



THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER, 12TH 1897.

NUMBER 41

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

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

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The New Zealand Shipping Companies,
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Coal.—Large stocks of the best Cardiff steam Coal always kept in Rio depot on Conceição Island.

Tug Boats always ready for service.

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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.

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Price: 128000 per Dozen without bottles.

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77, RUA VISCONDE DE INHAUMA

CREOLIN-PEARSON

The best desinfectant for vessels

Recommended for daily use especially during epidemics.

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

SPECIAL TERMS FOR:

BROOKS LOCOMOTIVES,

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and all Railway supplies, both European and American.

BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS,
PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

(Established, 1831)

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

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

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

All work thoroughly guaranteed.

Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers.

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

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MANUFACTURERS OF

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

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

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1 - Praça 15 de Novembro - 1

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

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The Westinghouse Automatic Brake is now in use on 2000 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.

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

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Business Founded 1795.
Incorporated under laws of the State of New York, 1866.
Reorganized 1879.

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PREVENT YELLOW FEVER

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MURRAY'S FLUID MAGNESIA

The standard preventive against the perils of a tropical climate, counteracting the effects of excessive heat and normalizing the functions of the stomach, intestines, liver, and kidneys. Cures headaches, acidity of the stomach, biliousness, gout and rheumatism in its less acute forms. Mixed with their milk, it prevents bowel troubles with children. It is also a valuable relief for women *en 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,

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LIPTON'S Hams.

LIPTON'S Jams.

LIPTON'S Pickles.

LIPTON'S Groceries

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ENGLISH SHOEMAKER,

The best material used and all work guaranteed.

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 Established 1782
 Authorized by Imperial Decree No. 8,057 of March 24th, 1887.
 Insures against risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise and offers the best of guarantees with the most favorably conditions.
G. C. Anderson, Agent.
 2, Rua General Camara—1st floor.

This company has just issued in London an Insurance policy on the Atchafalpa Topoka and Santa Fe Railway Company, United States of America, for the amount of \$17,350,000 (£3,629,865), having received the respective premium amounting to \$169,100.00 (£35,730).
 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

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Walter Block & Co.

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THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

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

Agent in Rio de Janeiro

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

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LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

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 Reserve fund £ 676,355

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Edward Ashworth & Co.

No. 50 Rua 1^a 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 1^a de Março, 2nd floor

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LIM'D.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Smith Youle & Co.

No. 38 Rua 1^a de Março.

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CORY 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.

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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 Alameda

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. Granel Brown & Co., GENOA.

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

Established in Homburg on 16th December 1887 by the "Direction der Divonto Gesellschaft" in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg," Hamburg.

Capital 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

(Caixa 108.)

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos

(Caixa 520.) (Caixa 181.)

Draws on:

Germany..... { Direction der Divonto (Gesellschaft, Berlin, Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg, M. A. von Rothschild, Saline, Frankfurt a. M.) and correspondents.

England..... { N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London, Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Company, Limited, London, Union Bank of London, Limited, London (Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London

France..... { Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches, Heine & Co., Paris, Lazard Frères & Co., Paris, De Neuhue & Co., Paris

Portugal..... { Banco Lisboa e Agores and correspondents.

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.

Krahe-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 Alameda.

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

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

BRANCHES:

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

DRAWN 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 800,000
 Reserve fund 800,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1^a de Março

Branches at:

S. PAULO, SANTOS, BAHIA, PARA, MONTEVIDEO

BUENOS AIRES AND ROSARIO

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

Draws on its Head Office in London:

The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited, LONDON.

Messrs. Heine & Co., PARIS.

Messrs. J. Berenberg Gossler & Co., HAMBURG.

and correspondents in Germany.

Messrs. Rosti & Co., HAMBURG.

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. 2,452 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. Société Générale pour favoriser le développement du commerce et de l'industrie en France. Lazard Frères & Co. Agence de la Société Générale pour favoriser le développement du commerce et de l'industrie en France. Correspondents in all the principal cities.

MANCHESTER AND LIVERPOOL { Union Bank of London, Limited, London Joint Stock Bank, Limited, Parr's Bank, Limited, Lazard Brothers & Co. J. Henry Schroder, & Co. Kleinwort 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.

GERMANY { Deutsche Bank, Berlin, and correspondents. Dresdner Bank, Dresden, and correspondents. Gebrüder Schroder, Hamburg. Conrad Hinrich Donner, Hamburg. L. Behrens & Sons, Hamburg. Correspondents in all the principal cities.

PORTUGAL { Crédito Franco-Portugais, Lisbon. Banco Commercial de Lisboa, 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.

Opens accounts current. Pays interest on deposits under the following conditions:

Without notice 2 1/2 %
 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\$300, 3 dozen boxes for 12\$600 and One dozen boxes for 20\$000.
 Address: JOAQUIM BUENO DE MIRANDA, No. 72, Rua de S. Pedro, 1st floor Rio de Janeiro.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

we do not feel that this is an adequate return. Our principal trouble was that there wasn't enough to eat. The country is singularly barren. There is no doubt of there being gold in it, but it will cost money to get it out."
 —N. Y. Shipping List, Aug. 28.

—The Montevideo Times notes the arrival there of Exallacion Saraiwa, a 17-year old son of Aparicio Saraiwa, who had suffered the amputation of a leg at the thigh because of a wound received in battle. The unfortunate youth is said to be doing as well as could be expected.

—Gold seekers will fight shy of the Antarctic regions. Six months ago Douglas Perkins, Jr., of Cleveland, went to Terra del Fuego on a gold-hunting expedition, and has just returned. "All the gold we got," he said, "would just about make an American gold dollar. As we sunk between \$1,000 and \$5,000."

—It seems that Mr. Jiechki Janjka, the Japanese envoy who has arrived here, has not come in an official capacity. He however comes to look round the country and see if it is suitable for Japanese immigration. According to a conversation with a reporter he is not at all satisfied with Brazil and is of opinion that the climate of this republic is suitable for his countrymen. After a time he intends making a visit to Perú and Chile and up the coast to San Francisco, whence he will return to Japan.—Times, Buenos Aires.

—The imposition of an additional 60 per cent. on alcohol is causing much complaint in Argentina. Many dealers have large contracts on the basis of existing taxes, and it is said the new tax will cause not only heavy losses, but in some cases actual bankruptcy. In our opinion all contracts for future delivery of any taxable article should contain a provision for such contingencies. Either the receiver should agree to satisfy all additional taxation, or the other party should be exempt from the obligation to deliver when the tax is raised.

—On Sunday the special envoy of Japan to Rio Janeiro, Jiechiki Janjka, arrived in this city. He seems to have been commissioned to make a tour through the principal South-American republics in order to see what facilities they might offer to Japanese immigrants. He has been in Brazil already, and from what he says he does not seem inclined to think that Brazil offers any special inducements to Japanese immigration. He will leave after some time for Chili and Perú.—Montevideo Times, Sept. 30.

