



THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER, 26TH 1897.

NUMBER 43

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 Hawaiian Line of Steamers

Repairs to Ships and Machinery

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

COAL.—Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited) have depôts 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.

COAL.—Large stocks of the best Cardiff steam Coal always kept in Rio de Janeiro on Lourenço 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 1^a de Março, RIO DE JANEIRO,
11, Rua da Quitanda, SÃO PAULO.

Importers and Agents for Manufacturers.

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

GUANABARA & Co.

Importers and Commission Merchants.

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: 12\$000 per Dozen without bottles.

Also of Messrs.

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

GRER 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. H. 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 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^{td}.

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.

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A COMPANHIA DE FIAÇÃO E TECIDOS SÃO FELIX,

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58, Rua 1^a 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

LATH PALACE SQUARE

RIO DE JANEIRO

THE ALLISON MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Philadelphia, Penn.

MANUFACTURERS OF

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

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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 25000 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 the lowest price.

For further particulars apply to their Sole representatives in Brazil:

Norton Megaw & Co. L^{td}.

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 1795.

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 TYPE 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.

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RAILWAY TICKETS OF IMPROVED STYLES.

Show Cards, Labels, Calendars.

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AUG. D. SHEPARD, Vice-Presidents.

TOURO ROBERTSON, Sec'y and Treas.

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

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

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V. A. WENCESLAU GUMARAES & Co.

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Importers of

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

Sole Agents for

BLANDY BROTHERS & Co.,

Exporters of Madeira Wines

G. PERLETT & 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 Afandega, 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 rheumatism in its less acute forms. Mixed with their milk, it prevents bowel troubles with children. It is also a valuable relief for women encoente. 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. 18\$00 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. 29 A, Rua de S. Pedro.

RIO DE JANEIRO.

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.
 Established 1782
 Authorized by Imperial Decree No. 8,057 of March 24th, 1881.

Insures against risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise and offers the best of guarantees with the most favorably conditions.
G. C. Anderson, Agent.
 7, Rua General Camara—1st floor.

This company has just issued in London an Insurance policy or the Atchisor Topeka and San'a Fê Railway Company, United States of America, for the amount of \$17,380,156.00 (£ 3,620,865), having received the respective premium amounting to \$169,100.00 (£ 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
 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.
 7, 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 ria

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co.

Capital (fully subscribed) £2,117,500
 Reserve fund £ 676,355
 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
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.

OFFICES:
 Praça do Commercio, Salas 26 and 27
 Entrance: Rua Ger. Camara
DEPOT:
 Ilha dos Ferreiros

Banks.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

Capital £ 1,500,000
 Capital paid up 750,000
 Reserve fund 500,000

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 Biron & Co., GENOA.

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

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

Capital 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH-OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos

Draws on:
 Germany (Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin, Norddeutsche Bank 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 Neuville & Co., Paris.)
 Portugal (Banco Lisbon & 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.
Krahe-Petersen, Director.

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 17th October, 1893.

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.
 Banco 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 1º de Março

Branches at:
 S. PAULO, SANTOS, BAHIA, PARA, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AIRES AND ROSARIO
 Agencies at Pernambuco, Ceará, Maranhão and Rio Grande do Sul.
 Draws on its Head Office in London:
 The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited, LONDON.
 Messrs. Heine & Co., PARIS.
 Messrs. J. Berenberg Gossler & Co., HAMBURG.
 and correspondents in Germany.
 Messrs. Roest & 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. 2,152 of 2nd January, 1897.

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

HEAD OFFICE: 9, RUE LAFFITTE, PARIS.

General administration: 78, Rua da Quitanda

RIO DE JANEIRO

Branches at S. Paulo and Santos.

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

GERMANY: (Deutsche Bank, Berlin, and correspondents. Dresdner Bank, Dresden, and correspondents. Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Schroeder, Gebüder & Co., Hamburg, Conrad Hinrich Donner, Hamburg, L. Behrens & Sons, Hamburg.)

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

Opens accounts current.
 Pays interest on deposits under the following conditions:
 Without notice 2 1/2 %
 With notice:
 3 months 4 %
 6 " 5 %
 12 " 6 %

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, 5 dozen boxes for 12\$800 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.

—Mr. William Finch, of Wisconsin, has been appointed United States minister to Uruguay and Paraguay.

—The present Uruguayan consul-general in England who left the country with unpaid accounts to the tune of \$80,000, draws not only his dues as a consul but also those of colonel, quarterly in advance. The old Uruguayan government allowed this, but Cuestas is going to put a stop to such a monstrous proceeding.—*Times*, Buenos Aires, Oct. 9th.

—There is a quantity of forged paper money for fifty cents and under in circulation now. The notes are very good imitations of the legal paper money. Falsifying money can be carried on here with advantage. The business is profitable and the chances of escaping punishment altogether are great, and in any event it is sure not to be of a severe character.—*Times*, Buenos Aires.

—A Montevideo telegram of the 21st says that reports continue to be heard of the collection of armed bands on the frontier for the purpose of invading Rio Grande do Sul. The federalists deny the reports. It is generally believed that the story is circulated by the governing faction in Rio Grande for the purpose of justifying the heavy purchases of arms which Julio de Castillos is making.

—The scarcity of maize in Paraguay has become very great and importation from Argentina is being carried on extensively. In view of the scarcity of the article the government has found it necessary to suspend the import duties on it till the 15th of November. The poor people use a great quantity of it as their principal article of food and it is for this reason that the government has suspended the duties on it.—*Montevideo Times*.

—It is said that many of the *peones* and others who have been receiving money for locusts, have been swindling the locust committees. The men did not trouble themselves much, but in the early morning, it is said, went out into the camps, and gathered up dead locusts by the ton. The insects had been killed through the night by cold and sharp frosts, so that all they had to do was to load up the dead carcasses and bring them to the local sub-committee. A smart trick! But, if the story be true, the sub-committees must have been very lax in the performance of their duties.—*Times*, Buenos Aires.

—A curious incident took place at La Plata on 4th inst., on arrival of ss. *Perseo* from Genoa. On presenting the manifest to the custom-house at that port, the captain stated that owing to stress of weather during the voyage, he anticipated there would be some average in the cargo. He, therefore, desired to extend the necessary protest. The Buenos Aires employees at La Plata custom-house had no objection to "write down" the captain's statement on condition that he forthwith declared what average of the cargo had suffered and state the marks and numbers of the packages supposed to be averaged. The captain looked aghast. He had not rummaged all the cargo and he didn't know, upon which the employees put on their considering caps, though they smelt a rat and wanted to know how the captain could surmise that there was any damage whatever if he had not examined all the cargo. The captain was surprised, he had never met zealous officials of that nature and he innocently enquired if there was anybody there who understood the object and value of extending a protest before hatchways were opened. The employees knew nothing about a protest, but they knew that when suppositious average comes before them, the vessel's entry is stopped until the incognito is satisfactorily solved. Acting up to that dictum the passengers were stopped from landing until the master of the steamer was able to specify the marks and numbers of the packages damaged and the precise nature of the average to each packet. The steamer had 445 passengers on board, and the racket among them when the official resolution was known can well be imagined. A number of "Naps" on board gave the custom-house employees a bit of their minds as "Naps" can do, which had the effect of cooling the "mighty dignity" of the customs' officials. A consultation ensued which lasted ninety minutes, from which wisdom oozed out in a diminutive proportion. The passengers were allowed to land, but the luggage was to remain on board until orders were received from the administrator of the Buenos Aires custom-house. The orders received were to the effect that the idiotic procedure could not be countenanced, but the zealous officials are retained for future display of custom-house ingenuity.—*Times*, Buenos Aires, Oct. 11.

