

THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

VOL. XXVI.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JANUARY 9TH, 1900.

NUMBER 2

WILSON, SONS & CO.
(LIMITED)
2, RUA DE S. PEDRO
RIO DE JANEIRO.

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

Repairs to Ships and Machinery

Having large workshops and efficient plant are in a position to undertake repairs of all descriptions to ships and machinery.

Coal.—Wilson, Sons & Co., Limited, have depots at Las Palmas, St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Montevideo, La Plata and at the chief Brazil Ports; and, among others, supply coal under contract, at Rio, to: The Brazilian Government; Her Britannic Majesty's Government; The Transatlantic Steamship Companies; The New Zealand Shipping Companies, &c., &c.

Coal.—Large stocks of the best Cardiff steam Coal always kept in Rio depot on Conceição Island.

Tug Boats always ready for service.

Cargo Lighters.—ditto.

Ballast supplied to ships.

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

KING, FERREIRA & CO.
Successors to W. R. CASSELS & CO.

11, Rua 1.^o de Março, RIO DE JANEIRO,
11, Rua da Quitanda, SAO PAULO.

Importers and Agents for Manufacturers.

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

J. G. V. MENDES

CONTRACTOR TO H. B. M.'S SHIPS ETC., ETC
Provision Merchant,
Shipping Grocer and General dealer.

1 - Praça 15 de Novembro - 1
LATE PALACE SQUARE
RIO DE JANEIRO

EMANUELE CRESTA & Co.

41, Rua da Quitanda, RIO DE JANEIRO.

MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS OF MATERIAL FOR CONSTRUCTIONS.

Complete assortment of hydraulic and ceramic tiles, Dutch tiles, Statues and ornamental fixtures for gardens.

SANITARY UTENSILS, CHAMBERLAIN-PASTEUR FILTERS.

LOUQUETY CEMENT FROM BOULOGNE-SUR-MER

MARBLE IN SLABS AND BLOCKS AND ALSO IN FINISHED WORKS

CONTRACTORS FOR THE PRINCIPAL WORKS EXECUTED IN MARBLE IN BRAZIL. AS THE CANDLEMART CHURCH, NEW EDIFICE OF THE BANCO DA REPUBLICA, S. BENEDICTO DE Q. BENA CHURCH, APPARECIDA, ETC., ETC.

BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS,
PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

(Established, 1831.)

BURNHAM, WILLIAMS & Co., Proprietors.

These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of service, and are built accurately to standard gauges and templates. Like parts of different engines of same class perfectly interchangeable.

Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomotives, Narrow Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Cars, etc., etc.

Electric Locomotives and Plant for Electric Railways by the Baldwin Westinghouse Combination.

All work thoroughly guaranteed.

Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers.

Sole Agents in Brazil: *Norton, Megaw & Co. L'd.*

No. 58 RUA PRIMEIRO DE MARÇO, Rio de Janeiro.

The Harlan and Hollingsworth Co.

WORKS SITUATED ON TIDE WATER

Wilmington, Delaware, U. S. A.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Every description of Passenger and Freight Equipment for Broad and Narrow Gauge Railways. Special attention given to the construction of Carriages and Wagons for shipment to Foreign Railways.

Sole Agents in Brazil:

Norton, Megaw & Co., L'd.

THE WESTINGHOUSE AIR BRAKE COMPANY.

PITTSBURG, PA., U. S. A.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

WESTINGHOUSE AUTOMATIC BRAKE

The Westinghouse Automatic Brake is now in use on 35,000 locomotives and over 860,000 freight cars, besides in general use on passenger cars.

The Westinghouse Air Brake Co. is prepared to fill orders for one to one thousand sets of Air Brakes for Freight Cars at one hour's notice.

For further information apply to their Sole representatives in Brazil:

Norton Megaw & Co. L'd.

58, Prmeiro de Março,
Rio de Janeiro

THE NEW YORK & LONDON

BABCOCK & WILCOX COMPANIES

Water Tube STEAM Boilers.

Rio de Janeiro Office:

RUA 1.^o DE MARÇO, 46.

Eugenheiro C. A. LOZANO, M. R.

Especialidade:

Caldeiras de VAPOR e Accesorios, etc.

RUBBER HAND STAMPS

Metal-Bodied Rubber Type and patent "AIR CUSHION" STAMP.

S. T. LONGSTRETH,

Office and works: 16, Travessa do Ouvidor, 1st floor.

N.B.—Special attention given to large stamps (trade-marks) and large type for marking coffee bags.

Business Signs Engraved

REUTER'S-FINANZ-CHRONIK.

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

Subscription, 20s. per annum.

A COMPANHIA DE FIAÇÃO E TECIDOS SÃO FELIX,

RIO DE JANEIRO.

Sole Agents:

Norton, Megaw & Co., L'd.

58, Rua 1.^o de Março,

RIO DE JANEIRO.

JOHN L. BISSET

123, Rua da Quitanda,
Rio de Janeiro.

Importer, and General Commission Merchant.

Sole agent in Rio of

The N. K. Fairbank Co., New York, Manufacturers of Cottolene.

P. O. Box No. 801.

"CASA AMERICANA"

is the place to buy.

School Furniture and Supplies,
American Cook Stoves (for Coal or Wood),
Oil Stoves for Cooking and Heating
Bicycles.

Bicycle Sundries,
We have the best equipped Repair shop in Brazil. All work guaranteed. We repair all makes of Bicycles.

American and English Novels,

Fine Writing Papers and Envelopes.

Heinz' Pickles. Libby's canned meats.

We import to order any American or English goods desired. We take subscriptions for any newspapers or magazines published in the United States, England, France or Germany.

Agency for *The Rio News.*

C. F. HAMMETT & Co.

15 RUA DA QUITANDA,
SÃO PAULO.

AMERICAN
Bank Note Company,
78 to 86 TRINITY PLACE,
NEW YORK.

Business Founded 1705.
Incorporated under Laws of the State of New York, 1886.
Reorganized 1879.

ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS OF
BONDS, POSTAGE & REVENUE STAMPS,
LEGAL TENDER AND NATIONAL BANK
NOTES OF THE UNITED STATES; and for
Foreign Governments.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING,
BANK NOTES, SHARE CERTIFICATES, BONDS
FOR GOVERNMENTS AND CORPORATIONS,
DRAFTS, CHECKS, BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
STAMPS, &c., in the finest and most artistic style
FROM STEEL PLATES,
WITH SPECIAL SAFEGUARDS TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITING.
Special papers manufactured exclusively for
use of the Company.

SAFETY COLORS. SAFETY PAPERS.
Work Executed in Fireproof Buildings.

LITHOGRAPHIC AND TYPE PRINTING.
RAILWAY TICKETS OF IMPROVED STYLE.
Shoe Cards, Labels, Calendars.

JAMES MACDONOUGH, President.

AUG. D. SHEPARD, } Vice-Presidents.

TOURO ROBERTSON, }

THEO. H. FREELAND, Sec'y and Treas.

JNO. E. CURRIER, Ass't Sec'y.

J. K. MYERS, Ass't Treas.

V. A. WENCESLAU
GUIMARÃES & Co.

WINE MERCHANTS.

Importers of

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

Sole Agents for

BLANDY BROTHERS & Co.,
Exporter of Madeira Wines

G. FRIELER & Co.,
Bordeaux,
Exporter of Bordeaux Wines

E. RENVY MARTIN & Co.,
Exporter of Cognac

Dealers in

Burgundy, Rhine and Mosel wines, Sherries, Champagne

Cognacs and Liqueurs of the best brands.

Rua da Alameda, 83.

JAMES MITCHELL & Co.

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

SOLE REPRESENTATIVES IN BRAZIL

OF

The General Electric Co.
Pelton Water Wheel Co.
McIntosh Seymour & Co.
Worthington Pumping Engine Co.
Peckham Truck Co.
Magnolia Metal Co.

OUVIDOR 57 RIO DE JANEIRO

THE BRAZILIAN COAL COMPANY, LIMITED.

Representatives of

CORY BROTHERS & Co., Ltd.

of Cardiff and London

Colliery Proprietors.

Coal Depots in all the principal ports of the world. A constant and fresh supply of Cory's Merthyr Steam Coal always in Stock.

Prompt delivery at reasonable prices.

Tugboats always ready for service.

Engineering Works.

Repairs to Ships, Launches, Machinery, Lighters, etc. effected with the utmost possible dispatch.

OFFICES:

Edifício da Bolsa, Salas 26 and 27

Entrance: Rua Gen. Camara.

Depot: ILHA DOS FERREIROS

P. O. Box 774

Insurance.

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1782

Authorized by Imperial Decree No 8,057 of March 24th, 1887.

Insures against risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise, and offers the best of guarantees with the most favorable conditions.

C. J. Cazaly, Agent.

2, Rua General Camara—1st floor.

THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Capital £ 1,000,000 sterling
Reserved fund... £ 575,000 "

Agent in Rio de Janeiro :

C. J. Cazaly.

2, Rua General Camara—1st floor.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Capital (fully subscribed) £ 1,127,500
Reserve fund..... 973,245

Agents

Edward Ashworth & Co.

No. 50, Rua 1º de Março, Rio de Janeiro.
No. 21 A, Rua da Quitanda, São Paulo.

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY L.D.

Capital £ 1,000,000 sterling
Reserve fund... 1,328,751 "

Agent : P. E. Swanwick.

87, Rua 1º de Março—2nd floor.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro :

Youle & Co.

No. 38, Rua 1º de Março.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co. Ltd.

Total funds on 31st Dec. 1898 ... £ 13,959,959
Authorized Capital..... " 3,000,000
Subscribed Capital..... " 2,750,000

Agents for Rio de Janeiro:

Pullen, Schmidt & Co.

7, Rua da Quitanda.

CHARLES HUE

Commission Merchant and Ship Agent

Rua Fresca No. 5 & 7.

P. O. Box 891. RIO DE JANEIRO.

Water supplied on short notice. Telephone 374

HAND BOOK OF RIO DE JANEIRO

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

Travellers' Directory.

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

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

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

Bello Horizonte: Trains leave station of General Carneiro, on main line of Central railway, at 2.21 p. m. and 11.40 a. m.—the latter a mixed train.

Corcovado: Regular trains, week days, leave St. Pua 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 1.43 and 7 p. m. On Sundays and holidays, the hours are: ascending 6.30, 8.30 and 11 a. m.; 12.30, 2.30, 5.15 and 8 p. m.; descending, 8.35, 10.05, 11.35 a. m.; 1.05, 2.35, 4.05, 6.7 and 9 p. m. Each train gives the excursionist half an hour on the summit.

Official Directory

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

BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Ita horary opposite the Church of St. Peter, Petropolis EDWARD C. H. PHIPPS, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 99, Rua 1º de Março, RUDOLPH SEIGER, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraý (opposite Custom House), WILLIAM G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

Church Directory

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

Irvine Crawshaw, M. A., British Chaplain

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

JOAO M. C. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Catete. English services every Sunday at 12 noon. Pastor, H. C. TUCKER—residence Rua da Cotacatuá, No. 28. Portuguese services every Sunday at 10 a. m. and 7 p. m. Wednesdays at 7.30 p. m. and at Fabrica Carrioca, Sundays at 11 a. m. and 4 p. m. Pastors.—M. DICKIE and FRANK WIEDERBECK.

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

ALVARO E. DOS REIS, Pastor.

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

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

Caixa 352. IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIACHUELO.—No. 234, Rua d'Anna Nery, Estação do Riachuelo. Services, Sundays 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Wednesdays 7 p. m. FRANKLIN H. NASCIMENTO, Pastor. Primary school in the church building.

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

EDMUND A. TILLY, Pastor.

Professional Directory

Dr. Brissay, Surgeon, graduate of the Faculty of Paris. Specialist in diseases of females, urinary passages. Radical cure of heraias, hemorrhoids, tumors, surgical diseases of the bones, and surgical operations. Consultations from 1 to 4 p. m., Rua da Quitanda, No. 42.

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

Miscellaneous.

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

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.—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 Camerino (formerly Imperatriz), 3rd floor W. J. LUMBY, Missioner. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc., also of left-off clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission, or at No. 27, Candelaria.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—No. 39, Rua da Quitanda, 2nd floor. Rooms open from 9 a. m. to 10 o'clock p. m. Secretary office hours from noon to 10 o'clock p. m. R. A. W. Sloan President; Myron A. Clark, General Secretary; Domingos de Oliveira, Hon. Treasurer.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—A telegram from Buenos Aires says that the number of immigrants entering Argentina during the past year was 83,000.

—The Montevideo sanitary authorities have resolved to accept the proposal for re-establishing sanitary inspectors on mail steamers from Brazil, but under the condition that passengers declare before the Uruguayan consul that they have not been in any infected locality in ten days. It will soon be quite impossible to meet all the exactions of these harpies.

—H. M. S. "Beagle" returned from the Falklands yesterday morning, and, her time on this station being up, will leave homeward bound on Tuesday or Wednesday next, amid good wishes and general regrets at her departure, for she has made herself very popular on this station. She will be replaced by our old acquaintance the "Basilik," which however will not arrive for some weeks yet. We need hardly say that the "Basilik" comes with an entirely new commission.—Montevideo Times.