—Mr. Holmes, British consul at Asuncion, gives an interesting account of the Australians settled in Paraguay and known as the Cosme colony. They were formerly members of the now defunct "New Australia" colony, but withdrew from their associates. For more than two years they have labored with extraordinary perseverance, and so far with success. The community produces all the food-stuffs it requires; the surplus is sold and the money used to purchase salt, clothes, soap, lamp oil, medicines, cattle, etc. Amongst the buildings they have erected are a school, museum and library. In their leisure they dance and sing, or give readings and recitations, and occasionally play cricket. The working time is four and a half days weekly of eight hours a day, and time worked over this is credited to the workman. This saved-up time then becomes a matter of internal exchange. Cosme is perhaps the most orderly colony in Paraguay. Say for this community the most successful colonists are the Italians, Germans, and Swiss. The English, as a rule, do not work as hard as the other foreigners, and cannot adapt themselves to their surroundings as Italians and Germans can, and lack their patience. In a very short time they become dissatisfied and take to drinking and loafing, or wisely withdraw to a British colony. The members of the Cosme colony are all teetotalers.—Times, Buenos Aires.

—The great progress made in the applications of electricity to business purposes in this city is not generally known, and, therefore, our readers will, no doubt, be interested in the following extracts from a pamphlet just published by Mr. Charles Bright, the electrical engineer, showing what he has done in this way between July 1896 and July 1897. From this pamphlet it appears that Mr. Bright has during that period made electric installations in about two hundred and twenty-five establishments, including three theatres, Prince George's Hall, the Mercad and American Churches, a market, two societies, the Club de Gimnasia, the Jockey Club, the Club de Tennis, the Brazilian Bank, the Bank of Italy, the Bolsa, the meat freezing establishment, the Nacion, Diario and Tribuna newspaper offices, railway offices, etc. The installations comprised 7,541 incandescent lamps of sixteen candles, seven hundred of thirty-two candles, forty-eight of fifty and six of one thousand, two hundred and four arc lamps, two hundred and eleven ventilators, ten forty-four motors, twelve dynamos, five stoves and ten wormers. The total equivalent in normal lamps of sixteen candles is 17,883.—Review, Buenos Aires.

—The news received from the colonies of Santa Fé is not at all improving. The prospects seem to be growing gloomier every day as the locusts appear in increasing numbers and extend their ravages. Engineer Prommel, who directed the commissions for destroying the locusts with so much success before, is now the object of general complaint, and it is said that his method is not at all successful. The colonists of Esperanza have organized themselves into a locust destroying militia and have succeeded in filling 12,000 bags with dead locusts.—Times, Buenos Aires.

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 Lambary: Central Railway (São Paulo express) to Cruzeiro, thence by Minas and Rio Railway to destination. Juiz de Fora, Barbaena, 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 Praiaha at 4 p.m. daily, except Sundays and holidays, to connect with railway at Maná. Passenger train leaves S. Francisco Xavier station (Central Railway) at 7 a.m. and 12.15 p.m., on all road route (passengers should take the suburban trains at the Central Railway station at 6.35 a.m. and 1.40 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 Jan's" trains leave at 6 a.m. and 12.30 p.m. On Sundays and holidays the barca leaves the Praiaha 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 dos Marinhas at 6 a.m. daily and at 3 p.m. on Saturdays, to connect with the Leopoldina Railway at Sant'Anna de Maroly. Returning, trains leave Nova Friburgo at 2.25 p.m. daily, and at 6 a.m. on Mondays. Corcovado: Regular trains, week days, leave at Rua Cosme Velho (Laranjeiras) at 8 and 11 a.m. and 4 and 5.30 p.m., returning leave the summit at 7.30 and 9.30 a.m. and 1.45 and 3 p.m. On Sundays and holidays, the hours are: ascending 6.45, 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., 12.05, 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 Itaboraí (opposite Custom House), Petropolis. EDMUND C. H. PHIPPS, Minister. AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL — No. 16, Rua Theophilo Ottoni. Wm. T. FOWNES, Consul General. BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL — No. 3, Rua Visconde de Itaboraí (opposite Custom House). WILLIAM G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH — Rua Exaristo da Veiga. Morning service every Sunday at 11 a.m. Holy Communion after morning service at 11 a.m. Evening service at 7.30 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. Joaquim, No. 179 — Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays. Prayer meeting at 10 a.m. Worship at 11 a.m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 5 afternoon. Gospel preaching, at 6.30 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, 12 a.m. TILLY and MARGOLÉ DE CAMARGO, Pastors. Sunday School at 11 a.m. at Fabrica Caraca, Sundays, 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. Rev. FRANK WILDERBERGER. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH — No. 13 Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m., and 7 p.m., Sundays, and at 7 m. Thursdays. Residence: ALVARO E. DOS REIS, Pastor. BAPTIST CHURCH — Rua de Sant'Anna No. 25. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., and every Wednesday at 7 p.m. W. B. HAGBY, Pastor. Caixa 358. IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIO AQUELUDO — 214 Rua D. Anna Nery, Estação do Riachuelo. Services: Sundays 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Wednesdays 7.30 p.m. FRANKLIN H. NASCIMENTO, Pastor. Primary School in the church building.

Professional Directory

Dr. William Frederick Eisenlohr, German Physician, Office 78, Rua General Camara. Consulting hours from 12 to 3 p.m. Englishmen and Americans wishing to learn Portuguese should apply to PROF. L. MARCHANT, Rua do Ouvidor, N. 95. Dr. Havelburg, Physician and acconcheur. Residence: 80, Rua 19 de Março. Consulting hours from 12 to 3 p.m.

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY. — No. 20 Rua d'Ajuda. — H. C. TUCKER, Agent. BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AG. — Rua Sete de Setembro No. 71. — (On sale the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages. JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent. BRITISH SUBSCRIBER LIBRARY AND READING ROOM. — 11 Rua Gonçalves Dias. Open from noon to 6 p.m. For terms, apply to Librarian. RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION — Rest and Reading Room. — 20, rua da Imperatriz, 2nd floor. W. J. LUMBY, Missionary. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc., also of left-off clothing, will be cordially received at the Mission or at No. 27, Candelaria. YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION. — No. 66 Rua da Assembléa, 1st floor. Rooms open from 6.30 to 10 o'clock p.m. Secretary's office hours: from 10 a.m. to 1 o'clock p.m. Nicolaus A. Rodrigues, President; Thomas Lo da Costa, General Secretary; K. 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 in the town (leveling the Largo de Cariacica) close to the doors of this hotel, and S. XV. 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 showers and warm baths. Purest air, temperature bracing and invigorating. No health resort in the world is better. For further information apply to FERDINAND MENTGES. ASSEMBLEIA 72. Telephone 206.

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On the line of Sylvester tramway, Santa Theresa, to be reached in 20 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.

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This hotel, which has been completely restored, is situated on 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

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THE EPILOGUE OF THE WAR.

The Brazilian national anthem, one of the few traditions respected by the modern anabaptists, resounded yesterday announcing the victory over the hosts of Antonio Conselheiro.

Martial music, floating banners, flowers, crowds of people — everything was yesterday exhibited in the streets of every capital of Brazil in effusive demonstrations of joy. And all ended, and indifference and egotism continue to lead the people to make a jubilee whenever a pretext appears, to always follow the band whether it plays hymns of victory or funeral marches.

And no one seeks to know how the war commenced, who provoked it, what were its aims; most people followed it with the interest with which one watches any kind of sport, match, or a record breaking between two champions, — pugilists, runners, fencers, or armies. Doubtless bets were laid on the results of this or that assault, this or that stroke of strategy.

