

# THE RIO NEWS.

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NUMBER 48

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São Paulo:

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

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Regular trains, week days, leave 51, Rua Cosme Velho, Laranjeiras, at 8 and 11 a. m. and 2 and 5.30 p. m., returning leave the summit at 7.30 and 9.30 a. m. and 1.40 and 7 p. m. On Sundays and holidays, the hours are: ascending 6.30, 8, 9.30 and 11 a. m., 12.30, 2.30, 5.15 and 8 p. m.; descending, 8.35, 10.05, 11.35 a. m., 1.05, 2.35, 4.05, 6.7 and 9 p. m. Each train gives the excursionist half an hour on the summit.

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JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Cattedo. English services every Sunday at 12 noon. Pastor, H. C. TUCKER—residence Rua da Concordia 78. Portuguese services every Sunday at 10 a. m. and 7.30 p. m.; Wednesdays at 7.30 p. m. and at Fabrica Carioca, Sundays, at 11 a. m. and 4 p. m. Pastors.—M. DICKIE and FRANK WEDDERBURN.

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

ALVARO E. DOS REIS, Pastor.

Residence: On the Church premises.

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

W. B. BAGBY, D. D., Pastor.

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

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

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Miscellaneous.

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YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—No. 39, Rua da Quitanda, 2nd floor. Rooms open from 8 a. m. to 10 o'clock p. m. Secretary's office hours from noon to 6 o'clock p. m. R. A. W. Sloan President; Myron A. Clark, General secretary, Domingos de Oliveira, Hon. Treasurer.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The Argentine general revenue bill estimates the receipts for next year at \$36,632,346 gold and \$62,962,000 paper.

—During the week ending November 17th the Buenos Aires custom-house lost a total of \$98,192 through receiving gold duties in paper at the Pellegrini rate of 227.27.

—H. M. S. «Flora», «Pegasus» and «Swallow», of the South Atlantic squadron, arrived from Brazil on Friday afternoon. They were detained at Flores island for disinfection, and will have to undergo five days quarantine, which will expire about Friday next.—Montevideo Times, Nov. 12th.

—Mr. T. N. Hornsby, traffic manager of the Central Argentine railway at Rosario, has issued circulars to all station-masters on the offer prizes to those stations which are best kept and also for making gardens around the stations and planting flowers and shrubs as in England. The company has divided the system into four sections, there being two prizes for each section, the first being of \$100 and the second of \$50.—Buenos Aires Herald.

—Mr. Bright is to have a concession for an underground electric tramway from the Southern railway station to the Retiro, and from the Western railway station to Plaza Victoria, so that the termini of the railways will be connected by rapid communication which will permanently solve the question of stations. This is far better than the impracticable grand central station down among the docks which at one time was opposed almost alone by us.—Herald, Buenos Aires.

—It is now said that the Argentine government has concluded that the Alvear mansion in Buenos Aires is not sumptuous enough for the use of President Campos Salles during his anticipated visit to that city, and that it is now proposed to rent the new Hotel Metro-pole, not yet occupied, at \$45,000 a month, and furnish it especially for the occasion. Better float a foreign loan, take the water tanks out of Bateman's palace and remodel it for a presidential palace. Surely that will be sumptuous enough for our President.

—No one can charge President Roca with any fuss and vanity in his methods of moving about among the people. He comes and goes without guard or retinue and is in every case met with the greatest respect and deference. There is no evidence of distrust of the people and there is no necessity for it, for whatever the faults of administration he may commit, the people believe him to be the best they have for the place he occupies. Indeed, if he were quite perfect as a statesman and administrator we could not endure him and would make a revolution in twenty-four hours. There can be no government among a free people any better than the people themselves.—Herald, Buenos Aires.

—The staff of the London and River Plate Bank is very pleased with the generosity of the board of directors, which has ordered that all salaries for the last thirteen months shall be paid at the rate of 265 per centum. As salaries during the past few months have been considerably under this, the clerks received a very large amount extra on last pay day, and if one is to believe reports the Bank paid out something like \$30,000 in extra salaries which is quite apart from the two months' bonus given to its employees but a few months ago. We understand that the rate 265 remains fixed until further notice, which is at least thirty points above the present-day rate and over which the gold-salaried man ought to feel very much pleased.—Buenos Aires Herald, Nov. 14.

—The Buenos Aires Handels Zeitung of the 4th inst. publishes the following table of principal exports from Argentina during the past ten years, in tons:

Table with columns: Year, Wheat, Flour, Maize, Linned. Data for 1889-1898.

The export of Hay during this period increased steadily from 17,000 tons in 1890 to 113,534 tons in 1898.

—The commander of the troops stationed at Las Lajas one of the points at which a Chilean invasion most daily be expected, is apparently very anxious that operations should be hurried. He has therefore pressed civilians into his service, provided they have nothing else to do: for the matter of that, soldiers who do not actually go and ask for employment are to be set to hard labour. He has ordered that stray cattle shall be impounded and only released upon payment of \$5 for the first offence, \$10 for the second, and \$15 for the third, while confiscation is to be the penalty of a fourth offence. No alcoholic liquors are to be sold, and any merchant breaking this rule is to be fined \$100 for the first offence, and \$200 for the second, while expulsion from the camp is to be the penalty of a fourth offence. Of course these minute requirements may have been dictated by experience; but they sound rather oddly in a country which is a free republic. It is something new for civilians to be fined by a military officer.—Review, Buenos Aires.

—The Argentine deputies have resolved to suppress the consulates at Capetown and of Japan. The former step is surprising because of the increasing trade between Argentina and South Africa. But the latter is a necessary one on account of the refusal to have Col. Day and an Argentine cruiser in attendance on war operations.

—We see that Mr. Jason Rigby, general manager of the Buenos Aires and Rosario railway, has been elected a director of the Great Southern railway, vice Mr. G. W. Drabble deceased. This is a high compliment to Mr. Rigby, and is fully deserved. We understand that Mr. Rigby has also been made a member of the London board of the Buenos Aires and Rosario line. Mr. Rigby was for some years manager of one of the English railways in northern Brazil, where he left many friends who will be glad to hear of his good fortunes.

—One service that Dr. Pellegrini has rendered to the country is that his intervention put a stop to the rapid fall in the gold premium which, for reasons already many times explained, was ruining the producing classes. It would at the same time be useless to deny that while the arrest of the gold premium's decline was a service, the rest of Dr. Pellegrini's views on financial policy are mostly dangerous as well as fundamentally wrong. He is an ultra-protectionist and has taken his stand by the industries which threaten to be a worse plague than the locusts. Where is the use of protecting industries that use no raw material produced here? Even the Argentine raw material working Argentine raw material can in many cases only manage to keep afloat, as Deputy O'Farrell showed in congress, by a high customs tariff against imported goods and an indefinitely high premium besides. That said industries, now existing, should be given a reasonable opportunity of liquidating their concerns, would be only just, seeing that the country itself fostered them; but to give them a new lease of life at the expense of an overtaxed public is madness.—Southern Cross, Buenos Aires.

—If the municipality goes on as it is doing, there will very soon be no profession or trade uninterfered with. At present the craze is the sanitary one. All sellers of ices, beer, drinks, etc., are to wear a clean white apron, which, like charity, covers a multitude of sins. They are to register their addresses in the general inspection offices, and also in the public analyst's office, in order that the places where their wares are manufactured may be inspected from time to time. They are to get a certificate from the asistencia publica, and they are to be bound under penalties to keep all their dishes perfectly clean, including, we presume, the buckets in which the glasses are washed at frequent intervals. If their lives are not made a burden to them, it will not be the fault of the municipality. Another class who are to have their liberties extensively interfered with are barbers. They are to use only metal-handled brushes, razors, and the like: the chairs are to have metal plates on them, and all the saws to be disinfected after every customer is despatched. The inspectors will have some fun, and will achieve an immense deal of popularity, if they will only attend say some Saturday evening in the large hair dressers', and insist upon the application of all the regulations. It may be seriously doubted if rules so elaborate will ever be properly enforced; and if they are not regularly enforced, they might just as well not be passed at all.—Review, Buenos Aires.

—The Buenos Aires Handels Zeitung of the 4th inst. publishes the following tables of imports and exports into and from Argentina during the nine months ending September 30th, as compared with the same period of last year. The imports, according to countries, were:

Table with columns: 9 months, 1899, 1898. Dollars, Gold. Lists countries like Great Britain, United States, Italy, Germany, France, Belgium, Brazil, Spain, Paraguay, Uruguay, Chile, Holland, Portugal, Bolivia, West Indies, Other countries.

During same periods the exports were as follows, according to countries:

Table with columns: 9 months, 1899, 1898. Dollars, Gold. Lists countries like France, Germany, Belgium, Great Britain, Brazil, United States, Uruguay, Italy, Netherlands, Spain, Bolivia, Chile, West Indies, Paraguay, Portugal, Other countries, To order.

**Banks.**

**LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.**

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

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

10, Rua da Alfandega

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

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Capital. . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

(Caixa 108.)

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos

(Caixa 520.) (Caixa 185.)

Draws on:

Germany..... Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin and correspondents. Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg. M. A. von Rothschild Sohne, Frankfurt a M

England..... N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London Manchester and Liverpool. District Banking Company Limited, London. Union Bank of London, Limited, London. Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London.

France..... Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches. Heine & Co., Paris. Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Paris. Lazard Frères & Co., Paris. De Neufville & Co., Paris.

Portugal..... Banco Lisboa & Açores and correspondents. and any other countries.

Opens accounts current. Pays interest on deposits for a certain time. Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every description of banking business.

Theil-Gutschow, Directors.

**THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.**

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 21, Rua da Alfandega.

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

Subscribed capital. . . . . £ 1,500,000

Realised do . . . . . " 900,000

Reserve fund . . . . . " 1,000,000

BRANCHES:

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**THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.**

HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORGATE ST.

London E. C.

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

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1° de Março

Branches at:

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

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

Draws on its Head Office in London:

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and correspondents in Germany.

Messrs. Roesti & Co.,

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**BULLS, BEARS AND BOERS.**

The following lines were written by a bear of Kaffirs:

From Africa's sunny mountains,  
From Transvaal's golden sand,  
From many a deep-level working,  
From many a reef of Rand,  
From many a shining river,  
From many a mine of gold,  
They call us to deliver  
The shares that we have sold.

What though they show increases  
Developed mile by mile,  
Though every prospect pleases  
And only Boers are vile,  
We sold them in our blindness,  
Content to wait and smile,  
Oh! help us in our madness,  
And contango them awhile.

Shall we to men so plighted  
Refuse to hear their cry?  
Shall we to men benighted  
Contango now deny?  
"Contango! oh, contango!"  
The bears aloud exclaim,  
"Oh! help us no, Barnato,  
And put them in your name!"

Then, wiser councils forming,  
We'll shout them till we're hoarse,  
Till, like a cry of warning,  
It sounds from bourse to bourse:  
Till every bear is stranded,  
Till every bull has sold,  
Till the public are all landed,  
And the jobber has their gold.

**THE USE OF ARSENIC AS A PROPHYLACTIC AGAINST YELLOW FEVER.**

We have been favored with a letter from Dr. R. B. Leach, of St. Paul, Minn., in regard to Dr. J. P. Rego Cesar, of this city, in respect to the use of arsenic acid as a prophylactic against yellow fever. The letter is accompanied by a paper read before the Southern Homoeopathic Association which met at Asheville, N. C., on the 17th, 18th and 19th ult. It would seem that Dr. Leach had reached the conclusion that arsenic could be used as a protective agent against fever, but on learning that Dr. Rego Cesar had been using it here in his medical practice, he promptly relinquished all claim to the discovery. To know the credit really belongs, we do not know, but we do know that arsenic was generally used as a preventive of yellow fever during the epidemic of 1889, and we know from personal experience that it was prescribed in the treatment of intermittent fever over twenty years ago.

The paper prepared by Dr. Leach on the subject of "Arsenization: a Proved Prophylaxis of Yellow Fever," is much too long for our columns, but we gladly avail ourselves of the privilege of making the following extracts:— "In May of 1898 I had the honor to first present to the Minnesota State Homoeopathic Medical Society, this theory of Arsenization of Yellow Fever, of having the unanimous endorsement of my Minnesota colleagues and of having obtained my society's petition, to the 55th congress, praying the assistance of that august body that I might reach the then infested districts and therein demonstrate, under government censorship, my hypothesis.

On the fourth day of June, 1898, my fellow-townman, the Hon. C. K. Davis, chairman of the committee on foreign relations of the senate, presented to his colleagues of the senate the above mentioned petition and my memorial upon arsenization, and the senate promptly and properly referred both to the surgeon-general of the army and to the secretary of war, with which two authorities however, both papers have since remained, and my suit unrequited, until now gentlemen, less hampered by circumstances and environment, or possibly more favored by circumstances and environment, have made those demonstrations the world has been deprived of since the birth of bacteriology and serum therapy which somnolized, so to speak, all investigations with older, tried and more certain and profitable remedies.

