

THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER, 5TH 1897.

NUMBER 40

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.
The Harlan Line of Steamers

Repairs to Ships and Machinery

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

Coml.—Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited) have depots at St.
Vincent, (Cape Verde), Montevideo, La Plata and at the
chief Brazil Ports; and, among others, supply coal under
contract, at Rio, to:

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

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

Tug Boats always ready for service.

Cargo Lighters.—ditto.

Ballast Supplied to ships.

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

KING, FERREIRA & Co.

Successors to W. R. CASSELS & Co.
11, Rua 1ª de Março, RIO DE JANEIRO,
11, Rua da Quitanda, SÃO PAULO.

Importers and Agents for Manufacturers.

Further Agencies, suitable to their lines of business—Hard
ware, Domestic good, Specialties, etc., etc.—are respectfully
solicited.

GUANABARA & Co.

Importers and Commission Merchants.

28, Travessa de Santa Rita, 28
RIO DE JANEIRO.

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

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

Cable Address:—AGUA-RIO.

A. CLAUSEN

REPRESENTATIVE FOR

POOGK & Co., Rio Grande do Sul [Havana Cigars]

BAVARIA BEER from the
Bavaria Brewery, S. Paulo.
Price: 18000 per Dozen without bottles.

Also of Messrs.

COSTA FERREIRA & PENNA, S. Felix (Bahia),

RODMEN & Co.

GRUB. KLINGENBERG, Detmold (Lithographers).

77, RUA VISCONDE DE INHAUMA

CREOLIN-PEARSON

The best desinfectant for vessels

Recommended for daily use especially
during epidemics.

Rua da Alfandega n. 70

J. J. Jensen

QUAYLE, DAVIDSON & Co.

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 Locomo-
tives, 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. Ltd.*

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

THE HARLAN AND HOLLINGSWORTH COMPANY.

Wilmington, Del.

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.

Sole Agents in Brazil:

Norton, Megaw & Co., Ltd.

A COMPANHIA DE FIAÇÃO E TECIDOS SÃO FELIX,

RIO DE JANEIRO.

Sole Agents:

Norton Megaw & Co., Ltd.

58, Rua 1ª de Março.

RIO DE JANEIRO.

J. G. V. MENDES

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

1 - Praça 15 de Novembro - 1

LATE PALACE SQUARE

RIO DE JANEIRO

THE ALLISON MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Philadelphia, Penn.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Every description of Freight Cars
for broad and narrow gauge Rail-
ways.

Sole Agents in Brazil:

Norton, Megaw & Co., Ltd.

THE WESTINGHOUSE AIR BRAKE COMPANY,

PITTSBURG, PA., U. S. A.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

WESTINGHOUSE AUTOMATIC BRAKE

The Westinghouse Automatic Brake is now in use on
25,000 locomotives and over 200,000 freight cars, besides in
general use on passenger cars.

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 particulars apply to their
Sole representatives in Brazil:

Norton Megaw & Co. Ltd.

58, Primeiro de Março.

Rio de Janeiro.

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

AMERICAN Bank Note Company,

78 to 86 TRINITY PLACE,
NEW YORK.

Business Founded 1705,
Incorporated under Laws of the State of New York, 1856.

Reorganized 1879.

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

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING,
**BANK NOTES, SHARE CERTIFICATES, BONDS
FOR GOVERNMENTS AND CORPORATIONS,
DRAFTS, CHECKS, BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
STAMPS, &c., in the finest and most artistic style
FROM STEEL PLATES,**

WITH SPECIAL SAFEGUARDS TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITING.

Special papers manufactured exclusively for
use of the Company.

SAFETY COLORS. SAFETY PAPERS.

Work Executed in Fireproof Buildings.

LITHOGRAPHIC AND TYPE PRINTING.

MAILWAY TICKETS OF IMPROVED STYLES.

Show Cards, Labels, Calendars.

JAMES MACDONOUGH, President.

AUG. D. SHEPARD, } Vice-Presidents.

THEO. ROBERTSON, }

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

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

J. K. MYERS, Ass't Treas.

V. WENCESLAU GUIMARÃES & Co.

WINE MERCHANTS.
Importers of

o, Douro and Lisbon wines of the best qualities
bottles, or in casks, and under the private marks of the house

Sole Agents for

BLANDY BROTHERS & Co.,

Exporters of Madeira Wines

G. PRELLER & Co.,

Bordeaux,

Exporters of Bordeaux Wines;

E. Remy MARTIN & Co.,

Exporters of Cognac

Dealers in

Burgundy, Rhine and Mosel wines, Sherries, Champagne

Cognacs and Liqueurs of the best brands.

Rua da Alfandega, 83.

PREVENT YELLOW FEVER

by using

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 rheuma-
tism in its less acute forms. Mixed with their milk,
it prevents bowel-troubles with children. It is also a
valuable relief for women *en route*. 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,
Rs. 18500 per bottle.

THOMAS J. LIPTON

LIPTON'S Teas.

LIPTON'S Hams.

LIPTON'S Jams.

LIPTON'S Pickles.

LIPTON'S Groceries

115, Rua da Quitanda.

WILLIAM SMITH,

ENGLISH SHOEMAKER,

The best material used and all work guaranteed.

No. 5. TRAVESSA DE SANTA RITA

RIO DE JANEIRO

1st floor

PHOENIX FIRE OFFICE.
 Established 1782
 Authorized by Imperial Decree No. 3,057 of March 24th, 1851.
 Insures against risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise and offers the best of guarantees with the most favorably conditions.
G. C. Anderson, Agent.
 2, Rua General Camara—1st floor.

This company has just issued in London an Insurance policy or the Athisor Topeka and Santa Fé Railway Company, United States of America, for the amount of \$17,380,136.00 (£ 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.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D.
Fire and Marine.
 Capital £2,500,000
 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 risk of fire, houses, goods, and merchandise on every kind at reduced rates.
John Moore & Co. agents.
 No. 8, Rua da Candela via

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co.
 Capital (fully subscribed) £2,197,500
 Reserve fund £ 670,355
 Agents in Rio de Janeiro
Edward Ashworth & Co.
 No. 50 Rua 1º de Março.

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'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., LIM'D.
 Agents in Rio de Janeiro
Smith Youle & Co.
 No. 38 Rua 1º de Março.

THE BRAZILIAN COAL CO. LIMITED.
 Representatives of
GORT BROTHERS & Co., Ltd., London
 Idem Cardiff
 A constant supply of fresh steam coal "Cory's Merthyr" always on hand. Prompt delivery at reasonable prices. Tugboats always ready for service.
OFFICES:
 Praça do Commercio, Salas 26 and 27
 Entrance: Rua Gen. Camara
DEPOT:
 Ilha dos Ferreiros

Banks.
LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

Capital £ 1,500,000
 Capital paid up 750,000
 Reserve fund 600,000
 HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO
10, Rua da Alfandega
 Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:
 LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ,
 PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO
 CAMPINAS, RIO GRANDE DO SUL,
 PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO,
 BUENOS AYRES AND NEW YORK.

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

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

Established in Hamburg on 16th December 1837 by the "Direction der Deutschen Gesellschaft" in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg," Hamburg.
 Capital . . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.
 (Cajeta 108.)
 Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos (Cajeta 520.) (Cajeta 185.)

Draws on:
 Germany.....{ Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin, (and corresp. in Hamburg, Hamburg, M. A. von Rothschild, Söhne, 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, 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 Halévy.
 Rio de Janeiro :
No. 20, Rua da Alfandega.
 Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 15th 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., Ltd.—LONDON.
 Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.—PARIS.
 Banco de Portugal and agencies.—PORTUGAL.
 And on all the chief cities of Europe.
 Also on:
 Brown Brothers & Co.—NEW YORK.
 First National Bank of Chicago.—CHICAGO.

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

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

Capital £ 1,000,000
 Idem paid up 500,000
 Reserve fund 800,000

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 de 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. Kozist & 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
 Agencies at S. Paulo and Santos.

Draws on:
 Head Office: No. 9, rue Laffitte.
 Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.
 PARIS AND FRANCE { Société Générale pour favoriser le développement du commerce et de l'industrie en France.
 Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.
 Agence de la Société Générale pour favoriser le développement du commerce et de l'industrie en France.
 Correspondents in all the principal cities.
 LONDON { Union Bank of London, Limited.
 London Joint Stock Bank, Limited.
 Paris Bank, Limited.
 Lazard Brothers & Co.
 Kiewit Sons & Co.
 Agency of the Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.
 Agency of the Société Générale pour favoriser le développement du commerce et de l'industrie en France.
 MANCHESTER AND LIVERPOOL { Union Bank of London, Limited.
 Agency of the Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.
 Deutsche Bank, Berlin, and correspondents.
 Dresdner Bank, Dresden, and correspondents.
 GERMANY { Gebrüder Schroeder, Hamburg.
 Comptoir Hirsch, Donner, Hamburg.
 L. Behrens & Sons, Hamburg.
 Correspondents in all the principal cities.
 PORTUGAL { Crédit Franco-Portugais, Lisbon.
 Banco Commercial de Lisbon, Lisbon.
 J. M. Fernandes Guimarães & Cia., Oporto.
 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA { Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., New York.
 Agency of the Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Chicago.
 Do do do New Orleans.
 Do do do San Francisco.
 The Bank has correspondents in all the principal European cities, also in South America, Australia, India, etc., and is prepared to transact banking business of every description.
 Pays interest on deposits under the following conditions:
 Without notice 2 1/2 %
 With notice:
 3 months 4 1/2 %
 6 " 5 1/2 %
 12 " 6 1/2 %

Léon Housset, General Manager.

Nectandra Amara Pills.

These wonderful pills, so useful and beneficial in all affections of the stomach and intestines, are obtainable in all places where a post-office exists; the manufacturer will forward by registered mail and to any given address, if accompanied by money: 1 box for 2\$800, 1/2 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 Janeiro.

Travellers' Directory.

São Paulo:
 Daily express leaves Central Railway station at 6.15 a.m.; returning leaves S. Paulo at 6.30 a. m.
 Numerous steamers weekly for Santos, connecting with the São Paulo Railway.

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

Juiz de Fora, Barbacena, Ouro Preto, etc.
 Daily express leaves Central Railway station at 6.45 a.m. Connects with all the branch lines along the main line (Minas Gerais) of that railway.

