

THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, DECEMBER 5TH, 1899.

NUMBER 49

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OUVIDOR 57

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HAND BOOK OF RIO DE JANEIRO

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

Travellers' Directory.

São Paulo:

Through express trains leave the Central station daily at 6 a. m. and 6:30 p. m. (dormitório); returning leaves S. 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.

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

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

Bello Horizonte: Trains leave station of General Carneiro, on main line of Central railway, at 2:21 p. m. and 11:40 a. m.—the latter a night train.

Corcovado: 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, 4:30 and 7 p. m. On Sundays and holidays, the hours are: ascending 6:30, 8, 9:30 and 11 a. m.; 12:30, 2, 3:30, 5:15 and 8 p. m.; descending, 8:35, 10:05, 11:55 a. m., 1:05, 2:35, 4:05, 6, 7 and 9 p. m. Each train gives the excursionist half an hour on the summit.

Official Directory

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

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

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 99, Rua 1.º de Março. EUGENE SEGER, Consul General.

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Church Directory

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

Irvine Crawshaw, M. A.

British Chaplain

74 Rua Mendo de Sá, Itaboraí.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Largo de S. Joaquim, No. 193.—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays. Prayer meeting at 10 a. m. Worship at 11 a. m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 5 afternoon. Gospel preaching at 6:30 p. m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study and preaching at 7 p. m.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Catete. English services every Sunday at 12 noon. Pastor, H. C. TUCKER.—residence Rua do Concordeia, 78. Portuguese services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Wednesdays at 7:30 p. m. and at Fabrice Carrioca, Sundays at 11 a. m. and 4 p. m. Pastors.—M. DICKIE and FRANK WIEDREHEKER.

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 RIACHUELO.—No. 214, Rua D. Anna Nery, Estação do Riachuelo. Services, Sundays 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.; Wednesdays 7 p. m. FRANKLIN H. NASCIMENTO, Pastor. Primary school in the church building.

PETROPOLIS METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Avenida Marechal Deodoro, No. 9. English service at 4 p. m. Sundays. Portuguese services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sundays; 7:30 p. m. Wednesdays. Sunday School at 10 a. m.

EDMUNDA TILLY, Pastor.

Professional Directory

Dr. Briessy, Surgeon, graduate of the Faculty of Paris. Specialist in diseases of females, urinary passages. Radical cure of hernias, hemorrhoids, tumors, surgical diseases of the bones, and surgical operations. Consultations from 1 to 3 p. m., Rua da Quitanda, No. 42.

Dr. Carlos Feldman; Offices: No. 20, Rua 1.º de Março, to 4 p. m.; residence: No. 57, Rua Marquês de Albuquerque.

Miscellaneous.

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

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro, No. 71.—On sale, the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages. JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.—31, Rua Gonçalves Dias.—Open from noon to 6 p. m.—For terms, apply to Librarian.

RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.—Rest and Reading Room: 10, Rua Camargo (formerly Imperatriz), 2nd floor. W. J. LUMB, Missioner. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc., also of left-off clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission, or at No. 27, Caselaria.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—No. 30, 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. BISHOP, President. Myron A. Clark, General Secretary, Domingos de Oliveira, Rio, Treasurer.

WEST COAST ITEMS.

—The nomination of D. Maximo Lira as Ciliian minister to Rio de Janeiro is announced. —A Santiago telegram says that D. Angel Vicuña has accepted the appointment of Ciliian minister at Lima.

—A Guayaquil telegram of the 2nd inst. says that the capitulary vicar and various priests have been deported on a charge of conspiracy.

—Telegrams from Guayaquil, Ecuador, state that another great fire had occurred in that unfortunate city. The particulars are not given.

—The last cabinet crisis at Santiago has been settled by Sr. Fernandez Albano substituting Sr. Sotomayor as president of the council and minister of interior.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—Argentina received 18,722 immigrants during the month of November.

—The Argentine senate has passed the bill imposing new taxes on herba-matle.

—On the 30th ult. 728 horses were embarked at Buenos Aires for South Africa.

—A report is current that the Argentine government has a new project on for a loan of two millions sterling.

—A lamentable accident was reported from Buenos Aires on the 29th ult. to the effect that Mr. Edward Mulhali, of the Standard, in exhibiting a loaded revolver to a friend, Sr. René Rigou, accidentally discharged it and killed the latter.

—The Paz correspondent in Buenos Aires telegraphs that the debts of Argentina exceed \$800 millions of dollars. He had better be careful, or, according to our new lights, he will be deported. Such a statement certainly 'discredits' the country.

—Something is going wrong with the management of the British Hospital at Montevideo. The nursing staff has resigned and complaints are appearing in regard to the internal management of the hospital. Subscribers are beginning to ask for information. It is probably another case of negligence developed into obstinacy.

—The Buenos Aires Herald is confirming the Times correspondent's assertion that the current year would end with a deficit. The Herald says 'that there will be a serious deficit, there can, in our opinion, be no doubt.' And the Times correspondent was to be expelled from the country for saying the same thing! It may be assumed that when a government shows so much annoyance over a criticism, there must be some truth in it.

—In 1890 the Argentine government was authorized to issue \$50,000,000 in Treasury notes, of which \$25,000,000 were to be through the National Bank, on the understanding that 20 per cent. should be redeemed annually. But the whole amount is still in circulation, the law has not been repealed, and no effort has been made to comply with its requirements. How can a country ever succeed where so little attention is paid to laws and financial obligations?

—The population of the city on Oct. 31st was calculated to be 788,295 persons. It would have probably been greater were murderers hanged, homicides sent to Tierra del Fuego for life and suicides not encouraged by the press. In October there were 2,710 births, 480 couples entered the more or less holy bonds of matrimony and 1,195 persons shuffled off this mortal coil besides 101 who were still-born. There were 10,700 immigrants from over sea and 15,811 persons landed in all against 9,605 who left the country.—Buenos Aires Herald.

—According to the statement current yesterday, the question of the introduction of electric traction has at last practically been settled, on the basis of an immediate reduction of the urban fares, and a reduction of the suburban fares five years hence. The municipality maintain their exaction of a fee of \$10.00 for the concession and 3 per cent. of the gross receipts of the lines. We say that the affair has been 'settled,' but we cannot state as certain that the proponents have formally accepted these terms. That will be known in a day or two.—Montevideo Times, Nov. 25.

—The finances of Argentina are largely controlled by half a dozen men, and the interests of half a dozen circles or syndicates. They prepare the policy of the government and force it on the people against the judgment of the public. What suits the interests of this small circle is made the policy of the country, and even the President is forced to give way to the pressure brought to bear upon him, and the country pays for the blunders and the scheming. This circle does not care a farthing for the public good or the development of the country, except as it will put money in their purses, and there appears to be no help for the matter.—Buenos Aires Herald.

—The Argentine government should take up the matter of the Flores island quarantine in a serious manner. The scandal, barbarism, filth, and mal-administration is such as to call for a vigorous protest against the shameful state of affairs which have always existed in connection with that place. Sometimes high officials of the Uruguayan government have been interested in the profits of the place, but we do not know that this is now the case, but that the scandal continues there is no doubt. Since many bound to this place are made to suffer there the government should make strong representations to the Uruguayan government on the matter.—Buenos Aires Herald.

—The friends and supporters of the British Hospital will much regret to learn that it is about to lose the services of its two remaining nurses, Miss Kelly and Miss Robinson, both of whom have been connected with it for many years and have won much esteem and popularity within and without the Hospital. We do not feel at liberty to state the causes that have led to their departure, but we are sure it will be generally felt that the loss to the Hospital is a most regrettable one. In another column a correspondent, referring to the incident, makes a suggestion that the community should present them with some testimonial of appreciation and sympathy. The idea seems to us a very timely one, and we shall be glad to lend our columns to its assistance in any way in our power.—Montevideo Times, Nov. 24.

—Cotton grows in Paraguay all the year round, the land and climate being favourable to its growth. The cotton plant, after it has produced, is cut down, and from its roots grows another plant. The people believe it is always better to plough up the plants, roots and all, at the end of each second year, and plant anew, finer cotton being the result. The government is showing every possible interest in cotton-growing. The Banco Agricola, a government institution, buys all the cotton, giving \$1 Paraguayan money (50 cents gold) for every arroba (25.35 lb.) with seeds, and \$1.3 Paraguayan paper (45.82) for every arroba without seeds. The bank spent, in 1897, \$15,025 in this line; of this, \$7,131.30 was for implements, etc. The cultivator can thus always have ready sale for his cotton. Several kinds of cotton have been introduced for trial, and they have produced satisfactorily, some American plants, among others, having given good results.—Textile Mercury.

—On two or three occasions reports have reached this country that Mr. Pinasco, who went home to represent the Rosario municipality before the creditors, had succeeded in effecting a satisfactory arrangement of the debt. This we presume meant a settlement satisfactory to the city, for it is long since the creditors gave up expecting anything satisfactory. They made up their minds some time ago that any possible settlement would be a pretty bad one, but that they would at least have some guarantee of its being complied with. If we are to credit the cables of this week, Mr. Pinasco has been singularly successful in convincing them of the city's unwillingness to square matters with its creditors, whatever its capacities. The foreign creditors of Rosario are stated to have resolved on carrying out their threat, and intimating publicly to all Argentine municipalities that no time is to be placed in the Rosario municipality, nor in the laws of a country which permits a municipality to play fast and loose with its creditors.—Review, Buenos Aires.

—It is not surprising that merchants in Montevideo, who could in no sense afford to throw away trade, are beginning to strike against the consequences of the murderous quarantine which has been imposed against Paraguay on account of the sporadic outbreak of the plague. Assuming that the Paraguayan plague is identical with the bubonic plague of India, it is quite clear that in its present attenuated form it does not offer any great dangers, even to cities such as Assisicón and Oporto. Neither of these can compare for sanitary conditions with either Montevideo or Buenos Aires; and as we have repeatedly urged, there is a grievous lack of proportion in the minds of sanitary authorities who can practically suspend a nation's trade for a comparatively trivial cause. There is no doubt whatever, for instance, that small pox and other infectious diseases are spread by the careless or criminal use of cabs; but it would be just as reasonable to interdict cabs, or any sort of common vehicle, on this account, as it is to impose quarantine in the present South American form.—Review, Buenos Aires.

—Flores Island was nearly the scene of a drowning tragedy a week or two ago, says Sport and Pastime, in which some well known Buenos Aires were concerned. Messrs. H. W. Roberts, our old friend from Australia, and Mr. J. Fred. Johnson from Australia were in the habit of bathing every morning in one of the open pools on the shore, a pool which, though difficult to get in and out of, owing to the conformation of the rocks, showed no appearance of hidden danger. One morning, as usual, these three gentlemen were indulging in their swim, but owing to the wind some alteration had taken place in the currents, and on turning to swim back to the rock Mr. Roberts found himself in difficulties. He endeavored to sound the bottom, but got into the swirl of cross currents below the surface and was carried out. Mr. Griffin missed him and swam round searching, while Mr. Johnson swam to the entrance, turning back, however, on Griffin calling out that he had found Roberts, who was by this time owing to his struggle under water quite exhausted. Griffin supported Roberts but could make no headway against the tide, and Johnson was to the aid of both. Although only a few yards from the shore none of them could make it and had it not been for an opportune ledge below the surface, on which they got precarious footing, it would have gone hard with them. In the meantime some of the other passengers got hold of a rope, and by this means the three exhausted bathers were hauled on shore, quite done up and with feet cut and lacerated from the shell fish on the ledge. Although he says nothing about it, Mr. Griffin undoubtedly saved the life of Mr. Roberts, being a true assistant to Mr. Johnson. Another good deed to add to the record.

Banks.
LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

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

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO
10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

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Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co., HAMBURG.
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Capital . . . 10,000,000 Marks.

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(Caixa 108.)

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

Draws on:

Germany..... Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin and corresponding branches in Hamburg, M. A. von Rothschild, Solms, 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.
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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,
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THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 21, Rua da Alfandega.

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

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

BRANCHES:

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Also on:
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First National Bank of Chicago.—CHICAGO.

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

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

Capital £ 1,000,000
Idem paid up " 800,000
Reserve fund " 820,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1° de Março

Branches at:

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

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

Draws on its Head Office in London:

The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited, LONDON.

Messrs. Heine & Co., PARIS.

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and correspondents in Germany.

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

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

BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU BRÉSIL.

Established in Paris on the 23rd October 1896 by the Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris and the Société Générale pour favoriser le développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

AUTHORIZED BY

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

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

HEAD OFFICE:

9, RUE LAFFITTE, Paris.

Branch Office in Rio de Janeiro:

78, Rua da Quitanda

P. O. B. 58.

Branches at S. Paulo and Santos.

