



THE RIO NEWS.

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METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Catete. English services every Sunday at 12 noon. Pastor, H. C. TUCKER—residence Rua da Condição, 78. Portuguese services every Sunday at 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Wednesdays at 7:30 p. m. and at Fabrica Carioca, Sundays, at 11 a. m. and 4 p. m. Pastors.—M. DICKIE and FRANK WIEDEKEMPER. 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 da Anna Nery, Estação do Riachuelo. Services, Sundays, 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.; Wednesdays, 7 p. m. FRANKLIN H. NASCIMENTO, Pastor. Primary school in the church building. PETROPOLIS METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Avenida Marçal Deslandes, No. 9. English services at 4 p. m. Sundays. Portuguese services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. on Sundays; 7:30 p. m. Wednesdays. Sunday School at 10 a. m. EDMUND A. TULLY, Pastor.

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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. P. L. M. Y. Missioner. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc., also of left-off clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission, or at No. 27, Candelária. YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—No. 29, Rua da Quitanda, 2nd floor. Rooms open from 8 a. m. to 10 o'clock p. m. Secretary's office hours from noon to 1 o'clock p. m. K. A. W. Sloss President. Myron A. Clark, General Secretary, Domingos de Oliveira, Hon. Treasurer.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS. —The Uruguayan congress opened on the 15th inst. —The Paraguayan government has created two consulates in the state of Mato Grosso. —President Roca has gone to his Cordoba estancia, and Vice-President Quiroga Costa has assumed the presidency. —Telegrams from Buenos Aires early last week announced the illness of Gen. Bartholomew Mitre, who happily is now recovering. —The official value of imports through the Rosario custom-house during 1899 was \$10,161,214 gold and the exports \$36,750,606. —The Chilean *medicos* left Buenos Aires on the 20th for Rosario, where they are to observe the progress of bubonic pest—with a spy glass. —A new case of suspected bubonic pest was discovered in Rosario on the 23rd inst., and another on the 21st. A death from pest occurred on the 23rd. —Rosario, stricken with the plague of officials, sea captains of ships from clean ports cannot go ashore without undergoing an absurd sanitary observation. —From Rosario it is telegraphed that an epidemic of carbuncle is raging in the province of Buenos Aires. Is this an act of retaliation—the telegram, we mean? —The chemist Lavalle says that the water supply of Buenos Aires, after the late rains, contained 2000 bacteria per cubic centimetre. In that case the butcher shops will be ruined. —Trains run as usual between this city and Rosario and passengers come and go, and yet there is a pretended sanitary cordon around that city, for what purpose no one not on the health board could tell.—B. A. Herald, Feb. 16. —The British Hospital at Montevideo received 21 patients and 11 were discharged as cured, during the month of January. There were also 12 under treatment at the beginning of the month, and as no deaths occurred 22 were under treatment on February 1st. —A riotous tippler, who seems to have had more sense about him than many a sober people, was arrested in Buenos Aires one day early last month for making a disturbance. But, all the same, he kept on shouting "Long live the bubonic plague!" "Down with sunstroke!" —The Argentine mint has concluded coinage the minor emission of nickel pieces, which amount to 10,995,352 coins of 5 cents, 27,871,576 of 10 cents and 9,296,495 of 20 cents, with a total value of \$5,196,218 m/n. In copper coins there are 12,928,335 pieces of 1 cent, and 37,671,012 of 2 cents, or a total of \$882,703 m/n. —A Buenos Aires telegram of the 21st says that free entry to arrivals from Rosario has been proclaimed. And at the same time arrivals from northern Paraguay, where there has been no pest, were subjected to five days quarantine in case they have not touched at Asuncion. Not much consistency in that, surely! —Presidential visits are very costly affairs, as Brazil and the Argentine republic know, or will have occasion to know. Whether the results will justify the outlay remains to be seen, and will be largely a matter of opinion. It is to be hoped that there will be few occasions for the interchange of such costly courtesies.—B. A. Herald. —The Argentine and Uruguayan sanitary doctors are now quarreling over a question as to whether the former announced the existence of bubonic pest in Rosario and Buenos Aires. Perhaps they did not mean to, but they unquestionably gave out the information. But this is the least of the trouble! The doctors themselves are a worse plague than bubonic pest. —The sudden change in temperature yesterday seems to be followed with another kind of disease. Yesterday nearly every Britisher not yet acclimatized was complaining about suffering from colic. In a few cases the attacks were very severe. Anyone who has been here a couple of years would know the persons liable to this infirmity should wear a flannel belt.—Buenos Aires Herald, Feb. 10.

The exports from Rosario during the month of January were as follows: 37,100 dry and 17,616 salted ox hides, 1273 bales of wool, 17 do goat skins, 21 do hair, 196,416 bales hay, 60,509 tons wheat, 5278 do maize, 3147 do bran, 15,078 do linseed, 6500 ks tin ore, 10,000 do lead do, 45,009 do iron, 2237 tons bones, 2663 do quebracho wood, 68 do horns, 6599 c/skins, 200 tons oil cake, 10 do hide cuttings, 47 bales skins. —Mr. Oliver Bury, general manager of the Central Entreriano Railway Company, has been appointed general manager of the Buenos Aires and Rosario railway company. As yet it is not known who will obtain the management of the Entre Rios railway, although one a manager of a Brazilian railway and the other a resident engineer of an Argentine railway. The chances are slightly in favour of the Brazilian manager, who is at present in England.—Buenos Aires Herald. —There were 1,110 deaths in Buenos Aires during the first fortnight of the current month, says a telegram of the 20th, of which 121 from sunstroke, 195 from cerebral congestion and hemorrhage, 184 from dysentery and gastro-enteritis, 86 from meningitis and 57 from other causes attributed to the heat. The trouble with this telegram, which appeared in O'Pat's of the 21st, is that the items exceed the total first given (being 1,174) and no mention is made of deaths from ordinary causes. Will the *Patiz* correspondent explain what he means?

—Mr. Angus Cameron, who was on the printing staff of the *Buenos Aires Standard*, and left for the seat of war a few months ago to join the South African Horse, was killed on 6th January during the fierce attack which the Boers made on Ladysmith that day. —In decorating that building in honour of the forthcoming visit of the President of Brazil, we are led to remark again that an electrically operated time ball or other signal to indicate the noon of each day would be no disadvantage to the Government House, while it might serve to indicate to our distinguished guests that we have indeed a great commercial port. The convenience and value of such a time signal to the shipping interests and the public in general becomes, of course, only a matter of minor importance.—Buenos Aires Herald. —The occupiers of the quinta lands in the environs of the town of Chacabuco have received orders "to quit" from the sub-inspector of lands on the pretext that they have no title-deeds. The present occupants resist this order asserting that they can establish their claim by producing provisional certificates despatched by the late official Sr. O. Iriarte whose death occurred some time ago. They further state that they are disposed to resist what they consider the unwarrantable attitude of the sub-inspector, Sr. Patron, by every means in their power, and have resolved to bring the case before the law-courts accusing said official of gross abuse of authority.—Southern Cross. —Two members of the health board recently went to Buenos Aires to study the sanitary conditions there. They returned and were clapped into quarantine at Flores Island, where they have come to the conclusion that their report is so precious that it cannot be trusted to the telegraph or even to the post, but can only be presented personally at the termination of their five days' quarantine. The fact that everybody is impatient to see the insane quarantine removed, and that every day of its prolongation means additional injury to shipping and commerce, is nothing whatever to them—they are the irresponsible health authorities, and the whole world must wait their pleasure, no matter what interests suffer.—Montevideo Times. —There is a chapter in that immortal work "Don Quixote" which describes how Sancho Panza, having been appointed governor of some city, sits down to dinner in state. At his side is his medical officer who, as fast as the dishes appear, orders them away one after the other on the grounds that they contain something dangerous to health. Finally, Sancho, finding himself in danger of starving in the midst of plenty, bundles the medico out of the room, eats and drinks to his heart's content, and is none the worse in the end. This little tale is very applicable to the procedures of the health authorities of the present day. With their exaggerated quarantine regulations, their prohibitions and their restrictions, they tend to make life impossible and not worth the living; they starve, ruin and imprison people under the pretence of keeping them healthy. One feels inclined to follow the example of Sancho Panza, bundle them out of doors, and risk the consequences.—Montevideo Times. —The stamp tax is not peculiar to this country, and yet it is one of the most unjust forms of taxation ever applied to the raising of revenue. It is virtually a tax on activity and enterprise and falls on those who are so rash as to attempt to do business. It bears no relation to the ability of the victim, for in case of the borrower of money it falls on him, and in matters of business it is heavy on the debtor, while it is heavy on all classes of business. It has been carried to a great length among us, increasing every year in its gravity until at last it has reached a point where an attempt is to be made to require a tax on every page of an account book. This will be evaded by dishonest persons and thus become all the more unjust to those who do pay. It is difficult to see how it is to be made to work, and it is quite impossible to prevent great frauds. It is a pity we cannot show common sense in the raising of revenue rather than resort to all manner of questionable expedients to wrest more and more money from the people, especially when there is no necessity for it.—Buenos Aires Herald.

—Already does the *Pressa* sound the note against which we gave a warning, calling attention to the defect of the reciprocity treaty negotiated by former U. S. Minister Buchanan. Argentine public opinion will retaliate against the United States for this rejection of a fair treaty which gave the greater advantage to the United States, but not enough to suit the wool ring which runs the Senate. Argentina will not care so far as her material interests are concerned, but her rulers will not be inclined to favour the United States after such a failure of what was long sought by the representatives of that country, and the American business man will be left to suffer as he has been left for 25 years. With all the talk, boasting, bathos and chatter about promoting commercial relations with our republic, the U. S. government has never done the least thing to encourage what it professes to want. The Argentine government has voted subsidies for steamship companies, and the United States then refused to do as much, and this after the instigation of her representatives here, and yet Americans wonder that we do not keep awake nights through our anxiety to trade with them, paying more for what we buy and getting less for what we sell than thanks to a stupid custom law.—Buenos Aires Herald, Feb. 15.

Banks.

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Capital paid up..... " 750,000
Reserve fund..... " 600,000

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PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 21, Rua da Alfandega.

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

Subscribed capital. £ 1,500,000
Realized do " 900,000
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TO ARMS!

The call is "To Arms!" Britons answer the call From factory, mart, and baronial hall; In palace of marble and lowly thatched roof No prince, peer, or peasant now lingers aloof. The hunter abandons his passion of sport. The noble is careless to pleasures of Court. And the signal of danger is met with a smile Through the length and the breadth of our glorious isle.

From bleak windy headlands the shepherds come down To mingle with dwellers of village and town; The worker who toils in the depth of the mine Stands shoulder to shoulder with men from the briars. And foremost of all are the brave Volunteers Marching onward to fight amidst thundering crests. Not drawing-room soldiers, but Englishmen bold As their valiant fathers who conquered of old.

Like a rock all unshaken by turbulent waves, England flings back the insults of conscripts and Of despats and cowards who seek her downfall. "To Arms!" Hark! The People respond to the call. Their land to defend and their freedom and rights. As they fought of old, amidst thundering crests. The honour of Britain once more to renew As at glorious Trafalgar and fierce Waterloo.

The Frenchman may sneer and the Teuton may smile, But the waves that surround our inviolate isle Saw the Spanish Armada dissolve like a cloud; While for centuries past, self-reliant and proud, We have held with the strong grip of giants the land Which Heaven permitted our race to command. And to-day a great people assemble serene, Before their altars, their homes, and their queen.

Let the banner of England again be unfurled, Like our forefathers we will defy the whole world; No red revolution has sullied our streets, No Commune enacted its blood-thirsty feats; But in every clime our flag flies farthest wave, We have cast down the tyrant and set free the slave; Our deeds will speak for us—the good we have done Will preserve the great Empire our ancestors won.

JOSEPH VEREY.

From The Morning Leader, January 2.

LADYSMITH'S SECOND WEEK OF SIEGE.

BOER ATTEMPT TO RUSH THE TOWN. CELEBRATING THE PRINCE'S BIRTHDAY.

From Our War Correspondent. Ladysmith, 13 Nov.

(Continued from our last.)