—A pleasing incident took place in the British Hospital at Montevideo on Tuesday evening, (Dec. 19) when a deputation of four gentlemen called on the retiring nurses Miss Kelly and Miss Robinson, and presented each of them with a purse containing forty sovereigns, as the result of the subscription which had been raised among numerous subscribers and friends of the Hospital as a testimony of appreciation of the services rendered by those ladies to the Hospital during the last five years, and of regret at their departure. The gift was acknowledged by the ladies in suitable terms. We may take the opportunity of adding that Miss Robinson leaves for England in the "Wakamini," but Miss Kelly may remain here a short time longer.—Buenos Aires Herald.

From the Montevideo Times, December 28.

THE QUARANTINE PLAGUE.

For the fifth time in the last few years, we are confronted with the injuries inflicted on the trade of this port by the utterly absurd and unreasonable quarantine measures enforced by responsible sanitary authorities. A striking example of this has been the U. S. S. "Chicago." This vessel arrived here on Saturday. With the express object of avoiding quarantine in the Plate, her operations at Bahia had been confined to taking in coal. None of her crew had been on shore for three months or longer. There were three medical men on board, and she had a perfectly clean bill of health. Yet, despite all this, the sanitary authorities here insisted on imposing five days quarantine on her, with the consequence that she at once went on to Buenos Aires where, there being a glimmer of common sense, she was allowed free pratique. Her departure meant a loss to this port of something like a thousand dollars a day, which would have been spent for supplies, or by the officers and liberty men.

A question has also arisen regarding the R. M. S. "Dunbar," and two or three other vessels that recently passed through this port. These vessels took a sanitary inspector on board at Rio de Janeiro, with the object of shortening quarantine in the Plate; yet, when they arrived here, they were told they would have to undergo the usual five day's penance. Going on to Buenos Aires, they were given free pratique after disfection, the more reasonable view having been taken of counting the five days from their departure from Rio. This revived the chronic conflict between the two boards, and the Montevideo authorities now declare that a sanitary inspector on board is of no avail, and that all vessels must fulfil the five days' quarantine, inspector or no inspector. The only interpretation to be put upon this is that, not sanitary considerations but the interests of Flores Island lazaret predominate, and that no excuse will be admitted for baulking the lazaret harpies of what they consider their legitimate prey.

It is impossible to calculate the injury that the quarantine system has done to this port in recent years. Apart from the direct loss inflicted on commercial and shipping interests by the delays and charges, there is an enormous indirect injury caused by the driving away of vessels which would otherwise call here for one purpose or another. Between the quarantines and other causes, the port has acquired an evil reputation; and, healthy as it is, captains avoid it as if it were plague-stricken, we might even say more so, for they would enter the fever-stricken ports of Brazil with less reluctance knowing that, although they risk the health of their vessel, there is less risk of their being subjected to unreasonable delay and extortionate charges. Flores Island lazaret has become notorious, we may almost say throughout the world, but at all events far beyond South America, for its bad treatment of passengers and vessels, and for its extortions. This evil reputation has been accumulating for years, and even if reform were now introduced, it would take the port a long time to recover a good character. It may be said, in fact, that the port is plague-stricken—not with cholera or yellow fever or any other epidemic, but with a quarantine plague which causes it more permanent injury than any of them.

—The war office has bought of American packers 7,000,000 tins of tinned meat. It does not accept the packers' own inspection, as the United States war department did in the Spanish war, but requires all goods to be re-inspected by disinterested parties before they are shipped.—Daily Mail.

OFFICERS IN COMMAND.

Major-General Thomas Kelly-Kenny, appointed to the command of the Sixth Division in 1896, on his way to South Africa, is 59 years of age, and has given 41 years to the army. He was engaged in the Chinese war of 1860 and in the pier's expedition to Abyssinia in 1867. That was his last piece of active service. He has done important administrative work in the army. Until his appointment to the 6th Division he held the position of inspector-general of auxiliary forces and recruiting.

Colonel A. E. W. Goldsmid, assistant-adjutant-general of the Sixth Division now en route for South Africa, has never yet seen war service, although he is a soldier of more than 30 years' standing. His last appointment was as assistant-adjutant-general of the Thames district. The Colonel is a Jew, and has done much enlightened philanthropic work on behalf of his race. His intervention and personal effort alone saved the late Baron Hirsch's Jewish colonies in Argentina from collapse. He is, besides, an enthusiastic supporter of the Zionist movement. He married the daughter of Colonel Challowen-Chawner, a sister of whom was formerly connected with the Strangers' Hospital in this city.

Sir Charles Mansfield Clarke, who is to command the Sixth Division in South Africa, is by no means new to the country. He served in the Zulul war, and also in Basutoland, and in the operations on the east of the Drakensberg in 1880-81; he then acted as commandant-general of the colonial forces. A year ago he retired from his command in Madras, and last summer he was directly responsible for the Salisbury Plain manoeuvres, when he particularly attracted the attention of Lord Wolseley. In September he took up Sir George White's appointment as quartermaster-general, when the latter was given the command at Gibraltar, which at present he is so far from being able to take up.—Morning Leader.

(The announcement of the General Clarke would command the Sixth Division seems to have been a mistake, as General Kelly-Kenny was subsequently assigned to this command.—Ed. News.)

Brigadier-General James H. Yule, who succeeded General Symons at Glenelg and Dundee, and is now with General White's forces at Ladysmith, has seen considerable fighting in India. His father was colonel of the 9th Lancers, and was killed while commanding that regiment during the Indian mutiny. General Yule served in the Afghan war of 1879-80 with the Devonshire Regiment (he is the lieutenant-colonel commandant of the 1st Battalion of the Devonshires), and in the Burmese expedition of 1891-2 was in command of the Iravady column during the operations in the Chin Hills. He also took part in the operations on the north-west frontier of India which ended last year.

THE DISTRACTED MENDICANT.

Mr. Frederic Mimes writes:—I have just received from Genoa the local newspaper, "Caffaro," in which is a beautiful translation of Mr. Kipling's popular war-poem. The title is rendered "Il Mendicante Distratto." Passing over the adjective, which is a curious enough translation of "absent-minded," what are we to think of "mendicant"—mendicant, or literally "beggar"? The poor translator is evidently not well versed in English colloquialisms. And what will Italians think of our soldiers, and of our opinion of our soldiers, that we should consider them distracted mendicants? There are many funny things in the translation; I will trouble you with only one more. Against "Son of a Lambeth publican" ("Figlio d'un liquorista di Lambeth") there is an asterisk, denoting an explanatory footnote, which is—would you believe it?—"Krieger."—The Academy.

—It is noticeable that in the fighting in South Africa there for both sides have observed the most lenient humanitarian laws of war. That the British would treat their prisoners and enemy wounded with kindness was to be expected. The Boers have been so often defamed as cruel and backward in their civilization, that perhaps less was expected from them. Yet nothing more "sentimental" in war has happened in a long while than the act of the Boer commander in liberating some prisoners simply because their wives had asked for their freedom. Gen. Joubert, too, seemed humane enough to please any critic in his message of sympathy to the widow of Gen. Symons. The war promises to be very bloody and fierce, but it is to be hoped that both sides will maintain these high humanitarian standards wherever possible. Of personal bravery the world will see enough. Both British and Boers are as courageous as Agamemnon himself, but humanity on the battle-field is a rarer and finer flower than the most intrepid bravery the world has seen.—Buenos Aires Herald, Dec. 9.

—Trooper Thomas Dolan, of the 5th Royal Irish Lancers, under the date 28 Oct., writes: "I believe the shells the Boers fire are faked, or else they cannot time them to go off, for last Saturday no less than a dozen dropped among us as we charged about 200 Boers. As soon as we saw the faked they threw up their rifles and ammunition in the air and cried 'Friends,' but it was no go, for they fired on the Red Cross, and we had no mercy for them."—Morning Leader.

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:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARA,
PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO,
CAMINAS, RIO GRANDE DO SUL,
PELOTAS, PORTO ALGRES, MONTEVIDEO,
BUENOS AYRES, ROSARIO DE SANTA FE, AND
NEW YORK.

Also on:

- Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., LONDON.
- Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co., PARIS.
- Messrs. Schroder & Co., J. H. Schroder & Co., nachf., HAMBURG.
- Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co., HAMBURG.
- Messrs. Granet Brown & Co., GENOA.

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

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

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

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

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

Draws on:

- Germany..... Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin and Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg M. A. von Rothschild, Sohle, Frankfurt a M and correspondents.
 - England..... N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London Manchester and Liverpool. District Banking Company Limited, London. Union Bank of London, Limited, London. Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London.
 - France..... Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches. Heine & Co., Paris. Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Paris. Lazard Frères & Co., Paris. De Neufville & Co., Paris.
 - Portugal..... Banco Lisbon e Açores and correspondents.
- and any other countries.
Opens accounts current.
Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.
Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every description of banking business.

Theil-Gutschow,
Directors.

THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 21, Rua da Alfandega.

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

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

BRANCHES:

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

DRAWS ON:—

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

Also on:
Farmers Loan and Trust Company.—NEW YORK
First National Bank of Chicago.—CHICAGO.

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORCATE ST.

London E. C.

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

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1º de Março

Branches at:

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

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

Draws on its Head Office in London:

- The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited, LONDON.
- Messrs. Heine & Co., PARIS.
- Messrs. J. Berenberg Gossler & Co., HAMBURG.
- Messrs. Roesti & Co., and correspondents in ITALY.
- The Bank of New York, N. B. A., NEW YORK.

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

BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU BRÉSIL.

Established in Paris on the 23rd October 1866 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. 2,452 of 2nd January, 1897.

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

HEAD OFFICE:

9, RUE LAFFITTE, Paris.

Branch Office in Rio de Janeiro:

78, Rua da Quitanda

P. O. B. 58.

Branches at S Paulo and Santos.

Draws on:

- Paris and France..... Head Office, Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, and agencies. Société Générale pour favoriser le développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France, and agencies Heine & Co., Paris. Lazard Frères & Co., Paris. Périer Mercet & Co., Paris.
- LONDON..... Union Bank of London, Limited. London Joint Stock Bank, Limited. Parr's Bank, Limited. Lazard Brothers & Co. J. Henry Schroder & Co. Kleinwort Sons & Co. A. Kuffer & Sons.

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

PORTUGAL..... J. M. Fernandes Guimarães & Co. and their correspondents. Banco Commercial de Lisbon, Lisbon.

ITALY..... Banca Commerciale Italiana Genova Milan, Turin.

AND ANY OTHER COUNTRY

Opens accounts current.

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

G. Henriot,
Manager.

Nectandra Amara Pills.

These wonderful pills, so useful and beneficial in all affections of the stomach and intestines, are obtainable in all places where a post-office exists, the manufacturer will forward by registered mail and to any given address, if accompanied by money: 1 box for 2500, 1/2 dozen boxes for 12500 and One dozen boxes for 20000. Address: JOAQUIM BUENO DE MIRANDA, No. 74, Rua de S. Pedro, 1st floor Rio de Janeiro.

BANCO DA REPUBLICA DO BRAZIL

Realized Capital. . Rs. 103.616:400\$000

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

Reserve Fund . . . Rs. 16.787:304\$006
Profits in suspense . Rs. 10.384:820\$735
on 30th June 1899.

OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

9, Rua da Alfandega.

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

Draws on:
Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London & County Banking Co. Ltd. Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co Ltd.

- Messrs. Hottinguer & Co. Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, PARIS.
- Commerz und Diskonto Bank in Hamburg, HAMBURG.
- Banco de Portugal LISBON.

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

CHRISTMAS IN WAR TIME.

I heard the bells on Christmas-day
Their old, familiar carols play,
And wild and sweet
The words repeat,
Of peace on earth, good-will to men!

And thought how, as the day had come,
The bellies of all Christendom
Had rolled along
The unbroken song
Of peace on earth, good-will to men!

Till, ringing, singing on its way,
The world revolved from night to day,
A voice, a chime,
A chant sublime,
Of peace on earth, good-will to men!

Then from each black, accursed mouth
The cannon thundered in the South,
And with the sound
The carols drowned
Of peace on earth, good-will to men!

It was as if an earthquake rent
The hearthstones of a continent,
And made forlorn
The household torn
Of peace on earth, good-will to men!

And in despair I bowed my head;
"There is no peace on earth," I said;
"For hate is strong
And mocks the song
Of peace on earth, good-will to men!"

Then pealed the bells more loud and deep:
"God is not dead; nor doth He sleep!
The Wrong shall fall,
The Right prevail,
With peace on earth, good will to men!"

H. W. LONGFELLOW.

From the Daily Mail of December 5.

THE WEATHER IN SOUTH AFRICA. (6)

THE CLIMATE OUR MEN ARE FIGHTING IN.

DE AAR, NOV. 8.

To be perfectly happy anywhere between the Cape and the Zambesi the traveller should take a day-leaf for a daytime costume and a Laplander's suit of furs for the night-times.