Draws on:

PARIS AND FRANCE
Head Office: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, and agencies. Société Générale pour favoriser le développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France, and agencies Heine & Co., Paris. Lazard Frères & Co., Paris. Périer Mercet & Co., Paris.

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Union Bank of London, Limited. London Joint Stock Bank, Limited. Parr's Bank, Limited. Lazard Brothers & Co. Kleinwort Sons & Co. A. Ruffer & Sons.

GERMANY
Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Deutsche Bank, Berlin, and branches. Dresdner Bank, Dresden, and branches. Schroeder Gebrüder & Co. Hamburg. Conrad Hinrich Donner, Hamburg. Norddeutsche Bank, Hamburg. L. Behrens & Sohn, Hamburg. Correspondents in all chief-cities.

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Opens accounts current.

Pays interest for fixed periods; executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc. and transacts every description of banking business.

G. Henriot,
Manager.

Nectandra Amara Pills.

These wonderful pills, so useful and beneficial in all affections of the stomach and intestines, are obtainable in all places where a post-office exists; the manufacturer will forward by registered mail and to any given address, if accompanied by money: 1 box for \$2.00, 4 dozen boxes for \$12.00 and One dozen boxes for \$20.00. Address: JOAQUIM BUENO DE MIRANDA, No. 74, Rua de S. Pedro, 1st floor Rio de Janeiro.

BANCO DA REPUBLICA DO BRAZIL

Realized Capital. . Rs. 103,616,400\$000

N. B. This capital to be reduced to Rs. 100,000,000 in accordance with the Government's Decree of 8th May 1897.

Reserve Fund Rs. 16,787,304\$006

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

OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

9, Rua da Alfandega.

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

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Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London & County Banking Co. Ltd. Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co. Ltd. LONDON.

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Commerz und Diskonto Bank in Hamburg. HAMBURG.

Banco de Portugal LISBON.

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

PURPOSE.

A fool who thought himself a sage Went up and down the land And preached to men concerning things He did not understand.

He might have served beside the forge With unexampled skill: He might have ably turned the swart Upon the sloping hill.

He lies, to-day, beside a wall Where weeds and briars roun, And none is left behind to mourn The man who was a fool.

Yet though he missed his sphere and lies Beneath no costly pile, He did not live in vain, because He gave the world a smile.

S. E. KISER.

There let him lie! for be it said He slummed the wider stage: He did his lying by the wall, And not on printed page.

He preached and talked, but never once Essayed to use the pen, Nor flaunt the editorial 'we' In face of better men.

A fool perhaps he was, and yet Among his peers most wise; He left to other fools the part To write newspaper lies.

He gave us smiles, they empty words, That's why he lies apart. Long may the birds above him sing To cheer his foolish heart!

Thus in this vale of helpless tears The fools apart shall lie: You in your sheet, dear Joseph P., In mine, perhaps, shall I.

MARCUS TULLIUS SMALWYT.

Rio, 2nd December, 1899.

From the Review of the River Plate, November 25th

FLORES ISLAND.

II

The lazaretto consists of three 'cuernas,' or sets of buildings besides the disinfection sheds, and several other sheds in a more or less ruinous condition, used for storing the baggage of the different sets of 'cuarentenarios,' or passengers undergoing quarantine, and even 'cuarentenarios' themselves, when all the 'cuernas' are filled up.

Our passengers were conducted to Cuerno No. 2, consisting of a large quadrangle some 50 yards square, one side occupied by a one story building of brick, in which 1st and 2nd class passengers were housed, the 3rd class being placed in two timber sheds at right angles to this building, and occupying other two sides of the quadrangle, the women on one side and the men on the other, while the fourth side consisted of a brick wall with the gateway into the quadrangle in the centre.

The 2nd class passengers occupied the rooms on the ground floor, while the 1st were given on the upper floor, consisting of a dining room, and four bedrooms in each of which from three to six passengers were crowded.

These rooms had whitewashed walls and carpetless floors, which did not seem to have been washed since the house was built, though they were swept out every day. The room we occupied had six beds in it, and one cheap rickety washstand and bowl, with which six men were to satisfy all their needs in the way

of personal cleanliness, while it was hinted by the attendants that all fresh water was brought from Montevideo at considerable cost, which we understood as a request to be economical in its use. The bedsteads were of the commonest iron description, the mattresses of the kind known as flock, with pillows to match. Coarse sheets, which appeared to be steamed but not washed, and a single coarse blanket of the kind served out to soldiers, and absolutely useless on a cold night, completed the furniture (!) of our bedrooms.

No baths, no privacy, no comfort of any kind, while as to other sanitary arrangements, they were of the class that travellers in small camp towns, which boast only a "posada" or two, must have seen, and which are in the highest degree insanitary and disgusting.

The rooms on the ground floor occupied by those first-class passengers for whom there was not room upstairs, and by the second class, were much the same, but if anything dirtier and less ventilated, while with the two sheds full of peons and immigrants and their families, within ear and eyesight, during the whole five days, we could fairly say that we were forced by the Uruguayan authorities to live in an unclean "conventillo."

The food was simply atrocious to any civilised palate, being about on a par with that of the old "postas de diligencia" of the pampa in the pre-railway days. Tough meat, the scantiest of badly cooked vegetables, and horribly greasy soups, formed the chief courses of our menu, while the commonest, and the cleanest, of cotton tablecloths, and table service fit only for a "pulperia," did not add to our comfort nor increase our appetites. The hours, too, were apparently fixed by the "proveedor" with a view to the greatest possible convenience to the passengers and therefore to his and his employers' profit. Thus, the hour for morning coffee was 6.30 a.m., as though people who had nothing whatever to do but to gaze all day upon the sea or at the distant shores of Montevideo, and curse their imprisonment and its perpetrators, were anxious to make the day as long as possible, by rising at 6 a.m. Naturally some of us preferred to go without our morning coffee rather than turn out thus needlessly early, and the "proveedor" scored.

Breakfast at 10.30 and dinner at 5.30 are to most people unusual hours, the latter particularly making a long and tedious evening.

The passengers are called upon to pay for six days at the rate of two gold Uruguayan dollars per day for all this dirt, discomfort, and bad food, and as we learned that the proveedor has neither rent nor taxes to pay, the profits must be simply enormous, and we can well understand the anxiety exhibited by the Uruguayan government to keep so lucrative a business going, if possible, all the year round.

And not the least galling part of this imprisonment is the way in which it is impressed upon its victims that they are prisoners. The passengers in cuerpo No. 2 were allowed to walk down from their yard to the jetty and along the shore for a few yards, but so soon as any vessel came in to communicate with the shore, they were ostentatiously driven back into their yard and confined there or to their rooms perhaps for the whole day.

Another instance of the petty despotism of the officials was exhibited in regard to the baggage, which, after the disinfection, was all piled in another shed. Two days after we had been on the island a heavy storm came up from the south-east and it became very cold, and the ladies, who had only summer clothes in their rooms wanted to get some warmer clothing from their baggage. The "practicante" in charge of the cuerpo No. 2 promised that they should be allowed to go to the baggage shed after breakfast, but, as a matter of fact, they were not permitted to go at all, and had to suffer the cold as best they might.

(To be continued.)

A NEW FEVER CURE.

A London correspondent of the Ceylon Observer (Mr. Thos. Christy) writes to that paper under date of September 7th in regard to a new fever cure as follows, which may be of interest to some of our readers.

As your paper is so widely read, there is another event of interest to your readers, which may be of interest to some of our readers.

It has been known now for some time that there is on the East coast of Africa a plant, the root of which cures blackwater fever, this quotation on the authority of an English surgeon who has well worked out the subject. He has sent home a hundred pounds of this root, which is evidently a plant of the acacia tribe, judging from the pod which arrived, in a rotten state, in the package. We have treated a certain quantity of this root in one or two ways, so as to bring it as near to the fluid extract as possible, because the surgeon stated that when he first found this bark it was to cure one of the native bearers on an expedition, and thinking that the man would be dead in the morning he spoke to the head man in charge of the coolies, when to his surprise he said: "Oh, the man will be perfectly well in the morning; I will give him a dose." He went with this man, dug up the roots, and watched the roots boiled down and the decoction given, and the result was as indicated, the man was well in the morning and able to carry his load. A supply of roots having been secured, they were tested on the East Coast and in every instance found to be efficacious upon Europeans.

We are sending out some of this fluid extract to be tested in cases of yellow fever in Brazil, and we are supplying different parties who have establishments on the East and West Coasts of Africa.

RIO CRICKET AND ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

SEASON 1899.

The season now just over has been a most profitable and successful one to the Association, no less than 62 new members having joined during the year, which, after deducting resignations, brings the total up to 207 existing paying members, which figure does not include honorary and life members.

The weather has been very favorable to sport and only two matches have been postponed owing to rain.

Altogether 25 cricket matches have been played and in the two great games of the year, i. e. against the state of S. Paulo, Rio was successful.

The three matches Rio vs. Niteroy were all drawn, and the only defeat suffered by the R. C. A. A. was in June at the hands of their friends the Paysandú C. C.

The British squadron gave us some excellent games, but the only one finished was a win to the Association, thanks mainly to N. W. Jackson's run not out, the first century scored on the ground.

Honours were divided in Married vs. Singles but the Whites beat the Niggers in the only game finished.

The Banks as usual have contributed a large proportion of players, and particularly the London & River Plate Bank who have won all the inter bank matches.

The averages will be found below, and speak for themselves. In the batting only six innings or more are recognised and an aggregate of over 20 runs, and in the bowling the minimum number of overs is sixty. Supplementary lists of under 6 innings and 6 overs are also appended.

BATTING AVERAGES.

Name	Total runs scored	No. of Innings	Times not out	Most in an Innings	Average
R. Morrissey	575	20	4	71	35.94
N. W. Jackson	326	12	1	100*	29.64
W. T. Gius	235	16	5	46*	21.36
C. L. Robinson	158	11	2	35	17.55
E. A. Toolal	301	21	3	80	16.72
J. B. Mawson	337	23	2	55	16.05
R. Wiles	151	12	2	38	15.1
G. Nicolls	99	6	2	21*	14.75
H. C. Boquet	99	7	0	36	14.14
H. R. Latham	95	8	1	37*	13.57
H. Hargreaves	174	14	1	64	13.38
E. A. H. Roberts	285	23	0	37	12.59
V. Tatum	95	8	0	39	11.88
J. de S. Routh	100	11	2	37*	11.11
E. V. Morrissey	174	17	2	49	11.6
H. J. Reeves	103	11	1	25	10.3
W. Morrissey	131	14	1	29	10.08
G. H. Lomas	172	21	2	35	9.05
A. R. Stevens	80	11	2	23*	8.89
C. A. Conolly	60	10	3	32*	8.37
P. Barry	82	11	1	28	8.2
P. C. Morrissey	45	8	2	21*	7.5
C. H. T. Allen	59	8	0	42	7.37
O. W. Rolls	89	19	5	26	6.36
S. Francis	50	8	0	28	6.25
A. C. Wilson	73	12	2	33*	6.08
A. G. Blake	33	6	0	17	5.5
T. G. Nicolson	43	8	0	21	5.37
C. A. Robinson	21	7	3	7*	5.25
A. M. Hadden	49	10	0	12	4.9
J. W. Elworthy	38	8	0	13	4.75
R. C. P. Richards	29	7	0	16	4.14
F. S. Youle	23	7	0	11	3.29

The following have played in less than 6 innings.

Name	Runs	Innings	Average		
R. H. Robinson	72	5	2	37*	24.
H. L. Wheatley	57	3	0	23	19.
A. R. Ridgway	55	4	1	36	18.33
A. R. Stutfield	32	4	0	19	8.

* Signifies "not out."

BOWLING AVERAGES.

Name	No. of overs	Runs scored	Wickets taken	Average
N. W. Jackson	313.3	457	67	6.82
A. R. Stevens	65	140	16	8.75
P. Barry	66	101	11	9.18
R. Morrissey	257.1	423	41	10.31
W. T. Gius	363.1	499	45	10.42
J. B. Mawson	170	372	35	10.63
A. C. Wilson	73.2	203	19	10.68
A. R. Stutfield	118.3	182	15	12.13
J. de S. Routh	109.4	245	19	12.89
E. A. H. Roberts	226	491	37	13.27
C. H. T. Allen	74.2	180	13	13.84
R. Wiles	61	158	11	14.36
C. A. Conolly	160.3	433	26	16.65

The following have bowled less than 60 overs:

Name	Overs	Runs	Wickets	Average
S. Francis	17.1	19	6	3.16
W. Slater	52.2	64	6	8.4
V. Tatum	32	41	6	6.83
R. C. P. Richards	50.1	69	9	7.67
H. Hargreaves	12	32	4	8.
R. H. Robinson	53	83	9	9.22
A. R. Ridgway	35	93	10	9.3
W. Morrissey	41.3	100	8	12.5
J. W. Elworthy	26	66	5	13.2
P. C. Morrissey	15	49	3	16.33

CRICKET IN S. PAULO.