Turning the quiet day to advantage, the Boers sent in our civilian prisoners taken by them after the evacuation of Dundee. They had been conveyed by train to Pretoria, and one of them told me that when he left the Transvaal capital the Boers held 1,311 of our military prisoners, made up of the complement of the armored train captured near Mafeking early in the war, a troop of the 18th Hussars, the Gloucesters, the Royal Irish Fusiliers, and mountain battery artillerymen. The officers, who numbered about 40, were quartered in town, and took their meals at the Transvaal Hotel, while the rank and file were in camp on the Pretoria were claiming a great victory at Lombard's Kop, which they gained; 2,000 British killed and wounded, which they did not get; 2,000 prisoners, which should be reduced by more than one-half; and also to have occupied Ladysmith, which they have not done up to the present. The Dundee prisoners were sent out to form a camp by themselves in the neutral settlement at Lombard's Kop. This was not altogether a desirable refuge. Limits beyond which no one was allowed to wander were marked out, and three Kafirs who went over the line to draw water immediately fell victims to the Boer rifles.

Before we went to bed it leaked out that the Boers purposed trying to take the town on the morrow. It was the night of November. The Prince of Wales's birthday and Lord Mayor's Show Day. We did not wait for the enemy to commence operations. Punctually at five

o'clock we landed two shots on their distant hills. They replied at once from eight or ten different points. Their earliest exploits were the pitching of a few more shells into the combat; the hoisting of a flimsy bungalow a few yards nearer the sky than it was perched up on the ridge above the town; and the breaking of a mule's leg on an open space of ground between Sir George White's headquarters and the Imperial Light Horse camp. Mules appear to possess a singular attraction for artillery fire. Two have since been killed by the explosion of a shell in the backyard of our own quarters.

A terrific burst of musketry fire from behind the hills on the western side of the town indicated that a severe attack was being made upon what was undoubtedly the key to our position. The Manchesters, who occupied Caesar's Camp, lined the hill and engaged the enemy. Practically for the first time our men lay behind entrenchments and the Boers were the attackers. The enemy got his machine guns to work; the thud of his Hotchkiss sounded awfully destructive, but no execution was wrought, our men beating off the onslaught before it became really dangerous. Scarcely had this rush been stopped than the Boers were upon us again to the north of the town. A squadron of lussars drew the attack. The Boers swarmed the kopjes and promptly put the cavalry in so tight a corner that a company of the King's Royal Rifles and two companies of the Rifle Brigade were ordered out to support them. The infantry successfully cleared the kopjes, which were so close to the camp that the enemy was able to put rifle shots through the tents of the Naval Brigade. The Rifles lost five wounded in repelling this attack. The Boers, however, suffered very heavily, as our men had the good fortune to surprise a party of the Johannesburg Mounted Police hiding in a gully and bring a considerable number to earth. We captured a wagon-load of rifles and ammunition in this little engagement.

About noon the enemy returned to the attack of the western hill. Again the Manchesters waited for the Boers. They allowed them to get within 500 yards before opening fire. The enemy held his ground sturdily for a time, dodging about among his native boulders for cover, but ultimately our fire became too deadly, and he turned and fled. It is estimated that at this spot the Boers left 200 dead upon the field. The Manchesters claim a greater number. We lost a couple of Manchesters killed and several wounded in beating off this second attack upon Caesar's Camp.

During the morning the Boer guns mounted on the Bulwain Hill pitched 50 shells on to the hill held by the Manchesters to back up their attack. Not one man was hurt. But, curiously enough, the first shot they fired in the afternoon drove straight into a redoubt and wounded five of our fellows. They were playing with a shiny biscuit tin, and think they owe their mishap to the enemy having taken it for a heliograph. By the way, while today's battle was in progress heliographic communication was established between our billtops and our troops at Estcourt, whence our relief column is expected to start.

It was a personal satisfaction to myself, because the native runner who got through with my dispatches last week had been "commandeered" by the authorities on his return as a reward for his sagacity, and there being now no further need for his services he was returned to me, and I started him off to run the gauntlet of the Boers once more. This time the "boy" was less successful; after spending two nights trying to dodge the Boers he returned to town to report lack of progress, but pluckily started again on Sunday afternoon. Of course we are so completely cut off from the world that no one has the faintest idea of what is getting through to England. "Boys," as the native runners are called, without any regard to age, leave with our messages, and are never seen again. Possibly they get through, because so far as we can ascertain, when the Boers catch our messengers they simply take their dispatches away, thrash the bearers, and send them back. There is a perfect reign of terror amongst the "boys," and there are not half a dozen who will run the risk of capture for the best Queen's gold we can offer them.

At noon there was a distinct lull in the fighting. Suddenly the Lydie gun on the hill above the spot where I sat banged out a shot that was not a reply to anything. It turned out to be the signal for the royal salute in honor of the Prince of Wales's birthday. The Naval Brigade completed the twenty-one-gun salute. I thought they were firing blank cartridge, but have since heard that the balloon having signalled the presence of a miss of Boers on the slope behind "Long Tom" our Powerful Boes amused themselves by distributing the royal salute amongst them. Let us hope they enjoyed the treat. It must be many years since his Royal Highness's birthday salute has been turned to account for the defence of his countrymen.

Then we heard cheering from surrounding camps. "Tommy" having lubricated his throat with an extra tot of rum, was lifting up his voice in thorough British burials. Next the strains of "God Bless the Prince of Wales" rang out. Trumpeter Major Leno of the Imperial Light Horse, was obliging in his best style. At night the Manchesters lighted a bonfire on their hill to celebrate the anniversary. It signalled at the same time the conclusion of a hard day's fighting, for the enemy made spasmodic efforts to seize the position right up till eight o'clock at night—a most unusual prolongation of hostilities on his part.

During the afternoon the Boers made a most daring attempt to enter the town from the Helpmakaar road. They crawled round the hill and took pot rifle shots at the railway station. A couple of shells routed them, much to the disgust of the Devons, who with the Liverpools and the remains of the Gloucesters are holding the hill on the east of the town. They declare that had the enemy been allowed to advance unmolested they would have cut off his retreat. The attack, however, was a hardy one, and it is just as well that it should have been nipped in the bud.

Thus it happened that by nightfall we had driven off desperate attacks made on the town from three separate sides, with a loss to ourselves of four killed and about 20 wounded, many, unfortunately, mortally. The Boers must have lost very heavily indeed. I rarely place confidence in estimates that show a great disparity between the casualties of respective sides, but in this case our men took full advantage of cover, while the Boers had to show themselves now and again.

The fact that the Boers spent the whole day of Friday burying their dead is significant. There was a little outpost skirmishing, but only about six shells were fired during the day, and they were from our guns. A heavy thunderstorm, accompanied by rain and hail, burst over the town during the afternoon. The Boers were caught in it, and came to the front of their earthworks to get shelter from the storm. Our gunners noticed the movement, and shelled them back into the rain—if they did no other damage.

Saturday's operations were limited to a spiteful little bombardment of the town, just to help us with the digestion of lunch. The Boers have left off engaging guns and batteries; they are more in their element pitching shells into tenanted houses and deserted streets.

Sunday, 12 Nov., rest, as usual.

E. W. S.

MIND THAT CONCERTINA!

The correspondent of the Manchester Guardian also graphically describes attempts to force the Tugela. As instancing the strange inconsistencies of war, he tells this story: "A Zulu driver lashed out with his long whip at his mules, and instantly let drop from his left hand, with a curious native cry of despair that charished Kafir instrument a concertina."

The leader of the mounted company coming behind noticed the instrument lying on the ground. "Mind that concertina!" he shouted. "Pass the word!" He pulled his horse aside, the word was passed, a line of horses in the middle of the company swayed, the forest of legs passed, and, behold, the concertina lay untouched. The next company leader threw up his hand like a driver in the Strand. Look out, mind the concertina! Mind the windjammer," said one man to another. And thus, for the rest of the brigade passed, hurrying on to use all the latest and most civilised means for killing men and destroying property, and minding the concertina tenderly as they went."

ABLUNDERING EXPEDITION.

Mr. Robert Cameron, M. P., addressing a meeting at Chelmsford on Tuesday night, said: "I cannot trust myself to speak of the war. Only a few days ago I stood upon the spot on which the 42nd Highlanders were formed two years ago, and only a few days ago I read of 900 of those brave fellows sent upon a blundering expedition upon which they never ought to have been sent, and only 165 of them came back."

"There is something wrong; it should never have happened. That the regiment which has upon its flag the history of 1,000 daring attacks and 1,000 desperate retreats which they have covered, should have that stain upon their banner, is more than death to some. I say that war should never be undertaken with a light heart. The country are proud of such men, but we have no right to drive men against forts and hidden bullets. We ought to have tactics and generalship rather than that."—Morning Leader, Jan. 18.

ROUGH ON SUSPECTS.

Writing from Naamwpoort on Christmas Day a private of the 1st Suffolks says: "The gaol and the guard tents here are simply packed with suspects, two Irishmen, one of whom is an old soldier, being arrested in Rosemead for having, as he said, a look at the soldiers when they arrived there and camped near the junction. The gaoler here tells me that they ought to be set free, as they are well-known to be loyal and reside at Rosemead, but red tapism prevents their immediate release. It is, of course, absolutely necessary that the greatest care should be taken in preventing the transmission of valuable information to the enemy, but ordinary discretion should be exercised to obviate any undue annoyance to innocent persons."

—It is the Boers who have been preparing for, and who have desired, the war. It is the hopes of realising their programme of 1881—Africa for the Africans—from the Zambezi to Simon's Bay—and were they to realise their programme we would be glad to know where the benefit would come in, either to the natives whom the Boers have always treated with such cruelty, or to the Afrianders of the Cape Colony who even now form the government of the colony, or to the owners of the gold mines, and, in fact, to civilisation in general?—Le Siècle, Paris.

IN BONNIE SCOTLAND.

The editor of the "Sub Rosa" column of the London Morning Leader is responsible for the following, which, strange to say, is not of the "wild and woolly West" but of staid and sanctimonious old Scotland. If these incidents become common, we are inclined to believe that the Boers and Zulus and Tagalos will have to undertake a little missionary work: "You have all heard of the Scotsman, I suppose, and amid all the journalistic controversies of these later days I have never known anyone who was prepared to question the solemn, majestic respectability of that paper, which, like the behemoth, has never been known to smile. So when I say that the following particulars are taken from its almost sacred and altogether solemn columns you will know that the account is not the outcome of mere imagination."

The ratepayers of Dunblane were assembled in their hall, and hoot and a-a-a-y-e-y-e mon, but ahilms I'm theukin' it was a very fine meeting whatever.

Mr. King, convener of finance, was first called on, and while proceeding with his statement a ratepayer stood up and said, "We cannot afford to have Mr. King bletherin' nonsense." There were cries of "Shut up" and general uproar, amidst which the Provost requested the ratepayer to "Sit down," to which the ratepayer replied "Go to hell," followed by uproar. Mr. King invited questions.

Now, here is a fine picture. The convener of finance, pawky and possibly grey-haired, with spectacles on nose, is explaining the baybees and the sarpences of the situation. The local Long Tom opens fire with an allusion to "bletherin' nonsense." The action becomes general with shouts of "Shut up" until the dignified Provost, riding on the whirlwind and directing the storm, thunders, "Sit down," and then comes the climax in the Provost retort chanted above. And then with a touch of art which is really sublime it is added, "Mr. King invited questions."

"That seems to have cast oil (low-flash) on the troubled waters for a moment, but the storm soon arose again: Mr. Cameron again caused interruption. Mr. M'Lean (to the Provost): Is it he that is chairman or you? Mr. Cameron: The whole lot of you are round O's. The Provost: Sit down a minute, Duncan. Mr. Cameron: You're a lot of damned idiots. The Provost: We cannot allow swearing. Mr. Cameron: There is not one of you has any brains to sit there."

And here ended the second round, Cameron apparently having had much the best of it. Time having been called, the meeting resumed, and the careful reporter goes on to record that.

At this stage Mr. P. M'Laren rose to speak, and a heated altercation took place between him, the Provost, and Cameron, who were all speaking at the same time. The Provost at length got a hearing and said, "I was just going to say that with our sewerage system being so effected I have no doubt there will be great prosperity to the town. I think we have a great future for Dunblane."

So do I, and I'm sure I hope so too, but why the poor man should have been howled at when his remarks were of so innocent and commonplace a nature I cannot say.