—It is very satisfactory to read in a report in a Buenos Aires paper of a local function, that a certain gentleman played the zither in a kind and gentlemanly spirit. "This is calculated to give readers an eminently accurate idea of the performer's musical qualifications. In fact it opens out quite a new field for criticism. We may next expect to read that Madame Patti sang her songs 'with an admirable blending of benevolence and true Christian resignation,' or that Sir Henry Irving played Hamlet 'with extraordinary self abnegation and heroic courage,' or that Sir Edward Poynter painted his latest picture 'with pleasing amiability and frank hospitality.' And so on.—*Montevideo Times*.

—THE rainfall at Colombo, Ceylon, during 1896 amounted to 101 inches, and the number of rainy days was 193. The average annual rainfall during 27 years was 88 1/2 inches, and the number of rainy days 171.

Travellers' Directory.

São Paulo:

Through express trains leave the Central station daily at 6 a. m. and 8:30 p. m., returning leaves S. Paulo at 5 a. m. and 5 p. m.

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

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

Juiz de Fora, Barbacena, Ouro Preto, etc. Through express trains leave Central station daily at 5 a. m. and 5 p. m. Connects with all branches along the main line (Linha do Centro) of that railway.

Bello Horizonte: Trains leave station of General Carneiro, on main line of Central railway, at 2:25 p. m. and 11:40 a. m.—the latter a mixed train.

Petropolis: Barca leaves the Praia da at 4 p. m. daily, except Sundays and holidays, to connect with railway at Maná.

On Sundays and holidays the barca leaves the Praia da 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 Marilhas at 6 a. m. daily, and at 3 p. m. on Saturdays, to connect with the Leopoldina Railway at Santa Anna de Marilhy.

Corovado: Regular trains, week days, leave at Rua Cosme Velho (Laranjeiras) at 8:15 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., returning leave the summit at 7:50 and 4:50 p. m., respectively.

On Sundays and holidays, the hours are: ascending, 8:15 a. m. and 11 a. m.; descending, 12:30 p. m. and 5 p. m. Each train gives the excursionist half an hour on the summit.

N. H.—Travellers will oblige by notifying Editor of any changes in the foregoing details that may be expected, 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 Cust. H. House). Petropolis. EDMUND C. H. PHIPPS, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL—No. 47, Rua Theophilo Ottoni. Wm. T. TOWNES, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraí (opposite Cust. House). J. WELLS & G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH—Rua Exarista da Veriga. Morning service every Sunday at 10 a. m. H. J. Cummings, A. M., M. D., pastor.

IRVINE CRAWSHAW, M. A., British Chaplain. 481, Rua das Laranjeiras.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE—Rua Larga de S. Joaquin, No. 179. Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays. Prayer meeting at 7:30 p. m.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Largo do Caticó. English services at 12 m. Sundays. Prayer meeting service at 7:30 p. m.

Presbyterian Church—15 Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m., and 7 p. m., Sundays and Wednesdays.

BAPTIST CHURCH—Rua de Santa Anna, No. 25. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m., and 7 p. m., and every Wednesday at 7 p. m.

IGREJA PRESBITERIANA DO RIO HUELO—214 Rua D. Anna Nery, Estação do Riachuelo. Services in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages.

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. MACCHIARI, Rua do Ouvidor, N. 95.

Dr. Havelburg, Physician and acoucheur. Residence: 786, Rua 19 de Março. Consulting hours from 12 to 3 p. m.

Miscellaneous.

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

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY—Rua Sete de Setembro No. 71.—On sale, the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages.

JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent. BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.—21 Rua Gonçalves Dias.—Open from noon to 6 p. m. For terms, apply to Librarian.

RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.—Race and Reading Room.—10, Rua do Imperatriz, 1st floor. W. J. LEWIS, Missionary. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc., also of left-off clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission or at No. 27, Candelaria.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—No. 46 Rua da Assembleia, 1st floor. Rooms open from 6:30 to 10 o'clock p. m. Secretary's office hours: from noon to 1 o'clock p. m. Nicolaua Rodrigues, President; Theodor da Costa, General Secretary; K. A. W. Sloan, Hon. Treas.

Grande Hotel Internacional

SITUATED ON THE PICTUREBOOK SANTA THERESA HILL, Rua do Aqueducto No. 108, Telephone 303

Is served every 15 minutes by the electric tramcars line from the town, leaving the Largo do Carmo close to the doors of this hotel, and Silvestre.

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 FREDINAND MENTGES, ASSEMBLEIA 72. Telephone 209.

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 Postoffice. 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 Silvestre 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 enjoying a most healthy and invigorating atmosphere, free from 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 (Caticó) Telephone No. 5,008

This hotel, which has been completely restored, is situated in the best part of the city, receiving air and light for miles, 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 improvements of every description, including a complete system of sewerage flushing tanks and ventilating pipes.

The apartments have been repaired and repapered throughout and are highly furnished. The dining room has also been refurnished, and no expense has been spared to make this

The most comfortable Hotel in the city. The baths have likewise been improved.

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From The Statist, Sept. 25th.

SPAIN AND CUBA.

Will the Spanish government at last take to heart its experience in Cuba, and proceed without a moment's delay to conciliate the insurgents? The warning given by the United States government, we are semi-officially assured, is not an ultimatum, and does not fix any date at which the settlement of the island must be effected. All the same, the warning is clear in meaning. It is incredible that the government of the United States would instruct its new minister to Spain to make such a representation to the Spanish minister of foreign affairs if President McKinley had not come to the conclusion that in some way or other the anarchy in Cuba must be ended. We do not wonder at it, considering how near the island lies to the American mainland, and to what a horrible state of anarchy it has been reduced. But putting all that out of account, and looking at the matter simply as one of prudence and policy, is it possible that the Spanish government will go on drifting until it finds itself some day confronted by an American ultimatum? If it does, the spirit of the Spanish people may compel it to resist, and what will be the result of a war with the United States? Granted, for the sake of argument, that the Spaniards would make a spirited fight, that they would even inflict at first many losses and some humiliations upon the Americans, does any sensible man doubt that a war with the United States would result in the ruin of Spain? At the very least she would lose her West Indian possessions, and possibly her losses might be far more extensive. Is it not time, then, that the Spanish people awake to the gravity of the position in which they are? The history of the present century shows beyond all yea and nay that Spain is unable to govern Cuba. Within the lifetime of a generation almost there have been three insurrections. The second of them lasted seven or eight years; but no sooner did the people feel themselves strong enough to rise once more than there broke out another insurrection, and now, after lasting for years, the Spaniards are losing ground steadily. Señor Sagasta said some little time ago that Spain then had in Cuba 100,000 men, and yet that she held only the ground upon which her soldiers stood. Since this was said she has lost even a portion of what she then occupied. If the conflict goes on Cuba will be desolated, and Spain will unquestionably be made bankrupt. Indeed, in a sense, she has been bankrupt for years, for every year ends in deficit, and the government is able to pay its way only by constant borrowing from the Bank of Spain and other institutions. We showed years ago that the Bank of Spain had ceased to accommodate the commercial community, and had become in reality little more than an institution for financing the government; and what was true in 1892 is equally true to-day. As we stated last week, the government debt amount to 793 millions of pesetas, while the discounts and advances are only 509 millions of pesetas; and it is notorious that a large proportion of the advances are made to capitalists and bankers who themselves have lent to the government, so that in reality the loans to the government by the Bank, reckoning indirect as well as direct, exceed 1,000 millions of pesetas. The notes in circulation amount to 1,144 millions of pesetas, against 10 more than 900 millions pesetas two years ago, and the current accounts and deposits amount to only 460 million pesetas, or not very much more than one-third of the note circulation. As a matter of course, the notes are at a heavy discount, and the credit of Spain is woefully depressed. But if the outlook is so black now, what will it be if the danger of war with the United States becomes serious? and, worse still, what will it be if war actually breaks out? Is the present government strong enough to make the concessions, without which the insurgents will not come to terms? and if it