I take off all that the law allows every day, and then gasp in the shade of my tent, but at night I do myself up in a lambswool blanket, two ordinary blankets, and a steamer rug, and lie down to listen to the rattle of my teeth, until the sun begins to blaze through the canvas at daybreak. We who are at the headquarters at De Aar are having what the tradesmen would call a choice line of selected weathers, every known kind coming in each twenty-four hours, and all served to us in wholesale lots.

Often half a dozen sorts of weather get mixed up. At such time we have a blistering sunshine with an Antartic

(6) Copyright in England and America.

breeze blowing through it. In the middle of that comes a Sudanese sand-storm made up of whirls that obscure the sun and play hob with the camp, lifting up the skirts of the tents and coating everything red.

In one of these whirls you can lay a clean white handkerchief between two overcoats, and when you take it out it will look as if it had been soaked in beef-tea. After the dust whirl comes a tropical thunder shower, at the end of which the sun sets with a splendor no painter would dare to try to put on canvas. As for the effect of the climate on man, it is not fair to say it is healthy and let it go at that. If I may judge from this part of Cape Colony in November, it actually beats Colorado in the United States.

To go to Colorado you must be a millionaire with only one lung, and you must keep your lung and part with your million. But here the rule is to come penniless, with no lungs. Thus established, you develop new lungs and become a millionaire. All the African millionaires started with neither money nor respiratory organs, and are now the most energetic, able-bodied men of business alive. Paul Kruger is an exception. He is having bad luck. But he began unfairly with sound lungs.

We are on the edge of the Karroo desert. It is a tract which looks like a rubbish-shooting ground of imperial size. It is everywhere rolling and framed by great hills, except where the billows of baked and stony earth take the form of kopjes (called 'copies') or small hills. The entire country is about equally spotted with small stones and little dry tufts of vegetation, mainly sage brush. These are so bare and dry that they look like roots. The barren water-courses torture little trees to grow beside them, and these also are so bare and dead-looking that they might as well be trees turned bottom upward.

In every direction the view is unobstructed for miles, yet you see nothing but the same brown desert with the hot air dancing over it. There are occasional little herds of goats tended by negro children, but they never show until you are close upon them. The Karroo might well be a heaven for snakes, lizards, and beetles, but I saw none—nor any living thing except a few goats, a few stately ostriches, a few negroes in rags or blankets, and one small black-and-white bird that would pass for an undersized magpie at home. Silence, solitude, desolation—multiply these by six figures and you have the Karroo.

It is not without beauty and it is not without a future. Everywhere, in everything, its colors are wondrous. Close at hand the hills are almost brick-red, a little farther away the others are dove-colored, while the farthest ones are of varying shades of purple. Tufts and splotches of vivid green appear wherever there is or has recently been water, and even the stones and shrubs are full of color. I have said it is stony. It is so stony that you cannot make up your mind whether the thin soil is being formed of disintegrating stones or whether there was a soil which has been washed off down to the broken surface of the bed-rock. And yet men can do with it what the Mormons have done with the great American desert: now fast becoming a garden land. In some places the water is thirty feet below the surface; in others 1,500 to 2,000 feet—but there is always water, and once it bathes the surface it acts like a magician's wand.

Wherever there is a railway station it is in an oasis of green, with willow and eucalyptus trees, flowers and vegetables. Before I woke up one morning the train was at a place called Matjesfontein, and a man was calling out my name. When I was dressed and out on the platform I found that a Mr. J. D. Logan had heard I was passing through and wished to invite me to breakfast. As I rubbed my eyes I saw far and away on every side the stony, tufted, shimmering desert, yet close beside me were tree-shaded cottages with blooming gardens and lawns around each. I was

hurried away from the picturesque station to a handsome house, where I found a luxuriously ordered table, smoking hot viands led off by salmon from England, with trained servants to add to comfort as abundant as any one could wish.

This was Mr. Logan's village, and he is building a fine hotel as its chief glory. While we ate breakfast he dictated to his secretary letters of introduction to people further north, and before I finished my coffee the letters were handed to me type-written. When the train took me off Mr. Logan went off on a shooting trip. The whole episode was like a tatter of dreamland, a little spring of enterprise gushing out in the desert—and yet just the sort of thing one runs upon in South Africa.

Close to every railway station, and hugging it for that companionship which all negroes love, are the huts of the Kaffirs. They are of every sort that costs no money and little labor. Some are holes in the earth roofed over with tin or tarpaulin, some are low huts of adobe (mud-brick) walls, some are made of that corrugated iron which is the eyesore of South Africa. There is not a thing about these Kaffirs or their costumes or their houses that I have not noticed about the Guinea negroes of Mississippi and the rest of the "black belt" of the United States. I begin to think with Burns that "a (black) man's a (black) man for a' that." Here and in America he is equally shiftless, equally ragged, equally jaunty in his rags, equally happy in his misfortunes, equally prone to lie in the sun, to laugh, to sing, and to pilfer. The queer thing about the Kaffirs here is that though there are millions of them in South Africa they make no mark on the landscape. They herd in little bands in the bushes and by the stations and villages, and you never have the faintest proof of their numbers.

The government is hiring these blacks by the hundreds at the advance camp at De Aar, and is paying them—what do you think? Four pounds ten a month, with clothing, lodging, and food thrown in. It is past the comprehension of Tommy Atkins how such things can be, and I have heard the officers who distribute the London-made clothing say that they wish they had as good for themselves.

The reason for this treatment of the blacks is that they ask high wages and are good drivers and transport men. Another reason is that the English everywhere demoralise the blacks with too good treatment, which is as bad for them as Boer unkindness.

JULIAN RALPH.

THE LATE GEN. SYMONS.

Major-General Sir William Penn Symons was born in July, 1843, received his first appointment in March, 1863, was made lieutenant in October, 1866, captain in February 1878, major in July, 1881, brevet lieutenant-colonel in May, 1886, lieutenant-colonel in January, 1891, and colonel in 1893. He acted as A. A. G. (Musk), Madras, from September, 1882, to October, 1885; as D. A. A. and Q. M. G. Burmese expedition from October, 1885, to February, 1886; as A. A. G. (Musk), Madras, from February, 1886, to September, 1888; (Musk), Bengal, from April, 1891, to March 1895, and as Brigadier-General, India, from March, 1895. Sir William was recently promoted to the rank of major-general in recognition of his services at the battle of Dundee.

Sir William, who was in command in Natal until the arrival of Sir George White, served in the operations against the Galekas and in the Zulu war of 1879. He was in the Burmese expedition of 1885-9 as deputy-assistant adjutant and quartermaster-general, and organized and commanded the mounted infantry in that campaign. He commanded the Chin field force as brigadier-general, expedition in column in the Chin Lushai campaign in 1889-90. For his services in that campaign he received the thanks of the Indian government which were again given to him on his conduct of a brigade in the Waziristan field force. He served also in the Tochi and Tirah campaigns. At the conclusion of the last-mentioned campaign he received his K. C. B. Sir William Symons devoted much attention to good shooting in the army and to the organization of mounted infantry. He had the reputation of being the best shot in the army. He was a strict disciplinarian, but possessed the affection of his officers and men.

JACK'S CHRISTMAS ASHORE.

We extract from the *Montevideo Times* the following account of how some of Her Majesty's blue jackets spent their Christmas ashore:

About nine o'clock on Monday evening a large party of mariners from H. M. S. "Flora," "Beagle" and "Swallow" were carousing together in the grog-shop kept by one Makri or Macree in Calle Yacaré, when two of them came to fistfights. The landlord called in the police, but the combatants resisted arrest and their comrades encouraged them in the resistance and assumed a threatening attitude. More police being called, the mariners raised a barricade of chairs and tables, and assailed the police with bottles, glasses, and everything else that could serve as a missile. This drove the police off the premises, and the mariners had barricaded the doors and prepared for a regular siege, some holding guard, whilst others continued the carouse in the interior. More police and other auxiliary forces appeared on the scene, to the number of perhaps two, and various authorities from the prefect downwards, and a regular siege was organised. We believe that even the minister of war and the President of the republic were consulted, but as their instructions were to avoid bloodshed, no offensive operations were undertaken. The services of an interpreter were engaged, but the mariners refused to listen to him. The British minister, Mr. W. Baring, was then sent for, and obtained entrance to the fortress by the magic watchword of "God save the Queen," but he also failed in persuading the mariners to reason. This was after 11 o'clock when a crowd numbering several hundred had gathered in the vicinity and were watching the proceedings with no little interest. Finally, as a last resource, Mr. Baring went off in a boat to H. M. S. "Swallow," which was fortunately not far from shore (for the night was windy) and besought the aid of Capt. Ingfield. This officer immediately came on shore, and was admitted to the fortress at once. After some parley he succeeded in persuading the men to surrender, and they were all marched off to the police station, where their names were taken and they were put into cells for the rest of the night. They were all more or less the worse for liquor, and too or three of them so drunk that they had to be carried. By direct order of the President of the republic, they were yesterday handed over to their respective vessels, where no doubt they will be more adequately punished than if they had been detained on shore. (Probably the local authorities were glad to be rid of them.)

The incident is not without its comic aspect, but at the same time it is very regrettable that it should have happened, for no other reason than for the good name of the navy. We may add that the local authorities and police deserve great praise for the extreme moderation and discretion that they employed throughout the unfortunate business. If they had had recourse to their revolvers and cutlasses, there might have been serious bloodshed and even loss of life, and much ill-feeling would have ensued. As it was the whole escapade concluded with nothing worse than an injury to a policeman's foot from a bottle, and considerable damage to the interior of the grog shop, for which, we hope, recompense will be paid. We may add that the exact number of men arrested was 41, though we understand some of them had no active part in the fray. There were two or three petty officers among them.

THE TEA THE BOER DRINKS.

The tea drunk by the Boers in the South African republic and Orange Free State is not Indian or Ceylon, nor even China, which latter would be decried by a Boer as *wisje-wasje*, says a tea-planters' organ. He prefers a stronger drink than China rubbish can furnish him with, and he has as yet had no opportunity of testing the merits of British-grown teas, which, however, he will probably take to after his country is annexed, and his dream of a great Dutch-African republic is dissipated. The Boer's tea is found in the leaves of the *Cyclopia vogelii*, a plant little known to botanists, belonging to the order of the *Leguminosae*. He makes from it a savory drink, which his palate prefers to any imported article. Another shrub of the same order is used by him for the same purpose, viz., the *Cyclopia genistoides*, which, like the *vogelii*, bears a yellow flower, and has leaves resembling those of the common broom. The infusion of the leaves of the *C. genistoides* tree is known to him as *Honig-thee*, or honey-tea, from its sweet flavor. The *C. latifolia*, strangely varying in the form of its leaves from the *C. genistoides*, produces under skilful manipulation a beverage known as "bush tea." Another genus of plants, though belonging to the same order as the *Borbonia*—the plant named after Gaston de Bourbon, son of Henry IV of France. This plant possesses other than a derivative interest for the Boer. The *Borbonia parviflora*, an evergreen native of the Cape of Good Hope, gives him, after judicious decoction and infusion of its pungent aromatic leaves, a liquid which "cleers" probably as much, and "clebrates" no more, than the "cupps which wait on each" in Cowper's "Winter Evening."—*Exchange*.

—A novel feature of the modern battle is revealed in a letter by a lieutenant at the front, who says:—"At the fight at Rietfontein several ladies turned up on bicycles. Of course, they kept a long distance off. However, one of the enemy's shells pitched fairly close to them, which sent them pedalling off to a safe position. Very plucky of them, though they were rather in the way."—*Daily Mail*.

WANTED

Two good unfurnished rooms, sala and bedroom, with service, for a single middle aged gentleman in a quiet neighbourhood—can be had in 15 minutes from town. Address: Caixa do Correio 472.

CHACARA.

After the 1st January rooms can be obtained at No. 2, Rua Boa Viagem, S. Domingos, which is being put in order for an English chacara. Application may be made at the house or at this office.

SITUATION WANTED.

A very well recommended German lady, knowing French and English, would like to join a family with children going to the United States, to give lessons and make herself useful. Letters may be addressed in care of *The Rio News*. (31.)

Lady or Gentleman, desiring furnished or unfurnished room with dinner—where cleanliness and moderate price is an object—can find same with quiet family—Rua 19 de Fevereiro, 60, Botafogo.

TO BE LET

(Without board), furnished Bedroom small English family.

Apply to A. B. C.

610 Rio News.

(1.)

NURSEY GOVERNESS.

Wanted for two children in Petropolis. Apply to C. H. Walter, 115 Rua da Quitanda. (31.)

CLOS ST. CHARLES

This mark of Messrs. Hanaupier & Co's, Bordeaux wine which is the best table claret on the market, can be obtained at moderate prices at Messrs. CRASLEY & Co. 36 Rua do Ouvidor, and Mr. C. N. Leclerc 23 Rua da Candelaria.

Hotels.

Hotel dos Estrangeiros

PRACA FERREIRA VIANNA

(Centro)

Telephone No. 5,008

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

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

Its restaurant and service cannot be excelled.

