

# THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JANUARY 11TH, 1898.

NUMBER 2

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

AGENTS OF THE  
*Pacific Steam Navigation Company*  
*Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., Ltd.*  
*The New Zealand Shipping Co., Ltd.*  
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Repairs to Ships and Machinery

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

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The Brazilian Government;  
Her Britannic Majesty's Government;  
The Transatlantic Steamship Companies;  
The New Zealand Shipping Companies,  
&c., &c.

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

Tug Boats always ready for service.

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Ballast supplied to ships.

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

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

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Importers and Agents for Manufacturers.

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

**GUANABARA & Co.**

Importers and Commission Merchants.

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Sole agents for the Portland Cement manufactured by J. B. White & Beethers, London, England.

Dealers in all classes of merchandise from Europe and the United States, as Importers, Commission Merchants and Consignees.

Cable Address:—AGUA-RIO.

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BAVARIA BEER from the  
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Price: 120000 per Dozen without bottles.

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GEBR. KLINGENBERG, Detmold (Lithographers).

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

1 - Praça 15 de Novembro - 1  
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119 Rua da Quitanda Caixa no Correio 16

COMMISSION MERCHANTS & IMPORTERS

Receive orders for all description of Merchandise from Europe and the United States of America.

SPECIAL TERMS FOR:

**BROOKS LOCOMOTIVES,**  
BRIDGE WORK OF THE UNION BRIDGE CO.,

and all Railway supplies, both European and American.

**BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS,**  
PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

(Established, 1831.)

BURNHAM, WILLIAMS & Co., Proprietors.

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

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

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

All work thoroughly guaranteed.

Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers.

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

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Philadelphia, Penn.

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Every description of Freight Cars for broad and narrow gauge Railways.

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RIO DE JANEIRO.

**JOHN L. BISSET**

123, Rua da Quitanda,

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and General Commission Merchant.

Receives Consignments

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MANUFACTURERS OF

Every description of Passenger Cars for broad and narrow gauge Railways.

Special attention given to the Sectional Construction of Carriages for shipment to Foreign Railways.

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

For further information apply to their Sole representatives in Brazil:

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58, Primeiro de Março,

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Translations from English into Portuguese vice-versa. Apply to C. S. at this office.

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Business Founded 1795.

Incorporated under Laws of the State of New York, 1858.

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Exporter of Bordeaux Wines;

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Exporter of Cognac

Dealers in

Burgundy, Rhine and Mosel wines, Sherries, Champagne Cognacs and Liqueurs of the best brands.

Rua da Alandega, 83.

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**MURRAY'S FLUID MAGNESIA**

The standard preventive against the perils of a tropical climate, counteracting the effects of excessive heat and normalising the functions of the stomach, intestines, liver, and kidneys. Cures head-aches, acidity of the stomach, biliousness, gout and rheumatism in its less acute forms. Mixed with their milk, it prevents bowel-troubles with children. It is also a valuable relief for women *en-ciente*. Pleasant and refreshing, it can be taken freely as a beverage, and is the only alkaline draught that forms no dangerous deposits in the stomach, intestines and bladder.

For this important contribution to medical science and practice, Her Britannic Majesty conferred the honor of knighthood upon its inventor, Sir James Murray, M. D. His signature, written with green ink, is found upon the label of every genuine bottle.

Price, in all pharmacies,

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**THOMAS J. LIPTON**

LIPTON'S Teas.

LIPTON'S Hams,

LIPTON'S Jams.

LIPTON'S Pickles,

LIPTON'S Groceries

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ENGLISH SHOEMAKER,

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Authorized by Imperial Decree No. 8,057 of March 24th, 1881.

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G. C. Anderson, Agent.

2, Rua General Camara—1st floor.

This company has just issued in London an Insurance policy for the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fé Railway Company, United States of America, for the amount of \$17,380,156.00 (£3,620,865), having received the respective premium amounting to \$169,109.00 (£35,230).

No other company has ever taken so large a risk up to the present date.

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Agents for the Republic of Brazil:

Walter Block & Co.

No. 115, Rua da Quitanda.

**THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.**

Capital .. . . . £1,000,000 sterling  
Reserve fund.... £ 500,000 ..

Agent in Rio de Janeiro:

G. C. Anderson.

2, Rua General Camara—1st floor.

**ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.**

LONDON AND LIVERPOOL

Capital.....£2,000,000  
Accumulated Funds....£8,250,000

Insures against the risks of fire, houses, goods and merchandise of every kind at reduced rates.

John Moore & Co, agents.

No. 8, Rua da Candelaria.

**LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.**

Capital (fully subscribed)..... £2,127,500  
Reserve fund..... 676,355

Agents in Rio de Janeiro:

Edward Ashworth & Co.

No. 50, Rua 1º de Março—2nd floor.

**BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY L'D.**

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

Agent: P. E. Swanwick.

87, Rua 1º de Março—2nd floor.

**GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LIMITED.**

Agents in Rio de Janeiro:

Smith Youle & Co.

No. 38, Rua 1º de Março.

**THE BRAZILIAN COAL COMPANY, LIMITED.**

Representatives of

CORY BROTHERS & Co., Ltd.

of Cardiff and London

Colliery Proprietors.

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

Prompt delivery at reasonable prices.

Tugboats always ready for service.

Engineering Works.

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

OFFICES:

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Entrance: Rua Gen. Camara.

Depot: ILHA DOS FERREIROS

P. O. Box. 774.

**Banks.**

**LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.**

Capital.....£ 1,500,000  
Capital paid up..... £95,000  
Reserve fund..... 600,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

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

Also on:

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

**BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.**

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

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

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO (Caixa 108.)

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos (Caixa 520.) (Caixa 189.)

Draws on:

Germany..... { Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin and correspondents. Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg. Hamburg. M. A. von Rothschild, Solme, Frankfurt a M }  
England..... { N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London Manchester and Liverpool. District Banking Company Limited, London. Union Bank of London, Limited, London. Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London. }  
France..... { Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches. Heine & Co., Paris. Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Paris. Lazard Frères & Co., Paris. De Neufville & Co., Paris. }  
Portugal..... { Banco Lisboa & Açores and correspondents. }

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

Krah-Petersen, Directors.

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

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halevy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 20, Rua da Alfandega.

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

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

BRANCHES:

Paris, 16, rue Halévy, Pernambuco, Pará, Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Rosario, Mendoza and Paysandú.

DRAWs ON:—

London and County Banking Co., L'd.—LONDON.  
Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.—PARIS.  
Banco de Portugal and agencies.—PORTUGAL.  
And on all the chief cities of Europe.  
Also on:  
Brown Brothers & Co.—NEW YORK.  
First National Bank of Chicago.—CHICAGO.

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

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

Capital..... £ 1,000,000  
Idem paid up..... 500,000  
Reserve fund..... 300,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1º de Março

Branches at:

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

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

Draws on its Head Office in London:

The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited, LONDON.  
Messrs. Heine & Co., PARIS.  
Messrs. J. Berenberg Gossler & Co., HAMBURG.  
and correspondents in Germany.

Messrs. Roesti & Co., and correspondents in ITALY.  
The Bank of New York, N. B. A., NEW YORK.

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

**BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU BRÉSIL.**

AUTHORIZED BY

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

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

HEAD OFFICE:

9, RUE LAFFITTE, Paris.

General administration: 78, Rua da Quitanda

RIO DE JANEIRO

Branches at S. Paulo and Santos.

Draws on:

PARIS AND FRANCE { Head Office: No. 9, rue Laffitte. Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, and branches in France. Société Générale pour favoriser le développement du commerce et de l'industrie en France, and branch in France. Lazard Frères & Cie. }  
LONDON { Union Bank of London, Limited. London Joint Stock Bank, Limited. Parr's Bank, Limited. Lazard Brothers & Co. J. Henry Schroeder & Co. Kleinwort Sons & Co. A. Ruffer & Sons. }

GERMANY { Deutsche Bank, Berlin, and correspondents. Dresdner Bank, Dresden, and correspondents. Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg. Schroeder, Gebrüder & Co., Hamburg. Conrad Hinrich Donner, Hamburg. L. Behrens & Sons, Hamburg. }

The Bank has Correspondents in the United States of America, all European cities, and is prepared to transact business of every description.

Opens accounts current.

Pays interest on deposits under the following conditions:

Without notice..... 2 %  
With notice:  
3 months..... 4 %  
6 "..... 5 %  
12 "..... 6 %

Directors Ad interim:

John Fol, Albert Cabaret.

**Nectandra Amara Pills.**

These wonderful pills, so useful and beneficial in all affections of the stomach and intestines, are obtainable in all places where a post-office exists; the manufacturer will forward by registered mail and to any given address, if accompanied by money: 1 box for 2\$300, 3 dozen boxes for 12\$600 and One dozen boxes for 20\$000. Address: JOAQUIM BUENO DE MIRANDA, No. 72, Rua de S. Pedro, 1st floor Rio de Jae

**RIVER PLATE ITEMS.**

—According to Montevideo telegrams, a blanco revolution is expected in that devoted country.

—It is reported that the Argentine agents in Europe have signally failed to raise a new loan, the guarantees being considered insufficient.

—It is stated that President Cuestas has called out four battalions of the Uruguayan national guard, placing them under commanders of his own choice.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 9th says the Argentine budget presents a deficit of eleven millions. It is a good time to purchase a £900,000 ironclad, surely!

—The Argentine budget for 1898, as presented by the committee, provides for expenditures of \$21,646,682.90 in gold and \$91,731,498.79 in currency. The receipts are estimated at \$34,560,646 in gold and \$55,918,000 in currency.

—A Montevideo telegram of the 5th says that the British str. *Frieda* had taken a cargo of arms at Buenos Aires for Rio Grande, consisting of ten cases of Remingtons, twenty cases of swords and two cases of accoutrements. The Brazilian consul at Montevideo had the merchandise landed and deposited there.

—A Buenos Aires telegram says that the Argentine government has ordered an ironclad in Europe, to be called the *Belgrano*, which will be of 12,000 tons and have a speed of 20 miles an hour. The contract cost is £900,000, and the ship is to be completed in fifteen months. For a country which has been unsuccessfully trying to borrow money in every capital of Europe, this is decidedly good.

—Five little boys were arrested in Montevideo one day last month for stealing six pears from a *quinta*. It was a great crime and a terrible lesson. Those little boys should have known better. The honest and wise thing to do is to first grow up, and then they can get into the custom-house, or into the municipal government, or even into congress, where they can steal with impunity. Every one now knows that it is infinitely worse to steal six pears than it is to steal a hundred thousand dollars.

—So far locusts have not approached very near the city of Buenos Aires: but there are plenty of them in the province, even to the far south. Patagones and other places which we are wont to consider exempt from them, have been visited. The campaign against them goes on with a good deal of vigour; but very much depends on the composition of the local committees, which in some places are composed of active men, while in others they are of the wrong material, and almost nothing is done. It is not to be supposed that all this organization can be kept up without expense. The sum of \$4,000,000 was voted early in the year, but \$5,000,000 or an additional 1,000,000 has been applied for. The raising of this sum will necessitate the issuing of no smaller a sum than \$7,000,000 of government bonds, so that the ubiquitous locust will leave its mark on the national debt.—*Review*, Buenos Aires.