It ended, and is ended. Notwithstanding this sombre mysterious war, full of episodes that would furnish subjects for a Dante; this fantastic struggle in which the heroic constancy of the soldier was opposed to the epic bravery of the jagunço; this sombre duel in the wildest fastnesses of the northern desert, where the adversaries divided in groups lay in ambush and assault each other with savage ferocity; this struggle that brings to mind the barbarous and heroic cycle of the Nibelungen, or the deeds of the Homeric warriors in which the subtlety of Calchias and of Ulysses was united to the brilliant bravery of Hector and Achilles — this struggle should receive the attention of statesmen to be studied, not simply in its tragic eruption and in its development, but in its deeper sources as a social phenomenon most important for the psychological investigation and the knowledge of Brazilian character.

The assertion propagated by certain organs of the press that the armed movement of Bahia is a political speculation, is superficial and ridiculous.

Speculation can create adventurers, but it does not make heroes, it does not fanaticize men. The struggle in Bahia indicates a state of mind which in no part of the globe, in no epoch of history, could be produced by the action of one or more intelligent men for political motives. It came to register the manifestation of a phenomenon where elaboration must have been slow and deep. To admit that the simple action of an individual can produce the fanaticism of a people is to be blind, is to be completely ignorant of history, or of sociology.

Considering the phenomenon from an elevated point of view, human history proves that in all times the individual whose action is intense and widespread in the life of a people, represents only the synthesis of the collective spirit; his character is formed by the elements that exist in the aggregate and his energy represents, in a greater degree of intensity, the individual energies of the group subject to his influence. Without this identification of elements, without this similarity of qualities, the action of the individual over the masses is inexplicable. Whosoever judges that it was the individual action of Mahomet that created Islamism; whosoever seeks to explain the religious wars of the 16th and 17th centuries in Europe by the simple action of the Guises, or of Coligny, or of Calvin, or of Zwingli, or of Luther, commits a gross error.

These individuals appeared in an epoch, or in a group, as the expression, or, so to speak, as the psychological coefficient of this epoch, or of this group. They realized, in the social field, the miracle that Oliveira Martins compares to the religious mystery of the Incarnation: they encarnated the soul of a people, or of a simple human group.

The war in the Bahia sertão, which was provoked by the carelessness of the authorities, cost the life of thousands of soldiers and of brilliant officers. These great sacrifices might have been avoided

by a careful study of the region in which the curious phenomenon was manifested and by the attentive investigation of the phenomenon itself, before fanaticism had inflamed its adherents to the point of actual warfare. The movement had not the character, however much it may be sought to give it that classification, of a political manifestation, nor of simple banditism with robbery for its object. It was a movement of fanaticism which grew and took on volume until it came to the point of being a public danger, thanks to the force that was opposed to it from the beginning.

Thus, many years ago, Dr. Bandeira de Mello being president of the province of Bahia and the Barão de Mamoré minister of empire, there was a representation of the archbishop of Bahia in regard to this same Antonio Conselheiro who with his band went to and fro in the sertão, changing the names of localities, giving them new religious invocations and founding churches and cemeteries.

Latterly the movement assumed such importance that it really took on a political character, but it was not the fanatics and their chiefs who gave it that character — it was the government of the republic, from Sr. Victorino to Sr. Prudente de Moraes and Luiz Vianna.

There is an argument which, for enlightened and impartial minds, is decisive to disprove political motives on the part of the jagunços in the war of the sertão; it is the concentration in an isolated point, when they had before them the entire sertão. They never took the offensive, not even after the defeat of the Moreira Cesar expedition, when the way was open to them to the railroad. Afterwards, on the arrival of the forces of General Arthur Oscar, during the four months of marvelous resistance, when the most simple good sense indicated that the capture of the redoubt was inevitable, they did not retreat; they waited patiently for the siege to close and that with it death should come to them. As in that sombre picture of the Misericórdias, they took death in terrible earnest, seeing light up in the midst of the night the blood-shot eyes of the cannons; they delivered themselves resolutely to death with the heroic resolution of that bard of Temrak, immortalized by the Irish legend, that personified in him the last resistance of barbarous and pagan Erin to the conquest of civilization. The conqueror was, as it should be, the force that represents civilization, the conqueror was Authority which the German jurist and philosopher calls the highest expression of all force.

But the lesson remains. Until now, the Brazilians were only the inhabitants of the great cosmopolitan seaboard towns; until now, all the attention of the governments and a great part of the resources of the public coffers were employed in immigration, or in the foolish attempt to ape exotic customs or institutions. Central Brazil was ignored; if a population existed in the sertões, nothing was known of it, the governments had no care for it; but suddenly, however, it surges in a strange and tragic manifestation of energy, asserting its existence and writing in blood a most vehement protest against the contempt or the oblivion to which it had been relegated. Here is an element with which the fabricators of our laws and of our organization had not counted and which now arises advocating its right to life.

And this force which thus appeared must be incorporated in our nationality and must enter it as a perpetual affirmation of this same nationality. It must, assimilated by civilization, assure our independence, compelling the respect of foreign nations.

Those who were killed or subjugated by the national arms form a part of the great aggregate of human beings scattered over the 8,300,000 square kilometers of our territory, who live ignored and forgotten and who take no part in the speculations on 'Change, who gain

nothing by smuggling, who neither make depositions or riots, nor lucrative contracts; to them, even from afar, the civilizing action of the government does not reach.

Left to the law of nature, they took from nature what with a profuse hand was scattered in the indigenous fauna and flora; they grew and ramified like the trees of the forest, learned agility with the wild goats on the rugged slopes of the desert, and took from the jaguars the stratagems of war and ferocity in the defense of their dens.

Now suffocated by this fierce expression of force, they open the way to civilization, which, in the words of a writer on public law, only marches through violence, and which, being always the result of an eternal struggle, is always the product of victory and of the consequent domination of some over others.

They have received the splendid and mysterious baptism of blood, and, bound by this purple band, they open the doors of Brazilian nationality to their brothers of the *serôides*.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND CHRIST CHURCH

Unveiling and Dedication of Windows

17 OCTOBER 1897

A special service will be held in the above church on Sunday 17th instant. A copy of the Order of Service specially authorized by the Lord Bishop of Falkland Islands will be placed in the press. The service will commence at 11 o'clock.

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Missing Friends.

Information wanted at the British Consulate General, No. 2, Rua General Canara, 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.

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

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1st floor

Rio de Janeiro. BRAZIL.

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PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 12th, 1897.

THE two parties proposing to contest the next presidential election have now selected their candidates—the government party choosing Gov. Campos Salles, of São Paulo, for the presidency, and Deputy Rosa e Silva, of Pernambuco, for the vice-presidency, while the opposition party has chosen Senator Lauro Sodré, ex-governor of Pará, and Senator Fernando Lobo, of Minas Geraes, for the same offices. What the issues are between the two parties no one can tell, but as to their personality and candidates the choice can not be in doubt. The government party certainly represents the conservative elements of the country much closer than the other, and its candidates are men of more experience and better judgment. They have had more experience in public affairs, and may be considered to represent interests which would be greatly injured by a rash and bellicose administration. On the other side, Lauro Sodré is a young army officer who, though he made a successful governor, is usually looked upon as a representative of the aggressive meddlesome military elements of the country, while Fernando Lobo's claim upon the country is based wholly upon his record as one of the most subservient members of Floriano's Peixoto's cabinet. The relative fitness of the two tickets, however, is a subject for discussion in another place than these columns.