THERESOPOLIS

GRANDE HOTEL THERESOPOLIS

SITUATED AT THE ALTO DO THERESOPOLIS

CLIMATE VERY HEALTHY

GEORGES SCHNIDER 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, Hastos & C., No. 12, Rua de S. Bento, Monteiro fr. & C., 28, Visc. Itandema, Soares & Niemeyer, 6, da Alameda, Mr. Bernardino da S. Carvalho, No. 1, Rua Fresca.

Telegr. Address:—Georges, Theresopolis.

Grande Hotel Metropole

181, RUA DAS LARANJEIRAS, 181

This popular Hotel has been completely and thoroughly restored and has been provided with sanitary improvements of every description, including a hygienic system of sewerage, flushing 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 acquired for this special purpose.

The new establishment is situated in one of the most attractive and healthy localities in the city, on a broad and quiet street, with tram for all central points of the city passing the door. It has a large and beautifully laid out pleasure garden, particularly suitable for ladies and children, and well-mounted bath-rooms provided with hot and cold water.

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

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

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.

IF YOU DO NOT KNOW SPECIAL TROPICAL

DUNLOP TYRES

Full particulars will be sent to you on application.

Their chief claim to universal adoption in hot countries is their successful resistance of heat and moisture.

QUALITY is made first consideration, and tyres carrying on outer cover and inner tube his trademark can be relied upon to give the most satisfactory results, and to provide both ladies and gentlemen cycling in tropical regions with comfortable, safe speedy and economical wheeling.

Dunlop Tropical Tyres alone have solved the problem of giving perfect cycling under the above conditions.



Trade-mark

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED

Write for full particulars to—

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRES CO., LTD.,

Alma Street, Coventry, England.

TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

OUR OWN SPECIAL SERVICE

LONDON

LONDON, 3rd JANUARY, 6.50 a.m.

From later advices it would appear that General J. D. D. French did not occupy Colesberg after Monday's engagement, and that he has not yet occupied that town. The positions occupied are within a mile of the town. Artillery firing is still going on between the hostile forces.

Colonel Pilcher with a flying column of mounted Colonial troops defeated a force of 300 Boers and Cape Colony rebels thirty miles north-west of Belmont on Monday last. Their laager was captured, together with forty prisoners, besides their killed and wounded. The British losses were three killed and one wounded.

Colonel Pilcher then continued his march to Douglas.

It is stated that the occupation of Dordrecht, in the north-eastern part of Cape Colony, is demoralizing the Dutch rebels in that vicinity.

LONDON, 4TH JANUARY, 5.15 a.m.

No changes have occurred in the situation of the forces under command of General Sir Redvers Buller and General Lord Methuen.

General Sir Redvers Buller has ordered the engagement of a number of stretcher-bearers, indicating that he is preparing for serious work at no distant day.

According to latest advices General J. D. D. French has cut off the enemy's communications with Norvalspont by way of the Colesberg bridges.

He advises the government that with a small reinforcement he can dislodge the enemy now occupying Colesberg.

The Union Jack has been hoisted with cheers at Douglas, west of Modder river camp on the Riet river, which had been occupied by the Boers soon after the investment of Kimberley.

LONDON, 5TH JANUARY, 5.40 a.m.

Advices from Cieveley state that General Sir Redvers Buller is shelling the Boer entrenchments with vigour and effect.

From the central district news have been received that a force of 2,500 Boers from Stormberg had attacked Molteno and Cyphergat. They were easily repulsed by General W. F. Gatacre without loss to the forces under his command. There was only ineffectual long distance firing.

The town of Dordrecht has been abandoned by the British forces for an adjoining strategic point better suited to General Gatacre's purposes.

Colonel Pilcher who was yesterday reported to have occupied Douglas, has returned to Belmont.

Advices have been received that the German liner General has been stopped and overhauled by the bluejackets at Aden.

General J. D. D. French, who is besieging Colesberg, has been reinforced and is now surrounding the Boers who are defending that town. Artillery fire and fighting between the two hostile forces are going on incessantly.

LONDON, 6TH JANUARY, 5.30 a.m.

News has been received that General J. D. D. French has signally defeated a body of 1,000 Boers which were attempting to relieve Colesberg.

The Boers lost 50 men in killed and wounded and 20 prisoners.

The Inniskilling Dragoons distinguished themselves by making a grand charge on the enemy.

Our losses were slight. In the Mafeking sortie of December 26th, which resulted unsuccessfully for the garrison, the British losses were 21 killed, 24 wounded and three prisoners.

The health and spirits of the garrison are very satisfactory.

Advices from Natal are to the effect that General Sir Redvers Buller's position continues unchanged.

LONDON, 8TH JANUARY, 5.25 a.m.

Advices have been received that the Boers made a desperate attack on Ladysmith at dawn on Saturday morning last (6th), but they were repulsed at every point after a fight of some hours duration.

At 3.15 in the afternoon General Sir George White heliographed that the attack had been renewed and that he was very hard pressed. General Sir Redvers Buller made a reconnaissance in force yesterday at Colesberg, but the results are not known.

To-day there is complete silence in regard to the situation and public sentiment is under great suspense in regard to the outcome.

At Colesberg the capture of seventy men belonging to the Suffolk regiment, forming part of General J. D. D. French's command, is reported. The capture was effected by the Boers imitating a call to retire when they were deserted by their comrades and surrounded by the Boers, who obliged them to surrender.

The situation at Colesberg is unchanged. The Boers have captured Kuruman with 120 prisoners.

LONDON, 8TH JANUARY, 5.30 p.m.

General Sir George White reports from Ladysmith by heliograph on Sunday afternoon that there had been desperate fighting at that place from dawn until 7.30 in the evening.

The besiegers thrice captured and lost some of the British redoubts and even held one position all day until dislodged toward evening by a brilliant bayonet charge from the Devonshire regiment.

The Boers were everywhere repulsed with very heavy losses. Their losses were far greater than those of the garrison.

The Ladysmith garrison are manifesting great enthusiasm over their success.

SUMMARY FROM DAILY PRESS

Great Britain.

JAN. 2.—The war office has received advices of an encounter at Sunnyside, near Belmont, between Col. Pilcher's command and a detachment of Boers, the latter being defeated with a loss of three men and 40 prisoners. The British losses were slight. The *Journal* has it that the Boer leader 'Lager' was captured, not remembering, apparently, that the word *lager* means a camp. Gen. French reports the capture of one cannon, in Sunday's battle, and that a thousand Boers had retired from Colesberg in the direction of Norvals. He also reports that in his battle with the Boer forces at Colesberg, many of the projectiles fired by the Boers were of British manufacture. Other advices state that the Boers had recaptured their entrenchments at Colesberg. The enemy having received reinforcements had taken the offensive and were bombarding the British positions. Renewed accounts of fevers and dysentery in Ladysmith have been received. The *Cynicist* sailed from Liverpool to-day with 1,700 men of the 6th division, three batteries and a great quantity of munitions. It is believed that the 7th division will be ready to embark by the 7th inst.

JAN. 3.—Telegrams from Capetown state that Gen. French, entrenched in the positions captured from the Boers, is asking for reinforcements before assaulting the enemy in Colesberg. Pretoria advices state that Commandant Schoeman has repelled two attacks on the defences of Colesberg. Continuous fighting about that city is reported. Reports from various sources state that the Boers have attacked Molteno, to the south of Stormberg. Col. Pilcher has occupied Douglas. Gen. Warren is said to have arrived at Estcourt with his division. In military circles a forward movement by Gen. Buller is believed to be imminent.

JAN. 4.—The war office announces that on Tuesday night the Boers occupied Molteno and the hills commanding Bushmanshoek. Gen. Gatacre reinforced the latter place with artillery, when the Boers withdrew. The position of Gen. French at Colesberg has greatly improved, and he is said to command three sides of the town. Col. Pilcher has evacuated Douglas, and the war office announces the evacuation of Dordrecht. Gen. Buller has engaged 1,000 natives for his transport service. Gen. Buller's army now consists of 30,000 men, with 60 cannon, twenty of which are siege guns. The Boers at Colesberg and vicinity are estimated at 25,000 men with 60 pieces of artillery. The first contingent of the 7th division, consisting of 2,576 men, embarked to-day at Southampton. They were accompanied by 8 officers. The government has authorized the Zulus to arm themselves. The *Times* says the war office has ordered Gen. Buller to march to the relief of Ladysmith, cost what it will.

JAN. 5.—According to war office advices a force of 1,000 Boers attacked the left flank of Gen. French's army at Reinsburg yesterday morning. The British withdrew to their fortified positions, where the Boers encountered a heavy artillery fire and were compelled to retreat, losing 40 prisoners. It is estimated their killed and wounded would number 40 men. The British losses were insignificant. A second telegram says the Boer losses were 50 killed and wounded and 19 prisoners, and the British losses 46, including 4 officers. The *Times* is of the opinion that Gen. French will find it impossible to take Colesberg with the force at his command. It is announced that Gen. Gatacre has obliged the Boers to abandon Molteno. According to Pretoria

advices the fire of the naval guns at Tugela river has done no harm to the Boers. Gen. Joubert also says that the Lyddite shells have caused no casualties among the Boers. A Capetown dispatch says a sortie made by 80 men on the 26th ult. to attack one of the Boer positions at Mafeking, developed the fact that it could not be taken. The British had 21 killed. Reports are again current (for stock speculators purposes?) of the discovery of a conspiracy at Capetown.

JAN. 6.—Col. Baden-Powell advises the war office that on Dec. 26th he attempted another sortie to the north, but found the enemy in greater force than expected. The effort failed, his losses being 21 killed (including 3 officers) 24 wounded and 3 prisoners. On the 5th Gen. Buller made a reconnaissance toward Inlulawe, but was compelled to retire to avoid having his communications cut. The war office has received news that the Boers had attacked the advanced positions at Ladysmith, but had been repelled. The losses were heavy on both sides. Later advices report that the attack had been renewed. At Colesberg Gen. French is shelling the fortified hill occupied by the Boers. Advices from Mafeking state that Lord Salisbury's son was not wounded, but is ill with fever. Of the volunteer corps equipped by the City of London, 1,300 men will be ready to embark during the current month. The American str. 'Mashona,' seized on suspicion of having contraband on board (she had flour for the Transvaal) has been released. It is believed that military supplies are going to the Boers in French steamers to Djibouti.

JAN. 7.—Gen. Buller advises the war office that he had received yesterday the following telegram from Gen. White *Jan. 6, 3.15 p.m.* 'The attack has been recommenced with great violence; the end is approaching.' No advice since then had been received yesterday. Gen. Buller made a demonstration in force and discovered that the enemy still occupied their trenches at Colesberg. From Colesberg it is reported officially that in an attack on the enemy, the Suffolk regiment lost one of its companies, consisting of 65 men and 7 officers. The Boers have recaptured Dordrecht. Col. Plummer is approaching Mocherdt, north of Mafeking. The European passengers on the 'Bundesrath' are still detained on board as prisoners. The 16th Lancers have embarked at Bombay for South Africa.

JAN. 8.—In a dispatch to the war office Gen. White reports that the attacks on Ladysmith had been repelled, but with heavy losses on both sides. The fight lasted sixteen hours. Gen. Buller reports later that the Boers are pressing the siege of Ladysmith. The capture of a Suffolk company near Colesberg is confirmed. A Pretoria telegram announces the bombardment and capture of Kuruman with 120 men and 12 officers of the British garrison. The *Times* says that in Sunday's fight near Colesberg, where a Suffolk company was captured, 7 officers and 30 soldiers of the British forces were killed. The *Times* counsels the mobilisation of part of the fleet to reduce the excitement in Russia.

United States.

JAN. 2.—Manilla advices report the disappearance of some linemen who were putting up a telegraph line from that city to points on the coast to the north. The *New York Tribune* says the Fenians are organizing a corps to go to South Africa to join the Boers.

JAN. 3.—Advices have been received of the capture and occupation of Cabuyac, in the Philippines. At Manilla a large quantity of arms and munitions have been discovered concealed in a private house. A conspiracy is suspected.

JAN. 6.—Germany has telegraphed to the United States suggesting the convening of a combined action for the solution of disputes about contraband of war.

Germany.

JAN. 2.—The German press is publishing angry criticisms on the capture of the 'Bundesrath' at Lourenço Marques. A Hamburg telegram states that the British have also seized the steamer 'Hans Wagner' near Lourenço Marques.

JAN. 3.—A Berlin dispatch says the British foreign office, in reply to a protest relative to the capture of the 'Bundesrath,' has expressed its belief that the question will be amicably settled.

JAN. 4.—Advice has been received of the capture of the German picket 'General' at Aden, whose cargo is to be disembarked. The press is protesting against these seizures.

JAN. 5.—It is stated that Emperor William intends to prohibit the Krupp factory from delivering artillery projectiles to Great Britain. A railway collision at Bischwiller station, near Frankfurt, caused the deaths of three postal employees, and wounded three station employees.

JAN. 6.—It is feared that the Ger. str. 'Herzog' has been seized by British cruisers. Telegrams from Aden state that the British have suspended their examination of the cargo of the str. 'General.' A syndicate has been formed in Hamburg, with a capital of £600,000, to explore rubber industries on the Amazon.