—The U. S. schooner yacht *Negus*, from New Haven, Conn., Capt. McClure, will arrive here next month bound for Klondyke, with 21 passengers, all men. She is one of the fastest boats in the schooner class in Yankee waters, and is expected to make Montevideo in 50 days out. Inside she is fitted up very handsomely, and last year won a \$1,000 prize as the best of her class. The passengers pay \$400 dollars each, and will be delivered with one year's provisions at Cook's Inlet. Medical services on board are also included. The *Negus* will then go into coast trade. The steamships *City of Columbia*, *Ohio*, *Illinois*, *Indiana*, *Pennsylvania* and *Connemaugh*, each 3,000 tons and first class, will all pass Montevideo in January and February, bound for the Alaska gold regions. They come with South American cargo generally, but all have good passenger lists. The first-named has 140 men and 50 women passengers.—*Montevideo Times*, Dec. 19.

—Everyone knows that this ironclad (*Garibaldi*) cost an absurdly large sum, although she is currently reported to have been cheap at the price, as saving us from a war with Chili. If Chili had only known the true facts of the case, she might perhaps have gone to war with a light heart; for so many things have gone wrong in the *Garibaldi* during her brief term of service that it is scarcely conceivable she should have lent much help during war. The other specimen of Italian naval architecture which weighs upon the treasury, the *San Martin*, ought to be ready soon: let us hope that the officers who took over the *Garibaldi* will see that the defects which have come to light in the older of the two ironclads are not repeated in the new one. There is every probability that the *Garibaldi* will have to go to Europe to be repaired. In any case, when repairs come to be made, even the most ordinary, they are not likely to be possible here, as we have not the necessary appliances and accommodation.—*Review*, Buenos Aires.

Travellers' Directory.

São Paulo:

Through express trains leave the Central station daily at 6 a. m. and 8.30 p. m.; returning leaves S. Paulo at 5 a. m. and 5 p. m.

Numerous steamers weekly for Santos, connecting with the São Paulo Railway.

Cachambú and Lambary:

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

Juiz de Fora, Barbacena, Ouro Preto, etc.

Through express trains leave Central station daily at 5 a. m. and 8 p. m. Connects with all branches along the main line (Linha do Centro) of that railway. Intermediate trains leave at 7 a. m. and 4 p. m. the first running through to Barbacena, and the second to Entre Rios.

Bello Horizonte:

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

Petropolis:

Barca leaves the Prainha at 4 p. m. daily, except Sundays and holidays, to connect with railway at Mauá. Passenger train leaves S. Francisco Xavier station (Central Railway) at 7 a. m. and 5.15 p. m. on all land route (passengers should take the suburban trains at the Central Railway station at 6.25 a. m., and 4.40 p. m. to connect with Petropolis train.)

Returning from Petropolis, the barca train leaves at 7.30 a. m., except Sundays and holidays, and the «all land» trains leave at 6 a. m. and 3.30 p. m.

On Sundays and holidays the barca leaves the Prainha at 7 a. m., and returning the train leaves Petropolis at 4 p. m., giving excursionists about six hours in Petropolis.

Nova Friburgo:

Barca leaves the Praça das Marinhas at 6 a. m. daily and at 3 p. m. on Saturdays, to connect with the Leopoldina Railway at Sant' Anna de Maruhý. Returning, trains leave Nova Friburgo at 2.25 p. m. daily, and at 6 a. m. on Mondays.

Corcovado:

Regular trains, week days, leave 51, Rua Cosme Velho, Laranjeiras, at 8 and 11 a. m. and 2 and 5.30 p. m., returning leave the summit at 7.30 and 9.30 a. m., and 1.45 and 7 p. m. On Sundays and holidays, the hours are: ascending 6.30, 8, 9.30 and 11 a. m., 12.30, 2, 3.30, 5.15 and 8 p. m.; descending, 8.35, 10.05, 11.35 a. m., 1.05, 2.35, 4.05, 6, 7 and 9 p. m. Each train gives the excursionist half an hour on the summit.

N.B.—Travellers will oblige by notifying Editor of any changes in the foregoing details that may be experienced and of which no public announcements have been made by the Railway authorities.

Official Directory

U. S. LEGATION.—Petropolis. E. H. CONGER, Minister.

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

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 56, Rua Theophilo Ottoni. JOHN T. LEWIS, Vice Consul General.

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

Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua Evaristo da Veiga. Morning service every Sunday at 11 a. m. Holy communion after morning service on 1st Sunday of the month and at 9 a. m. on 2nd and 4th Sundays. Evening service during cool season according to notice. Baptisms after morning service or at other times by arrangement.

IRVINE CRAWSHAW, M.A., British Chaplain.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Largo de S. Joaquim, No. 179.—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays. Prayer meeting at 10 a. m.; Worship at 11 a. m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 5 afternoon. Gospel preaching at 6 1/2 p. m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study and preaching at 7 p. m.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Cattete. English services at 12 a. m. Sundays. Prayer meeting service Thursday, 7.30 p. m. Portuguese services at 10 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sundays; 7 p. m. Wednesdays.—E. A. TILLY, Pastor. Sunday School 11 a. m. at Fabrica Carioca, Sundays, 11 a. m. and 4 p. m. Rev. FRANK WIEDREHEKER.

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

ALVARO E. DOS REIS, Pastor.

Residence: Rua Petropolis, 32.

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, Pastor.

Caixa 352.

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

Professional Directory

Dr. William Frederick Eisenlohr, German Physician. Office: 78, Rua General Camara. Consulting hours from 12 to 3 p. m.

Englishmen and Americans wishing to learn Portuguese should apply to PROF. L. MARCHANT, Rua do Ouvidor, No. 95.

Dr. Havelburg, Physician and accoucheur. Residence: 86, Rua 19 de Março. Consulting hours from 12 to 3 p. m.

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.

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From The Church Echo, for January.

THE STRANGERS' HOSPITAL.

Among the many public institutions which the city of Rio de Janeiro possesses, one of the most useful and interesting is the Strangers' Hospital. It is a small hospital, and it has no endowment and no fixed income, but it has done good work during the few years since it was opened and has amply fulfilled the expectations reposed in it by its founders—the British and American residents of this city.

The first steps toward the creation of this hospital were taken in 1890, the subject having been frequently discussed in The Rio News and a meeting held to effect a preliminary organization. In 1891 subscriptions were opened and when a sufficient sum had been secured to guarantee success, a definite organization was effected, toward the close of the year, and a site was purchased. The whole of 1892 was spent in the work of reconstructing the edifice purchased and in improving the grounds, and on January 8th, 1893, the hospital was formally opened.

The primary object of the hospital is to provide treatment for the subscribers and their employes, principally with respect to yellow fever, but its doors are open to patients of all nationalities and for diseases of nearly every description. It is now provided with an isolated pavilion for yellow fever, so that no restrictions need be placed on the reception of other patients. The staff is composed of a highly successful and esteemed Brazilian physician, Dr. Raymundo Bandeira, and six English trained nurses. Thus far this staff has given the fullest satisfaction, and its skilled attendance upon the sick, especially those stricken with yellow fever, has not only greatly relieved their sufferings, but has led to a great diminution in the percentage of deaths. This result, it must be admitted, is ample compensation for all the sacrifices made in the creation of the Strangers' Hospital.

For so small a community and in view of the great business depression in Brazil during these years, the construction and maintenance of such an institution has involved no slight sacrifice, and its founders therefore deserve unstinted praise for their persistence and liberality. But the hospital is far from being self-sustaining, and it still needs much assistance. It should have an endowment, but this must wait upon the gratitude of those who have benefited from its skilful ministrations. But it has a debt to pay off, and some needed improvements to realize, and for these it must look to the generosity of patrons and friends. There is one recourse, however, which has not yet been thoroughly employed, and that is the personal interest of every subscriber in securing patronage. It is not enough for subscribers to give annual subscriptions; they should make themselves familiar with all the resources and advantages of the hospital and should never miss an opportunity to recommend the sick to go there for treatment. This will help to make the place popular and to make it self-sustaining. They have provided one of the most attractive hospitals to be found anywhere, situated in lovely grounds, and with accommodations for about 70 patients. They have provided an experienced physician, trained nurses, and all needed facilities for the care of the sick. To make but limited use of all these is certainly mistaken policy. It should be the care of every subscriber to have the hospital full, so that its revenue may be sufficient to meet all its current needs.

From the Diario Popular, S. Paulo, Jan. 4th.

OPEN LETTERS TO THE DIRECTORY OF THE SOROCABANA-YTUANA.—RIO DE JANEIRO.

As there are no means of obtaining a reply to letters which concern the Sorocabana-Ytuana company, if addressed to the chiefs of traffic, nor of bringing them to attend to protests and requests, I have resolved to make them through the press and to send them for transcription to London and Paris, so that foreigners may have an idea of the state to which we have been driven.

In August last I wrote to the chief of traffic, in Ytuá, asking him for wagons to transport wood, and as I was not attended to I found myself obliged to close up my sawmill in São Paulo, having in the meanwhile timber on the Ytuana line.

This poor Brazil, which can export valuable woods, for the revenues of the states where we have them in abundance, and especially in this zone, and, according to the opinion of persons experienced in the business, that would fetch in Paris a franc a kilo (!), is meanwhile importing thousands and thousands of francs worth of woods from Sweden and Norway (north of Europe) only because of the bad will of the unfortunate management of the Sorocabana-Ytuana.

To prove this, the engineer of the railway and navigation inspection bureau, Dr. Carneiro, saw on the Ytuana a great number of cubic metres of woods awaiting conveyance.

Meanwhile this bad will, we may affirm, has not been shown towards the former owner of the Palmeiras and Conchas saw-mills, because that gentleman is not unknown to the management of the Sorocabana-Ytuana, and for a certainty has not lacked conveyance.

In the investigation which I had with the engineer Dr. Carneiro, I proved that I had timbers (madeiras) on the Ytuana; but then neither with the recourses nor through the mediation of this gentleman have I succeeded in obtaining wagons for their transportation!

To-day I have verified in the station of this city the existence of wagons Nos. 12, 216, 226, 230, 231, 314 and 391 with timbers coming from the Ytuana and other places.

By the way does the moveable tariff give the right to preferential freights, in a way that woods can be transported for persons who subject themselves to this extortion?

And to make the scandal greater, a manufacturer, recognizing the bad will of the Sorocabana-Ytuana in serving the public well, acquired private wagons; and these arrived and were loaded at Monte Mór on 23rd December and only left that station on 31st December, with an interval of 8 days!

Is this not a genuine abuse on the part of the chief of traffic of the Ytuana?

Is this not ample cause for the dismissal of an employe who does not know how to comply with his duties?

This never happened under the administration of Sr. Henrique Mullermeister, on the Ytuana section.

Perhaps this may have been the motive which caused his dismissal, after having rendered services to the Sorocabana company for 22 1/2 years.

Que aposentadoria bonita!

A. ALMEIDA Q. TELLES.

S. Paulo, 3rd January, 1898.

COFFEE NOTES

The rains of the past week, which seem to have been general throughout this part of Brazil, have unquestionably done much good to the growing coffee crop. We are now awaiting news that mildew has destroyed all that was left of the said crop.

