

# THE RIO NEWS.

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NUMBER 44

**WILSON, SONS & CO.**  
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2, RUA DE S. PEDRO  
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*Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., Ltd.*  
*The New Zealand Shipping Co., Ltd.*  
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Repairs to Ships and Machinery

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

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

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Her Britannic Majesty's Government;  
The Transatlantic Steamship Companies;  
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Coml.—Large stocks of the best Cardiff steam Coal always kept in Rio depot on Concorde Island.

Tug Boats always ready for service.  
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Ballast Supplied to ships.

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Dealers in all classes of merchandise from Europe and the United States, as Importers, Commission Merchants and Consignees.  
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The best disinfectant for vessels  
Recommended for daily use especially  
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Receive orders for all description of Merchandise from Europe and the United States of America.

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BRIDGE WORK OF THE UNION BRIDGE CO.,

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**BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS,**  
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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., Ltd.*

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

**THE HARLAN AND HOLLINGSWORTH COMPANY,**  
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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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Sole Agents:

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**J. G. V. MENDES**

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

1 - Praça 15 de Novembro - 1  
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**THE ALLISON MANUFACTURING COMPANY,**

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MANUFACTURERS OF

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

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**THE WESTINGHOUSE AIR BRAKE COMPANY,**  
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MANUFACTURERS OF THE

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The Westinghouse Automatic Brake is now in use on 20000 locomotives and over 500000 freight cars, besides in general use on passenger cars.

The Westinghouse Air Brake Co. are prepared to fill orders for over 1000000 sets of Air Brakes for Freight Cars, at one-half price.

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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 THEORIES OF  
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DRAFTS, CHECKS, BILLS OF EXCHANGE,  
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FROM STEEL PLATES.  
With SPECIAL SAFEGUARDS TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITING.  
Special papers manufactured exclusively for  
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Exporters of Madeira Wines

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Exporters of Bordeaux Wines;

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Dealers in

Burgundy, Rhine and Mosel wines, Sherries, Champagne

Cognacs and Liqueurs of the best brands.

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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 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 *enferme*. Pleasant and refreshing, it can be taken freely as a beverage, and is 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.

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LIPTON'S Groceries

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ENGLISH SHOEMAKER,

The best material used and all work guaranteed.

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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.**  
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This company has just issued in London an Insurance policy or the Atchisor Topeka and Santa Fé Railway Company United States of America, for the amount of \$17,380,156.00 (\$ 3,600,865), 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.**  
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**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  
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 Accumulated Funds .. . . . £8,250,000  
 Insures against the risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise on every kind at reduced rates.  
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**BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D**  
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 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.**  
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**THE BRAZILIAN COAL Co., Ltd.**  
 Representatives of  
**CORY BROTHERS & Co., Ltd.**  
 of Cardiff and London  
 Colliery Proprietors.  
 Coal Depots in all the principal ports of the world. A constant supply of fresh Steam Coal. Cory's Merthyr always on hand. Prompt delivery and reasonable prices. Tugboats always ready for service. Engineering Works. Repairs to Ships, Launches, Machinery, Lighters, etc. effected with the utmost possible dispatch.  
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 DEPOT:  
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**LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.**

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

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.  
 BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO  
 10, Rua da Alfandega  
 Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:  
 LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ,  
 PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO  
 CAMPINAS, RIO GRANDE DO SUL,  
 PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO,  
 BUENOS AYRES AND NEW YORK.  
 Also on:  
 Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., LONDON.  
 Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co., PARIS.  
 Messrs. Schroder & Co., J. H. Schroder & Co., HAMBURG.  
 Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co., HAMBURG.  
 Messrs. Granet Brown & Co., GENOA.

**BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.**

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

Capital. . . . . 10,000,000 Marks.  
 BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.  
 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 Lisboa & Açores and correspondents.  
 and any other countries.  
 Opens accounts current.  
 Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.  
 Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares etc., and transacts every description of banking business.  
**Kyrah-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 15th October, 1891.  
 Subscribed capital .. . . . £1,500,000  
 Realized do .. . . . 900,000  
 Reserve fund .. . . . 1,000,000

BRANCHES:  
 Paris, 16, rue Halévy, Pernambuco, Pará, Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Rosario, Mendoza and Paysandú.  
 DRAWS ON:—  
 London and County Banking Co., Ltd.—LONDON.  
 Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.—PARIS.  
 Banco de Portugal and agencies.—PORTUGAL.  
 And on all the chief cities of Europe.  
 Also on:  
 Brown Brothers & Co.—NEW YORK.  
 First National Bank of Chicago.—CHICAGO.