JAN. 7.—News has been received of the capture of the Ger. str. 'Herzog,' which has been taken to Durban.

France.

JAN. 2.—The miners of Saint-Chinmond have also struck. At Saint-Etienne difficulties have arisen which threaten to extend the strike. The existence of French gold in various European banks on 31st December is

said to be 7,220 millions of francs.—The Casino Frascati at Havre was destroyed by fire last night.

JAN. 3.—The Saint-Etienne strike is assuming a better aspect.—The high court of justice has pronounced Deroulede and Guerin guilty of conspiracy against the republic, but with attenuating circumstances.—A Brussels telegram says Dr. Leyds is complaining that he is being shadowed by British spies.

JAN. 4.—Three of the accused conspirators have been condemned, as follows:—Deroulede and Buffet to 6 years banishment from the country, and Guerin to 10 years imprisonment in a fortress.—The strikers at Saint-Etienne have acceded to the conditions of arbitration.

JAN. 5.—The condemned Deroulede and Buffet were to-day conducted to the Belgian frontier.—The Dominican republic is refusing to pay the indemnity agreed upon in 1895 and hostile manifestations are reported.

JAN. 6.—Jules Guerin was sent yesterday to the Clairvaux prison where he is to serve his 10 years sentence.—The morning papers state that the French naval division of the Atlantic has received orders to proceed to San Domingo.—Various journals affirm that the British government has purchased cannon at the Loire foundry, after the Crenost works had refused to accept orders.—The arbitrators on the Saint-Etienne strike have decided in favor of higher wages. The miners will resume work on Monday.

JAN. 7.—Advices have been received of an attack on the Flannatt mission in the Touat district of the Sahara, which was repelled.—The *Matin* has opened a popular subscription for a railway across the Sahara. A Brussels telegram says *L'Independence Belge* has published documents proving Chamberlain's complicity in the Jameson raid.

JAN. 8.—The French have occupied Insallah, in the oasis of Touat.—News received here announce the death of President San Clemente, of Colombia.

Holland.

JAN. 5.—The *Nieuw Rotterdamse Courant* says the Basutos, Swazis and Zulus are rising against the Boers.

Denmark.

JAN. 3.—A lamentable accident has occurred at a crossing where a railway train collided with a tram car and gravely injured seven persons.

Portugal.

JAN. 4.—In response to an interpellation in the chamber, the minister of foreign affairs declared that he had no information whatever that war material had been transported across the Lourenço Marques territory.

JAN. 7.—It is stated in Lisbon that Germany and England have offer to guarantee a new loan for Portugal, based on her colonial possessions, which the Portuguese government has declined.

JAN. 8.—There were three new cases and one death of bubonic pest in Oporto last week.

Russia.

JAN. 4.—Telegrams from Tiflis state that an earthquake in the Caucasus has destroyed ten hamlets and some 600 lives have been lost.

AN AMUSING CASE OF RED TAPE.

We are as a nation past masters in the art of vexing business and making life a burden. If it is possible for him to invent one more regulation which will irritate one more man, we are sure it has been adopted by the authorities, and the further down the scale of power one goes, the greater will be the arbitrariness of officials. We have in our hand a paper which was handed us by a gentleman who has a quinta across the river Lujan from the Tigre, situated similarly to the mansion of Mr. Bullrich (but the case is not his). He had a few things sent from town, and sent his man to the station for them in a canoe. He took them from the station and started to put them in his canoe but was stopped by an officer of the custom house who informed him that he could not embark the things until the owner had solicited permission. The peon had to return to his employer's home and get a solicitude which reads as follows, translated into English:—"Sr. Chief of the Resguardo. Do me the favor to permit the embarkation for Sr. Blank of one case beer, one case soda, one case of groceries." After this was done the official graciously permitted the shipment of the goods for half a dozen squares away. Had the lot been taken in a boat to some point on the river, and then crossed in a canoe, nothing would have been said. By what warrant is one made to go through all this red tape to get a few articles which have to be taken across the river in a boat? If people who live in Las Conchas, for example, send anything from the station by cart, no one asks any question, but if taken by boat all this red tape must be unwound. There is nothing in civilized government more ridiculous than the regulation touching boats and their use in our rivers. The law is stupid and cruel. It serves no purpose to man or beast, except to annoy, vex and persecute its victims. It does nothing to protect the government from frauds against the revenue, and if it were not so annoying it would fairly be called a complete force of which any civilized community should be ashamed, indeed the officers who are set to execute these laws are ashamed of them and often take chances of reproof from superiors because they do not exact all the stupid licenses required.—Buenos Aires *Herald*, Dec. 19.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor

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

(Cash invariably in advance)

Subscription: 40,000 per annum for Brazil;

22,500 per six months

5000 or £7 abroad or the equivalent in currency

All subscriptions should run with the calendar year

or terminate on June 30th and December 31st.

Subscriptions and advertisements will be received by

Eugene Frayer, Esq.

141, Broadway, New York

Messrs. Street & Co.,

30 Cornhill, London

Frost & Co.,

181, Queen Victoria Street

and by Messrs. C. F. Hammett & Co., SÃO PAULO.

Notices of marriages, births and deaths 2500 each

SINGLE COPIES: 800 réis; for sale at the office

of publication, at the English Book Store, No. 36 Rua

do Ouvidor, and at the Casa Americana in São Paulo.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

POSTOFFICE ADDRESS:— Caixa 288.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JANUARY 9th, 1900.

RELATIVE TO the appearance of the bubonic plague in the city of São Paulo, where the cases are said to have been discovered in different parts of the city, the attention of the sanitary authorities should be called to the simple fact that all their restrictions on trade and travel must be considered as absolutely valueless. In view of this, is it not advisable to discard these antiquated ideas of quarantines and disinfections, and to adopt the more modern practice of merely isolating declared cases and placing suspects under observation? To reduce a community to the verge of starvation through quarantine restrictions, is to augment the disease rather than to overcome it. And the restrictions in the end are perfectly useless, for the plague slips through in spite of them. If steps could be taken to reduce the cost of food so that the people might be better nourished, the plague would make fewer victims, and then a proper watchfulness on the part of the sanitary authorities would do the rest. There is no need of these vexatious restrictions—passports, disinfections, fumigations, prohibitions on trade, quarantines, and all that. The money thrown away on such measures would go far toward cleaning up unsanitary localities, which would help to protect us against the visitations of epidemic diseases.

In describing the financial situation of the country no good can be accomplished by concealing, disguising or misrepresenting facts, or by stating them in a misleading manner. If it were practicable to ascertain the exact equivalent in currency for the gold received in payment of duties, it would no doubt be interesting to do so. But to add this equivalent to the amount of currency received in 1899 for the purpose of comparing the sum with the receipts for 1898, is misleading, unless it is clearly stated at the same time that the collection of part of the import duties in gold in 1899 represented an additional burden on the taxpayer. If the product of duties collected at given rates in 1899 was less than that of those collected at the same rates in 1898 there was certainly a decrease in receipts from this source, and it is wrong to attempt to disguise the fact. And what is here said in regard to revenue derived from such duties applies with equal force to the product of other taxes. The fact that there was actually a decrease in revenue being duly established, it then becomes necessary to investigate its causes and consequences and, in this

connection, it is proper to inquire whether these have been mitigated or aggravated by the collection of duties in gold and by other new burdens. If there had been any considerable reduction in expenditure, there would, of course, have been no plausible pretext for imposing such burdens on the taxpayers. Apparently, then, there has been no considerable retrenchment. In fact, up to the present there is no absolute proof that expenditure has not actually increased. It is known, for instance, that some of the budget appropriations have been exceeded. But partisans of the government, with more zeal than knowledge, have, while pointing out alleged reductions in expenditure, failed to allude to those cases of increase in certain items and have moreover apparently endeavored to confound nonpayment of accounts with economy. As we have said, however, no good can be accomplished by attempts to mislead the public, and it is consequently the duty of the government to publish all the information in its possession in regard to the financial situation, so that the latter may not appear either better or worse than what it really is.

THE PUBLIC REVENUE.

The following is a statement of the receipts of the five most important custom-houses of Brazil for the years 1898 and 1899:

	1898	1899
Rio de Janeiro	86,774,458\$000	78,861,341\$710
Santos	39,866,799\$000	30,337,743\$242
Pará	22,261,503\$000	27,540,835\$552
Bahia	23,006,898\$000	16,292,666\$997
Pernambuco	22,916,777\$000	18,366,879\$029

Total.... 194,826,435\$000 171,399,366\$530

From the foregoing it will be seen that the decrease last year was 23,426,868\$, or about 12 per cent. If there was similar decrease at other custom-houses the total customs receipts last year did not greatly exceed 215,000,000\$, or about 30,000,000\$ less than in 1898.

At Rio de Janeiro the receipts of the general revenue office for the two years was as follows:

	1898	1899
From consumption taxes	3,845,598\$655	8,291,704\$191
From other sources	15,478,190\$858	14,596,051\$993

Total.... 19,323,789\$513 22,887,756\$184

There was consequently an increase of 4,446,105\$536 in the product of the consumption taxes and a decrease of 882,138\$865 in the revenue derived from other sources.

Of the product of the consumption taxes in 1899 the sum of 4,401,319\$725 was collected in the first half year and that of 3,890,319\$725 in the second, there being, consequently, in the latter a decrease of 511,064\$741.

The following statement shows the amount of revenue derived in 1899 from consumption taxes on classes of merchandise not thus taxed in the previous year:

Boots and shoes	426,359\$800
Pharmaceutical specialties	230,858\$000
Candles	214,869\$580
Perfumery	182,654\$380
Canned goods, etc.	142,536\$150
Vinegar	28,090\$073

Total..... 1,225,367\$983

Deducting this sum from the total product of the consumption taxes collected in 1899, we have 7,066,336\$208, against 3,845,598\$655 in 1898. The comparison, however, is still misleading for the rates of taxation on tobacco and beverages of certain kinds was increased. The following is a comparative statement of the respective products of taxes on these two classes of merchandise:

	1898	1899
Tobacco	734,650\$200	2,169,131\$240
Beverages	666,959\$455	891,741\$045

Total.... 1,401,609\$655 3,060,872\$288

The tax on matches produced 3,970,030\$ in 1899, against 2,443,989\$ in 1898. The increase was undoubtedly due to greater rigor in collecting the tax, for there is no reason to suppose that there

has been any increase in the consumption of matches. In fact we venture to assert from personal observation that the consumption has decreased, people being now less wasteful in the use of matches, not only on account of the higher prices but also on account of being forced by the pressure of hard times to economise in every respect.

In return for the unexpected compliments of the season lavished upon us by our colleague of the *Brazilian Review*, which are appreciatively received and treasured up, we beg to go one better and add to the compliments of the season our hearty congratulations on the mastery strategy which he displays in retreat. His simulated attack on one of our old positions was a stroke of genius, and it is a great pity we were not there to meet it. He raised a little smoke, however, to cover his retreat, and though it deceived no one, he is entitled to full credit for his brilliant conception. Having lost so much of his baggage and being safe again under the guns of the national treasury, he will probably now devote his whole energy to the task of recruiting for another equally brilliant campaign in the not distant future. Our colleague is without doubt a great general! We heard an admirer of his, a few days ago, heartily wish him in South Africa, which is undoubtedly a discriminating compliment of rare value.

It is perhaps advisable to continue repeating the statement that until order is restored and justice is done here in Brazil, foreign capital will avoid the country. Political intrigue may be interesting but it affords no security for investment. Economy is necessary and praiseworthy, but it must not be made at the expense of creditors. Such scandals as that of the União-Soroabana repudiation of its interest obligations to foreign debenture-holders, must be corrected. And when a property is sold to foreigners and the title given receives the formal assent of the government, that title must be respected and protected. The fate of the Leopoldina Railway Co. which bought a valuable property and then finds itself with sixty-three lawsuits on hand, will go far to discourage other investments of that character. Foreigners are not anxious to buy lawsuits, nor to subject themselves petty official impositions and exactions. Nor will they knowingly consent to duplicate the threatened experience of the Minas and Rio railway line, whose net receipts, according to Minister Murinho's orders, must be paid into the national treasury, which will issue funding bonds to the company in return, which implies an obligatory loss of 15 to 20 per cent. Under such conditions foreign capital will fight shy of Brazil, and very wisely so.

Now that the sanitary authorities in São Paulo have run foul of the newspapers there, by ordering them to send their papers to the disinfecting station not later than midnight, it may be presumed that we shall soon hear some plain talk about the business. What danger there can be in the newspaper direct from the press we can not imagine, but the sanitary delegate up there has decreed their fumigation, and it must be done. Of course the regulation will make newspapers a day late to subscribers, for it will be impossible to modify the telegraph service and office requirements so as to oblige this functionary with the paper before midnight. And as people do not like to have their newspapers delayed, we shall certainly hear from them before his excellency the delegate is many days older. And it may be well to ask this zealous functionary what he proposes to do about risks which are infinitely greater than the newspaper. It is very difficult to conceive that a newspaper printed from rolls or bales imported from abroad and free from contact with persons and places capable of infecting it, can be a medium of infection. But an old newspaper re-mailed, or a letter written by a person suffering from an infectious disease might readily convey the infection. What will he do about this? And the most dangerous medium of infection of all is the dirty, greasy paper money which passes from hand to hand and goes everywhere. The chances are that this paper money would carry infection a thousand times where a newspaper fresh from the press would carry it once. Now what does he propose to do with this? Will he order in all the paper money to be fumigated? Or will he let it circulate and spread disease, and confine his attention to innocuous mediums like newspapers direct from the publishing office?