is not, is there any chance that Señor Sagasta will form an administration for the purpose of ending the struggle in Cuba before it becomes merged in one still more disastrous to the future of Spain?

AN ESSAY ON THE DRUMMER.

As the drum is the most beautiful as well as the most important instrument we have and also the most difficult to perform upon, it is not to be wondered at we find that none but the greatest musical geniuses that have the courage to attempt its manipulation. If the person fails as a drummer he can, perhaps, become a flute, violin, or cornet soloist, but can never hope to attain the proud position of a leader, or even the agency of a musical organisation. The drum is the first musical instrument we read of in early American history. Then each tribe of Indians had its drum, called a tom-tom, which was beat or played upon by the medicine man of the tribe, who was selected for being the wisest and greatest among them. In this way the drummer attained the proud supremacy which he has maintained up to the present time with but little alteration, except that now, vice-versa, the drummer beats the medicine man. The drum is composed of wood, brass and skin. A drummer who is a thorough artist always repairs and sometimes manufactures his own instrument; the wood is easily obtained, as is also the brass, for a good drummer is never without it. The drummer can easily be distinguished from the common musicians in many ways. First, he has the most distinguished appearance, and the responsibility of his position is stamped in every lineament of his noble features. Second, when possible, he sits with his face to the audience; this is done to give confidence to his fellow musicians, for they are as a rule diffident and retiring persons. Thirdly, he never commences to play with the remainder of the orchestra, but when he is satisfied that it is all serene; it is a pleasure to behold him skimming for his place, and, if he fails to find it, look wise and introduce an artistic roll until the next movement in the composition. When he finds his place a heavenly smile lights up his features, and nothing but the drum is heard ffff for the next seven-teen bars, when lo! he has played one more bar than the orchestra. He borrows a pencil, corrects the part and makes the same mistake next performance. A few years ago an instrument composed of wood and straw, called the xylophone, was introduced by a drummer, whose name will go down to posterity with that of Beethoven, Wagner, and the rest of our great masters, but its introduction was followed by the most disastrous results. Up to this time the drummer had learned but one note of the staff, but this diabolical invention necessitated a knowledge of at least eight notes. Consequently, one half of the drummers became raving maniacs in their endeavors to master its mysteries. But it is not in the orchestra alone that this magnetic presence asserts itself. As his beloved instrument predominates in the orchestra, so does his voice in all arguments, and then in criticising some unfortunate brother musician, his decision that it is rotten and knows nothing of harmony is accepted with a murmur of adulation. In a word, without the drummer in the musical world "chaos is come." —Pacific Coast Musical Journal.

LAST year the British government collected \$18,996,860 duty on tea. The consumption of tea reached 228,353,324 pounds, equal to 534 pounds per capita of population. From coffee the duty received was \$861,665; from raisins, \$1,070,445; from currants, \$586,325; from figs, \$349,450.

The wettest place in Ceylon seems to be Padupola, where the rainfall last year amounted to 285 1/2 inches, or a little over 23 feet. It rained only 200 days, however, while at Gekinnakanda it rained 240 days. The rainfall at the latter place was only 167.8 inches. In such places one would expect to find the natives web-footed.

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20 cases were treated on board a "Olinca" by Dr. Emílio Pinto with Tinture of Nectandra and of these, 22 cases were completely cured, and the remaining four became much better.

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Numberless testimonials of travellers justify the results obtained by these distinguished physicians, with the Tinture 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 Tinture 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 25:00 per box, 125:00 for 6 and 205:00 for 12 boxes.

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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.

HARWOOD, Samuel,—of Gilford, Surrey, brickmaker in the employment of Mr. Brass, contractor, in the year 1878.

Rio de Janeiro, October 2nd

IT IS reassuring to learn from the New Orleans *Picayune* that the yellow fever has arrived too late to be a serious menace. The disease has never become seriously dangerous or fatal, says the *Picayune*, unless it started in the hot months of May, June or July. From 1847 to 1878 there were seven great epidemics of yellow fever; one began in January, two in May, three in June and one in July. In the whole thirty years there was not a single year in which the mortality was heavy unless the disease got an early start. The comparative immunity of New Orleans since 1878 indicates how much sanitary science has done to deprive these epidemics of their terrors. Years ago humanity stood almost helpless before yellow fever, small pox and the bubonic plague. Four centuries ago the last, under the name of the black death, carried off a quarter of the population of Europe, and was the occasion of the institution of the quarantine; this year the same disease has caused great horror by its ravages in India, and yet even in that unsanitary land the mortality due to it is small relatively to the population.—*N. Y. Jour. of Commerce*, Sept. 16.

THE SANARELLI DISCOVERY.

The greatest news of the day is that Professor Sanarelli, director of the institute of experimental hygiene, whose discovery of the bacillus of yellow fever is still fresh in the public mind, has now discovered—or prepared—what he believes to be a curative serum for the dread plague. He makes the announcement with confidence, though we believe his preparation still lacks the final test of successful experiment in the human subject. This he hopes to supply in the approaching summer, going to Rio Janeiro for the purpose, where he will find patients in plenty.—*Montevideo Times*, Oct. 12.

—Professor Sanarelli's lecture on the yellow fever serum that he has discovered, duly took place on Thursday evening. The details would only interest professional readers. He reports having found his serum efficient both as a curative and a preventive in guinea-pigs, horses, dogs and other animals subject to yellow fever, and he believes it will have the same effect in the human subject. He has about enough of it prepared to treat 100 patients. The first preparation was a slow and difficult process, and he related some of the difficulties he encountered and overcame. Needless to say his lecture was received with enthusiasm by a distinguished gathering.—*Montevideo Times*, Oct. 16.

DUTY ON PERSONAL EFFECTS.

According to the new circular of regulations just issued by the treasury department relating to the duty upon the personal effects of tourists, the exemption of \$100 in value applies only to articles actually belonging to and accompanying the passenger. The circular defines the term "residents of the United States and making a journey abroad," to include all persons leaving the United States and making a journey abroad and during their absence having no fixed place of abode. Persons who have been abroad two years and more, and who have had during that time a fixed place of abode for one year or more, will be considered as non-residents, within the meaning of this law.