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

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

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

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. Rossi & 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. 2,432 of 2nd January, 1897.

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

HEAD OFFICE:  
 9, RUE LAFFITTE, Paris.

General administration: 78, Rua da Quitanda

RIO DE JANEIRO  
 Branches at S. Paulo and Santos.  
 Draws on:  
 PARIS AND FRANCE: Head Office: No. 9, rue Laffitte. Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, and branches in France. Société Générale pour favoriser le développement du commerce et de l'industrie en France, and branch in France. Lazard Frères & 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, Gebrüder & Co. Hamburg. Guard, Hürsch Donner, Hamburg. I. 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 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 \$2.50, 5 dozen boxes for \$25.00 and One dozen boxes for \$20.00.  
 Address: JOAQUIM BUENO DE MIRANDA, No. 72, Rua de S. Pedro, 1st floor Rio de Janeiro.

**RIVER PLATE ITEMS.**

—H. M. S. Basilisk returned from Rio de Janeiro yesterday morning, having met very rough weather on the way down. She will remain here some ten days. The *Saalow* may be expected about the end of month.—*Montevideo Times*, October 22.

—The senate of the Argentine province of Mendoza has sanctioned the proposal of the executive to impose a tax of fifty dollars each annually on the owners of mines. The object of the law is to prevent the accumulation of claims and mines in the hands of a few individuals.

—The first steamship cargo made up wholly of wheat to leave New York for Argentina is on the steamship *Besraeta*, which sailed Sept. 26 for Buenos Aires. It consisted of 174,314 bushels, and was shipped by Jules Schreiber, representing Salomon Z. Danon of Antwerp, to whom the *Besraeta* belongs. The wheat is for consumption. It is too late for wheat to be sent to Argentina for seeding purposes this season. The crop in that country is now growing, but will not be harvested before February.—*N. Y. Evening Post*, Oct. 2.

—A Washington dispatch of September 28th says:—«Minister Buchanan at Buenos Aires has supplied the department of state with copies of decrees issued by the Argentine government, inviting proposals for the construction in Buenos Aires of a central railroad station to cost not exceeding four million dollars. The minister has succeeded in inducing the government, for the first time in the history of such public works, to invite bids from citizens of the United States through the Argentine legation in Washington.»

—It is already announced that great preparations are being made in Rio de Janeiro to celebrate the 8th anniversary of the proclamation of the Brazilian republic, on November 15th. The most appropriate celebration, in our opinion, would be a day of public mourning, for the path of Brazil since she made herself a republic has been one of retrogression, disorder and misgovernment. She was far happier, more orderly, more respectable, more prosperous and freer as an empire, than she is now under a military despotism disguised as a republic. If the Brazilians could see themselves as others see them they would certainly not congratulate themselves on the change.—*Montevideo Times*, Oct. 21.

—It does not seem as if Dr. Carlés—for we suppose it is he who has made the suggestion to the finance minister—were going to have it all his own way in dealing with the Western Brazilian Telegraph Company. The finance committee is opposed to the project by which telegrams on which differential rates are charged outside of the republic would be charged an extra tariff here. We are inclined to think the commission is right, and this without entering into the merits of the case, as between the rival companies. It may be good policy or it may be bad policy on the part of the Western Brazilian Company to use its monopoly in Brazil for the purpose of compelling telegrams from outside to pass over the allied lines. But it is not after all a matter which interests the Argentine republic. If it interests any country directly it interests Brazil, and Brazil is apparently satisfied with the monopoly. When she ceases to be satisfied she may make arrangements for the termination of the arrangement. But the Argentine republic is only interested in receiving her own telegrams as cheaply as possible. By no stretch of imagination can it be considered good policy for this country to compensate one company for the disadvantages imposed on it in another country.—*Review*, Buenos Aires.

