645,000 1,645,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656,000 1,656	Stoco, July 1899 8 oco, ditto 1899 3 oco, ditto 1899 3 oco, ditto 1899 3 oco ditto 1890 4 oco Aug. 1891 2 oco July 1892 4 oco July 1893 4 oco ditto 1890 6 oco	218\$500 - 220\$000 - 221 000 - 23 000 - 15 500 - 15 500 - 16 500 - 14 000 - 33 000 - 33 000 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 - 17 500 -
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Railways	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
110,000,000\$ 5,000,000 12,000,000 22,000,000 61,000,000 61,000,000 76,000,000 1,000,000 12,500,000	\$50,000 \$00,000 00,000 100,000 310,000 100,000 350,000 210,000 62,500	all	200\$ 100 200 200 do do 100 do 100 200 do 200 do 200 do	Leopoldina Minas de S. Jeronymo. Macahé e Campos. Macahé e Campos. Muzambinho. do and series. Oeste de Minas do do Ulido Sorocabane-Itauna. do Unido Sorocabane-Itauna. Sapucahy. Tocanthia e Araguaya. do	200\$ 100 200 100 200 75 20 100 80 200 40 200 200 50	36,672 \$ 65,000 2,901,489 1,463,242 45,710 583,378	2\$000 Oct. 99 int. Sept. 93 int. Jan. 92 6 % June, 92 6\$500, Feb. 86 int. Jan. 92	13 000- 13 000- 13 000- 1550- 2 50 00- 10 00- 2 50-
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Tramways	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
2,500,000\$ 6,000,000 700,000 14,000,000 12,000,000 3,000,000 800,000	25,000 30,000 7,000 70,000 60,000 15,000 8,000	all all all all 59,300 all all	100\$ 200 100 200 200 200 100	Carioca. Carris Urbanos. Carris Urbanos. Definis Botanico. S. Christovão Villa Izabel. Pernambuco.	100\$ 200 100 200 200 200 200 100	165,687 6,971 559,174\$ 105,899\$ 32,469	1\$500. July 91 3 000, Oct. 99 5 000, Jan. 99 8 000, July 91 4 500, Aug. 99	80\$00 155\$000 160 00 196 00
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Steamships	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
1,000,000 28,000,000 5 000,000 673,400 1,000,000	5,000 140,000 25,000 3,367 5,000	all all all all 2,750	200 200 200 200 200 200	Esperança Maritima Lloyd Brazileiro Navegação Costeira S. João da Barra e Campos Sul Paulista	200\$ 200 200 200 80	250,000\$	10\$000, July 99	5 000— - 300100
Capital	Shares	Emilled	Par	Cotton Mills, etc.	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
10,000,000 \$ 2,000,000 \$ 500,000 \$ 500,000 \$ 5,000,000 \$ 5,000,000 \$ 5,000,000 \$ 5,000,000 \$ 5,000,000 \$ 5,000,000 \$ 5,000,000 \$ 5,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000	50,000\$ 12,000 2,500 30,000 30,000 22,500 22,500 22,500 10,000 4,000 7,500 30,000 30,000 4,500 4,500 12,000 12,000 12,000 17,500	all	200\$ 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200	Alliança America Fabringen) Brazil Industrial Carioca Confança Industrial. Corcovado Confança Industrial. Corcovado Industrial. Industrial Indu	200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200	980.653\$ 279.979 55.142 150,000 54.294 265.654 265.654 200,000 52.256 10,237 128.343 7,7524 639,753 36.333 5.00,000 1,227,382	108000	185,000 — 199,000 — 250 00 — 250 00 — 160 00 187,000 — 183,000 — 180,000 — 180,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 185,000 — 1
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Insurance	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quolation
3,000,000\$ 3,000,000 2,000,000 4,000,000 4,000,000 2,500,000 1,000,000 2,500,000 2,500,000 2,000,000	15,000 3,000 10,000 20,000 8,000 2,500 10,000 12,500 10,000	all 9,735 10,000 4,000 all all all all all	1,000 200 200 500 1,000 200 100 200 200	Alliança. Argos Fluminense. Bonança. Bonança. Fideldade Garantia. Geral Indemnisadora. Previdente. Prosperidade.	30 20 180 100 20 20	43.678\$ 300.000 15.584 200,000 358,752 250,000 400,000 20,000 370,000 131,833	1\$000, July 97 22 000, ditto 99 1 500, Jan. 99 3 000, July 99 7 000, ditto 99 2 000, July 99 3 000, ditto 99 3 000, ditto 99 1 500, ditto 99	\$\$000— 370 000— 35 000— 25 0 135 000— 25 0 50 000— 20 0
Capital	Shares	Emitted all	2005	Miscellaneous	Paid	STATES OF THE STATES	Last Dividend	Last Quotation
7,000,000\$ 5,000,000 1,200,000 5,000,000 60,000,000 23,500,000 2,000,000 1,000,000 2,850,000 3,500,000 1,000,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000	35,000 10,000 6,000 25,000 300,000 235,000 10,000 5,000 15,000 15,000 10,000 93,128 10,000 3,000	all 5,821 all 23,5000 all all all all all all all all all	500 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 500 2000 1000 1	Cantareira e Viação Fluminense. Carros Tatersail Moreaux Carruagens Fluminense. Cruzeiro (match factory). Melhoramentos no Brazil Gazeta de Noticiass (newspaper). O Pairs (newspaper). Loterias Nacionaes do Brazil Vianta (Bazeta de Noticiass (newspaper). Loterias Nacionaes do Brazil Loterias Nacionaes do Brazil Loterias Nacionaes (Bour mills). Saneamento do R. de J. (building society) Transporte de Café e Mercadorias. Typographica do Brazil Unido (water for ships).	. 200 . 200 . 200 . 100 . 200	42,378\$ 53,600 6,305,142 2,226,745 51,254 43,577 1,547,629 30,000 39,267 714,948 400,000 70,674 29,987	4 000, July 91 1 500, Jan. 99 6 000, Jan. 99 8 000, Jan. 99 8 000, Jan. 99 150'lo. Sept. 91 50'lo. Sept. 91 50 000, Feb. 92 700, Feb. 92 2 700, Feb. 92 5 000, July 99 6 000, Mar. 99 July 99 1 10 000, July 99 1 000, J	16\$000— 20\$6 135 000— 145 0 306 000— 16 3 16 000— 16 3 1 220 0 92 000— 93 0 20 000— 125 0

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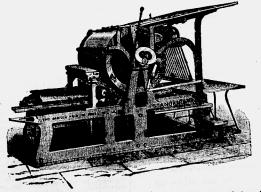
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