THE capture of the town of Canudos, which occurred on the 5th instant, apparently ends that inglorious war which has been raging in the interior of Bahia for the best part of the past year. Whatever its origin, or its conduct, its termination by this victory of the national troops is a matter for profound congratulation. Once the issue is taken and a body of men takes up arms against the state, it is difficult to find any other way out of the contest than that of the triumph of the one and the subjection of the other. In spite of repeated assertions to the contrary, for which no proofs have ever been offered, the Conselheiro movement in Bahia had no political character whatever. It has been known for over a quarter of a century—an inexplicable attachment of an ignorant and intensely superstitious people to the person and teachings of a half-crazy person known as Antonio Maciel, whom his followers called o Conselheiro (the Counsellor). He did much good in his humble way, for his voice was raised against violence and crime in places where the law was almost powerless. He did not conform to the admonitions of the church; and the clergy therefore became his bitterest enemies, always seeking to have him crushed by force of law. This opposition and persecution served, however, to draw about him a still greater number of proselytes, many of whom, no doubt, were influenced more by the chance of a fight with his enemies than by reli-

gious emotions. Since the creation of the republic, the persecution of Conselheiro has been so much increased, that his followers took up arms openly, first against the police forces of the state, and then against the national government. It was a mistake, in our opinion, to drive them into a state of armed insurrection, but this having been done the government had no choice but to use all its power to crush the unfortunate rebels. It has been an expensive war, and there has been much in its management that patriotic Brazilians will gladly forget. And not the least of these is the horrible savagery displayed at the end—the burning of the town, the slaughter of poor people who were caught in arms, the burning of women and children, and the deportation of all others. It is not a record which the civilized world will approve. It should have been remembered that these poor people were ignorant and led astray by false teachings, like many of their better educated brothers in other places. They believed they were right, and they fought to the death for what they believed. How many in Rio de Janeiro would do that? While we can but pity their ignorance and their delusions, we must admire their tenacity and their courage. If Brazil ever secures a high position among the nations of the world, it will be through men such as these, rather than the parasites and timeservers who gabble patriotism for what it will yield them in offices and salaries. While we sincerely congratulate the government on the triumph of its arms and the termination of this unhappy struggle, we must still remind it that the blame is not wholly with these poor fanatical people, and that mercy and wisely administered assistance will now do more toward pacification than all the brute force that can be employed.

SOUTH AMERICAN VIEWS ON NORTH AMERICAN PROTECTION.

ONE of the most interesting figures in the delegation of South American merchants now visiting this country is Colonel Fernando Mendes de Almeida, LL.D., of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. He is professor on the free faculty of juridic and social sciences, commander of the second infantry brigade of the national guard of Brazil, editor in chief of the *Jornal do Brasil*, and a commissioner of the Brazilian government. He was commander-in-chief of the defences of Rio de Janeiro against the forces of Da Gama. His intimate knowledge of the social and commercial conditions of his country make him a competent authority on all questions pertaining to the relations between Brazil and the United States. In conversation with a reporter for the *New York Times* during his stay in this city Colonel Mendes expressed his views on the probable future commercial relations between the two great countries:—"I am certainly greatly impressed," he said, "by the magnificent resources of this country, and under ordinary circumstances, there is absolutely no reason why the United States should not do a large business with Brazil. There are, however, obstacles which, although decidedly surmountable, are not liable to be removed in the near future. I refer to two in particular—lack of transportation facilities and tariff. As to the first, I regret to state that the American flag is seldom seen in our waters. There are practically no American steamers that touch our ports, and most of our exports to and imports from the United States must go via English lines. Of course, you can imagine what this means. They charge us enormous freight rates, and consume more time en route than it takes to carry goods to or from England. Is it reasonable, then, that we should trade with a country that makes no provision for rapid transportation or low freight rates? Take our cable connection as another instance; it costs 25 cents a word to send a message to England, and \$1.25 to send one to New York. The

consequence is, naturally, that all our cable transactions go by way of England. The tariff is another serious impediment. How can Americans expect us to buy goods when they place a prohibitive tariff on our products? They are proposing a duty on sugar, our principal product, and should the measure be enacted into a law it will almost entirely exclude it from these shores. Can we buy goods from a country that treats us in this manner? Certainly not. You may depend upon it that we shall retaliate in the same manner. I can safely say that as soon as the proposed tariff bill passes we shall place such a duty on American products as will entirely prevent their importation.

Carlos Lix Klett, of Buenos Ayres, presented the Argentine view of the situation. His main point in discussing the commercial relations between his country and the United States was the disastrous consequence which a duty on hides would produce. "Argentina," he said, "imports a large quantity of such articles as the United States can produce from England and Germany. Trade with the United States, however, has been steadily increasing since the existence of a democratic tariff, and now it is proposed to place a duty on about the only article of which we export large quantities. The result is obvious. Our importation of American goods will have to be curtailed in proportion to our exportations, and there is no doubt that retaliative measures will be adopted by our government. We are almost entirely in the hands of the English, and it is within the power of the United States to wrest our trade from the grasp of that country, if the proper means are used, but as long as we can find a market for our goods in England and Germany, free from cumbersome duties and other restrictions, we must necessarily stick to them."

Arthur S. Hitchings, although bearing an English name, is a thorough Brazilian and resides in Rio de Janeiro. His object in visiting this country is to study as closely as possible the commercial relationship between Brazil and the United States, and it is probable that he will undertake a tour of the principal cities on his own account after the other delegates have left. Whilst his speciality is finance, a subject of which he has made an exhaustive study, he is thoroughly familiar with the demands of commerce. He is an ardent advocate of free trade for this country, and thinks that therein lies its only salvation.

"Open your ports," he said, "and let our goods come in! If we have steamships coming in here with our goods, you will load them up with goods for us, and we will gladly take them. Of course, I understand that the transportation facilities are lacking, and that the medium of exchange is sadly inadequate, but these conditions will right themselves as soon as the incentive to right them is there. Reciprocity is good enough, but it can by no means accomplish the benefits that will result from absolutely free trade. We are all anxious down in Brazil to do business with you, and, sooner or later, we shall, that is, if Americans can realize that they can get rid of their surplus stocks by admitting our goods free and sending theirs in return.—New York Times.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

Oct. 5.—Chamber of Deputies.—The chamber discussed the political disturbances at S. Fidélis. Among the amendments adopted in the 2nd discussion of the budget of the war department was a provision for closing the arsenals at Bahia, Pernambuco and Pará.

Oct. 6.—Chamber of Deputies.—The news of the capture of Canudos was received with lively demonstrations of joy. Several speeches were made and it was decided to celebrate the event by adjourning.

Oct. 7.—Senate.—Several speeches were made over the news of the taking of Canudos and a congratulatory motion was adopted.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The number of government soldiers fit for duty at Canudos on the 2nd inst. is reported to have been 571.

—In S. Paulo the rejoicings over the news from Canudos led to disturbances and the mob was dispersed by the police.

—It is stated that the crews of the vessels belonging to the flotilla on the Upper Uruguay, have not received pay for four months.

—It is stated that Gen. Arthur Oscar has asked for permission to return to Pernambuco and resume the command of the 2nd military district.

—Between the 1st and 5th inst. 78 officers and 338 men, belonging to the government's army, are reported to have been wounded in the fighting at Canudos. The number of killed is not stated.