A London telegram of the 5th says that a syndicate has been organized at Antwerp for the purpose of opening a Belgian house in Santos for the purpose of buying coffee of the planters direct and then selling it at retail in Europe for account of the said planters.

In the northwest of Paraguay, says an Asuncion telegram of the 5th inst., near Brazil, a French company has succeeded in producing coffee for exportation. It may be added that coffee has been produced in Paraguay in small quantities for a long time.

A planter writes to the Jornal do Commercio that the coming coffee crop for Rio and Santos will not exceed 6,500,000 bags. He defies anyone to attempt to prove the contrary with information obtained from planters. The strength of his position is self-evident.

The Diario Popular of São Paulo, of the 8th inst., says: «The report is current of the acquisition through a commercial firm of this city, and for account of an English syndicate, of some coffee plantations in S. Simão, S. Carlos do Pinhal and other municipalities of the west of S. Paulo.»

Reports which have been collected by the British Central Africa Gazette from various firms and planters engaged in coffee growing in British Central Africa point to the continued prosperity of the industry. It is estimated that for this year the crop will yield about 450 tons, and as every year new plantations are being opened up, and areas planted in previous years are coming into bearing, there is every prospect of the supply of coffee from Central Africa assuming very large proportions.

Prices of coffee, which have been steadily dropping for many months showed a further decline in the speculative market yesterday, the November option being offered at 5 cents and December delivery selling at 5.05 cents. The lowest record for the November delivery on the Exchange is 4.60 cents made on the 9th inst. The November quotation at that time, however, was abnormally low owing to the fact that the standard differences were considered too high and were discounted. Since then the differences have been reduced and the November quotation resumed a more normal quotation so that yesterday's price of 5.00 cents really indicates a lower level than 4.60 cents under the old differences. The December option, for instance, which may perhaps afford a more reliable basis of comparison, sold on November 9th at 5.40 a 5.45 cents, while yesterday as stated above, it dropped to 5.05 cents.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce, Nov. 24.

A correspondent of the Financial Times has the following to say about coffee-growing on the Sandwich Islands:—«The latest boom in Hawaii is coffee. There are many thousands of acres, belonging mostly to the government, which will make good coffee land. To those who are careful men with money to invest, I commend the following figures, which are fairly accurate, though, of course, the actual return is much dependent upon the value of the land bought and the care with which it is cultivated. An estate of an hundred acres will cost \$1,000. The expenses of clearing, planting, building and working amount in the first year to \$7,000. The second year will cost the planter \$3,000, and he will then have 75 acres planted. The third year will cost \$5,000, and by this time his plants will be beginning to bear, and should produce about \$3,500. The fourth year the expenses will be \$6,220, but the sale of coffee has increased to \$10,800. The fifth year I put expenses down at \$7,500 and the return at \$15,300. The sixth year should cost \$8,820, and the sale of coffee has increased to \$18,000. The seventh year the expenses may rise to \$11,000, but the sale of coffee touches \$22,500, so that in seven years the balance to the credit of the plantation is considerably over \$20,000. A man with a capital of £5,000 could hardly fail to make a handsome income out of his coffee, moreover his living expenses, whilst the plantation was reaching maturity, would be very small indeed. An energetic fellow might make a small profit out of the first four years by planting pineapples and bananas, for which there is a ready sale.»

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RUA THEOPHILO OTTONI, 75

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The quality of the water is guaranteed equal to those imported from Europe.

Every description of mineral waters can be supplied.

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## The Western & Brazilian Telegraph Co.

As all telegraphic addresses registered at this station will be cancelled on December 31st, all persons wishing to retain theirs for the year 1898 are requested to renew them without delay so as to avoid any delay in the delivery of telegrams.

The fee is 10\$000 per address.

Rio de Janeiro, December 23rd, 1897.

## ATTENTION.

## BIKE RIDERS.

Intending Bicycle purchasers and "Old Stagers" take notice!—

We have the best equipped repair shop in Rio.—The only place where enamelling is done by baking and tire punctures and cuts are repaired by vulcanizing AT VERY LOW PRICES.

We also carry a full line of Sundries.

Several good cheap bicycles in stock and a large consignment of STANDARD HIGH GRADE WHEELS SHORTLY.

Give us a trial and we will do our best to please you.

**ALBERT C. KING & Co.**

190, Rua da Alfandega.

All orders for enamelling must be given on or before Thursday of each week, for delivery on the following Monday.

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PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

POSTOFFICE ADDRESS:— Caixa 258.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JANUARY 11th, 1898.

## NOTICE.

In view of the continued fall in exchange, which reduces the currency price of this paper to less than half its original rate, the local currency subscription rate will be increased to 40\$000, or 800 reis per copy, on and after 1st March next.

ONE of our morning contemporaries affirmed on the 6th that the adjutant-general of the army has proposed to the minister of war a reduction in the effective strength of the army from 28,160 to 16,000 men. His justification of this proposal is that congress has made appropriations only for the smaller number. Aside from all questions relative to the legislative error of fixing the effective strength of the army at 28,000, and then providing for the maintenance of only 16,000, which may have been done designedly, it seems to us that the government now has a good opportunity to reduce the army, as the President recommended during the early days of the last congressional session, and that too without becoming involved in any controversy with the military party. Congress has failed to provide the necessary appropriations for the full force, and the executive therefore is under no obligation to maintain such a force. It has been generally known that the effective strength of the army has all along been under twenty thousand, and the government could easily continue the force at its present strength, which may not exceed the sixteen thousand stipulated by the adjutant-general. There are always losses from sickness and expiration of enlistments, and if such vacancies are left unfilled the government can easily diminish the number. The principal reason why this should be done—and it is a reason which should appeal to military men as well as civilians—is that of lack of means. The treasury is now having great difficulty in meeting its engagements, and it is the duty of every patriotic citizen to help the government out of its difficulties. If a heavy expenditure can be materially reduced by cutting down the army, no one should raise a word of objection. On the contrary every one should welcome so easy a measure of economy. Let us hope, therefore, that the press of the country will voice the approval of every good citizen to the measure proposed by the adjutant-general.

## PROVINCIAL NOTES

—A man committed suicide in São Paulo on the 5th and left a note stating that alcohol was the cause.

—A new bishopric has been created from 110 parishes in Southern Minas, and it is said that Pouso Alegre has been designated as the bishop's residence.

—It is stated that the governor of Amazonas has suspended all the public works under construction. What! has that goodly surplus been exhausted so soon?

—A letter to the *Gazeta de Uberaba* says that Capt. Carlos de Andrade, reputed murderer of Senator Paranhos, is in irons and is otherwise barbarously treated.

—We see by the *Expositor Christão* that the Baptists have opened a school at Bello Horizonte, Minas, under the direction of Misses Willcox and Stanger.

—The *Diario Popular* says that the two Italian journalists who recently fought a duel in São Paulo, are to be prosecuted. Their seconds are also to be prosecuted.

—It is telegraphed from Pará that Gov. Paes de Carvalho will remain neutral in the elections of March next. And why shouldn't he? It will be his duty to remain neutral.

—It is announced that the Brazilian flotilla on the upper Paraguay is being transferred to Asuncion, Paraguay. It may be presumed that this is because of the approaching election in Paraguay.

—The São Paulo geographical and geological commission, which has been at work for some years under the able direction of Prof. O. A. Derby, has been reorganized for the current year under its old staff.

—It is stated that a new diocese embracing 110 parishes in S. Paulo and Minas Geraes with an aggregate population of 1,200,000, is to be established. The bishop, it is said, will reside at Pouso Alegre.

—The election in Sergipe appears to have been a decisive victory for the government. The lowest vote for any government candidate was 3,987, while the highest vote received by an opposition candidate was 1,583.

—A telegram from Goyaz of the 5th states that the federal party had won the election in the first, second, fourth and fifth *circulos*—the voting being 473 for the federal and 267 for the republican (government) tickets.

—Pools of red liquid are said to have been seen in several places after a rain on the 26th of November at Caxias, Maranhão. The journal from which this item is taken says that no one was able to account for the color of the liquid.

—General Carlos Telles has been appointed frontier commandant at Bage, Rio Grande do Sul. Let us hope he will at once restrain the criminal activity of the celebrated João Francisco. General Telles is hardly the man to countenance wholesale assassination.

—The Portuguese contributions in São Paulo for the purchase of an ironclad for Portugal, now reach thirty-nine contos, or a little over a thousand pounds. As these contributions are flowing in faster than the fall in exchange, there is much hopefulness in the colony of finally attaining their object.

—Dr. Aureliano Barbosa, a Castilhist congressman, is said to have attacked Deputy Glycerio in a speech which he made at Uruguayana on the 6th inst. Is Castilhos still unable to forgive Glycerio for not giving him an opportunity to be defeated, or is he merely seeking to curry favor with the government?

—The police force at Santos has been giving considerable trouble lately, and has been substituted. The soldiers became insubordinate and refused to respect the authority of the local police officials. On the 6th a mounted policeman rode into a shop and arrested several persons who were afterwards released by the police delegate.

—The *Amazonas Commercial* notes, with a special commendation, the fact that Col Candido Mariano, who commanded the 1st battalion of Amazonas police at Canudos, had received 40,000\$ from the state government for unforeseen expenses and had returned a detailed account for only 14,473\$, returning the cash balance of 25,527\$ to the state treasury. The *Commercial* thinks that such honesty merits special recognition, because it is so rare in these times.

—Newspaper enterprise is commendable, but *est modus in rebus*. Some time ago the governor of Amazonas was expected to arrive at Manaus on a certain day and the enterprising editor of the *Rio Negro* prepared in advance an article containing a detailed account of the important occurrence. The hour came, but not the man. The article, however, having acquired too much momentum to be stopped, duly appeared and was read with much interest, especially by persons who knew that the governor had not arrived.

—The municipality of Floriano Peixoto (!) Amazonas, is achieving fame. It has been giving away 50,000\$ to various favored individuals, and an official called a "superintendent" was voted a "gratification" of 20,000\$, a monthly salary of 1,500\$, and a contribution toward his expenses of 500\$ a month. Happy "supe!" And then the aldermen allowed themselves 8,000\$ for *transporte* (though we have no idea what that is) and a comfortable little salary of 100\$ a day for the first session, and 50\$ a day for other sessions. It sounds like the "accumulations" and double pay of 1893-94.

S. PAULO FACTS AND FANCIES.

THE CALICO BALL.

The Cinderellas are over, the Bazaar is over, the Calico Ball is over, and there now only remains the German «kermesse»—I believe it is to be a «kermesse»—with its *tableau vivant*, the Sleeping Beauty, which, I hear, is to be accompanied by slow music behind a screen. Who is to be the Sleeping Beauty, and whether, or not, she, too, will be behind a screen, I have not been able to ascertain. At any rate, if the music be only half as slow as S. Paulo music usually is, the pace will suit even its most exacting admirers.

On Wednesday I sat up all night at our Ballo in Maschera. That it was a success—I mean the ball, not my sitting up, which was a failure—is proved by the fact that it only broke up half an hour before daylight.