The successful season of 1899 was brought to a conclusion on the 15th November, by a most interesting match between the Married and Single members of the Club.

Winning the toss the Married men batted first, and added by some very loose fielding, ran up the good total of 85. At one time with 60 on the score sheet and only three men out, a much larger score was naturally expected, but at this point Miller and King began to bowl up

to their usual form, and soon accounted for the rest of the team. Kealman and J. Gray batted exceedingly well, the latter being unfortunately run out when playing good cricket. Miller took 3 wickets for 37 runs, King 3 for 23, Webster 1 for 10 and Holland 1 for 0.

When the Single men went into bat, the fielding and bowling of the Married men was so good, that 3 wickets fell for 29 runs. Goodier snapped at the wicket, Ffiorde bowled by Rule, and Kealman accounting for Miller, it certainly looked as if the game was very much in favor of the Married men.

However, when King and Holland got together, all doubt about the issue was soon at rest, the two putting on exactly 100 runs for the fifth wicket. Then Webster, Knight and Gencross each played well for their runs, the total eventually reaching 224. Towards the close, excitement ran very high, as to whether King would reach his century. He was successful, and heartily cheered when he accomplished the feat. In his innings of 101, which is the first century scored on the present ground, he hit two 6's and 19 4's. He had plenty of luck, Kealman beating him repeatedly, at the same time his hitting was very clean and hard. The brunt of the bowling fell on Rule and Kealman, the former sending down 24 and the latter 27 overs. Rule took 4 wickets for 92 runs and Kealman 6 for 109.

A large number of ladies witnessed the match, tea, etc., being very kindly provided by Mrs. C. W. Walker.

The scores were:

Name	Runs	Innings	Average
R. Gray, run out	0	0	0
A. Kealman, c. Ffiorde, b. King	26	2	13
H. W. Stacey, b. Miller	10	1	10
J. Gray, run out	17	1	17
S. Crowther Smith, b. Miller	5	0	5
W. Rule (capt), c. Jeffrey, b. Miller	0	0	0
J. J. Wilson, b. King	0	0	0
B. Wright, b. King	0	0	0
J. W. Sollow, b. Webster	7	1	7
H. S. Kirkman, c. King, b. Holland	5	1	5
J. Christy, not out	15	1	15
Extras	15	1	15
Total	85	1	85

MISERY IN PARAGUAY.

Letters to hand from the Paraguayan capital give most deplorable accounts of the misery which is at present prevailing there. Owing to Argentina having put such severe restrictions on the importation of the principal Paraguayan products, trade along the shores of that republic is almost completely paralysed and in consequence, hundreds of families are thrown out of work. The outcome of this is starvation.

In some of the ports, the people have reached such a point that almost any crime is attempted. Many cases of suicide by drowning have been reported while many men and women have robbed the first canoe they have found and drifted down stream in order to smuggle themselves into Argentina and there find work. Many of such passengers have been arrested by the Argentine officials and forced to undergo quarantine, others have safely accomplished their journey while others have been drowned in the attempt owing to their frail craft being capsized by the strong currents for which the Alto Paraná river is noted. A distressing case with regard to such mishaps, is reported from Cerrito. The canoe was occupied by two women and one man, all of whom were in the last state of destitution, with practically no clothes on and on the verge of starvation. Carried by the current, their canoe became unmanageable and was finally broken to pieces on the rocks of Cerrito Island. It was only the closeness of the shore that saved the lives of the three destitute persons.

The Argentine health commissioners who recently returned from Paraguayan ports have had very narrow escapes and in fact, it is a miracle that some of them have not been killed. In one place they were obliged to land from their launch to certify a suspicious case of the plague. They were met at the landing by several of the local authorities who informed the Argentine representative that the case had since died and they would bury him when he, the representative, was also a corpse. In another town the same representative averted being killed by making his way to the launch across the fields. This was necessary as it was afterwards ascertained that several men were waiting round a curve in the road to shoot him with blunderbusses, etc. It is the firm conviction of the Paraguayan Argentinians that all the present misery there has been brought upon them by the Argentines declaring the existence of the bubonic plague in that republic. A strange item of the whole affair is that not one Paraguayan doctor will sign a certificate of death from the plague, they firmly believing its non-existence.—Buenos Aires Herald and Times.

HOSPITAL NURSES.

Wanted for the British Hospital, Montevideo, two nurses, one as Head nurse of the Hospital. Applications accompanied by certificates and testimonials to be sent to F. Broad, Esq., London and Brazilian Bank, Ltd., Rio de Janeiro.

FOR SALE.

The contract (to Oct. 1901) and furniture of a large chacara, particularly well situated for a bachelor's chacara or boarding house, comprising twenty odd rooms, extensive grounds, sea-bathing, boating, etc. Convenient to barracks and bonds. An exceptional opportunity for anyone wishing to open a boarding house. For particulars, please inquire of Mr. J. C. V. Mendes, No. 1 Praça D. Pedro II, 12 to 14 p. m.

CLOS ST. CHARLES

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

FOR SALE

A small farm, freehold, comprising quarry, family residence, a *fazenda* factory, grazing and arable lands, abundant potable water of the best quality, and running water, measuring 100 leagues frontage by over 200 depth to the water divide, with forest and many fruit-bearing trees, being distant 30 to 40 minutes from the terminal point of the Fozca bond line. The land and improvements are valued at \$6000 per hectare. Apply at Rua Marquez de Paraná No. 2, or Calçada No. 15.

PRICE'S ENGLISH PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE.

This old established house has comfortable accommodation for families and single gentlemen on moderate terms. Excellent baths. The position is a healthy one and is situated in attractive gardens. Rua Livramento, No. 143.

Hotels.

Hotel dos Estrangeiros PRAGA FERREIRA VIANNA (Cottage)

Telephone No. 5,008
This hotel, which has been completely restored, is situated in the best part of the city, receiving air and light from all four sides, close to the cleanest beach of the city, surrounded by a large garden; has large, comfortable rooms newly and well furnished, good shower and warm baths, disinfectants in the water-closets, drinking water filtered by the Pasteur system, good table-service, and is, therefore, to be considered the first hotel of this capital. Possesses also a sumptuous saloon and splendid table-service for lunquets. Its restaurant and service cannot be excelled.

Try HOLYROOD Water

A purely BRITISH article

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

Retailed at the London Store

34 RUA DO OUVIDOR

J. MACFARLAN & Co.

Holyrood, EDINBURGH.

Read the following unqualified testimony of

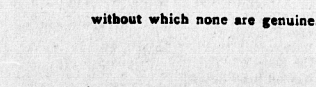
TROPICAL

DUNLOP TYRES

Mr. C. C. Gnapp (formerly of Bradford, and now in charge of Messrs. Walker's Cycle Works Department, Ceylon) writing to "Wheeling" says:—"The cushion tyre was predominant until 1896, but since the virtues of the Dunlop Tropical tyres were proven it is quite something out of the ordinary to see a machine fitted with any other tyre. I must say that Dunlop seem to have gone to a very great deal of trouble to produce a tyre that will so satisfactorily withstand the effects of the damp and heat in the tropics, and the public here appreciate them by seeing that they get them."

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

See that they bear this trade mark without which none are genuine.



Write for full particulars to— THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRES CO., LTD., Alma Street, Coventry, England.

THERESOPOLIS

GRANDE HOTEL THERESOPOLIS

SITUATED AT THE ALTO DO THERESOPOLIS

CLIMATE VERY HEALTHY

GEORGE SCHNEIDER has the honor of advising his friends and patrons that he has taken charge of the management of the Hotel Theresopolis, where he expects to merit the continuation of the kind patronage heretofore extended to him, and offering all possible comforts to convalescents and Summer guests. The Hotel furnishes transportation to the foot of the Serra and vice-versa. References may be obtained at: Messrs. Netto, Santos & Co., No. 12, Rua de S. Bento, Montreio Jr. & Co., 38, Vice, Taboão, Soares & Niemeyer, 6, da Alfandega, Mr. Bernardino da S. Carvalho, No. 1, Rua Fresca. Telegraph Address:—Georges, Theresopolis.

Grande Hotel Metropole

181, RUA DAS LARANJEIRAS, 181

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

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

FREITAS HOTEL

120, Rua do Riachuelo

Mr. J. F. FREITAS, proprietor of the old and well known Freitas Hotel, desires to advise his friends and former customers that he has reopened that hotel at No. 120 RUA DO RIACHUELO in a large and most attractive edifice equipped for this special purpose. The new establishment is situated in one of the most attractive and healthy localities in the city, on a broad and quiet street, with tram, for all central points of the city passing the door. It has a large and beautiful full laid pleasure garden, particularly suitable for ladies and children, and well-mounted bath-rooms provided with hot and cold water.

The Hotel is specially adapted for families, for whose comfort and convenience nothing will be found lacking. It contains a large drawing-room, and its dining-room opens on verandahs overlooking the garden. Special attention will be given to orders by mail and telegraph.

From the London Daily Mail.

THE ABSENT-MINDED BEGGAR.

When you've shanted 'Rule Britannia—when you've sung 'God Save the Queen—
When you've finished killing Kruger with your mouth—
With you kindly drop a shilling in my tin the tumboneer—
For a gentleman in khaki on the South?

the government.—The Times says Mr. Chamberlain's discourse at Leicester faithfully interprets the cabinet's policy.—It is expected that Lord Salisbury will soon find an opportunity to modify Chamberlain's aggressive statements.
Dec. 3.—War office advised that Gen. Methuen had crossed Modder river, encountering and dispersing a force of 700 Boers.—There were skirmishes in the neighborhood of Colenso on Wednesday last.—Gen. Clarke has been appointed to command of sixth division.—A Durban telegram says the Boers have reoccupied their positions at Colenso.—The British forces at Frere's station have captured a thousand head of cattle destined for the Boers, and an inquiry has been opened regarding conduct of Afrikaner farmers.—The 'Sumatra' with wounded soldiers from South Africa has arrived at Tenerife.
Dec. 4.—Alarming reports are current of a conspiracy to blow up Dublin Castle, to be followed by an Irish revolution. The garrisons are being strengthened.—The Times says the battle of Modder river was indecisive, night putting an end to it. The Boers numbered about 10,000 under Gen. Cronje.—Another combat is reported near Capetown, with enormous losses to the British, who maintained their advance.—Gen. Methuen has recovered from his slight wound and has resumed command.—Advice from Ladysmith state that 10,000 Boers are pressing the siege.—Gen. Joubert with 15,000 men is occupying Colenso.—The transport 'Ismore' has stranded at St. Helena. No lives were lost and the cargo is being removed.—The government has resolved to send further reinforcements to South Africa.—From Capetown it is said that about 2,500 Afrikaners from that colony have joined the Boers.