—We have received a copy of the petition presented by Mr. Herbert Gibson, as incumbent of General Lavalle, better known as Ajó, asking for the dredging of the bar at the mouth of the little river Ajó, on which the town of General Lavalle is situated. It is pointed out that the interminable windings of the river Ajó have been corrected by the drainage works of the province of Buenos Aires, at a cost of \$600,000. The canal so constructed is 60 metres in width and three metres deep, thus permitting the easy approach of moderate-sized coasting craft. Immediately outside of the river mouth lies the bar to which reference is made, and which would require to be dredged through for a distance of 3805 metres, in order to reach a depth of two metres at low tide. If this were done, it is estimated that ships drawing ten feet would be able to reach the port of General Lavalle at high tide. Some interesting information is given as to the actual commercial importance of the port, which ranks next after Bahía Blanca and Patagonias, and before Chubut in yearly tonnage, while in number of craft it exceeds all other ports of the coast. The fact is an astonishing one, when we consider that there is no railway access to Ajó, and it indicates that a large district inaccessible by rail is served from the port. The saladero interest in Ajó is one of considerable importance, and a large fishing industry might easily be developed, although we were unaware until we read the petition that codfish oil was produced in this country. The petition is remarkably free from the usual «trimmings», although there is the inevitable reference to the 350 Argentine citizens who meet on Sundays for drill in the plaza at Ajó. It is perhaps just as well not to lay much stress on statistical considerations, for a port of this kind might as easily be an object of attack as a means of defence. Moreover, we are a peaceful nation. If we might be permitted a suggestion, it is to the effect that those who meet on Sunday to pay a tribute to the memory of General Lavalle might subscribe to improve the port which bears his name, if an indication were given of the sum required.—*Review*, Buenos Aires.

Travellers' Directory.

São Paulo: Through express trains leave the Central station daily at 6 a. m. and 8:30 p. m. returning leaves S. Paulo at 5 a. m. and 3 p. m.

Cachambú and Lambaré: Central Railway (S. Paulo branch) 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 3 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 2:21 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 Mauá.

Nova Friburgo: Barca leaves the Praça das Marilhas at 6 a. m. daily and at 4 p. m. on Saturdays, to connect with the Leopoldina Railway at Santa Anna de Maruy.

Corcovado: Regular trains, week days, leave at Rua Corde Verde (Laranjeiras) at 8 and 11 a. m. and at 5:30 p. m.

N. B.—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. m. House). Petropolis. EDMUND C. H. PHIPPS, Minister.

Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua Evaristo do Veiga. Morning service every Sunday at 10 a. m. Holy communion after morning service on 1st Sunday of the month and on 2nd, 4th, 6th, 8th, 10th and 12th Sundays.

Professional Directory

Dr. William Frederick Eisenlohr, German Physician, Office 28, Rua General Camara. Consulting hours from 12 to 3 p. m.

Miscellaneous

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 20, Rua d'Almeida.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent. BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro No. 21.—Open from noon to 6 p. m.

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-car line from the town to the Largo de Caracá close to the doors of this hotel, and Silveira.

Excellent restaurant, always ready. Finest wines and liquors. Numerous shower and warm baths. Purest air, temperature bracing and invigorating.

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.

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

ALPINE HOUSE HOTEL RUA DO AQUEDUCTO, 65

On the line of Sylvestre tramway, Santa Theresa, to be reached in 20 minutes from town. This house is highly recommended for its excellent position and most beautiful view of the far ocean, city and islands.

THE PROPRIETOR, VIUVA SUZANA MENTGES.

Grande Hotel dos Estrangeiros

PRAÇA FERREIRA VIANNA (Cathete) Telephone No. 5,008

This hotel, which has been completely restored, is situated in the best part of the city, receiving air and light from all sides, close to the cleanest beach of the city, surrounded by a large garden.

Grande Hotel Metropole

151, RUA DAS LARANJEIRAS, 151

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

The most comfortable Hotel. The baths have likewise been improved. As before, particular pains will be taken to provide the guests of this Hotel with a first-class service, and with the best service and attention.

Café and Hotel Amazonas,

FORMERLY "BRAGAÇA," 20 - 22, PRAÇA TIRAJENTES, 20 - 22

CORNER OF Rua Sete de Setembro.

This establishment dispenses of a first class service, well ventilated rooms, and all possible accommodations, including drinks and chops.

David Duran, PROPRIETOR.