The reference to the "guide time coming for Dunblane" produced another peaceful hill, and then they all came up smiling for the fourth round. It was about a certain slaughter-house and the report proceeds:

At this stage, M'Lean and the Provost had a dialogue when ex-chief magistrate M'Laren referring to the slaughter-house, thus addressed the Provost—"A man with a pig's head would have built a better one," and later M'Laren said "If you had the good sound sense of a jackass you would have built nothing of the kind." The Provost: Thank you for the compliment. Any more questions?

There were no more questions, and the good Provost pronounced a sort of benediction in this way: "I will consider the meeting over for a season. We have had a very fine meeting." So say we all of us! Long may Dunblane and its sewage and slaughter-house flourish—and if its citizens are not above taking a hint I should advise them to send Cameron to the House of Commons."

S. L. H.

ANARCHY IN VENEZUELA.

Paris, Jan. 17.

The following semi-official note is issued here to day:

"A state of anarchy appears to exist in Venezuela. In consequence of their refusal to advance money to the government the directors of the Bank of Caracas and of the Bank of Venezuela, as well as several notable business men, have been arrested and sent to the Fort of San Carlos at Maracaibo, to be kept in custody there."

"M. Montauban, a Frenchman and a director of the Bank of Venezuela, and other foreign notabilities are among those arrested."

"Commerce is completely paralysed, and it means failure for a large number of houses. The French chargé d'affaires is strenuously endeavoring to support the interests of our countrymen, but his action is ineffectual. The French colony is urgently asking that the Atlantic squadron be sent to the Venezuelan coast."—Reuter.

—The American hospital ship "Maine" arrived at Capetown on January 21st.

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TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

OUR OWN SPECIAL SERVICE

LONDON, 21ST FEBRUARY, 4.25 a.m.

According to official advices General Sir Redvers Buller has occupied Colenso with but slight resistance from the enemy.

The British troops are now crossing the Tugela river.

The Boers are apparently in full retreat, leaving only a small rearguard camp between Colenso and Ladysmith.

Field Marshal Lord Roberts is at Paardeberg, thirty miles east of Jacobsdal. He is silent as regards military operations.

Advices from Mafeking of February 10th state that the besieged garrison is cheery and confident.

The railway trains are now running to Kimberley.

LONDON, 22ND FEBRUARY, 1900, 6.05 a.m.

The war office has received advice from General Sir Redvers Buller that the 5th division has crossed the Tugela river at Colenso, having defeated the enemy's rearguard and silenced their guns.

There has been four days' fighting at Paardekraal, Orange Free State, between Field Marshal Lord Roberts and General Cronje, and it is believed that the latter is surrounded, but is making a stubborn resistance.

The British force has already lost 9 officers killed and 39 wounded, the latter including Generals Knox and Macdonald.

The list of casualties among the soldiers is as yet unknown.

All the Boers are hurrying to the assistance of General Cronje's hard-pressed army.

LONDON, 23RD FEBRUARY, 6.05 a.m.

General Cronje is surrounded at a drift of the Modder river near Paardeberg.

There was heavy fighting at that place on Sunday, both sides suffering severe losses.

The positions of the two armies continue unchanged.

Field Marshal Lord Roberts, wishing to avoid the heavy casualties which would result from an assault on the enemy's position, decided to bombard the "Jaager."

This having been done Gen. Cronje asked for an armistice, which was refused.

Lord Roberts repulsed an attempt of the Boers to relieve Gen. Cronje, taking fifty prisoners.

Large bodies of reinforcements are reaching Lord Roberts' command.

Boer commandos from Ladysmith are arriving on the scene of action.

Barkley West has been reoccupied.

LONDON, 24TH FEBRUARY, 7.15 a.m.

There is absolute silence in regard to General Sir Redvers Buller's movements.

Field Marshal Lord Roberts reports to the war office that he had 146 men killed at Paardeberg on Sunday last.

At Colenso on Wednesday last the British losses numbered 108.

LONDON, 26TH FEBRUARY, 5.40 a.m.

The Boer commander General Cronje has not yet been compelled to surrender.

On Friday Field Marshal Lord Roberts repulsed Boer forces attempting to relieve General Cronje, killing and wounding many and capturing 100 prisoners, of which he now has 600 in all. The British losses were slight.

General Sir Redvers Buller is now half way to Ladysmith.

There has been incessant hard fighting and the British losses have been heavy.

SUMMARY FROM DAILY PRESS.

Great Britain.

FEB. 20.—The war office has received news of the capture of Colenso by Gen. Buller, which after the occupation of Hlangwani (? Inlawe) hill on the 19th, became indefensible. The combat was won by Gen. Hart, who routed the enemy after drawing them into an attack by a feigned retreat. The British losses were 9 killed, 22 wounded and 6 missing.—On the 19th the Free States forces were driven out of Petersburg, 50 miles from Bloemfontein, after a sharp fight in which the British lost 38 killed and wounded.—The British lost 55 killed and wounded.—The Laffan agency denies the report that General Cronje has been surrounded.—In his encounters near Kimberley on the 14th, 15th and 16th Gen. French lost 2 officers killed and 6 wounded, and 5 soldiers killed and 32 wounded and missing.—Another telegram says that

Lieuts. Hesketh, Linlock and Bunbury were killed, and Capt. Gordon and Tison and Lieuts. Durand, Boussey, Fortive and Long wounded.—Lord Roberts has advised the war office that he has occupied Paardeberg, 30 miles east of Jacobsdal.—From Capetown it is reported that the Free States, ten thousand in number, are evacuating northern Cape Colony to combat the invasion of their own country.—The house of commons has adopted the government proposal to increase the standing army to 120,000 men, and also a credit of 13 millions sterling for expenses of the war in South Africa.—From Lourenco Marques it is cable that the Portuguese have apprehended some cavalry equipment destined for the Boers.

FEB. 21.—Among the wounded in the encounters with General Cronje's forces on the 16th, 17th and 18th, were Generals Knox and Macdonald. The British also lost Col. Aldworth, Capt. Wardlaw and Newbury and 6 lieutenants killed and 39 officers wounded. Particulars of the battles have not been received. (The British forces are those commanded by Gens. Kelly Kenny and Macdonald.)—At Crocodile pools, above Mafeking, the Boers repulsed the British forces under Col. Plummer, the latter having 6 wounded, including Capt. French.—A telegram from Gen. Buller announces that the 5th division crossed the Tugela to-day.—Gen. Hart found the town of Colenso abandoned by the enemy. The reported relief of Ladysmith is not confirmed.—The Temps says that advices have been received in London that many of the Boers in Natal under Gen. Joubert have gone to the Orange Free State. It is believed in high military circles that Lord Roberts has failed to crush Gen. Cronje and capture Bloemfontein.—A Pretoria telegram says that the Boers at Paardeberg, under Steyn and De Wet, defeated the division of British forces seeking to surround Gen. Cronje.

In the house of lords the proposal to establish conscription in Great Britain was rejected. In the house of commons the Thomas resolution to reopen the Jameson raid incident was rejected at the request of the government.

FEB. 22.—A Capetown telegram says the wounds received by Generals Knox and Macdonald are not serious.—To-day's telegrams do not give a clear idea of the situation in the Orange Free State. On Sunday Gen. Kelly Kenny initiated an attack on Gen. Cronje at a point north of the Modder river. The battle lasted until midnight, the British losses being considerable. On Monday the British renewed the attack with 50 pieces of artillery causing great losses to the enemy. The result was still undecided. On Tuesday Gen. Cronje sent emissaries to the British camp proposing an armistice for the burial of the dead, which Gen. Kitchener refused. Up to latest advices the situation remained unaltered.—Lord Roberts has advised the war office that in a reconnaissance on Tuesday it was recognised impossible to carry the enemy's position by assault without heavy loss, and he had therefore resolved to continue bombarding it. He had also sent a division to meet a reinforcement of Boers, which had been beaten and dispersed with a loss of 50 prisoners, besides a large number of killed and wounded. The prisoners reported that they had come from Ladysmith. The British had only two officers and four soldiers slightly wounded. The Evening News correspondent says this force was commanded by Gen. Botha.—The war office is advised that during the crossing of the Tugela Capt. Thurburn and Lieuts. Colchester, Wemyss and Paake were killed.—A Ladysmith dispatch of the 19th says the bombardment continues and that the Boers seem to be as numerous as ever.—The Times correspondent says the Boers still occupy unsalable positions, which prevent Gen. Buller's advance to Ladysmith.

FEB. 23.—The news to-day in regard to the fighting at Paardeberg, on the Modder river, is a repetition of yesterday's news. The British losses on Sunday were 146 killed.—An official notice says that Gen. Buller's losses on Monday and Tuesday were 13 killed and 102 wounded. Another telegram says that Gen. Buller has advised the war office that his losses on Tuesday and Wednesday were 9 killed and 41 wounded.—Gen. Buller has occupied Fort Wylie.—The following casualties in crossing the Tugela among officers is reported: Killed, Capt. Crealock and Holt; Lieuts. Falconer and Parr; wounded, Col. Reeves, Capt. Phillipse and Elger, Lieuts. Wingfield, Digby and Middleton.—A telegram from Ladysmith says that 6,000 Boers have left that vicinity for Bloemfontein.—A Pretoria telegram says that Gen. Cronje reports having lost 14 killed on the 20th, and that Gen. DeWet had joined him.

FEB. 24.—The encampment of Gen. Cronje is now called Koodostrand, and not Paardeberg. (These telegrams are becoming more exasperating. They reflect no credit on military censorship, which seems to be as insensible to common-sense requirements as the war office itself.)—The bombardment of the Boer position continued Wednesday. North of the camp 2,000 Boers were assembled which a later telegram says had been routed by Gen. French, losing 300 men. On Thursday the British received great quantity of supplies.—From Brussels Dr. Leyds says it is untrue that Gen. Cronje is surrounded, as his communications with Pretoria are open. A Pretoria telegram says the same thing.—From Kimberley it is telegraphed that Gen. Joubert with the bulk of his army has left the margin of the Tugela and has moved north.—Gen. Buller telegraphs that on the 22nd he had 3

officers killed and 14 wounded, among the latter Gen. Wynne. A later telegram says that the troops under Gen. Buller crossed the Tugela on the 22nd and attacked the Boer commandos from Ermelo and Middleburg, but had been repelled. The attack was renewed on the 23rd, but with the same result and with heavy losses to the British.—The bubonic pest at Aden is developing at an alarming rate.—At Capetown some Afrikaanders have been arrested, accused of denailing a train conducting volunteers.

FEB. 25.—Yesterday advices were received from Lord Roberts stating that he had repelled various attempts of Boers from Natal to rescue Gen. Cronje, causing them severe losses and taking 100 prisoners. The British had 9 killed and 24 wounded.—No telegrams have since been received. The position of Gen. Cronje is considered desperate.—From Natal Gen. Buller is said to have captured several Boer encampments and is within six miles of Ladysmith, but is finding progress very difficult.—A later telegram says he has been unable to capture the central point of Groblerskloof, where the resistance has been most tenacious. (It is doubtful, then, that he is within six miles of Ladysmith.)—Gen. Methuen has occupied Barkly West.—At Dordrecht the Boers have received reinforcements and are about to assume the offensive.—The British government has adopted extraordinary measures for the defence of the Indian frontier.—Some newspapers state that Lord Salisbury is inclined to procure an honorable and equitable solution of the South African war.

France.

FEB. 20.—In his examination to-day Marcel Habert affirmed that the Patriotic League and its president, Paul Deroulde, were genuinely republican and had refused to entertain royalist schemes.—In the deputies to-day Gen. Gallifet stated that thanks to a slight modification invented by Gen. Delyve, France will have in six months time the best rifle known.

FEB. 21.—The widow of Marshal MacMahon has died.—The Thuan factory, at Rennes, is said to be making 200,000 artillery projectiles for the Transvaal.—The French and Russian press is advocating intervention in the Anglo-Boer war.

FEB. 23.—Marcel Habert was to-day found guilty of conspiracy, with mitigating circumstances, and was sentenced to five years' imprisonment.—A report is current at Cherbourg that plans of the construction and armament of the submarine boat "Naval," have been divulged.