An organization known as the merchant's board of trade of New York, and representing a body of retail dealers especially interested in the strict enforcement of the law relating to the duty on personal effects, has engaged a force of detectives to watch the customs inspectors and discover whether, through laxity or favoritism, the payment of duty is evaded. Such a system of surveillance will be most effective if carried on in the spirit of co-operation, and with the intention of obtaining proof against derelict inspectors. Its purpose would be in great measure thwarted if it should take the form of wholesale hostility and suspicion against the inspection service.—*N. Y. Shipping List*, Sept. 11.

SOLVING THE LABOR PROBLEM.

Charles W. Caryl of Denver, U. S. A., has invented a scheme which he believes will solve the labor question quickly and easily. He is a prominent mining man, and it is claimed that his standing with Eastern capitalists has made it possible to enlist almost any amount of money in enterprises in which he has heretofore been engaged. He proposes to incorporate a company with a capital of \$10,000,000, which is to engage in all kinds of productive industry. Stock is to be sold at par and money is also to be raised by the sale of bonds due in twenty-five years, bearing six per cent. interest, and payable in gold. Dividends on stock are to be limited to 3 per cent. per annum. [All net income beyond this and the interest on the bonds is to be given to the employees of the company. The transactions between members are to be largely carried on with checks issued by the company. Mr. Caryl has so much faith in the scheme that he proposes to incorporate the company, which he will call the New Era Union, and trust to its obvious merits to enlist supporters.

SAM CUNARD, the whittling Scotch lad of Glasgow, wrought out many odd inventions with brain and jack-knife, but they brought neither honor nor profit until he was consulted by BARNES & McIVOR, who wished to increase their facilities for carrying foreign mails. The model of a steamship which Sam whittled out for them was carefully copied for the first vessel of the great Cunard line, and became the standard type for all the magnificent ships since constructed by the firm. When Samuel Cunard was knighted, he did not forget that he owed his honors and his wealth to conscientious whittling.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 26th, 1897.

How to keep the expenses of living within the means of the people, is a question which has been asked and answered a countless number of times, in every part of the world, and under every condition of human life. And yet, we are still as far from a satisfactory settlement of the problem as ever we were. The facilities of obtaining food, clothes and shelter depend upon so many conditions and are affected by so many circumstances, that few are able to grasp the whole question and treat it comprehensively. They depend upon the personal traits of the people themselves, individually and collectively—upon their industry, thrift, intelligence and cooperation. They depend in some measure upon soil, climate and commercial relations with other states. And they depend in large measure upon the incidents of government—upon wise laws, unrestricted trade, light taxation, sound money, protection for life and property, efficient and cheap transportation, and many other things which a government can either furnish or influence. If bread is dear—using the word bread in its widest sense—then something must be wrong either in the people themselves, in their government, or in both. We are now hearing much of the excessive costs of living in this capital, and a popular movement has been lately promoted for the purpose of securing concessions from the government in favor of cheaper food. Heartily as we sympathize with every popular movement of this character, we cannot refrain from saying that the people of Rio de Janeiro are suffering hardships which they have deliberately imposed upon themselves. Living has been expensive in this city for many, many years. Under the monarchy Rio de Janeiro was considered in diplomatic circles as one of the most expensive capitals of the world, not for its social entertainments, but for bare living. And under the republic these expenses have been steadily increased in many directions. Now, what are the causes? Let us name a few of them. Badly balanced industries, an excessive percentage of non-producers in the population, depreciated money, heavy taxation, monopolies, and favoritism in legislation. And for all these the people are primarily to blame, for it is their own fault that the legislation of the country is left to incompetent and untrustworthy men. The whole system now in vogue is at fault. There are too many idlers in the country, who not only consume, but busy themselves placing obstructions in the way of those who do work. There is too much political interference with trade and industry, for it not only adds to the costs of every article we consume, but it creates uncertainties which ordinary risks will not cover. The taxes levied upon imports and upon commercial and industrial establishments, are likewise much too high, and they are creating burdens and embarrassments which naturally swell the costs of carrying on business.

And as for the depreciated currency of the country, it is a blight upon almost everything but speculation. Even the coffee planter, who gets gold or its equivalent for his product, is not realizing the advantage from a depreciated currency he imagines. Some articles, it should be said, are far from dear when compared with the gold prices ruling in other countries. Fresh beef at \$2.00 a kilogramme—or 9 pence at 7½d. per milreis—is comparatively cheap. It is only 4 pence a pound—and this for the better cuts! But the poor people are not paid in gold, and the \$2.00 to them is a considerable increase on what they have been accustomed to pay. Most things, however, are not in so favorable a condition as fresh beef, for they are either heavily taxed in the customhouse, or are held at high prices because of the taxes imposed on competing articles. If now the people want relief from these burdensome prices, let them demand either a large reduction in the duties on imports, or a temporary suspension of these taxes on all the necessaries of life. Let every obstacle, national and municipal, be removed from the importation of cattle, sheep, frozen meat, jerked beef, wheat, flour, rice, preserved meats, fresh and preserved fruits and vegetables, kerosene, tallow, building materials, furniture and the commoner grades of clothing. If this reduces the revenue too much, then let military expenses be cut down, and let congress do its work within the prescribed time, or work for nothing in over-time. Let us have less functionalism and less waste in municipal government, so that our local taxes may be reduced. We can not spend a hundred on an income of fifty without incurring burdens and troublesome complications, not the least of which will be increased costs of living.

NEW TAXES.

Deputy Augusto Montenegro, of the budget committee of the chamber of deputies, has drafted a revenue bill containing provisions for increasing taxation.

Among the new taxes proposed is one called the statistics tax, which will be collected by the custom-house, and is expected to produce 150,000\$ per annum. The bill also provides for an income tax, whose annual product is expected to amount to 15,000,000\$. A tax on matches varying from 20 to 60 reis per box, is expected to produce 7,000,000\$, and a tax of 30 reis per kilo on salt, 2,500,000\$. Postage is to be doubled and box-rent at the Rio de Janeiro post-office is to be increased from 36\$ to 100\$ per annum. The cost of registering letters and other postal matter is also to be increased. It is hoped that in this way the post-office may be made to produce 7,500,000\$ per annum.

Water is to be furnished by measure to the people of Rio de Janeiro and will cost 200 reis per cubic metre.

The tax on salaries is to be increased and is expected to produce 6,000,000\$ per annum.

The telegrams of the Brazilian Submarine Co. are to be taxed 40 centimes in gold per word, and the rates on the government telegraphs are to be increased. From this source an annual revenue of 4,500,000\$ is expected.

In still other respects Deputy Montenegro proposes to increase taxation, and he thinks that the product of old and new sources of revenue will amount in the year 1898 to 351,153,000\$.

It is believed, we understand, that this draft of the revenue bill will be adopted, without substantial alterations, by the budget committee.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

Chamber of Deputies.—During last week the chamber continued to meet in secret session for the purpose of discussing the treaty with France on the boundary between Brazil and French Guiana. The debates were stormy and, in consequence of obstructive methods adopted by the opponents of the treaty, little progress was made. On Saturday the chamber authorized the chair to call night sittings

whenever he deemed it expedient. Deputy Paula Guimarães, of the budget committee, reported modifications of the budget of the war department. Deputy Glycerio accused the government of having violated the constitution in causing to be dispersed the meeting on Thursday on Largo de S. Francisco de Paula for protesting against the treaty with France.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The number of cases of small-pox reported at Monte Santo on the 18th inst. was 300.