There were about two hundred guests present, mostly in fancy dresses, some of which showed much taste and ingenuity. I venture to insinuate in the most delicate manner in the world, however—just to hint—that, next time, it would be better not to limit the choice of materials for the costumes in any way; or, at any rate, not to exclude or discourage the use of silks, satins, and velvets, gold, diamonds, pearls, rubies and ostrich feathers. It was simply this prohibition which prevented me—as it probably did many others—from coming out with all my best clothes on; and though the scene in the ball-room was full of life and color, there was a certain want of brilliancy, which was undoubtedly due to the scarcity of the richer materials and accessories above referred to.

It is not easy to get fancy dresses of any kind made in S. Paulo; but ladies say—whether in perfect sincerity, or not, I cannot tell—that calico is more expensive than silk or satin, because a dress made of it only serves for the night of the dance, and is useless afterwards; whereas one made of the latter materials can be cut up or used for other purposes, when it has served its turn. Still, as the judges say, I should like to hear counsel for the other side on this point.

There was no list of the characters assumed, except, indeed, one which appeared the day after the ball, and which the reporters of the *Correio Paulistano* seem to have made, as the Corporation of London did the wooden pavement, by laying their heads together. Miss Simon, of Santos, as «Night» won the ladies prize for the best dress. That for the gentlemen was awarded to Mr. Victor Nothmann, who appeared in a quaint and laughable rig-out as a quack doctor, carrying a formidable looking battery of implements whose uses one hardly dared guess at, and distributing hand-bills in which he described himself as «*especialista em todas as molestias, e muito especialmente nas desconhecidas, e incuraveis.*»

For my own part I went as Father Time, with my sickle and hour-glass all complete, and was much scandalised at the reception I got. Some of the ladies especially, whom I had been friendly with any time these thirty and forty years, pretended not to know me. Others asked me to dance, and taking me by the forelock jiggled me all round the room, «like kiddings blithe and merry.» I was so angry with one old girl that I made a swipe at her with my sickle; but she merely shook a loose leg—lately belonging to a rabbit—under my nose, dabbed me in the eye with a powder-puff, and tripped away laughing like a young two-year-old. Yes, Time was «out of it» that night; but was very much «in it» next day, when it was Time to get up, and Time to face the breakfast-table!

For the rest, I saw two men in semi-demy military uniforms, but with anchors on their buttons, evidently belonging to the famous corps of horse marines; a boy in blue, a heathen Chinese, a teetotaller on the rampage, and an escaped lunatic of the time of Queen Anne.

There was no lack of clowns—there seldom is in any assemblage of what we call Anglo-Saxons—and one or two played their parts amusingly. I saw, too, a cook, and a Mephistopheles; and I thought if the cook did cook as most cooks do, he would prove the more dangerous devil of the two! I saw a Cuban insurgent in a singlet, a pair of boots, and a straw hat; and a masher in a gorgeous tin helmet, and a long white smock, got up regardless of expense to represent a *praça* of the «*corpo de bombeiros*» in the time of Cheops.

There was a Scotch Highlander from the waist down—you remember the animal which was part monkey and part hare?—two bull-fighters from Pacaembú, who looked as if they would take a very small size in bulls, and a man who came out in a fancy embroidered «knight» dress, and he ought to have got a prize, too!

I feel a certain delicacy in saying anything about the ladies' costumes. As a young lady once remarked to me, talking of some of her Sunday school experiences, «you know it is so dreadfully embarrassing to have to explain what one doesn't understand!» I do not know what French modiste the reporter of the *Correio Paulistano* may have studied under, but I must say I envy him the glib facility with which he sails away among—h'm!—among the clouds, in long strings of sentences like the following:

«Mlle. Telle. Le ciel. Cotte en voile bleu, garnie d'étoiles argentés; jupe en voile blanc; plume à la lête, etc.»

Even he does not know everything, however. According to him one lady appeared as a she devil, while another represented an archangel. I was under the impression that archangels at least were all «he's». Moreover I happen to have it on the archangel lady's authority that she meant herself for the «Queen of the Butterflies». Well, perhaps he is not so far out after all. I suppose an angel is only a sort of a glorified butterfly. Let us hope he was wrong about the other lady.

To my taste among the prettiest dresses were those of:

Miss Krug, as a court lady 18th century.  
Mrs. Moulinier, bergère,—robe en broderies, garnie de dentelles crème, perruque et plumets—says the glib man, though whether such a costume would be found handy for watching sheep in seems doubtful.  
Miss Tomkins, as Winter—so far as a sprig of holly could turn Spring into Winter.  
Mrs. George Krug as a Greek lady.  
Mrs. Colin Broad as Little Red Riding Hood. Well, one doesn't blame the Wolf.  
Miss Madeley, as the Firmament.

A most ingenious and striking costume was that of Miss Pereira, who, appeared in a dress composed of strands of curled particored paper, curiously woven together, with a tall conical hat of the same. But *jam satis*, that is to say no more jam for the present. I will only add that I think one of the most agreeable features of this affair was the presence of so many Brazilian ladies and gentlemen who, by their tasteful dressing and personal graces, contributed greatly to enhance the brightness of the scene and promote the pleasure and success of the evening.

The supper was horrid. Probably other people have contented themselves with thinking this. But I make free to say it, «for though I am poor, I am not modest.»

I forgot to tell you that up to midnight everybody was masked. The effect was novel and delightful. Without fear of overdoing things in a complimentary sense, I can safely say I have never seen our Anglo-American colony look so handsome.

NICODEMUS DEWDROP.

S. Paulo 7th January, 1898.

RAILROAD NOTES

—It is said that the proposals for leasing various government railways in the north will be decided on or before the 15th.

—The Santa Cruz and Itaguahy tramway company has been fined 500\$ for not establishing the stations mentioned in the contract.

—Of the 24 Baldwin locomotives ordered in November by the director of the Central railway, 12 are said to be already on their way to Brazil.

—The state government of Pará has recently paid 138,400\$805 for 23 cars imported from the United States for the Bragança railway.

—A petition signed by 800 residents of the suburbs through which the Central railway passes, has been addressed to the minister of industry asking for a reduction in fares on the suburban trains.

—The government fiscalization of guaranteed railways is confided to 31 engineers, of whom 16 receive 6,000\$ per annum, 10 receive 7,000\$ per annum, and 5 receive 8,000\$ per annum. The aggregate of their salaries is 206,000\$.

—In the month of October the trains of the Sorocabana company carried 12,325 first-class passengers, 38,691 second-class passengers, 5,599 head of cattle and other animals, 512 tons of parcels and 21,962 tons of freight, including 6,314 tons of coffee. The receipts were 936,626\$580, against 630,200\$490 in October, 1896. The receipts for the half-year ended Dec. 31 are estimated at over 5,000,000\$.

SHIPPING NOTES

—The naval division has been ordered to proceed to Ilha Grande for practice.

—The departure of the str. *Bilda* for New York has been deferred until to-morrow.

—On Sunday a Spaniard named Sanches committed suicide in Rua Faro while maddened with drink.

—The position of the sunken monitor *Javary* has been marked with a red buoy. It is nearly in front of Fort Gragoata in 27 metres of water.

—The director of the mint claims to be minting a ton of nickel coins per day. He has just sent 60,000\$ in nickel to various northern states, and says he has 450,000\$ in nickel on hand.

—For the present we shall archive all telegrams about the composition of the Italian squadron in these waters. It is now announced that the *Giovanni Bauzan* is going to China, instead of coming here.

—The last steamer purchased by the minister of marine, the *Itaipava*, formerly belonging to Messrs. Lage Irmãos, arrived in port yesterday. She is to be placed at the disposal of the «*carta marítima*» bureau.

—The naval medical commission appointed to report on the causes of the outbreak of beri-beri on the naval vessels stationed at Bahia, has reported, but the doctors, as usual, failed to agree. Would it not be good policy to appoint some trained investigators for this service.

—It will be remembered that the *Jornal do Commercio* of the 27th ult. announced the purchase of three frigorific steamers—the *Jupiter*, *Mercurio* and *Marle*, by the government, and that on the 31st the purchase was as explicitly denied. The other daily papers were equally contradictory in their statements. We now see by the *Jornal do Brazil* of the 6th that these three steamers are under repairs at the Ponte de Areia, and that they have been «*acquired*» by the ministry of finance for that of marine.»

LOCAL NOTES

—There was one death from yellow fever yesterday.

—Dr. Cyro de Azevedo has been appointed Brazilian minister to Berlin.

—Gen. Savaget has been appointed to the command of the 7th military district.

—It is stated that the municipal employés have not yet received their pay for November and December.

—We have received a communication from Pernambuco, but too late for this issue. It will appear in our next.

—The *Republica*, of Goyaz, predicts that at the March election Lauro Sodré will receive 330,000 votes and Campos Salles 300,000.

—The *Gazeta da Tarde* of the 8th says that there is no truth in the report about the reduction in the army. So much the worse for Brazil.

—Orders have been issued for bringing to Rio de Janeiro the furniture and archives of the Ceará military school, which is to be closed.

—It is stated that at the cabinet meeting held on Friday there was read the report of the chief of police on the murder of Marshal Bittencourt.

—The minister of foreign affairs has nominated Sr. Francisco Alves Vieira as Brazilian consul at London, and Manoel da Silva Pontes to the same post at Paris.

—The Y. M. C. A. of this city has moved into its new quarters in Rua da Quitanda, where a bazaar was held on the 6th in aid of the Hospital Evangelico Fluminense.

—It is announced that a new morning paper, to be called *A Imprensa*, will appear about the beginning of February, and that Dr. Ruy Barbosa will have editorial direction of it.

—Among the passengers arriving yesterday on the Lamport & Holt steamer *Galileo* was Mr. E. Seeger and wife. Mr. Seeger is the new American consul general at this port.

—It is said that the employés of the port health department on the steam launch *Paula Candido* have not received their pay for three months. This must be due to the negligence of some official.

—The *Jornal do Commercio* says that the debt of the municipality to the Central railway has been increased to 400,000\$. The debt is on account of the transportation of fresh beef from Santa Cruz.

—The cruiser *Quinze de Novembro* was fitted out with all dispatch and sent south on the 8th, her destination being one of the southern ports. She goes under the command of Capt. Belfort Vieira.

—The *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* says that Germany has not entered China as a conqueror. Of course, we all knew that! There is quite another characterization for such an entry into another's property.

—Gen. Glycerio, in view of the apparent intention of many of his followers to vote for the government presidential candidate, has found it necessary to issue a circular advising them to vote for their own candidate.

—A St. Petersburg telegram of the 5th says that the Russian government has instructed its minister to this country to transfer his legation to Buenos Aires, because of the suppression of the Brazilian legation in Russia.

—The exceptionally large number of fires which have lately occurred in this city, is exciting comment. Formerly fires were very rare, except toward the end of bad years. Now they are becoming alarmingly frequent.

—The ex-minister of industry, Dr. Joaquim Murinho, is certainly being well advertised. One of the latest journals to publish his portrait and give a biographical sketch of him, is the *Illustracion Sud-Americana* of Buenos Aires.