FEB. 24.—The Figaro says that serious divergencies have arisen between Salisbury and Chamberlain in regard to the South African war.—It is asserted that Germany has secured plans of the submarine boat "Naval."—The French papers publish news of the defeat of a force of British cavalry which had attacked Gen. DeWet.—The Senate has adopted the report of the tariff commission in regard to coffee duties.

FEB. 25.—A fire has broken out at Saint-Ouen in the deposit of oils, alcohols and petroleum, causing losses to an aggregate of two millions francs. Injuries were caused to about 150 persons by the fire and explosions.—A telegram from Cairo says that five officers of the garrison there have been placed under arrest.

Germany.

FEB. 20.—A Berlin dispatch says that 100,000 carpenters have struck, but no violence has occurred.

FEB. 21.—In the reichstag to-day a resolution of several Alsation deputies ordering the suppression of dictatorial powers in the government of their province, was adopted in spite of the opposition of the chancellor of the empire.

FEB. 23.—The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung publishes a telegram from Jacobsdal stating that the attempt to turn the Boer position at Paardeberg had failed, the British having had 100 officers and 1500 men killed. The Boers at first lost ground, which they afterwards recovered.

FEB. 24.—The German government denies having bought the plans of the French submarine boat "Naval."

FEB. 25.—Another million of marks has been appropriated for the expenses of the German exhibit at the Paris exposition.—The German press says that Gen. Cronje has forced the British lines at Paardeberg and has united with Gen. Botha.

Portugal.

FEB. 20.—In Oporto the republican deputies were re-elected whose previous election had been annulled.

United States.

FEB. 23.—There was a great popular manifestation in Chicago to-day in favor of the Boers. A demonstration was made in front of the British consulate where the British flag, a revolution has broken out at Port Limon, Costa Rica.—The U. S. government has withdrawn all claims to the islands of Capazan, Sulu, and Sibutu, south of the Philippines.

FEB. 24.—The British consul at Chicago says he has no protest to make in regard to yesterday's demonstration.

Spain.

FEB. 20.—Salmeron the republican chief, is gravely ill.

FEB. 21.—A fire at Anquis es, province of Valladolid, destroyed 430 houses, leaving many people homeless.

FEB. 23.—The minister of finance has again failed to secure the support of the minority fractions of the cortes.

Austria.

FEB. 20.—A conspiracy has been discovered in Galicia, whose object is the restoration of the ancient kingdom of Poland.

FEB. 24.—A telegram from Warsaw says a railway accident on the bridge across the Vistula caused the death of 25 persons.

FEB. 25.—A Trieste telegram notes the arrival there from Brazil of the steamer "Orion" with three cases and one death of yellow fever, and the steamer "Bréasil" also with three cases and one death of the same disease. A quarantine of seven days has been imposed.

Belgium.

FEB. 20.—The students at Gand have become so divided and excited on the religious question that serious conflicts have resulted, many being injured.

THE WIDOW.

"O Watchman, look again and hark, What dost thou hear and see?" "I hear a sobbing in the dark Of widow'd souls like thee. I hear a sound that drowns in tears The War cry far away!" That sound of sorrow in her ears, The Widow knelt to pray. "O Watchman, gaze across the night And watch my losses again, For surely troops of Angels bright Are hovering round the slain?" "Angels of Death in raiment red Pass, but in wrath divine." The Widow moaned, "God help the Dead, And loving hearts like mine!" "O Watchman, seek the night afar For Him, our God and Lord, Among those thunder-clouds of War Doth He not wield the Sword?" "Lady, indeed I see Him there, But bow'd I in awe like thee!" The Widow, moaning in despair, Pray'd still on beaded knee.

ROBERT BUCHANAN.

A WAR NURSING HITCH.

A difficulty in connection with the nursing of our wounded soldiers is pointed out by the "Hospital."

It seems that an edict has gone forth that female nurses are to be employed at the base hospitals only, and not in those in the immediate rear of the combatant forces or on the lines of communication.

The result is that unless an auxiliary hospital can find male nurses it is tied to the base, or, in other words, to the coast. Unfortunately there are no male nurses to be had, and if an auxiliary hospital wants to move forward it must get men, say St. John Ambulance men, who are well trained in first aid, but not practically trained or experienced in nursing.

Much is thus being sacrificed—in the opinion of the "Hospital"—to mere war office red-tape; for there is perfect safety in the country for a long distance inland, and no reason why trained women nurses should not be employed. —Daily Mail.

THE BOER FORCES.

The Cape Times gives the following estimate of the Boer forces:—

Table with 2 columns: Category and Count. Rows include Transvaalers (40,000), Mercenaries (4,500), Uitlanders naturalised since 1897 (3,000), Uitlanders naturalised before 1897 (5,000), Total Transvaalers (52,500), Free States (27,500), Foreigners (2,500), Cape rebels (4,500), Total (87,500).

This gives the Boers 87,000 men, but losses have to be deducted.

A TARDY ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

The Financial News correspondent at DeAar, writing December 21st, says:—"Our generals—and not our generals only, but all of us practically, homeborn and colonist, regular and irregular—have made the mistake of not only underestimating the strength of the enemy but of underestimating his intelligence. The uitlanders of the Transvaal have always been fond of talking of the 'ignorant Boer'; but they have chosen to forget that, notwithstanding his home-spun suit and his well-schooled, he has sprung from the most intelligent type of the European race and that all his life he has been fighting against fearful odds, and only survived owing to his ability to combine intelligence with courage."

—Major-General Sir Frederick Carrington is stated to be under orders for South Africa. He has had great and varied experience in South African war. He commanded the mounted infantry in the Diamond Fields expedition of 1875; served in the Kafir war of 1877, and against Sikumi in 1878-9, when he had charge of the Transvaal volunteers, so that he knows the Boers better than most men. He took part in the Basuto war of 1880-1 and was with Sir Charles Warren in the Bechuanaland expedition of 1884-5. —Daily Mail, Jan. 16.

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.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, February 27th, 1900.

THANKS to the interposition of Providence, the residents of this capital have been spared the trials which have been experienced in Rio Grande, Uruguay and Argentina. But if we conclude from this that Providence is on our side and will continue to protect us against the results of our own ignorance and folly, we shall wake up some day to find ourselves mistaken. We can not count always on the rains to water our streets and cleanse our drains, nor can we hope that low temperatures will always protect us from the rapid development of a fever epidemic. Unless better counsels prevail we shall some day pay dearly for our apathy and negligence, just as we have done before, and just as many interior towns have done. We do not need elaborate sanitary appliances nor meddlesome sanitary commissions, but we need a few commonplace things like cleanliness, good food, an abundance of water, frequently flushed drains, watered streets in the hot season, shade trees, etc. Or, in other words, we want to have all fever-breeding agencies removed and made innocuous, we want the means of reducing the temperature in the hot season, and we want pure and wholesome food and water. We can do without the bath-houses, quarantine stations and salaried sanitary commissions on which so much money is being expended, much better than we can do without these. Some years ago the service of watering the streets in summer was discontinued, much to our discomfort and inconvenience, and yet money enough is thrown away on useless precautions to maintain the service. Nothing has been done for some time on the opening of narrow, crooked streets which impede the free circulation of the sea breezes, or for the improvement of muddy, bad-smelling shore lines from which fever is sure to come in hot weather. Taxation and hard times are also cutting us off from a good and wholesome food supply—the best and most rational safeguard against epidemics that any people can have. We have water enough, it is to be said, but it is so badly distributed that some have more than enough while others have little. And as for flushing the drains and watering the streets, why should we not use the unlimited supply of pure sea-water which lies at our doors? Some of our principal thoroughfares might be washed clean with it every day, and the drains in the thickly-settled districts could easily be flushed at frequent intervals. In our opinion, Rio de Janeiro can be made as healthy as any other city if Dr. Common Sense is put at the head of her sanitary affairs.

ATTENTION has been called to the circumstance that the regulation which goes into effect next month in regard to the use of Portuguese on labels of foreign goods, is contrary to the provisions of the trademark law which has thus far permitted the registry of Portuguese names and labels as trademarks.

Hundreds of these trademarks have been registered, and for a term of years, the government undertaking to protect them against fraudulent practices. But who is to protect them against the government itself? Under this new law, the government forbids the admission of merchandise bearing the labels to which it has granted trademark rights for a term of years. This is a deliberate breach of faith and breach of contract, and were it brought before the supreme court we are inclined to believe that it would be declared illegal and invalid. Surely the government must respect its own contracts and its own promises. It can not play fast and loose with foreign commercial interests in this manner without contributing to the complete discredit of the country.

THE *Nollia* seems to have abandoned its doubtless well-meant but certainly unsuccessful efforts to furnish to its readers information concerning public expenditure. And yet it is natural to suppose that at the present time there is, or at least ought to be, more of such information available than there was some months ago, when that journal undertook to furnish it. And there is no doubt that correct information on the subject of public expenditure would now be very acceptable. A good deal was said at one time about retrenchment, but nothing very definite has ever been made public, and the subject has been almost dropped. On the other hand it is known that in some items of expenditure the budget appropriations for 1899 have been exceeded. We are moreover informed that the revenue derived last year from import duties is about 30,000,000\$ less than the amount estimated in the budget, that the receipts of the Central railway are over 2,000,000\$ less, and that there has been considerable shrinkage in some other sources of revenue. The revenue derived from consumption taxes is perhaps equal to the amount estimated, but even this is doubtful. Under these circumstances it would give the public much pleasure to learn that in some of the items of expenditure there have been reductions sufficient to cover not only the excess in others, but also the deficiency in revenue.

ON THE 13th inst. the Brazilian minister at Washington introduced Senhor da Graça, the official delegate of Brazil at the International Commercial Congress at Philadelphia, to Mr. Hay, state secretary, and the project suggested by Senhor da Graça for the establishment of an American steamship line to co-operate with the Brazilian line, which carries on its operations along the Brazilian coast and in the principal rivers of South America, was discussed. Mr. Hay has forwarded the memorandum submitted by Senhor da Graça to the chairman of the commerce committees of the senate and the house of representatives.—*South American Journal*, Jan. 20.

We do not know what Sr. Cordeiro da Graça is proposing to do, but it may be said that "an American line to cooperate with the Brazilian line" will not work. The only feasible scheme is for a line under the Brazilian flag and under one management. Brazil does not permit foreign flags to engage in the coasting traffic, and as this will be the company's most valuable recourse, it will be necessary to run the steamers under the Brazilian flag. And even then, the requirements in regard to officers and crews, will heavily handicap the company undertaking the service because of the lack of competent, trustworthy officers and efficient crews. To meet the provisions of the law and at the same time provide efficient officers and engineers, a considerable number of these would have to become Brazilian citizens. It may be predicted that Sr. Cordeiro da Graça has not made this point clear.

THE CONSUMPTION TAXES.

In view of definite figures, which have not yet been published, the following incomplete returns in regard to the revenue derived from consumption taxes in 1898 and 1899 are not devoid of interest:

Table with 3 columns: Year, 1898, 1899. Rows: At the Rio de Janeiro general revenue office (3,845,599\$ vs 8,291,704\$), At custom-houses (5,934,318\$ vs 8,719,969\$), At other revenue stations (4,768,258\$ vs not stated).

In framing the budget for 1899 congress increased the rate of taxation on certain articles already subject to consumption taxes and extended those taxes to seven more classes of merchandise, making eleven with the four already thus taxed. It was estimated in the budget that the revenue derived from consumption taxes on the four original classes of merchandise would amount last year to 18,500,000\$, being 3,915,825\$ or about 27%, more than the amount (as far as ascertained) thus collected in 1898.

In view of the incompleteness of the figures so far published we do not yet feel warranted in hazarding an opinion in regard to the correctness of the estimate. At the Rio de Janeiro general revenue office the consumption taxes on those four classes of merchandise produced last year 7,066,316\$, against 3,845,599\$ in 1898, the increase being 3,220,717\$, or nearly 84%. At the Rio de Janeiro custom-house the total produced last year 1,442,683\$, against 1,052,115\$ in 1898, the increase being 390,568\$, or about 37%. The result at these

two revenue stations consequently justifies the budget estimate; but at other stations the showing is not so favorable.