crease of the navy. If it is rejected, the Emperor will dissolve the Reichstag. (Is it not rather improper to couple a threat with such a measure?)
France.
Nov. 28.—A witness swore positively before the high court of justice to-day that relations had existed between Mr. Guérin and the royalists.
Dec. 1.—At a reunion of the cabinet to-day it was resolved to open negotiations with Brazil on the basis of reducing the duties on Brazilian coffee by about 10 francs in return for a most favored nation treatment. Should this fail the French government will impose maximum and minimum tariffs on coffee.
Dec. 2.—The decision of the ministry relative to offering a reduction in the duties on coffee, has caused an excellent impression in commercial circles.—Le Matin says that Lord Salisbury will soon correct the impression created by Mr. Chamberlain's speech.—The French ambassador in London has been recalled to Paris with urgency. It is said that complications are arising between England and France because of the Chamberlain speech.—A violent scene was created in the high court of justice by the accused because the court refused to adjourn until M. Guérin could find another advocate.
Dec. 3.—A socialist's congress opened to-day in Paris, with about a thousand delegates present.—In the Latin quarter the students have made hostile manifestations against President Loubet.—In view of British control of the African cables, a committee report in the chamber recommends the laying of French cables to the colonies.
COFFEE IN JAMAICA.
Consul Deane transmits from Kingston, Jamaica (published in the September Consular Reports), a letter to a Connecticut correspondent, containing a short report on coffee, prepared by a well known planter in the island, as follows:
I have been coffee planting for the last twenty years, and during that time I have twice seen a fluctuation of prices of 60 per cent.; and the average prices I have realized have varied from \$95.62 to 425. per hundredweight (\$21.78 to \$10.22 per 112 pounds). This large difference in values, combined with a very great uncertainty as to crops—these being dependent upon the proper distribution of the rainfall and not upon the cultivation—makes coffee planting difficult. When I say the crop is not dependent on the cultivation, I mean that, however good the cultivation may be, without proper weather the time average no crop. With practically the same acreage as now—i. e., 530 acres—my crops have ranged from 22 casks of 850 pounds to (in one year) 154 casks. The best seasons may be said to be: A dry January and February to rest the trees after the previous crop; showers to bring out blossoms—the best is a general bloom in April, then good rains in May and a not too hot July and August. If the latter month are hot, the crop is likely to be burnt before it is mature. The low prices are attributable to the immense production of coffee in Brazil.
When once coffee growing is well established, four hundredweights (148 pounds) per acre may be expected, and this return should last for fifteen years at least. It may vary considerably from year to year; thus, after a very heavy crop, say six hundredweights (784 pounds) per acre, the return would be proportionately small; still, four hundredweights per acre would be about the return in good land, and without fertilizers would last fifteen years. In this part of the island we expect coffee to bear for twenty years after the first bearing, say for twenty five years from the time of planting.
(Speaking roughly, the cost of land, fencing, cultivation, and all other charges should come to £15 (\$75) per acre by the end of the fifth year—that is, the year when one may reasonably expect a crop; a small crop would be reaped possibly the third or fourth year, but it is not good for the cultivation, reaping, and curing of the crop per acre, including 10 per cent. for supervision and 10 per cent. for extras, is £5 (\$24.33) for a return of four hundredweights of clean coffee fit for sale.
The price of land varies very much, but, generally speaking, £1 (\$48655) an acre has been considered fair value. Of course, there are lands to be had at much lower prices; the government lands sell at about 5s. (5/2) per acre. In short there is no regular price, values being determined by the situation, it would be useless to land, raise coffee planting unless there is plenty of labor, as much is needed for weeding, training, and reaping.
As to the price of land in coffee, I should imagine that about £20 (\$97.33) an acre for old and £30 (\$146) for young coffee would satisfy most people.
Rye crops could not be planted between the rows of coffee trees, though orange trees might be planted at the base of the trees. During the first three years some sort of shade is necessary, and it is the custom to plant yams, cassava, cocoa, etc., but this should be done sparingly, as undergrowth is not good for the trees.
The climate here has averaged 72 degrees Fahrenheit in the shade for years. In the summer it rarely goes above 80 degrees Fahrenheit. We have two rainy seasons—one in May and one in October.
It is always healthy in the coffee-growing districts, as the best altitude for that industry is between 2,000 and 4,000 feet. In this parish (Manchester) we are dependent for our water supply on rain caught in tanks.

TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

Great Britain.

Nov. 27.—Telegrams state that Gen. Buller personally directed the operations which compelled the Boers to retire from Estcourt to the Colenso. The latter have retired across the Tugela river. Communication with Estcourt has been re-established.—Gen. Methuen reports the occupation of Honeynest.—Another telegram says Gen. Methuen is within 33 miles of Kimberley and that the British losses at Graspan were enormous.—The war office says the British losses were small compared with the enemy's.—Gen. Buller arrived at Pieter Maritzburg yesterday.—The British garrison at Mool River has united with that of Estcourt.—Advices from Ladysmith report all well there up to the 24th.—Gen. Buller reports that the Boers were defeated at Willow Grange on the 23rd, the British losing 14 killed and 30 wounded.—Gen. Gatacre has begun a movement from Cape Colony with the purpose of marching on Bloemfontein.
Nov. 28.—Official reports give the total losses of the British forces at Graspan at 197 men killed, wounded and missing.—The naval battalion lost 14 killed (including six officers) and 91 wounded.—The reported occupation of Honeynest is not confirmed.—Gen. Methuen is encamped eight miles south of Modder river.—Advices from Kimberley report that the Boers have disappeared from its vicinity.—Gen. Gatacre reports the occupation of Bush manshook.—Telegrams received report the arrival of Gen. Hildyard at Colenso, and a battle is momentarily expected.
The German Emperor is embarking to-day for Holland.—Dr. Jameson arrived yesterday from South Africa.—The Queen has conferred on Emperor William the grand cross of the Victoria order.—A telegram from The Hague says that Queen Wilhelmina and the queen-regent have gone to Vlissingen to meet the Emperor and Empress of Germany on their return from England.
Nov. 29.—According to telegrams received by the government and the press a stubbornly contested battle was fought yesterday at Modder river between the force under Gen. Methuen and a column of the enemy said to number 8,000 men. The battle lasted ten hours and was decided by the ninth brigade under Gen. Carew which succeeded in effecting a crossing and capturing the enemy's position. The losses are said to have been heavy on both sides. The battle was fought under a blazing sun and the British forces were without water.—The Boers are said to have fought with great courage.—A Capetown telegram says they have not abandoned all their positions south of Kimberley.—The Boers are said to be retiring before the advance of Gen. Gatacre.—Official reports of the British losses at Belmont place them at 50 killed and 247 wounded.—The war office has published a note denying the reported surrender of Ladysmith.—Telegrams from Capetown state the recruits arriving there were demoralized and the military authorities have in some cases had to resort to severe measures to compel them to leave for the interior.
In a speech at Dewdney, Mr. J. A. Balfour stated that England is not seeking profit from the situation in the Transvaal and Free State and will use her victory generously.
Nov. 30.—The war office has received the names of 4 officers killed and 19 wounded in the battle of Modder river. Gen. Methuen

was wounded. Some of the London papers state that the British losses will reach 1,500 men, but no official report has been received.
A report is current that the Boers had taken Honeynest and Kloof, with a large quantity of munitions.—It is reported that the British advance has reached Sprfontein.—A telegram from Gen. White received yesterday reports the situation at Ladysmith as satisfactory, but the war office reserves the text.—No news received from Gen. Hildyard.—Gen. Buller telegraphs that a fugitive from Ladysmith reports that there has been no bombardment since the 9th.—The Boers are said to be withdrawing beyond the Tugela river.
In a speech at Leicester yesterday Mr. Joseph Chamberlain stated that the raising of the British flag over the Transvaal and Orange Free State will be the only guarantee of permanent peace in South Africa. (This opinion should be compared with those of Lord Salisbury, the Duke of Devonshire, Balfour, Hicks-Beach, and others of the present government). He further stated that an alliance has been formed between Great Britain, Germany and the United States, and threatened France with "serious consequences" if the present hostile campaign in the French press is continued.
Dec. 1.—Late telegrams state that in Natal the two opposing armies are concentrating on the opposite banks of the Tugela river near Colenso. Since Wednesday artillery fire has been heavy.—The war office refuses to believe that the Boer Gen. Delarey has taken possession of the railway line between Orange river and Modder river and thus cut off Gen. Methuen's communications.—The London press believes that the lack of news from Gen. Methuen is due to his having been wounded.
A Lourenço Marques telegram confirms the report of a sortie at Kimberley on the 23rd ult. The Boer encampment was attacked and after a sanguinary fight the British returned to Kimberley. The Boer losses numbered 26.
Many English journals have criticized Mr. Chamberlain's Leicester speech and characterized his references to France as inconvenient, and his announcement of an alliance between Great Britain, Germany and the United States as incorrect and unrealistic.
Dec. 2.—Gen. Methuen's force is still encamped at Modder river, awaiting reinforcements and the reconstruction of the bridge at that point. Reinforcements have already left for the rear. The enemy's force operating in Capetown. The enemy's force operating in the rear of Gen. Methuen's army is believed to have cut railway and telegraph communications. (There are no press correspondents with Gen. Buller's divisions).—The war office announces that Gen. Methuen's losses at Modder river were 73 killed and 365 wounded. Other telegrams state the losses as 76 killed, 394 wounded and 7 missing and also as 77 killed, 387 wounded and 7 missing. The total losses in the three battles were 971 men.—Rumors are current of a battle near Ladysmith on the 23rd ult.—The Boers are said to have destroyed the railway bridge at Colenso. Gen. Hildyard says they are occupying the railway and bridge and impeding his march to the relief of Ladysmith.—Gen. Hildyard is encamped at Frere station.—Rumors are again current of the death of Gen. Joubert, who is said to have been killed by a shell.—The report that the Boers had cut the railway near Stormberg has not been denied.
In a speech at Edinburgh Lord Rosebery said that the Queen is above all insults, and be deplored the brusque and undiplomatic treatment accorded to foreign nations by Englishmen, especially those connected with

United States.

Nov. 27.—Manilla telegrams announce that the province of Zamboanga, Mindanao, has submitted to American control.
Nov. 28.—Advices have been received that a thousand Cubans in Pinar del Rio, Cuba, have inaugurated a revolution in favor of the independence of that island.
Nov. 30.—Manilla telegrams state that 64 liberated Spanish prisoners have arrived there, and the Journal's telegram has it that the Tagalos still have 109 American prisoners who will soon be set at liberty (which is absurd). The latter telegram says that there are 109 Spanish prisoners with the Americans. It is reported that Agunaldo has abandoned the island of Luzon.
Dec. 2.—The Washington government has formally denied Chamberlain's statement that an alliance exists between Great Britain, Germany and the United States.—The press comments favorably on the friendly sentiments expressed, but denies even the possibility of such an alliance.
Dec. 3.—The liberation of 135 Spanish prisoners more is reported from Manilla.—The treaty relative to the division of the Samoan islands has been signed at Washington.—Ships from Santos will henceforth be subjected to quarantine and cargoes disinfected.
Spain.
Nov. 27.—There were disorders in Granada because of an official prohibition of a meeting called by free thinkers.
Nov. 28.—The Liberal says that Sagasta and Robledo are opposing the grant of autonomy to Catalonia, on the ground that it will serve as a pretext for similar demands from other provinces. At a meeting of the principal merchants and manufacturers last evening at Valencia, a disposition was manifested to pay the new imposts providing the fines for non-payment are suppressed.
Nov. 30.—A circular of the chamber of commerce advises energetic action on the part of producing classes, now that it is impossible to obtain economies from the present government.—Premier Silvela thinks that this circular will accomplish nothing.
Dec. 2.—The minister of finance has declared himself opposed to the financial autonomy of Catalonia. It is feared this will produce fresh complications.
Germany.
Nov. 29.—The Emperor and Empress arrived at Vlissingen to-day, where they were received by the Queen of Holland.—A telegram from London says that Emperor William and Queen Victoria had arranged to meet in Rome next April.—A Berlin telegram reports the organization of a society there destined to encourage and develop commerce between Germany and Brazil. The directors of various steamship companies are interested.
Nov. 30.—The Kreuz Zeitung declares to-day that a large quantity of Mueser ammunition was shipped in August by Messrs. Kynoch & Co. in the Ger. str. 'Dundessroth' to East London, Cape Colony. For the Transvaal. It was described as hardware for common use, was duly bonded and has been received at Pretoria. The shipment was supervised by Mr. Austin Chamberlain, a brother of the colonial secretary, who is a partner in the firm.
Dec. 1.—Little importance is attached to Mr. Chamberlain's speech, in Berlin political circles. Public opinion rejects his new alliance.—The Deutsche Zeitung publishes a telegram that Gen. Methuen is tied up at Modder river because of the necessity of detaching troops to protect his communications and the construction of a bridge.
Dec. 2.—Minister von Balow will present to the Reichstag in January a bill for the in-

RUDYARD KIPLING.

THE RIO NEWS

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A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor

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RIO DE JANEIRO, DECEMBER 5th, 1899.

THE Revista Economica of Buenos Aires has initiated a series of articles in which it is proposed to combat the financial policy of the Brazilian minister of finance. But what is that policy? He is, so far as we can see, as innocent of any intelligent policy as an unborn babe. In fact, he apparently knows so little of finance, that with him a policy would be impossible. He has been understood to favor rigid economy, but his economies are purely imaginary. Cutting off an expense in one place only to add it to something else, effects nothing. Suppressing services or public works, only to spend the savings in indemnities, as was the case with his termination of various railway contracts a couple of years ago, is not economy. The 'scaling down' of interest on the public debt and the exaction of abatements on recognized deb'ts, can hardly be considered a financial policy. And the non-payment of accounts in order to keep down expenditures would not be seriously discussed by any financier. Then, as to his idea of burning paper money when in reality he had none to burn and was obliged to borrow it at the expense of creditors and the treasury, who would care to dignify that with the designation of a policy? Minister Murinho has unquestionably many good theories and he is a man of many good intentions, but when he comes into the realm of practical finance he is but little better than the traditional bull in a china-shop. Until within the last few years he was known to fame only as a sharp and successful physician of the homeopathic school. It is possible that a great financier can be produced in that way, but it is not probable. Marshal Floriano's idea of making a supreme court judge out of a moderately successful physician was quite as reasonable. We deeply regret to say that the critically-embarrassed finances of this great country, whose natural resources are amply sufficient to place her above and beyond all such embarrassments, are in the hands of men who have neither experience, nor training, nor even conception of the subject. Think of the simple fact that the tariff and financial legislation of several years past has been influenced and directed by a young military engineer turned politician—a man with absolutely no business and financial experience. We do not question his motives and patriotism for one single moment, but we do question his fitness for the important duties of a leader and director in matters of taxation, tariffs, and general financial legislation. And the steady decline in the wealth and credit of the country, together with its distressingly critical financial situation at the present moment, is ample proof of the truth of this statement. Brazil is governed, not in accordance with any intelligible policy, but by makeshifts and experiments, and should serious results happen it will be due, not to the low price of coffee, but

to sheer misgovernment. No business man would trust his affairs to an inexperienced manager, but that is exactly what Brazil is doing in the administration of public affairs.