—A political banquet will be given to Gov. Campos Sales in São Paulo on the 31st inst.

—A commission is now at work tracing the boundary line between the states of Pará and Amazonas.

—It is reported that the customs inspector has proofs of an important fraud in the dispatch of a cargo of salt.

—The contractor for introducing immigrants into the state of S. Paulo is expecting 1,600 Italians by the *Agordat* and 1,400 by the *Manilla*.

—It is said that Gov. Campos Sales will transfer the governorship of São Paulo to his legal successor, Dr. Peixoto Gomide, on the 31st inst.

—Visconde de Nogueira da Gama, who had been major-domo of the palace of the deceased Emperor of Brazil, died at Nazareth, in Bahia, on the 18th inst.

—One of the complaints of the striking laborers at the Santos docks is that the natives, who know nothing of the work, receive the same pay as themselves.

—The transport *Andrada*, with the 1st battalion of S. Paulo police on board, arrived at Santos at 3 p. m. yesterday. The battalion will go up to São Paulo this morning.

—A passenger on a railway train between Jundiahy and São Paulo was robbed of 80,000 on the 20th inst. There are so many thieves abroad that travellers would be wise to carry little money and trust no one.

—A telegram of the 24th inst. states that the head of Antonio Conselheiro has arrived at Bahia. Is it possible that those who mutilate the dead or sanction such mutilation, are unconscious of the horror that they thus excite?

—Not so very long ago the city of São Paulo purchased the Chá viaduct and made it public property. Now, it is stated, the viaduct is in a wretched condition because of neglect and defective repairs. Is there any public service which is properly attended to?

—According to the *Jornal de Notícias*, of Bahia, whose editor Lelis Piedade, was with the expedition to Camudos, some of the prisoners taken at Camudos were massacred, having had their throats cut. The savagery of such an act needs no comment.

—A peculiarly hideous crime is reported from Porto Alegre, where a policeman violated his own daughter, only 8 years of age, on the same day that his mother was buried. He then deposited the child in an orphan's asylum, where the child soon showed signs of syphilis and then confessed what had occurred.

—Gen. Arthur Oscar arrived at Bahia on the 23rd inst. His reception, as described by the telegraph, was such as one would expect to see reserved for a leader who by his courage and ability saves the country from some great and imminent danger. How is such a leader to be rewarded if honors are made thus cheap?

—In the state of Pará 31 municipalities, with 267,000 inhabitants, have declared in favor of the republican (*prudentista*) candidates, while only 16 municipalities, with 126,500 inhabitants, have declared in favor of the opposition (*igjerista*) candidates. This is significant, as Pará is supposed to be strongly in favor of the candidacy of Lauro Sodré.

—A São Paulo telegram of the 21st reports the shooting of a celebrated outlaw named Manoel Paulino in the municipality of Barretos by a police force sent to capture him. He resisted arrest and was shot. His pet name was *Coruja-orelhas*, or Ear-cutter, and he is said to have been the author, in company with another outlaw called Vicentinho, of twenty murders.

—A telegram, published in yesterday's *Debate*, states that the law students in Bahia, in token of their disapproval of the murder of prisoners, resolved to take no part in the reception of Gen. Arthur Oscar. This rebuke to the insincerity of the authorities and of other times servers and flatterers is administered in such a quiet and dignified manner and is so well merited that we cannot refrain from congratulating the students.

—According to a letter from S. Paulo de Muriaé, says the *Piz*, a planter residing near that town caused preparations to be made for exequies for Antonio Conselheiro, a body of lawless and intolerant persons, described by the *Piz* as republicans, entered the church and destroyed the preparations which had cost 1,600\$. The planter, however, has determined to renew his preparations and the church will be guarded by 200 of his friends.

—The commission for arranging festivities to celebrate the arrival at S. Paulo of the 1st police battalion from Camudos, has resolved to spend three days on it. The governor will declare the first day a general holiday, and business men will be invited to close up, illuminate and decorate their houses. There will be an elaborate reception and speeches galore. On the second day the governor will give a banquet, and on the third day masses will be celebrated.

—At Campos, the municipal chamber having failed to count the votes cast at the last election, these were counted by the deputy-aldermen who, at the evident instigation of the state government and under the protection of the police, met for this purpose some days ago at the town hall, afterwards adjourning *sine die*. The Jacobins protest against this procedure, whose annulment they demand, and, considering the municipal chamber deposed, ask that it shall be formally reinstated.

—Gen. Apparecio Saraiva is stated to have said, in a recent interview with Col. Aguiar Corrêa, post commandant at Bagé, that there is no foundation for the report, circulated by the *caullistas*, of an impending federalist revolution in Rio Grande do Sul. The report is also contradicted by information received from other sources. In fact the federalists seem to be enlarging their wrongs with the utmost forbearance and resignation in order to avoid plunging their state into the horrors of civil war.

S. PAULO ATHLETIC CLUB.

The annual sports were held on 12th October, on the Club Grounds, Chacara Duas, in perfect weather and with the biggest attendance ever seen in São Paulo at the sports meeting. The events and results were as follows:

—Throwing the Cricket Ball.—Winner, C. W. Miller.

—Boys' Race.—1st, W. Campbell; 2nd, S. Lamond.

—100 yards Flat Race.—1st, H. Nobiling; 2nd, E. Ribton Cooke.

—Putting the Weight.—Winner, C. G. Vieira.

—120 yards Flat (members) Race.—1st, E. G. Knight; 2nd, H. Nobiling.

—Girls' Race.—1st, Nellie Rowland; 2nd, A. Manger.

—Long Jump.—1st, E. G. Knight; 2nd, C. W. Miller.

—Egg and Spoon Race.—Winner, E. G. Knight.

—220 yards Flat Race.—1st, E. R. Cooke; 2nd, C. G. Vieira.

—Pole Jump.—Winner, C. G. Vieira.

—Sack Race.—Winner, C. W. Miller.

—Quarter mile Flat Race.—1st, E. Ribton Cooke; 2nd, C. G. Vieira.

—High Jump.—1st, E. G. Knight; 2nd, H. Nobiling.

—Ladies Egg and Spoon Race.—Winner, Miss E. Pfordé.

—120 yards Hurdle Race.—Winner, H. Inge; 2nd, E. G. Knight.

—Three-legged Race.—Winners, Messrs. Sparks and Vieira.

—Consolation Race.—1st, E. Stanley Evill; 2nd, J. Mawson.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The new time-table of the Central railway seems to cause general dissatisfaction.

—Telegrams received from Minas Geraes protest against the new time table of the Leopoldina railway.

—A telegram from Superintendent Brown of the D. Thezera Christina railway, on the 21st inst., announces the resumption of traffic on that line.

—The present aggregate length of the several trunk lines of this city is 283 kilometers 219 metres. They carried a grand total of 82,000,484 passengers last year.

—It is said that the new tariff for the Central will reduce the fares for working men residing in the suburbs (they are now ridiculously low), and provide extra trains morning and evening for the suburban traffic.

—The minister of industry has informed the minister of finance that the Cie. Chemins de Fer Sud-Ouest Brésiliens has paid £55,000 to the London financial agents of the government on account of the £105,000 which are to be paid in before the end of the year, in order to continue its works.