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 2 p.m. and 5.15 p.m., on all land route (passengers should take the suburban trains at the Central Railway station of 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 Maruly. 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, 4.30 and 7 p. m. On Sundays and holidays, the hours are: ascending 6.30, 8, 9.30 and 11 a. m., 12.30, 2, 3.30, 5.15 and 8 p. m.; descending, 8.35, 10.05, 11.35 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. 46, Rua Theophilo Ottoni. Wm. T. TOWNES, 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.
 181, Rua das Laranjeiras.
 IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Larga de S. Joaquin, No. 170.—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 6.15 p. m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study, and preaching, at 7 p. m.
 JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.
 METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Cateite. English services at 12 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 and MANOEL DE CAMARGO, Pastors. Sunday School 11 a. m. a. Fabrega Campos, Sundays, 11 a. m. and 4 p. m. Rev. FRANK WIEDERBEKER.
 PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15 Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m., and 7 p. m. Sundays, and at 7 p. m. Thursdays.
 ALVARO E. DOS REIS, Pastor.
 Residence: Rua Petropolis 32.
 BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua de Sant'Anna No. 11.
 Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.; and every Wednesday at 7 p. m.
 Catxa 352.
 IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIACHUELO.—221 Rua D. Anna Nery, Estação do Riachuelo. Services Sundays 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.; Wednesdays 7.00 p. m.
 FRANKLIN H. SACHMENTO, 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, N. 95.
 Dr. Havelburg, Physician and accoucheur. Residence 189, Rua 1º 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. 21.—On sale, the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages.
 JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.
 BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.—21 Rua Gonçalves Dias.—Open from 10.00 to 6 p. m. For terms, apply to Librarian.
 RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.—Rest and Reading Room.—10, Rua da Imperatriz, 2nd floor. W. J. LEMBY, Missioner. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc., also of left-off clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission or at No. 27, Candelaria.
 YOUNG'S MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—No. 66 Rua da Assembleia, 1st floor. Rooms open from 6.30 to 10 o'clock p. m. Secretary's office hours: from 11.00 a. m. to 1.00 p. m. Nicolaus A. Rodrigues, President, Thomaz L. da Costa, General Secretary; R. A. W. SLOAN, Hon. Treas.

Grande Hotel Internacional

SITUATED ON THE PICTURESQUE
SANTA THERESA HILL,
Rua do Aqueducto No. 108,
Telephone 8018

Is served every 15 minutes by the electric tram-cars line from the town leaving the Largo de Caricaol close to the doors of this hotel, and Sylvestre.

This establishment, the first in Brazil, for its elegance, comfort and situation amidst forests and enjoying the most magnificent scenery views of the mountains, town, the harbor and high seas, is most suitable for families and gentlemen of distinction.

Excellent restaurant, always ready.
Finest wines and liquors. Numerous shower and warm baths. Purest air, temperature bracing and invigorating. No health resort in the world is better.

For further information apply to FERDINAND MENTGOS, ASSEMBLEA 72. Telephone 206.

HOTEL RIO DE JANEIRO GEORGE'S Lunch Room and Restaurant.

Recently renovated and improved throughout. The most conveniently located restaurant in the city, being situated in the heart of the banking district and within a minute's walk of the Praça and Fondoffe. Special pains taken to provide a first-class table and prompt service.

RUA DA ALFANDEGA, No. 8.
1st. floor.

ALPINE HOUSE HOTEL RUA DO AQUEDUCTO, 65

On the line of Sylvestre tramway, Santa Theresa, to be reached in 30 minutes from town.

This house is highly recommended for its excellent position and most beautiful view of the far ocean, city and islands, being situated on the very summit of Santa Theresa hill, and entirely out of reach of fever and malaria. It is therefore, a most safe place for foreigners, tourists and new arrivals.

The hotel is surrounded by beautiful parks, walks, and a large forest.

The restaurant and kitchen are first class.
THE PROPRIETOR,
VIUVA SUZANA MENTGES.

Grande Hotel dos Estrangeiros PRAÇA FERREIRA VIANNA (Cittoto)

Telephone No. 5008

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

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

Its restaurant and service cannot be excelled.

Grande Hotel Metropole

181, RUA DAS LARANJEIRAS, 181

This popular Hotel has been completely and thoroughly restored and has been provided with sanitary improvement of every description, including a hygienic system of sewerage flushing tanks and ventilating pipes.

The apartments have been furnished and repaired throughout and are luxuriously appointed. The dining-room has also been refitted, and no expense has been spared to make this

The most comfortable Hotel

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

Café and Hotel Amazonas,

FORMERLY "BRAGAÇA,"

20 - 22, PRAÇA TIRADENTES, 20 - 22
CORNER OF

Rua Sete de Setembro.

This establishment dispenses of a first class service, well ventilated rooms, and all possible accommodations. Good drinks and chops.
Open until 1 a. m.

David Duran,
PROPRIETOR.

New York and London

Bar and Restaurant

119, RUA DO OUVIDOR

Formerly known as the Londres.

This establishment dispenses of a first class service and cuisine. All drinks are guaranteed to be of the best quality. All kinds of English and American food drinks, as also beer on draft; COCKTAILS a speciality.

TURNER CO.
Proprietors.

From the N. Y. Shipping & Commercial List, Aug. 28. NEW USES FOR ALUMINUM.

Aluminum bids fair to become within the next half-century one of the most useful of metals. Scarcely a week goes by that some new field of usefulness for it is not discovered. From a strong possibility of becoming the metal which enters most largely into the subsidiary coins of the United States government to the newest of shoes for the feet of horses, it runs through a catalogue of uses that is marvelous in its extent. Iron and steel have long been known as the two most useful metals. Aluminum must now be given an equal place with either of them.

Almost a revolution has been created by aluminum among the lithographers. The chances are that nine persons out of ten suppose the old stone process, as it is called, is still in vogue. This consisted of tracing on a slab of stone, known as lithographer's stone, whatever it was desired to take a lithograph of. To print these lithographs under the old system necessitated the use of a flat press, and this meant slowness of speed. With the up-to-date aluminum lithographic plate it is different. The aluminum plate may be bent so that it will fit upon the cylinder of a fast press, making the speed fully 100 per cent. greater, and thus saving expense on the basis of the fact that time is money.

So far as Uncle Sam and aluminum are concerned there is much to think of. Should aluminum, as seems very probable now, succeed copper as the metal in use at the mint, every person who utilizes the penny will be affected. When that day comes, each cent will be light-weight and a thousand times more convenient to carry about. For this use aluminum is also preferable; it is said, from a hygienic standpoint, as copper affords a resting place for the microbes of various diseases, which aluminum certainly would not do.

Some months ago a series of experiments with aluminum were carried on at the United States mint at Philadelphia, and, although not as extensive as they might have been, were sufficiently so to prove that the substitution of aluminum for copper in money was entirely feasible. The matter was reported upon by the congressional committee upon coinage, weights and measures, and in view of its report it is very likely that some action in the matter will be taken at the next regular session of congress.

Speaking of the hygienic purposes of aluminum, it is said to be as excellent a purifier of water as there is. The salts of aluminum are insoluble in water. Consequently, it is plain that when these salts are formed the water can be strained and the impurities removed from it. Perhaps the most popular method of purification of water by means of aluminum is what is known as the trough method. The trough is composed of plates of aluminum and zinc or iron, six or eight inches apart.

One end of the tank affords an entrance for the volume of water which passes over the top of one plate and thence under the plate next to it, this being accomplished by the fact that the elevation of the plates is different. In connection with this tank or trough there is a moderate-sized electrical generator. Aluminum will not form the negative pole of a current, but the other plates used will. It is always the case that when an electric current comes in contact with water in this fashion it decomposes a certain portion of the fluid, as it were.

The result of this decomposition is that ozone is formed and oxygen freed. This means absolute extinction to any microbes or organic matter which the water might contain, leaving it, after meeting the purification the salts of aluminum occasion, as clear and healthful as the water which flows from the purest spring. There are other methods of purifying water by the use of aluminum, but they are not adopted to any extent, the trough or tank system always having been productive of the best results.

Possibly one of the greatest claims of aluminum to preference is that it is cheaper, for, although the demand for it has tremendously increased, there has been no notable increase in price. It costs much less than zinc or copper, for instance, and it is replacing them in many instances, such as the manufacture of paper and celluloid. Even some of the most popular musical instruments are made of aluminum. The mandolin, the guitar, the banjo, are all constructed of the metal occasionally. Even the violin has been made of aluminum, and very successfully.

COFFEE CROP CONDITIONS.

PRESENT CROP ESTIMATED 4,500,000 FOR SANTOS, 3,500,000 TO 4,000,000 FOR RIO.

Messrs. W. H. Crossman & Bro's. general circular dealing with coffee crop conditions, of August 27th, says:

The present crop is estimated by conservative firms at 4½ millions minimum for Santos and 3½ a 4 millions for Rio. We have no doubt that the Rio and Santos crops together this year will be about the same as last, if not more. The increased acreage of new bearing trees from year to year is immense, and there was no more damage done to the crop during the past year than in the year preceding. As we have pointed out in our previous circulars cables are received regularly every year about «frosts» in July, «too much rain» in September and October, «drouth» in December, etc., but these reports mostly come from sensational quarters, and to which the trade should not pay the slightest attention. In our January circular we mentioned that the reports about «damage» were only made to facilitate selling the crop at that time, and these same tactics may be repeated from year to year, and probably will be with all the more vigor the greater the supposed necessity. We think the coffee trade will find it too expensive to pay attention to estimates and theories when they have actual facts, in the way of receipts, before them. The receipts of the present crop, especially during this month, cannot be taken by anybody as a true indication of the size of the crop. The August receipts bid fair to foot up 1,500,000 bags, and while we do not assume from the excess of this year's receipts, as compared with those of last year, that this crop, will be so much larger than the last one, nevertheless we think it will be at least quite as large.