"As our great Hahnemann said of all curatives and preventives—'It is by virtue of its similitude, combined with greater intensity, that the drug disease is substituted for the natural disease, thus depriving the latter of its power to affect the vital force' (1); so, even in conciser terms, do I continue to affirm of arsenization, that it is its similitude plus greater intensity which shall prove arsenic acid, properly administered, the prophylactic par excellence of interoid typhus.

"Dr. J. P. de Rego Cesar, of Rio de Janeiro, (the first known practical demonstrator of arsenization as a prophylactic against yellow fever), noticing that non-acclimated persons in Brazil, who had occasion to take arsenic for any reason, were not molested by yellow fever, commenced to administer arsenic as a preventive of this disease, and with most satisfactory results, and Dr. Rocha's results with the same remedy, similarly prescribed, confirmed those of his illustrious colleague and compatriot (2).

"Dr. Ismael de Rocha (though, so far as I am informed, he did not so style his method of administrations) arsenized some three hundred and fifty laborers in two different factories which had previously suffered greatly through the inroads of yellow 'Jack'; and, amongst all these men, he had but a very few who suffered the disease at all (and then very benignly indeed) and had no deaths among those who had received proper and timely arsenization and even though none took any precautions (hygienic or sanitary) against the malarial and while all were, because very poor and very ignorant, almost necessarily daily and hourly exposed to the disease.

"How these same colleagues may now theorise upon this demonstrated protective virtue of arsenic album, or low our allopathic colleagues at home will, later, theorise upon the same, I do not even presume to guess; but, to us who understand, have recognized its efficiency and believe in Similia, the practise of arsenization as a scientific prophylaxis against yellow fever can not but recall Hahnemann's lucid and brilliant explanation of vaccination wherein he asserts, incontrovertibly that 'small pox, coming on after vaccination, as well on account of its greater strength as its great similarity, at once removes the cow-pox homoeopathically, and does not permit it to come to maturity; but, on the other hand, the cow-pox, when near maturity, does, on account of its great similarity, homoeopathically diminish very much the supervening small pox and make it much milder' (3).

"To my mind only some such reasoning can explain the report of Dr. Rocha to the effect that 'of all those properly arsenized but twenty contracted the fever, and this a few days after their admission to the factory, and that when they had had but a few doses of the arsenic acid (each dose containing the one-one hundred and twenty-eighth of a grain of the arsenic album) but that the disease was very benign in every instance and that all were dismissed from the hospital in from four to six days' (4).

"That there is such a specific remedial (drug) prophylactic against every specific infectious or contagious disease is not to be doubted by students of preventive medicine (and especially by students of Similia) for it is now almost generally conceded that 'each epidemic possesses a peculiar, uniform character, common to all individuals attacked by the disease' (5), 'which attacks many persons at the same time; they arise from the same cause and individual cases resemble each other; and, as the cases are of like origin, they are alike in their manifestations' (6).

"Given, therefore, that agglomeration of signs and symptoms, characteristic in all the provers of a given drug (all therein necessarily from the same drug cause), the individual cases will resemble each other, and, once the similitum to a condition, in many persons invariably similarly sick from the same cause, this drug will prove (if exhibited before the natural disease) in well, though exposed persons, the prophylactic; and, because of just this law, we have the varioloid and of just this law, we have the scarlatina of Sydenham.

(1) Wesselhoeft's translation Organon, chap. 34.  
(2) The Brazil Medico.  
(3) The Organon, Dudgeon's translation, chap. 46.  
(4) The Brazil Medico.  
(5) Organon, chap. 24.  
(6) Organon, chap. 73.  
(7) Organon chap. 33.

properly exhibited, prove prophylactic against this malarial, for two diseases, being similar, can not exist at the same time in the same body' and, I am inclined to believe, you will soon agree with me, that our greatly and justly vaunted, yet much and often abused, arsenicum album is the simillimum of the vomito negro as well as of its oriental twin: Asiatic cholera of *comma bacillus* fame.

"This being the only scientific, common sense, modern elucidation of the prophylactic powers alleged of any similar material substance, it behooves us, as students of similia and of state medicine, to not only attempt to discover to the lay and to the professional world, of whatever schismatic inclination, a theory of a septic remedial protection against the ravages of yellow fever: to protest most vehemently against putting into practice any and all such mediaeval hypotheses and sophistries anent inoculations with necrosed patients; and to do every other honorable act which may hasten the adoption in America of this arsenization which has been so practically demonstrated by our illustrious colleagues of Rio de Janeiro."

\* \* \* \* \*

That a senic should prove to be prophylactic against yellow fever and Asiatic cholera equally: i. e., to be the most perfect picture, as it were, of two different though very similar morbid conditions, is not to be deemed either ever incredible at first thought; for upon mature reflection we should, naturally, expect nothing else from a drug, in relation to two such maladies, which, though different in name and usual habitat, are so very similar in effect: in onset, course, totality of symptoms, manner of recovery and of death and in mortality rate; which are alike endemic only in low-lying, tropic countries: alike favored in propagation by long continued high temperature following heavy rains and alike disseminated through the ordinary channels of trade to those countries where either is recognized only in epidemic form.

Each is engendered almost solely amongst the proletariat whose poverty and consequent lack of sanitary environment fosters these diseases in all their horrors; who drink polluted water and sleep in poorly lighted and poorer ventilated dwellings; whose daily labor brings them into constant contact with, literally, the scum of the earth, into or upon which the miasm of yellow fever and Asiatic cholera gravitate alike.

As this is the theory of arsenization as placed in the hands of the U. S. senate, June 4th, 1898 (1), and of Drs. Cesar and Rocha have long since proved the puding by eating it, the sooner the present advocates of Sanarelli's serum and Carmona's desiccated urine and Sternberg's post-mortem blood acknowledge and practise arsenization the better for them; and the better for their patients; for Surgeon Warden of the U. S. M. H. S., proved, per se, in his adventure, in 1898, (2) that arsenic is certainly often more dangerous to life and is certainly often more dangerous to the world be patients than the disease which it is proposed to prevent or cure and we, as homeopaths know that "man possesses great advantage over crude nature, as observed in accidental pneumonia, for he has at his disposal many thousands of homeopathic morbid potencies, in the form of medicinal substances, in which nature abounds for the benefit of suffering fellow beings." (3)

The sooner all this is acknowledged by the dominant medical sect, the sooner will they reduce their mortality rates in all epidemic and endemic, contagious and infectious, diseases, to the advancement of the race and the aggrandizement of the profession, for the *sine qua non* of all alleged curatives or preventives is, after all, but the certainty of smaller mortalities.

All honor, then, to our Brazilian colleagues, of whatever so-called school of medicine they belong, and may you all of my old Southland join with me in honoring ourselves in thus placing the laurels where they belong, for, without doubt, have our South American fraters practically demonstrated the truth of arsenization.

R. B. LRACH.

**THE PLAGUE IN SANTOS,**  
(From an Occasional Correspondent).

The dreaded oriental pest has at last appeared in South America, and the far distant cities of Assumpção in Paraguay and Santos in Brazil have become almost simultaneously affected, and thus have the unenviable reputation of being the first cities on the American continent to receive the unwelcome and unbidden guest. So far as is known at present, Assumpção presented the first cases, but no one asserts that it was from that city that the disease was transported to Santos. A considerable number of rice ships from India come to Santos every year, but considering the length of time occupied in making the voyage, it is, to say the least, highly improbable that an infected ship could arrive in Santos without there having been some outbreak of the disease during the voyage.

It is now admitted that the disease has been in Oporto since June, although its presence was only officially acknowledged in August. For those who desire to find out whence the infection came, and the commercial relationships between Santos and Oporto present a field for investigation much more likely to furnish the

true source than that of Indian rice ships. But such an investigation is only of academic interest and is of no practical value in facing the question—what is to be done now it has got there?

Strange how history repeats itself! Santos presents the same story of almost every other place in which the plague has appeared. For a few weeks or months an occasional strange case appears in some medico's practice presenting symptoms of an unusual character. The patient dies and is duly buried with a certificate of death from septicaemia, pneumonia or syphilis, according to the leading clinical features presented. Another case crops up and then another, and then perhaps the doctor and his suspicions aroused as to its true nature, has his suspicions assented to by the doctors and the rumor gets started as to its true nature, and most emphatic denial by the lawyer, the tailor, the green grocer and the coffee man become the order of the day. The doctor is afraid to boldly assert his belief for he might be mistaken and his reputation suffer in consequence, the others are terror stricken at the financial ruin that plague spells for them. Finally fresh cases become more numerous, the truth at last is established, but alas! only after the disease has got a firm foothold and the damage is done. The lawyer, tailor, green grocer and coffee man are then prepared to nurse and rend the doctors for not having checked the plague at the very onset.

This is, in short, the story of most epidemics, and Santos has been no exception. When the first rumor of plague was heard, it was received by those best able to form an opinion, viz., the medical profession, as being not at all improbable, and when the sanitary authorities of the state, relying upon the bacteriological investigations of experienced bacteriologists like Drs. Lutz and Brazil, made an official declaration of the presence of the plague in Santos, very few medical men were courageous enough to contest it. But merchants, brokers, bankers and even part of the daily press were loud and strong in their denials and attributed it all to some mercenary motives of certain doctors or speculators who desired to grow rich by influencing elections or market prices. One paper boldly promised to lay bare the most unholily of all syndicates, a one formed to amass wealth out of the ruin spread broadcast by this false report of the plague, got up by doctors who were in the swim. Needless to say we are still waiting for news of this syndicate, which is even more of a myth, perhaps, than the famous Dreyfus one.

The Santos merchants declined absolutely to accept the word of Dr. Lutz and behaved to this gentleman in a manner, well, not quite courteous. They sent for a medical gentleman and bacteriologist from Rio whose standing in the scientific world is most certainly no higher than that of our state bacteriologist. This gentleman fully understood the reason why he was sent for and what he was expected to say, and himself told me that he came fully convinced that if he declared against the existence of the plague he would be no end of a good fellow, but if the contrary the people would very likely leave stones at him. As far as they could the Santistas before and told him what he was expected to say and what he was to be paid for, but like Balaam's ass he delivered the wrong message. He made a remarkably hurried investigation of a little over two days, confirmed the assertion of the state authorities, received a handsome remuneration and scuttled back to Rio as fast as possible, while Drs. Lutz and Brazil, so far as I know, have received nothing but the opprobrium that was heaped upon them before their detractors lapsed into silence, and the latter contracted the disease in his self-sacrificing devotion to duty, but is now happily recovered. Such is life! Some get all the kicks, and others all the ha' pence.

In a further communication I hope to inform you of the measures—useless and otherwise—taken by the government for preventing the spread of the disease.

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By order of the Administration I hereby notify that at 11 p. m. on the 20th November next tenders will be received at the office of the Secretary for the supply of 120,000 tons of first-class coal for the consumption of this railway during the coming year. The competition will be based upon the price in gold, taking the reputation of the parties and the mines represented into consideration. The competitors will previously deposit at the Treasury of the Railway the sum of Rs. 500000, which deposit will revert to the coffers of the Railway in case of refusal to sign the contract if adjudicated. The certificate of this deposit will be presented separately in the act of presenting the respective tenders at the office on the day and hour indicated, properly closed and containing on the outside the name of the competitor.

In order that the tenders may be taken into consideration they should, besides these formalities, be written in black ink, duly stamped, dated and signed, giving the residence of the competitor; they will be opened and examined in the presence of the parties interested and of those who have satisfied the above mentioned legal requirements and be then duly numbered and read.  
Office of the Estrada de Ferro Central do Brazil, 11th October 1899.

Manoel Rodrigues Figueira,  
Secretary.

**Hotels.**

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(1) St. Paul Evening Dispatch, June 4th, 1898.  
(2) Annual Report, 1898—U. S. M. H. S.  
(3) Organon, Chapt. 51.

TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

Great Britain.

Nov. 21.—An Estcourt telegram of the 20th says the Boers had established an encampment ten miles north-east of that station. A skirmish had occurred near Mooi river to the south.—A detachment of 700 Boers, from Weenen, had occupied the mountains south of Estcourt. (This practically cuts communication with Pieter Maritzburg.)—Two members of the Cape parliament have declared in favor of the Boers and have left to join their army.—The Boers are said to be approaching Colesburg, and have cut its communications. (We have been previously told that Colesburg had been occupied by the Boers.)—It is stated that a large British force is being concentrated at Orange river.—It is stated that the theological seminary at Burgersdorp has been closed, the greater part of the students joining the Boers.—Complaints are made of the bad quality of the beef sent to the army. The Queen gave a banquet at Windsor to the German Emperor and Empress.