JUST six years ago to-day the publication of The Rio News was arbitrarily suspended by order of the tyrannical dictator who had already muzzled the Jornal do Commercio and forced its editor-in-chief to remain in concealment in order to avoid languishing in a loathsome prison. The editor of the Jornal seems to have forgotten the lesson and is sedulously engaged in encouraging that illiberal, intolerant and despotic spirit that seeks to stifle discussion and repress all censure of government blunders. He is thus blindly contributing to promote the revival of the calamitous state of affairs in which both journals in common with the whole country suffered immense and irreparable detriment.

THE secret of making a paper universally popular is to publish just what your readers want and believe, and nothing that they dislike and do not want. The editor who does that will not only be a good fellow, but he ought to be happy and get rich. But how is he to do it? How can he know what Smith wants and believes? And how can he be sure that what Smith wants will not be obnoxious to Brown? And how can he harmonize the conflicting views of all his neighbors so as to please every one of them? Of course such a thing as an opinion from himself can not be tolerated, for someone is sure to disagree. Now, how is it to be done? Shall the editor try to edit the views of his readers, or shall he follow the simpler formula of editing his own paper? Will someone tell us how to do it?

If elections were free in this country, the coming congressional election would be exceedingly interesting, for it would give voters an opportunity to choose between the policy of burdensome taxation, adopted by the government, and that of retrenchment, which in our opinion is the only policy that offers a satisfactory solution of the financial question. Unfortunately there seems at present no prospect of any change in the usual system which sends men to congress without regard to their opinions or ability and merely in consequence of their good fortune in obtaining the approval of the general and state governments. As long as this system is maintained the country has no security whatever against dictatorships and revolutions.

THE editor of the Brazilian Review has at last explained what he means by "fliching" his "cables from Para." He received a cable on Oct. 26 containing certain statistics, and The Rio News of Oct. 31 contained the same figures. Now, as the Brazilian Review was also published on Oct. 31, and as we did not receive it until the following day, we could not by any means have taken the figures from that sheet. Either, then, we must have "fliched" the information from the Western and Brazilian Telegraph Co.'s office, or the manager of the Brazilian Review has lied. The manager of the telegraph company has our full permission to say whether we obtained it there. When our pugnacious contemporary goes out shooting, he should always close the breech of his gun before exploding his cartridge. And now, to conclude this controversy, if our quarrelsome neighbor will consult the commercial section of the Jornal do Commercio of October 28th, he will find the same information given and without any credit to the Brazilian Review.

WE DO NOT believe that a majority of the people of this city are intentionally and perversely, as has been asserted, attempting to oppose the sanitary measures recommended by the health authorities. There are perhaps exceptional instances in which there is reprehensible opposition to such measures; but in most cases, we are convinced, the failure to adopt the precautions recommended proceeds not from ill-will or indifference but from a want of means. It must be remembered that now for a number of years expenses have been constantly increasing and ability to meet them has decreased in the same proportion. The desire to do everything possible to prevent the inroads of epidemics is, we think, general, but there is also a general inability to pay the respective cost. Under these circumstances it is certainly not wise to urge the health authorities to enforce sanitary measures by means of harsh and inconsiderate action, which would, we fear, contribute very much to render our citizens and thus defeat the object which they are intended to accomplish. Sanitary authorities should seek to be active and helpful rather than harsh and exacting. And the greater part of the appropriations made for sanitary purposes should be devoted to placing prophylactic measures within the reach of the public, which, with rare exceptions, will gladly avail itself of all the facilities offered it for combatting disease.

THE BRITISH SOLDIERS' WIDOWS. A meeting of the British community was held at the City Club on Saturday last at 5 p.m. to decide what measures should be taken to raise funds for the benefit of the widows, orphans, and other dependents of the soldiers who may lose their lives whilst fighting for the safety of the British empire in South Africa. Owing to the lateness of the hour many British residents were unable to be present.

the most noticeable absentees being those who reside in Petropolis. Nevertheless the meeting was numerously attended.

Mr. DeLisle having been voted to the chair, said that before proceeding with his appeal he would like to call the attention of the meeting to one or two points. "Consider what it would mean if our reserves refused to join the colors, or our troops refused to risk their lives. It would not mean simply the loss of our colonies in South Africa, but also India, the gem of the British empire, and every other colony where the native predominated over the white man. And what would the nations of the continent do when they saw the British lion dying? We all knew, and it by chance any did not let them refer to Esop's fables. What would our position be? We could no longer hold up our heads and congratulate our good fortune on being born Englishmen. When we realized this, we could appreciate the importance of Tommy Atkins' mission in South Africa. Tommy is fighting there for his Queen, his country, and for the safety and integrity of the empire. What are we going to do for Tommy? The least that we can do is to care for the dear ones he has left behind. If we refuse to take our share of this responsibility, we are no longer worthy to be called English.

"We must not argue as to the rights and wrongs of the case. It is sufficient that war has been declared. Some can give much, others can give but little, but we must all give something, and we must all do what we can to show our friends on the continent that England has still another line of defence besides her colonies, viz., her children domiciled in foreign countries.

"Remember that the nations of the world are watching us; remember that we have against us a continental press paid to pervert the truth.

"With a heartfelt squeeze of the hand from Brother Jonathan, Join Bull sets forth on his mission isolated and alone, but yet not alone, for from every corner of the globe where float the Union Jack come offers of assistance, and the Union Jack see the English-speaking people facing the world.

"Gentlemen, winter is approaching, and what we have to do we must do quickly. Duty called our soldiers to risk their lives for the honor and glory of the old country; duty calls on us to care for their wives and children. Who will refuse?"

Mr. DeLisle then called upon Mr. Wheatley to recite Rudyard Kipling's poem: "The Absent-Minded Beggar," which was received with hearty applause. Mr. Tom Cross and Sir Vincent Barrington supported the object of the meeting, and after some discussion as to details Mr. Hargreaves proposed and Mr. Findlay seconded a motion to the effect that a committee be formed with full authority to act in the matter and with power to add to their number.

The following have been elected to serve on the Committee:—Mr. DeLisle (president), Mr. Atlee, Sir Vincent Barrington, Messrs. Barrow, Block, Brooke, Brad, Cross, De Saoncel, Grumell, Hargreaves, Massey, McNeill, Robinson, Walter and Wheatley.

Subscriptions may be paid to any of the above gentlemen.

The Committee held a meeting at 4 p. m. on the 4th inst. at the London and River Plate Bank, when the following resolutions were passed:

(1) That Mr. Broad (of the London and Brazilian Bank) act as Treasurer, and Mr. McNeill as secretary.

(2) That the money collected be forwarded to the Editor of the Daily Mail and that it be applied to the relief of the soldiers' wives and families not on the strength of the regiment.

The total amount received up to 5 p.m. on the 4th inst. was Rs. 9,000,000, which, it is confidently expected, will be increased to Rs. 30,000,000 before the list is closed.

THE "TIMES" TELEGRAM.

The Times correspondent requests us to say, in regard to the comments of the Jornal do Commercio, that: (1) "I have nothing whatever to do with stock quotations, nor am I concerned about the influence which a telegram may have upon them. I am not responsible for the situation here, and I am under no obligation to suppress facts simply because they may be unpleasant." (2) With regard to the report of the minister of finance I sent three times for a copy (the last time only a week or two before the adjournment of congress), and was told that it was not yet ready for distribution. If the "indroduction" published in the Jornal constitutes a financial report, then I must apologise for having made a blunder. If it had been issued in full, then the refusal to supply me with a copy exempts me from the necessity of making any excuse for the mistake. And (3) with regard to the censures and reflections of the Jornal, the director of that sheet will permit me to observe that there are some men who are debarred from sitting in judgment on such questions."

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE COMMERCIO'S SUBSCRIPTION. British Legation,

Rio de Janeiro, 1 December, 1899. Sir.—I am directed by Mr. Phipps to say, with reference to a paragraph at the top of the seventh page of your last issue, that he had not cancelled his subscription to the Commercio de São Paulo because of his disapproval of an article analysing the Anglo-Transvaal war.

I am to state that it would be far from his idea, or that of any Englishman living abroad, to deprecate fair criticism on such an event. He simply forwarded his subscription for that paper up to the date of the appearance of an article gratuitously insulting to the British nation and to the Royal family.

I am, Sir, Yours faithfully, J. R. HANCOX.

To the Editor.

We are very glad to have the opportunity to publish a correction of the statement made in our last issue, which was based on a leading article in the Commercio de São Paulo of the 22nd ult., in which the conclusion is: "In suspending his subscription to the Commercio de São Paulo, Mr. Phipps gives us to understand that he does not recognize our right to discuss a question of international politics. Our São Paulo contemporary will admit, we think, that his conclusion was mistaken and unjust.—Eds. News."

COFFEE NOTES

—The Bandeirante of Casa Branca, São Paulo, says the coffee crop in that locality has been marketed.

—According to the Bulletin de Correspondance of Havre the stock of Brazilian coffee at that port on the 9th ult. was 1,119,849 bags.

—The committee of coffee merchants estimates at 2,250,000 bags the Rio coffee crop for 1900-1901. The committee says that coffee in elevated and cool localities has suffered very little from drought.

—We see by the report of the last half-yearly meeting of the Recife and São Francisco Co. that coffee planting in the state of Pernambuco has been receiving considerable attention and that the product, though small as yet, is steadily increasing.

—The governor of Rio de Janeiro has sanctioned the assembly resolution of the 1st inst., which concedes next year 0.02 of the proceeds the export duty of coffee to be applied to the expenses of a propaganda abroad in favor of the Brazilian coffee. The same resolution also concedes exemption from export duties on all coffee sent abroad for propaganda purposes.

—The São Paulo Diario Popular of the 27th ult. is informed that a practical and credible planter expresses the opinion that the abundant rains lately experienced will develop the coffee produced from the extemporaneous blossoming of June last so that it will ripen in January, or in February at the latest. As it will be impossible, in the present state of the industry, to find labor for a partial gathering of the crop, he thinks that this part will be wholly lost, thus greatly reducing the season's crop.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—Cases of yellow fever have appeared in the city of São Paulo.

—One case of yellow fever was reported in Santos on the 28th ult.

—Two cases of yellow fever were reported from Victoria, Espírito Santo.

—The jagunços are said to be causing trouble in some localities in the interior of Bahia.

—The manifesto of the Bahia commercial classes relative to the events of the 13th to 20th ult., will be published this week.

—It is stated that the municipal chamber of Maricá in the state of Rio de Janeiro has been deposited by the police authorities.

—There were more new cases of bubonic pest discovered in Santos last week, the number of cases under treatment on Saturday being 14.

—Pitiful accounts of the situation in the drought-stricken districts of Bahia still continue to come in. It is said that many poor people have died from hunger.

—The treasurer of the São Paulo state treasury, Sr. João Florindo, has paid into the treasury the sum of 19,100\$, the sum stolen on the 3rd ult. by the entry clerk Leonidas do Amaral.

—The commander of the 2nd military district has been instructed to investigate the charge, made against the 27th battalion of infantry, of interfering in the elections in Parahyba.

—By the executive committee of the party of Gov. Alberto Torres ex-Senator Quintino Bocayeva has been nominated candidate for reelection to the senate. We were expecting it.

—Councillor Affonso Penna asserts that in the interior of the country there are small towns of 1,000 or 2,000 inhabitants that spend 2,000\$ a day on lottery tickets and betting on bicycles.

—A São Paulo telegram of the 29th ult. says that the expense of mounting a quarantine bathing establishment in the old immigrant's hospedaria amounts to 52,045\$995, the baths alone costing 45,000\$.

—It would seem that the payments to the medicos engaged by the national and state governments in São Paulo to look after the bubonic pest, are unreasonably heavy. One gentleman received 20,000\$ for a couple of days in Santos, while we hear that another received 50,000\$ for some other description of service.