As regards the outlook for the growing crop, there is no doubt that the immense number of new trees commencing fruit-bearing for the first time will swell the possibility of a larger production. Everything so far points to the largest crop ever raised, but then it is entirely too early to reach any conclusion. We may, however, be sure that conditions so far are favorable, for if anything to the contrary was passing, it would be reported and exaggerated at once, therefore we again warn the trade not to place any reliance in any reports emanating from those sources which during the past year and a half sent out on at least fifty different occasions incorrect, and we may add, false information. In many quarters it has been currently reported that present prices are the lowest ever known, and that there is a probability of a quick turn the other way. In correction of this statement we beg to say that everybody familiar with the trade ought to know that lower prices than the present ruled in 1882, when New York options sold below 5½ cents, and Havre below 40 francs, and besides, the quality of good average in Havre was then fully 14 per cent better than now. These prices lasted for about 3½ years, being interrupted for a short time by a Brazilian syndicate which in the end failed disastrously, notwithstanding the 1883-1884 crop (in which it attempted to control the markets) was a small one, only 5,050,000 bags. We mention this fact, as even a small crop did not help values, as even

if backed by a heavy syndicate of Brazil, when actual stocks were nearly as large as they are now. The now current talk about putting up prices quickly in the face of supplies that were never heard of or dreamed of, is therefore somewhat too hopeful. Nor has the present prosperity anything to do with the value of coffee. On the contrary, a part of our prosperity is based upon the low value of coffee, when looking at the fact that we are saving on the present prices we are paying in Brazil about \$50,000,000 per year, as compared with the average prices ruling from the 1st of July, 1886, to the 1st of July 1896—a larger amount than is realized from the higher prices received for the wheat exported from this country. That coffee is entirely dependent upon itself can be best illustrated by the fact that during the extremely bad years, from 1873 to 1878, coffee ranged higher in price than ever before, while from 1879 to 1883—years of great prosperity—coffee declined and reached the lowest point, even lower than to day. The panic of 1893 could not disturb values of coffee, an article entirely relying upon consumption and production, and as values remained high for so many years during depression in other products, it forms the very reason why the production of coffee has not only increased in Brazil, but in every country in the world where coffee could be raised. The high prices of former years are alone responsible for the current lower prices, and as on an average nature establishes a recompense in all things, so we expect to see coffee as much lower next year as it has been high in the past; nor will these prices reign in consequence of speculation—they will be governed entirely by the weight of the merchandise, and the invariable experience of the past has been that an article falling of its own weight cannot be rescued until the weight is relieved.

The production of other grades of coffee than Rio and Santos is progressing favorably. Some Europe anstatisticians have amused themselves for several years past by trying to make the crops, other than Rio and Santos, appear to be 4¼ to 5 millions of bags. The majority of their figures have been out of proportion, so that their estimates fell short of the mark one million to two million bags. As regards Victoria and Bahia, we are informed that Bahia will produce less and Victoria more than last year, and that the two together will yield about the same quantity as last year, say 650,000 to 700,000 bags.

In regard to other mild coffee countries, we have no doubt that owing to the disappointing returns they have been receiving for coffee, much of the last crop has been held back. Under date of August 4th, we received a letter from San Salvador, stating that a large part of the last crop is still in the country. As the production in all of the coffee countries where the higher grades are raised is extremely profitable, the total quantity is likely to increase from year to year and 5½ to 6 millions of bags outside of Rio and Santos would be about the figure we can to day place upon it. The total production of the world will, in our opinion, be about the same as during the 1896-1897 crop, that is, a total of 14,000,000 bags, divided by about 8½ millions for Rio and Santos and 5½ millions for all other countries, with the possibility that one may be more and the other less, but we think that the total will not be far from the figure we mention.

The value of the egg crop of the United States is \$200,000,000, or \$90,000,000 more than the world's annual product of gold. It is greater than the product of gold, silver and all the metals in this country. Yet we hear very little about it, and people pay little attention to the cackling hen.—Egg Reporter.

Great Scott! three times, and something over, the present value of the Brazilian coffee crop? No wonder the Yankee hen is a famous cackler!

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CAPITAL . . . £2,000,000

This Company is prepared to write large lines in the city of Rio de Janeiro on most liberal terms.

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The water used is Doubly Filtered, and everything is strictly guaranteed.

The establishment is under the charge of Mr. W. H. McGrath, chemist and manufacturer, who will guarantee that these mineral waters shall be equal to those imported from Europe.

Every description of mineral waters can be supplied.

Orders received at the office, 104 Rua do Riachuelo, or by the manufacturers' agents

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Vacancy for two English boys as boarders—general education for professions or business—Portuguese, French, mathematics, science, etc.

Good play ground, special attention given to the happiness of the pupils and to their moral and physical development.

C. H. ILOTT, B. A. Cambridge.

To all whom it may concern.

I, Joseph Harcourt Lewis, of Porto Alegre, Brazil, hereby make public to all my friends and acquaintances that I am this day changing my name and signature, for private family reasons, from

JOSEPH HARCOURT LEWIS

to **JOSEPH CRANSTONE WOODHEAD** and that I hereby take upon myself all and full responsibility belonging to my old name and signature up to the present date.

Porto Alegre, 10th August, 1897.

JOSEPH CRANSTONE WOODHEAD.

SEA SICKNESS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ADDRESS: Joaquim Bueno de Miranda.

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Rio de Janeiro. BRAZIL.

WANTED.

A small house in a healthy neighborhood within 45 minutes of Rua do Ouvidor. A house with garden preferred. Address, with particulars and terms: Alpha, c/o Rio News, Caixa 360, Rio de Janeiro.

THOROUGHLY PRACTICAL commercial man desires engagement in a responsible position. Full particulars and satisfactory references on application to **J. S. W.** Rua Barão de Campinas, 47, S. Paulo.

WANTED Beth as electrician or telegraph inspector. Trained at Siemens. Experienced in telephone, Morse, Needle and electric light. Eight years Brazilian reference. Age 33. Address K. c/o British-consul - Macaco.

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A Bar-lock type-writer, nearly new. Price 350\$. 1 Martin 32 Cal. repeating sporting rifle: 100\$. Address **J. Burch**, this office.

PETROPOLIS

To let furnished and well situated house with garden, baths etc. Apply to **L. M.** this paper.

CLUB DAS LARANJEIRAS

The Anniversary Ball will be held at the Club on Saturday, 9th October. Invitations with the Secretary.

Rio de Janeiro, 17th September, 1897.

H. W. Stacey, Hon. Sec.

Missing Friends.

Information wanted at the British Consulate General, No. 2, Rua General Camara, as to the following: **Brook, William Keith**—Is anxiously enquired after by his family. It has been reported that he died in Rio about July 14th.

Rio de Janeiro, October 2nd. !!!

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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

(Cash invariably in advance)

Subscription: 30\$000 per annum for Brazil; 50\$000 and £4 abroad or the equivalent in currency. All subscriptions should run with the calendar year, or terminate on June 30th and December 31st.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 5th, 1897.

The long-threatened resignation of Dr. Joaquim Murтинho as minister of industry, commerce and public works, has at last become effective, the President accepting it as tendered. It is understood that the minister, who has rendered good service in his advocacy of retrenchment in expenditures, was disappointed because his financial policy was not adopted. Unless the divergence was too wide for a satisfactory compromise, we are inclined to think that Minister Murтинho did wrong in resigning. We are greatly indebted to him for what has been done in regard to the lease of the Central railway, and he should have remained to see its realization. Up to the hour we go to press, his successor has not been announced.

We have already had occasion to comment on the popularity of the bicycle with young Brazilians. It is a healthful recreation, and anything which takes them away, even for a small part of the time, from the Ouvidor cafés and politics can not be otherwise than beneficial. We do not like the tendency to convert cycling into a race-course sport, and to make it a means of betting, but there is perhaps no way to avoid that altogether. The evil may be minimized, however, by opening the public parks to the cyclists, under certain restrictions, and preparing certain streets for their use.

In our opinion a wiser and better investment could not be made. It would contribute largely to the better physical development of the young, it would help to restrain many vicious tendencies by giving young men an innocent source of amusement, and it would in time exert a decidedly beneficial effect upon the people. We do not hold that this or any other out-door amusement will be able to wholly change the character and tastes of a people, but we do believe that where it can remove young men from corrupting influences for even a part of the time, and give them something to think of besides politics, the result can not be otherwise than beneficial. To this end we would recommend the macadamizing of certain back streets, or laying them with asphalt, in such a manner as to give a connected run from Largo do Machado as far out as the Botanical Garden. By the selection of back streets, the heavy traffic would be avoided and it would be easier to keep them in good repair. The additional expense would be slight, for repairing is going on continually. If the work is done well, these streets would become very popular, and the properties along them would at once become much more valuable, which would justify the city in asking the proprietors to contribute something toward the expense. In addition to this, the city would be doing a wise and politic thing were it to provide a public play-ground at some convenient point were cricket, tennis and other outdoor games could be properly enjoyed. These games should be looked upon as a part of every educational system, a means for the physical training of the young. No outlay of money could be wiser and more beneficial in the long run. Could the city of Rio de Janeiro be induced to provide such facilities for healthful amusement, we have no doubt that other cities would not be slow in following the good example.

NEARLY a year ago a telegram to *The Times* relative to the business situation here was made the subject of a violent outburst of indignation, and the editor of this paper, who was accused of being the author of the telegram, was covered with abuse and threatened with deportation. *The Jornal do Commercio* led the assault, and sought to prove that the telegram in question and the criticisms of this paper were untrue and actuated by malice. There was a characteristic echo of the controversy in the chamber of deputies, and even the chief of police took the unprecedented step of summoning a journalist before him to answer to all this silly denunciation and to justify a criticism permitted by law and guaranteed by the constitution. The affair collapsed of course, for it had no justification either in fact or in law. Last March the *Republica* made another feeble attempt to revive the matter, but failed. The controversy turned on the statements made by the *Times* correspondent and the editor of this paper in regard to the critical state of business affairs in this market. There have been innumerable confirmations of the truth of these statements since that time, some of which we have used in these columns. We now have the pleasure of placing on record the opinion of Deputy Glycerio himself. No one will accuse him of being an intentional enemy of the country, for he has had something to do with the government ever since the monarchy was overthrown. Few men have had a larger share in public affairs since then, and few can claim greater responsibility for the measures which have produced the present situation. He is now in opposition to the present government and his statements are of course actuated by political motives, but this will not wholly discredit his repeated assertion that the country is threatened with bankruptcy and ruin. We are now patiently waiting for Deputy Nilo Peçanha to denounce his colleague as an enemy of the republic and to demand his expulsion from the country. And we trust the *Jornal, Paiz, Noticia* and other newspapers will

be consistent enough to join in the denunciation. For our own part, while we admit the truth of the statements made, we do not consider the situation so hopeless as Deputy Glycerio would have us believe. It is difficult, and desperate perhaps, simply because of the ruinous policy pursued by his own party. If honest measures of retrenchment and wise measures of taxation are adopted, the situation will very soon improve. Under good government Brazil can not fail to speedily recover and progress.