—The investigation at the 12th *pretoria* into the assassination of Col. Gentil de Castro was closed on the 7th inst., and the papers, together with the arguments of the lawyers for the defence, were sent to the president of the civil and criminal tribunal.

—The new quartermaster-general is about to devote his attention to a new plan of uniforms for the army. So frequently have these uniforms been changed, and so great an expense do they represent, that this «*new plan*» might very well be postponed.

—Dr. Lauro Sodré is reported to have been advised by friends to withdraw from the presidential contest. On being told that he would not get 50,000 votes he is said to have answered that he would remain in the field even if he does not get one thousand.

—According to a local observer, the average temperature in December was 24.8° C. (76.6 Fahr.), the maximum being 34.7° C. (94.5 Fahr.) and the minimum 18.8° C. (65.8 Fahr.). The rainfall was 212 1/2 millimetres and there were 12 rainy days in the month.

—Deputy Glycerio has issued a manifesto to his party, advising its voters to contest the coming presidential election. This is good sense, certainly. We have no patience with citizens who stay at home because they have no certainty of winning an election.

—A drunken woman with a child of six months in her arms, attempted to cross the street in front of a tram car on Friday last, in Rua General Pedra, and the result was most disastrous. Both were badly injured, the child dying before it reached the hospital.

—Gen. Glycerio undesignedly pays a valuable tribute to the revolutionists of the 6th of September when he asserts that they are now ruling the country. A cause that can survive defeat and finally triumph must be composed of the best and strongest elements.

—The *Gazeta de Noticias* of Sunday says that Capt. Carlos Accioli, who is now in the Copacabana beri-beri hospital, will be tried by a military court whose members have already been appointed. Capt. Accioli is one of the persons arrested soon after the attempt on the President's life.

—It seems to us that Gen. Glycerio is unjust when he complains of the President for having separated from the jacobins. The President was obliged either to take this step or to completely stultify himself by abandoning all the best principles for which he had ever contended.

—On Tuesday night building No. 113, Rua de S. José was destroyed by fire, some of the adjoining buildings and their contents being more or less damaged. It is stated that after the arrival of the firemen the work of extinguishing the flames was delayed 40 minutes by want of water.

—The police force of this city has been reorganized, and will comprise two battalions of infantry, with 25 officers and 878 men each, and one regiment of cavalry with 26 officers and 400 men. Besides these there will be 75 officers in service in addition to those attached to the two infantry battalions.

—Gen. Glycerio, in his last circular, says that President Prudente de Moraes has neutralised the work of Marshal Floriano Peixoto. Unfortunately there is too much of the latter's work that cannot be neutralised, and of this work President Prudente de Moraes and the whole country are forced to suffer the consequences.

—At the circus on Campo de S. Christovão on the night of the 3rd inst. there was a quarrel between a Spaniard and a sergeant of the army, the latter being shot by the former. This resulted in a row in which about 30 soldiers and a number of civilians took part. Several persons were wounded and the Spaniard was arrested.

—The *Union* of Valparaiso of 25th December publishes a *New York Herald* telegram of the following tenor:

«*Rio de Janeiro*, 23.—The *sumario* against the soldier Mello, who attempted to kill the President of the republic, is closed, it being proved that there was no *complot* against the life of the President.»

—Notwithstanding the frequent and heavy rains of the past month, continued complaints are made in various parts of the city of a scarcity of water. The fault is not with Jupiter Pluvius, however, but with his all powerful representative on earth, the water guard. Possibly the «*tips*» have not been sufficiently large to produce water.

—On the 6th the President addressed a letter to the emperors of Russia and Austria, advising them that no provision having been made in the budget for diplomatic representation to those countries, he finds himself compelled to suspend said representation until such a time when the financial condition of the country will permit its renewal.

—The pensions voted by congress for the widow and children of Marshal Bittencourt amount to 19,200\$ per annum. Besides, the family, we believe, is entitled to half-pay, and the public subscription will, it is estimated, amount to about 300,000\$. We are pleased to see that ample provision has thus been made for the family of this soldier who lost his life in doing his duty.

—The *Jornal do Commercio* affirms that General Mallet, adjutant-general of the army, has proposed to the minister of war that the effective strength of the army shall be reduced from 28,160 to 16,000 men, in view of the fact that congress made appropriations only for the smaller number. This is reasonable and timely and we hope to see it carried into effect. A reduction of 12,000 in the army will make a great difference in the expenditure.

The National Museum was visited by 16,971 persons during the past year, of which 13,933 were adults and 3,038 were children.

An old man, 70 years of age, a half pay major of the national guard and an ex-official of one of the public departments of the former province of Rio de Janeiro, tried to commit suicide on the 5th inst. by jumping from a ferry-boat in the middle of the bay. He was rescued, and was then taken to the S. João Baptista hospital in Niteroy. He says he was led to so desperate an act because he is suffering from an incurable disease.

In execution of the plan of reducing the army to 16,000 men the following reductions, it is stated, will be made in the strength of the various commands:— The battalions of infantry will be reduced from 425 to 241 enlisted men; the regiments of cavalry from 405 to 231; the regiments of field artillery from 402 to 229; the battalions of siege artillery from 329 to 187; the regiments of sappers and miners from 413 to 236; and the transportation corps from 278 to 158.

The delay in the issue of The Church Echo this month was due to the printer. There were so many holidays and so many good things to think of that he really could not work as he should. Then came the smash up in the electric power house of the Botanical Garden company, which stopped the printer's presses for a brief time, but it happened to be just the day set apart for The Echo. The number was so excellent, however, that no one cares to think unkindly either of the editor or the printer for a short delay.

The postoffice is again giving cause for frequent complaints of the delay in delivering letters. A few days ago a commercial house complained of the retention of an important business letter, which by some strange chance went into the general delivery instead of to the firm's box, although the address was perfectly clear. Yesterday we had our turn. Our S. Paulo letter was mailed on Saturday, the envelope showing "8 Jan." on the São Paulo postmark. It was received here on Sunday, for the Rio postmark says "9 Jan." It was not in our box Monday morning, nor at noon, and we received it only at 3:30 p. m. Another letter of ours—to show the zeal of the average postoffice clerk in enforcing the new regulation—was sent to the poste restante. If the postoffice would serve us as zealously as it seeks to squeeze revenue out of us, perhaps we might not complain, but to be taxed more and then have our letters delayed in this manner is enough to make a saint complain.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

We are indebted to Messrs. Spicer Brothers, Limited, of 19 New Bridge St., London, paper merchants, for a copy of Whitaker's Almanack for 1898.

We are indebted to the agents of the Liverpool and Globe Insurance Co., Messrs. P. S. Nicolson & Co., for copies of their attractive calendars for 1898, together with a handsomely bound blotter for office use.

We are indebted to Messrs. James Spicer & Sons, 50 Upper Thames St., London, E. C., paper merchants and manufacturers, for a very handsome and convenient calendar, blotter and memorandum pad combined. It is one of the most convenient accessories for an office desk that we have yet seen.

A Crise Financeira e sua Solução by Lourenço de Albuquerque. A republication of the author's address before the Associação Commercial, a resumé of which was at the time published in the daily papers and widely copied. To this he has added timely suggestions in regard to the remedy for the financial crisis and some replies to the criticisms which have been made. The discussion is one which should be thoughtfully studied.

A Two Months Tour in the United States of North America; by Arthur S. H. Hitchings. Philadelphia: John C. Yorston & Co., 1897. This beautifully printed little monograph is simply a repository of the public utterances at various places in the United States of America by the author during the excursion given to the delegates to the opening of the Philadelphia museums. It is well worth perusal, for Mr. Hitchings was frank enough to speak some very wholesome truths.

The Agricultural Annual and Mark Lane Express Almanac for 1898 has just been issued from the office of this widely known journal. It contains, as in former years, a series of articles on topics of interest and profit to farmers, the contributors being experts in their different departments. Amongst the more notable will be found one entitled "Can the Empire Feed Itself!" by Mr. C. Kains Jackson; "Malt and Manure," by Mr. H. Stopes; and "Extended Stock Farming as a Remedy for Depression," by Mr. J. Darby. The editor (Mr. A. J. Stanton) contributes a summary of "Agriculture in 1897," which will be read with interest, as setting out the principal events of the year. The Annual is well illustrated, and more profusely so than ever.

BUSINESS NOTES

The Banco União de S. Carlos is announcing a dividend of 25% per share.

The government has authorized Naumann Gepp & Co., Limited, to transact business in Brazil.

The municipal chamber of Porto Ferreira, S. Paulo, imposes a tax of 4,000\$ on business houses beyond the city limits.

The prices of matches are being increased on account of the new taxes. The consumer must always stand the burden of these taxes.

A Berlin telegram of the 5th announces the organization of an electric company for operation in Latin America. The first venture is to be in Buenos Aires.

The Central railway administration recently invited tenders for the supply of certain pieces of wood-work for repairs, but, although they were of the simplest description, no proposals were made. It would be interesting to know the reason.

On the 4th the Paiz gave all the particulars in regard to the purchase of the three Frigorifica steamers for 3,600,000\$, even to the documents, and then on the 6th stated that the President is opposed to the transaction and has refused to sanction it.

The receipts of carne secca (dried beef) at this market in 1897 were 51,456,620 kilos. The shipments from Rio de Janeiro to other ports amounted to 7,993,440 kilos. The stock on Dec. 31 was 2,794,800 kilos, against 4,131,040 kilos at that date in 1896.

The receipts of the line of steamers, belonging to the Lloyd Brazileiro company, from Montevideo to Corumbá and Cuyabá amounted, from December, 1896, to September, 1897, to \$44,917.71 in gold and 121,817\$206 in currency, and the expenses to \$98,702.69 and 94,816\$156 respectively.

The representatives of various foreign insurance companies in São Paulo telegraphed down to this capital on the 5th, that the fiscal departments there had refused to register their policies, as required by the new law, alleging that no instructions had been received from the government.

It would be a most praiseworthy service were some competent men to prepare a project for the definition and restriction of the taxing power, which could be presented for adoption in the next congress. The measure should clearly explain the powers of the general, state and municipal governments, so that there may be no further complaints of unjust taxation.

It is said that a great number of applications have been made, especially from two public departments, for passes on the Central railway. This abuse is most vexatious and persistent. It would appear that every public official considers himself entitled to ride free on the railways and tramways, and not a few of them consider themselves exempt from paying their restaurant bills.

A London telegram published in the Gazeta on Saturday last says that the commercial chamber of Washington has nominated Mr. Vincent Barrington to accompany the English trade commission to South America to study commercial relations with England. This is a curious mixture, surely. What has the "commercial chamber of Washington" to do with such a commission? Besides this Sir Vincent Barrington is an Englishman.

In the division of profits in the match business the government, it must be confessed, has the lion's share. The factories sell the matches at from 54\$ to 57\$ per 100 dozen boxes, but of this sum that of 24\$, or nearly one-half, goes to the government. Out of the remainder the manufacturers must try to pay the salaries of their operatives and other expenses and make sufficient profit to pay a reasonable interest on the capital invested.