Nov. 22.—A Durban telegram of the 21st states that communications with Estcourt had been cut, which accounts for the lack of news from Ladysmith. The Boers have also broken the railway line south of Estcourt, and that a large British force is south of Estcourt, near the enemy's lines.—A telegram from Col. Baden Powell at Mafeking, dated 6th inst., says he had lost only 50 men, killed and wounded, thus far, while the enemy had been severely punished.—The Boers have raided a Natal stock farm and carried off 300 horses. (Another telegram says 3000.)—A Durban telegram says a strong British force in a military train advanced one mile north of Mooi river station and were obliged to return. (It appears that the Boers cut the railway at Willow Grange.)—From Capetown it is said that Gen. Methuen has arrived at Wittepoort.—It is reported that Nauwpoort has been retaken by the British.—A Capetown telegram says that there are well founded suspicions that a great many Afrikaners are allied to the Boers.

Nov. 23.—Gen. Joubert with a strong force is said to have arrived at Nottingham Road, a station only 40 miles from Pieter Maritzburg. The Boers are advancing on that city. The capture of Pieter Maritzburg will be a formidable barrier, it is believed, to the relief of Ladysmith.—Great activity prevails in the fortification of Durban.—Fighting is reported at Estcourt, but details are lacking.—The British camp at Mooi river is also said to have been bombarded.—A Lourenço Marques telegraph says that Gen. White tried to leave Ladysmith on the 20th to go to the relief of Estcourt, but was obliged to return as the Boers held all the strong positions. More reinforcements have been landed at Durban.—At Kimberley a sortie was made to dislodge the Boers from the advanced trenches, but failed as the enemy was found to be in greater force than suspected. Mafeking advices of the 20th (?) state that the Boer artillery fire is weakening, owing perhaps to lack of ammunition. Fevers of a bad type are raging there because of impure water.—Sir Alfred Milner has advised the home government that a Transvaal commission has left Lourenço Marques for Capetown, on a secret mission. It is believed that President Kruger will make peace proposals.—The British troops in Natal consist of 9,000 at Ladysmith, 2,000 at Estcourt, 2,000 at Mooi river and 7,000 under Gen. Cleary.

Lord Salisbury is ill with influenza.—An interview between Chamberlain and von Bulow occurred to-day at Windsor. The latter then communicated the result to the Emperor.—The 6th army corps has been called out.

Nov. 24.—Telegrams from Gen. Methuen at Orange River report a battle at Wittepoort, near Belmont, on Thursday, 24th inst., in which the Boers were dislodged from their positions and defeated. The British forces numbered 7,000 men, while the Boer forces are estimated at 5,000 in one telegram, and 3,500 in another. Gen. Methuen reports the victory complete, capturing 80 prisoners, many horses and a quantity of arms and ammunition. Another telegram says the victory was incomplete, while a Berlin telegram says it was no victory because Gen. Methuen returned to his encampment. The British losses were 4 of officers and 38 men killed, 16 officers (including Gen. Featherstonhaugh) and 119 men wounded. The losses of the Boers were heavy, but numbers are not given.—Telegrams from Pieter Maritzburg state that rumors are current that Gen. White left Ladysmith on the 19th and succeeded in capturing various positions of the enemy, with cannon, munitions, etc.—In a skirmish on the banks of the Tugela river the Boers were defeated by the British.—A Pieter Maritzburg telegram says that Gen. Hildyard had left Estcourt and had taken the offensive against the Boers.—A Capetown dispatch says that a military train reconnaissance near Nauwpoort had been forced to retire at Arundel.—A Cairo telegram says that in an encounter between the British forces and dervishes the latter were routed and left 400 dead on the field.

Nov. 25.—Advices from Cairo announce that Col. Wingate, commanding the British expedition against the Mahdists in the Sudan, had won a brilliant victory near Ghediin, killing the Khalifa and several emirs, and completely dispersing his army. A great part of the dervish army was captured. Osman Digna, however, succeeded in escaping. British losses only 3 killed and 10 wounded.—Gen. Gatacre telegraphs that 400 residents of Barkly Queenstown had joined the Boers. It is feared

that all the Afrikaners in Ladygrey district will revolt.—Reports are current that Mafeking has fallen. It is said the garrison is compelled to take refuge in cellars to escape the enemy's projectiles.—Anxiety is felt in regard to the situation at Estcourt, to which Gen. Hildyard had been compelled to return by the enemy. He had requested reinforcements with urgency and his situation is thought to be desperate.—News from Orange River state that the Boers had retired toward Kimberley, and will probably make another stand at Spytfontein.—The Times dispatch regarding the Wittepoort battle says the British victory was complete. The Cape town Argus, however, says their cannon were captured also.—A Mooi River dispatch says that Gen. Hildyard, on leaving Estcourt on the 23rd, encountered a strong force of the enemy and was obliged to return, losing 3 killed and 44 wounded.

Nov. 26.—A second battle was fought at or near Graspan station, above Belmont, between Gen. Methuen's army and about 2,500 Boers, who stubbornly contested the advance of the British forces. The battle lasted four hours and was decided by a brilliant charge of the current week.—The British losses were 31 killed and 48 wounded.—It is said the Boers are concentrating at Spytfontein with the object of resisting the British advance at that point.—It is stated the Boers now occupy 17 cities in Cape Colony.—Gen. Gatacre having captured the Afrikaner deputy Van Rensburg, the Free State commander Gen. Grobler threatens to shoot 8 British soldiers if Van Rensburg is executed.—A Capetown telegram says the principal farmers of Barkly and Griqualand East are joining the Boers.—A Pretoria telegram says that Gen. Joubert expects the surrender of Ladysmith during the current week.—From Lourenço Marques it is said that the Estcourt garrison has moved out to Willow Grange.—Gen. Buller has arrived at Durban and at once proceeded to Pieter Maritzburg.—The Capetown Argus says the British government will never negotiate peace with Transvaal and Orange Free State.—Gen. Warren has sailed from Southampton to command the 1st division of the 2nd corps in South Africa.—A Massauah telegram reports a battle between the rival Abyssinian chiefs Makonnen and Mangascia, the latter being defeated.

United States.

Nov. 21.—After a prolonged illness, Mr. Garret A. Hobart, vice-president of the United States, died to-day at his residence in New Jersey.

Nov. 22.—It is reported that the United States has officially recognized the revolutionary government in Venezuela.—The interview at Suez with American officers, reported from Cairo, to the effect that trouble with Japan is anticipated, may be put in quarantine.

Nov. 24.—The government has sent the cruiser "Detroit" to Cartagena, Colombia, for the purpose of affording protection to American citizens.

Nov. 25.—A Washington dispatch says there is no news of the cruiser "Charleston," which is supposed to have gone down in a storm.—Further victories are reported in the Philippines, the army of Aguinaldo being completely dispersed and its chief a fugitive.

Nov. 26.—A Manila telegram says that Gen. Buencamino, recently captured at Tarlac, was to-day introduced to Gen. Otis. He reports that Aguinaldo is a fugitive in the north with only 2,000 men and 2 cannons.—Admiral Schley has sailed for the South Atlantic on the cruiser "Chicago."

Spain.

Nov. 21.—The prime minister yesterday had a conference with a committee of Barcelona merchants.—In the chamber to-day the minister of finance presented a project of law reducing the standard of gold coinage by one thousandth part.—Numerous societies in Catalonia and Free State for their heroism in the present war against Great Britain.

Nov. 22.—Manifestations occurred yesterday in Granada in favor of the commercial associations that had protested against the new taxes.

Nov. 23.—Premier Silveira is asking for severer measures against the recalcitrant merchants of Barcelona. (Sr. Silveira will have a revolt on his hands, if he is not very careful.)—The falling of a bridge, or pier, at Cadiz, precipitated into the sea the locomotive of a train which was loaded with laborers. The driver and stoker were killed.

Nov. 25.—The second strike on the Madrid railway has been settled, the companies yielding to the demands of the strikers.—The prime minister expresses his opinion that the Barcelona difficulty is ended.

Nov. 26.—Complete tranquillity is said to reign in Catalonia.

France.

Nov. 21.—Republican journals assert that the recent interpellations in the chamber have strengthened the position of the Waldeck-Rousseau cabinet.—M. Jules Guerin denies having conspired against the republic.—A thousand striking iron-workers en route to Paris to seek the intervention of the government, were stopped at Belfort by military force.—China has signed the treaty with France which fixes the boundary at Kouang-tcheou-van. France gets a couple of islands.

Nov. 22.—M. Ives Gayot has published a second article in *La Siede* advocating a re-

duction in the duties on Brazilian coffee, which he considers the only means to prevent the imposition of the new Brazilian tariff on French products.—The Audincourt iron-workers, who had been stopped at Belfort, have resolved to return home.—Before the high court of justice to-day M. Brunet stated that their object was simply to overthrow the present government.

Nov. 23.—The Prince of Wales is said to have declared that because of the attacks of the French press, Great Britain will do no more than make an official visit to the Paris exposition.—The *Siede* says the society of merchants and manufacturers has taken up the question of differential tariffs in Brazil and has appointed a commission of five to consult with the government in regard to measures designed to avoid a conflict.—The *Matin* says that Capt. Seyonac (?) has left for the Transvaal, having been appointed chief of staff under Gen. Joubert.

Nov. 24.—The senatorial elections have been fixed for January 28th.—Witnesses before the high court of justice to-day declared that the royalists had engaged operatives in La Villette to make hostile manifestations in the boulevards.—At Dijon a cartridge exploded during the trial of a new gun invented by Capt. Munaz, killing two military officers and wounding several persons, among them the inventor.

Nov. 25.—The Paris observatory announces that there will be a shower of falling stars on Monday night.—The police have seized the editions of various journals containing articles offensive to Queen Victoria. Orders have been issued to seize the editions of all papers publishing articles against foreign sovereigns and governments.

Italy.

Nov. 23.—Great indignation has been caused by a report that Brazil had prohibited Italian immigration.

Nov. 25.—A report is current in political and military circles that Great Britain will ask Italy to garrison the military positions in Egypt and Sudan during the Transvaal war.

Nov. 26.—An official note denies that Great Britain has asked Italy to garrison Egypt and the Sudan.

Belgium.

Nov. 24.—The *Independence Belge* says the Emperor William has offered, in the name of the powers, his mediation in the Transvaal war.

Germany.

Nov. 23.—The merchants of Hamburg have protested against the censorship exercised by the British authorities at Aden, which is occasioning considerable prejudices. They ask the intervention of the German government.

Nov. 25.—Baron von Manteuffel, an ex-colonel of the German army, has arrived at Pretoria and at once accepted command of a division of the Transvaal army.

Nov. 26.—The *Algemeine Zeitung* denies that Germany has begun negotiations of a political character with Great Britain.

Austria.

Nov. 22.—Reports are current in Vienna that the Russians have occupied Herat.

Russia.

Nov. 23.—The Czar has ordered the arrest of M. de Witte, minister of finance, on account of irregularities discovered in his department. The disgraced minister attempted to commit suicide, but was prevented.

Portugal.

Nov. 20.—There were 13 new cases and 7 deaths of bubonic pest in Oporto last week.

Nov. 26.—The government has secured a majority in to-day's elections for deputies. In Oporto the independents and republicans were victorious.—During the past week there were 13 new cases and 4 deaths of bubonic pest.

From *The Review of the River Plate*, November 18th, 1899.

FLORES ISLAND.

Having recently passed through the ordeal of a nominal five, but practically six days' quarantine on Flores island, we are impelled to publish our experience, if only as a warning to travelling readers of *The Review* to avoid any and all steamers whose itinerary renders their passengers liable to undergo a period of what we have no hesitation in qualifying as brutal, anti-hygienic, filthy imprisonment.

We have purposely allowed a week or two to elapse before writing upon this subject, in order that the indignation we have felt at the treatment meted out by the Uruguayan government to healthy, unoffending passengers from Europe, should not tinge our expressions with too deep a color, and we will endeavor to show by a strictly truthful account of that treatment, that the above qualifications are fully and completely justified by facts.

And let us say right here, that we have neither hope nor expectation of producing the smallest effect upon the Uruguayan government, nor upon any of the foreign representatives of nations which ought long ago to have demanded that, if the Uruguayan government claims the right to enforce quarantine upon foreign passengers, it shall provide the proper means to do so in accordance with all laws of hygiene, decency, and propriety, all of which are violated, flagrantly and brutally, at Flores island.