New York and London

Bar and Restaurant 119, RUA DO OUVIDOR

Formerly known as the Londres.

This establishment dispenses of a first class service and cuisine. All drinks are guaranteed to be of the best quality.

TURNER CO. PROPRIETORS.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, October 4. "NATURAL MONOPOLIES."

The convention of mayors and councilmen, which has just been held at Columbus, Ohio, has brought out very clearly the drift of opinion toward the control by municipalities of what are called "Natural Monopolies."

In matters of state and national concern, there is a widely entertained conviction that the country is too much governed. There are too many laws, too much money spent in departments of public activity that could be better conducted by private agency.

The annual report of Gen. Dumont, supervising inspector-general of steam vessels, shows that approximately 650,000 passengers were carried on steam vessels during the year, and that the number of accidents resulting in loss of life was 26.

In his speech at Columbus the other day, Mayor Quincy of Boston made the following observation: "The question

whether city life has not already proved too powerful a magnet in attracting people from the country to the town—whether large numbers of those who today earn a scanty, sometimes a precarious, livelihood in cities would not be materially better off in the country—whether municipalities will not yet be forced, in self defense, to open up some regular channels through which those who become dependent upon the public may be returned, so to speak, to the soil, to earn their own support from its cultivation—raise problems for the future which can only be suggested at the present time."

The city of Boston pays its laborers two dollars a day for nine hours' work. If it ever goes into the lighting business on a large scale, or assumes the right to operate the local transportation franchises, it will undoubtedly be compelled to pay more for labor than private corporations do.

STEAM VESSEL INSPECTION.

The report also shows that, from Jan. 1, 1871, to June 30, 1897, a period of twenty-six and a half years under the law of 1871, the average annual loss of life has been 279, and the average number of steamers inspected 5,673, a loss of life of only one person to each 1,882,845 passengers carried, as compared with the loss of one life to each 56,000 passengers carried in 1851.

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

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

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

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 \$2800 per box, 12\$800 for 6 and 20\$800 for 12 boxes.

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**BRAZIL**

## TREASURE-HOUSES OF JEWELS.

In order to appreciate the wealth which is stored in a Russian church one must go to Kazan Cathedral rather than to St. Isaac's, and on a week-day rather than on Sunday, when it will be densely crowded. Inferior in simplicity of model, magnitude of proportions and costliness of material to the cathedral which I have been describing, and with an arched colonnade, lacking in dignity from its palpable imitation of St. Peter's at Rome, Kazan is a treasure-house of jewels. The iconostas and balustrade at the altar are of solid silver. The name of the Almighty over the screen is flashed out in diamonds. The chief icon of the Virgin, which is kissed by thousands every day, is embedded in gold and fairly ablaze with large diamonds and other jewels, a huge sapphire being conspicuous among them. Four other icons of the Virgin and the Savior are in line with it, and each is studded with diamonds, pearls and large sapphires and heavily set with gold. Every sacred picture is enriched with gold and precious stones, and sparkles every hour of the day with the lustre of the lighted tapers with which it is surrounded. The cathedral has been since the reign of Alexander I. a storehouse of national trophies. Under the protection of the Lady of Kazan are kept the tattered ensigns of the Napoleonic invasion, the flags of vanquished Persian and Turkish armies, and the keys of cities conquered in war; and it is before the grand altar with its countless jewels that generals and emperors have knelt before setting out on their victorious campaigns.

At the outer end of the Nevski Prospect is another treasure-house—the monastery of St. Alexander Nevski, marking at once the battle-ground and the burial-place of a canonized Russian hero. Within the walls are six or seven churches, many monks' cloisters, and shrines and tombs without number. So sacred is the ground hallowed by the presence of the ashes of St. Alexander Nevski that immense sums are paid for the privilege of interment there. When the visitor has made the tour of the churches and seen the massive silver shrine of the saint with the catafalque and the keys of Adrianople, he is conducted underground from one splendid tomb to another, pausing at every turn to admire an icon heavy with gold and sparkling with gems. The costliest marbles from Italy and Siberia are here, and the sculptures and adornments are of exquisite delicacy and beauty. The crypts where the dead of illustrious Russian families are buried are dark, and the passage through them is made by candlelight; yet they are richer in gold, pearls and diamonds than the fabled tombs of the Peruvian Incas. The Romanoff are buried by themselves in the fortress cathedral of Sts. Peter and Paul, whose tall, slender spire rises like a golden mast on the north bank of the Neva. One white marble sarcophagus, with its gold ornaments and simple inscriptions, is like another; for in death they do not compete with one another, but are on a common level of equality as a race born to the purple. The cathedral walls are resplendent with gold and covered with trophies of war—flags, shields, battle-axes and keys of fortresses; and lions gleaming with precious stones and gold keep guard over the stately sleep of the dead in this magnificent mausoleum. Not the pictured madonnas and saints alone, but armed soldiers as well, protect the emperors in death as in life, tramping with heavy steps up and down the marble pavement.