It ought to be apparent to congress that the government is engaged in a very difficult undertaking—that of regulating import duties to protect national industries and at the same time produce a large revenue. The two objects harmonize about as well as oil and water. If the national industries are adequately protected, then imports from abroad must be checked and the duties on them must disappear. On the contrary, if a large revenue is to be secured, then there must be a large importation on which duties are levied. The two objects can not be both secured at the same time. In view of this, a choice must be made, and in our opinion there ought to be no hesitation as to what it shall be. The government has for some time been placed in a very critical position. Its revenues have not kept pace with its expenditures, and its financial position has therefore been steadily growing more and more critical. Were we to reduce everything to a gold standard, it would be found that in many particulars the revenues have been really shrinking. As the credit as well as the orderly administration of the country is at stake—to say nothing of the well being of the people themselves—these financial difficulties ought to receive the first and best consideration of congress. Now, what is to be done? Will congress look the dilemma square in the face and provide for a large revenue, or will it continue the policy of restricting imports in order to protect exotic industries? There is no really deserving industry which can not do with the protection afforded by a purely revenue-producing tariff. Those which can not be maintained on this basis are not worth consideration, for they are parasitical in character as well as burdensome in operation. Few will care to oppose a reasonable amount of protection for a really deserving industry; even the free trader would consent to that as a fair compromise between his views and those of the extreme protectionist who would prohibit importation on everything which can compete with a national product. But, in our opinion, Brazil is not in a position to now enter into the controversy between protection and free trade. The government needs funds, not only for its current expenses but for the satisfaction of maturing obligations. To obtain them, it must be at liberty to use its best source of revenue, which is the custom-house. It is financial suicide at the present time to discontinue or diminish a single one of the many streams of revenue which the custom-house can supply. Unhappily the importation of many articles has already ceased, and of many more it has diminished, the treasury being a heavy loser by the operation. The people have derived no benefit from the change, for they are paying more for the national product than they formerly paid for the imported article. The only parties to gain by it are the domestic manufacturers, who are enabled by such mischievous legislation to support profitable industries without incurring the ordinary risks of business. In our opinion, congress might well set these industries aside for the moment and give us a purely revenue-producing tariff—one that will encourage commerce and thus contribute to the needs of the treasury. It must be remembered that commerce has been thus far the main source of revenue and wealth in this country, and it would now be folly to discourage it in the interest of a questionable theory about protecting national industries.

THE CRISIS.

Deputy Francisco Glycerio, up to the end of last May, was the leader of the government party in the chamber of deputies, in which since that date he has been the leader of the opposition. Consequently he ought to be able to speak authoritatively on the financial situation, and we accordingly proceed to make some extracts from his speech on this subject at the sitting of the chamber on the 29th ult. We may also add that few men have contributed more to create this situation than Deputy Glycerio himself.

"What the country sees," he said, "is that for about ten days a minister, who demands the resignation of the President, keeps refraining from going to his department after having written to the President, who promises a letter in which he tenders his resignation and demands that the President shall either accept it or, in the interest of public safety, execute his financial plan for reducing expenditure."

In this demand, added Deputy Glycerio, the minister is supported by public opinion.

"Is this situation distressing," he asked, "or is it not? We are threatened, I will not say so often that it is, but I shall say, general ruin."

At this point in his speech he appealed to government party, who had interrupted him, and the speaker, the latter concerned in asserting that the country is threatened with ruin.

"What republicans," then asked the speaker, after having worked to change the institutions of the country, does not feel his cheeks burn with shame, while his heart is pierced with grief in holding the wretched situation at which we have arrived? But, gentlemen, our institutions are we powerless to save them from ruin? Is it possible that the capacity of congress are so devoid of less expert as to be unable to reduce the budget, and we are on the verge of bankruptcy, on the verge of ruin. All organs of public opinion assert this. We have no resources for meeting the engagements which we have contracted on account of our foreign debt."

At this point the speaker was interrupted by Deputy Bueno de Andrada, who said that there was not even money enough to meet the ordinary administrative expenses of the government—an assertion in which the speaker concurred.

Such is the present financial situation depicted by one of those who, from the time of the ordinary government up to the present day, have most contributed to it.

According to a writer in the *Gazeta de Notícias*, revenue receipts for 1896 and 1897 will probably be 44,000,000 less than the budget estimate.

The *Republica* asserts that the government owes to French banks the sum of 75,000,000 francs.

"In less than eight years," says Dr. Americo Veres in an article in the *Journal do Commercio*, "the governments, always pretending to be in the interest of the public, have reduced the country to penury. General prosperity is the myth of the country what is the state of private wealth, and they will give you a positive answer."

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

SEPT. 28.—Senate.—The army bill was read in 3rd discussion. Chamber of Deputies.—The Chamber voted a resolution for prolonging the session to Nov. 4. Deputy Alcindo Guanabara moved that the committee on the constitution be required to report on the legality of expenses made by the government without being registered at the tribunal of accounts.

SEPT. 29.—Senate.—Senator Gomes de Castro moved to ask for information in regard to the purchase of arms and ammunition. Senator Severino Vieira, in a speech on the army bill, said that, although convinced of the necessity of reducing the army, he did not feel authorized to propose it.—Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Nilo Peganha introduced a bill for taxing foreign fire and marine insurance companies and for requiring that foreign banks operating in Brazil shall have paid up capital equal to 50 per cent. of their nominal amount.

SEPT. 30.—Chamber of Deputies.—During the vote on amendments to the budget of the department of finance the proceedings became so disorderly that the sitting was twice suspended. Deputy Seabra, accompanied by a considerable number of members of the government party, left the chamber. Deputy Alcindo Guanabara moved to ask whether the government had authorized the signing of a provisional contract for the lease of its railways.

OCT. 1.—Chamber of Deputies.—The work of taking the vote on the amendments to the budget of the department of finance was concluded.

PROVINCIAL NOTES.

—It appears that Gen. Arthur Oscar is reporting his military plans to Julio de Castilhos as well as to his wife. Perhaps it would be well were the adjutant general to restrict the general's activity in that direction.

—It is stated that a gold mine has been discovered on the Corumbatã river in the municipal district of Piracicaba, S. Paulo.

—A considerable defalcation in the telegraph agency at Campinas is reported, and an employé named Bastos is under arrest for it.

—The arrest of the treasurer of the Taubaté postal agency, Sr. Herminio Coimbra, is announced. He is charged with a default of 8,000\$.

—Thefts of money contained in registered letters are reported at the S. Paulo and Barbacena postoffices. The amount stolen at the latter was 2,000\$ and at S. Paulo the loss was still greater.

—At the municipal election held at S. Fidélis in the state of Rio de Janeiro, on the 3rd inst., there were disturbances, in which three men are reported to have been killed and many wounded.

—A Pará telegram of the 29th announces the suicide of Mr. Edward Rand, the well known American botanist residing there. The cause of so desperate an act is not given. Mr. Rand was widely known as an orchid collector.

—Two custom-house officials came to blows at Pará a few days ago, and the matter was brought before the district judge. The latter avoided action, however, by declaring himself an interested party because of his friendship for one of the pugilists. The ways of justice are sometimes very peculiar!

—The press-gang continues at work in all parts of the state of Rio Grand do Sul. At Alegrete over 100 persons were arrested for the purpose of being forced to enlist. At Caciubinha three, who had been arrested for the same purpose, succeeded in obtaining their release by applying for a writ of habeas corpus. The commander of the district has received a telegram from the war department forbidding the use of the press-gang in securing recruits for the army.

RAILROAD NOTES.

—It is said that the Porto Alegre and Uruguaian line produced a surplus of about 190,000\$ during the first half of the current year.

—It is said that the second period for receiving tenders for the Central railway will be only 20 days. As the parties interested have had time to investigate, this period will be quite sufficient.

—It is stated that telegrams have been received from Paris to the effect that in the event of a new call for tenders for the lease of the Central, an exclusive proposal will be made by French capitalists. They propose to offer 80,000,000 francs as an initial payment, and 15 per cent of the gross receipts.

—The proposal of Messrs. Greenwood & Co. for the lease of the Central was: an initial payment of 5,000,000 in three instalments, of which the government is asked to guar. amounting in all to 312,500 a year, the improvements proposed, however, will make the guarantee purely nominal. It is proposed to organize a company with a capital of 10,000,000 of which one half in shares and the other half in debentures. The shares will be divided equally into ordinary and preference, and the government will take one half of the former.

—The *Financial News* of Sept. 8th has the following from a correspondent:—"The two German bank directors who were, as already reported, in London last week negotiating for the Brazilian Central railway lease, returned to Berlin on Friday evening last. A provisional agreement has been drawn up, and the proposals have already been sent to the Brazilian government. The new syndicate, which believes its scheme to be acceptable, and expects the approval of the acceptor chamber, is to have a capital of 8,000,000 in which Messrs. Rothschild have a share amounting to 4,000,000, the German members, represented by the Berlin Disconto-Gesellschaft, participating with 2,000,000, the French group, headed by the Comptoir National d'Escompte, with the same amount. The Paris correspondent of the *Frankfurter Zeitung* has good grounds for stating that the lease is not the only matter concerned, but that railway debentures guaranteed by the state are also to be issued."

—The Berlin correspondent of the *Financial News* writes (Sept. 5th) as follows:—"The only financial event of any importance was the journey of Herr von Hansemann to London in the Brazilian railway business. Lately there have been rumours that a preliminary treaty had been concluded, and that the German group, represented by the Disconto-Gesellschaft of Berlin and the Norddeutsche Bank of Hamburg, would take 25 per cent. of the business, amounting in all to 28,000,000. But this has not, as yet, been confirmed, and it seems, on the contrary, that the negotiations continue. Formerly the departure of prominent heads of banks was generally followed by a boom of the Stock-Exchange. This time, also, the news induced some speculative purchases in shares of the Disconto-Gesellschaft, but the upward movement was neither important nor could it be maintained. The remembrance of the bad results of other South American undertakings of the same group had an effect the reverse of stimulating."

—It is estimated that the deficit of the Central railway will amount this year to 5,000,000\$.

—At the Gamba station of the Central railway the receipts last month amounted to 643,839\$80. At the S. Diogo station they amounted to 375,423\$80\$.

—The station-master and eight restricted employés at the Paralybuna station on the Central railway have been dismissed on account of the disappearance of articles valued at 1,100\$ from a trunk at that station.

—On Saturday a case of fire-arms and ammunition, which had been sent to the S. Diogo station of the Central railway for shipment to S. João Nepomuceno, was seized by the station-master. The trade in such merchandise illegal and are station-masters authorized to seize the property of shippers?