—Antonio Botelho and a Barnabé Cruz, two of Conselheiro's followers, are reported in a telegram to the Patz to have been captured. According to a telegram to the *Volta* they were killed. Were they killed after they surrendered?

—In the state of Espirito Santo there have been disturbances at Santa Isabel, some of whose inhabitants, dissatisfied with the municipal authorities, proclaimed a revolutionary government. Nine of the malcontents have been arrested.

A Pará telegram states that between the 22nd and 28th ult. at Cassoupe the disputed territory between Brazil and French Guiana there were disturbances in which French, Dutch and British subjects took part. Five British subjects, it is said, were bound and sent to Cayenne. Forty-five houses valued at over 300,000\$, are reported to have been burned.

—A letter from Queimadas says that one of the causes of the difficulty in obtaining and forwarding supplies for the army at Canudos is the conduct of the troops who have devastated the country through which they passed and have treated the inhabitants with the utmost harshness. The latter consequently refrained from sending their products to market and many of them abandoned their homes.

THE FALL OF CANUDOS.

On the 7th inst. the President received the following telegram from the minister of war: "MoxTE SASTRO, 6th.—I have the pleasure of communicating to your excellency that now, 7:30 a. m., I have just received a dispatch from General Arthur Oscar advising me that yesterday, at 5 p. m., the citadel of Canudos finally fell into our power, and that details will be sent later on. I am now sending a dispatch by hand to the general, requesting him to inform me what has been done with Antonio Conselheiro.—Machado Bittencourt.

The first dispatches expressed ignorance of Conselheiro's whereabouts, but it was subsequently affirmed that his body had been found in the church, where it had been buried some fifteen days before. The old man's head was struck off and is to be brought down to Bahia. The proofs of his identity are not yet known.

According to statements published in the *Patz*, 647 bodies were found in the place, and about 1,000 prisoners were taken. It is stated that many of the *jagunços*, as the fanatics are called, who were killed during the siege, had been buried in the houses and grounds within the town.

It is stated that the town of Canudos had 5,200 houses, all of which have been destroyed. Many of the *jagunços*, including women and children, perished in the burning houses. The *Patz* of the 11th contains telegrams announcing this savagery. The prisoners are already on their way down to the coast, and it is said that many of them will be impressed into the army and navy. A part of the army employed in pursuing bands of *jagunços*, and the whole force is soon to be returned to their former stations.

CRICKET AT PERNAMBUCO.

The following matches between the British residents of Pernambuco and the several vessels of Her Majesty's squadron visiting that port, have been forwarded to us. The first match was played September 28th between Pernambuco and an eleven from H. M. S. *Retribution*, *Swallow* and *Basilisk*. The score was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Includes Anderson, b. F. Foy, E. Stace, b. R. Conolly, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Includes Anderson, not out, E. Stace, b. Conolly, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Includes A. Bell, b. Fisher, J. Meadows, b. Mee, etc.

Total 4 wickets. Innings declared closed. On the 1st inst. a second match was played between Pernambuco and H. M. S. *Phaeton*, resulting as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Includes H. M. S. PHAETON, 1st innings, Lieut. Cayley, b. R. Conolly, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Includes A. Bell, b. Jinkin, J. Riley, c. Harries, etc.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The Campinas tramway lines carried 54,863 passengers during the month of September.

—It is stated that the employés on the Serriaria branch of the Leopoldina railway have not received pay for four months.

—A decree was signed on the 8th inst. altering the bases for passenger fares on the main line of the Bahia and S. Francisco railway.

—The government has signed the decree authorizing The Espirito Santo and Caravelas Railway Company Limited to transact business in Brazil.

—The government has granted four months more for the Mogyana Company to present definite surveys for its extension from Ressaca to Santos.

—Finding the Central railway's supply of coal at S. Paulo nearly exhausted, Director Passos bought 1,000 tons from Messrs. Wilson Sons & Co. at the rate of 65\$ per ton.

—The *Journal do Brazil* affirms that the defalcation in the Norte (S. Paulo) station of the Central railway, for which the *fel* Miguel Carneiro Arco e Flexa is held responsible, amounts to 58,379\$040.

—Dr. Passos, director of the Central railway, is said to think that by increasing the freight and passenger rates and by getting rid of useless employés, he can make the road produce a net revenue of 21,000,000\$ per annum.

—There are complaints against the management of the Sorocabana railway, which is said to be endeavoring to force shippers to make use of the Sorocabana line even when they prefer to ship by the Itauna line to Jundiáhy.

—As an illustration of how the Central railway has been managed, we can say that a well-known house of this city has been waiting two months to ship some heavy machinery up country. The reply has invariably been that there are no wagons disposable. With such a service, the Central can neither earn a surplus nor be of much service to the country.

—It seems that the case of arms seized by the station-master at the S. Diogo station contained only 6 ordinary fowling pieces and a Mannlicher rifle that had been sent to Rio de Janeiro for repairs. It is moreover stated that a permit for the shipment had been previously obtained from the police authorities. Is it not time to put an end to these arbitrary seizures? If not, then let the word 'republic' be substituted by something more appropriate.

—The report that the Brazilian government has rejected the offer of 5,000,000 made by the Anglo-German syndicate for the Central Brazilian railroad is untrue. The Brazilian government has not refused the offer and it is unlikely to do so. Firstly, it has no other offer; secondly, the Brazilian government needs the money and thirdly the terms offered are as good as the government can expect to get. We believe the government is desirous of getting a better offer, but it will probably be found that the terms proposed by the syndicate will ultimately be accepted.—The Statist, Sept. 18.

—According to the *Journal do Commercio*, Director Passos wishes to increase the passenger rates on the Central railway 100 per cent, and the freight rates 50 per cent. He also wishes, it is stated, to abolish the abatement on return tickets. He is reported to have said that rates are much cheaper on the Central than on European railways. He thinks that, if his suggestion is adopted, the gross receipts of the road can be increased to 51,000,000\$ per annum. The operating expenses he estimates at 30,000,000\$. The *Journal* says that it is probable that the government will adopt the suggestion.

—The new time table on the Central has been published and is to go into effect on the 18th inst. Night trains are to be re-established, and the absurdity of starting two fast trains for S. Paulo within an hour of each other, has been discontinued. The new hours will be: 5 a. m. and 8 p. m. for the Minas line (*Linha do Centro*), and 6 a. m. and 8:30 p. m. for the S. Paulo trains. The departures in São Paulo will be 5 a. m. and 5 p. m. Two intermediate trains are to run on the Minas line, one leaving Rio at 7 a. m. and running to Barbacena, and the other leaving at 4 p. m. and running only to Entre Rios.

LOCAL NOTES

—The army bill was signed on Wednesday by the President.

—It is said that the Canudos prisoners will be impressed into the army and navy.

—The *Journal do Brazil* says that a French army is going to occupy the disputed territory between Brazil and French Guiana.

—The man who on the 2nd of last April killed a burglar at No. 9 Rua de S. Francisco Xavier was tried for murder and acquitted on Tuesday last.

—The announcement, made on Saturday, of the illness of Deputy Glycerio seems to confirm the report of his having been assaulted by a band of jacobins.

—The *Journal do Brazil* estimates at 2,000,000\$ the amount which up to Saturday had been paid in this city and S. Paulo on account of the Italian claims.

—A significant symptom of the morbid state of public sentiment at the present time is the demand of the *Republica* that the skull of Antonio Conselheiro shall be brought to Rio de Janeiro.