The church is always open, and beggars like to go in and say their prayers there, creeping close to some imperial tomb, crossing themselves and kissing the white marble, or an icon, if there be one close at hand. Weakness and misery shelter themselves beside these last seats of the mighty. Around the tomb of Alexander II., the victim of nihilism, there is always a group of

pious worshippers, kneeling at silent prayer. Sick men touch the sarcophagus as though some healing virtue might come out of it. A strange fascination this Russian autocracy exerts over the imaginations and superstitions of men! Even in death it has power to draw poverty and disease toward its own poor dust and to inspire something akin to adoration.—*I. N. F., in New York Tribune.*

## SPAIN'S OUTLAY FOR WARFARE.

An official statement was issued in September showing the number of men and the quantities of munitions of war sent to Cuba and the Philippine Islands during the insurrections now in progress in those quarters. Between November, 1895, and May, 1897, the Spanish government sent to Cuba 181,738 soldiers, 6,261 officers, of whom 40 were generals; 212,542 guns, 320,406 kilogrammes of powder, 92,088,670 cartridges, 16,712 swords, 91 cannon 12 mitrailleuses and 29,500 shells. Since the outbreak of the present rebellion in the Philippines the government has sent 27,760 soldiers, 881 officers, of whom 9 were generals; 43,100 guns, 24 cannon, 24,910 kilogrammes of powder, 21,726,855 cartridges and 30,604 shells

## IMPORTS OF DUTIABLE SUGAR.

The bureau of statistics of the Treasury department has prepared a statement showing approximately the amount and value of sugars which last year were imported from the countries now paying an export bounty on sugar and upon which the department has declared a countervailing duty equal to the bounty paid. The statement shows the total imports of dutiable sugar during the last fiscal year to have been 4,288,572,584 pounds, testing not above No. 16 Dutch standard and valued at \$80,973,652. and 92,831,103 pounds, testing above 16 and valued at \$4,928,150. Of these totals 1,604,233,071 pounds, valued at \$29,844,019 were imported from Germany; 105,138,128 pounds, valued at \$1,957,027, from Austria-Hungary; 46,910,759 pounds, valued at \$915,477, from Argentine republic, and 92,169,241 pounds, valued at \$1,421,317, from France. The sugar imported from the Argentine republic was cane exclusively, and that from the other countries was exclusively beet sugar.

The department has no statistics at hand showing the amount of sugars imported from the Netherlands.—*N. Y. Shipping List, Oct. 2.*

COMPLETE figures on Mexican foreign trade show that the United States now supplies 52 per cent of the imports instead of 45 per cent as in 1895. England furnished 17 per cent, against 19 per cent. French imports have not changed in value, and their percentage of the total trade has thus fallen about 2½ per cent. Germany has maintained its proportion of 10 per cent, while Spain and other countries together continue to contribute 8 per cent.

DR. SCHIELE of New Jersey recommends permanganate of potash as a solution of the mosquito problem. He has killed every germ in a 1,000 gallon tank of water by dropping in a small pinch, and he believes that by the use of the chemical the state can rid every swamp of the embryo pests and wipe the mosquito off the face of the earth. We admit that exterminating mosquitos in New Jersey will remove a very large percentage of them, but we doubt the assertion that it will wipe them off the face of the earth. It must be remembered that a very respectable portion of the earth's surface lies outside the state of New Jersey.