Unfortunately the returns for these stations do not discriminate the amount of revenue derived from each class of merchandise. What they show, however, is that at the custom-houses, with the exclusion of that of Rio de Janeiro, the consumption taxes on eleven classes of merchandise in 1899 produced 6,885,702\$, against 4,882,205\$ produced by the taxes on four classes of merchandise in 1898. Of the consumption tax revenue collected last year at the Rio de Janeiro custom-house about 78% appertains to the four original classes of merchandise. In the same proportion the revenue derived from the consumption taxes on these classes of merchandise at the other custom-houses would amount to about 5,370,000\$, or only 10% more than in 1898. We await with much interest the publication of definite returns.

BRITISH CHURCH RECONSTRUCTION.

Through the courtesy of the treasurer of the British Church Fund we are permitted to reproduce the balance sheet and special subscription list of the Building Fund, destined for the reconstruction of the church in this city. Taking into consideration the extreme business depression existing in this country and the size of the British colony, the results achieved are highly complimentary to the liberality of our colony.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT ENDING 31 DECEMBER, 1899. Expenditure: Paid Antonio Januzzi, Irmao & Co. for cost of reconstruction Rs. 108,225\$920. Paid E. Sissenre for preliminary plans 300\$000. Donation to Y. M. C. Association for use of its room for services 500\$000. Receipt stamps and postages 43\$100. Advertisements 76\$000. Credit balance 3,664\$910. Total Rs. 112,812\$930.

Income: Legacy G. A. Maiden £369.35 9d 6/7 11/16d Rs. 11,525\$850. General donations 94,273\$160. Collection, service March 1898 at Copacabana chaceira 33\$000. Collection, service July 1898 at London & Brazilian Bank chaceira 28\$000. Offerings on day of reopening Church ditto Queen's birthday 866\$300. 316\$800. 1,244\$300. Interest allowed by Bank 1,002\$410. Less interest on debentures 78\$20. 994\$390.

Concert at S. Pedro de Alcantara: Sale of tickets 9,065\$000. Sale of programmes 122\$000. 9,187\$000. Expenses: Hire of theatre 500\$000. orchestra 3,110\$000. piano 150\$000. carriages 60\$000. Printing of tickets 260\$000. Advertisements 214\$000. Deficit at bar 40\$000. Sundry parties 78\$270. 4,412\$270. 4,774\$730.

The cost of restoration of the organ has been contracted for at a cost of Rs. 5,000\$000, which leaves the sum of Rs. 1,335\$090 still to be found.

Rio de Janeiro, 31st December, 1899. F. S. PRYOR, Treasurer.

Audited and found correct, C. H. LLOYD.

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS FOR THE BUILDING FUND OF THE BRITISH CHURCH, COMPILED ON 31ST DECEMBER 1899: London and Brazilian Bank Ltd. Rs. 10,000\$000. London and River Plate Bank Ltd. 7,500 000. Quayle Davidson & Co. 5,000\$000. R. S. Quayle 1,000 000. British Bank of South America Ltd. 5,500 000. Gustavus Gudgeon & Co. 3,000\$000. Gustavus Gudgeon 1,000 000. T. G. Cross 150 000. John Moore & Co. 4,150 000. E. Johnston & Co. 4,000 000. Norton Megaw & Co. 4,000 000. H. A. DeLisle 3,850 000. P. S. Nicolson & Co. 3,000 000. Rio Flour Mills & Granaries 2,500 000. E. Ashworth & Co. 2,500 000. Walter Block & Co. 2,000 000. Knowles & Foster, London 2,000 000. C. F. Hargreaves 1,500 000. F. S. Pryor 1,460 000. Staff, London & River Plate Bank 1,055 000.

Subscriptions of 1,000\$000 each: James B. Kennedy, E. H. Tootal, Henry Rogers Sons & Co. Ltd., Brazilian Oil Co. Ltd., José Maria da Conceição Jr., E. Ross Dauffel, Wm. Edwards, Brazilian Contracts Corporation Ltd. Royal Mail Packet Co. £ 26 5s. 884\$200. Wilson Sons & Co. Ltd. £ 26 5s. 74d. 857 000. Dennistoun Cross & Co. £ 21 6s. 57d. 803 000. Staff, London & Brazilian Bank 750 000. Rev. H. O. Truss 660 000. Rev. Irvine Crawshaw 500 000. Louis Gray 500 000. Basil Freeland 500 000. Staff, Western & Braz. Teleg. Co. 455 000. F. S. Youle 430 000. Elmenhorst & Co., New York £ 10. 417 390. J. C. Sheppard 400 000. H. Saville 400 000. John Davy 400 000. F. F. Broad 390 000. David McNeill 330 000. Staff, Leopoldina Railway Co. 300 000. Allan C. Nathan 300 000. Antonio Luiz dos Santos 300 000. J. T. Maury 295 000. Miss Sealy, England, £ 7 16s 6d @ 7 15/16d 256 820.

Subscriptions of 250\$ each: John Mackenzie, E. A. Benn, W. J. Crum-mack, Frank Walter, Mrs. Landsberg, H. Dela-field, J. W. B. Purchas, H. W. Stacey, T. D. Bunn. Staff, British Bank of S. America 205\$000. Subscriptions of 200\$ each: G. E. Cox, Wm. Reid, Thomas Whyte, King, Ferreira & Co., Commercial Telegraphs Bureau, C. Berg, H. L. Wheatley, R. G. Tootal, J. R. Briscoe, Paul Taves, R. Whicheol, Cia. Carioca de Tecelagem, Anonymous (B.). William Maude 180\$000. C. Murly 180 000. W. G. White 180 000. J. H. Lowndes 160 000. A. G. Weigall 160 000. J. B. Rhind 150 000. W. G. Wagstaff 130 000. C. N. Atlee 130 000. M. N. Lefebvre 130 000.

Subscriptions of 100\$ each: A. L. Ruikes, Ernest Youle, Frank Gotto, E. E. Benet, B. H. Bent, E. T. Gibbon, John L. Bisset, R. A. Mather, T. Johnson, W. R. Mc-Niven, Anonymous through G. E. C. H. O. B. Stevens, H. Rishworth, W. J. Jessop, A. G. Lander, W. H. Ashbrook, D. Roberts, C. J. Gemmell, J. L. Lambly, Mrs. W. Saunders, John Crashey, G. B. Stevens, Anonymous, Anonymous P., F. Le Motte, W. J. Pountney. Anonymous "In Memoriam 27-3-95" £ 2 @ 6d. 80\$000. C. Arnold 75 000. Anonymous, £ 25 @ 7 1/2% 60 000. F. L. Youle 60 000.

Subscriptions of 50\$ each: George Finney, H. D. Beaumont, D. D. Key, H. J. Reeves, Mrs. Nichols, C. Henderson, C. Robinson, C. H. Helder, Captain Gregory, C. E. Hogg, Anonymous, S. F. Massey, J. B. Slight, F. W. Perkins, E. C. H. Phipps, Bertholdo Wachnefeldt. Reg. Gellop, £ 100 40\$850. Edwin G. Wyatt 40\$000. Miss Adelaide Wilson, £ 10 @ 13/3d. 32\$400.

Subscriptions of 30\$ each: J. W. Craufurd, E. Mathieson, W. L. Wolstenholme, H. B. Morton, Thos. G. Geddes, Frank Edwards, W. R. Bardsley. M. Fletcher 25\$000. Mrs. Arthur Fierz 25\$000. Subscriptions of 20\$ each: Anonymous W., Anonymous A. J. T., Anonymous, F. T. Fraser, R. H. Robinson, F. Strube, H. B. M. Johns, A. Bueach, Neville W. Jackson, C. N. Lefebvre. Subscriptions of 10\$ each: J. B. Miller, R. C. Brooke, Anonymous, Anonymous.

CORRESPONDENCE.

ROMAN STYLE. XXIII Feb. MCM.

To the Editor. Sir.—Notwithstanding the appeal to the Cesar, over whom your correspondent in this week's issue amusingly throws a confetti of epithets, I maintain that my statement is correct.

His isolated quotation simply shows that it is possible so to write 1900, without proving that it is preferable to the shorter form. But rules are not founded on single examples, and where there are differences of usage, that one is selected which has the greatest weight of authority.

Take for example such a form as "octodecim", which is found in some Latin authors for 18, yet grammarians give usually only the preferable form "duodeviginti", which in writing Latin would be the correct form to be employed.

If my friend from the university of Killaloe wishes to follow Cesar implicitly, he will be involved in such roundabout forms as "numerus milium C et X" instead of the more rational MCCC. So too, if he wants to write MDCCC, he has authority for it; for my own part I think that those are correct who follow rules deduced from a study, not of one author, but of many.

Yours truly, LONDON. P. S.—I am assuming that the quotation is given in good faith, but the reference as printed is quite wrong.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

A force of 100 men left Par  para Mundos on the 22nd inst., to join the Acre expedition.
A defalcation of 30,000 to 40,000 in federal revenue stamps is said to have been discovered in Santos.
The governor of S o Paulo, Col. Fernando Prestes de Albuquerque, visited the fever-stricken city of Sorocaba on the 20th.
A telegram of the 21st inst. from Pernambuco says that troops were to leave on that day for Rio Acre. The number is not stated.
The Belgian explorer Coquilbin has advised his consul at Par  that the explorations of the Rio Jurud  have given highly satisfactory results.
A jury at Piracicaba has unanimously absolved Sr. Jo o de Almeida Sampaio who killed the artist Almeida Junior when in company with his wife.
Torrential rains were experienced at Bahia during the past week. We hope to hear that they extended up through the interior where so much damage has been done by drought.
The gubernatorial election in Espirito Santo appears to have resulted in the choice of Moiz Freire as governor and Cerqueira Lima as lieutenant governor.
Telegrams from the provinces state that carnival is arousing very little animation. And very naturally so! There is not so very much money in circulation just now.
It is stated that the deaths from yellow fever at Sorocaba average 20 a day. There has been a large migration from the city, whose population is said to be reduced from 10,000 to 4,000.
A Par  telegram of the 25th says that, according to one who knows, the affairs of the state of Amazonas have reached such a stage of shameful scandals that the federal government will have to intervene. But how about the 'chems' in the federal eye?
The vicar of Sorocaba and president of the relief commission, Mgr. Jo o Soares do Anaral, died of yellow fever at Sorocaba on the 21st. He had shown great activity and dedication in the work of extending relief to the people of that fever-stricken town.
At Amparo, S o Paulo, on the 19th inst., a married couple went out of the house, leaving an infant of six months alone. Hearing the child scream the mother hurried back to find that a dog had managed to devour it. The child was so mutilated that it died soon after.
The British government has appointed Mr. Percy John Frederick Stanforth to be British consul for the states of Rio Grande do Sul and Santa Catharina, excepting the city of Porto Alegre, to reside at Rio Grande, and Mr. Ambrose Archer to be consul at Porto Alegre.
The Tribuna do Povo of Santos, of the 21st, says that a judicial investigation is said to have been opened in regard to three bills signed with the falsified signature of a capitalist recently deceased, amounting to \$5,000. It is said that several well-known persons are involved in the transaction.
The morality of those who are supposed to be charged with the preservation of order and the enforcement of the law, is admirably shown in the case of the soldier in Bahia who was called to the room of his commanding officer, Col. Edmundo Bittencourt, who had just committed suicide. The soldier improved the opportunity to steal the revolver with which the unfortunate officer took his life, and it could not be found when later on a formal investigation was turned up at Ipataria.
Writing of the yellow fever epidemic in Sorocaba (Diario Popular, Feb. 21) Dr. Carlos Vasconcelos says:—There are streets and whole streets where all are either ill or convalescent. There are houses where 5, 6 and even 9 patients are found, whole families have been stricken by the epidemic; the factories are nearly all closed; the hotels, barber-shops, dry-goods shops, bakeries and even pharmacies are closed; there are only two pharmacies open which fill the doctors' prescriptions. Desolation and mourning are seen on every side. I affirm that there exist about 600 patients, including those in the hospital. To-day Dr. Fajardo and I saw 46 new cases. The present population of Sorocaba is estimated at 4,000!