—It is incomprehensible how the public can submit to the very defective tramway service which we have in this city. We are willing to admit that the companies are not wholly at fault, for their revenues are badly restricted by the low fares now ruling. But they certainly could do something to improve the service. On some lines the rolling stock is quite insufficient and a large percentage of passengers is compelled to ride on the platforms or clinging to the footboards.

—There has been called a meeting of debenture-holders of the Leopoldina Co. for the purpose of deciding whether they accept the proposal to which the shareholders of the company gave their assent at the general meeting on the 3rd of last April. Unless two-thirds of the debenture-holders are present at this meeting the call will be taken and the call may be twice repeated. If call shall continue to be less than two-thirds, this will be considered tantamount to the rejection of the proposal. The meeting is to be held on the 16th prox. at the Banco da Republica.

—The tender for the Central Brazilian railway was sent in to the Brazilian government on Thursday by an Anglo-German syndicate, the French not having joined. The terms offered vary somewhat from the conditions laid down by the government, but the main point is observed, namely, five millions sterling are offered to the government. Of course, it cannot be known yet how the government will regard the tender, and some time may elapse before it makes up its mind. But it does not seem likely that it will refuse so large a sum as five millions, which would be of immense advantage to it just now. If the tender is accepted the company will be an English company.—*The Statist*, Sept. 11.

THE LEASING OF THE BRAZILIAN STATE RAILWAYS.

Thursday last, the 9th inst., was the day fixed by the Brazilian government for receiving tenders for the leasing of the Central railway system. We are in a position to announce that a proposal has been sent from London by a very powerful group of financiers, with whom are associated some of the leading financial houses of France and Germany. We have not yet heard whether any other independent offer has been made by continental financiers, but it is generally believed that none will be sent, since most of the strong houses are already interested in the tender to which we allude. The proposal varies from the conditions laid down by the government upon several points, and it is probable, therefore, that some weeks will elapse before a reply with regard to its acceptability can be received, as some of the modifications may require the assent of congress. As there is, however, we understand, nothing in the variation of the terms which is likely to arouse serious opposition, it is highly probable that the proposal will be accepted. If this be done, a very marked improvement will be effected in the Brazilian financial position and upon the rate of exchange since the government will immediately have at its credit in Europe the large sum of 5,000,000, and will thus be relieved from the necessity of remitting continually for the payment of the foreign debt, and for the payment of such purchases as it may have to make on this side. Since the Central railway system will then pass into the control of an European administrator, and as the Leopoldina system will also shortly be taken over by an English company, the results of working of these lines may be expected to improve very considerably, and this, with the facilities which will probably be offered to commerce, should have a beneficial effect upon business generally. We think, therefore, that Brazilian bondholders, railway shareholders, and traders may now confidently look forward to better times being about to begin for them.

The proposal, we may state, was made in the name of Messrs. Greenwood & Co., of Austin Friars, representing the syndicate, in which MM. de Rothschild Frères, the Disconto Gesellschaft of Berlin, and the Comptoir National d'Escompte of Paris, and other influential houses are stated to be interested. We understand that the terms offered involve the formation of a company with a capital of 10,000,000\$, to be divided into ordinary and preference shares, and 5 per cent. debenture bonds.

LOCAL NOTES.

—The congressional session is prolonged to the 4th prox.

—Vice-President Manoel Victorino is reported to be ill with malaria.

—It is reported from Montevideo that the French cruiser *Dubouché* has sailed for this port.

—A fire is reported from Rua D. Manoel this morning, but no particulars have as yet been received.

—The President held a public reception at the Cattete palace last evening, which was numerously attended.

—Visconde de Ouro Preto and his son Dr. Afonso Celso arrived from Europe with their families on Saturday last.

—On Sunday a discharged soldier of the 26th battalion of infantry was murdered on Morro da Providencia by two soldiers of the 1st battalion.

—The resignation of Dr. Joaquim Murinho having been accepted, Gen. Dyonisio Cerqueira, minister of foreign affairs, temporarily takes charge of the portfolio of industry.

—The temperature here during the past week was exceptionally cool and pleasant. On Sunday evening a refreshing thunderstorm visited us, followed by rainy weather yesterday.

—A Santiago telegram reports a secret alliance between Argentina, Perú and Bolivia. Perhaps this is an outcome of the over-coordination to the Chilean squadron in this city last May.

—The papers of the 30th announced that the minister of industry insists upon his resignation, and will remain at home until his successor is appointed. There is something peculiar in this apparent petulance.

—The *Correio Paulistano* describes the policy of the government as moderate and patriotic, although firmly republican. The *Republica* objects to this description, but fails to show that it is not accurate.

—The chamber of deputies is certainly achieving a reputation, and an unenviable one as well. It is doing no really good work, and it is showing a taste for disorder and lawlessness that augurs ill for the future.

—The delegates to the glycerista convention for nominating candidates for the presidency and vice-presidency of the republic met on last Thursday and elected a committee on credentials. Another meeting will be held tomorrow.

—As Deputy Glycerio seems to understand at last the wretched financial situation to which he has helped to bring the country, why doesn't he propose measures for reducing expenditure? It would at all events be partial compensation for the harm that he has done.

—On last Tuesday a poor woman residing on Rua dos Invalidos found life so burdensome that she committed suicide by taking poison. By a singular chance the name of this unfortunate creature who thus ended a wretched existence, was Felicidade Perpetua (perpetual happiness).

—If President Prudente de Moraes has violated the laws of the country we have not the slightest desire to shield him from punishment. We content, however, that, when so many crimes for which he is not responsible have been committed both before and since he took office, it is not just that he alone shall be punished.

—There seems to be no doubt that the difficulties with which the government has to contend are greatly increased by the lack of ability displayed by some of the managers of its party. The failure of the senate, in voting the army bill, to provide for reducing and reorganizing the army is certainly a severe blow to the government's prestige.

—Deputy Glycerio says that public opinion supports Minister Murinho in demanding a reduction of public expenditures. Why then are we hearing so loud an outcry against the proposed reduction of the army? And why is Deputy Glycerio himself not advocating such a reduction, together with a suspension of work on new cruisers for the navy.

—If Jacobin congressmen are sincerely desirous of punishing President Prudente de Moraes for illegally spending public money without the competent registration at the tribunal of accounts, they will now perhaps be able to see what a pernicious example they set by granting impunity for the crimes committed under the government of his predecessor.

—Among the passengers for this port per R. M. S. *Clyde*, which arrived on Sunday, we note the names of Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Wagstaff, who have been home on a four months visit. Mr. Wagstaff will at once assume charge of the British consulate-general in this city, which has been under the efficient management of Mr. C. B. Rhind during his absence.

—What are the police paid for? In a fight in Rua do Nuncio this morning, one of the men received three stabs in the back, and whistles were blown for the police. Two trains had been stopped by the altercation and on one of these were two policemen. They took no notice of the row and refused to interfere. Finally a naval officer appeared and arrested the would-be assassin.

—It gives us much pleasure to note that a church magazine is to be published here under the direction of Rev. Mr. Crawshaw and in connection with his work as chaplain of Christ Church. The magazine will be called *The Church Echo* and will be published about the 1st of each month. The present month's issue which is delayed by causes connected with the printing, will probably appear to-morrow or next day. The enterprise has our best wishes for its success.

—We hear that Mr. J. P. Wileman is about to begin the publication of an English weekly review of Brazilian affairs, which, according to a telegram from São Paulo, is designed to correct false impressions regarding this country. The announced object, if this is correct, is a good one and will be easily accomplished. The difficulty will be, however, to decide what are false impressions. At any rate, Mr. Wileman has our best wishes for the success of his venture.

MARRIAGE.

PRYOR—QUAYLE. — On September 30th, at Christ Church, Rio de Janeiro, by the Rev. Irvine Crawshaw, and previously at the British consulate, William Ferdinand Schwartz von Schwartz-Pryor, eldest son of the late Rev. William Ferdinand Pryor, to Margaret Alice (Meta), only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Smith Quayle, of Rio de Janeiro.

A POPULAR WEDDING.

One of the prettiest and most popular weddings that has ever taken place in the English colony of this city was celebrated at Christ Church on Thursday last, the 30th ult., the happy couple being Mr. W. Ferdinand Pryor, of the London and Brazilian Bank, and Miss Meta, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Quayle. The bride's parents are old residents and have a wide circle of friends and acquaintances, while the popularity of the young couple made the occasion one of unusual interest. The result was that the church was filled to overflowing with friends, the ladies in particular attracting much attention for the good taste and attractiveness of their toilettes. The old church has rarely seen so large and well-dressed an assemblage, and it will perhaps be a pleasant recollection to the happy couple that their wedding had been the means of producing such a result.

The floral decorations of the church, which were the theme of universal admiration, were the loving work of many of the bride's old friends, and testified eloquently to the affection in which she is held.

The choral service, conducted by Mr. H. Savile, assisted by the members of the choir, was another pleasing feature of the ceremony and also bore evidence of the popularity of the young couple.

The ceremony took place at 2 p.m., the Rev. Irvine Crawshaw officiating. The bride was given away by her father. The groomsmen were Messrs. Delisle, Urwin and Lloyd and the bridesmaids Misses Robins, Smythe and Hime, who were prettily attired in pale blue silk trimmed with chiffon, and wore white hats with white lilac flowers. Each of the ladies carried bouquets of carnations and wore pretty gold brooches with Rio Grande stones, the gift of the bridegroom. The groomsmen also wore handsome scarf pins, which Mr. Pryor had provided for the occasion.

The centre of attraction, however, was the happy bride, whose dress was of rich white mauve satin, trimmed with handsome Irish point lace (the gift of Miss Cripps, of London). The train was of rich brocade showing a handsome design of palm leaves and orchids. The bodice was trimmed with rows of pearl trimming and chiffon. The veil was of white tulle with a wreath of orange blossoms. The bride wore a beautiful diamond ring, the gift of the bridegroom, and a lovely pearl heart-shaped brooch and necklace, the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Hime. Her bouquet, composed of exquisite orchids, was the gift of Mr. Crashey.

The bride's mother, Mrs. Quayle, wore a handsome brocaded flowered silk and a charming bonnet of pink roses. She also carried a bouquet of choice orchids, the gift of Mr. Crashey.

After the ceremony a reception was given by Mr. and Mrs. Quayle at their residence on Praia do Russell, which was attended by a large number of friends. At 5 p.m. the happy couple took their departure amidst a shower of rice and a storm of congratulations and good wishes.

The presents, a description of which would exceed the limits of our space, were numerous, handsome and costly. It would be invidious to particularize, however, and we leave them to their happy possessors, whose good fortune it is to begin their life together with such a host of friends.