—One of the persons to whom Gen. Arthur Oscar sends a telegram complaining of intrigues against him and boasting of having won a victory in spite of such intrigues, is the celebrated Dooelciano Martyr.

—A soldier of the 2nd regiment of artillery, pardoned on Wednesday by the war department in token of joy over the news of the capture of Canudos, was killed in a brawl on Thursday.

—The resignation of Weyler will make it easier to negotiate for a termination of the war in Cuba. Weyler was too fond of despotic power, and too full of hatred, to make it possible to negotiate with him.

—The *Republica* accuses President Prudente de Moraes of shedding crocodile tears over the victims of the war in Bahia. Are tears over useless bloodshed so unnatural that it is necessary to consider them insincere?

—The Brazilian government, it is stated, has been urged by that of France to induce congress to take some action on the boundary treaty, which has been awaiting ratification ever since the beginning of the session.

—After reading the *Patz* editorial this morning, we are inclined to think that Quintino intends to vote for both Lauro Sodré and Campos Salles. Or is he preparing to turn his back on the party which failed to nominate him?

—We are inclined to think that if the government had sent a dozen brass bands against Canudos, the war would have been over long ago. We are convinced that Conselheiro could not have held out a single day against such an assault.

—Both the prudentistas and the jacobins are trying to make political capital out of the news of the taking of Canudos. The jacobins seek to promote the glorification of Arthur Oscar and the prudentistas claim a share of the glory for the government.

—Many of the jacobins are dissatisfied with Dr. Lauro Sodré's nomination for the presidency of the republic and some of them even assert that, in spite of that nomination, they will vote either for Quintino Bocayuva, or for Julio de Castilhos.

—The general impression seems to be that the troops at Canudos will now be withdrawn to Queimadas and after resting there for a while be sent to the stations which they occupied before the war commenced. It seems, then, that the sole object of the war was to take Canudos. Could there be a more striking proof of its purposelessness?

—It was reported last week that Deputy Glycerio, after leaving the convention of his party on Wednesday night, was assaulted by a band of jacobins enraged at the failure of Julio de Castilhos to obtain the nomination for the presidency of the republic, and that he was very roughly handled. Although the report has been widely circulated, we are unable to vouch for its truth.

The delegates to the prudential convention met on Sunday and nominated Gov. Campos Salles as their candidate for the presidency of the republic, and Rosa e Silva as their candidate for the vice-presidency. On the same occasion they chose the members of the executive committee of the party and of a committee for drawing up a manifesto.

To-day being a holiday, the postoffice is closed at 1 p. m., and our gas motor has also manifested a desire to celebrate the discovery of America. We are therefore compelled to postpone printing until to-morrow morning. Before our next issue we hope that both Columbus and the motor will be satisfied, and the postoffice ready to attend to its legitimate business.

Senator Moraes Barros wishes to abolish fanaticism and superstition by instructing the people. In the first place, Senator, instruction costs money and how are you to get money unless you first make the country prosper? And, in the second place, what are you going to do in regard to people who, although they are supposed to have all the advantages of instruction, are much more dangerous than the ignorant and superstitious fanatics in the interior of the country?

Now that the Camulos affair is at an end for the moment, it is in order to direct our attention to the timely disturbances at Calsoene, in the contested territory on the frontier of French Guiana. Our rejoicings will perhaps be turned into indignation meetings, the merry dance of uniformed parades and brass bands demanding will not be the drain on the treasury will continue. It may be a satisfactory thing to cultivate *briss*, but it is expensive.

Among letters sent by Gen. Arthur Oscar to the *Republica* is one purporting to be addressed to Capt. Alexandrino de Alencar at Cumbe, near Camudos. This is a fair sample of the so-called disclosures of assistance rendered to the Bahia fanatics by persons who are obnoxious to the jacobins. The gallant officer to whom the letter is said to be addressed is, as is well known, engaged in business in this city, where he has quietly remained during the whole of the period of the war in Bahia. The letter was probably written by some jacobin with the express purpose of injuring Capt. Alexandrino.

At a caucus held by the gynecristas on Tuesday for the purpose of selecting their candidate for the presidency of the republic, the cerio opposed the nomination of Julio de Castilhos, which, he said, would probably lead to civil war in Rio Grande do Sul. The vote on the first ballot was as follows—Lauro Sodré, 14; Julio de Castilhos, 13; Quintino Bocayuva, 12. On the 2nd ballot Sodré obtained 26 votes and it was decided that at the meeting of the convention on the following day he should be nominated without opposition. This was accordingly done and Fernando Lobo was nominated candidate for the vice-presidency.

A destructive fire broke out in a furniture shop on the Largo do Rocio on the morning of the 9th, and with a severity of water soon spread to adjoining premises. The well-known printing-office and bindery of Messrs. Leuzinger Irmãos & Co. are located in the building, which was recently constructed and belongs to the Carmo brotherhood, and were partially destroyed, the bindery, ruling-office and deposits being a total loss, and the printing-office a partial loss. Their loss is estimated at 300,000, which is covered by insurance in the Manchester at 146,000. The building was insured for 300,000 in four national companies. Several small businesses were also total losses.

A want of space is, we think, a valid excuse for not copying all the congratulatory messages which the *Paz* received and published on completing some days ago the 13th year of its existence, but it would not justify us, we feel, in depriving our readers of the following which we find in that paper's issue of the 7th inst. —"To-day, on which the respectable republican organ *O Paz* completes one more happy anniversary, your partisan, therefore, humbly presents himself to salute you. Likewise, in view of this same date of great rejoicing for this respectable editorial staff I ask you, in the capacity of an un-employed and republican pedagogue, to give alms for my support. I thus act, Citizens Editors, in virtue of having been dismissed, after seven years of educational service in the corps of national marines, on proposal made by the present commander, M. A. Pestana, to the respective minister from the simple fact of your partisan's having been a friend and appreciator of the late Marshal Floriano Peixoto. In view of the foregoing I ask of you alms for my support on this day of glory for the *Paz*. In conclusion: clinging to the banner of the republic, I trust that you will not deny my request, which is moreover so just, and that you will kindly address me in a closed letter at No. 210 Rua do Riachuelo, where as a favor I am stopping. This is candid. Your much obliged and respectful partisan. —Professor Joaquim Ribeiro Pedroso Junior.

THE MORRO VELHO MATCH.

It has already been announced privately amongst the members of the local club that a cricket match was to be played in the state of Minas Geraes against the Morro Velho club, the Rio team to leave here on the 30th October and return on the 2nd November. The secretary of the Morro Velho Club has, however, written down to say that, owing to an outbreak of

small pox, they are obliged to ask the Brazilian Cricket Club to postpone the date. From Rio a reply has been sent to the effect that, seeing that the Rio cricket season is practically at an end, the Rio club will try and arrange a date at the beginning of next season's cricket, as it is impracticable to do so for this season.

CRICKET.

LONDON & BRAZILIAN BANK vs. THE WESTERN BRAZILIAN TELEGRAPH CO. This match was played at the Paysandú ground on September 26th last, and ended in a victory for the Telegraph boys by 21 runs. The scoring was very low all round, no less than half the players contributing with a full "zero," and although the London and Brazilian Bank only obtained 32 runs, their opponents were doing much worse, and things looked much against them until Owen came in, who by plucky hitting, turned into a win, what appeared to be a loss. Smythe who was in fine bowling form, took 9 wickets for 6 runs. Score as follows:

Table with columns for player names and runs. Includes W. J. Millions, J. B. Mawson, C. H. T. Allen, R. A. Brooking, M. S. Edwards, E. P. Bailey, J. T. Moore, A. G. C. Blake, G. Butterworth, J. H. Cooper, O. W. Rolls, Extras, and Total (32).