The editor of the U. S. Consular Reports, makes a very considerable mistake in an item in the December number in regard to the commercial movement in S. Paulo. He quotes from an exchange that the 1896 imports were 220,000,000 milreis and the exports 280,000,000 milreis, and in doing so gives the equivalents in United States gold as \$120,120,000 and \$152,880,000. He evidently takes the Brazilian figures as gold, when they are in reality much depreciated currency.

Why should public departments be privileged to close their doors two or three hours before the ordinary business closing hour. The postoffice treasury closes at 2 to 2:30 p. m., and this during the days when so many are seeking to pay box rents, is a source of great inconvenience. The custom-house closes at 3 p. m., and it is almost impossible to get anything attended to after 2:30 p. m. If the ordinary citizen must work until 4 p. m., why should not the public official do the same? Are we of different clay?

The Santos inspector of customs has rendered the following decision in the case of the fraudulent dispatch of 90 cases of matches arrived on the Ger. str. Argentina: Two dispatchers, Paulino Fernandes and Arthur Guimarães are fined 28,800\$, the importers, Picard Irmão & Co. are fined 30,800\$, corresponding to 47 cases sold, and the loss of 23 cases still in deposit, and Pires & Mattos, merchants who bought 20 cases, are fined 12,800\$, but with the right to recover from the importers. All these parties are prohibited admission to the custom-house. The 90 cases in question were worth 57,600\$, on which the duties were calculated at 30,720\$.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Last year the Ceará custom-house yielded 6,743,815\$858, against 4,111,359\$873 in 1896.

The expenditures of the state of Maranhão during the current year are estimated at 1,734,617\$.

The Maranhão custom-house received 600,101\$153 in the month of November last. In the same month the state treasury received 1,320,057\$443, and paid out 1,318,750\$577.

The expenditure of the state of Maranhão for 1898 is estimated at 1,734,617\$. The largest item in the budget is the cost of maintaining the police force, which is estimated at 342,755\$.

The national treasury received 2,533,377\$480 last year from the lotteries drawn and negotiated in this capital. It can hardly be considered a satisfactory recompense for the demoralization, crime and misery caused by that vice.

The receipts of the revenue office of the state of Rio de Janeiro in this city amounted last year to 10,860,327\$698, or 529,070\$698 more than the estimate. The export duty on coffee produced 10,305,801\$84, or nearly 96% of the whole sum. The export duty on sugar had been estimated to produce 150,000\$, but the sum actually collected was only 135,793\$711.

In view of the returns so far made public it may be estimated that the decrease in customs receipts in 1897, compared with 1896, was at least 40,000,000\$. It is possible, however, that full returns may make a considerable alteration in the estimated decrease. To this decrease should be added the diminished value of the receipts, caused by depreciation of the currency.

The Jornal do Brazil of the 6th says that the President and minister of finance have been occupying themselves with the fall in exchange, and that they are about to adopt measures in the matter which will soon be carried into effect. Naturally, those measures will be to reduce expenditures in order to avoid deficit, and to call in paper money in order to appreciate the currency.

The following is a comparative statement of the revenue receipts at four custom-houses in the years 1896 and 1897:

Table with 3 columns: Location, 1896, 1897. Rows: Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Pará, Ceará.

At these four custom-houses are collected over two-thirds of the customs receipts of Brazil.

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

Table with 3 columns: Location, 1897, 1896. Rows: Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Pará, Parahyba, R. Grande do Sul, Paranaíba, Santa Catharina, Uruguayana.

Two local journals, apropos of the announcement that the government is about to adopt measures to check the fall in exchange, have promptly arisen to let us see how little they know about it. They point to the high dividends paid by the London and River Plate Bank and inform us that these are due to speculations in exchange. In view of the circumstance that the business of this bank is principally derived from the River Plate, and that it paid high dividends long before opening branches in Brazil, the denunciations of these papers are ridiculous.

COMMERCIAL.

Rio de Janeiro, January 10th, 1898

Table with 2 columns: Item, Value. Rows: Par value of the Brazilian milreis (1000), gold, do of the Brazilian milreis (1000) in U. S. coin at \$4.86.65 per £, 1 stg., do \$1.00 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold, 1\$827 cts, do of £ 1 stg. in Brazilian gold.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Value. Rows: Bank rate of exchange, official, on London to-day, Present value of the Brazilian mil re (gold), Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (paper), Present value of the Brazilian mil reis in U. S. coin at \$4.80 per £, 1 stg., Value of \$1.00 (\$4.80 per £ 1. str. in Brazilian currency (paper), Value of £ 1 sterling.

EXCHANGE.

January 4.—The banks opened at 6 1/16—7, and some small amounts were secured for "good money" at the higher rate, but in the course of the day 6 1/16 was general, and for a time bank sterling was not readily obtainable even at this rate. At first the banks talked of 7 1/16 for other sterling, but there was outside money at 7, and after some trading transactions at this latter quotation, rates declined until 6 1/16 was reported, with a bank according to some reports. Then bills appeared and the market hardened, the banks drawing at 6 1/16, but very

cautiously, and 6 3/16 was the best to be had for other bills, the close being steady, with other than bank sterling offering at 6 1/16, and money at 6 3/16—7. There was a fair business reported at 6 1/16—7 for bank and at the same extremes for other sterling. On the street sovereigns were reported at 34\$950 and 208 gold pieces at 7\$111; the Bolsa closed with buyers of sovereigns at 34\$400 and sellers of gold at 390 1/2.

January 5.—The official rate was 6 1/16 everywhere, and the market opened uncertain, with the banks unwilling drawers at 6 1/16, but making conditions when buying at 6 3/16, while "the street" seemed inclined to take everything offering at 6 1/16. Later it was difficult to obtain bank sterling at 6 1/16, and there seemed to be no bills outside at this rate, but in the afternoon, and without any appreciable increase in the supply of exchange here, rates hardened, with business in other paper at 6 3/16. At the close the banks were all furnishing bills with comparative freedom at 6 1/16, and bid 7 for bills offering at 6 1/16, but there seemed to be some money at 6 3/16. The interruption of the service by cable with the Northern ports was supposed to have produced the uncertainty in the morning, as the receipts of better news from those markets was said to have stiffened rates in the late afternoon, the day's business comprising bank sterling at 6 1/16, and other bills at the extremes of 6 1/16—7. Sovereigns were reported on the street at 35\$000, and gold at 76\$923 per 208; the Bolsa closed with business done at 77\$250—77\$300, and sellers at 77\$500.

January 6.—Epiphany.

January 7.—The banks opened at 6 7/8—6 15/16 on London, but the higher rate was rather nominal, for there was no lack of money, outside the banks, at this quotation, and during the morning the market declined, until the official rate was not readily obtained, and business was reported in other sterling "on the street" at 7 29/32. No clue to the source of the money that alarmed the banks was obtainable by outsiders, but the weakness naturally produced a scarcity of bills, and during the afternoon everything was very quiet, with bank sterling quoted at 6 7/8, and other bills at 6 29/32—6 15/16, the banks offering to buy at the last rate, and at these quotations the day closed, with the market about steady. There seemed to be very little movement during the day, the demand for bills evidently coming from some occult quarter. There were neither buyers, nor sellers of sovereigns at the Bolsa, and nothing was reported on the street; gold was sold at 386 1/2 at the Bolsa, and at the close there were buyers at 385 1/2 and sellers at 386 1/2.

January 8.—The official rate was 6 7/8 all day, and the market was extremely quiet, with the banks unwilling to draw freely at 6 7/8, and also furnishing bills at 6 29/32 but rather capriciously, and with buyers at 6 15/16 for other than bank sterling, with something done at 6 29/32 "on the street." The holders of bills certainly seemed justified in "putting on airs," while the market was so uncertain, but the recent decline in rates was attributed to the demand for dividend remittances, and if this be the correct diagnosis, the position is likely to change after the departure of the early mails for Europe. The small transactions reported were in bank sterling at 6 13/16—an official quotation—6 29/32, and in other sterling at 6 29/32—6 31/32, the last also an official quotation. Nothing was doing in sovereigns on the street, and the Bolsa closed without buyers or sellers; business was reported in 208 gold pieces at 77\$110 on the street, and there were sellers at 77\$750 at the Bolsa.

January 10.—The official rate was unchanged at 6 7/8, the market appearing fairly steady at opening, with bank sterling, in moderate sums and for "good money," to be had at 6 29/32, and some other bills obtainable at 6 15/16. About mid-day, however, a change occurred, and for some time bank sterling was quoted at 6 13/16—6 27/32, with business in other paper at 6 29/32, and even 6 7/8 mentioned. But the attempt to break rates was a little too evident, and in the afternoon there was a reaction, bills coming out at 6 7/8, for which the banks bid 6 15/16, and these drawing again, with some caution at 6 7/8, the market closed steady but very quiet. The small transactions reported in the course of the day comprised bank at 6 27/32—6 7/8, and other sterling at 6 7/8—6 15/16. Gold was quoted on the street at 77\$800 per 208 and the Bolsa closed with buyers at 77\$400; nothing was reported in sovereigns.

Sales of Stocks and Shares.

JANUARY 4.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Value. Rows: 11 Apolices, 58, 8 do 48, 39 do, 3,500\$ do, 200 deb. Leopoldina R. R., 100\$.

Banks.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Value. Rows: 50 Commercio, xl, 400 Constructor, 678 Iniciador, 25 Lavouira e Commercio, xl, 37 do, 200 do, 235 Nacional.

Miscellaneous.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Value. Rows: 200 Leopoldina, R. R., 50 Presidente, insee, 100 Progresso Industrial, mill, 140 Loterias Nacionaes.

JANUARY 5.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Value. Rows: 3,410\$ Gold, 20\$, 35,500\$ do, 275 Apolices, 58, 21 do, 58 do, 11 do, 20 do, 43 do 48, 5,000\$ do, 900 deb. Leopoldina R. R., 100\$, 300 do, 15 Sorocebana R. R.

Banks.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Value. Rows: 100 Constructor, 40 Nacional, 300 Republica.

Miscellaneous.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Value. Rows: 1047 Leopoldina, R. R., 750 do, 50 Melhoramentos no Brazil.

JANUARY 7.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Value. Rows: 3,135\$ Gold, 1 Apolice, 58, 47 do, 106 do, 6 do, 500\$ do, 66 do 48, 73 do 18 1/2, 13 do, 10 do, 2 do regist, 91 deb. Leopoldina R. R., 100\$, 9 h. n. Credito Real de S. Paulo.

Banks.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Value. Rows: 270 Republica.

Miscellaneous table with items like Leopoldina R.R., Sorocabana R.R., Progresso Industrial, etc.

Table for JANUARY 8 with items like Apolices, do, do, etc.

Table for JANUARY 10 with items like Apolices, do, do, etc.

Table for JANUARY 10 with items like Apolices, do, do, etc.

Table for JANUARY 10 with items like Constructor, Lavoura e Comercio, etc.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

Table with Capital, do paid up, Reserve Fund, etc.

Table with Assets: Capital, uncalled, Bills discounted, etc.

Table with Liabilities: Capital subscribed, Deposits in account current, etc.

E. & O. E. Rio de Janeiro, 5th January, 1898. For the London and Brazilian Bank, Limited.

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

Table with Capital 50,000 shares at £20, do paid up, Reserve Fund, etc.