The wedding cake, we are informed, was supplied by Messrs. Bussard, of London.

CRICKET.

The match between Mr. Geo. Cox's eleven and "The Santos Tour" eleven, which is to take place on the 10th inst., is causing considerable speculation in sporting circles, Mr. Cox having got together a strong team. This match should be productive of the best cricket of the season and will undoubtedly draw a large number of spectators.

BUSINESS NOTES.

—In the first district of this city there were registered last month 73 mortgages amounting to 3,738,900\$.

—Will someone tell us where those "big manganese mines" are which, according to the *New York Herald's* correspondent, the government is to hypothecate as security for a new loan?

—The *New York Journal of Commerce* of Sept. 3 says:—"Among the orders placed yesterday for Brazil by a concern in Whitehall street were four car loads of box shooks and a complete plant for making laundry soap."

—The reported sales of sovereigns in the market of Pará amounted to 1,491,223 in 1896, against 12,576,017 in 1895. The decrease is attributed to the tax on sales of sovereigns, which, it is believed, are now, in consequence, in many instances not reported.

—The *junta commercial* has filed the contract of Messrs. Paul Taves, Thomas Whites Herbert Thomas White and John Richard White, under the firm name of Taves & Co., for carrying on a hardware business in this city. The capital of the firm is 600,000\$.

—The Santos correspondent of the *Commercio de S. Paulo* (29th ult.) states that a clerk of Messrs. Nannmann, Gepp & Co., had disappeared with the money entrusted to him to pay certain dispatches in the custom-house. The amount involved is something over 20,0000\$.

—We regret to say that the state of business here is still very bad. It is the general testimony among merchants that it could not be much worse. The lottery, however, is flourishing, and the burglars are driving a lucrative business. Politics are also active and apparently lucrative.

—It would seem that the meddlesome official in São Paulo has been analysing the ultramarine dyes imported for a national cotton factory, and he disapproves of them. If the industries of the country are to be subjected to such oversight, then they may as well hang up their harps, and take to banana cultivation.

—Messrs. Molina & Co., importers of fire-arms in São Paulo, have protested against the retention of merchandise belonging to them, valued at 90,000 francs, by the Santos custom-house for nearly a year. They announce their intention of bringing a suit for the recovery of compensation for the loss which they have thereby sustained.

—The receipts and shipments of rubber at Pará for the last five years were as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Year, receipts, shipments. Data for 1892-1896.

—The *New York Herald's* correspondent here is credited with the following item of news, which was sent out to the country press from New York on August 26th:—"Another loan from Europe to Brazil has been negotiated, Brazil giving as security big manganese mines. A bank in Rio de Janeiro has advanced to the government 1,000,000 on account."

—An important ruling by Attorney-General McKenna reverses a rule of the U. S. treasury department in force since 1890, and which has been an occasion of constant complaint on the part of foreign shippers of merchandise to that country. The attorney-general rules that, under section 3 of the act of June 10, 1890, the personal attendance of exporters or their agents is not required at the consulates, in order to validate the consular certificates. The treasury department accepts and confirms the attorney-general's opinion.

—It is stated that there are now in Brazil 15 match factories. The capital employed in them is estimated at from 12,000,000\$ to 15,000,000\$ and their yearly production at about 350,000 tins of 1,200 boxes each. They use Brazilian wood, which costs them from 60\$ to 75\$ per cubic metre. The raw materials imported pay duties averaging about 50 per cent ad valorem, but amounting in some cases to 100 per cent. The matches are sold at from 30\$ to 35\$ per tin. The number of operatives employed in the factories is estimated at 5,000.

—The Commercial Cable Company of New York has announced the opening of its new cable line, via Hayti and Pará, to Brazil, Uruguay, Paraguay and Argentina, together with a reduction in cable tolls to all the points named. The tolls from New York to Rio de Janeiro, Bahia and all other points, except Pará, in Brazil, are \$1.20 a word under the new schedule, against \$1.35 under former cable schedules. The rate to Pará is \$1.00 a word, against a former rate of \$1.35. The general reduction to the cities in the respective countries is estimated at 25 per cent.

—On last Thursday were opened the sealed tenders for the telephone service of this city. In these tenders, of which there were four, the proposed subscription rates vary from 150\$ to 340\$ per annum. One of the proposals offers the municipal government 150,000\$, another 1,000\$ a month and a third a certain percentage of the receipts after the number of subscribers reaches 5,000.

COFFEE NOTES.

—The Colombian government has abolished its export duty on coffee, the new law going into effect on the 1st ult. The duty was \$1.60 per 50 kilos.

—The suspension of the river police patrol along the Brooklyn water front has been followed by an increase in thieving. A Lamport & Holt steamer recently lost 129 bags of coffee in this way.

—A S. Paulo telegram of the 28th ult. says that the important plantation known as the "Banhaão," situated in the interior of that state, is about to be sold to an English and German syndicate.

—Reuter's agent at Sydney, New South Wales, telegraphs under date of September 30th:—"Mr. Skelton, the coffee expert, in his report to the minister of agriculture, says he considers that the northern parts of the colony are suitable for coffee planting. The minister has therefore decided to form a nursery for the propagation of plants to be distributed among the growers."

—It is estimated by W. H. Crossman & Brother that the coffee crops of the world in 1897-98 will be about the same as during the 1897-98 crop—that is, a total of 14,000,000 bags, divided by about 8,500,000 for Rio and Santos and 5,500,000 for all other countries, with the possibility that one may be more and the other less, but the total not far from the figure mentioned. If low prices stimulate consumption this year as much as they appear to have done in 1896-97, it will tend to check a decline in 1897-98. In 1882, when a record of 54 cents was made for ordinary, and No. 3 (or fair Rio) sold at 71 cents. If this year's total supply is as large as estimated, it may be that the market will drop to prices made fifteen years ago.—*American Grocer*.

—It is interesting to note that in Mr. Rennell Rodd's report on the trade of Abyssinia, just issued, he refers—as if the matter were of no importance—to the fact that coffee grown there is largely consigned to Mocha, whence it is exported as the genuine product of the place. It matters little, perhaps, now that Mocha figures so lightly in our imports, but it would have grievously affected Dr. Johnson and the wits who assembled in the first coffee houses of the city to learn that the "heavenly decoction" came not from Arabia Felix but from the Derivish country. And yet coffee, which is indigenous to Abyssinia, takes its name from Kaffa, where from time immemorial it has been cultivated and where now the greater part of the product of the country is raised. Were it not for the peculiar customs of fostering it, we should get a quantity from King Mendik's dominions, for the finest berries in the world are grown there.—*London Grocer's Journal*.

EAST INDIAN COFFEE PROSPECTS.

In the East Indian coffee districts bad weather has done great damage to the young crop. The Coorg and Mysore districts, which were the principal sufferers last year, are again badly affected. Two consecutive crop failures, says the *London Commercial Record*, will mean again a most trying and difficult business, for the planter will naturally hold out for unreasonable prices, which our trade will find it impossible to pay, as the values of the competing coffees, will not warrant fancy prices for the fine colony East Indian sorts, as much as they may be in favor, and as much as they may be required for flavoring purposes. With a past Brazilian crop of fully 9,250,000 bags, and with another good yield in view, only moderate figures can possibly be anticipated for Indian sorts, and no fancy prices will be granted this season, however small the East Indian crops may be. This, of course, refers to forward c. i. f. business only, and not to landed parcels, warehoused with the idea of awaiting a favorable moment for selling.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

—The government has asked congress for another special appropriation of 1,338,702\$198 for the war department.

—The natural consequence of the failure of the senate to insert in the army bill a provision for reducing and reorganizing the army is to prevent the adoption of any efficient re-entrenchment scheme. This of course means continued deficits, still heavier taxation, increased sufferings of an already overburdened people, business stagnation and prolonged discontent and anarchy with all their attendant evils. It is not a pleasing picture, but it is a true one.

—The following statement shows the revenue of the state government of Pará for 5 years:

Table with 2 columns: Year, Revenue. Data for 1892-1896.

—The following returns of customs receipts for the month of September have been made public.

Table with 2 columns: Location, Receipts. Data for Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Pará, Bahia, Rio Grande do Sul, Ceará, Pelotas, Uruguaiana, Victoria, Penedo.

—The receipts of the revenue office in this city for the month of September ended Sept. 30 were as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Month, Receipts. Data for January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September.

—The opponents of the reduction of military expenses seek to create the impression that the advocates of such reduction wish to disregard the legal rights of officers of the army. This, however, is not the case. We are all aware that the superabundance of officers is an evil which only time can remedy. But there are many ways in which military expenses can be legally reduced. One of these ways is to close the military schools and thus check the growth of the superabundance of officers. Another is to abolish in practice the press-gang, which is already prohibited by the constitution. Still another is to give to soldiers who have completed their term of service, the discharges to which they are legally entitled. In short, close investigation will show that without violating the law, and in many instances simply by strictly enforcing it, large reductions can be made in the military expenses of the country.

COMMERCIAL.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Value. Data for Rio de Janeiro, October 4th, 1897. Includes Par value of the Brazilian miltreis, Bank rate of exchange, etc.

EXCHANGE.

September 28.—The posted rate was 7 1/16, while the market opened, with some talk of 7 1/16, and closed at 7 1/16. In other than bank bills, the market was at 7 1/16 for next month. Very soon afterwards the tone changed, and all the banks opened at 7 1/16, and then the sellers were metamorphosed into buyers, and decline set in, until there were 1/16 on sellers' option, on October at 7 1/16. Banco da Republica was drawing steadily all day, with the usual conditions, at 2000 mil-reis bank sterling at 7 1/16 up to the close of business, but outsiders were not able to obtain bank at a later figure, and therefore were holding their bills at the day closed with bank quoted at 7 1/16-7 1/16, and other bills at 7 1/16-7 1/16. There was very little doing at the extreme of 7 1/16-7 1/16, and at 7 1/16-7 1/16 for other sterling. Nothing was reported in sovereigns on the street, and the Bolsa closed without buyers or sellers.

September 29.—Liquidations seemed to be the order of the day, and such brokers as had no interest in these had little occupation. The official rate was 7 1/16 all day, with business in the morning at 7 1/16-7 1/16 in bank sterling, but there was plenty of some sort of money at the last quotation, and the market declined slightly until bank was reported at 7 1/16-7 1/16 and 7 1/16 was freely bid for any sterling. In the afternoon the demand decreased, and the market steadied a bit, closing with bank at 7 1/16-7 1/16, the latter for good money and other paper quoted at 7 1/16, with money for ready bills. Including the liquidation transactions the business reported was fair at 7 1/16-7 1/16 for bank and 7 1/16-7 1/16 for other sterling. The Bolsa closed without buyers, or sellers of sovereigns, and nothing was reported on the street.