—The new time table of the Central is giving much discontent, particularly on account of the suppression of many suburban trains. The working people living along the line are now finding it difficult to get into the city in the morning. Dr. Passos will surely remedy this defect, as no one will recognize the value of this traffic more quickly than himself.

—On the 22nd inst. the state assembly of Rio Grande do Sul voted an authorization for Gov. Castillos to lease the Porto Alegre and Urugayana railway. It would seem, then, that the governor's recent proposal was not authorized. It would be a mistake, in our opinion, to deliver this railway over to the dictatorial authority of Julio de Castillos.

—The bark *Baldwin* sailed from Philadelphia a few days ago with material for two locomotives and tenders, complete, from the Baldwin Locomotive Works, for Paranaqua, Brazil. The locomotives are to run on a railroad which has recently been constructed between Paranaqua and Santos, a distance of 170 miles. A further shipment of locomotives is to be made shortly to the same place.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce*, Sept. 11.

—There was considerable confusion in the running of trains on the Central on Friday last, and the result was a disorderly manifestation at the central station in the evening. In one of the coaches the passengers broke the seats and windows as a signal of their disapproval. Unless Dr. Passos hastens to improve the suburban service, he will soon have a goodly number of broken coaches laid up for the unfortunate taxpayer to repair or replace.

LOCAL NOTES

—A new political journal entitled *O Debate* made its appearance on the 20th inst.

—A Montevideo telegram of yesterday's date says that Dr. Sanarelli will soon leave for Rio de Janeiro.

—A brief cable dispatch the 17th announces the appointment of Mr. Eugene Seeger as United States consul-general at this port.

—The secretary of war, Marshal Carlos Machado de Bittencourt, is expected to arrive here to-day from Bahia.

—It is stated that a history of the war in Bahia is to be written for the Instituto Historico by congressman A. Milton.

—Minister Krauel took leave of the President yesterday, preparatory to leaving Brazil for a visit to Germany. He has first gone to S. Paulo.

—When the deputacion made its appearance at the prefect's office on Thursday the Jacobins evidently feared that their own game was about to be played against them.

—On the 21st inst. there will be held a meeting for the purpose of learning whether the prefect of the Federal District has taken any steps to reduce the cost of living.

—The steamer *S. Salvador*, which arrived here yesterday from Bahia, brought 140 sick and wounded soldiers, who were at once transferred to the Flores island hospital.

—It is stated that Dr. Euclides da Cunha, who was correspondent for the *Estado de São Paulo* during the latter part of the war in Bahia, is going to write a book on that war.

—The municipal council has prohibited the use of all explosive substances except gunpowder in the manufacture of fire-works. Good! We can heartily commend this act.

—It would seem from Chilean telegrams that the new military port of Taleahuano, Chili, is showing some serious defects. This means, of course, an enormous waste of public funds.

—The circular issued by the *partido republicano*, which is a very common-place document, promises a policy of firmness, moderation and economy, and opposes the revision of the constitution.

—The Flores island immigrants' station has been transformed into a provisional hospital for wounded soldiers arriving from Bahia. The adjutant general visited the place on Thursday last and found it well adapted for the purpose.

—The proposed increase in box rents at the post office from 75\$ to 100\$, is a gross imposition, and should be met by a general surrender of the boxes. An increase to 50\$ would be quite sufficient, and more than the post-office really deserves.

—The period of two years' good behavior appended to the amnesty act of 1895, expired on the 21st inst. The officers who took part in the naval revolt and Rio Grande revolution are now permitted to resume their former positions in the army and navy.

—Campos Sales has the support of the general government and of the majority of the state governments in the present presidential contest. As these governments virtually elect the President of the republic, his election may be considered certain, unless between now and the 1st of next March something occurs to alter the present political situation.

—The dearness of eggs and poultry in this city is perhaps largely due, indirectly of course, to the immunities enjoyed by thieves. Many people who formerly kept fowls have given it up altogether because of the impossibility of protecting themselves against theft. This of course causes a scarcity, and the general public pays more for its eggs and poultry as a result.

—The long list of thefts and burglaries appearing daily in the newspapers, ought to remind the authorities that a little more police vigilance and considerable more judicial severity has become necessary. House-breaking has become so common that everyone expects a visitation. It is a state of things which is disgraceful in the extreme and reflects the greatest discredit on the authorities.

—The prudentista delegates met on Tuesday and adopted the circular framed by a special committee for presenting the candidates of the party at the next presidential election. On this occasion it was decided to drop the word "federal" from the name of the party, whose official designation thus becomes simply "partido republicano," while that of the glyceristas is "partido republicano federal."

—The *Journal do Commercio* of the 22nd inst. publishes the discourse recently given by Dr. Sanarelli in Montevideo on his alleged discovery of the means of preparing a serum for inoculation against yellow fever. Through numerous experiments have been made with animals, the real value of the serum is still to be proved so far as human beings are concerned. Let us hope that it will prove successful.

—Now that the people at last seem disposed to seek a remedy for the evils from which they have so long been suffering, it is to be hoped that they will display the requisite firmness, persistence, judgment and moderation. No good can be accomplished by spasmodic bursts of turbulent and unreasoning violence, of which there has already been far too much. It is also to be hoped that the government will not forget that its principal source of strength is strict observance of the law and will have sufficient self-control, courage and good sense to avoid committing blunders.

—The Gerlach expedition to the south pole has been delayed somewhat on its voyage to this port, but arrived here on Friday last. Dr. Frederick A. Cook, who was surgeon of the first Peary expedition to the north pole, arrived here on the *Hædæus* some days ago from New York, for the purpose of joining the scientific staff of the Belgian expedition. Dr. Cook has had much experience in arctic travel and will be a valuable assistant to Lieut. Gerlach. He has been a guest at the Belgian legation. A banquet was given to the explorers yesterday at the Restaurant Petropolis.

—On Thursday a deputation, accompanied by a large body of citizens, called on the prefect of the Federal District and asked for measures for reducing the cost of articles of prime necessity. The prefect answered that, while sympathizing with the people and anxious to comply with their demands, he found it difficult to adopt measures for their relief and could not bind himself to accomplish within any fixed time all that they desire. After the deputation withdrew there occurred some slight disturbances. The Jacobins say that the leaders of this movement, at the secret instigation of the government, sought to intimidate the prefect and force him to resign.

—The attempt of the Jacobins to hold a popular meeting in the Largo de S. Francisco de Paula, at 5:30 p. m. on Thursday last, to protest against the treaty between France and Brazil in regard to the Guiana boundary, was interrupted by a police delegate, who refused to permit such a meeting. There were several well-known politicians present, who protested against the interference. The speakers and the crowd then adjourned to the Rua do Ovidio, in front of the *Republica* office, where a meeting was held to denounce the police. A small force of mounted police attempted to keep the street open, and was laughed at. Later on a larger force was assembled, but was happily not required.

—Before showering honors upon Gen. Arthur Oscar, would it not be well to inquire what he has done to deserve them? Without contesting his merit, of which we do not profess to have any knowledge, we merely suggest that the demonstrations over him will be more appropriate after some recognized tactician or strategist has shown that he displayed ability in conducting the campaign against the fanatics. If the taking of Camudos was really a brilliant military exploit—and that is a question for military critics to decide—no one, we presume, will wish to withhold from the victor the glory he deserves. But undeserved or exaggerated glorification merely casts ridicule on all who are concerned therein.