—A man who is engaged in mortal combat with an English plum-pudding which has just forced its treacherous way into his citadel is incapable of engaging any external foe. What he does is to the outside of a man, exactly that, only slower, is English plum-pudding to his inside. The reason the Englishman is habitually so melancholy of aspect is that his face bears the marks of many a desperate combat with the national pudding. The reason the Englishman on a holiday is the personification of despair is that he always eats on a holiday a particularly big plum-pudding, having in the extreme all its essential qualities—sogginess, stickiness, nauseating sweetness, poisonous permeativeness.—*New York World.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Rio de Janeiro, 5th January, 1900.

To the Editor of "The Rio News."

Dear Sir.—We the undersigned, captains of the German s. s. "Byzanz" and German brigantine "Elly" would consider it a favor if we, through your esteemed paper, were allowed to present our best thanks to the directors and nurses of the Strangers' Hospital for the splendid treatment and all the kindness rendered to us during our recent stay there.

We are, dear Sir,

Yours respectfully,

H. HOLST,

Capt. s. s. "Byzanz."

H. MAASS,

Capt. of the "Elly."

RIO CRICKET AND ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

Rio de Janeiro, 5th January 1900.

The Editor, Rio News.

Dear Sir.—I have been requested by the (retiring) Committee of this association to ask you to kindly announce in your next issue that the annual general meeting of the association will be held on Thursday next, the 11th inst., at the City Club at 4 p. m. for the election of the new Committee and to pass the Treasurer's balance sheet, etc.

I trust that you will be able to be present, and I should like to tender my thanks to you for the assistance you have given us in the past year in publishing reports of our matches and other notices interesting to the members of the association.

I am, dear Sir,

Yours very truly,

HAROLD EVERS.

Hon. Sec'y.

LARANJEIRAS CLUB.

Rio, 8th January, 1900.

To the Editor of "The Rio News."

Dear Sir.—Will you again allow me to advise members of the above Club, through your valued paper, that the postponed annual general meeting of the Club has been fixed for Friday evening next, the 12th inst., at 8.30 p. m. The Committee earnestly beg members to do their utmost to attend.

I am, dear Sir,

Yours very truly,

R. C. BROOKER,

Hon. Sec.

COFFEE NOTES

—The Hamburg str. "Pelotas" which was nearly lost at Dungeness, straits of Dover, had a cargo of 46,000 bags of coffee, of which 35,922 were from Santos.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—Gov. Luiz Vianna's party in Bahia has nominated Minister Severino Vieira as his candidate for the governorship.

—In São Paulo the police are actively employed in locating the passers of counterfeit money who have lately been doing business there and in Rio de Janeiro.

—A telegram of the 2nd inst. from Pelotas reports another murder committed by João Francisco's men. The victim was taken into their camp and beaten to death.

—The illness of General Solon at Pará is said to be considered very serious. He has been ill for some time, and had arranged to go to Ceará as soon as his strength permitted.

—The *Commercio de S. Paulo* claims that the opposition and planters' tickets were victorious at various points in the state of São Paulo. We sincerely hope this is true, as it will help toward breaking the rule of the political rings which govern the country.

—The director of the São Paulo postoffice announces that mail for the morning express must be deposited not later than 11 p. m., while that for the afternoon must be deposited not later than 11 a. m. This gives the sanitary authorities time to fumigate without feeling themselves hurried.

—The São Paulo police authorities, now that the elections are over, have at last resolved to investigate the charges against Col. Anacleto Pires, of Avahé, but they are taking great care not to give him any trouble, and to make him feel that they do not credit the charges brought against him.

—No new cases of cholera pest have appeared in Santos and five cases are still under treatment. In São Paulo there are six cases under treatment at the isolated hospital, but two or three suspected cases a day are reported, which turn out to be something else. The recognized cases are said to be of a very mild type of the disease.

BUSINESS NOTES

—The raw materials used by the match factory of José Scarst & Co. in Nietheroy are all imported.

—The Companhia Suererie de Piracicaba has recently purchased the Santa Rosa plantation, near Piracicaba, for the sum of 400,000\$.

—The feverish activity in dispatching merchandise the last days of December, was quite as noticeable in Santos as in Rio de Janeiro. The custom-house was kept open until midnight on 30th, and the receipts for that day exceeded eight hundred contos.

—We take much pleasure in noting that Mr. Samuel Francis Butcher has been admitted to partnership in the firm of Messrs. Jules Gerard & Leclerc, patent agents, with whom he has been connected for several years. The firm will now be Jules Gerard, Leclerc & Co.

—The S. Paulo Railway, Light and Power Co. has lately received several important additions to its staff, among whom are Charles Graves, of Boston, chief electrical engineer; Thomas Hughes, chief of rolling stock; T. H. Ryan, chief of aerial constructions; J. D. Wadleigh, assistant of same; D. J. Kerns, overseer of same; and Arthur Hughes, representative of Messrs. Thayer & Co., of Boston, boiler manufacturers.

—We presume we may now offer our congratulations to Mr. J. P. Wileman on having become an *empregado publico*. Yesterday's *Journal* speaks of the creation of a commercial statistical office, based on the consular invoices which must now accompany merchandise from abroad, in the organization of which the government has had Mr. Wileman's cooperation. We may also presume that this indicates that our neighbor has definitely resolved to withdraw from all further connection with military operations in South Africa.

—The estimated traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway during the week ended 30th December were 248,921\$ in currency, which at 7d. exchange yielded 47,260. For the corresponding week of last year the currency receipts were 433,010\$, which yielded 413,644 at the exchange rate then ruling of 7 9/16d. The decrease for the week was 184,089\$ in currency, or 46,384 in sterling. The aggregate receipts from 1st January were 423,803, against 454,279 in the corresponding week of last year, showing a decrease of 48,976.

—At the annual general meeting of the Ouro Preto Gold Mines of Brazil, Ltd. which was held in London on the 8th ult., the chairman reported that the operations of the year showed an improvement over the preceding twelve months, the quantity of ore crushed being 69,400 tons against 68,566 tons in the preceding year. The quantity of gold obtained was 19,977 ounces against 19,248 ounces in 1897, and the profitized was 44,493 11\$ 5d, as against 24,157 12\$ 3d. The chairman was able to state that the miners have found a richer gold-bearing ore and that the prospects for the ensuing year are much more favorable. There was no balance available for dividends, the charges for depreciation, debenture interest, taxes, etc., slightly exceeding the working profits.

—At the ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the London and River Plate Bank in London on the 12th ult., the chairman, Mr. T. S. Richardson, referred to Brazilian business in the following terms:—"Coming to Brazil, where we have several branches, we can not speak in quite so optimistic terms as we do of the River Plate. Their principal export is coffee, and they grow an enormous quantity of it; but the price for the last few years has been so abnormally low that the country's prosperity has not been increased. I hope that as within the last few months the price of coffee has risen a little that we have turned the corner, and when they get a large price for their exports I trust that we may do as well as the River Plate is doing. They have also a large export of rubber, and the price has gone up very considerably, so that that also materially assists the trade in Brazil. Here, again, we have opened branches at San Paulo and Santos, and although we used to be a large business there, that business was done through agents, and we have thought it better, on the whole, to do it with our own employees and our own branches. There, I am glad to say, the results are fairly satisfactory."

—Full information regarding the impending changes in the Brazilian tariff has now been made available by the board of trade. The board announce that they have received through the foreign office a telegraphic communication from her Majesty's minister in Brazil to the effect that from January 1st next the proportion of the Brazilian import duties which is payable in gold will be raised from 10 to 15 per cent. Her Majesty's minister also reports, with regard to consular certificates, that each bill of lading as at present appended to manifests must then be accompanied by a declaration, signed by the shipper, specifying the goods comprised in such bill of lading. Shippers and importers must also present at the Brazilian consulate in the port of shipment two invoices for the signature of the consul, one of which must accompany the goods shipped. Certain changes have also been made by the revised tariff (which is also to come into force on the 1st prox.) in the rates of import duty leviable, and the following are reported as being among the more important changes affecting British trade:—

—The President has announced by decree (which was granted by law many years ago) that foreign medical doctors who have been professors in foreign universities or schools, or who are authors of important works on medicine, surgery, or pharmacy, may have licence to practice medicine on application to certain specified authorities here in Rio de Janeiro.

—It is announced that the minister of industry, commerce and public works, Dr. Severino Vieira, has tendered his resignation and will return to Bahia where he is a candidate for the governorship. It is stated that the minister of justice, Dr. E. Portella, will be transferred to his department and that the eminent jurist, Dr. Clóvis Bevilacqua will be appointed minister of justice.

—Many of our readers will regret to hear of the death of Mr. Conrad Cramer Frey, of Zurich, who was for many years chief of an important commercial house having branches in Rio, Bahia and Pernambuco. On retiring from business some twenty odd years ago, he devoted himself to political pursuits and held various important positions in the gift of his countrymen. He was 66 years of age at the time of his death.

—Mr. Julius Melli, of the well known firm of Messrs. Melli, Diethelm & Co., of Zurich and Brazil, has had made an artistic medal commemorating the 400th anniversary of the discovery of Brazil, which is dedicated to the Luso-Brazilian people. On one side the medal bears a portrait of Pedro Alvares Cabral, and on the other the arms of Portugal at the time of D. Manoel, the arms of Brazil under D. Pedro I, and the arms of the republic of 1889.

—There are public offices which are not assisting the government to carry out its programme of economies. We know that one of them, of the department of industry, discovering at the end of the year a balance in a certain budget appropriation, made an effort to exhaust it and to this end invented expenditures inconsistent with the situation, among other things, the purchase of several pretty inkpots, one of which cost only 4200000. —*Journal do Commercio*, Jan. 8th.

—The committee of the British Subscription Library deserve the highest praise for their thoughtfulness in ordering out a large and complete map of South Africa as soon as its subscribers began to feel interested in the war news. They have just received the map, the one published by *The Times*, and it has been placed in the reading-room where everyone can consult it. If you have any doubt, therefore, in regard to the location of a place, go to the Library and consult the *Times* map.

—Things must be deadly dull in Argentina just now when the local scribes have to fall back on the sea serpent. On Sunday last a special telegram to the *Journal do Brazil* gave us several interesting particulars and omitted others still more interesting. For instance, we were told that the reptile migrated from the Amazon to the Parana, although it had no birth certificate, no clearance papers, kept no log of the trip, spoke no passing ship or seaport and made no declaration to the port authorities. It came from the Amazon all the same because we saw it in print and in a telegram. If nothing disturbs the local horizon we shall expect to have its length, girth and fighting weight in a day or two.

—"I've told you several times to turn him off. If you don't do it, you must take the consequences."—"What's the matter now?"—"Why, he says that Julio is going to succeed me in the presidency."—"Oh, the ungrateful serpent! He knows as well as I do that I'm going to succeed you myself. And yet he bites the hand that feeds him and works for the wretched Julio, who would have to leave Rio Grande to-morrow if we didn't incur the odium of upholding him. I now begin to understand what he means by his silly twaddle about an economic standpoint and a financial standpoint. He shall leave that printing-office immediately. If he wishes a printing-office, why doesn't he go to his admirers Joseph C. and Julio? He's very much mistaken if he thinks we conquered Matto Grosso for Julio's sake."

BIRTHS.

On the 2nd instant, at 18 Rua Conde de Irajá, Botafogo, the wife of Mr. J. T. Moore, of a son, Denis Trew.

On the 4th inst., at 58, Rua José Bonifacio, São Domingos, the wife of W. R. Bardsley, of a son.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Almanack de Piracicaba para 1900, by Manoel de Camargo, São Paulo; Hennes Irmaos, 1899. Contains a business directory of the flourishing little city of Piracicaba, a description of its principal industries, sketches of some of its principal citizens, literary selections, advertisements and a variety of useful information. It forms a book of 480 pages, and is creditable both to its compiler and to the town.

—The *Montevideo Times* of December 30th affirms that the United States cruisers "Chicago" and "Montgomery" will soon leave for South Africa, possibly to be followed by the "Wilmington" later on. Our colleague says the secret of this move is the large claims of American citizens against the Transvaal. We can not readily believe that Uncle Sam will undertake to forcibly collect any claim just at the present moment.

—The passengers who landed in Rio on the 3rd. inst., by the P. S. N. Co.'s liner "Orellana" from Europe, Pernambuco and Bahia, were the following:—Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Jones, 3 children and governess; Mr. and Mrs. Ewing, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Fernandes, child and maid; Miss Amelia C. Pinheiro, Messrs J. Tyler, A. Seelig, V. Brigatti, A. de Barros, L. Macalhyra, L. Simões, wife, 2 children and maid; C. Guimarães, Alberto C. Fernandes, Antonio Parretros, J. Ribeiro de Souza and 4 third-class.