September 30.—The market was still occupied with liquidations, and there was little animation. The banks opened at 7 1/16, which in the course of the day the Brazilian Bank advanced to 7 1/16, and for a time other than bank sterling was not readily placed at 7 1/16, but the holders of bills showed some subsidence, and the market was with business reported for all October at 7 1/16. In the late afternoon the tone improved again, and the day closed with bank quoted at 7 1/16-7 1/16, and other sterling at 7 1/16-7 1/16. The moderate business reported comprised bank at 7 1/16-7 1/16 and other sterling at 7 1/16-7 1/16. The Bolsa closed with buyers of sovereigns at 1500, no sellers, on the street nothing was reported in gold.

October 1.—The official rate was unchanged at 7 1/16, with bank sterling to be had in the morning at 7 1/16 and money for other bills at 7 1/16. About mid-day rates weakened slightly, and 7 1/16 was the rate for good money only, with business in the afternoon at 7 1/16-7 1/16 for delivery up to the end of the month. But the market soon recovered, and at the close was fairly steady at 7 1/16-7 1/16, and other sterling at 7 1/16-7 1/16, with buyers of ready bills at 7 1/16. The day was very quiet—the operators resting perhaps after the September liquidation—and the small transactions declared were in bank sterling at 7 1/16-7 1/16 and in other bills at 7 1/16-7 1/16. The resignation of the minister of agriculture has ceased to affect the exchange market, and some new basis for another attack on rates must be awaited. Gold was sold on the street at 25 1/2-26, nothing was reported in sovereigns, and the Bolsa closed without buyers, or sellers.

October 2.—The rate was unchanged at 7 1/16, when the market opened, but there were plenty of buyers at 7 1/4, and after some small transactions at this latter quotation, the bills disappeared. In the course of the morning the London & Brazilian bank posted 7 1/4, and, although there seemed to be very little animation, business was reported in other than bank sterling at 7 1/2, during the afternoon the tone slightly improved, the London banks furnishing bills at 7 1/2, 7 1/16, the last for a counter business in the foreign banks, while the Banco da Republica accepted good money at the rate all day, and other sterling was quoted at 7 1/2 to 7 1/4, with money at 7 1/2 for ready bills. The movement reported was 7 1/2 to 7 1/4 for bank and 7 1/2 to 7 1/4 for other sterling. Gold was sold at the Boisa at 360 1/2 to 365 1/2, and at the close there were buyers at 358 1/2.

October 4.—The banks opened at 7/8 on London, and this was the official rate all day, but the street was under the influence of some sort of rumors, which induced speculators to buy other bills at this rate, and it was said, even with a sellers option attached. At opening some trifling transactions were reported in bank at 7 1/4, and in other sterling at 7 1/2 to 7 3/4, at each of which rates there were good money found bank sterling at 7/8 somewhere. Later some bills appeared at 7/8, that found no buyers, and something was done at 7 1/2, and the market closed steady at 7/8 bank and 7 1/2 to 7 3/4 for other sterling. The reported movement was very small, and the decline in rates the more inexplicable from this fact, the extreme quotations ranging from 7/8 to 7 1/4 for bank to 7 1/2 to 7 3/4 for other sterling. On the street gold was quoted at 362 1/2, there were neither offers, nor bids at the Boisa.

Notes of Stocks and Shares.

Table listing various stocks and shares with prices, including Apolices, S. 25, 50, 100, 150, 200, 250, 300, 350, 400, 450, 500, 550, 600, 650, 700, 750, 800, 850, 900, 950, 1000, 1100, 1200, 1300, 1400, 1500, 1600, 1700, 1800, 1900, 2000, 2100, 2200, 2300, 2400, 2500, 2600, 2700, 2800, 2900, 3000, 3100, 3200, 3300, 3400, 3500, 3600, 3700, 3800, 3900, 4000, 4100, 4200, 4300, 4400, 4500, 4600, 4700, 4800, 4900, 5000, 5100, 5200, 5300, 5400, 5500, 5600, 5700, 5800, 5900, 6000, 6100, 6200, 6300, 6400, 6500, 6600, 6700, 6800, 6900, 7000, 7100, 7200, 7300, 7400, 7500, 7600, 7700, 7800, 7900, 8000, 8100, 8200, 8300, 8400, 8500, 8600, 8700, 8800, 8900, 9000, 9100, 9200, 9300, 9400, 9500, 9600, 9700, 9800, 9900, 10000.

BRANQUES FRANÇAISE DU BRÉSIL.

Table showing financial statements for Branques Française du Brésil, including Assets, Liabilities, Capital, and various account balances.

Table listing miscellaneous items such as Sorocabana R.R., Bonança, insec., and various Loterias Nacionaes with their respective prices.

Table listing various Apolices and other financial instruments with their prices.

Table listing various Commercial and Hypothecario items with their prices.

Table listing various Mercantile and other miscellaneous items with their prices.

Table listing various Apolices and other financial instruments with their prices.

Table listing various Commercial and Hypothecario items with their prices.

Table listing various Mercantile and other miscellaneous items with their prices.

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Table listing various Commercial and Hypothecario items with their prices.

Table listing various Mercantile and other miscellaneous items with their prices.

COFFE SHIPPERS IN SEPTEMBER.

Table listing coffee shippers in September, including Arbock Brothers, Bird & Rind, Wm. Schilling, etc., with their respective cargo amounts.

Imports.

Table listing various import goods such as rice, sugar, and other commodities with their prices.

MARKET REPORT.

Text discussing market conditions, including the Rio de Janeiro market on October 4th, 1897, and export trends.

Exports.

Text detailing export statistics for the week, including coffee and other goods.

Imports.

Text discussing import market conditions and prices for various goods.

Flour.

Text discussing flour market conditions, receipts, and prices.

Coffee.

Text discussing coffee market conditions, receipts, and prices.

Shipping News.

Table listing shipping news, arrivals of foreign vessels, and departures of foreign vessels.

Daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro

Table showing daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro, including details on origin, quantity, and date.

The shipments since our last report have been:

Table listing coffee shipments since the last report, including destination, quantity, and value.

Vessels sailed with coffee are:

Table listing vessels that sailed with coffee, including ship name, destination, and date.

The coffee sailed in September was divided as follows:

Table showing the division of coffee shipped in September by destination.

Receipts for the past week were 101,318 bags, against 102,759 bags for the preceding week and 106,066 bags for the week before.

Text providing additional details on coffee receipts and market conditions.

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

Table showing brokers' quotations for coffee according to New York types and per arroba.

Glen Grant	Liverpool	—
Good News	Baltimore	14 Sept.
Helen M. Atwood	Quebec	27 Aug.
Isis	Hamburg	14 Aug.
Josephine	Baltimore	14 Aug.
J. W. Burmeister	Hull	26 Aug.
Julia Rollins	Baltimore	29 Aug.
Kirkdale	London	—
Lanzarkobie	Ghent	7 Aug.
Louise	London	30 Aug.
Lucinda Sinton	New York	—
La Plata	Marseilles	21 July
Lauriston	Baltimore	5 Sept.
Mariposa	Oporto	—
Mary L. Burville	Sauguey	—
Micadon	Saltina Pass	27 Aug.
Maria Emilia	Marseilles	28 Aug.
Monte Allegro M.	Baltimore	—
Maryora Glen	Pensacola	—
Monrovia	Hamburg	—
Moravia	Hamburg	—
Newton	New York	—
Nor	Hamburg	18 Aug.
Nimbus	New York	—
Olago	Pensacola	—
Oberga	Quebec	26 Aug.
Prince Regent	Newport	—
Faythema	Pensacola	—
Robert S. Desnard	Pensacola	—
Sorena	Oporto	—
Serra Lucia	Rangoon	3 July
Stamboul	Pensacola	14 July
Syra	Savannah	—
Svevum (Str)	Baltimore	15 Sept.
Taliman	Westerville	15 Aug.
Vasco da Gama	Oporto	—
Victoria	Hamburg	14 Aug.
Verona	Stockholm	21 Aug.
Vixna	Hamburg	21 July
Wald Wood	Pensacola	26 Aug.

Foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro.
October 3rd, 1897.