The São Paulo secretary of agriculture wants Mr. Florita to land his imported Italian laborers in Santos, as yellow fever is attacking them in Rio.

A pharmacist committed suicide in Juiz de Fora last week because of financial difficulties. If this were sufficient reason for so desperate an act, there would be something worse to record than the "good reported bankruptcies" over which so much excitement was raised three years ago.

The strike at the Pará custom-house was settled on the 28th ult., by an addition to the salaries paid from the state treasury. The governor of the state is also inclined to contribute funds for the conclusion of the new warehouses which are urgently needed.

The Cidade of S. Simão, S. Paulo, says that the collector of state revenues in that place is much behind in his accounts with the state treasury, and also that he has never made good his security.

There is a suspicion afloat in Santos—that with what basis we do not know—that a suspected case is found he is promptly carried off to the isolated hospital and a quantity of serum is injected into his unfortunate body.

The administration of the São Paulo state treasury is making the wholly inexcusable blunder of opening an investigation to determine whether a certain defalcation had occurred in that public office.

The Município of Jundiáhi, São Paulo, notes that boxes containing dead rats and stamped rats have passed through that station to São Paulo wherewith they can be sold to the sanitary authorities for cremation.

RAILROAD NOTES

On the branch railway which the Leopoldina Co. is building between Areal and Entre Rios there is now running a daily train from Areal to Sant'Anna.

A São Paulo telegram of the 1st inst. says the sale of the Santos section of the Viação Paulista seems to have failed because of the opposition of a large shareholder.

Mr. H. A. Miller was one of the passengers who arrived last week by the Clyde. He comes to resume his post as chief storekeeper of the Leopoldina railway, which he temporarily vacated in March last for reasons of health.

It is stated that the lowest bid for furnishing 120,000 tons of Cardiff coal to the Central railway for 1900 was at the rate of 29s. 6d. per ton and the highest at the rate of 37s. There was a bid to furnish American coal at 26s. 6d.

We are glad to see that the Central is selling monthly or season tickets to Palmeiras and Rodéio. These mountain villages ought to be popular with people wishing to escape the summer in Rio, and the railway will find it a good business policy to make them accessible.

If the coal contractors of the Central railway have as much difficulty in collecting their money as do the creditors on small accounts, they must wish the concern. Putting it in the account, as our knowing contemporary observes, is of no value, for they apparently pay nothing that can be deferred.

The receipts of the São Paulo railway for the half year ending 30th June last amounted to 7,960,747,500, while the working expenses were 4,976,350,860, leaving a surplus revenue of 2,984,396,639.

The low rate of exchange, compared with the corresponding period of last year, is again the operating unfavorably for the receipts of the Leopoldina railway. For the week ending November 25, the currency receipts were 265,051s. 8d., against 248,235s. in the same period of last year, showing an increase of 16,816s. 8d. The rate of exchange, however, was 629/32, as against 8 1/2 last year, which gave £ 7,627 as against the sterling equivalent of the first and £ 8,792 for the latter, showing a decrease of £ 1,165.

Mr. F. W. Barrow, the managing director of the Leopoldina railway, is expected to return to-day from the River Plate, after a three weeks absence.

The receipts of the Minas and Rio railway for the year ending 30th June last were £ 1,08,633,538. 3d. at the par of exchange, while the ordinary working expenses in Brazil, including the general manager's salary in London, amounted to £ 157,404,78. 9d., being a decrease of £ 27,777,58 6d. in receipts and a decrease of £ 4,864,148 3d. in expenses.

At the 18th ordinary general meeting of the São Paulo Railway shareholders, in London, on the 8th ult., the chairman stated that the results of the first half of the year were £ 10,000 better than the corresponding half of 1898.

The principal cause of this increase was a change in the system to be used on the system, the new system requiring heavier engines, earthworks, etc., but when completed it would practically double the capacity of the new line, and would therefore be an advantageous change.

SHIPPING NOTES

The Italian cruiser "Etruria," which recently arrived at Bahia, has left for Pará.

The U. S. S. "Montgomery" has arrived at Flores Island from Rio de Janeiro, and will be detained in quarantine until Thursday or Friday.

A New York telegram of the 3rd inst. states that quarantine will be imposed on all vessels from Santos, and that the coffee must be disinfected even where no cases of pest have occurred during the voyage.

The inspector-general of public health has resolved to permit foreign vessels bound for Brazilian ports for transportation to Santos. The coastwise traffic is prohibited to foreign vessels by the constitution.

On the 21th ult. the sanitary inspector at Bahia drove away the Portuguese bark "Dona Clara," which called there in distress for want of provisions. The orders were "Proceed to Ilha Grande for quarantine!"

The passengers who arrived in Rio on the 28th ult. by the Royal Mail steamer "Clyde" were the following:—From Southampton: Miss M. Voge, Messrs. A. Tracey, A. M. B. de Souza, H. de Souza, H. Lamarre, H. Harvey, J. R. Reeves, C. F. Camargo, W. Riegg, Souza, J. B. Reves, M. Herbert, Van A. Haasche, De Brouwere, M. Herbet, Van den Kerckhove, Williams and Lundh.

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The Montevideo Times of the 23rd ult. publishes the following new regulations for the "quarantine plague" in that port:—The previous ordinances Nos. 25, 28 and 31, of Aug. 26, Sept. 27 and Oct. 23 are derogated. In future vessels from ports contaminated by the bubonic plague shall be submitted to ten bubonic plague observation, and those from suspected ports to five days.

On the board during the voyage or on their arrival shall be subject to rigorous disinfection followed by fifteen days observation. Observation shall count from conclusion of the disinfection. The observation of passengers and disinfection of their luggage shall take place in Flores Island lazaret. No vessel shall be admitted to free pratique until "consul be admitted (sic) disinfectant. The importation of fresh articles is forbidden; fresh hides, fresh remains of animals, wool, hair, feathers, personal or domestic effects, rags in any condition and worn clothing when their disinfection is not practicable.

The passengers who left Rio on the 2nd inst. by the Laupport & Holt steamer "Buffon" for Bahia, Pernambuco and New York, were the following:—Lieut. Com. Collins, U. S. N., Dr. F. R. S. Argollo, Mrs. Jovita da Piedade, Dr. and Mrs. J. A. de Neiva and 2 daughters, Dr. and Mrs. Adalberto Guimarães, 5 children and nurse; Mr. and Mrs. J. S. C. Albuquerque, Dr. Pedro M. Aguiar, Messrs. C. A. Vaughan, E. Andrade, E. Costa, R. Costa, P. Preston, T. B. Duarte, E. Neiva and servant and 15 third-class.

The Royal Mail steamer "Niles" left Rio on the 29th ult. with the following passengers:—Fof Southampton: Capt. J. P. Gregory, Dr. Gabriel de Piza, wife, son, and daughter; Miss D. B. Albarne, Mrs. R. Nerneth, Mrs. Nicolls and daughter, Messrs. A. Lado, T. Taring, M. Brito, E. B. S. Benest, J. A. Dillon, Alfred Dillon, wife and 2 daughters, Harwood Jones and wife, Eugen Whear and Richard T. C. Jackson, John Whear and Richard Rowe.—For Cherbourg: Mr. F. Duval.—For Lisbon: Mr. E. Delaporte.—For Rio: Mrs. E. Carvalho, Miss E. Eduardo, Mrs. Isabel Marques, Messrs. J. B. Araujo, M. A. Vianna, wife and 3 children, J. R. Rodrigues and G. Castro and wife.—For Pernambuco: Mrs. M. L. Santos, Rev. T. Lergmann, Dr. A. Montenegro and wife, Messrs. O. M. Ferreira, A. S. Silva, A. S. Motta, J. P. C. Avellar, wife and child, Lemgraber and M. Maria, wife and child.—For Bahia: Mrs. M. Moura, A. Novis, wife and 4 servants, J. J. Seabra, C. A. Medeiros and E. Tourinho and wife, Mrs. M. R. Bastos and 3 children, Mrs. Adelia Rios, child and servant, Messrs. J. J. Lopes Santos, E. Andrade, J. A. Mawson and J. C. Walker.

LOCAL NOTES

It is stated that the President will soon transfer his residence to Santa Theresa.

Many masses are said to-day at various churches in this city for the soul of the late Emperor of Brazil.

Is the government going back on the Paiz? We do not see the republication of so many *Noticia* editorials lately.

The city of Maracaibo, Venezuela, has been taken by the revolutionists—but which gang of them we do not know.

A committee of 14 military officers under the presidency of Gen. Canuarina has been appointed to report on the reorganization of the army.

We are glad to note that the minister of industry, Dr. Severino Vieira, is steadily improving and will soon go to Palmeiras, on the Corcovado, for convalescence.

Dr. Brazo Silvano is said to be organizing a new code of regulations for the police corps. If the chief would only devote as much attention to the organization of the police, perhaps better results might be expected.

We hear that the first volume of the *Vision de Oros*, Preto's new book is finished and the printers are hard at work on the second volume. It promises to be the most important publication of the year.

Dr. Barros Cassal arrived from Rio Grande do Sul last Friday and was cordially welcomed by his friends, a number of whom went on board to meet him. He is held in custody at the headquarters of the police brigade.

The British minister has advised the Brazilian government that in consequence of the declaration of the presidents of the Transvaal republic and the Orange Free State there exists a state of war between England and those nations.

A detachment of soldiers belonging to the 38th battalion of infantry, stationed at the military school, mutinied last Saturday on account of the arrest of a comrade. The mutiny was readily quelled and 25 of the mutineers were imprisoned.

An ex-police inspector was recently arrested for abuses which he is said to have committed while holding office. He is accused of entering houses without permission, of illegally holding prisoners in custody and of giving false evidence. Let us hope the courts will now have a chance to check these abuses by punishing at least one offender.

On the 23rd ult. Sr. Quintino Bocayuva announced in the *Paiz* that his mandate as senator having expired, he is not nor will be a candidate for re-election. We understand through private sources that he is deeply disgusted with the misgovernment of the country and the blunders of the so-called republicans who are bringing the country to ruin.

The consulting engineer of the department of justice had an interview with the minister of war on the 28th ult., when it was arranged that the buildings on the Campo Sant'Anna (now used as a deposit for war material formerly the national museum) shall be turned over to the former for the purpose of a "forum." The cost of repairs and modifications is estimated at 80,000s.

The proprietor of the Café do Rio, Sr. Brito, who was unfortunately burned out on Saturday last, is deservedly receiving much sympathy from his many patrons and friends, who certainly kept one of the best restaurants in this city, and we shall hope to see him established very soon in some other place. There is need of good restaurants in this city, and we can not spare Sr. Brito from the business.

The *Journal* of the 22nd republished the *Times* correspondent's telegram of some ten days before announcing the closing of congress and the results of the budget estimates. And after all this trouble the *Journal* could find nothing else to say than that the funds had gone up in spite of it, and that the correspondent was mistaken in stating that the finance report was not yet published. Poor *Journal!*

The recent visit to Rio of the editor of *Le Brésil* seems to have had a very pleasing result, for he returns to Paris with his pocket full of Murinho's good wishes and his heart full of fury against *The Rio News*. Like the minister's protégé, who has not yet gone to Paris, *Le Brésil* now dreams of nothing but the chronic ill will of the paper that speaks out fearlessly and condemns the tricky methods now employed at the Brazilian treasury.

That elections in this country are at present a farce is a fact which no one, we presume, will attempt seriously to deny. Nevertheless the article in Friday's *Paiz* admitting the fact probably astonishes the jacobins, especially the castillistas, at whom (*invariable dictu*) it seems to be aimed. The withdrawal of Quintino Bocayuva from political life, with all his illusions gone, seems to be improving the perception of the journal over which he has presided for so long a time.

It would be good policy, in my opinion, observed Smalwyt, for the *Journal de Commercio* to order its London correspondent to promptly send back all the *Times* correspondent's telegrams, without obliging us to read them a week or ten days after they were sent over. It would give a freshness and vivacity to that hide-bound patriarch which we should keenly appreciate. Unless this is done, we shall never know how much mischief the *Times* correspondent is making.

On Sunday last the chief of police organized an "Escola Correccional" for the education of minors convicted of criminal or police offences. The idea is certainly a wise and deserving one and should be warmly supported. But it will never be a success, we feel compelled to add, unless proper discipline is maintained. The silly sentimentalities over the use of the rod in schools, sent there for training must know what obedience means.

There will be an inaugural festival and concert at the rooms of the International Club of Icarahy, S. Domingos, on Thursday evening next, December 21st, at which it may be expected there will be a full attendance of our growing English and American colony on the other side of the bay. The Club has existed for only a few months and has recently acquired new quarters near the cricket ground. It will add much to S. Domingos as a place of residence, and deserves every success.