A LONDON press dispatch of October 3rd says:—A blue book, consisting of the report of the royal commission on the West India sugar industry, has been issued. It finds that industry to be in danger of extinction, owing to the bounty system and protective tariffs, and it is suggested that the measures of relief should include the encouragement of the trade in fruit with New York. It is proposed that a grant of money from the Imperial Treasury should be made to encourage this trade, and besides, the report recommends a loan of £120,000 for Barbadoes for the establishment of central factories, and it also suggests grants of £200,000 to build roads and settle the laboring population of the islands, as peasant proprietors.

## "Thistle" Whisky

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PURE, OLD, RELIABLE.

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AN Englishman, recently arrived, having a thorough knowledge of the import and export business seeks an engagement; is a competent accountant and book-keeper and has had a large practical experience, speaks spanish; first class testimonials.

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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 Gifford, Surrey, brickmaker in the employment of Mr. Brass, contractor, in the year 1878.

Rio de Janeiro, October and

## WEST COAST ITEMS.

—The Japanese commissioner, Count Tanaka who recently visited Brazil and the River Plate, has arrived in Valparaiso.

—The British consul at Valparaiso says that the economic condition of Chili is in a bad way and advises emigrants from England not to come there for the present. The protection given by the government to British colonists, he adds, is insufficient and in some cases worse than none at all.

—The controversy between the Peruvian government and the Peruvian Corporation has been partly compromised by the government allowing the company to get out of its obligation to build 160 kilometres of railway, the company in its turn giving up its claim to eighty thousand pounds.

THE *N. Y. Shipping List* says that fully 8,000 tons of provisions and other freight have been shipped up the Yukon this season, and 2,000 tons more are in transit from Puget Sound points that will get through before the river freezes. It is said there will be no shortage of provisions in the Klondike and surrounding regions.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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

(Cash invariably in advance) Subscription: \$5.00 per annum for Brazil; \$10.00 for £2 abroad or the equivalent in currency. All subscriptions should run with the calendar year, or terminate on June 30th and December 31st.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 2nd, 1897.

If the government really wishes to improve its financial condition, which we do not doubt, the speediest way to secure that desideratum will be to reduce import duties. It may not be to the advantage of the industries established here under the protection of these high tariffs, but they will perhaps suffer much less than they anticipate. A reduction in duties will tend to cheapen imported goods and will lead to an increased importation, which implies an increase in the customs revenue. This result has been repeatedly experienced in other countries. At one time in the United States a decrease in import duties so increased the revenues that the surplus in the treasury became an embarrassment. As the financial question is by far the most important one in Brazil at this moment, congress will be fully justified in adopting any measure of relief, regardless of the interests of others. Poor as the people are, we are confident that a reduction in duties and other official charges on imports will greatly stimulate consumption, and will add largely to the revenues derived from that source.

It seems to us that the newspapers which are opposing the increase of fares on the Botanical Garden tram lines are taking a very short-sighted view of the case. No one is indifferent to the interests of the public in this matter, and few believe that those interests are really prejudiced. There is not a capitalist, professional man, merchant, official, or laborer using these trams who is not receiving more to-day than when these fares were established. Rents, interest, prices, wages, everything, have gone up—but the tram-fares remain unchanged. And so great has been the change that one is now able to ride from the Carioca to the Largo do Machado—a distance of nearly two miles—for the equivalent of three farthings. Such a fare is ridiculous! Many public companies have already been permitted to increase their rates, and we are now told that the fares on the Central railway, postage, postoffice box-rents, water rates, etc., are to be considerably increased next year. If that is so, why should not the tram lines increase their fares also? Is it possible that the tram lines and the drainage company of this city are to be the only ones not privileged to protect themselves against the depreciation of the currency? It would be a very unjust discrimination. There is not a laborer using these trams who is not receiving twice or thrice the wages he received when the currency was at par. And we find the trolley drivers receiving five mil-reis now for a service they were then willing to render for one mil-reis. It is well to be just. We do not care to pay an excessive fare any more than anyone else, but we can not fail to see the justice of the claim to higher fares

on these lines, and we are willing to pay it. A great part of the Botanical Garden tram company's expenditures is in gold, and to meet them it must have higher receipts. To pay dividends, the company is obliged to restrict many expenditures for the better preservation of its permanent way and rolling stock, and to suspend the extension of its electric service. The public is interested in a good service, and in the extension of the electric trams to Botafogo and the Botanical Garden, and we do not entertain a doubt that the increased fares will be cheerfully paid in order to secure these benefits. We understand that the company proposes to continue extending its electric service as soon as the increased fares are allowed, and in our opinion it would be a very short-sighted policy to prevent its doing so—and that by refusing to re-establish fares which were paid for many years in a more valuable currency without a thought of complaint.