Table with columns for player names and runs. Includes W. J. Millions, J. B. Mawson, C. H. T. Allen, R. A. Brooking, M. S. Edwards, E. P. Bailey, J. T. Moore, A. G. C. Blake, G. Butterworth, J. H. Cooper, O. W. Rolls, Extras, and Total (65).

Table with columns for player names and runs. Includes E. King, E. Manners, A. Smythe, A. Skey, G. Briggs, H. Mackworth, R. Williams, E. Owen, R. Locke, Sub, and Extras, and Total (53).

SHIPPING NOTES

The British gunboat *Basilisk* arrived here, from Pernambuco, on the 10th inst.

The new Brazilian cruiser *Abirante Barroso* passed the island of Fernando de Noronha on the 10th inst.

Telegrams from Paraguay, says a Montevideo dispatch of the 8th, state that the Brazilian river steamer *Rapido* had run aground near the village of Hates (Hayes). It is believed that the steamer will be got off when the river rises.

During the month of September there were 110 shipping arrivals at Santos, of which 86 were steamers. The departures numbered 102, of which 77 were steamers. The passenger arrivals numbered 2,522, and the departures 5,282.

A Genoa telegram of the 8th inst. says that the steamer *Macklyna* (?), which had arrived there from Rio de Janeiro, had been subjected to rigorous quarantine because cholera had appeared on board during the voyage. Probably bad food was the cause of all the cholera that was discovered.

A telegram from Montevideo of the 8th says that the Uruguayan council of hygiene had subjected the R. M. S. *Clyde* to disinfection. The passengers had been landed on Flores Island, and their clothes and baggage subjected to disinfection. Why? There is absolutely no fever whatever here in Rio de Janeiro. A subsequent dispatch says that the Bahia epidemic of small-pox is the cause.

BUSINESS NOTES

An interruption of the cable between Cayenne and Pará is announced.

The Western and Brazilian Telegraph Co. has asked the government for an indemnity of £5,507 12s 10d for prejudices suffered at various times during the late naval revolt through suspensions in its service ordered by the government of Floriano Peixoto.

The government has appointed Sr. Luiz Alves da Silva Porto president *ad interim* of the Banco da Republica.

The state government of São Paulo has approved the bases of a new contract with the S. Paulo Gas Co. for the public illumination of that city.

Since the municipal council passed the resolution for modifying the contract with Gomes de Oliveira the price of fresh beef has risen 200 reis per kilo.

The discriminating tax of one dollar a word which the Argentine congress proposed to levy on telegrams passing over the Western and Brazilian cables, has been very wisely dropped.

We take much pleasure in calling attention to the advertisement in another column of the widely-known seedsmen Sutton & Co. It will be a satisfaction to many to know where they can obtain fresh seeds.

Application has been made to congress and the municipal council for various favors in behalf of a projected American exposition. Among others, exemption from duties and municipal taxation are asked for.

We hear that the proprietors of the *Jornal do Commercio* are preparing to substitute linotype machines for hand labor in their composing-room. Each machine, with a man at the keyboard, is said to do the work of five good men.

The interview of a *New-York Times* reporter with the talented editor of the *Jornal do Brazil*, which we reproduce in another column, is interesting and in many respects correct. But, we regret to say, some of the statements are a little out of line.

Now that business men have broken the ice by going in a body to congratulate President Prudente de Moraes, let us hope that they will hereafter be prepared to give him cordial, efficient and unwavering support whenever he incurs danger in defense of the conservative interests of the country.

Perhaps no better illustration of the character of our present municipal government can be found than the condition of the two streets, S. Pedro and Theophilo Ottoni, between Ourives and Quitanda. They were turned over to an irresponsible speculator for an asphalt pavement. The work was badly done and the contractor cleared out. At present they are almost impassable, and the city is doing nothing to repair them.

Although we have a superfluity of holidays already, and although business men need every hour, a half holiday was enforced on Saturday last, all public departments, the banks and most of the business houses closing at one o'clock. This was done to celebrate the capture of Camudos, an affair of no national importance whatever beyond its being a source of incalculable expenditure to the national treasury. This enforcement of holidays for such affairs ought to be checked.

The people of Rio de Janeiro are threatened at present with an increase in the price of beef, with an increase in railway and tramway fares, with an increase in freight rates, with an increase in postage, with an increase in import duties, including those on many articles of prime necessity, and with new taxes, including a poll-tax of 20%. If they already find it difficult to keep body and soul together, what are they to do when they are loaded with all the new burdens with which they are threatened?

The amount involved in the case of Messrs. Naumann Gepp & Co's, dishonest employé is 54,190\$. The clerk, whose name is Azevelo Braga, had embarked 10,000 bags of coffee on the *Argentina*, and had obtained the necessary *guia* for dispatching the same at the *recebedoria*. Instead of paying the export duties, he obtained permission to transfer the coffee to another steamer, and kept the money. He is under arrest and the judge at Santos has refused to grant a writ of *habeas-corpus* for his release.

At a meeting of jobbers on Saturday there were adopted resolutions for regulating transactions with merchants in the interior. In conformity with these resolutions, which, however, are still subject to ratification by each of the several classes of jobbers, orders will be filled only when signed by the houses that give them. Sales will be at four months' time, when not for cash or at thirty days. Signed accounts will be required when credit is given. Views expressed at the meeting tend us to believe that the provision relating to the time to be fixed for payments will be eventually stricken out of the resolutions.

COFFEE NOTES

A Campinas telegram of the 4th inst. states that the future coffee crop has been very much injured by drought.

The coffee trees about Ribeirão Preto, state of S. Paulo, were covered with flowers at the beginning of the past week.

A telegram of the 5th inst. from Juiz de Fora says that the future coffee crop in that vicinity will be much smaller than that which was gathered there year.

In September the trains of the Sorocabana railway carried 5,500 tons of coffee, against 2,226 tons in September, 1896. On the 30th of last month there were 2,800 tons of coffee at various stations on the road.

The Companhia Centros Pastoris do Brazil sold its last crop of coffee at prices averaging 13,9576 per arroba, against 13,8866 for the previous crop. This decline, which averaged 48890 per arroba, prevented the company from declaring a dividend for the half-year ended on the 30th of last June. This is the first time that the company has failed to declare a dividend.

The Reporter of Ribeirão Preto says that the next coffee crop in that municipality promises to be very large (*ben grande*). The editor thinks that the chances are slight of the crop suffering damage from hailstorms or drought, in that section, consequently the large flowering promises an abundant crop. This will be pleasing news to the Dumont shareholders.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The revenue of the state of Goyaz for 1898 is estimated at 522,120,800 and the expenditure at 631,029,541\$.

A London telegram of the 5th says that £160,000 of 4 and 4 1/2 per cent Brazilian bonds were redeemed on the preceding day.

By executive decree of the 1st inst. an appropriation of 300,000\$ has been made for paying arrears of indebtedness of the state of Rio de Janeiro.