Among the homeward-bound passengers leaving on the P. S. N. Co.'s "Liguria" to-day is Mr. W. J. Crummack, who has been manager of the São Paulo branch of the London and River Plate Bank for the past eight or nine months. We hear that he is returning home to become chief accountant of the London and River Plate Bank resident of this country and has had an extensive experience in several of its most important cities.

Among the arrivals here on the 28th ult. per R. M. S. "Clyde" we note the names of Mr. Geo. D. Estill and family. Mr. Estill has been manager of the London and River Plate Bank at Pernambuco, and now goes to São Paulo to assume management of the branch in that city. Mr. Estill is one of the most popular managers which the L. & R. P. B. has in this country, and the English colony of São Paulo will be very glad to have him and Mrs. Estill take up their residence there.

The well known Café do Rio on Rua do Ouvidor was destroyed by fire on last Friday night. The fire after being discovered made rapid progress, and it was with considerable difficulty that the proprietor and his family, who resided on the 3rd floor, were rescued. The loss is estimated at 500,000s. The building was insured for 300,000s. and the business for 200,000s. Considerable damage was sustained by adjoining buildings and their contents, that of the Paschoal confectionery being estimated at about 20,000s.

Smalwyt addresses us that he has received a friendly little reminder that there is such a thing here as a "processo para injurias verbales." Of course, I am supposed to know all that, he observed, otherwise why long all residence in this land of peace and concord would have been fruitless. And I may say that I was very much inclined to invoke its beneficent assistance against the amateur humorist who tried to injure me by prematurely announcing my intention to start a paper. The kangaroo ought to be prosecuted.

Shall we turn him off?—What's he been doing now?—Oh, he's incorrigible!—Yes, and he completely exposes us. He shows that the sources of revenue have shrunk considerably and that, although the people, unlike us, have attempted to economize by buying much our gold duty trick has made them pay much more.—Oh! I see. The fellow will soon have the country in a revolution, if he continues like that. Turn him off by all means.—"Certainly. Whether he is really ignorant of the significance of his figures or is slyly stinging the bosom that warms him, he's a dangerous dependant and it pays better to fight him than to feed him."

-We hear that yellow fever is again showing a tendency to increase in this city, and that a prominent official of the postoffice is down with it. The cleaning up because of the bubonic pest ought to be a good protection this year against yellow fever.

-Now's his time! Now he's got 'im?' shouted Mr. Sinalwy, as he entered our office door last Saturday morning. 'Who is he, and what has he got?' we inquired, thinking that it might be another sensational defalcation. 'Why, have n't you seen the *Journal*? They're after that *Times* correspondent again. I knew they were just aching for the opportunity, and now they have it. Rodrigues has been lying awake nights thinking about it, and I'm not sure but what he put off his departure for Europe to wait for it. And as for his protégé of the national printing office, it's a windfall for him! He'll rub himself with 'playful allusions' this week as sure as the banshee makes an Irishwoman think of her prayers. Whoo-ee, what a feast he'll have! He'll swell out with virtuous indignation, and then he'll collapse a little over a fine bit of theatrical sarcasm; he'll quote from his pal about the wickedness of the *Times* correspondent and resurrect those '33 failures' again, and then he'll gravely remind the government, with the gravity of a judge who has just found a few contos between the pages of a book passed up to him by the plaintiff, that it is time the government put a stop to these misrepresentations by shipping all such correspondents out of the country. And what did the *Times* correspondent want to meddle in such things for, I'd like to know! Suppose the minister did n't send in his report; what's that to him? It wouldn't have anybody to understand the situation? Nobody would have understood it, and it wouldn't have thrown a particle of light on the situation—not a particle! And here this confounded correspondent goes and harrows my friend José Carlos' tender feelings, and calls up again that nightmare of a Dumont fiasco of 1896. These correspondents ought to take lessons in diplomacy for awhile, and then they'd learn that it is always advisable to send around to all the parties concerned, and especially to the editors who are bossing the show, to ask what news it might be advisable to cable. And they should never send a word that is not approved—so that their days may be long in the land.

GENERAL SYMONS.

The victor of Glencoe died a prisoner in the hands of the enemy. There is something peculiarly pathetic about this incident, for which we do not remember any precedent on the part of a victorious British general. We can well imagine how hard it must have been for General Yale to decide to leave his commander and the other wounded enemy in the hands of a civilized enemy; but necessity is a hard taskmaster, and the exigencies of strategy cannot wait upon private feelings. Happily the Boers are a brave and generous enemy, whom we could trust with our wounded. Those other poor fellows, who thought themselves safe, and who will now find themselves prisoners even when they have recovered, claim a portion of our sympathy. But all eyes are fixed upon the General, and his name will be engraved on the heart of the nation as much by his pitiable death as by his hard-won victory. His requiem is the voice of the English people, though at his grave

*Not a drum was heard, not a funeral note,

And they left him alone with his glory.

(St. James Budget, Nov. 3.)

The little island of Elba, once celebrated as the temporary abiding place of the great Napoleon, has recently come into prominence in a new way. Years ago deposits of iron were discovered on the island, but the mines were never worked. Now great smelters and machine shops have been set up, and the whole island is alive with the hum of industry.

MR. WYNDHAM, in his very clear and full statement when introducing the army supplementary estimates on Friday last week, informs us fully of the present strength of the garrison in South Africa, as well as of the strength of the army corps that is now being sent out. At present, including the garrison before the condition of things became critical, the two or three battalions sent out when matters began to look graver, and the 10,000 men despatched from India, the Mediterranean, and home, there are in South Africa 24,746 regulars, all trained and matured men. Every man sent to India must be at least 21 years of age, and the same is true of the other forces. The cavalry division and the army corps which are now being sent out amount altogether to 47,765 men, with 114 guns: so that when the army corps arrives the total army in South Africa will be 72,509 men. With the army corps there are being sent out 11,000 horses, 14,000 mules, and 2,650 wagons and other vehicles. Of the army corps and cavalry division, 26,000 men were with the colours, and about 21,000 came from the reserve. Mr. Wyndham added that not a single man was being sent out under 21 years of age, and that the whole of the fit men from the reserves are men who have served for several years with the colours, and who have only been away from the colours from 18 to six months.—*The Statist*, October 28.

BUSINESS NOTES

-The *Tribuna do Povo* of Santos has changed hands, having been sold at auction for 14,000. According to the *Noticia* the speculative sales of exchange last Wednesday amounted to £ 400,000. During the nine months ended on Sept. 30 there were shipped from Santos on the S. Paulo railway 122,954 tons of coal. It is stated that the sum of 10,000 is to be paid to Dr. Oswaldo da Cruz for his services at Santos in relation to the plague. The President has ordered the transfer to Havre of the Brazilian consulate-general in France, the post at Paris to be a consulate only.

-The contract between the São Paulo state government and the Banco de Credito Real de São Paulo, for the loan of money to planters, was signed on the 1st inst.

-Italy is stated to have exported to Brazil last year merchandise valued at 16,635,000 lire and to have imported from this country merchandise valued at 12,358,000 lire.

-Decree No. 662, of the 29th ult., authorizes the government to admit free of duty 250 tons of metallic material by the Parahyba Water Company for the water supply of the city of Parahyba.

-Sunday's *Jornal do Commercio* contains seven announcements of the sale of buildings for debt at the suit of the municipal government. The proprietors, we presume, were unable to pay municipal taxes.

-The prefect has sanctioned the resolution of the municipal council which authorizes him to contract with Messrs. William Reid & Co. for the exclusive supply of electrical power in this city during a period of 15 years.

-France imported from Brazil merchandise valued at 68,708,000 francs in 1898, against 67,045,525 francs in 1897, and 89,038,580 francs in 1896, and exported to Brazil merchandise valued at 57,363,000 francs in 1898 against 60,900,937 francs in 1897, and 68,381,972 francs in 1896.

-The house contracts, fixtures, stock, and uncollected accounts of the well known Victoria Store in Rua do Ovidor were put up at auction and sold yesterday for account of the proprietors Bernardino Teixeira & Co. The uncollected accounts amount to 213,752,436 besides which the Hotel Metropole owes 272,406,880, which is not now included in the sale.

-The minister of industry has advised the minister of marine that the 'Rio de Janeiro Harbour and Dock Company Limited' would inaugurate work on the projected improvements in this port on the 4th inst., beginning on the south side of Cobras island, which is a dependency of the marine department. Very little is known here of the above mentioned company and it is difficult to say what can be expected from it under the very difficult conditions which exist in this port. The scheme is a pretentious and expensive one and its advantages are doubtful.

-The report of the Faria Gold Mining Co. for the year ending 30th June last does not show very favorable results, but this is probably due to causes which can be corrected. The first ore-crushing was in December last, so the operations really cover only half a year. In this period 7,890 tons of ore were crushed yielding 2,800 ounces of gold, which yielded £ 10,581. The expenses were £ 10,276 showing a net profit of £ 304, which added to £ 45 of revenue from rents, etc., brings the half year's net profit up to £ 349. One great difficulty in the mine is that of treating the large quantity of slimes which when solved will greatly improve the results.

-Rio de Janeiro, says the writer of the feuilleton in Sunday's *Jornal do Commercio*, is full of unemployed persons who importune their friends to assist them in finding work. In addition to those who reside here, there are many who come from other parts of the country in search of employment. In spite of the writer, of the increase in the population of the city in consequence of these migrations the number of vacant houses is constantly augmenting. The poverty of the people forces them to decrease the per capita rent by crowding, in a manner very detrimental to health, into fewer houses. The writer says he knows of cases in which 15 or even 20 persons reside in a very small house. And if this is the case with ordinary dwellings houses, imagine how tenement-houses are crowded! Next year, when the government collects the new taxes, all this will of course be still worse.

-The *Jornal do Commercio* of last Wednesday publishes a letter complaining that merchants cannot collect their accounts from the department of marine, which in some instances owes over 300,000 and even 400,000 to a single firm. By their contracts these merchants should be paid within 30 days after furnishing the respective merchandise, but those who succeed in getting their money in 30 months, says the writer, may consider themselves fortunate, for there is danger of the accounts falling into arrear so as to require a new appropriation before the payment can be made. This statement, which doubtless applies to other departments as well as to that of marine, confirms the suspicion that we have had occasion to express that the government, in order to obtain paper money to burn, not only issued treasury bills but also postponed the payment of current expenses. But in a few days we shall have the *Noticia* non-payment of debts in arrears, which will inform the public what an economical government we have. And all the *Noticia*'s imitators will echo the assertion and applaud.

FINANCIAL NOTES

-A half-starved population will never pay off a national debt.

-The customs receipts at Cuyabá amounted in October to 64,216,687, against 119,262,822 in the corresponding month of 1898.

-It is stated that the administrator of the post-office in Minas Geraes has made a reduction of 50,000 in his expenditure. Small favors thankfully received—larger ones in proportion.

-For the 11 months ended on the 30th ult. the customs receipts at Rio de Janeiro amounted to 66,001,382,237, of which the sum of 5,708,879,725 was collected in gold, against 75,809,393,662 in the corresponding period of 1898, the decrease being, consequently, 9,803,000,825.

-The difference between the lowest bid for Cardiff coal for the Central railway and a bid for American coal was three shillings and ten, which represents a saving of about 600,000 on this one contract had the management of that line accepted the latter. Prejudices sometimes come high.

-People grossly exaggerate, says Smith, when they assert that Murinho is universally detested. I have the best of reasons for supposing that he is immensely popular among *baratas*, whose enthusiasm for consumption tax stamps is equalled only by that of hirelings paid to defend the government in the press.

-In virtue of a bill voted by congress and signed a few days ago by President Campos Salles two-thirds of the proceeds of the sale of unserviceable ordnance and other property belonging to the war department are to be devoted to expenses on forts, barracks and hospitals of that department and other military improvements.

-The customs receipts at Rio de Janeiro amounted last month to 5,977,096,664, of which 554,368,452 were collected in gold, against 7,181,769,309 in November, 1898, the decrease being, consequently, 1,204,672,845. In the receipts for November, 1899, is included the sum of 169,246,879 derived from consumption taxes on 11 classes of merchandise, of which 8 were not thus taxed in 1898.

-The president of the tribunal of accounts has ordered the registration of the payment of \$12,874,816 to the firm of Almeida & Nazareth for damages sustained by their steamer 'Adolpho de Barros.' In order to obtain means for this payment, which is in settlement of a claim that has been pending for some years, it was necessary to make by executive decree a special appropriation.

-It appears that the *Times* correspondent failed to read the extracts from the report of minister of finance published in the *Jornal do Commercio* of Oct. 1. This venial offence does not, in our opinion, justify the anger of *Journal*. The correspondent is certainly not the only man who fails to read that paper. In fact, if we are correctly informed, the number of those who do read it is decreasing every day.