RAILROAD NOTES

The government has accepted the proposal of Dr. Jos  Estrela de Lima Brand o for the lease of the Sul de Pernambuco railway.
The director of the Central railway has been authorized to furnish a locomotive to the Rio do Ouro line to replace one damaged recently on the Igua u branch.
The minister of industry thinks the net receipts of the Central railway can be increased to eight thousand cents this year. Possibly it can be done, but will be undertake to make it a real net result, and not a fictitious one through the non-payment of accounts as was done last year.
The estimated traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway for the week ending 17th February last were 366,612 in currency, against 305,491 in the corresponding week of last year, showing an increase of 61,121. The rate of exchange (7 7/8d.) was also 19/32d. better, and the sterling equivalent was  12,030, against  9,268 last year, showing an increase of  2,762. The aggregate receipts since 1st January have been  74,365, against  65,785 in the same period of last year.

On the 19th inst. the treasury paid accounts owing various parties for supplies to an aggregate of 1,057,000\$. Some accounts dated from 1895.
The minister of industry has requested the minister of finance to provide for the acceptance of 325,019,857 from the Leopoldina Railway Co., of which 295,349,524 is the surplus between receipts and expenditures of the Carangola line for the second half of 1899, and 29,670,833 represents an excess of interest paid by the company for the same period in anticipation, when it should have been for only 173 days, to 20th December, the date when the line passed into other hands by virtue of a judicial decision.

We are advised on one hand that the proposal of the Companhia Edificadora for the lease of the Central railway is being favorably considered by the government, and that it will probably be accepted. On the other hand we hear that the President is wholly in accord with the minister of industry, who is opposed to leasing the road to any one. The minister of finance, who is urging the lease, also counts on the President's support. How the struggle will end we can not foresee, but it appears that the syndicate named in these columns a couple of weeks ago is out of the run.

The approximate weekly traffic returns of the Recife and S o Francisco railway (7 1/2 miles), compared with the corresponding week of last year, are as follows:

Table with columns for Freight traffic, Passengers carried, Total receipts, and Freight traffic, Passengers carried, Total receipts, comparing 1899 and 1900 data.

SHIPPING NOTES

The coasting steamer 'Rio Pardo' arrived at Desterro in distress on the 21st. She was out of coal.
The Montevideo sanitary authorities have increased the quarantine on arrivals from Rio and Santos to 48 hours, says a telegram of the 24th.
The Royal Mail str. 'Clyde' passed through this port on the 22nd inst., working in quarantine and having no communication with the shore.
Telegrams from Buenos Aires and Montevideo published this morning (Monday) state that another change has been made in the quarantine—the new imposition being 48 hours against Rio and five days against Santos.
A telegram from Par  of the 21st inst. announces that the cruiser 'Tiradentes' had gone aground on the Buissid bank, in sight of the light-house. Assistance had been sent, but it was found that the cruiser could not be towed off until high water.
A Buenos Aires telegram published here Sunday morning says that quarantine on steamers touching at Rio de Janeiro and carrying an Argentine doctor will be 24 hours. A day or two before it was stated that the quarantine would be 48 hours. Is it not about time to resent these arbitrary impositions?
The passengers who left Rio on the 22nd inst. by the Royal Mail steamer 'Clydes' for Europe, were the following: Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Saunders, 3 children and infant, Mrs. Abilia Pinto, Baroness Inthamm, Messrs. A. Poriella, J. da Costa, wife, 2 children, infant and servant, Arthur Muesser, A. F. Souza, R. J. Reidy, E. Muller and A. S. Williamson.
The Lamport & Holt liner 'Coleridge' left Rio on the 17th inst. for Bahia, Pernambuco and New York, with the following passengers: Mrs. F. J. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Mandim, Mrs. Amelia Silva, Mrs. Albertina Muller, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. P. Moulhier, Mrs. M. Ribeiro, Mrs. M. Damazia, Miss Freda Mattos, Drs. F. P. Oliveira, J. S. Athayde and J. A. Xavier, Messrs. E. M. Gonçalves, J. Damiani, Otto Schoellmann, Frei Andr  P. Sarciani, J. Veiga, A. M. Siqueira, J. Goursaud Sob. M. Barboza, J. H. de Mattos, J. Coelho de Almeida, Jack Mawson, Gustavo Massow, C. Luce, L. F. Cavazzoni, R. Borges, J. Ferreira, Antonio Pereira, Luiz B. Lopes, J. C. Guimaraes, J. P. Coelho and 57 third-class.

LOCAL NOTES

We wish to call Dr. Nuno de Andrade's attention to the fact that bubonic pest is increasing in China and has broken out at Aden. Quarantine against those places should be declared at once.

The grant of three months pay to officers of the army promoted has been extended to those that are transferred.

The Jornal de Commercio of to-day appears with only four pages. The times are bad, neighbor, are n't they?

It is announced that Dr. Jos  Carlos Rodrigues, director of the Jornal do Commercio, is about to leave for Europe.

We hear that the new chaplain of the British Church of this city is expected to arrive here about the end of April next.

We are printing this issue on Monday, a day earlier than usual, owing to the difficulty of doing anything on carnival Tuesday.

Reports are current that cases of suspected pest have again been discovered in Buenos Aires, but the sanitary authorities deny it. No one however credits the denial.

We regret to note the death on the 22nd of the well-known naval constructor, Carlos Moreaux, for many years resident here. He was highly esteemed in naval and civilian circles, nearly all night and threatens to spoil Tuesday's fun also.

On last Thursday Dani o Lisboa was wounded with a revolver bullet while engaged in defending his wife from the insults of three loafers on Rua da Uruguayana. The loafers were arrested.

We are requested to state that Rev. Irvine Crawshaw will hold a Church of England service in Itaraly on Sunday next, 8 p.m., at No. 25 Rua Gavi o Peixoto. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

We are now deep in the follies of carnival. Although times are bad and money difficult to get, not a small sum is expended on bits of colored paper, which is thrown about much in the same way that water was once thrown.

Sunday afternoon, just when the carnival maskers began to get lively and the city was filling up with spectators, a heavy rainstorm came up and stopped the proceedings. It came up all night and threatens to spoil Tuesday's fun also.

Reports have been current for some time of a monarchist conspiracy, but we very much doubt that it is anything more than talk. The people are deeply discontented, and under such conditions everybody conspires. As we go to press we hear that an important arrest has been made, but we have no confirmation of it.

The committee at work on military reorganization is said to be in favor of dividing the army into four divisions and two independent brigades. If this is true, the committee has evidently failed to be duly impressed with the futility of attempting to maintain an army on a scale incompatible with the resources of the country. We have an impression, somehow, that they are trying to reorganize to fit the officers, rather than to fit the effective strength of the army.

In another place, the Committee charged with securing monthly subscriptions to the Patriotic Fund are asking intending subscribers to send in their lists and names. It will be most difficult for members of the Committee to see every one, and it is not too much therefore for them to make this request. And to this we may be permitted to add, that we hope the response will be prompt and generous. Good work has been done with the funds so far in the relief of suffering and in meeting the urgent needs of those dependent on the soldiers at the front.

We were hoping that with the advent of the cool weather in February, our colony would come out scatheless from the ravages of yellow fever this year; but fate has been against us, and in another paragraph we record the first case, which we hope will be the last. Last year our colony suffered somewhat heavily in proportion to our numbers, and such good men as Rev. C. D. McCarthy, Mr. Athol Murray, Mr. Grimdsitch and Mr. F. E. Cobby, with a dozen of others less well known generally, were lost to us. The city is practically free of yellow fever just now, which makes the death of Mr. Sidney Henderson all the sadder.

Didn't I tell you that he's a consummate military and financial strategist, as well as an unconditional concentrationist?—What's he been concentrating now, Joseph C.?—Why, the headquarters of the two armies—the Braz and the Special Statistics. It's really a masterly stroke of economy. The same man, I went there the other day and found quite a happy family. I assure you.—But what'll the public say, Joseph C.?—The very question I asked him.—And what did he reply?—'He said:—'Oh the public be blowed! What can the public do? Give us all a vote of thanks, of course?' Oh he's a bold one. I tell you, is our General Joseph P.! Why, he's as bold as—as bold as—as a—lying led by asses.—No insinuations, if your excellency. It was merely an apt quotation that has local coloring. But to avoid wounding morbid sensibilities I shall hereafter say that he's as bold as the lying and the lying leaders combined.—Or as a cachorro que dorme, Joseph C.—'Ah, your excellency hasn't forgotten that? What a prodigious memory you must have! Well, so much the better: you'll not forget the services I've rendered. And, as for the commander of our Special Statistics army, don't feel the slightest uneasiness. I vouch for his competence.—I think I've heard you say that before, Joseph C.—and of course it's eminently satisfactory; but you're an absent-minded beggar and always forget to tell us who vouches for you.'

With regret we heard of the death from yellow fever of Mr. Sidney Henderson of the Leopoldina Railway Co. on the 21st inst., at the Strangers' Hospital. The deceased gentleman, who was only 21 years of age, was at his work in the traffic office on the 20th inst., and, although he complained of illness, no one thought he was so near his end, and least of all himself. On the morning of the 21st he was taken to the Strangers' Hospital, but he had already reached the black vomit stage, and at 4 p.m. he was dead. At 11.30 a.m. next day he was buried in the English cemetery at the Cunha, the burial service being read by the British chaplain, the Rev. Irvine Crawshaw, who was assisted by his lay reader Mr. Lumby. The Leopoldina Co. kindly placed a launch at the disposal of all those assisting at the funeral, and not only was its staff well represented but the English banks and several of the leading commercial houses sent representatives at short notice. The coffin was borne to the mortuary chapel on the shoulders of his fellow officials, and after the first part of the burial service had been read, the heads of the departments of the railway bore it to the grave, which was subsequently decorated with wreaths. The deceased was a nephew of Mr. Frank Henderson, the general manager of the Great Southern Railway of Buenos Aires.

PATRIOTIC FUND.

It is specially requested that those with lists and any others desirous of contributing to the above fund, send in their names declaring the amounts they intend subscribing, to Mr. F. S. Youle, c/o The London and River Plate Bank, Ltd.

THE COMMITTEE.

THE NEW TRADE REGULATIONS.

At a meeting of the council of the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce, held about the middle of January, Mr. H. Schurhoff drew attention to the new regulations in reference to the legalisation of invoices and bills of lading for Brazil. The regulations were, he said, that on and after the 1st January the exporters or shippers of merchandise for export to any Brazilian port must present two invoices at the Brazilian consulate in the place from whence the merchandise came. Those invoices would be legalised by the respective consuls, one being returned to the shipper to be sent with the merchandise, the other remaining in the consulate for statistical purposes. Every bill of lading that accompanied the corresponding ship's manifest stipulated in the custom-house must have attached thereto, from the 1st January, a separate declaration made by the shipper, in writing, specifying the merchandise contained in each parcel or parcels, which should be properly authenticated, as prescribed by Article 345 of the consolidated laws. Captains or mates were expressly forbidden to legalise any bill of lading until such declaration was exhibited by the shipper. The importation of articles made abroad, and bearing labels partly or wholly in the Portuguese language, was not permitted except when imported from Portugal or when manufactured for factories. Mr. Schurhoff added that he had received a letter from the foreign office stating that the Brazilian government had agreed to admit the goods already labelled in the Portuguese language until the 1st March, so that the last clause of the regulations, which was most vexatious, had been postponed, and that would enable manufacturers to dispose of such goods as were finished or half-finished. The other clauses, however, came into force at once, and they had come upon the Brazil merchants like a thunderbolt. They must not under those regulations use on their English labels any Portuguese words, nor stamp the goods with Portuguese words. They must use only English language. The labels they had been accustomed to use were partly in English and partly in Portuguese, the Portuguese language being used to denote the quality of the goods. Some of the expressions in combination with English names, were registered both in England and Brazil, and if they were disallowed the merchants would lose the advantage of trade descriptions to which the natives in Brazil were accustomed. It was against their interests, too, to have to make two invoices, one being returned to the shipper and the other to remain in the consulate. The consul was a merchant, and that meant that they must betray to him their trade secrets and prices, and, as Brazilian invoices were very long, it meant besides an immense amount of extra work. In the case of very large shipments, such, for instance, as a few hundred tons of iron, the goods were examined by the customs officers on board the lighters, and, as legalised invoices could not be sent until the shipping charges were added, that meant that they would arrive later than the goods, and thus the iron would have to be taken to the customs-house, which would involve an extra and heavy expense. They would have, moreover, to state the gross and net weight with and without paper, and the slightest error exposed them to a heavy fine, rectifications not being allowed. That was rather hard on the merchants, and he thought an effort should be made to secure the withdrawal of the regulations. In conclusion he proposed that a memorial be presented to Her Majesty's government, urging them to bring pressure on the Brazilian government to withdraw the new customs regulations, and also to rescind the recent order prohibiting the labelling or stamping in Portuguese on imported goods.—After some discussion the resolution was adopted.