This is the standpoint we take; we do not question the right of the Uruguayan government to impose quarantine, nor are we inclined to bandy words as to its efficacy in securing for

Uruguay freedom from any pest, real or imaginary, but we do assert most emphatically that neither the Uruguayan, nor any other government, has the right to imprison the citizens of its own or other nations for periods of from one to twenty days, at its own sweet will, under conditions which, to persons of refinement, are brutally and indecently savage.

But most South American governments are tinged with all the despotism of the nation from which they sprung; they have neither the desire, nor do they feel the necessity of learning anything from older nations, while as to foreign representatives, we confess that the observation of many years does not inspire us with any faith in their willingness to trouble themselves, or ability to handle a matter which should have been threshed out and thoroughly remedied years ago.

With this preface, let us describe our experience with as much detail as propriety will permit, and if any of our readers are subsequently caught on Flores island, '01 their heads be it,' they have at least been warned.

It was on a Saturday at 2 p.m. that some ninety passengers, first, second, and third class, were disembarked upon the unprotected semi-rainous stone jetty of Flores island. Their baggage had preceded them, and they saw it conveyed upon trolleys, so overlaid that the lighter packages were continually falling off, over a little tramway, so badly laid that the trolleys frequently derailed, until they arrived at the spot where the disinfection houses are situated, and the baggage was there hurled upon the ground, we can use no apter expression, to be sorted out by its owners as best they might.

The disinfection buildings are two, erected on the shore, one containing four machines for steaming and crushing the microbes out of whatever is sent through them in big iron cradles; the other a small shed of brick or stone into which the baggage is thrown and treated with a gas which the attendants call 'formol.'

The baggage having been strewn pell-mell over the shore, a scene of confusion ensued while the passengers sought to get their belongings together. This done, the attendants, sailors from a small canvas bag, and requested him or her to place in the bag a complete change of clothing, to be passed through the steam disinfection furnace, and then handed back to the passenger, who would change and give up the clothes he or she had on, to be put through the same process.

While the canvas bags and their contents were going through the furnace, a process of about one hour's duration, the passengers sat or stood about in the hot sun, and although suffering from the heat, when thankful that it did not rain, in which case they and their baggage would have been drenched, as no accommodation or shelter of any kind is provided by the Uruguayan government while the disinfection in this carried out.

When the canvas bags came out of the machine the male passengers were requested to go into the disinfection shed and change to their own, without a chair or a box, or anything but the bare concrete floor to stand or sit upon, herded together like so many animals, without the slightest regard to decency or modesty, qualities which, we presume, Uruguayan officials consider superfluous.

The treatment of the ladies was even worse, for they were conducted by a woman to a small machine repairing shed, the floor of which was filthy with grease and dirt of years, and there huddled together amongst dirty machinery, ladies, and immigrant women and children of all ages, were bidden to change the whole of their clothing without anything but the filthy floor for toilet or seat!

We need not expatiate upon the hideous outrage to modesty and decency thus committed by the Uruguayan government upon lady passengers, and we consider it nothing short of disgraceful that the representatives of civilized nations, who reside in Montevideo and must know of these horrors, should let year after year pass without making the strongest possible protest against such indecent barbarism.

After this ordeal was over, the passengers were ordered to open all their baggage, turn out everything of linen or cloth upon the bare ground, to be put through the steam disinfection, and then the trunks and packages of all kinds were placed in the 'formol' shed and locked up. We leave to the imagination of our readers the confusion, damage, and loss, which this procedure necessarily entailed upon the owners of the baggage, whose belongings were thus mutilated, and after three hours of exhausting work in a boiling sun, even this trial was over, and the passengers were conducted to their 'cuero' or department of the quarantine station which was to be their prison for the next five days.

The exigencies of space compel us to reserve further details for next week.

—The Stillwell-Bierce & Smith-White Company, Dayton, Ohio, has closed a \$40,000 contract for a cottonseed oil plant, which will be installed in Pernambuco, Brazil. The contract calls for a 75 horse-power Corliss engine, a boiler of the same capacity, two large hydraulic pumps, separators, hullers, linters, crushers, rolls, heaters, cake formers, oil presses, carriers, shafting, pulleys and all accessories complete. A 75 incandescent light dynamo will also be included. The plant will have a daily capacity of 20 tons.—*American Trade*, Nov. 1.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor

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RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 28th, 1899.

The differential tariff policy which Brazil has now definitely adopted, is one so full of difficulties and complications that it is impossible to predict what the outcome will be. For a country like Brazil, whose internal affairs are disorganized and critically embarrassed, the results are certainly very uncertain. Differential tariffs mean that advantages will be given to certain countries in return for similar favors. This implies discriminating rates against others, which in consequence will retaliate. If the same favors are granted to all, then the policy accomplishes nothing. It will be a spiny path, and it is possible that a statesman of exceptional ability will be able to pass safely and successfully through, but the chances are that there will be some damage done before the end is reached. It is probably correct to say that Brazil has been forced into the adoption of this policy by the threatening attitude of the United States, and it must also be said that the measures adopted have, to a great extent, given Brazil a decided advantage in the negotiations for a reciprocity treaty with that country. The concessions she will be in a position to offer will give the United States no practical advantage in this market, the Argentines will be conciliated and protected, and an increased "maximum schedule" enforced against a very few countries which enable Brazil to say to Uncle Sam that she is giving him the most favored treatment. In this way she saves her revenues, her trade relations with her neighbors, and her trade relations with any other country which cares to put up a few articles to negotiate a reciprocity treaty about.

THE BUDGET.

The budget voted by congress for the year 1900 differs little from the estimates presented by the government on the 26th of last July. In those estimates the government had calculated at 285,498,000\$ in currency and 44,948,876\$593 in gold (including the issue of 25,627,876\$593 in funding bonds) the revenue available for current expenses. In the budget the currency revenue is estimated at 289,038,000\$, including the product of deposits to the amount of 5,000,000\$, and the government's estimate of gold revenue is adopted. The government's estimate of 23,920,000\$ in currency for the redemption fund and of 9,026,667\$ for the guarantee fund has also been adopted by congress. As our readers are aware the sum of 9,000,000\$ for the latter fund is expected to be derived from the 5% gold duty on imports, which will be collected next year in addition to the 10% now collected for meeting ordinary current expenses in gold.

Expenditure had been estimated by the government at 267,109,520\$852 in currency and 34,641,651\$021 in gold, including the sum of 25,627,876\$593 to

be paid in funding bonds. The budget reduces the currency expenditure to 263,162,276\$044 and increased the gold expenditure to 36,973,646\$021.

It is hardly necessary, we presume, to remind our readers that the foregoing figures have no practical value. The government spends what it wishes, presents its accounts whenever it sees fit, and congress votes the respective special and deficiency appropriations and its approval of those made by executive decree. Of the latter class those approved at the session just closed amounted to 28,614,614\$127 (schedule A) and of the former class those voted amounted to nearly 21,000,000\$. Moreover the government has obtained for other expenditure special authorisations, which in some instances are for unlimited sums, such as those for the reception of President Roca and his suite, for President Campos Salles' trip to the River Plate on a leave of absence and for the conclusion of the Tamandaré quarantine station.

That neither the government nor congress has any confidence in the budget (as, indeed, they cannot have, if they have any knowledge of the financial history of the country) is shown by the fact that they have prepared to obtain revenue not contemplated therein. For this purpose congress, at the government's instigation, voted consumption tax regulations which tax four new classes of merchandise (dry goods, hats, umbrellas and walking-sticks) making with the 11 contemplated in the general revenue bill 15 classes of merchandise subject to consumption taxes. It also voted a new tariff bill, which increases the duties on many classes of merchandise.

Both the general revenue bill and the consumption tax regulations contain harsh and oppressive provisions for enforcing the collection of the exorbitant taxes imposed on an over-burdened people already suffering from so many hardships and privations. All protests against these provisions have been unavailing, for government and congress, in their frantic desire to obtain more revenue, are deaf to remonstrances. Business men are now endeavoring to find means of mitigating in practice in some degree the harshness of these measures, which, it is to be hoped, will be repealed by next congress together with the burdensome taxes whose collection they are intended to enforce.

The people of Chili, if yesterday's telegram is true, are to be warmly congratulated. They have strongly opposed the projected visit to Buenos Aires which President Errazuriz has been contemplating, and he has now resolved to give it up. Chili is in no position to throw away money on a costly junketing trip, and her people are wise in refusing to do it. It is now apparent that no good can come from these ruinous visits. Nothing but expense has resulted from Roca's trip to Rio de Janeiro, and nothing but more expense will result from Campos Salles return call. And neither country is in a position to spend a farthing of it. Chili has chosen well to keep her money and let Brazil and Argentina exhaust themselves on fireworks, banquets and banquets.

We publish elsewhere the first instalment of a description of Flores island quarantine practices from the pen of our highly esteemed friend and colleague, Mr. Maitland S. Eyde, editor of *The Review of the River Plate*. We have been waiting for someone to fully describe this relic of the middle ages, and we are inclined to believe that the hour has struck. The Flores island quarantine station is supposed to be a protection against the admission of epidemic disease, but in reality it is a filthy, pestiferous establishment far more to be feared than any of the diseases it is designed to keep out of Montevideo. It is administered by rapacious speculators for the profits it will yield, and its tender mercies are entrusted to a crew of half savage subordinates who respect neither sex, nor age, nor physical condition, nor personal rights. The unfortunate passengers are treated like prisoners and their property is damaged and destroyed with impunity. And all this in the holy name of sanitary protection! How much longer will the commercial nations of the world submit to this outrage? If there is no way to stop these useless quarantines, then surely the Uruguayan government can be compelled to treat travellers with decent attention, and can be made responsible for all charges and damages. As we have urged again and again every nation imposing quarantines should bear all the costs, and until this is done abuses will continue to exist.

PROBABLY no better illustration can be found of the complete effacement and spiritlessness of the last congress than that of their sitting for six and a half months and passing the general revenue and appropriation bills without having the official report of the minister of finance laid before them. It is true that toward the end of the prorogued sessions he condescended to publish the bulky report in the form of the report of the tribunal of accounts found its way to publicity through the same channel. But the simple fact that he had the hardihood to ask a body of presumably intelligent men to pass his estimates for the coming year without laying before them his report of what had been done during the past year—as the law requires—shows how completely the executive dominates the legislative branch of government, and how little the legislators understand their duties and responsibilities.

SANTOS reports were rather disquieting yesterday, five new cases of bubonic pest being reported by the *Paiz* correspondent. The sanitary inspector, however, failed to mention these cases, but his report showed an increase of one under treatment. As this official is usually a day behind, we may have his report on these five cases in to-morrow's papers. The newspapers should not fail to impress on their reporters and correspondents that these reports are extremely prejudicial to the country and that the greatest care should be exercised before making them public. As the *Paiz* reporter in Santos telegraphed the names of the new cases, we may say that he did exercise all necessary care. We had hoped that the extinction of the pest was only a matter of a few days more, but the sudden appearance of so many new cases compels us to feel the end is still far distant. In view of this, the authorities should now take counsel whether the commercial situation in Santos can not be modified. Starving and impoverishing the people will not check bubonic pest, nor will the insensate restrictions now imposed on travellers keep it from spreading.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE TRANSVAAL QUESTION.

Sir,—As your editorial comments from time to time on the Transvaal war are, from a Britisher's point of view, misleading, will you allow me to make some reply?

The idea implanted in the pro-Boer mind is—, that England foresees the Transvaal into a war; 2, that the Boer government has the wealth; 3, that the English public has been deceived by false statements.

1. I likely, seeing that at the commencement of the negotiation, there were scarcely any troops either at the Cape or in Natal, and that the actual declaration of war came from the Boers? Is it not more likely that the Boers had long been planning the breaking of new soldiers to have full liberty to oppress that they might maltreat the nigger? For the foreigner with which they have mobilised their forces, the league with the Free State, the introduction of foreign mercenaries, a large secret service fund, the continually increasing expenditure for the last twelve years on arms and fortifications. Note too the shuffling of Krüger all through the negotiations: e. g. on Sept. 12 Mr. Chamberlain wrote: "H. M. government are still prepared to accept the offers made on Aug. 19, providing that the inquiry which her H. M. government have proposed—whether joint or unilateral—shows that the new scheme of representation will not be encumbered by conditions which will nullify the intention." Yet this offer was rejected, and there are those who accuse England of having refused any arbitration!