-Bahia is still doing very badly. The customs returns for November were 891,880,056, or less than in November last year by 1,193,797,542. The revenue of the state was 670,079,693, which shows a decrease of 120,244,854 from last year. And the municipal receipts for the month were 47,069,815, or 3,398,347 less than last year. It will take a deal of calculation over gold percentages and cold promises to make these figures tell any other story.

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

Table with 3 columns: Location, 1899, 1898. Rows include Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Pernambuco, Bahia, Ceará, Paranaíba, Jaraguá, Parahyba, Aracaju, Natal, and Victoria.

-Some one has apparently informed Minister Murinho that the alleged obstacle to the redemption of bonds of 1897 is in reality no obstacle at all, since the proposed object can be accomplished simply by redeeming the respective certificates, an expedient frequently adopted by companies in relation to certificates for their debentures. It is accordingly stated that, in conformity with the terms of issue, the minister is going to redeem 12,000,000 of the debt of 1897. This will reduce the balance, mentioned by the *Noticia*, at the treasury and Banco da Republica to 6,511,383, but on the other hand it will relieve the country of the imaginary necessity of continuing to pay interest amounting to 720,000 per annum.

COMMERCIAL.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Price. Includes Rio de Janeiro, Dec. 5th, 1899, Par value of the Brazilian milreis (\$1000), gold, U.S. coin, etc.

EXCHANGE.

Nov. 27.—Today's market was firm and showed a decided improvement in rates. The day's transactions were fair.

Official quotations on London were: Bank bills opening 6 1/16 closing 7 1/16 Private bills opening 7 1/16 closing 7 1/16 Official value of the milreis 257-259 reis gold.

Nov. 28.—Quotations today were again well sustained, and business transacted was very important.

Official quotations on London were: Bank bills opening 6 1/16 closing 7 1/16 Private bills opening 7 1/16 closing 7 1/16 Official value of the mil reis was 259-262 reis gold.

Nov. 29.—The market today was again firm with rates sustained, but closed somewhat undecided, rates weakening. The was a fair amount of business transacted.

Official quotations on London were as follows: Bank bills opening 7 1/16 closing 7 1/16 Private bills opening 7 1/16 closing 7 1/16 Official value of the milreis 260 reis gold.

Nov. 30.—There was very little animation during the day, rates being very weak and showing a downward tendency. Business was almost nil.

The official quotations on London were: Bank bills opening 6 1/16 closing 6 1/16 Private bills opening 7 1/16 closing 7 1/16 Official value of the milreis 257-259 reis gold.

Dec. 1.—There was no alteration in today's market and rates remained the same as yesterday's. Transactions reported were also limited.

Official quotations on London were as follows: Bank bills opening 6 1/16 closing 6 1/16 Private bills opening 7 1/16 closing 7 1/16 Official value of the milreis 257-259 reis gold.

Dec. 2.—There was a decided improvement today over quotations of the past two days, but business reported was still very limited.

Official quotations on London were: Bank bills opening 6 1/16 closing 7 1/16 Private bills opening 7 1/16 closing 7 1/16 Official value of the mil reis 257-268 reis gold.

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

BALANCE SHEET, 30TH NOVEMBER, 1899.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes Assets: Guaranteed accounts, Head office, branches and agencies, Bills receivable, etc. and Liabilities: Capital subscribed, Deposits in account current, etc.

E. & O. E. Directors.—Theil—Gutschow.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET, 30TH NOVEMBER 1899.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes Assets: Capital, uncollected, Bills discounted, etc. and Liabilities: Capital subscribed, Deposits in account current, etc.

E. & O. E. Rio de Janeiro, and December 1899. For the London and Brazilian Bank, Limited. F. Broad, Int. Manager. A. G. C. Blake, Act. Accountant.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, December 5th, 1899.

Exports.—Coffee.—We have had another active week in our local market, the sales being estimated at about 7,000 bags and prices advancing about 600 reis an arroba. Exchange has fluctuated slightly, but remains about what it was reported at the preceding week. The receipts were 66,675 bags for the week, and the shipments 85,827 bags. The foreign markets, however active, and prices have advanced a little, but the heavy stocks have prevented the advance which the large sales reported would naturally have produced. These were 20,000 bags at New York; 45,000 at Havre; 17,000 at Hamburg; and 175,000 bags at London. A total of 1,059,000 bags, against 248,000 bags in the corresponding week of last year and 676,000 bags in the preceding week. The detailed movements of our local market during the week are as follows:

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

Table with columns: Rio No. 7, Reported sales, Santos, Good Average, per arroba, per 100 bags.

The shipments since our last report have been:

Table showing shipment counts for Europe, Cape of Good Hope, River Plate, and Coastwise.

The following ships sailed with coffee last week:

Table listing ship names, destinations, and dates for various coffee routes.

Receipts for the past week were 66,934 bags against 51,302 bags for the previous week & 81,710 bags for the week before.

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

Table showing broker quotations for No. 6, 7, 8, 9 coffee types at Dec 2 and Nov 25.

The stock in all hands was estimated this morning at 505,758 bags, against 327,935 bags a week ago. The Santos stock is reported at 650,050 bags.

The movement in the coffee market during the 8 months of the present crop-year, as compared with the two preceding years, was as follows, in bags of 60 kilos:

Table comparing coffee movement in sacks for Railway, Coastwise, and Shipments across different years.

The shipments of coffee during November were 310,850 bags, with the following destinations:

Table showing coffee shipment destinations by region: United States, Europe, and Other countries.

And shipped by the following exporters:

Table listing coffee exporters and their respective shipment counts.

Daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro

Large table tracking daily coffee receipts and shipments, including ship names and dates.

Imports.

Flour.-The Ebro brought 12,000 bags and the Nile 500 bags from the River Plate. The market is very dull and lower quotations are expected.

Table listing various import goods like Flour, Rice, Turpentine, and their sources.

White Pine.-The F. S. Hampshire brought 22,572 pieces with 38,374 feet from New York.

Black Pine.-The arrivals were 6,549 pieces with 359,447 feet from Pernambuco.

Spruce Pine.-The Galeote brought 13,232 pieces with 429,532 feet from Quebec and the River Plate.

Swedish Pine.-Receipts nil. Quotations unchanged.

Hambug.-Receipts were 17,000 cases of F. S. Rosita.

Parahyba.-The supply of the week was 800 cases of F. S. Hampshire from New York.

Cement.-Receipts were 1,100 barrels of Bretagne from Marseilles.

Indian Corn.-The Ebro brought 2,360 bags from the River Plate.

Coal.-The only vessel arrived with coal last week was the Woodleigh, with 3,000 tons from Cardiff.

Rum.-Receipts continued regular during the past week, as shown in the following table:

Table showing rum receipts from Pernambuco and other sources.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table listing arrivals of foreign vessels, including ship names and dates.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table listing departures of foreign vessels, including ship names and dates.

NOV. 30. S. FRANCISCO (California)-Fr. bk. Emilie Galline; 1,394 tons; Tattelin; in transit.

DECEMBER. SAVANNAH-Nor. sp. Oregon; 893 tons; Halvorsen; shore ballast.

FREIGHTS. NEW YORK.-50 cents and 5% primage per bag of coffee.

ANTWERP. BREMEN.-35 shillings and 5% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

COPENHAGEN.-37 shillings, 6d. and 5% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

GENOA.-40 francs and 10% primage per MARSILLES, ton of 1,000 kilos.

BORDEAUX.-40 francs and 10% primage per ton of 500 kilos.

TREBIE.-45 shillings and 5% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

LONDON.-30 shillings and 5% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

CAPE-TOWN.-50 shillings and 2 1/2% primage per P. ELIZABETH ton.

PORT NATAL. EAST LONDON.-57 shillings, 6d. and 1 1/2% primage per ton.

MOSSEL BAY.

ENGAGEMENTS.

GENOA and LEVANT.-H. str. Minas 750 bags of coffee CONSTANTINOPLE.-H. str. Minas 250 do do

LONDON.-H. str. Clyde 500 do do ANSWERP.-H. str. S. Catarina 500 do do

HAMBURG.-Fr. str. Zarababa 9,300 do do MARSILLES.-Fr. str. Les Aniles 15,000 do do

BORDEAUX.-Fr. str. Cordillera 12,500 do do NEW-YORKS.-Fr. str. Coventry 12,500 do do

RIVER PLATE.-Fr. str. Portugal 600 do do

Vessels Afloat & Chartered for Rio

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

Arrivals of foreign steamers.

Table listing arrivals of foreign steamers, including ship names and dates.

Departures of foreign steamers.

Table listing departures of foreign steamers, including ship names and dates.

Foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, December 3rd 1899.

Table listing foreign sailing vessels in the port, including ship names and dates.

SATURDAY'S QUOTATIONS-S. PAULO.

Table showing Saturday's quotations in Sao Paulo for various goods and services.

STOCKS AND SHARES

Sales of Stocks and Shares.

Table showing stock and share sales, including Apolices and various bank shares.

Nov. 27.

Table showing stock and share sales for November 27.

Nov. 28.

Table showing stock and share sales for November 28.

Nov. 29.

Table showing stock and share sales for November 29.

Nov. 30.

Table showing stock and share sales for November 30.

Nov. 25.

Table showing stock and share sales for November 25.

Nov. 26.

Table showing stock and share sales for November 26.

Nov. 27.

Table showing stock and share sales for November 27.

Nov. 28.

Table showing stock and share sales for November 28.

Nov. 29.

Table showing stock and share sales for November 29.

Nov. 30.

Table showing stock and share sales for November 30.

Nov. 25.

Table showing stock and share sales for November 25.

Nov. 26.

Table showing stock and share sales for November 26.

Nov. 27.

Table showing stock and share sales for November 27.

Nov. 28.

Table showing stock and share sales for November 28.

Nov. 29.

Table showing stock and share sales for November 29.

Nov. 30.

Table showing stock and share sales for November 30.

Nov. 25.

Table showing stock and share sales for November 25.

Stocks and Bonds and Joint Stock Companies -- December 4th.

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Table with columns: Auction, Circulation, Public Funds, Nominal Value, Last Quotation. Lists various bonds and stocks like 'Stock 4% currency (apólice)', 'Bonds of 1887, 6%', etc.

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Banks, Paid, Reserve Fund, Last Dividend, Last quotation. Lists banks like 'Commercial do Rio de Janeiro', 'Comercio', 'Construtor do Brazil', etc.

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Railways, Paid, Reserve fund, Last Dividend, Last quotation. Lists railways like 'Leopoldina', 'Minas de S. Jeronymo', 'Macaeté e Campos', etc.

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Tramways, Paid, Reserve fund, Last Dividend, Last quotation. Lists tramways like 'Caricoca', 'Carris Urbanos', 'Corcovado (and Hotel)', etc.

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Steamships, Paid, Reserve fund, Last Dividend, Last quotation. Lists steamships like 'Esperança Maritima', 'Lloyd Brasileiro', 'Navegação Costeira', etc.

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Cotton Mills, etc., Paid, Reserve fund, Last Dividend, Last quotation. Lists cotton mills like 'Alliança', 'America Fabril', 'Botafogo (aniagem)', etc.

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Insurance, Paid, Reserve fund, Last Dividend, Last Quotation. Lists insurance companies like 'Alliança', 'Argos Fluminense', 'Bonança', etc.

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Miscellaneous, Paid, Reserve fund, Last Dividend, Last Quotation. Lists various companies like 'Cantareira e Viacho Fluminense', 'Carros Taternal Moreaux', etc.

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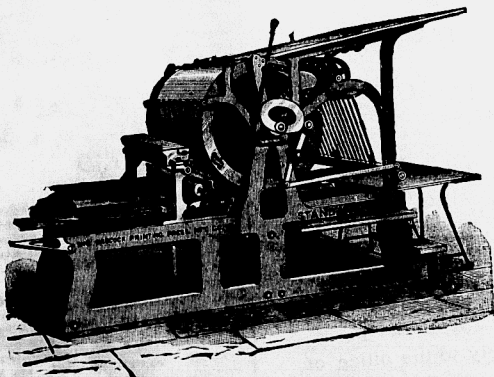
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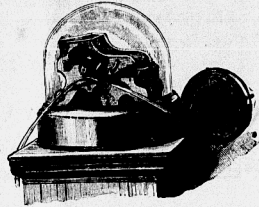
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VAUGHAN, James—who was employed for some time as engine driver on the Central Argentine Railway and who left Rosario about 3 or 4 years ago. Rio de Janeiro, 24th August, 1899.

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THE RIO NEWS.

This paper is now in its 24th year, having originally
 been published as *The South American Mail* and *The
 British and American Mail*. It assumed its present
 title at the beginning of April, 1879, when it was pub-
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 been changed to a weekly publication, and from four
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