NAME	FROM	ARRIVED	FROM	CONSIGNEES
American				
bk Ella	563	Aug. 21	New York	Quayle, Davidson & Co.
lug Priscilla	612	Sept. 13	Baltimore	Norton, Megaw & Co.
sp Great Admiral	1462	—	New York	Emp. Industrial.
bk Alice	481	—	New York	Edly, M. & Guerin.
bk Amy	665	—	Baltimore	Levering & Co.
Argentine				
lug M. B. Tower	537	Sept. 18	Macao	Pires Coelho & Irmao.
British				
sp Oranosa	2958	Aug. 8	Leith	Gas Co.
bk Nellie Troop	1312	—	New York	Emp. Industrial.
bk Crescent Castle	1877	—	—	—
bk Wolfe	949	—	Cardiff	Wilson Sons & Co.
bk Dee	1115	Sept. 1	Antwerp	To order.
bk Cambria	1258	—	Pensacola	Emp. Industrial.
sp Z. Ring	1297	—	Cardiff	Brazilian Coal Co.
sp Avon	1289	—	Cardiff	Wilson Sons & Co.
bk Rockburst	1231	—	Cardiff	B. Rodrigues & Co.
bk Arizona	1135	—	Cardiff	Wilson Sons & Co.
sp Canada	2137	—	Norfolk	Gas Co.
bk Conductor	1063	—	Brunswick	Souza Alves & Co.
bk Kelyveria	1312	—	Pensacola	Emp. Industrial.
sp Steinwora	1099	—	Cardiff	Brazilian Coal Co.
sp King's County	2061	—	Hamburg	Wilson Sons & Co.
bk Prince Arthur	1045	—	Mobile	V. W. Guimaraes & Co.
bk Dalhauna	809	—	Pensacola	C. Hecksher & Co.
bk Ingewood	997	—	Kaugon	F. L. Ferraz
sp Pons Athl	2628	—	Leith	Gas.
sp Haugmont	2262	—	Cardiff	Brazilian Coal Co.
lug Sudbrook	297	—	Rio Grande	In distress.
lug Electra	268	Oct. 2	Gaspe	F. S. Nicolson & Co.
Danish				
bg Sophia	254	Aug. 21	Port Elizabeth	To order.
German				
bk India	1086	Sept. 8	Rangoon	John Moore & Co.
bk Germania	826	Oct. 1	Cardiff	Wilson Sons & Co.
Italian				
bk Lincelles	773	June. 12	Marseilles	To order.
bk Angioletta R.	709	Aug. 9	Marseilles	A. Avenir & Co.
bk San Antonio	458	—	Marseilles	A. Avenir & Co.
bk Giuseppe Pignone	613	Sept. 10	Marseilles	D. J. da Silva & Co.
bk Sole	411	Oct. 16	Marseilles	A. Avenir & Co.
bk V. della Guardia	843	—	Marseilles	A. Avenir & Co.
Norwegian				
sp Garibaldi	1281	Aug. 21	Cardiff	Brazilian Coal Co.
bk Charles Dickens	1320	—	Hamburg	To order.
bk Nagpore	1209	—	Pensacola	C. Hecksher & Co.
bk Ringhorn	596	—	Marseilles	A. Avenir & Co.
bk Prince Arthur	1333	—	Cardiff	Wilson Sons & Co.
bk Lofthus	1182	Sept. 3	Cardiff	B. Rodrigues & Co.
bk Ejord	1165	—	Liverpool	To order.
sp Pons Athl	2628	—	Westerville	C. Hecksher & Co.
bk Gemma	418	—	Hernosand	C. Hecksher & Co.
sp Fritz Reuter	3475	—	Sunderland	Wilson Sons & Co.
bk Wava	461	—	Marseilles	A. Avenir & Co.
bk Th. Thoresen	420	—	Marseilles	A. Avenir & Co.
bk Constant	262	—	Macao	To order.
bk Sunnhaile	908	—	Brazilian Coal Co.	Hermann Stoltz & Co.
bk Signal	908	—	Hamburg	Karl Valais & Co.
sp Favorit	933	—	Pensacola	C. Hecksher & Co.
bk Tuered	447	—	Hernosand	C. Hecksher & Co.
bk Meteor	413	—	Hernosand	C. Hecksher & Co.
Portuguese				
bk Tentadora	394	July 20	Cape de Verds.	J. A. G. Santos & Co.
sp Oceano	1123	Aug. 28	Iha do Sal	Macedo Jr. & Co.
bk Atlantico	504	Sept. 11	Cardif	Macedo Junior & Co.
bk Isabel	1183	—	14 Oporto	Macedo Junior & Co.
bk Triumpho	401	—	13 Macao	Veiga Pinto & Co.
bk Nova Lilia	444	—	18 Oporto	Veiga Pinto & Co.
Russian				
lug Anna & Mathilde	378	Aug. 19	Macao	To order.
sp Columbus	1727	Sept. 6	Greenock	Thedim R. & Co.
sp Cashier	1365	—	Cardiff	Brazilian Coal Co.
Spanish				
bg Anna	156	Aug. 17	Villa do Prado	Souza Alves & Co.
Swedish				
bk Valentine	703	Aug. 17	Sunderland	Thedim R. & Co.

Arrivals of foreign steamers.

DATE	NAME	FROM	CONSIGNEE TO
Sept. 27	La Plata Fr.	Bordeaux* 17 ds.	Messageries Maritimes.
27	Parahyba Fr.	Havre* 30 ds.	Chargours Réunis.
27	Hecline Big.	New York* 22 ds.	Norton, Megaw & Co.
27	Oropesa Brit.	Valparaiso* 13 ds.	Wilson Sons & Co.
27	Paranaquá Ger.	Rio Grande* 19 ds.	Ed. Johnston & Co.
28	Orissa Brit.	do* 25 ds.	Wilson Sons & Co.
28	Herschel Brit.	do* 25 ds.	Norton, Megaw & Co.
28	Corouann Fr.	Bordeaux* 25 ds.	Messageries Maritimes.
28	Bresil Fr.	River Plate & S. ds.	do
28	Colombo Ital.	Santos 17 ds.	C. Cresta & Co.
30	Anazonas Ger.	do 16 ds.	Ed. Johnston & Co.
30	Coblenz Ger.	do 18 ds.	Hermann Stoltz & Co.
30	Etiona Brit.	Rosario* 7 1/2 ds.	Norton, Megaw & Co.
30	Dermore Brit.	Cardiff 26 ds.	Lage Imraos.
1	Otrion Aust.	Trisette* 41 ds.	Kombiner & Co.
1	Rio de Janeiro Ital.	Genoa* 9 ds.	La Veloce.
1	J. W. Taylor Brit.	Santos 1 d.	Norton, Megaw & Co.
2	Asiá Ger.	New York 22 ds.	Ed. Johnston & Co.
2	Bearn Fr.	Marseilles* 22 ds.	Karl Valais & Co.
3	Clyde Brit.	Souampton* 17 ds.	Royal Mail.
3	Olbers Big.	London* 30 ds.	Norton, Megaw & Co.

Departures of foreign steamers.

DATE	NAME	FOR	CARGO
Sept. 27	Bela Brit.	New York	Coffee.
28	Oropesa Brit.	Liverpool*	Sundries.
28	Paranaquá Ger.	Hamburg.	do
28	Pandora Aust.	Trisette*	do
28	Orissa Brit.	Valparaiso*	do
28	La Plata Fr.	River Plate.	do
29	Bresil Fr.	Bordeaux*	do
29	Parahyba Fr.	Santos	do
29	Wartburg Ger.	do	do
29	Itapatica Ger.	do	do
30	Colombo Ital.	Genoa*	do
1	Coblenz Ger.	Bremen*	do
1	Brunswick Nor.	Buenos Aires.	Ballast.
1	Herschel Brit.	Santos.	Sundries.
2	Hecline Big.	New York.	Sundries.
2	Asiatic Prince Brit.	do	Coffee.
2	J. W. Taylor Brit.	La Veloce.	do
2	Anazonas Ger.	New Orleans.	do
2	Vala Brit.	Hamburg*	Sundries.
3	Dunottar Brit.	Santa Lucia	Ballast.
3	Bearn Fr.	Galveston	do
3	Olbers Big.	River Plate*	Sundries.

Last Quotations of Stocks and Bonds --- October 4th

Circulation		Public Funds	
262,135,000\$	Stock 5% (coupon)	—	—
102,635,000	Bonds of 1895	910,000—	520,000
124,655,000	Stock 4% (gold), converted	293,000—	921,000
11,712,000	Gold Loan, 1888, 6 1/2%	1,180,000—	1,184,000
24,337,000	Do do 1879, 4 1/2%	—	—
15,350,000	Do do 1884, 4 1/2%	—	—
17,500,000	State of Espirito Santo	1,580,000—	—
10,000,000	do do Minas Geraes, 5 1/2%	—	—
65,000,000	do do do 5 1/2%	—	—
4,000,000	do do Rio de Janeiro, 6 1/2%	—	—
24,668,000	Emprestimo Municipal.	158,000—	162,000
Capital		Banks	
20,000,000\$	Commercial	200\$	—
20,000,000	Commercio	200	—
24,000,000	do 2nd series	80	—
16,000,000	Constructor	200	—
20,000,000	Credito Movel	200	—
10,000,000	Lavoura e Comercio	200	—
119,215,500	Nacional Brasileiro	100	—
20,000,000	Republica do Brazil	200	—
—	Rural e Hypothecario	200	—
—	do 2nd series	100	—
Capital		Railways	
3,500,000\$	Caravellas a Aymeres	180\$	—
110,000,000	Leopoldina	200	—
10,000,000	Muzambinho	100	—
62,000,000	Oeste de Minas	200	—
24,000,000	do 2nd series	75	—
70,000,000	S. Paulo-Rio Grande	200	—
42,000,000	União Sorocaba-Itauna	200	—
—	do 2nd series	60	—
—	Viagão Ferreira Sapucahy	200	—
Capital		Tramways	
14,000,000\$	Jardim Botânico	200\$	—
12,000,000	S. Christovão	200	—
Capital		Mills	
10,000,000\$	Alliança	200\$	—
6,000,000	Brazil Industrial	200	—
3,000,000	Carioca	200	—
6,000,000	Confiança Industrial	200	—
500,000	D. Isabel	200	—
1,700,000	Industrial Mineira	200	—
1,500,000	Manufatura Fluminense	200	—
1,000,000	Petropolitana	200	—
1,000,000	S. Pedro de Alcantara	200	—
350,000	Salis Litta	200	—

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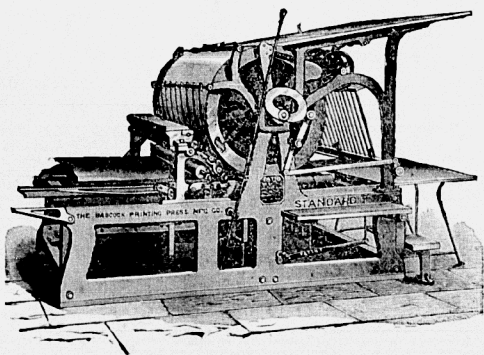
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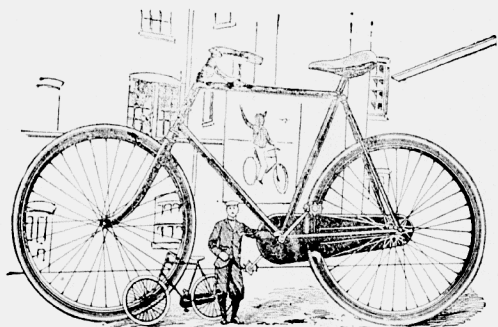


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1897 Oct. 3	Clyde	Montevideo e Buenos Ayres.
" 6	Thames	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Cherbourg, and Southampton.
" 13	Ebro	Bahia, Macao, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Havre, Southampton and Antwerp.

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Companhia Nacional de Navegação Costeira.

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

The Steamer **ITAITUBA**
 will sail for
 Paranaguá, Desterro, Rio Grande, Pelotas and Porto Alegre,
 Saturday, 9th instant at 4 p. m.
 Freight and parcels received through the Trapiche SILVINO, till 8th instant.
 Valuables at the office, on the day of sailing, till 2 p. m.

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

For passages and information apply to the office of
LAGE IRMÃOS,
 Rua 1.º de Marco, 49.

The Steamer **ITAMBY**
 will sail for
 S. João da Barra,
 on the 29th inst.
 Freight and parcels received through the Trapiche SILVINO.
 The Steamer **ITAUNA**
 will sail for
 Bahia and Pernambuco
 on 6th instant.
 Freight and parcels received through the Trapiche SILVINO.