2. The statement that we are fighting for gold is absurd, and should not be put forward without proof. The mines are in the hands of companies, and conquest would not affect the ownership. Rather is it that the Boers are the owners. The salary list in '86 was £50,000, "gold hunters" £1,250,000; i. e. it is 24 times as great as when the Uitlanders first began to immigrate in numbers. It is a sum sufficient to pay £40 per annum to every male Boer. Space forbids me to pile up the list of numerous money scandals on which the Boer oligarchy batten, but perhaps I may be allowed to quote from the letter of a friend who has lived for over 30 years in both Free State & Transvaal, and who is well acquainted with both Presidents: "It seems to be at our door. It is the entire fault of one man—Paul Krüger. Nobody can possibly imagine the scandalous rottenness of his government—each scandal fostered by him for his own profit—who has not lived awhile here."

3. Does not give much credit to the common sense of the English people. Their information has for the greater part been drawn from the despatches which have passed between the two countries. In addition those who have lived on the spot tell the same tale.

Let the following from the speech of a Congregationalist missionary, returned after 34 years' labour in South Africa, serve as a sample. "I love the Dutch, but the cornerstone of their policy and the very thing on which their state is founded, is that no man touched with colour shall enjoy the rights of citizenship, and they are prepared to fight and die in defence of that unrighteous policy."

There are few fortunately who take the atheist John Morley as their guide. Had his

advice been followed, the Sudan would still be writhing under the inhuman oppression of the Mahdi.

He may yet live to see a united South Africa, when perhaps he will confess that it would have been a crime to allow a corrupt government to stand in the way of freedom and progress.

Yours truly,  
LION.

São Paulo, 23 Nov., 99.

[We must beg to be excused from entering into any controversy on this question. Everyone has a right to his opinion. For ourselves we are, like Mr. John Morley, "atheistic" enough to object to war, and not quite christian enough to wish to cut another's throat because he refuses to do our bidding. Unfortunately the die is cast and the war must now be fought out, suffer who may. But there are some heavy responsibilities to be adjusted later on, and in our opinion the verdict of history will place them where they belong when the blind passions of the hour are past. And the Englishman who follows the lead of such men as Gladstone, Froude, Spenser, Morley, Harrison and thousands of others of that class and stamp, will have no cause to fear the result.—Ed. News.]

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

Nov. 18.—Senate.—The senate concluded the work of voting the budget for the year 1900. It also voted the following special and deficiency appropriations in final discussion:—200,000\$ for boundary surveys; 1,206,750\$ for the department of industry; 117,920\$500 for the department of interior. There were also voted several other bills, among which was that for disposing of the product of the sale of unserviceable ordnance and other old metals belonging to the war department. Senator Aquilino do Amaral said that the government had reached the lowest depths of disgrace and that it was doomed to perish ignominiously unless it purified itself by getting rid of the minister of finance, whom he accused of corruption, of smuggling and of being altogether unscrupulous in his methods of accomplishing his objects. He took occasion to allude to the crimes of João Francisco, who was defended and eulogised by Senator Pinheiro Machado, being described by this senator as an honor to the republic. Of the senators present, said Senator Pinheiro Machado, there was not one whose cheeks did not burn with shame at the unjust charges made by the senator for Matto Grosso.

Nov. 21.—Senate.—Senator Aquilino do Amaral renewed his attack on the government. Replying to the speech of Pinheiro Machado, he said that if the cheeks of senators burn with shame, it was when the senate is required to vote measures without discussing them and when a member of the senate describes such a man as João Francisco as an honor to the republic. He predicted that the government, after making use of the prudencias, would spurn and crush them. In the time of the monarchy, he said, if abuses were committed, a sense of decorum sought to conceal them, but now they shirk shamelessly through the land in open daylight without any attempt at concealment. The minister of finance had said that it is necessary to republicanise the republic and the events in Matto Grosso show what he means by republicanising. The government, he asserted, is doing more for the cause of monarchy in Brazil than the combined efforts of all the monarchists.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—The following day having been fixed for closing the session, with which the present congress terminates in existence, the chair took leave of congress in a farewell address. "I have been unjustly accused," he said, "of having been assisted," he continued, "with stinging irony and outrageous injustice. This chamber has been accused of humbling itself in the dust and crouching subserviently at the feet of the executive. It has been said that it has utterly failed to display the slightest comprehension of the honorable mission that had been confided to it." The accusations, he protested, are unjust; the chamber had corresponded to the patriotic aspiration of the eminent citizen who had won the applause of those who desire the welfare, the aggrandisement and the prosperity of the country. Addresses were also made by Deputies Augusto Montenegro and Cassiano. The chair then requested the deputies to meet on the following day at the senate building and the chamber adjourned.

Nov. 22.—The two chambers met in joint session, an account of the work of congress during the present year was read and the session was formally closed.

COFFEE NOTES

—The importation of genuine Mocha coffee into the United States during the year ending 30th June last, as certified by consular invoices, amounted to 32,156 bags of 160 pounds each.

—A Tieté correspondent of *Lavoura e Commercio* says that three coffee plantations have recently been sold in that municipality, the aggregate amount of the transactions reaching 490,000\$. Some small sales of 20,000\$ and upwards are also reported. Sales of coffee on the plantation at 108\$00 to 108\$00 per 15 kilos, mocha, are also reported. All of which is infusing a little more life into the industry in that locality.

The Jornal do Commercio having published an estimate of 14,000,000 bags for the next coffee crop of Rio and Santos, Sr. José Caetano Alves de Oliveira of Barra Mansa writes to the national agricultural society in contradiction of this, stating that his own plantations are yielding less than half of their crops of previous years. Other planters of the state of Rio de Janeiro are also protesting against the Jornal's estimate and asserting that their crops will be greatly reduced.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

Dr. Asclepiades Janbeiro has been appointed chief of police of Bahia.

Cases of yellow fever are again appearing in the interior of the state of São Paulo.

Small-pox in Curitiba, Paraná, has developed into an epidemic during the last few weeks.

The planters' club at Ribeirão Preto, São Paulo, has been dissolved because its members can not agree.

A Porto Alegre telegram says that Dr. Barros Cassal will leave for Rio de Janeiro on the coasting steamer "Itaitaya."

The custom-house laborers at Pará have struck for higher pay. Business interests are greatly prejudiced by the stoppage in work.

Some of the São Paulo planters are demonstrating their political acumen by advocating the renomination of "General" Francisco Glycerio as a federal deputy. A more untrustworthy representative could not be selected.

At Rio Grande do Sul there were enthusiastic demonstrations in honor of Dr. Barros Cassal on the 26th inst., when he reached that city on his way to Rio de Janeiro, where in virtue of the law of habeas corpus he is to be presented on the 16th prox. to the Supreme Court.

Senator Vicente Macchado, the "boss" of Paraná, has been making a tour through that state. He was received everywhere with enthusiasm and everybody thought him an extremely lucky man to be able to draw a salary as senator while being absent from his post in order to visit his friends. And so he is!

A bigamist has been unanimously absolved in Goyaz by a "junta correccional" (jury) on the prisoner's claiming that he had entered in good faith and that the second marriage was null. Perhaps—but well, we somehow fail to "catch on." There are some things about law one can never hope to understand!

Disensions are reported among the castillistas in the city of Rio Grande do Sul. The governor has dismissed the intendand and reports of intended political disturbances are circulated. A telegram of the 26th inst. says that the commander of the military district has ordered his subordinates to maintain an attitude of complete neutrality.

Two new cases of Inbionie pest were reported from Santos last week. One of them an Italian named Luigi Vicielo, was in a bad state when found. There were nine cases under treatment at the end of the week. Yesterday five new cases were reported unofficially, though the sanitary inspector reported only 10 under treatment.

The acting inspector of customs at Macaé, Sr. Gurgel de Oliveira, telegraphed to the minister of finance on Friday last that the police had attempted to assassinate him while inspecting the shore line. It says his life is in danger and he has no protection. Perhaps he was trying to put one of the new stamps on a maluco pollockman.

The government of the state of Rio de Janeiro is building a quarantine and disinfecting station about two kilometres this side of Katiz da Serra, on the railway to Petropolis. Railway sidings are being laid and money is being spent profusely. Were the same money expended on permanent sanitary improvements, there would be much less danger from these epidemics.

It would seem that there was some of the customary favoritism in the employment of Leonidas do Amaral in the São Paulo state treasury, that he was trusted with the custody of money without the usual guarantees, and that he had been kept in a responsible position after the discovery of more than one breach of trust. And now that he has been caught red-handed, an effort is made to shift part of the responsibility to other shoulders.

The Comercio de São Paulo of the 22nd states that great activity prevailed in the state treasury owing to an announcement that the treasurer proposed to have an immediate and rigorous balance struck of the cash in the treasury. Haste was therefore shown in substituting real money for some 60,000 worth of vales, which had been authorized by the treasurer for advances not authorized by the government. It would seem that the treasurer himself requires investigating.

A coffee-planing contractor on a plantation near Jaboticabal, São Paulo, met with a very disheartening experience a few days ago. He had managed to save 6,000, which he deposited in a glass jar and then concealed it in the chimney of an unused stove in his house. One day while he was out in the fields a black woman from a neighboring house asked his wife for permission to use the stove to make soap, and with the result that when the husband returned he found his precious savings in ashes. It was hard luck, but he should have found a better savings bank.

The Commercio de São Paulo announces that the British minister has cancelled his subscription to that paper because of his disappointment of an article in its columns analyzing the Anglo-Transvaal war.

The troubles in Bahia have now reached the stage of manifestos, explaining the situation. But in all probability the whole truth will not be proclaimed. It is stated that Gov. Luiz Vianna did not approve of the police assault on the commercial district, and the resignation of the officials implicated would seem to confirm this. But the proximity of the congressional elections renders it not advisable for him to make any statement in regard to the causes of the trouble. After the elections we may hear more about it, and may then know what part the national government was playing in the affair.

The British government has advised the minister of foreign affairs that a modification in its consular service in Brazil has been resolved upon, and that the Pernambuco consulate has been raised to a consulate-general with jurisdiction over Alagoas, Parahyba, Rio Grande do Norte, Ceará and Piahyá. Mr. A. P. Howard has been made consul general for this district. As previously stated in these columns the Rio de Janeiro consulate-general, which continues in charge of Consul-General W. G. Wagstaff, has jurisdiction over the states of Rio de Janeiro, Minas Geraes, Espirito Santo and Matto Grosso.

The defalcations and irregularities in the São Paulo state treasury are leading to some peculiar complications. A few days since one employé of that public department rushed into the sacristy of the Sé cathedral, to escape the accusations and threatening hand of a fellow employé who was closely following him. The fugitive hurried to the altar, but his persecutor was at his heels. And then followed a violent altercation and profane words, which were not at all in keeping with the sacred character of the place, though they might be considered right and proper at the state treasury. It is said the bishop will castigate the offenders.

How matters are progressing in Rio Grande do Sul may be seen by the following incident. The business house of Iriando & Co. was confiscated by the castillista customs fiscals. They employed Col. Prestes Guimarães as their advocate, and when he was passing from Livramento to Rivera he was assaulted by Juvenio Torres and other members of the castillista custom police and badly injured. Col. Prestes Guimarães was one of the chiefs in the federalist revolution and is bitterly hated by the castillistas. The crimes almost daily committed by the official cutthroats under the command of João Francisco are giving Rio Grande a notoriety that will never be forgotten. There seems to be no security whatever on the frontier for either life or property.

SANTOS ATHLETIC CLUB.

SEASON 1899.

We give below the batting and bowling averages of the S. A. C. for the season just finished.

Compared with last year's averages there is a very great improvement in both departments of the game and we hope to see a still further improvement next year.

Generally speaking the season has been a success, although the majority of outside matches were lost; but there has been more cricket played and more interest taken in the game than for a number of years past and we hope to see this interest kept up.

The ground has improved, and with care on the part of the incoming committee, should be in perfect condition by April next.

The present committee has worked very hard to make the season a success and we think that their efforts have been appreciated by the majority of the members.

Arrangements have been made whereby new tennis courts will be put down and tennis may be played on all occasions without interfering with the cricket.

The annual athletic sports meeting was held in August and although the competition was not what it has been in former years, the meeting went off very well.

During the season the club has been the popular resort on Sundays and holidays and the special thanks of the members are due to the ladies for their extreme kindness in supplying the teas, which have been so greatly enjoyed and appreciated.

The annual general meeting is to be held on December 3rd and we are sure the new committee elected will continue the good work started by the retiring one.

The batting and bowling averages for the season were as follows:

Table with columns: Name, Times not out, Innings, Runs, Highest score, Average. Lists players like A. M. Burgos, F. H. Gepp, E. L. Wheatley, C. R. Murray, J. A. Cross, C. L. Stock, A. T. Smith, F. Tracey, A. Lewis, R. C. Lloyd, A. Richards.

\* signifies, "not out."