—The passengers who embarked in Rio on the 3rd. inst., on the Lampart & Holt steamer "Hevelius" for Bahia, Pernambuco and New York, were the following: Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Motu, Dr. Dantas Coelho, Dr. Carlos A. Menezes, Messrs. A. Dayerat, E. Mesquita, A. R. dos Santos, Carlos Glahn, W. Kalkmann, A. Silveira, Wm. Lindert, José Kowarik, E. Freire, Luiz Quintaes, Wm. R. Gray, Louis Gray and one third-class. There were also 2 first and 3 third-class passengers in transit from the River Plate.

—According to official returns the great powers now possess the following number of battleships and armored cruisers:

	in service	under construction.
Great Britain.....	117	40
France.....	75	20
Russia.....	25	22
Germany.....	34	13
Italy.....	33	11
United States.....	21	21
Japan.....	20	10

LOCAL NOTES

—Admiral Wandenkolk, one of Marshal Floriano Peixoto's prisoners, has been appointed chief of staff of the navy.

—The press has been justly criticised for failing to protest in terms sufficiently strong against the abuses committed at the recent congressional elections.

—According to the Buenos Aires *Herald* Uncle Sam is proposing to pick Oom Paul's derby while John Bull is pounding him. We don't believe it. Uncle Sam will wait until Oom Paul is disengaged.

—In view of the large number of complaints of fraud and violence at the recent congressional elections, it seems to us not inappropriate to advise the complainants to unite and prosecute the criminals.

—A large number of empty houses throughout the city is giving our landlords many an hour of meditation. Rents have been reduced, but still the tickets remain up. Will some one spell "prosperity" from such a state of affairs?

—In the 1st judicial district of this city there were registered last year 941 births, 1,849 deaths and 146 marriages. Of the births 459 were of males and 482 of females, and of the deaths 1,195 were of males and 651 were of females.

—The second volume of the monarchist book *A Decada Republicana* has been published. It will doubtless be read with much interest, especially the part on the press by Carlos de Lact, who is certainly well qualified to write on this subject.

□—We regret to hear that Mr. M. P. Barry, of the Leopoldina offices, was taken ill at his desk yesterday and is now confined to his room. We do not understand that there is anything serious in his illness and shall hope to see him about again in a few days.

—The minister of marine has decided not to make any more payments on the Goubet submarine boat ordered by Floriano Peixoto. The boat on which so much money has been wasted will be permitted to be sold for the benefit of the constructor's creditors.

—The cool, rainy weather mentioned in our last issue broke on Thursday, and was followed by bright, hot days until yesterday, when it became cloudy again. We are certainly having very cool weather for summer, in spite of bad times and the big fires which the minister is making with our currency.

—One of our São Paulo contemporaries is evidently getting "rattled" over the names brought out by the war news from South Africa. On the 6th he publishes the following:—"O general Buzler deu novo atoque em Colenje rechazando a columna do inimigo que o general Croup enviou em soccorro dos boers."

—If any of our readers happen to know or know of a Mr. J. L. Bowles, the information will be of much use to the United States consul-general, who has been asked to make this inquiry. Mr. Bowles was not long since at the River Plate, where he was engaged by a Mr. D. B. Chamberlin. It is presumed that they are engaged in railway work, possibly in Brazil.

—A telegram from Minas Geraes says that the opposition party carried the congressional election at Bom Successo, and that some members of that party were celebrating their victory when they were attacked by a police delegate at the head of 500 roughts, who fired into them, killing two outright, mortally wounding ten and wounding many others less severely. This is what some men call a "republic."

—São Paulo is now blossoming out as a news centre. The *Journal do Brazil* of this morning publishes a telegram from São Paulo stating that Lady Smith had surrendered, and that the people of London were creating disturbances in the streets and demanding the resignation of Joseph Chamberlain. The source of this information is the Italian paper *Tribuna Italiana* which is said to have received the telegram at 10.30 p. m.

—It looks very much as though the sanitary doctors in São Paulo were trying to play fool on an exceptionally grand scale. They are running sick people into the isolated hospital almost every day, on suspicion of being stricken with plague, only to find out later on that they are suffering from some ordinary complaint. Must we believe that the doctors in São Paulo are so ignorant that they can not tell the difference between bubonic pest and an ordinary disease?

—The federal sanitary delegate in São Paulo, who is now playing the rôle of dictator in that province, has issued instructions to the newspaper publishers that they must send their parcels of journals, destined for transmission over the Central railway, to the disinfecting station at midnight, or five hours before the train leaves. As the morning newspapers are published later than the hour fixed, this vexatious order will make it impossible to deliver newspapers on the day of publication. But why should five hours be required for so simple (and useless) a thing as fumigation?

—The federal sanitary inspector in São Paulo is in trouble because of a very common abuse—that of showing favoritism. He clapped a passenger for Rio into 8 days quarantine in São Paulo on the 23rd ult., because he had come from Santos, and yet some four or five days later he allowed another traveller from Santos, who happened to be a bank manager, to pass through en route to Rio without any detention at all. Favoritism in such matters ought not to be tolerated one single moment. We do not object to his passing a bank manager through without the absurd detention, but we do object to the detention of other people who may not happen to exercise sufficient influence to impress this official.

—In Pernambuco, on the 2nd inst., a part of the derby market was destroyed by fire. The police arrested the proprietors, the manager and 22 employés of the establishment. The streets were patrolled by a large body of foot and mounted police, and much alarm was excited. The Associação Commercial, the banks and commercial houses closed their doors and business was suspended. Several of the journals suspended publication. On the following day one of the courts gave a favorable decision on an application for *habeas corpus*, and the Associação Commercial reopened its doors. Telegrams state that the police accuse the proprietors of setting fire to the building and that the proprietors make a similar charge against the police. The alarm seems to have been caused by the political aspect that the question assumed, the opponents of the state government having espoused the cause of the proprietors of the market.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The Minas and Rio Railway is required to pay into the national treasury the amount of its net receipts. This payment is made in money, but the government pays to the company guaranteed interest in funding bonds, which at present are quoted at 82 per cent. The company has protested against this, but the government refuses to take the protest into consideration. It strikes us that this is undisguised and inexcusable dishonesty. To get money, the government practically seizes the surplus receipts of the road and gives for it depreciated paper. What next?

—Railway passengers going to interior points in the state of São Paulo are complaining bitterly of the slowness and incivility of the disinfection of baggage in São Paulo. Many persons have been obliged to adjourn their departure simply because the sanitary officials would not hasten the work of disinfection. And when complaints are made, the reply is that they can go to the governor. Well, to the governor they should go at once, and the complaint should be accompanied with a petition for the dismissal of employés who neither know how to do their work, nor how to be civil.

SHIPPING NOTES

—According to a Buenos Aires telegram of the 4th inst. the schooner "Kingsfisher" has been wrecked at Sandy Point and two lives lost.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 5th inst. says that two thousand sievedores have gone out on a strike, paralyzing work on about two hundred and fifty ships in that port.

There seems to be an impression among many business men that when the times are bad they should stop advertising. This is a radical error.

Table with columns: Article, Present duty, Duty after Jan. 1, Kilog, \$200, Kilog, \$100. Lists various goods like Cotton, Twisted, Hats, etc.

It is also stated that under the new tariff law all lines have been doubled. It was understood that under the new law goods bearing labels in the Portuguese language will only be admitted into Brazil if they are imported from Portugal.

According to Messrs Cabral, Belchior & Co., the receipts of xaxue (jerked beef) in the Rio de Janeiro market last year were as follows:

Table showing receipts of xaxue in kilos for 1899 and 1898, with an increase of 888,130 kilos.

The decline, shown by the foregoing figures, in the trade in this staple article is very significant, indicating as it does that the taxation policy of the government is forcing the people to reduce their purchases even of articles of prime necessity.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Judge Gama e Souza has ordered the judicial liquidation of the Companhia Brasileira de Papeis Pintados.

The tax of 30 reis on posters produced last year at the Rio de Janeiro general revenue office the sum of 435,600.

The decree opening a credit of 3,000,000\$ to pay the Estreito e S. Francisco do Chopim railway company on a judicial award of damages, has been sent to the tribunal of accounts for registration.

The minister of finance resumed the burning of his crops on Friday last. He consigned 2,000,000\$ of revenue to the furnace, and will continue the operation every Saturday until the total of 45,000,000\$ have gone up in smoke.

The match factory of José Scarzi & Co. in Niteroy paid last year a consumption tax of 1,569,000\$ to the general government and export duties amounting to 80,000\$ to the government of the state of Rio de Janeiro.

The amount of paper money in circulation on the 31st ult. is said to have been 733,727-153\$. But there is some doubt whether this covers the whole issue, as it was asserted in congress during the last session that the issue had been much greater.

The stimulus given last month to the import trade by the desire of importers to escape the burdens imposed this year, has been followed by the expected reaction and customs receipts have resumed their downward tendency.

The following returns of customs receipts for the month of December, in addition to those published in our last issue, have been made public:

Table of customs receipts for December 1899 and 1898, listing items like Santos, Pernambuco, Bahia, Ceara, etc.

The following is a statement of the gold receipts at 13 custom-houses in the month of December:

Table of gold receipts at 13 custom-houses for December, listing items like Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Pernambuco, etc.

At the custom-house of Rio de Janeiro the gold receipts for the whole year of 1899 amounted to 6,935,374\$50. For the first week of the present month they amounted to 39,443\$624.

A letter from a resident in Kimberley, dated October 20, which got through by means of a despatch-rider, says:—I cannot say we are comfortable, because we are not. We are not allowed to take a bath, as the Boers have blown up the waterworks.

That the losses at Modder River were not heavy can be best shown by looking back to some other instances in which positions were stormed and noting the loss. In the second grand assault at Plevna the Russians had about 8,000 killed and wounded out of 40,000 men, or, say, just 20 per cent.

COMMERCIAL.

Par value of the Brazilian milreis (1000), gold, 27 d.

Table showing par value of Brazilian milreis in gold and U.S. coin, and bank rate of exchange on London.

Table showing present value of Brazilian milreis (gold and paper) and present value of Brazilian milreis in U.S. coin.

Value of \$100 (4000 per £ 1 str. in Brazilian currency (paper) 68\$96

Value of £ 1 sterling " " " 33\$03

EXCHANGE.

Jan. 3.—Today's market continued uncertain, with slight variations in rates during the day. Business was limited.

Table of official quotations on London for Bank bills, Private bills, and Official value of the milreis.

Jan. 3.—The market today showed an upward tendency, and there was a fair business done.

Official quotations on London were:

Table of bank and private bills on London for Jan. 3.

Official value of the milreis was 257-259 reis gold.

Jan. 4.—The market continued firm with rates sustained, and a fair amount of transactions reported.

Official quotations on London were as follows:

Table of bank and private bills on London for Jan. 4.

Official value of the milreis 262-264 reis gold.

Jan. 5.—Today's market was a trifle weaker than yesterday's and there was also less business done.

The official quotations on London were:

Table of bank and private bills on London for Jan. 5.

Official value of the milreis 262 reis gold.

Jan. 6.—Church holiday.

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED

Established in 1862.

Table of capital and reserve funds for London and River Plate Bank.

BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU BRÉSIL.

Capital subscribed, 15,333,333\$30

Table of deposits and liabilities for Banque Française du Brésil.

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

Capital, uncalled, 4,444,444\$40

Table of deposits and liabilities for Brasilianische Bank für Deutschland.

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

Capital 50,000 shares at £ 20 £ 1,000,000

Table of capital and reserve funds for British Bank of South America.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 9th January 1900.

Exports.

Coffee.—There was a slight improvement in the market during the past week, though the sales did not foot up to the preceding week's total because of two holidays.

The reported sales amounted to 35,000 bags for four days, against 27,000 bags in the preceding week. The receipts were 40,000 bags and the shipments 20,000 bags.

During the past week the foreign sales are reported to have been 116,000 bags in New York, 86,000 in Havre, 37,000 in Hamburg and 45,000 in London—a total of 284,000 bags, against 173,000 in the same week of last year.

The detailed movements of our market during the past week were as follows:

Table of market movements for coffee, sugar, and other goods.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 9th January 1900.

Exports.

Coffee.—There was a slight improvement in the market during the past week, though the sales did not foot up to the preceding week's total because of two holidays.

The reported sales amounted to 35,000 bags for four days, against 27,000 bags in the preceding week. The receipts were 40,000 bags and the shipments 20,000 bags.

During the past week the foreign sales are reported to have been 116,000 bags in New York, 86,000 in Havre, 37,000 in Hamburg and 45,000 in London—a total of 284,000 bags, against 173,000 in the same week of last year.

The detailed movements of our market during the past week were as follows:

Table of market movements for coffee, sugar, and other goods.

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

Table with columns: Rio N. 7, Reported sales, Santos, Good Average per 1000 bags. Rows show prices for Jan 2, 3, 4, 5.