A London telegram of the 5th says that according to a Hamburg letter negotiations are in progress there to place one million pounds of Brazilian treasury bills in that market.

The revenue of the state of Rio Grande do Sul amounted in 1896 to 8,302,219,553\$ and the expenditure to 7,828,332,818\$. For 1898 the revenue is estimated at 8,520,200\$ and the expenditure at 8,513,521,542\$.

The customs receipts at the port of Rio de Janeiro, for the 9 months ended on the 30th ult. amounted to 70,377,626,518\$ against 92,972,303,584\$ for the corresponding period of 1896, and 87,551,819,572\$ for that of 1895.

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

Table with columns for month (1897, 1896) and items (Pernambuco, Porto Alegre, Maceió) with corresponding values.

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, October 11th, 1897

Table with columns for item (Par value of the Brazilian milreis) and value (gold, U.S. coin, sterling).

Table with columns for item (Bank rate of exchange, official, on London to-day, Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (gold), Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (paper), Present value of the Brazilian mil reis in U. S. coin, Value of \$100 (\$180 per £ 1 str. in Brazilian currency (paper)), Value of £ 1 sterling) and values.

EXCHANGE.

October 5.—The official rate of 7/16 ruled at the banks, until the afternoon, when the British Bank advanced to 7/16. The market, however, for a while, though the banks were not drawing at better than the official rate, there was little money under 7/16, with business, however, in a small way outside at 7 1/32. Bills were not freely offered, and the demand was very slack, when news of firmness in Santos was quite sufficient to strengthen rates here, and the market closed firm, with bank sterling readily obtainable at 7/16, and other paper quoted at 13/32-7/8, with no money at the lower quotation. The small transactions declared during the day comprised bank sterling at 7/16-7/16, and other paper at 7 1/32-7/8. Gold 203 pieces were quoted on the street at 745/33; the Bolsa closed without offers or bids.

October 6.—The banks opened at 7/16-7/16, but the latter was noted everywhere early in the day, and only small transactions in other than bank were reported at 7 1/32, which were realized "on the street." Later bills were offered, without takers, at 13/32, and then bank sterling was to be had at this rate, with business done at 7/16, although some conditions as to cover were supposed to have been exacted, and other sterling was reported at 7 1/32. Then the market hesitated, and with the banks cautious drawers at 7 1/32, money came out at 7/16, but the close was steady, with the banks furnishing bills at 7 1/32, and other sterling quoted at 7/16, the banks talking of the higher figure. The day was quiet, at the official extreme of 7/16-7/16, and Gold was quoted on the street at 745 1/2, and the Bolsa closed with buyers at 38 1/2, sellers at 39 1/2.

October 7.—The Brasilianische Bank was at 7/16, officially all day, but the London & River Plate Bank, which opened at 7/16, joined the others at 7/16, in the course of the morning. The market was, however, in the absence of the speculative movement, and the only variations in rates were when the banks were drawing freely at 7/16—with 7 1/32 hinted at—and other paper was not readily placed at 7/16, and there was money at 7/16. At the close there were good bills at 7 1/32, which the banks refused to purchase. The small transactions reported were realized at 7/16-7/16 bank and 7 1/32-7/8 other sterling the business at 7 1/32, and of gold at 38 1/2 no sellers; on the street sovereigns were quoted at 38 1/2, and gold at 39 1/2.

Foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, October 10th, 1897.

Table listing foreign sailing vessels with columns for NAME, ARRIVED, REFORM, and CONSIGNEES. Includes sub-sections for American, Argentine, British, Dutch, German, Italian, Norwegian, Portuguese, and Swedish vessels.

Table listing arrivals of foreign steamers with columns for DATE, NAME, FROM, and CONSIGNEE TO. Lists various steamship companies and their routes.

Table listing departures of foreign steamers with columns for DATE, NAME, FOR, and CARGO. Details shipping schedules and cargo types.

Last Quotations of Stocks and Bonds --- October 11th

Large table of stock and bond quotations. Columns include Circulation, Capital, and various financial metrics for different companies and government securities.

HUGO BRILL advertisement. Text: 'Only Establishment in Brazil for cutting precious stones. Speciality in BRAZILIAN stones, like Tourmalines, Emeralds, Topaz, Amethysts, Chrysoberils, Fancy stones, Agates from Rio Grande do Sul, Cameos and PARIS BRILLIANTS. 12, Rua Gonçalves Dias, 12 RIO DE JANEIRO. J. CABRERO CHROMOPHIST. Special treatment of ingrown nails. 127, Rua do Ouvidor, 1st floor. CERVEJARIA BRAHMA (Brama Brewery) RIO DE JANEIRO. 142, RUA VISCONDE DE SAPUCAHY Telephone No. 10.063. FRANCISKANER BRÄU Beer in barrels (skoppis) and bottled. Makes a speciality of packing in cases containing 4 dozen bottles, ready for shipment to the interior. GEORGE MASCHKE & Co. PROPRIETORS. PETROPOLIS DOMINGOS R. CORDEIRO, JR. CONTRACTOR Engineering and Construction Offices. Plans and contracts for railways, highways, drainage water-works, etc., etc. Furnishes stone for walls and street pavements. English and French spoken. Avenida 15 de Novembro 117, sobrado. S. Paulo VICTORIA STORE S B, Rua de São Bento SÃO PAULO NEWSAGENTS. BOOKSELLERS and COMMISSION AGENTS. Assortments of English Novels, Books, Shoes, Lincoln and Bennetts Hats, Pear's soaps, and nearly every English article of general use, on hand. Agents for Lipton's teas, of which there is always good stock. VICTORIA STORE São Paulo. JOHN SHERRINGTON, Mechanical Engineer, (Engenheiro Mecânico) For 29 years Manager of the Lidgeford Manufacturing Co., Ltd., lately Manager of the São Paulo branch. Correspondence solicited. Address: No. 9, Praça do Commercio SÃO PAULO, BRAZIL. GINGER ALE. Made in S. Paulo by Tito Zerdoc & Co. from the choicest India Ginger, and therefore exactly similar to the well known Belfast mark. The makers will deliver orders of 1 dozen upwards at \$8 in ordinary bottles and \$5 the dozen in special bottles. Special terms to wholesale orders. TITO ZERDOC & Co. Rua Formosa No. 12, SÃO PAULO.

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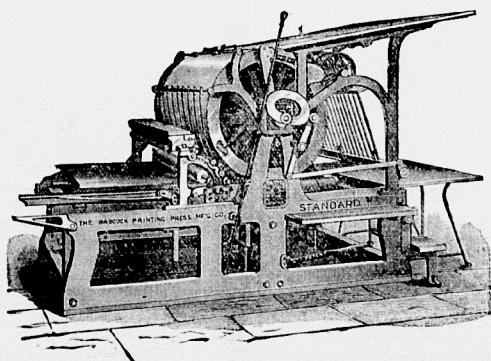
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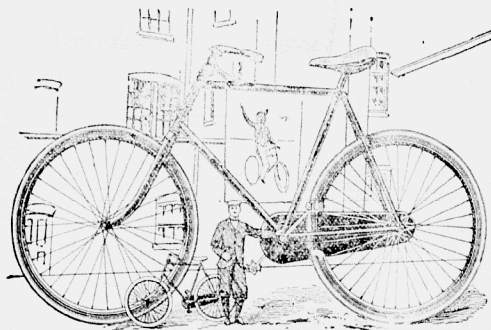


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