Table with columns: Name, O, R, M, W, A. Lists players like H. P. Smith, B. Standen, H. Born, H. E. Barber, A. L. Tweedie, F. L. Tracey, G. Tomlinson, J. H. Thomson, M. S. Edwards, C. G. Vieira, E. A. Barham, J. Cadzow, E. Greene, M. E. Harding, C. H. Pritchard, W. C. Prece, S. H. Evans, H. L. Wright, S. A. Morgan.

\* Signifies, "not out."

BOWLING AVERAGES.

Table with columns: Name, Overs, Mables, Runs, Wickets, Average. Lists players like H. E. Barber, A. M. Burgos, C. L. Stock, G. Tomlinson, M. E. Harding, E. A. Barham, W. C. Prece, M. S. Edwards, H. L. Wheatley, A. Keulman, F. Tracey, A. Richards, H. Cross, R. C. Lloyd, E. Greene, A. L. Tweedie.

RAILROAD NOTES

Russia is said to have purchased in all about one thousand American locomotives.

The Diario Popular of São Paulo says the Santos section of the Viação Paulista (trains) was sold to a foreign syndicate for some thing over 2,000,000\$. The documents are to be signed within a few days.

On the 21st the federal treasury received the preceding week's receipts of the Central railway to the amount of \$80,659,539, and of the Minas and Rio railway to the amount of 95,525,755; the latter, of course, on mutual traffic account.

It is said that Dr. Alfredo Maia intends to prepare a report on the delinquencies and shortcomings (faltas) of each one of his subordinates during the current year. It seems like an enormous waste of time and paper. Why not punish a man at once for his faltas, and let the record go?

On the 21st inst. was signed the contract by which the Great Western of Brazil Railway Co. agrees to complete and operate the branch line from Timbuaia to Pilar, in the state of Parahyba, which will unite that railway with the Conde d'Eu line. This section forms a part of the strategical system recommended some years ago by a prominent government engineer.

A Porto Alegre telegram of the 22nd inst. says that the employes of the Porto Alegre and Uruguanay railway have struck, alleging that the chief of the machine shops had behaved badly to them. On the 23rd another telegram says the question had been settled by the director of the line who dismissed the chief of the workshops and reinstated some operatives who had been dismissed by him, which, by the way, was the cause of the strike.

There was a curious accident on the Barão de Araruama section of the Leopoldina railway on the 10th inst. The long continued rains had loosened the earth on a hillside and it came down just as a train happened to be passing. The landside, however, spent its force on the engine, which was turned over, the wagons remaining on the line. Fortunately no lives were lost, and the damages were restricted to the engine and a small section of the permanent way.

The estimated traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway during the week ending 18th November were 298,169\$, against 257,129\$ in the corresponding week of 1898. The exchange rate this year was 7d. against 8 5/8d. last year, which wiped out the favorable balance of 41,048\$, and turned it into an unfavorable one of \$544—i.e. equivalents of the week's receipts being £8,607 for 1899 and £ 9,247 for 1898. The aggregate receipts since 1st January were £ 480,488, against £ 484,873 for the same period of 1898, the present year's receipts being behind by £ 4,385.

SHIPPING NOTES

The French dispatch boat "Papiu" left port on the 22nd inst., homeward bound.

The Dutch corvette "Tromp," which is out on a practice cruise, dropped anchor in this port on the 22nd inst.

The Arg. transport "Pampa" has been reported from Teneriffe. She is on her way to Buenos Aires with military supplies.

The Nor. sp. Superb, which arrived here on the 10th inst. from St. Etienne (Canada) is assigned to the Empresa Industrial Brasileira and not to Va. Wenceslau Guimarães & Co. as published in our last issue.

The Lamport & Holt steamer "Buffon," which arrived in Rio on the 25th inst. brought the following passengers, from New York, Pernambuco and Bahia: Mrs. and Miss Keelman, Miss K. Thorne, Mr. J. J. Brandão, Mr. J. C. Silva and 15 third-class passengers in transit.

An official statement made sometime ago to the effect that a steamship trust existing here prevented the chartering even of sailing vessels to load coffee for New York, is hardly borne out by the charter of the Br. ship "Sonalu" by Messrs. J. W. Doane & Co., to load 70,000 bags for New York. This is the largest sailing cargo of coffee to leave this port, so far as our record goes.

The passengers who left Rio on the 23rd inst. by the P. S. N. Co's steamer "Oropesa," were the following: Mrs. Wagstaff, Miss Webster, Miss L. Berry, Mrs. Salomon and 5 children, Mrs. Strothenke and Mr. A. Wilson. For La Pallice: Mr. Alcino Silva, Mr. J. F. S. Bulcão and child, Mr. V. van den Lov, Mr. A. Alvarenga and Mr. B. A. Costa. For Paris: Mr. J. Zimmermann, and Mr. C. M. Seymour, —To Vigo: Mr. R. R. Ramos. —For Lisbon: Mrs. Graeclinda R. Jesus, Messrs. Luiz Falcão, J. P. Rocha, A. Joaquim, J. S. Freitas, J. de S. Mattos, G. F. da Rocha, Mr. and Mrs. S. Oliveira and 4 children, Mr. and Mrs. A. Almeida and 60 third-class passengers.

LOCAL NOTES

It is whispered that ex-Senator Quintino Bocayua is expecting to be the Brazilian Cincinnatus.

Now that Chili has escaped the comet, cabinet crises are beginning to rage again. There was a resignation on the 25th.

It is said that Mr. Charles Page Bryan, United States minister at this capital, will return to his post in January next.

The minister of industry, Dr. Severino Vieira has been very ill during the past week, but is now happily recovering.

The minister of finance, Dr. Joaquim Murтинho, was taken slightly ill on Saturday last, but is now completely recovered.

"Although rats," says Smith, "are more obnoxious than ever, I observe that no one now says: 'Plague take those rats!'"

We hear that Mr. Eugene Seeger, United States consul-general at this port, is coming out on the Lamport & Holt str. "Coleridge" and is expected to arrive here on the 10th prox.

It is said that the President was greatly alarmed on the eve of the 15th because of reports of a conspiracy against him. But like Biela's comet, the conspiracy did not materialize.

The heat during the past week was keenly felt, though perhaps it was not at all untimely. It was broken on Friday, however, by a rain storm which greatly reduced the temperature.

The French minister at this capital, M. Vicomte de Lavour, has obtained a six months leave of absence to visit France, and will leave for home on the first Messageries Maritimes packet in December.

The municipal council has now authorized the prefect to make contracts with private persons, as was done up to the creation of a monopoly two years ago, for the removal of garbage from private houses.

President Campos Sales visited the new torpedo cruiser "Tamoyo" and the cruiser "Almirante Tamandarc" on the 22nd inst. He is said to have been greatly pleased with the cleanliness and good order on both vessels.

It is worthy of remark that while the sanitary authorities in São Paulo are paying for the rats killed, here we are invited to kill them on our own account and then take them around to sanitary headquarters for inspection. The rats are still out of danger.

We hear that the thieves are now making a specialty of robbing empty houses—carrying off gas fixtures, lead pipe, water taps and anything else that is portable. The landlords are afraid to leave their houses empty and are inclined to reduce rents rather than do so.

On the 22nd the supreme military tribunal absolved a military officer from a charge of libel (injuria) (lewdness). There are several remarks to be made anent the subject, but we have resolved not to make them. But we should like to ask the tribunal a few questions—just for information.

Municipal elections were held in the province of Buenos Aires on Sunday the 26th inst. and were characterized by acts of savage violence in various places. Rifles and revolvers were freely used, and one telegram says that the casualties number 14 killed and 37 wounded. This is called free government!

Among the by laws recently passed by the municipal council is one rendering obligatory the disinfection of every house in which a death has occurred from pulmonary consumption. If the council could also make it obligatory for people to properly ventilate their sleeping rooms, another blow would be struck at this dreaded disease.

We deeply regret to hear that Mr. T. C. Jackson was badly bruised early last week by being thrown from a light vehicle while driving. He has been confined to his bed ever since, but with Mrs. Jackson expects to leave for England to-morrow on the "Nile." We wish them a pleasant vacation, and for Mr. Jackson a quick recovery.

-Owing to the chartering of the Pacific Mail str. "Orcaas" to carry troops to South Africa, we had no English mail last week, except a few very letters and papers sent out by the French str. The Royal Mail str. should bring us a double mail this week, though perhaps the postoffice will refrain from handing it out to us all at once.

-Speaking of rats, we understand that the national docks are overrun with them, and the authorities are doing nothing to destroy them. If the sanitary authorities can not afford to offer rewards for their destruction, it can surely use a very small part of the appropriations made in destroying the rats infesting government warehouses and public edifices.

-We see by the native papers that Mr. J. T. Maury has presented a small collection of rare beetles and butterflies from the Mauritius to the National Museum of this city, and that he received the thanks of the directors of that institution. The specimens sent included 11 different species of coleoptera and 4 of lepidoptera hitherto unrepresented in Brazilian collections.

-We greatly regret to hear that our popular American vice-consul, Mr. W. S. Lowrie, has only partially recovered from his recent severe illness, and that his health will not permit him to resume his post for some time yet. His physician advises him to leave Rio as soon as his strength will permit. We hear that he expects to leave on the "Coleridge" on the 17th prox.

-We had intended this week to give a few verbatim telegrams with full credit to the newspapers from which they were taken, just for the satisfaction of our carping colleague, but our space is crowded, our time limited, and the game is hardly worth the candle. An editor who doesn't know that weekly newspapers making summaries of telegrams from various daily papers are not called upon to give credit, can not be treated seriously.

-A curious blunder occurred in the first report of the battle of Witwaters, in South Africa, in which we were informed that the Duke of Connaught (who is not there at all) had been wounded. The only explanation we can conceive is in transmitting the news that Gen. Featherstonehaugh had been wounded, the operator mistook it for Duke of Connaught. (Our fault-finding contemporary will be glad to see that we did not copy the blunder from the *Journal*.)

-There are some people," remarked Smalwy, with a chuckle, "who never know when they ought to keep their mouths shut. And your Brazilian friend, the treasury bugler, is one of them. You would think that after all the *Journal* has done for him, he'd try to back up and protect the reputation of that sheet, but instead of doing so he rushes in and helps to advertise the fact that the *Journal* had cribbed the *Times*' war map. And it was wholly unnecessary too! I presume the *Journal* will send him a plum pudding about Christmas time—and hope for the best."

-The *Gazeta de Noticias* of Saturday relates that a girl of 14 years, employed in the residence of a citizen who enjoys considerable influence, suddenly left her situation some days ago and returned to her parents because of some threatened punishment. On the 23rd, while her father was absent, two police agents entered his house and took the girl away by force, taking her back to her employer's residence. The *Gazeta* says this is illegal, and that the police can not enter a man's house and do such a thing. But they have done it, colleague, and now what are you going to do about it?

-The *provedor* of the Santa Casa de Misericordia has memorialized the government for authorization to raise the prices for burials by at least 20 per cent., alleging that the Misericordia's services have been greatly increased as well as the expenses. During the decade of 1889 to 1898 the Misericordia has buried 52,637 indigents free of expense and has suffered a loss of 600,000 in this branch of its service alone during the last three years. In its hospital work it has in the same years gratuitously treated 58,639 indigent people, not to mention the free consultations and prescriptions. The present contract for burials and administration of the public cemeteries expires in 1901, and without an increase in the charges the Santa Casa does not wish to renew it.

-The Paris correspondent of the *Journal do Commercio* has evidently a very poor opinion of the United States. Minister Bryan should read his comment, and then ponder upon it. He pretends to give a resumé of Ouida's opinions.

For Ouida! He says:—"Vanity, presumption, hypocrisy, these the foundation of the nation. It is devoured by the thirst for gold." That's pretty bad, all things considered, but perhaps Brother Jonathan deserves it. Of his newspapers, this conscientious critic says, speaking of a favorable criticism:—"It is forgotten that these newspapers have neither literary value, nor moral value; they are markets for advertisements, nothing more, nothing less." But the worst is still to come, and here it is—"American liberty? Ah! what a sorrowful mockery! No one can drink, eat, take a step, say a word, without his neighbors knowing it; the press is a vast black closet, a vast Holy Office which commences with the inquisition and with persecution by means of the pen, and ends by the revolver. It is to this that it is desired to yoke (y-manar) the Latin nations! Well, good critic, don't you do it! Just let John Bull and Brother Jonathan go their own ways! You keep completely away from them! Just you go down to the Jardim Metalle and have a good moral time of it, read the *Petit Journal* for discreet

and truthful news, and then come out to Brazil and repudiate the Anglo-Saxon and all his doings!

DEATH.

SKERRY.—At São Paulo, on November 21st, KATHLEEN EMILY CONSTANCE, infant daughter of Alfred and Alice Skerry, aged 4 1/2 months.