The shipments since our last report have been:

Table showing 17,517 bags for the United States, Europe, Cape of Good Hope, River Plate, etc., and Coastwise.

The following ships sailed with coffee last week:

Table listing ship names, destinations, and dates. Includes United States, Elacohere, and various steamer names.

The receipts for the past week were 41,639 bags against 24,047 bags for the previous week and 35,683 bags for the week before.

Table showing Brokers' quotations for Santos stock, with columns for No., Jan. 5, and Dec. 30.

The stock in all hands was estimated this morning at 208,350 bags, against 180,130 bags a week ago. The Santos stock is reported at 630,850 bags.

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

Table with columns: Entries, Shipments, and Total. Rows include Railway, Coastwise, Inside harbor, In transit, and various countries.

The shipments of coffee during December were 274,478 bags, with the following destinations:

Table showing destinations for coffee shipments: United States, Europe, Asia, and other countries, with corresponding bag counts.

And exported by the following firms:

Table listing export firms and their respective bag counts. Includes E. Johnston & Co., J. W. Doane & Co., etc.

Daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro

Large table showing daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro, including columns for Receipts, Shipments, and various coffee types.

Imports.

Table listing coffee imports from various sources like Trieste, Richmond, Baltimore, etc.

Exports.

Table listing coffee exports to various destinations like United States, Europe, etc.

Shipments.

Table listing coffee shipments to various destinations, including Santos, Europe, etc.

And exported by the following firms:

Table listing export firms for coffee, including E. Johnston & Co., J. W. Doane & Co., etc.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

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

FREIGHTS.

Table listing freight rates for various routes and commodities, such as New York, Antwerp, Bremen, etc.

ENGAGEMENTS.

Table listing engagements for coffee shipments, including ship names and quantities.

Arrivals of foreign steamers.

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

Departures of foreign steamers.

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

Foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, January 7th 1900.

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

SATURDAY'S QUOTATIONS - S. PAULO

Table showing Saturday's quotations in S. Paulo, including various commodities and their prices.

Vessels Afloat & Chartered for Rio

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

STOCKS AND SHARES

Sales of Stocks and Shares.

Table showing sales of stocks and shares, including company names and prices.

Banks.

Table listing bank quotations, including bank names and interest rates.

Arrivals of foreign steamers.

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

Departures of foreign steamers.

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

Foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, January 7th 1900.

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

SATURDAY'S QUOTATIONS - S. PAULO

Table showing Saturday's quotations in S. Paulo, including various commodities and their prices.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Table listing shipping news, including arrivals and departures of various vessels.

Stocks and Bonds and Joint Stock Companies --- January 8th.

Table with columns: Emission, Circulation, Public Funds, Nominal Value, Last Quotation buyers, Last Quotation sellers. Includes entries for Stock 5% currency, Bonds of 1895, Gold Loan, etc.

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

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Tramways, Paid, Reserve fund, Last Dividend, Last quotation. Lists tramways like Carioca, Carris Urbanos, etc.

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

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Cotton Mills, etc., Paid, Reserve fund, Last Dividend, Last quotation. Lists companies like Alliança, America Fabril, Botafogo, etc.

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

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Miscellaneous, Paid, Reserve fund, Last Dividend, Last Quotation. Lists various miscellaneous companies like Cantareira e Visção Fluminense, etc.

CERVEJARIA BRAHMA

FRANCISKANER BRÄU

RUA VISCONDE DE SAPUCAHY 140, 142 & 145

Caixa do Correio 1205 Telephone 111

Franziskaner Bräu (dark) Cerveja Pilsener (clear)

Beer in barrels (shops), automats and bottled.

Makes a speciality of packing in cases containing 4 dozen bottles, ready for shipment to the interior.

GEORG MASCHKE & Co. PROPRIETORS

To travellers on Land or Sea.

No traveller should forget to take with him a box of pills or a bottle of Tincture of Nectandra Amara, which might come very handy in cases of sudden nausea or any other disarrangement of the stomach or intestines, so frequent during travels.

Collegio Americano Fluminense.

Persons desiring to matriculate their children will please communicate with the Directress, Miss LAVONA GLENN, No. 118, Praia de Botafogo, Botafogo.

PRICE'S ENGLISH PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE.

This old established house has comfortable accomodation 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.

VICTORIA STORE.

Formerly belonging to Alves Nogueira & Co. This establishment contains a complete and varied assortment of preserves, wines, canned meats, etc., from the very best producers and packers.

Their genuineness is guaranteed.

Stores from the frigorific rooms of the ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS are constantly received.

French, Italian, Portuguese and Rhine wines of every class are always kept in stock for the convenience of customers.

AYRES A. DE SOUZA, Rua do Ouvidor Nos. 46 and 48.

S. Paulo

LION & Co.

SANTOS - SÃO PAULO

IMPORTERS OF Bar Iron, Iron Sheets, Wrought Iron Tubes, Portland Cement, Lubricating Oils, Plows and Agricultural Implements, Sanitary goods.

Sole agents for the State of São Paulo "COLUMBIA" Bicycles Pope Manufacturing Co., Hartford, U. S. A.

Representatives for the States of São Paulo, Minas & Rio de Janeiro "POTASSIUM SYNDICATE" Stassfurt, Prussia.

LION & Co.

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

CARBOLIC TOILET SOAP.

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

CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER.

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

CARBOLIC OINTMENT.

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

BUYERS ARE WARNED

Against unreliable imitations, which are numerous.

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

BUILT UP ON NATURE'S PLAN.

MELLIN'S
FOOD

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

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

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

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

Agents: Messrs. CRASHLEY & Co.

33, RUA DO OUVIDOR, RIO DE JANEIRO.

As supplied to Her Majesty the Queen of England.

CEREBOS
TABLE SALT

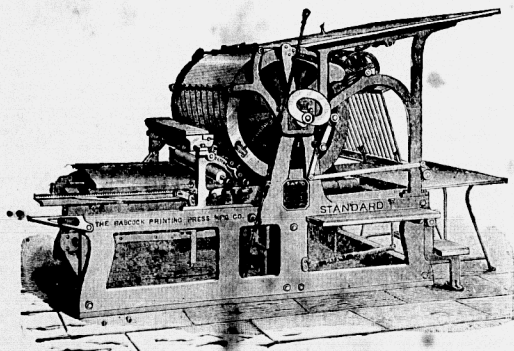
AGENTS—
CRASHLEY & Co.,
 Rua do Ouvidor,
 RIO DE JANEIRO.

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

THE BEST AND MOST CONVENIENT PRESSES

are those manufactured by the

Babcock Printing Press Manufacturing Co.



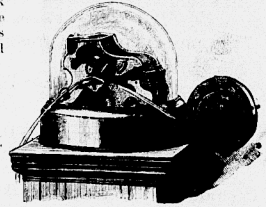
For information and particulars apply at this office

No. 79 Rua Sete de Setembro



The COMMERCIAL TELEGRAM BUREAUX

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



For information of terms of Subscription apply to

H. BELL-MORTON, Representant,
 RIO DE JANEIRO, RUA 1º DE MARÇO, 53.
 CAIXA DE CORREIO, 266.

JOHN JONES, Director,
 CHIEF OFFICE: LONDON, 11, TOKENHOUSE YARD, E.C.

BRANCH OFFICES:
 SANTOS—PRACA MAUA, 26.
 SAO PAULO—RUA DA QUITANDA, 2.
 BUENOS AIRES—CALLE SAN MARTIN, 291.
 ROSARIO—CALLE SANTA FE, 950.
 NEW YORK—19, BEAVER STREET.
 LIVERPOOL—3, BROWN'S BUILDINGS.
 HAVRE—RUE VICTOR HUGO, 136.
 ANTWERP—COURTE RUE DES CLAIRES, 12.
 AMSTERDAM—JACOB VAN CAMPENSTRAAT, 40.

BERLIN, C.—HEILIGEISTSTRASSE, 8-9.
 HAMBURG—ALTERWALL, 76.
 MANNHEIM—F 3, No. 1.
 DANZIG—GR. KRAMERGASSE, 4.
 PRAGUE—NEKAZANKAGASSE 13.
 BRUNN—FRÖHLICHERGASSE, 23.
 VIENNA, L.—HOHENSTAUFENGASSE, 4.
 BUDAPEST, V.—MARIA-VALERIEGASSE, 12.
 BRAILA—STRADA GOLESCI, 2.
 ZURICH—POSTSTRASSE, 51.

WILLIAM SMITH,

ENGLISH SHOEMAKER,

The best material used and all work guaranteed

No. 6, Rua de S. Pedro

RIO DE JANEIRO.

Missing Friends.

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

VAUGHAN, James—who was employed for some time as engine driver on the Central Argentine Railway and who left Rosario about 3 or 4 years ago. Rio de Janeiro, 30th August, 1899.



LUBRICATING OILS

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

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

LEONARD & ELLIS, New York.

Sole Agents for Brazil:

KING, FERREIRA & Co.

11, RUA 1.º DE MARÇO, Rio de Janeiro.

11, RUA DA QUITANDA, São Paulo.

SEA SICKNESS

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

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

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

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

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

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

Persons who have no connections here and who may desire to have these most useful pills can obtain them by applying direct to the proprietors who undertake to remit orders by registered post to any part of Brazil, or abroad for the small sum of 2\$300 per box, 12\$600 for 6 and 20\$800 for 12 boxes.

ADDRESS: Joaquim Bueno de Miranda

RUA DES. PEDRO N. 74

1st floor

Rio de Janeiro. BRAZIL

CLOS ST. CHARLES

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

A good wine at a moderate price.

To be obtained at

CRASHLEY'S,

Rua do Ouvidor N. 36

Shipping.

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

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

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

Steamships.

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

Date	Steamer	Destination
1900		
Jan. 10	Magdalena	Bahia, Macae, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo and Southampton.
" 22	Thames	Montevideo and Buenos Aires.

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

LIVERPOOL BRAZIL, AND
 RIVER PLATE STEAMER.

LAMPART & HOLT LINE

PASSENGER SERVICE FOR NEW YORK
 Buffalo..... 2nd Feb.
 Coleridge..... 17th "

"Wordsworth"

sails on the 17th January for
 BAHIA, PERNAMBUCO and
New York

Taking 1st and 3rd class passengers at moderate rates for above ports and also for Barbados.

Surgeon and Stewardess carried.
 Illuminated with electric light.

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

Weekly cargo steamers for NEW YORK.
 For freight apply to the Broker

Wm. R. McNiven,
 60, Rua 1.º de Março.
 For passages and further information apply to the
 Agents: **NORTON, MEGAW & Co. Ld.**
 58, Rua 1º de Março

PACIFIC STEAM
 NAVIGATION COMPANY.
 ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
 DEPARTURES for LIVERPOOL.

Orotava..... Jan. 16th
 Oravia..... " 30th
 These popular steamers are fitted with the electric light and all modern conveniences. Cuisine of highest order.
 For freights apply to F. D. Machado.
 No. 4, Rua S. Pedro:
 and for passages and other information to
Wilson Sons & Co., L'd., Agents,
 No. 2, Rua São Pedro.

LEA & PERRINS'

OBSERVE THAT THE
 SIGNATURE

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

of every Bottle of the

ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

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

RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

SAUCE.

Ask for
"MOUNTAIN DEW"
 SCOTCH WHISKY



Agents
CHARLES CULTY & Co.
 SANTOS

Agents
COSTA MARQUES & Co.
 RIO DE JANEIRO

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

TWO GAS ENGINES

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

COMMERCIAL PRINTING

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

Companhia Nacional de Navegação Costeira.

Weekly Passenger service between Rio de Janeiro and Porto Alegre, calling at Paranaguá, Desterro, Rio Grande and Pelotas.
 Sailings every Saturday at 4 p. m. invariably.

The Steamer
ITAPACY

will sail for
 Paranaguá, Desterro, Rio Grande, Pelotas and Porto Alegre,
 Saturday 13th inst.

Freight and parcels received through the Trapiche SILVINO until the 12th.

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

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

For passages and information apply to the office of
LAGE IRMÃOS,
 Rua do Hospicio, 9.

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries

REGISTERED **DR LALOR'S** TRADE MARK.

PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For forty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRUI, WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, STUPIDITY, DYSPEPSIA, NERVE, KIDNEY and LIVER Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.



Its energizing effects are shown from the first day of its administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England" engraved thereon, by order of her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities, no other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6s. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT **DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY,**
 HAMPSTEAD LONDON, ENGLAND.

PRINTERS

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

GORDON PRESSES

made by

Chandler & Price, Cleveland, O.

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

For further particulars inquire at

79, Rua Sete de Setembro

NECTANDRA AMARA

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

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

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

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

THE RIO NEWS.

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

As an advertising medium THE NEWS occupies an exceptionally advantageous position. It circulates widely throughout Brazil, and a large proportion of the United States. Its subscribers are principally business men interested in Brazilian trade, industries and investments. No other periodical, even with much larger circulation, can offer better inducements to advertisers who seek the attention of these classes.

All communications should be addressed to the Editor and Publisher, Caixa do Correio, 25, Rio de Janeiro.