—In the middle of last July," says the *Republica*, "the representative of the American government addressed to Gen. Dyonisio Cerqueira a note asking for information in regard to postal, telegraph and telephone savings banks in Brazil. It is needless to say that this note has not yet been answered. It was sent, we learn, to the director-general of the post-office with instructions to report thereon. The director-general will undoubtedly return some laconic and more than complete answer such as the following:—"It is a subject which I have never taken into consideration." In Brazil postal savings banks do not yet exist. Afterwards the note will go, in the natural course, to the director of telegraphs, who, at the end of six months, perhaps, will give a similar answer. Finally the turn of the department of finance will come. This may be expected to occur about the middle of the 20th century, and in the following century the American government will probably obtain the information which it desires."

SHIPPING NOTES

—A loaded lighter, destined for the steamer *Hafay*, was sunk off the new quays on the 22nd by the Paqueta ferry-boat *Côrte*. It is intimated that the latter was at fault.

—The new Brazilian cruiser *Almirante Barroso* arrived here on the evening of the 20th inst. and her commander Capt. Henrique Pinheiro Guedes reported at naval headquarters on the following morning.

—The Cia. Geral de Serviços Marítimos, we understand, has celebrated a contract with Messrs. Lamport & Holt for the discharge of their steamers at Bahia. Two lighters have already been sent to the latter port.

—The Italian government has decided to maintain a squadron of four men of war on this coast under the command of Admiral Candiani. The squadron will comprise the cruiser *Carlo Alberto* (flagship) and the three third-class cruisers *Calabria*, *Etruria* and *Umbria*.

—The new cruiser *Almirante Barroso* has the following features and measurements, according to one of our exchanges. The ship is a steel protected cruiser of 3,600 tons, with a coal capacity of 700 tons and a speed of 20 miles an hour. She is provided with two screws, and her engines are capable of developing 7,500 horse-power. Her length is 320 feet between perpendiculars, her beam 43 feet 9 inches, and her maximum draft 16 feet 10 inches. Her deck is composed of 3 inches of steel. Her armament comprises six 6-inch rapid-firing guns, four 4.7-inch guns, ten 6-pounders, four one-pounders, four machine guns, and three torpedo tubes.

—A lengthy document enumerating the grievances of shipbrokers and shippers against the Brazilian consul-general in this city is being signed, with a view to publication in the *Riopressin* order that the Brazilian government may take cognizance of the atrocities that are being committed under the cloak of consular instructions received here. The document is not likely to bring about the desired effect as it appears that the Brazilian dignity is upheld when inconveniences are placed in the way of the propagation of shipping to the Brazilian coast, the objective view being to foster the Brazilian merchant navy by obstructive operations under the foreign flag.—*Times*, Buenos Aires, Oct. 11.

COFFEE NOTES

—It is stated that near a place called Corrego Alto Santo Antonio in Minas Geraes a field of 20,000 seven year old coffee trees produced this year 259,000 litres of coffee berries.

—It certainly looks as if coffee might be cheaper. In spite of an increase in consumption of nearly 10 per cent. for the year ending June 30, and over 10 per cent. for July and August, 1897, as compared with the same time last year, the visible supply of the world increased in one year from 3,333,121 to 5,419,051 bags, a gain of 2,085,927 bags. Supply so outweighs demand that prices have been forced down in a year, 3/4 to 4/5 cents per pound on Brazil sorts.—*American Grocer*, Sept. 15.

—A sample of coffee recently seized in a grocery store in Paris was sent to the authorities to be examined, when it was discovered that the berries were entirely artificial, and chemical analysis showed the presence of ash, gum, dextrine, etc. Under the microscope grains of wheat, starch and vegetable debris were traceable, also the hair of animals, the nature of which could not be decided. It seems that the imitation coffee was manufactured in moulds from various vegetable substances which were roasted, but they contained none of the elements of true coffee. The grocer was prosecuted and fined. A curious part about the case was that the counsel for the defence produced an invoice with the heading "Fabrique de Café Artificiel," also the name and address of the maker at Mar-seilles. The concoction was sold at a little under 25 cents a pound. This trade has been carried on in the south of France on a fairly large scale, but it is illegal in spite of the fact that the word "artificial" is plainly used, and that there is no attempt to deceive the buyers.

BUSINESS NOTES

—The Brazilian minister at Asuncion, Paraguay, has opened negotiations for a new commercial treaty.

—Some of the S. Paulo newspapers are denouncing the new gas contract as burdensome to the people.

—The Botanical Garden tram company began running an electric motor car yesterday, which had been constructed here in Rio.

—A São Paulo telegram of the 23rd announces the death of Mr. Hugh Crook, manager of the house of Messrs. E. Johnston & Co.

—The minister of finance has authorized the free dispatch of material imported for the sanitary service of the state of São Paulo.

—The minister of finance has rejected the petition of the Cia. Campineira de Iluminação a Gaz for permission to import its material free of duties.

—The state telegraph lines north of Canavieiras are not working, because the line crossing the Rio Una was broken a few days since by a passing boat.

—The project for imposing a discriminating tax on telegrams coming over the Western and Brazilian cables has at last been dropped in the Argentine congress.

—The national analysing laboratory has lately condemned the well-known cognac of Marie Brizard & Roger on the score of bad quality. This was once reputed to be one of the best brands in this market.

—One of the aldermen of the city of São Paulo is advocating an annual appropriation of 100,000\$, to be expended in agricultural premiums. What has the municipal council of São Paulo to do with such matters?

—The popular tariff commission concluded its labors yesterday. As soon as it is printed, we shall give a resumé of its principal points. Kerosene is reduced to 70 reis, and large reductions are recommended for medicinal preparations.

—It is said that the director of municipal public works is of the opinion that none of the tenders recently received are in accordance with the *edital*. It is presumed that a new *edital* will be issued, and for a very brief period.

—The Southern Brazilian Rio Grande do Sul Railway Co. has declared an interim dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, free of income tax, on the shares of the company, payable on October 15, to the members on the register on September 28.

—The defalcations discovered in the Santos *meza de rentas* amount to about 700,000\$. The authorities will prosecute José Penhalves de Menezes and two others for the crime. It is also alleged that Braca, the fish-st. clerk of Naumann Gepp & Co., is also implicated.

—The government has approved the estimates of the Santos docks company for drains, warehouses, five hydraulic cranes and one steam crane, two locomotives and other works needed to complete the docks, to cost in all 1,461,061\$78, which amount is to be credited to capital account.

—It is now said that the real cause of the laborers strike in the Santos docks, is not for an increase of pay, but for the suspension of the regulation forbidding vessels to make fast alongside the quays. This regulation was adopted for the purpose of checking the smuggling going on there, which the laborers resent.

—The minister of finance has refused to accede to the request of the Associação Commercial of Santos in regard to vessels secured alongside the quays. The minister should remember that it is bad policy to impose heavy expenses and annoyances on vessels for the beggarly sum gained by preventing petty smuggling.

—Some 59 importing houses of this city have signed a representation to the Associação Commercial against the concession of favors to the projected American exposition which tend to prejudice their business. The merchants are right. They pay taxes and contribute to the progress of the country, and they are entitled to protection.