PAYSANDU CRICKET CLUB.

The Committee seems to be fulfilling the promises made in the circular of last September.

The second lawn tennis court was finished weeks ago and is quite of the same quality as the previous one. As to the cricket ground, no sooner was the season over than men were at work on it. Some extra drains have been put in and good progress has already been made in the work of re-leveling the whole ground. We would advise members to go and see it and convince themselves.

We understand that some 40 members out of a total of about 130 have so far sent in their special subscriptions and we are sure, to judge by the work already done, that the funds received must be nearly exhausted. We therefore are, no doubt, doing a kindness to the Committee by asking all those who have not yet paid their 1000 to send the money in promptly to the Hon. Treas. and thus avoid being bothered by the *acobradores*.

We hope to receive the batting and bowling averages of the past season next week.

BUSINESS NOTES.

-The general expenditures bill was signed by the President on the 24th inst.

-Frauds are said to have been discovered in the Santos custom-house in the duplicates of dispatches.

-It is said that the new Misericordia hospital in Mandos will cost not less than 8,000,000. What a gold mine they must have up there?

-The firm of A. Januzzi, Irmão & Co. has contracted with the state government of Amazonas for building a large hospital at Mandos. The cost, it is said, will exceed 8,000,000.

-The Italian minister, Count Antonelli, is seeking some *modus vivendi* with the government in regard to reciprocal trade, but it is said the minister of finance is not at all satisfied with his proposals.

-To exclude business men from politics, denying them the right to elect their candidates to congress, and to defeat candidates hostile to their interests, is equivalent to repudiation of representative government.

-According to telegrams from London the directors of the London and River Plate Bank Ltd. have resolved to distribute a dividend of 20 per cent for the year ending 30th September last, and to carry forward £5,000,000 to new account.

-At the Exchange building last Saturday business men held a meeting and discussed various subjects connected with the new taxes and the measures adopted for enforcing their collection. We understand that another meeting is to be held.

-The proprietors of the Loja do Japão, of São Paulo, Sr. Garcia Nogueira & Co., have initiated a lawsuit against the Previdente insurance company to recover losses by the fire which destroyed their shop some months ago. It is said that similar action will be taken against the Commercial Union company.

-The exports of jerked beef from the River Plate during the last three seasons were:

Table with 3 columns: Year, 1998/99, 1897/98, 1896/97. Rows for Spain, Cuba, and Brazil.

Total... 77,781,900 69,866,403 88,432,000

-We hear that the contract for the new Leopoldina chácara in Icarahy has been let to Sr. P. F. Passos, formerly director of the Central railway. The dormitory will comprise two floors and will be built of wood. We hear, also, that Mr. Barrow has purchased an adjoining property belonging to Mr. P. M. Gatto, which will be used as his private residence. From all appearances Icarahy promises to become an English colony.

-On the 22nd inst. some Minas cattle merchants telegraphed up from Santa Cruz to the effect that they would not sell any more cattle to the monopolists of the municipal abattoir until the prefect came to their relief and compelled the monopolists to comply with the terms of their contract. They charge that the said monopoly oppresses the cattle raisers and sacrifices the people of this city (which we readily believe). And they end up by saying that they are ready to supply this city with beef much below the *tabella* price imposed by the monopoly.

-The United Kingdom exported to Brazil cotton fabrics valued at £907,547 in the nine months ended on the 30th of last September against £1,276,087 in the corresponding period of the previous year. The decrease was £368,540, or nearly 30%. In exports of leather, boots and shoes there was a similar decrease, the value of these exports being this year £25,761 during the nine months against £32,357 in the corresponding period of 1898. In three classes of metal goods the figures were respectively £266,581 and £405,991, the decrease being £139,410, or over 34%.

-One of the delegates to the commercial congress at Philadelphia proposes that the coastwise navigation of Brazil and the United States should be united. It would be interesting to know how he proposes to do it.

-The *Brazil Typographic*, which is edited and printed by working printers, complains of the director of the Imprensa Nacional for the injury he is causing to private printing offices through his irresponsible and destructive competition. A catalogue which various private offices had estimated to cost from 2,300 to 2,500 for 5,000 copies, was accepted by this official without making an estimate, at "about 1,400,000." This is not the only case of ignorant calculation we have heard of, and this is not the first time we have complained of the unjust and prejudicial competition of this establishment. It pays no rents, nor taxes, nor duties, and it has unlimited free capital to work with. And it is using all these to crush the tax-ridden private offices. It is a disgrace, and an outrage upon every sense of right and decency.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

-Apparently the net product of the loan of 5,000,000 to the state of Rio de Janeiro will not exceed 4,000,000.

-The *South American Journal* says that the issue of Brazilian treasury bills amounted to 12,000,000 and was made for the period of six months.

-If the government persists in exhausting the resources of the country in time of peace, how is it to obtain means for defending it in case of war?

-Those who persist in asserting that the credit of the state governments in Brazil is good are advised to examine the terms to which the government of the state of Rio de Janeiro was obliged to submit in order to obtain a loan of 5,000,000.

-The *South American Journal* contends that the issue of Brazilian treasury bills was not secret. That of course depends on the meaning which one chooses to attach to the word. What is undeniable is that up to the present the government has made no official statement, and what little is known on the subject was obtained in the first place from opposition sources and afterwards from early confessions of journalists that support the government.

-The government is again complaining that subscribers to the 1897 six per cent loan are failing to present their provisional receipts (*certificas*) and exchange them for apolices. The *Journal* hears that the government is prepared to redeem the first quota of six thousand contos in January next, corresponding to the past year, and then later on another quota corresponding to the current year. This will reduce the outstanding debt on this issue to 48,000,000—when these two quotas are paid. The *Journal* also hears that the January interest will only be paid on presentation of the apolices, which will of course compel the exchange.

-A subscription has been opened for a loan of 5,000,000 to the government of the state of Rio de Janeiro in 10,000 bonds of 500 each. The price of issue is 86%, the rate of interest 6% per annum in half-yearly payments and the broker's commission 2%. The first payment of interest will be made in January, 1900, when the full amount of 15% for each bond will be paid. The price of issue will be paid in three instalments: the first, of 30%, in the act of subscribing; the 2nd, also of 30%, up to the 15th prox.; the 3rd, of 26%, up to Jan. 15. On advance payments interest at the rate of 6% per annum is allowed. The time fixed for the payment of the 2nd and 3rd instalments may be extended 30 days by payment of interest at the rate of 10% per annum. To takers of bonds of the nominal value of from 100,000 to 1,000,000 an abatement of 1% is allowed and for takers of over 1,000,000 the abatement will be 2%. The bonds are exempt from general, state and municipal taxes. The state government reserves the right to redeem the bonds at their state value. The product of this loan will be used for paying part of the floating debt of the state. If the state government, we are informed, endeavored to contract a loan of 10,000,000, but it was considered advisable to reduce the amount to half that sum. The subscription will be closed to-day at 2 o'clock p. m.

COMMERCIAL.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Rio de Janeiro, Nov. 28th, 1899, for Par value of Brazilian milreis, gold, and silver.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Bank rate of exchange, official, on London to-day, Present value of the Brazilian milreis (gold), Present value of the Brazilian milreis (silver), Present value of the Brazilian milreis (U. S. coin), Value of \$100 (40.80 per £ 1. str. in Brazilian currency (paper)), Value of £ 1 sterling.

EXCHANGE.

Nov. 20.—Today's market opened undecided and after some variations rates fell somewhat and the market closed weak. Business reported was of average volume.

Official quotations on London were:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Bank bills, Private bills, Official value of the milreis 255-257 reis gold.

Nov. 21.—Market today was very unsteady, rates varying greatly in course of the day. Declared business was less than yesterday's.

Official quotations on London were:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Bank bills, Private bills, Official value of the milreis 255 reis gold.

Nov. 22.—There was no change in the situation of today's market, the same uncertainty of the previous days prevailing. The reported transactions were small.

Official quotations on London were as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Bank bills, Private bills, Official value of the milreis 255 reis gold.

Nov. 23.—The market remained unchanged, with slight variations in rates during the day. Business movement was limited.

The official quotations on London were:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Bank bills, Private bills, Official value of the milreis 255 reis gold.

Nov. 24.—Today's market showed no difference from the preceding days, but as the close became firmer. Transactions reported were limited.

Official quotations on London were as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Bank bills, Private bills, Official value of the milreis 255 reis gold.

Nov. 25.—There was some improvement in the tone of today's market, rates becoming a trifle firmer. Business transacted was more important than of the preceding days.

The official quotations on London were:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Bank bills, Private bills, Official value of the milreis 255 reis gold.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 28th November, 1899.

Exports.

Coffee.—There was a very satisfactory improvement in the market during the past week, the prices going up nearly a milreis per arroba here and about 500 reis per 10 kilos in Santos. The sales also showed more animation, the heavy sales abroad evidently forcing buyers into the market. The sales for the week, according to the daily reports, were about 15,000 bags, against 58,000 bags in the preceding week. The largest sales were effected early in the week at prices ranging from 12500 to 13500 per arroba for No. 7. The receipts for the week were 6267 bags, and the shipments 8337 bags. The reported foreign sales were 18,000 bags at New York, 151,000 at Havre, 20,000 at Hamburg and 139,000 at London, an aggregate of 476,000 bags, against 243,000 bags in the corresponding week of 1898, and 430,000 bags in the preceding week. These heavy sales will have a tendency to make the local market firm with a tendency to higher prices.

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

Table with 4 columns: Item, Rio N. 7, Reported sales, Santos, Good Average. Includes Nov. 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25.

The shipments since our last export have been:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Quantity. Includes 55,908 bags for the United States, 25,416 for Europe, 125 for Cape of Good Hope, 1,375 for River Plate, etc.

The following ships sailed with coffee last week:

Table with 3 columns: Ship Name, Destination, and Quantity. Includes United States, Nov 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 1 Dec.

The receipts for the past week were 84,502 bags against 81,740 bags for the previous week and 100,696 bags for the week before.

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

Table with 3 columns: Item, Nov. 25, Nov. 18. Includes No. 6, No. 7, No. 8, No. 9.

The stock in all hands was estimated this morning at 137,248 bags against 132,818 bags a week ago. The Santos stock is reported at 65,110 bags.



Daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro

Table with columns for Stock at Santos, Receipts at Santos, Shipments to U.S., Europe, etc., and various coffee grades with prices.

FREIGHTS.

Table listing freight rates for various ports including New York, New Orleans, London, Southampton, Cape Town, and others.

ENGAGEMENTS.

Table listing ship engagements for various ports and companies, including Cape Antwerp, London, and others.

CHARTERS.

Text describing charter information for ships like 'Tiger' and 'Egion' to the United States and other destinations.

Arrivals of foreign steamers.

Table listing arrivals of foreign steamers with columns for Date, Name, From, Consigned to, and Remarks.

Departures of foreign steamers.

Table listing departures of foreign steamers with columns for Date, Name, For, Cargo, and Remarks.

Foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, November 26th 1899.

Table listing foreign sailing vessels in the port, categorized by nationality (American, British, French, German, Norwegian) and listing ship names and destinations.

Vessels Afloat & Chartered for Rio

Table listing vessels afloat and chartered for Rio, including ship names, companies, and destinations.

STOCKS AND SHARES

Sales of Stocks and Shares.

Table listing sales of stocks and shares, including Apolices, Constructor, Lavourea e Commercio, and others.

Arrivals of Stocks and Shares.

Table listing arrivals of stocks and shares, including Apolices, Constructor, Lavourea e Commercio, and others.

Departures of Stocks and Shares.

Table listing departures of stocks and shares, including Apolices, Constructor, Lavourea e Commercio, and others.

SATURDAY'S QUOTATIONS—S. PAULO.

Table listing Saturday's quotations in S. Paulo, including Banco Comercio e Industria, Credito Real da Catterra H., and others.

PERNAMBUCO.

Text providing information about Pernambuco, including a list of agents and details about sugar and cotton markets.

Text discussing the market for sugar and cotton, mentioning prices, shipments, and market conditions.

Text providing information about the market for sugar and cotton, mentioning prices and market conditions.

Text providing information about the market for sugar and cotton, mentioning prices and market conditions.

Text providing information about the market for sugar and cotton, mentioning prices and market conditions.

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Text providing information about the market for sugar and cotton, mentioning prices and market conditions.

Imports.

Text describing import information for flour, mentioning quantities and prices.

Coffee.

Text describing coffee market conditions, including prices and stock levels.

Lard.

Text describing lard market conditions, including prices and quantities.

Pork.

Text describing pork market conditions, including prices and quantities.

Rice.

Text describing rice market conditions, including prices and quantities.

White Pine.

Text describing white pine market conditions, including prices and quantities.