Table with Assets: Capital, uncalled, Bills discounted, etc.

Table with Liabilities: Capital, Deposits in account current, etc.

E. & O. E. Rio de Janeiro, 31st December, 1897. For the British Bank of South America, Limited.

BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU BRÉSIL.

Table with Assets: Branches and agencies, Bills receivable, etc.

Table with Liabilities: Capital, Head office and branches, etc.

E. & O. E. Rio de Janeiro, 5th January, 1898. For the Banque Française du Brésil.

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

Table with Capital, Idem realized, Reserve fund, etc.

BALANCE SHEET OF THE RIO BRANCH, 31ST DECEMBER, 1897.

Table with Assets: Bills discounted, Bills receivable, Loans, etc.

Table with Liabilities: Declared capital, Deposits, Sundry accounts, etc.

E. & O. E. Rio de Janeiro, 8th January, 1897. For the London and River Plate Bank, Limited.

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

BALANCE SHEET, 31ST DECEMBER, 1897.

Table with Assets: Guaranteed accounts, Head office, branches, etc.

Table with Liabilities: Capital subscribed, Deposits in account current, etc.

E. & O. E. Kraah-Petersen, Directors.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 10th January, 1898.

Exports. Coffee.—Another very quiet week has passed and the sales reported, some 42,000 bags, have been almost entirely for Europe, American exporters showing great reserve.

On the 3rd inst. some 10,000 bags were sold, on the basis of about 12500—12500 per arroba for No. 7, with brokers quoting at 12500—12500, and on the following day the sales were estimated at about 15,000 bags, with the market considered steady at 12500, and with brokers' quotations at 12500—12500.

The shipments since our last report, have been: 30,214 bags for the United States, 39,996 for Europe, 275 for Cape of Good Hope, 1,323 for River Plate, etc., 71,808 bags.

The vessels sailed with coffee are: United States: Jan. 1 Baltimore Amer lug Frances, 8,501; 4 New York Br str Buffon, 22,087; 4 do Br str Elona, 8,287.

Table with Europe: Jan. 4 Hamburg Ger str Itaparica, 5,511; Copenhagen do, 8,927; 1 Antwerp Ger str Coblenz, 2,580; Rotterdam do, 402; 4 Odessa It str Manilla, 3,176; Mediterranean do, 3,176; 5 Antwerp Br str Elbe, 2,580; 8 Mediterranean Fr str Espagne, 9,604; 8 Hamburg Ger str Patagonia, 15,952.

Elsewhere: Jan. 3 River Plate Fr str Portugal, 1,468; 4 Port Elizabeth Dutch bg Acadie II, 6,000; 5 Valparaiso Br str Orissa, 275; Coastwise Sundry steamers, 2,007.

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

Table with Jan. 3, Jan. 8, Jan. 8-'97 columns and No. 6, 7, 8, 9 rows.

Stocks in all hands were this morning estimated to be 374,990 bags.

Santos has been quiet. On the 3rd good average was quoted at 8550 per 10 kilos, which was advanced to 9200 on the following day, but on the 5th, eve of a holiday, the market closed nominal, with 8550 quoted on the 6th and on Saturday 8500 was quoted with the close quiet.

The shipments from Santos for the first half of the present crop year were: United States, 741,158; Europe, 3,018,135; Coastwise, 19,334.

Daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro

Large table with columns for Receipts, Shipments, Stock, Average quot, No. 7, etc. and rows for Jan. 3 through Jan. 10.

Imports.

Everything seems to have continued quiet, and with one or two exceptions receipts of all articles are trifling. The weakness in exchange, however, appears to have kept dealers' prices fairly steady.

Flour.—The only receipts have been 1,000 bags, or 500 brls, per Asiatic Prince from the River Plate. The market is still reported quiet, but dealers seem to have delivered about 5,000 brls foreign during the week, at prices, however, that probably do not cover cost.

Local Mills.—The Union brought 2,752 tubs from Pernambuco. The usual retail movement continues, but we hear of no changes in quotations, viz: 50500—54500 for Gaspe, and 45000—48000 for Halifax, tubs, with Norwegian cases at 45000—50500.

Lard.—Receipts nil. Dealers have advanced quotations to 760—770 rs. per lb. for American, with native unchanged at 1500—1550 per kilogramme.

Pork.—There have been no receipts. Retailers now quote American at 15460—15500, and native at 950—15500, per kilogramme.

Rice.—The supply has been large, viz: 27,358 bags per Glanitor, 58,749 per Lauriston and 32,180 per Marckeyn, from Rangoon, but dealers continue last quotations of 25500—25500, per bag for Indian and 25500—25500 for native.

Pitch Pine.—The Macedon brought 1,104,007 feet from Sabine Pass. The market is nominally unchanged at 80500—81500 per doz.

White Pine.—Receipts nil and the market firm at 240 rs. per foot.

Spruce Pine.—There is nothing new.

Swedish Pine.—Receipts 1,121 doz. per Ima, from Wisby to a soap and candle factory. The market is nominally unchanged at 45000—45000 per doz. for red and 85000—85000 for white deals.

Kerosene.—Receipts nil and we hear of no changes in last quotations of 15500 per case for American and 9500 for local refined.

Turpentine.—Last quotations of 15080—15100 per kilogramme may be continued, and there have been no receipts.

Rosin.—Receipts nil, and we hear of no changes in dealers' quotations, viz: 25500—25500 per brl., according to quality.

Cement.—We may continue last quotations of 16500—20500 per brl. for British, 12500—17500 for Belgian and German and 18500—22500 for French.

Indian Corn.—There have been no receipts from the River Plate, and sound grain from this quarter is quoted at 65000—65000 per bag. Native corn is still retailing at 85000—105000 per bag.

Bran.—The local mills are lower again at 45700—45800 per bag, and no foreign has come in.

Hay.—The Asiatic Prince brought 9,676 bales from Rosario. Last quotations of 160—180 rs. per kilogramme, according to quality, are unchanged.

Coal.—Receipts since our last report have been 4,254 tons per Bellavita, from Cardiff; 3,754 " White Cross do; 1,921 " Arcadia, from Ardrossan; 787 " Mary, from Glasgow; 2,144 " Prince Louis, from Leith.

All to dealers or companies.

Rum.—The receipts coastwise have been 375 pipes 24 brls. Dealers have made no changes in their quotations, viz:

Table with items like Pernambuco and Maceio, Bahia and Aracaju, Campos, Angra and Paraty, Parahyba.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

JANUARY 4. SABINE PASS—Br ship Macedon; 1453 tons; Mc Master; 120 ds; pine to order.

OPORTO—Port bk Judith; 306 tons; Carvalho; 47 ds; sundries to Macedo Jr. & Co.

JAN. 5. PASPERIAC—Br bg Union; 193 tons; Davey; 49 ds; cod-fish to L. A. Magalhães & Co.

ARDROSSAN—Nor bk Arcadia; 1271 tons; Gzrtzen; 46 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

JAN. 6. GLASGOW—Br bk Mary; 513 tons; Melson; 68 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

OPORTO—Port bk Ventura; 460 tons; Santos; 34 ds; sundries to J. A. G. Santos & Co.

RANGOON—Br bk Glanitor; 1053 tons; Evans; 90 ds; rice to John Moore & Co.

JAN. 7. RANGOON—Br ship Lauriston; 2133 tons; Latta; 119 ds; rice to Norton, Megaw & Co.

JAN. 8. LEITH—Nor bk Prince Louis; 1268 tons; Steen 32 ds; coal to Gas Co.

WISBY—Nor bk Ima; 415 tons; Svenningsen; 84 ds; pine to Walter, Block & Co.

RANGOON—Br bk Maelgwyn; 1233 tons; Roberts; 109 ds; rice to Norton, Megaw & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

JANUARY 4. PORT ELIZABETH—Dutch lug Acadie II; 290 tons; van Helven; coffee.

PENSACOLA—Br ship Coringa; 1299 tons; Davidson; ballast.

JAN. 5. CHILI—Br ship Melville Island; 1429 tons; Ritchie; ballast.

JAN. 8. PENSACOLA—Nor bk Frida; 606 tons; Nielsen; ballast.

JAN. 9. FALMOUTH fo—Swed bg Valeska; 304 tons; Nilsen; hides.

GUADELOUPE—Fr bk Pharo; 625 tons; Berney; ballast.

Vessels Afloat & Chartered for Rio

Table with columns for vessel name, destination, and date.

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Isle of Erin	Hamburg	—
Joaquim	Hamburg	7 Nov.
Julius Palm	Brunswick	—
King David (str)	Cardiff	—
Latwija	at Plymouth	—
Louis	Hamburg	—
Mariposa	Oporto	—
Maryaret Mitchell	Savannah	19 Nov.
Marjory Glen	Bangkok	18 Sept.
Monrovia	Pensacola	7 Dec.
Mabel	Brunswick	—
New City	Cardiff	3 Dec.
Nor.mandy	Portland	—
Nantasket	New York	—
Prince Amadeo	Cardiff	9 Nov.
Prince Victor	Leith	14 Oct.
Pionier	Hamburg	4 Dec.
Priscilla	Baltimore	6 Dec.
Robert S. Besnard	Pensacola	29 Nov.
Robertsfors	Pensacola	—
Syva	Savannah	20 Sept.
Severu (str)	Baltimore	—
Sladacona	Newport News	—
Thomas Hilyard	Runcorn	—
Vega	Pensacola	20 Nov.
Violeta	Oporto	—
Vareiro	Oporto	—
Zadok	Hamburg	—

Arrivals of foreign steamers.

DATE	NAME	FROM	CONSIGNEE TO
Jan. 3	Manilla Ital.	Genoa* 24 ds	Fiorita. & DeVincenzi.
4	Oropesa Br.	Valparaiso* 13 ds	Wilson Sons & Co.
4	Cordillere Fr.	River Plate 3 1/2 ds.	Messageries Maritimes
4	Alacritá Ital.	Santos 18 h.	C. Cresta & Co.
4	Elbe Br.	do 20 hs.	Royal Mail.
5	Cittá di Genova Ital.	do 15 hs.	La Veloce.
5	Orissa Br.	Liverpool* 20 ds.	Wilson Sons & Co.
5	Bellaia Br.	Cardiff* 21 ds.	Walter, Block & Co.
5	White Cross Br.	do* 27 ds.	Brazilian Coal Co.
6	Savoia Ital.	Genoa* 14 1/2 ds.	La Veloce.
6	Espagne Fr.	River Plate* 7 ds.	Karl Valais & Co.
6	Patagonia Ger.	Santos 16 hs.	Ed. Johnston & Co.
7	Minho Br.	Southampton* 22 ds.	Royal Mail
7	Cuvier Br.	Liverpool* 24 ds.	Norton, Megaw & C.
8	V. de Rosario Fr.	Havre* 24 ds.	Chargeurs Réunis.
8	Biela Br.	Santos 22 hs.	Norton, Megaw & Co.
9	Taormina Ger.	do 20 hs.	Ed. Johnston & Co.
9	Parklands Br.	Cardiff 28* ds.	Wilson Sons & Co.
9	Cornucopia Br.	do* 26 ds.	Messageries Maritimes.
9	Cythiana Br.	do* 26 ds.	Brazilian Coal Co.
9	Velleda Br.	do* 29 ds.	Lage Irmaos.