—It would seem that the purpose of the Argentine director general of post-offices and telegraphs is to favor the G. Iverson line and to create a new telegraphic union in South America with Argentina at its head. He intends to divert all the international traffic, if possible, to the G. Iverson line, and then to establish rates to suit himself. It is an ambitious scheme, but it looks bad on the face of it. Discriminating legislation will sooner or later work its own defeat.

—It is stated that the board of the São Paulo (Brazilian) Railway Company will recommend a dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. on the ordinary shares, with a bonus of 48. per share, for the six months ended June 30. On the new ordinary shares the dividend is also at the rate of 12 per cent., and the equivalent proportion of the bonus is 4.80. per share. The distribution of the bonus is 4.80. per share in the first half of 1897; but the sum of £32,000 is now carried forward, against £16,187 a year ago.—*Financial News*, October 1.

—The chief of police of S. Paulo telegraphed from Santos on Friday to the minister of finance that the attitude of the dock laborers was peaceful, but that they refused to go to work without an increase in their pay. The Associação Commercial of Santos in the interest of merchants had endeavored ineffectually to promote conciliatory action. The police, he stated, had done nothing beyond maintaining order, since it had no right to interfere in the dispute between the dock company and its laborers.

—The British board of trade, in conjunction with the colonial office, has resolved to send out commissioners to study the conditions of trade in South America. The associated chambers of commerce have also taken a warm interest in the subject and will send out delegates with the commission. We may therefore look for an exciting time down in these latitudes next year, for we shall have expositions and commissions among us galore. It would seem that an impression is current abroad that we have more money than we know what to do with.

—Under its old contract the São Paulo Gas Co. is receiving 540 reis per cubic metre. In its new contract, however, the company is to receive 170 reis in gold, which is equivalent to 621 reis in currency at 7 1/4 d. exchange. This increase in price is censured in some quarters as a burden upon the people. On the other hand, it would be a hardship for the company to furnish gas at a loss. In our opinion, the company is right in having a gold rate, for its capital is in gold and all its material and supplies are paid for in gold. It would be manifestly unfair to subject such a service to the fluctuations of a depreciated currency.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—The minister of finance has received various *relatos* from the state of Paraná, which are signed by municipal officials and are circulating as money. Such an issue of currency is expressly forbidden by law.

—A telegram from Washington says that the government will ask congress for thirty-five millions of dollars for the construction of coast defences. This is criminal folly, but of course it is necessary to keep up expenditures in order to protect protection.

—The Confiança Industrial company (cotton factory) is inviting subscriptions for an emission of 3,200,000 in debentures, secured by its two factories, lands and 138 operatives' houses in Villa Isabel. The debentures are of 200\$ each and will earn 8 per cent. The issue price fixed at 195\$.

—On Thursday at the Exchange building Councillor Lourenço de Albuquerque lectured on the financial situation of the country. He is reported to have said that it is now too late to avert national bankruptcy, but something may still be done to diminish its horrors by large and judicious reductions in public expenditure.

—Even if the country were prosperous, the new taxes proposed by Deputy Augusto Montenegro would constitute, together with those already collected, a grievous burden on the people. At the present time of commercial depression, when the difficulty of earning a bare livelihood is so great, they will, if voted by congress, increase the discontent now prevailing and contribute in no slight degree to aggravate the political and financial crisis. Congress will, in our opinion, make a fatal blunder, if, instead of reducing public expenditure, it adopts the policy of increasing taxation.

—The imposition of an income tax in this country will be vexatious and discriminating. The proposition is to levy such a tax on real estate, of which the proprietor will pay 2 per cent and the lessee 1 per cent. This is of course based on rentals; now how about the properties occupied by the proprietor himself? Then a tax of 2 1/2 per cent is to be levied on all incomes from industries, trades, investments, occupations of every description, pensions, annuities, salaries, etc. An initial payment of 10\$ is exacted from all, to be credited on the first payment of the year. Incomes under 200\$ will be exempted, except as to the initial payment of 10\$—which in reality implies a tax of 5 instead of 2 1/2 per cent.

COMMERCIAL.

Rio de Janeiro, October 25th, 1897

Par value of the Brazilian milreis (\$500), gold.....	27 d.
do of the Brazilian milreis (\$500) in U. S. coin at \$4.86, 65 per cent 1 stg.....	54 75
do \$500 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold.....	\$527 cts
do of 1 stg. in Brazilian gold.....	8 80

Bank rate of exchange, official, on London to-day.....	7 1/16 d.
Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (gold).....	359 1/2
Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (paper).....	271 rs. gold
Present value of the Brazilian mil reis in U. S. coin at \$4.80 per cent 1 stg.....	14.62 3/4 c.
Value of \$100 (\$4.80 per cent) 1 str. in Brazilian currency (paper).....	658 s.
Value of £ 1 sterling.....	328 1/2

Table of shipping arrivals and departures with columns for ship name, origin, and date.

Arrivals of foreign steamers.

Table of foreign steamers arrivals with columns: DATE, NAME, FROM, CONSIGNED TO.

Departures of foreign steamers.

Table of foreign steamers departures with columns: DATE, NAME, FOR, CARGO.

Foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, October 24th, 1897.

Table of foreign sailing vessels with columns: NAME, TONS, ARRIVED, FROM, CONSIGNEES.

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Large table of stock and bond quotations with columns for Circulation, Capital, and various financial metrics.

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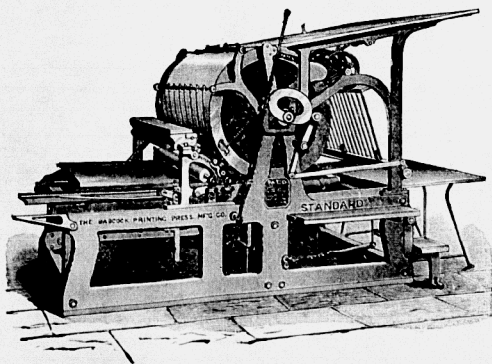
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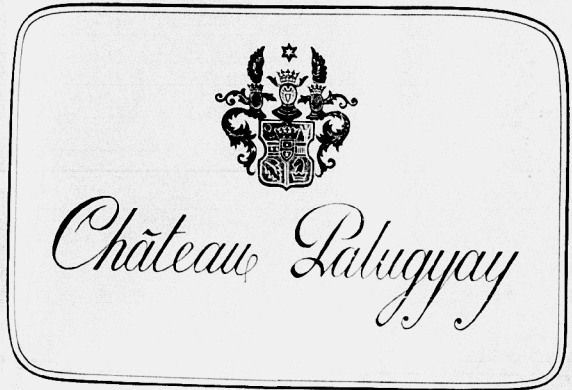
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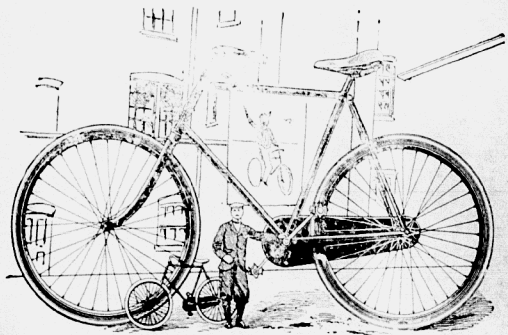


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Nov. 3	Nile	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Cherbourg and Southampton.

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