Spring Pine.

Text describing spring pine market conditions, including prices and quantities.

Swedish Pine.

Text describing Swedish pine market conditions, including prices and quantities.

Rosin.

Text describing rosin market conditions, including prices and quantities.

Tar.

Text describing tar market conditions, including prices and quantities.

Indian Corn.

Text describing Indian corn market conditions, including prices and quantities.

Hay.

Text describing hay market conditions, including prices and quantities.

Coal.

Text describing coal market conditions, including prices and quantities.

Rubber.

Text describing rubber market conditions, including prices and quantities.

Alcohol.

Text describing alcohol market conditions, including prices and quantities.

Without pipes.

Text describing market conditions for goods without pipes.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Text listing arrivals of foreign vessels for November 20th.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Text listing departures of foreign vessels for November 22nd.

Table listing arrivals of stocks and shares, including Apolices, Constructor, Lavourea e Commercio, and others.

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Stocks and Bonds and Joint Stock Companies --- November 27th.

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Cerveja Pilsener (clear)

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automats and bottled.

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GEORG MASCHKE & Co.

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To travellers on Land or Sea.

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

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Bicycle Sundries,  
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Agency for The Rio News.

C. F. HAMMETT & Co.

15 RUA DA QUITANDA,  
SÃO PAULO.

Emission	Circulation	Public Funds	Nominal Value	Last Quotation
505,595,500\$	378,763,700\$	Stock 5% currency (apólices).....	1,000\$ 800, 200\$	805,000- 807,000
164,987,000	104,884,000	Bonds of 1895 .....	1,000	888 000- 890 000
60,000,000	60,000,000	do 1897, 6% .....	1,000\$ 800, 200\$	1,012 000
119,500	119,500	Bonds, 4% .....	1,000\$	- 2,120 000
30,000,000	11,584,500	Gold Loan, 1888, 6% .....	1,000\$ 500	- 1,835 000
51,885,000	2,935,500	do do 1899, 6% .....	1,000\$ 500	- 350 000
109,094,000	18,380,000	do do 1899, 4% .....	1,000\$ 500	- 700 000
17,500,000	17,500,000	State of Espirito Santo .....	1,000\$ 500\$ 200	- 890 000
13,193,000	13,193,000	do do do .....	1,000	-
5,000,000	4,533,200	do do do .....	1,000	-
65,000,000	45,572,000	do do do .....	1,000	-
5,000,000	4,000,000	do do do .....	1,000	-
10,000,000	600,000	do do do .....	1,000	-
25,000,000	22,855,400	do do do .....	1,000	-
2,500,000	500,000	do do do .....	1,000	-
400,000	400,000	do do do .....	1,000	-

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Banks	Paid	Reserve Fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
20,000,000\$	100,000	94,090	200\$	Commercial do Rio de Janeiro.....	200\$	4,000,000\$	8\$000, July 1899	218,000- 221\$000
16,000,000	80,000	20,000	200	do do 2nd series.....	200	3,170,000	8 000, ditto 1899	217 000- 222 000
24,000,000	120,000	all	200	do do 3rd series.....	200	1,645,009	4 000, Aug. 1892	85 000- 87 000
16,000,000	80,000	77,353 1/2	200	Constructor do Brazil.....	200	1,742,000	2 000, Jan. 1895	14 500- 16 000
5,000,000	40,000	all	200	Credito Real do Brazil.....	200	803,079	12 1/2, ditto 1892	1 000-
750,000	15,000	all	200	Depositos e Descuontos.....	50	68,666	3 000, ditto 1899	83 000- 85 000
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Funcionarios Publicos.....	200	286,317	4 000, ditto 1899	40 000- 42 000
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Hypothecario do Brazil.....	100	1,919,797	6 000, ditto 1899	118 000- 120 500
10,000,000	50,000	all	200	Lavoura e Commercio.....	200	200,000	10 000, ditto 1899	185 000-
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Nacional Brasileiro.....	200	16,782,223	6 000, ditto 1899	103 000-
103,220,200	518,146	all	200	Republica do Brazil.....	200	358,700	12 1/2, ditto 1899	- 20 000
20,000,000	100,000	50,000	200	Rio e Matto Grosso.....	40	8,204,052	5 000, ditto 1899	- 270 000
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	Rural e Hypothecario.....	200	2,185,326	11 1/2, ditto 1898	- 130 000
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	do do 2nd series.....	100	6,000,000	12\$000, ditto 1899	190 000-
10,000,000	50,000	all	200	Commercial da Bahia.....	100	25,500	8 1/2, ditto 1899	- 140 000
7,000,000	35,000	all	200	Com. e Industria de S. Paulo.....	200	1,115,384	8 1/2, ditto 1899	12 000-
10,000,000	50,000	all	200	Credito Real de Minas Gerases.....	200	400,000	12 1/2, ditto 1895	50 000- 80 000
7,500,000	37,500	18,607	200	Credito Real de S. Paulo.....	200	800,000	7 1/2, Jan. 1895	145 000-
10,000,000	50,000	19,902	200	do do 2nd series.....	60	695,000	6 1/2, July 1899	- 112 000
25,000,000	125,000	all	200	do do commercial section.....	200	400,000	-	-
5,000,000	25,000	12,500	200	Lavradores S. Paulo.....	50	800,000	-	-
10,000,000	50,000	25,000	200	Mercantil de Santos.....	200	800,000	-	-
10,584,610	52,920	25,000	200	S. Paulo.....	200	400,000	-	-
			200	União de S. Paulo.....	200	400,000	-	-

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Railways	Paid	Reserve Fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
110,000,000\$	550,000	all	200\$	Leopoldina.....	200\$	36,672\$	-	6\$000-
5,000,000	500,000	all	100	Minas de S. Jeronymo.....	100	65,000	2\$000 Oct. 99	24 500-
12,000,000	60,000	all	200	Machê e Campos.....	200	-	-	-
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	Muzambinho.....	200	-	-	-
62,000,000	310,000	269,475	200	Oeste de Minas.....	200	2,901,489	int. Sept. 93	13 000- 3\$500
10,000,000	100,000	10,000	200	do do.....	75	-	-	-
70,000,000	350,000	all	200	Quilombo.....	100	-	-	-
1,500,000	8,000	5,400	200	União Sorocaba-Itauna.....	40	-	-	-
42,000,000	210,000	all	200	União Valenciana.....	200	45,710	6\$000, Feb. 86	- 33 000
12,500,000	62,500	all	200	Sapucahy.....	200	583,578	int. Jan. 92	10 000
			200	Tocantins e Araguaia.....	50	-	-	4 250-

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Tramways	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
2,500,000\$	25,000	all	100\$	Caricoca.....	100\$	165,687	1\$000, July 91	155\$000
6,000,000	70,000	all	100	Carris Urbanos.....	100	6,971	3 000, Oct. 99	156 000- 158 000
700,000	7,000	all	100	Corcovado (and Hotel).....	100	559,748	5 000, Jan. 99	- 195 000
14,000,000	70,000	all	200	Jardim Botânico.....	200	106,598\$	4 500, Aug. 99	100 000-
12,000,000	60,000	all	200	S. Christovão.....	200	-	-	-
3,000,000	15,000	all	100	Villa Isabel.....	100	-	-	-
800,000	8,000	all	100	Pernambuco.....	100	-	-	-

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Steamships	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
1,000,000	5,000	all	200\$	Esperança Maritima.....	200\$	250,000\$	10\$000, July 99	100\$000-
25,000,000	125,000	all	200	Lloyd Brasileiro.....	200	-	-	5 000-
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Navegação Costeira.....	200	59,598	10 000, Aug. 99	- 300\$000
673,400	3,367	all	200	S. João da Barra e Campos.....	200	-	-	-
1,000,000	5,000	2,750	200	Sul Paulista.....	83	-	-	-

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Cotton Mills, etc.	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
10,000,000\$	50,000\$	all	200\$	Alliança.....	200\$	980,683\$	10\$000- July 99	190\$000-
2,400,000	12,000	all	200	América.....	200	279,979	7 000- Aug. 96	80 000-
500,000	2,500	all	200	Botafogo (anagem).....	200	55,142	- July 99	- 250\$000
6,000,000	30,000	all	200	Brazil Industrial.....	200	54,294	- ditto 99	- 100 000
3,500,000	17,500	all	200	Confiança.....	200	288,695	10 000- ditto 99	187 000-
6,000,000	30,000	all	200	Corcovado.....	200	45,204	40 000- Jan. 99	149 000-
4,500,000	22,500	all	200	do do.....	200	199,372	12 000- July 98	165 000-
500,000	2,500	all	200	Fábrica Paulista.....	200	200,000	12 000- July 98	162 000-
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	Industrial Mineira.....	200	82,336	10 000- July 99	180 000- 185 000
1,200,000	6,000	all	200	Magnética.....	200	16,437	10 000- ditto 99	170 000-
1,500,000	7,500	all	200	Manufatura Fluminense.....	200	128,343	5 000- ditto 99	155 000-
4,000,000	20,000	all	200	Petropolitana.....	200	7,824	3 000- ditto 99	183 000-
6,000,000	30,000	all	200	Progresso Industrial.....	200	593,889	- July 99	-
1,200,000	6,000	all	200	Ribeirão (Woods).....	200	-	-	-
1,500,000	7,500	all	200	S. Felix.....	200	17,939	4 000- Oct. 99	30 000-
350,000	1,750	all	200	Santa Luzia.....	100	36,313	- Aug. 99	- 150 000
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	S. João.....	200	53,960	- Jan. 99	- 105 000
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	S. Pedro de Alcantara.....	200	58,056	- July 99	-
3,500,000	17,500	all	200	União Fabril.....	200	1,271,282	19 1/2- Aug. 98	-

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Insurance	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation.
3,000,000\$	15,000	all	200\$	Alliança.....	200\$	43,678\$	1\$000, July 97	5\$000-
3,000,000	3,000	all	1,000	Argos Fluminense.....	250	300,000	22 000, ditto 99	370 000-
2,000,000	10,000	9,735	200	Bomfim.....	30	15,384	1 500, Jan. 99	135 000-
4,000,000	20,000	10,000	200	Confiança.....	200	200,000	3 000, July 99	38 000-
4,000,000	20,000	4,000	500	Fidelidade.....	180	358,752	7 000, Jan. 98	- 25 000
2,500,000	2,500	all	1,000	Garantia.....	100	250,000	2 000, ditto 99	140 000-
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	Gerês.....	200	400,000	2 000, ditto 99	- 35 000
1,000,000	5,000	all	200	Indemnizadora.....	20	20,000	3 000, ditto 99	15 000-
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	Previdente.....	20	370,0		

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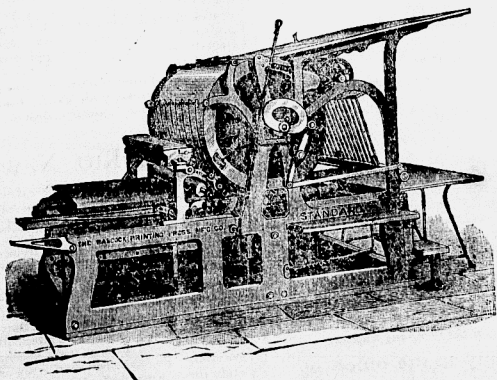
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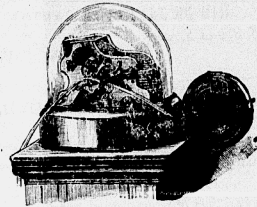
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- PRAGUE:—NEKAZANKAGASSE 13.
- BRÜNN:—FRÖHLICHGASSE, 23.
- VIENNA, I.:—HOHENSTAUFENGASSE, 4.
- BUDAPEST, V.:—MARIA-VALERIEGASSE, 12.
- BRAILLA:—STRADA GOLDFOLD, 2.
- ZURICH:—POSTSTRASSE, 1.

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The best material used and all work guaranteed

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26 cases were treated on board s.s. "Oinda" by Dr. Ernani Pinto with Tinture of Nectandra and of these, 22 cases were completely cured, and the remaining four became much better.

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

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

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

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

Persons who have no connections here and who may desire to have these most useful pills can obtain them by applying direct to the proprietor who undertakes to remit orders by registered post to any part of Brazil, or abroad for the small sum of \$300 per box, 12\$600 for 6 and 20\$800 for 12 boxes.

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

A good wine at a moderate price.  
 To be obtained at

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Geo. R. Penton. Frank H. Norton  
 ESTABLISHED 1865.  
**THOMAS NORTON & Co.**  
 Ship Brokers and Commission Merchants.  
 Old regular Line Sailing Packets to  
**RIO DE JANEIRO & SANTOS.**  
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Capital. . . 40,000,000 Marks.

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