Departures of foreign steamers.

DATE	NAME	FOR	CARGO
Jan. 3	Corcovado Br.	Valparaiso*	Sundries.
3	Portugal Fr.	River Plate	do
4	Oropesa Br.	Liverpool*	do
4	Bulton Br.	New York*	do
4	Etona Br.	do	Coffee.
4	Manilla Ital.	Genoa.*	Sundries.
4	Concordia Fr.	Santos.	do
5	Corrientes Ger.	do	do
5	Elbe Br.	Southampton.*	do
5	Cordillere Fr.	Bordeaux.*	do
5	Cittá di Genova Ital.	Genoa.*	do
5	Orissa Br.	Valparaiso*	do
5	Savoia Ital.	River Plate.	do
6	Haverstoe Br.	Buenos Aires.	Ballast.
7	Beechley Br.	do	do
8	Patagonia Ger.	Hamburg*	Sundries.
8	Espagne Fr.	Marseilles*	do
8	Alacritá Ital.	Genoa*	do
8	Minho Br.	River Plate.*	do
8	Caprivi Nor.	Maceió	Ballast.
9	Cuvier Br.	Santos.	Sundries.

\* Calling at intermediate ports.

Foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro,

January 9th, 1898.

NAME	TONS	ARRIVED	FROM	CONSIGNEES
<b>American</b>				
lug Mabel Jordan	899	Dec.	14 Boston	B. Ferreira & Irmao.
bk D. Pedro II	376	—	21 Baltimore	John Moore & Co.
lug White Wings	654	—	21 Baltimore	J. L. Bisset
lug R. F. Pettigrew	1834	—	31 Portland	F. L. Ferraz
<b>Austrian</b>				
lug Emma	568	Dec.	22 Marseilles	A. Avenier & Co.
<b>British</b>				
bk Kirkdale	760	Nov.	26 London	To order
bk Osberga	1115	—	29 Quebec	To order
bk Wildwood	1488	Dec.	1 Pascagoula	Empreza Industrial
lug Daisy	384	—	11 Swansea	Wilson Sons & Co.
bk Clairmont	755	—	18 Rangoon	F. L. Ferraz.
lug Baldwin	561	—	20 Satilla	Ferraz Sobrinho & Co.
sp Four Winds	1755	—	23 Leith	Gas Company
sp Macedon	1453	Jan.	4 Sabine Pass	To order.
sp Union	193	—	5 Paspebiac	L. A. Magalhães & Co.
bk Mary	513	—	6 Glasgow	Wilson Sons & Co.
bk Glanivor	1083	—	6 Rangoon	John Moore & Co.
bk Lauriston	2133	—	7 Rangoon	Norton, Megaw & Co.
bk Maelgwyn	1235	—	8 Rangoon	Norton, Megaw & Co.
<b>German</b>				
bk Ruthin	1138	Nov.	29 Antwerp	A. Avenier & Co.
sp Louise	1774	Dec.	14 Rangoon	H. Stoltz & Co.
bk Mirrela	683	—	14 Hamburg	H. Stoltz & Co.
bk Varuna	487	—	14 Hernostrand	C. Hecksher & Co.
bk Visurgis	1089	—	28 Liverpool	Hime & Co.
lug Wilhelmine	247	Jan.	1 Hamburg	C. Hecksher & Co.
<b>Italian</b>				
bk Loreto	646	Dec.	6 Marseilles	A. Avenier & Co.
<b>Norwegian</b>				
bk Prince Regent	1294	Nov.	29 Newport	Brazilian Coal Co.
sp Parthena	1356	Dec.	1 Pensacola	To order
bk Assyria	1027	—	4 Cardiff	Wilson Sons & Co.
bk Victoria	708	—	6 Newport	Brazilian Coal Co.
bk Jenny	542	—	23 Cardiff	Wilson Sons & Co.
bk Nor	772	—	30 Hamburg	H. Stoltz & Co.
bk Arcadia	1271	Jan.	5 Ardrossan	Wilson Sons & Co.
bk Hma	415	—	8 Wisby	Walter, Block & Co.
bk Prince Louis	1268	—	8 Leith	Gas Co.
<b>Portuguese</b>				
bk Tentadora	394	July	20 Cape de Verds	J. A. G. Santos & Co.
sp Oceano	1123	Aug.	25 Ilha do Sal	Macedo Junior & Co.
bk Constança	1654	Nov.	9 Hull	Macedo Junior & Co.
bk Judith	306	Jan.	4 Oporto	Macedo Junior & Co.
bk Venturosa	460	—	6 Oporto	J. A. G. Santos & Co.
<b>Swedish</b>				
bk Zaima	318	Dec.	28 Wisby	Empreza Industrial

Last Quotations of Stocks and Bonds ---January 10th

Circulation		Public Funds	
262,133,900\$	Stock 5% currency (apolice)	820,000—	823,000
102,635,000	Bonds of 1895	820,000—	824,000
124,655,000	Stock 4% (gold), converted	1,000,000—	1,003,000
11,782,000	Gold Loan, 1868, 6% <sup>1/2</sup>	—	—
24,327,000	Do do 1879, 4 1/2%	2,100,000—	2,410,000
18,350,000	Do do 1888, 4%	—	—
17,500,000	State of Espirito Santo	—	—
10,030,000	of Minas Geraes, 5%	—	—
65,000,000	do do 5%	—	—
4,000,000	of Rio de Janeiro, 6%	—	—
24,668,600	Emprestimo Municipal	—	160,000

  

Capital	Banks	Par	Last div.
20,000,000\$	Commercial	200\$	8,000— Jan. 98
20,000,000	Comercio	200	8,000— July 97
24,000,000	do 2nd series	80	3,200— July 97
16,000,000	Constructor	200	—
20,000,000	Credito Movel	200	2,000— Jan. 96
10,000,000	Lavoura e Comercio	200	6,000— July 97
117,012,000	do 2nd series	100	3,000— July 97
20,000,000	Nacional Brasileiro	200	9,000— Jan. 97
—	Republica do Brazil	200	6,000— Jan. 98
—	Rural e Hypotheca rio.	200	9,000— Jan. 98
—	do 2nd series	100	4,500— Jan. 98

  

Capital	Railways	Par	Last div.
3,600,000\$	Caravellas a Aymorés	180\$	—
110,000,000	Leopoldina	200	—
16,000,000	Muzambinho	100	6,500— 6,750
62,000,000	Oeste de Minas	200	—
—	do 2nd series	75	7,000—
20,000,000	S. Paulo-Rio Grande	200	—
70,000,000	União Sorocabana-Itauna	200	40,000— 49,000
—	do 2nd series	60	8,000—
12,000,000	Viação Ferrea Sapucahy	200	— 5,750

  

Capital	Tramways	Par	Last div.
14,000,000\$	Jardim Botânico	200\$	— Oct. 97
12,000,000	S. Christovão	200	— July 97

  

Capital	Mills	Par	Last div.
10,000,000\$	Alliança	200\$	— Sept. 97
6,000,000	Brazil Industrial	200	6,000— Aug. 96
3,000,000	Carioca	200	10,000— Jan. 96
6,000,000	Confiança Industrial	200	10,000— Aug. 96
500,000	D. Isabel	200	30,000— Jan. 97
1,200,000	Industrial Mineira	200	10,000— Feb. 96
1,500,000	Manufatura Fluminense	200	8,000— Mar. 96
1,000,000	Petropolitana	200	8,000— Mar. 96
1,000,000	S. Pedro de Alcantara	200	— July 96
300,000	Santa Luzia	200	10,000— July 97

NEW ZEALAND STORE.

COELHO & DIAS.

Provision Merchants, Shipping Grocers and general dealers. A large assortment of Christmas goods received by last Royal Mail steamer.

37, Rua do Ouvidor, 37. RIO DE JANEIRO.

HUGO BRILL

Only Establishment in Brazil for cutting precious stones.

Speciality in BRAZILIAN stones, like

Tourmalines, Emeralds, Topaz, Amethysts, Chrysolites, Fancy stones, Agates from Rio Grande do Sul, Cameos and

PARIS BRILLIANTS.

12, Rua Gonçalves Dias, 12 RIO DE JANEIRO

J. CABRERO

CHIROPODIST

Special treatment of ingrown nails.

127, Rua do Ouvidor,

1st floor.

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(Brama Brewery)

RIO DE JANEIRO.

142, RUA VISCONDE DE SAPUCAHY

Telephone No. 10.063

FRANCISKANER BRÄU

Beer in barrels (shoppes) and bottled.

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

GEORGE MASCHKE & Co.

PROPRIETORS

PETROPOLIS

DOMINGOS R. CORDEIRO, JR.

CONTRACTOR

Engineering and Construction Offices.

Plans and contracts for railways, highways, drainage water-works, etc., etc.

Furnishes stone for walls and street pavements.

English and French spoken.

Avenida 15 de Novembro 117, sobrado.

S. Paulo

VICTORIA STORE

Rua de S. Bento, N. 27

SÃO PAULO

NEWSAGENTS. BOOKSELLERS

and COMMISSION AGENTS.

Assortments of English Novels, Books, Shoes, Lincoln and Bennetts Hats, Pear's soaps, and nearly every English article of general use, on hand.

Agents for Lipton's teas, of which there is always good stock.

VICTORIA STORE

CRIZA O. SÃO PAULO.

GINGER ALE.

Made in S. Paulo by Tito Zerdoc & Co. from the choicest India Ginger, and therefore exactly similar to the well known Belfast mark.

The makers will deliver orders of 1 dozen upwards at 5\$ n ordinary bottles and 6\$ the dozen in special bottles. Special terms for wholesale orders.

TITO ZERDOC & Co.

Rua Formosa No. 12. SÃO PAULO.

**ARP & Co.**

68, RUA DO OUVIDOR, 68

Sole Agents of the most celebrated bicycles  
of the world.

HUMBER, Beeston

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COLUMBIA and HARTFORD,  
Hartford, Conn.

---

NOTHMANN, Berlin.



It is useless to proclaim the merits of the above machines,  
whose perfections are known all over the world and are  
rivalled by no other makes.

P. O. Box, 374,  
**RIO DE JANEIRO.**

Ask for  
**"MOUNTAIN DEW"**  
SCOTCH WHISKY

Agents  
**CHARLES CULTY & Co.**  
 SANTOS



Agents  
**A. MENDES & MARQUES**  
 RIO DE JANEIRO

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

**Champagne Piper Heidsieck**

From the old firm Heidsieck.

ESTABLISHED IN 1788

*Carte Blanche.*  
*Sec.*  
*Brut Extra.*

115 RUA DA QUITANDA 115

**To travellers on Land or Sea.**

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Persons who have no connections here and who may desire to have these most useful pills can obtain them by applying direct to the proprietors who undertake to remit orders by registered post to any part of Brazil, or abroad for the small sum of 2\$400 per box, 12\$800 for 6 and 20\$800 for 12 boxes.

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Address of manufacturer:—Joaquim Bueno de Miranda, Rua de S. Pedro, N. 72, 1.º andar, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.