BUSINESS NOTES

An inquiry is still proceeding to find out who took stamps out of the mint.

The official value of the exports from Sergipe amounted last year to 7,881,588\$760.

The Argentine minister of finance has decreed the free importation of sackings and of bags for cereals.

There are complaints of a lack of fractional currency and other small notes in circulation in Sergipe.

A Santos paper of the 22nd states that a defalcation of 40,000\$000 had been discovered in the custom-house of that port.

On last Tuesday a committee of hat merchants had a conference with the minister of finance on the subject of the consumption taxes.

One of the factories at Sorocaba has closed on account of the epidemic of yellow fever and it is thought that the others will follow its example.

The number of houses drained in this city is 43,000. There are still a large number undrained in the suburbs, which will add a few thousands more to the total.

It is stated that the government has bought for 400,000\$ the Santa Monica plantation near the station of Desengano. The object is to create an experimental station for one of the national agricultural societies.

Among the passengers for Europe by the 'Clyde,' which left this port on the 22nd inst., we note the name of Mr. R. J. Reidy, representative of the Western Telegraph Co. Ltd. in this city. During his absence Mr. David MacNeil will substitute him in that post.

The sale of the old-established provision house of Viuva Henry to Mr. Emilio Kahn will attract widespread interest among its many patrons. The good-will of the place, we hear, was reckoned in six figures, while the stock carried is always heavy and represents a large capital.

The milliners say that the new stamp tax on ladies' hats is greatly reducing their business. For a time the ladies will manage to get along with their old hats. A little new trimming will go far to atone for the fault of wearing last season's hat, and the treasury will be none the richer for it.

The S. Paulo press regards as a triumph for business men the decision of the minister of finance in relation to the consumption tax on dry goods and points to this result as a demonstration of what business men may accomplish if they will unite and work earnestly in defence of their interests.

An inspection of the commercial columns of local newspapers during the past week will show what a restriction the commerce of this port has suffered, and all on account of insane sanitary regulations. We are receiving nothing from the River Plate, and for the past two weeks the principal English mail steamers have passed us by. This may please the vanity of our sanitary dictator, but it is ruin to the country just the same.

The new food preparation, Tropon, which is advertised in another column, is worthy of investigation. It was discovered by Professor Finkler, of the University of Bonn, Germany, and is recommended by many well known medical authorities. It is especially advantageous to persons greatly reduced in strength, or who are suffering from digestive derangements. It is worthy a careful trial.

The printing facilities of the government being insufficient for the enormous demand made on them for consumption stamps, the minister of finance promptly ordered them from abroad and shiploads of them are beginning to arrive. As a special stamp is required for each class of taxable merchandise, an immense quantity of them are required, and the national printing office and the mint were unable to turn them out fast enough.

The following is a statement of the quantity of herba-matte exported from Paraná in the last four years:

Table with 2 columns: Year, Quantity in kilos. 1896: 221,167,925; 1897: 18,078,868; 1898: 22,882,662; 1899: 21,912,899.

Of the quantity exported last year 14,141,458 kilos went to Argentina, 7,373,883 kilos to Uruguay and 498,784 kilos to Chili.

The tribunal of accounts having refused to register the regulamento for the execution of the new stamp tax, the minister of finance has sent it back with orders from the President that it shall be registered under protest—that is on the President's responsibility. The minister accepts one of the objections, but obstinately adheres to all other requirements. In view of the despotic character of the government, why not dismiss the tribunal, the courts and all other branches of the administration which may not harmonize with the one man who insists on dominating the situation.

TO LET

A most desirable family residence No. 10 Rua Santa Rosa—Niteroi, considered the most healthy suburb of Rio. Preference will be given to any one taking over a portion of the furniture. Apply at above address, from 1 to 5 o'clock, p. m.

We take much satisfaction in calling attention to our new advertisements. In spite of bad times and restricted business transactions, advertisers still find The Rio News a satisfactory medium for business announcements. Whether our opinions are accepted or not, the advertiser knows that the paper is widely and carefully read, and that an advertisement in it pays.

Some weeks ago, in noticing the revision of contract conceded to the City Improvements Co., by which the government allowed payments for house drainage in one-third gold and two-thirds paper, compiled with many conditions which seemed unfairly onerous, we expressed the opinion that the company was still receiving insufficient recompense for its important service. On the terms conceded the company would be receiving 43 \$s. 4d. per house per annum at 7d. exchange, and 43 11s. 8d. at 8d. exchange. The revised contract (decree 3,540) having extended the company's exclusive right to districts 1, 2 and 3, which it has enjoyed since 1876 in regard to all other districts, of supplying water closets and waste water preventers, the plumbers in these three districts protested to President Campos Sales that it is against the constitution and free commerce. Of course there is no such thing as 'divine commerce,' as witness the fresh beef monopolies, the garbage removal monopoly, etc., but that is another story. The President gave ear to the complaint, and on the 20th another decree was issued (No. 3,563) modifying the revised contract by cancelling the exclusive right above referred to in all districts and granting to the company the fixed rate of exchange of 19d. which will yield a fixed income of 44 15s. per house per annum. This is a much better rate and will, we trust, enable the company not only to proceed with its much-needed extensions, but also pay the shareholders a fair dividend on their capital, for which they have received nothing during the last eight years. The government is entirely within its powers in making this modification, for the budgets of 1898 and 1899 authorized the executive to revise this contract and give a fixed rate of exchange up to 19d. The concession should really have been made long ago, for it has been well known that the depreciated currency rate was only denying the company's shareholders of their dividends, but was seriously crippling the company in its efforts to carry on the service. And in this final settlement of the question, too much credit can not be given to the untiring efforts of the company's managers in this city, who have had not only to overcome the reluctance of the government to increase the charges for house drainage, but who have had to meet the persistent opposition of a so-called 'commissio de saneamento' with a 46,000,000 syndicate behind it, who wanted to take over the business. Happily for the city of Rio de Janeiro the scheme has failed, and we can now both congratulate the city and the company's managers on a new arrangement by which all will profit.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The revenue of the state of Sergipe amounted last year to 1,773,502\$342.

The municipal revenue of Barbacena amounted last year to 201,917\$332 and the expenditure to 172,350\$493. The municipal debt is 170,000\$.

The Diario de Santos hears that the municipality of Santos will contract a loan of 700,000\$, of which 500,000\$ will be with the Banco da Republica.

On Friday last the minister of finance burned another 2,000,000\$ of revenue, leaving his creditors without the payments to which they have long been entitled.

The director of public revenues has decided that bisnagas do not pay the consumption stamp tax. Only articles of necessity and comfort are honored with that attention.

The new statistics bureau is at least drawing pay, even if it is doing nothing else. A pay-roll for January, amounting to 479\$897, has already been sent by the department of finance to the tribunal of accounts.

The government is causing investigations to be made in regard to the alleged clandestine issue of revenue stamps and the supposed payment of a fictitious account. These investigations are made at the mint and at the national treasury.

Before the federal court at Curitiba the district solicitor has charged Gov. Santos Andrade, Secretary of Finance Luiz Xavier and Treasurer Joao Branco with violating the law of Dec. 31, 1898, by issuing bonds payable to bearer to the amount of 600,000\$ for payment of salaries to public employes.

The London Critic of Jan. 13 comments on Brazilian stocks as follows:—'The big rise in coffee prices has attracted speculators into the market, and some heavy dealings have taken place in Brazilian stocks. The four per cents have been in especially good demand and Fives have also met with plenty of support.'

The British ss 'Miramar' which arrived here yesterday from New York, brought a consignment of bullion to the London and German banks in this city, amounting to one million golden eagles, equally divided between the two mentioned banks. This is the first consignment of such an amount of American gold to the River Plate for some time past, but from what we hear, it will not be the last.—Buenos Aires Herald, Feb. 13.

Appropos of the public debt of the republic (Uruguay) the Siglo calculates that the debt service consumes no less than 45% of the total expenditure, representing an annual quota of \$5,58 per inhabitant. In Argentina the proportion is 41.52% and the quota per head \$13.66. We have no means of establishing a comparison with other Spanish republics, but the highest quota among European countries is that of France, \$6.50 per head which is 36.70% of her budget.—Montevideo Times.

Nearly two weeks ago there appeared in a daily journal of this city an item informing the public that the director-general of public revenue had sent to the minister of finance a report on the customs receipts for 1899 compared with those for the last five years. We have been waiting in vain for the publication of this interesting document. If the minister does not publish statistical information already in his possession, what benefit does he hope to derive from the money he spends on new bureaux of statistics? But, perhaps the statistics sent in are not as favorable as he desires—hence the need of a special service.

Why, hullo! How's this? Is this what he calls special statistics? He says that last year our import duties produced only 200,052,680\$, including storage and labor.—'Well, that's a good deal, isn't it? With that money we could give Roca a stunning reception. I assure you.—Yes, I know that's your idea of how it should be burnt; but that's not the question. You see, in our budget we estimated the revenue from this source at 230,250,000\$. And now we'll have to confess to Rothschild that we made a mistake of over 30,000,000\$ in our estimate. If I can't get statistics a little more specialized than this, I shall have to disband the special statistics army.'

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, Feb. 26th, 1900.

Table of exchange rates for Rio de Janeiro, Feb. 26th, 1900. Includes par value of Brazilian milreis, gold, and U.S. coin rates.

Table of bank rates of exchange, official on London to-day, and present value of Brazilian milreis (gold and paper) and U.S. coin.

EXCHANGE

Feb. 19.—Today's market was not very steady, but there was an improvement in quotations. A fair amount of business was transacted.

Official quotations on London were: Bank bills opening 7 7/8 closing 7 13/16; Private bills opening 7 3/12 closing 7 3/12.

Official value of the milreis 202-204 reis gold.

Feb. 20.—The situation of the market remained unchanged. Business reported was regular. Official quotations on London were: Bank bills opening 7 7/8 closing 7 15/16; Private bills opening 7 3/12 closing 7 3/12.

Official value of the milreis 202-204 reis gold.

Feb. 21.—There was no alteration in the position of today's market; business was very restricted. Official quotations on London were: Bank bills opening 7 7/8 closing 7 15/16; Private bills opening 7 3/12 closing 7 3/12.

Official value of the milreis 202-204 reis gold.

Feb. 22.—Today's market was a trifle firmer, but otherwise no change is to be reported. Business improved a little. Official quotations on London were: Bank bills opening 7 7/8 closing 7 15/16; Private bills opening 7 3/12 closing 7 3/12.

Official value of the milreis 202-204 reis gold.

Feb. 23.—The situation of the market today showed some improvement; there was a regular amount of business reported. Official quotations on London were: Bank bills opening 7 7/8 closing 7 15/16; Private bills opening 7 3/12 closing 7 3/12.

Official value of the milreis 202-204 reis gold.

Feb. 24.—National holiday.

MARKET REPORT

Rio de Janeiro, 25th February 1900.

Coffee

The publication of this number on Monday deprives us of a part of the information usually appearing in this section. The coffee market was in a paralyzed condition the past week, owing to less favorable advices from abroad, and the sales were very small notwithstanding the concessions made by sellers. There were sales of only about 16,000 bags reported, against 25,000 in the preceding week and 114,000 in the last week before. There was one holiday (Saturday) in the week, however, which will account for a part of this unfavorable comparison.

The receipts for the week were 75,348 bags, and the shipments were 44,043 bags showing a very considerable increase in stocks. The absence of news from the interior leads us to believe that the growing crop is progressing favorably and that the output will be large. Fears are entertained of a scarcity of labor and money for picking, which may diminish the results somewhat.

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

Rating 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 showing reported sales and average prices for Rio N. 7 and Santos, Good Average per 100 kilos.

The shipments since our last report have been: 40,169 bags for the United States; 1,619 for Europe; Cape of Good Hope; River Plate, etc.; 2,255 for Coastwise.

The following ships sailed with coffee last week: United States: Feb. 17 New York Fr. str. Colobredo, 20,997; Feb. 22 New Orleans Fr. str. Columbia, 28,143; Feb. 23 Galveston do, 8,012; Feb. 23 New York Fr. str. Nonheim, 4,699.