THE CRISIS.

Councillor Lourenço de Albuquerque, in his lecture at the Eschague, made the following comparative statement of the public indebtedness of Brazil in 1889 and the present debt of the country:

Table with columns for 1889 and 1897, listing Gold debt, Foreign, Internal, Loan of 1868, Paper money, Exchequer bills and deposits, Total currency debt, Funded, Paper money, Exchequer bills and deposits, Total currency debt.

From these figures it will be seen that the increase in the gold debt in eight years has been 189,751,467\$200 and that in the currency debt 744,338,329\$589. It must be noted that the public debt of the country has thus grown in spite of more burdensome taxes whose increase, although it has never ceased to progress has been totally insufficient to keep pace with the extravagance of the government.

But the difference against the present situation is even more unfavorable than it appears from the foregoing figures, for in 1889 there was in the treasury the unexpended product of loans amounting to 153,074,605\$471, while at present the treasury seems to be nearly empty, its sole available resources apparently consisting of 91,341,000\$ in recalled bonds, whose redemption at the present time would, in the opinion of the budget committee of the chamber of deputies, be extremely detrimental to the credit of the country.

And when we reflect that there is little prospect of any reduction in public expenditure, that the commercial depression is so severely felt that people of all classes find it almost impossible to make their incomes meet the outlay required even for articles of prime necessity, that congress has now been sitting for six months without having adopted a single useful measure for the relief of the people, who in this distressed condition are threatened with new and exceedingly burdensome taxation, and that certain designing schemers are obviously endeavoring to aggravate the present state of anarchy in order to have a pretext for the reestablishment of a military dictatorship, we are obliged to acknowledge that the situation is gloomy indeed and that it imperiously demands the united and most strenuous efforts of all patriotic citizens to ward off impending calamities.

The government's estimate of 250,000\$000 for the revenue to be derived from import duties in 1898 has been reduced by the budget committee of the chamber of deputies to 22,000,000\$. In order to cover the difference of 28,000,000\$, the increase in taxation to which we referred in our last issue has been proposed.

"In 1866," says the budget committee in reporting the revenue bill, "for the first time in 20 years has there been a deficit in the deposits account. This account shows deposits to the amount of 49,916,977\$850 and withdrawals to that of 58,280,143\$594, leaving, consequently, a deficit of 17,333,166\$544. This made a difference of over 22,000,000\$ in this account. The deficit originates almost totally in two items: the government savings bank (caixa economica) and deposits from various sources. The deposits in the government savings banks amounted to 11,498,210\$637 and the withdrawals to 19,835,143\$528, the difference being 8,334,932\$891, of which 6,085,000\$ belongs to the Federal Capital. The balance in favor of depositors at the government savings banks was thus reduced

from 74,580,461\$446 to 66,245,531\$555. These figures demand serious reflection. There is no doubt that in 1896 public confidence in the treasury suffered immensely, and for no one is it a secret that in the month of September in this capital there was a run on the government savings bank, that could only be met with the means which the treasury hastened to furnish."

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

OCT. 26.—Chamber of Deputies.—A quarrel between Deputies Coelho Lisboa and Saabra led to the suspension of the sitting.

OCT. 27.—Chamber of Deputies.—The chamber voted a resolution for extending the session to Dec. 4.

OCT. 29.—Senate.—The senate adopted the resolution from the chamber of deputies for prolonging the session to the 4th of December.

Chamber of Deputies.—By a vote of 66 to 54 the chamber rejected a motion, offered by Deputy Paula Ramos, for the immediate discussion of the bill for repealing the law authorizing the lease of the government railways. By a vote of 64 to 57 it also rejected a motion of Deputy Cupertino de Siqueira to ask for the names of employees of the department of industry accused of malversation. A motion of Deputy Timotheo da Costa to ask for information in regard to the change in the schedule of trains on the Central railway, was likewise rejected. In the 3rd discussion of the budget of the war department the vote on the closing of the arsenals at Bahia, Pernambuco and Pará was a tie—52 to 52.