Europe: Feb. 17 Hamburg Germ. str. Corrientes, 2,020; Feb. 22 London Br. str. Chile, 110.

The receipts for the past week were 75,348 bags against 74,017 bags for the previous week and 67,048 bags for the week before.

Brokers' quotations, according to New-York types were the following: No. 6, 15,500; No. 7, 15,300; No. 8, 14,600; No. 9, 14,100.

The stock in all hands was estimated this morning at 182,910 bags, against 157,055 bags a week ago. The Santos stock is reported at 40,205 bags.

Daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro.

Table showing daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro from Feb. 15 to Feb. 24, 1900.

Table showing total receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro for the period Feb. 15 to Feb. 24, 1900.

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The following vessels are expected with flour to Rio:

From Baltimore D. Pedro II sailed 19th Jan. via Bahia Duris 9th Feb. via Rio de Janeiro 27th Jan.

Codfish.—There were no arrivals. There were no changes in broker's prices.

Lard.—No receipts. Prices unchanged.

Pork.—Receipts nil. Market nominal.

Rice.—No arrivals. The wholesale price continues from 22500 to 23500 per bag.

White Pine.—There were no receipts during the week. The price continues at 300 reis per foot at retail.

Pitch Pine.—Arrivals nil. There were no transactions last week, and the market is unchanged.

Spruce Pine.—No receipts. Market without movement.

Swedish Pine.—Receipts were nil. Prices unchanged.

Kerosene.—No arrivals. Because of large receipts, prices have fallen 300 reis per case, and are now quoted from 12500 to 13500 per case wholesale.

Rosin.—No receipts. Prices are nominal.

Turpentine.—Arrivals nil. Quotations unchanged.

Cement.—The Les Andes brought 50 barrels from Maranhão. The market is dull and there were no changes in prices.

Indian Corn.—No receipts. We quote from 550 to 6500 per bag of 62 kilos.

Beans.—Receipts were nil. Broker's quote at 6500 per bag of 40 kilos of native bean.

Hay.—No arrivals. Market nominal.

Coal.—The arrivals were 3000 tons ex Italia from Cardiff.

Rum.—The arrivals continue regular. The prices are unchanged as shown in the following table:

Table with columns for item name and price. Items include Pernambuco and Maciel, Bahia and Aracaju, Campos, Angra and Paraty, Paratyba, Alcohol of 36 to 38 deg, ditto, ditto 40 deg.

SHIPPING NEWS.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table of ship departures for February 25. Includes ship names like NEW YORK, COLASTINE, BAHIA BLANCA and destinations like Recife, Bahia, and London.

FREIGHTS.

Table of freight rates for various goods and routes. Includes items like NEW YORK, ANTWERP, BREMEN, LIVERPOOL, COPENHAGEN, GENOA, BORDEAUX, HAVRE, TRIESTE, FUMEE, LONDON, CAPE TOWN, PORT SAVAL, EAST LONDON, DELAGOA BAY, MOSSIEL BAY, MONTEVIDEO, B. ARIKS.

Vessels Afloat & Chartered for Rio

Table listing vessels afloat and chartered for Rio, including ship names like Bayard, Ellerslie, Homewood, Rambira, Leona, Marie Jeanne, Mariboo, Prince Victor, Ruby, St. Croix, and Scardale.

Arrivals of foreign steamers.

Table of foreign steamer arrivals with columns for date, name, from, and consigned to. Includes arrivals for Feb 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27.

Departures of foreign steamers.

Table of foreign steamer departures with columns for date, name, for, and cargo. Includes departures for Feb 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27.

Foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, February 23rd, 1900.

Table of foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, categorized by nationality: American, British, and Italian.

STOCKS AND SHARES

Sales of Stocks and Shares.

Table of stock and share sales for February 19, listing items like Apolices, Hypotecario, and various municipal bonds.

Banks.

Table of bank quotations for various banks like Banco Comercio e Industria, Credito Real da Carteira H., Lavadores, etc.

Miscellaneous.

Table of miscellaneous quotations including Construcções Urbanas, Docas de Santos, and Apolices.

FEB. 25.

Table of bank quotations for February 25, including Apolices, Hypotecario, and various municipal bonds.

Banks.

Table of bank quotations for February 25, including Banco Comercio e Industria, Credito Real da Carteira H., etc.

Miscellaneous.

Table of miscellaneous quotations for February 25, including Construcções Urbanas, Docas de Santos, and Apolices.

FEB. 21.

Table of bank quotations for February 21, including Apolices, Hypotecario, and various municipal bonds.

Banks.

Table of bank quotations for February 21, including Banco Comercio e Industria, Credito Real da Carteira H., etc.

Miscellaneous.

Table of miscellaneous quotations for February 21, including Construcções Urbanas, Docas de Santos, and Apolices.

FEB. 22.

Table of bank quotations for February 22, including Apolices, Hypotecario, and various municipal bonds.

Banks.

Table of bank quotations for various banks like Commercial, Constructor, and Lavoura e Commercio.

Miscellaneous.

Table of miscellaneous quotations including Loterias Nacionais, Sal e Navegação, and Apolices.

FEB. 23.

Table of bank quotations for February 23, including Apolices, Hypotecario, and various municipal bonds.

Banks.

Table of bank quotations for February 23, including Banco Comercio e Industria, Constructor, etc.

Miscellaneous.

Table of miscellaneous quotations for February 23, including Central do Brazil, Construcções Urbanas, and Apolices.

FEB. 24.

Table of bank quotations for February 24, including Apolices, Hypotecario, and various municipal bonds.

SATURDAY'S QUOTATIONS—S. PAULO.

Table of Saturday's quotations for various banks and miscellaneous items in São Paulo.

HYDROGEN DYOXIDE

POSSESSES EVERY CLEANSING PROPERTY. For sale at the CASA AMERICANA, SÃO PAULO.

CASA AMERICANA, SÃO PAULO. Rio Agents: Messrs. Crashley & Co. 36 Rua do Ouvidor.

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Hotels. CARSON'S HOTEL 158, Rua do Catete, RIO DE JANEIRO. This is the most healthy part of the capital, with beautiful garden and grounds, and electric tramways passing the door continually.

Hotel dos Estrangeiros PRAÇA FERREIRA VIANNA (Cattete) Telephone No. 5,008. This hotel, which has been completely restored, is situated in the best part of the city, receiving air and light from all four sides, close to the cleanest beach of the city, surrounded by a large garden, has large, comfortable rooms newly and well furnished, including shower and warm baths, disinfectants in the Water-closets, drinking water filtered by the Pasteur system, excellent table-service, and is, therefore, to be considered the first hotel of this capital.

THERESOPOLIS GRANDE HOTEL THERESOPOLIS SITUATED AT THE ALTO DO THERESOPOLIS CLIMATE VERY HEALTHY. GEORGES SCHNEIDER has the honor of advising his friends and patrons that he has taken charge of the management of the Hotel Theresopolis, where he expects to merit the continuation of the kind patronage heretofore extended to him, and offering all possible comforts for convalescents and summer guests.

Grande Hotel Metropole 181, RUA DAS LARANGEIRAS, 181. This popular Hotel has been completely and bravely renovated and has been provided with sanitary improvements of every description, including a hygienic system of sewerage, flushing tanks, and ventilating pipes.

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.

Restaurant & Luncheon ZUM MÜNGNER KIND'L 10, Rua General Camara, 10. Best of Food, Best of Drinks 1st class service at moderate prices. HERMAN MORONOFF, Proprietor.

Stocks and Bonds and Joint Stock Companies --- February 23rd.

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FRANCISKANER BRÄU

RUA VISCONDE DE SAPUCAHY 140, 142 & 144.

Caixa do Correio 1205 Telephone 111

Fransiskaner Bräu (dark)
Cerveja Pilsener (clear)

Beer in barrels (shops),
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Makes a speciality of packing in cases con-
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PRICES:

In bottles from 1 to 3 doz... 10\$000
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Quinta de La Valles de Manoir

Have taken the following premiums:

HIGHEST AWARD, at Chicago, 1893;
SILVER MEDAL, at San Francisco, Cal. 1894;
GOLD MEDAL, at Bordeaux.

Prices very low; less than those of the same
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Can be obtained at all the principal hotels,
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ONLY DEPOSITARIES

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To travellers on Land or Sea.

No traveller should forget to take with
him a box of pills or a bottle of Tincture
of Nectandra Amara, which might come
very handy in cases of sudden nausea or
any other disarrangement of the stomach
or intestines, so frequent during travels.
This marvellous remedy is accompanied
by a prospectus in three languages, viz
Portuguese, English and French to facilitate
its use among natives and foreigners. For
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Sanitary goods.

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Representatives for the States
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"POTASSIUM SYNDICATE"
Stassfurt, Prussia.

LION & Co.

Table with columns: Emission, Circulation, Public Funds, Nominal Value, Last Quotation. Lists various stock and bond issues.

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Banks, Paid, Reserve Fund, Last Dividend, Last quotation. Lists bank-related financial data.

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Railways, Paid, Reserve fund, Last Dividend, Last quotation. Lists railway-related financial data.

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Tramways, Paid, Reserve fund, Last Dividend, Last quotation. Lists tramway-related financial data.

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Steamships, Paid, Reserve fund, Last Dividend, Last quotation. Lists steamship-related financial data.

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Cotton Mills, etc., Paid, Reserve fund, Last Dividend, Last quotation. Lists cotton mill and other industrial data.

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Insurance, Paid, Reserve fund, Last Dividend, Last Quotation. Lists insurance-related financial data.

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Miscellaneous, Paid, Reserve fund, Last Dividend, Last Quotation. Lists various miscellaneous financial data.

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ORIGINAL

CARBOLIC DISINFECTANTS.

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SOAPS, TOOTH POWDER, OINTMENT, &c.

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Special vans and experienced men for the removal of pianos.

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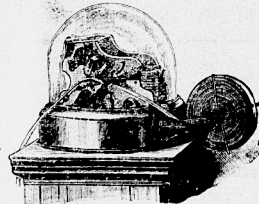
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26 cases were treated on board s.s. "Olin-da" by Dr. Ernani Pinto with Tincture of Nectandra and of these, 22 cases were completely cured, and the remaining four became much better.

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

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

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

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A good wine at a moderate price.

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Regular Lines of Steam Packets between
Bremen—United States
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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
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Passage Rates: 1st-cl. 3rd-cl.
Rio-Antwerp, Bremen..... 400 Marks £ 9.-
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ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

Under contracts with the British and Brazilian
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1899

Date	Steamer	Destination
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7th Danbe	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo and Southampton.	

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England three times a month.
Insurance on freight shipped on these steamers can
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LAMPART & HOLT LINE

PASSENGER SERVICE FOR NEW YORK

Wordsworth..... 17th Mar.
Buffon..... 2nd Apr.

The steamer

"Hevelius"

illuminated with electric light,
sails on the 4th March for

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

Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

The voyage is much quicker than by way of England
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Agents: **NORION, MEGAW & Co. Ld.**

58, Rua. 1.º de Março

**PACIFIC STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY.**

**ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
DEPARTURES for LIVERPOOL.**

Liguria..... Mar. 13th
Orissa..... 27th

These popular steamers are fitted with the electric
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only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for
Brain Weakness, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESS-
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Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature
Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all
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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
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HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY

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GORDON PRESSES

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first-class presses on the market.

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NECTANDRA AMARA

The discovery of this wonderful product
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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, car-
minative, diuretic or regulator for promot-
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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 forward-
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of the world. They are accompanied
with printed directions in three languages
—Portuguese, English and French—so that
their therapeutic effects and the manner
of taking them may be readily understood.

All orders addressed to the manufacturer
accompanied by the money and the post-
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promptly filled and the pills will be for-
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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 3rd in Europe and the
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men interested in Brazilian trade, industries and in-
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Weekly Passenger service between Rio de
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Sailings every Saturday at 4 p. m. invari-
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The Steamer
ITAITUBA

will sail for

**PARANAGUA, DESTERRO, RIO
GRANDE, PELOTAS and PORTO
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Freight and parcels received through the
Trapiçe SILVINO until the 2nd.

Valuables at the office, on the day of
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No encomendas of any description will be received at the Company's office.

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