OCT. 30.—Chamber of Deputies.—By a vote of 70 to 50 it was decided not to close the arsenals at Bahia, Pernambuco and Pará.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

An attempt, apparently unsuccessful, has recently been made in Rio Grande do Sul for uniting the cassilistas and cassalistas.

The governors of Pará and Amazonas have signed an agreement for settling the boundary question between the two states.

The Reforma of Porto-Alegre states that João Francisco's men have barbarously murdered the federalist Capt. José Ayres da Rocha.

The São Paulo police battalion which recently returned from Canudos, had an effective force of 355. It lost 11 soldiers killed in combat and 3 dying of illness, and 2 officers and 29 soldiers wounded.

Julio de Castilhos has sent a police force against the muckers in the Nova Petropolis colony, who are reported to have killed a man named Muller, and threatened to attack the colonial town. The muckers belong to a religious sect that gave trouble some years ago in the time of the empire.

The Commercio de São Paulo of the 28th ult. denounces in measured terms the inhuman slaughter of prisoners taken at Canudos. The Commercio accuses Gen. Arthur Oscar of giving the order for cutting the prisoners' throats, and compares it with the recent disembowelment from the army of an English officer who gave orders for the decapitation of the body of an African chief.

S. PAULO FACTS AND FANCIES.

Large crowds assembled to witness the return of the Batalhão Paulista from Canudos, but I did not notice any of the delirious symptoms spoken of by the papers. The people were perfectly orderly and plegmatic, but by no means want even a phlegmatic Englishman would call enthusiastic.

A commission for the purpose of welcoming the returning soldiers collected about 20,000\$, part of which was at once expended in the purchase of five hundred and forty-seven laurel wreaths to be presented to them as a reward for their services; the remainder of the sum, it is understood, is to be applied to the relief of the widows and orphans of those members of the battalion who fell at Canudos, as well as to the education of a very limited number of youthful jagunço prisoners. The jagunços who fell at and after Canudos are understood not to have left any widows or orphans to speak of.

The men themselves looked sick and harassed, and there were signs that their fighting kit could not have been of a very serviceable kind originally.

What will they do with their 547 wreaths? No doubt, it is easy to imagine the delight with which the weary warriors returning from their hard fought field, — from wet bivouacs, from semi starvation, from the stench of unburied corpses, from battle murder, and from sudden death, and also from other forms of such misery of which the least said the soonest mended — would receive the glorious wreath of laurel leaves, if they happened to possess any smattering of a classical education. But in the opposite case?

Imaginary dialogue between two praças of the batalhão paulista:

"Para que serve esta coroa de louros? Será para comer?" "Quem sabe? Antes nos desse o coque mesmo, já se foi o tempo em que os trovadores viviam de sonetos; hoje vivem da realidade."

Let us hope the camara municipal may not retard the lead of the commission by changing the names of any more of our streets. In order to do honor to soldiers who have done their duty, it is not, surely, necessary to annoy the public. What harm, for instance, did Coronel Moreira Cesar ever do to the municipality of Rio, that his name should be held up to universal execration by being substituted for that of the time-honored, the immortal "Rua do Ouvidor"? Has the "Rua do Ouvidor", the beloved of our youth, really gone for good?

\* Tell me, friend, in good Brazilian, if your soul it will not bore. \* Shall I never, when I've landed on the glorious golden shore, \* Ramble down a golden aisle called the Rua d'Ouvidor? \* "Glooth the Raven — Nevermore!"

But perhaps the Rio camara may change its mind. Such a change might be an improvement. It could scarcely lose by so doing; and this, surely, is a tribute which it is not lawful to pay into Cesar.

Then again mistakes are made, even in the best regulated families. Cabo Roque is not in the slightest degree dead; yet here we have been keeping his memory green by calling a street after him. Indeed, if Cabo Roque had not arrived on the scene a very little too soon, he would have had an opportunity of exchanging winks with his own statue, done by an eminent S. Paulo sculptor! The artist in fact had just executed a rough design in plaster when the original came walking in on him like the statue of the Comendador in Don Giovanni! At least so the story goes.

There was a "gentleman's race" at the Hippodromo on Sunday last, but it was scarcely a success. One of the animals entered was not allowed to run, on the ground that it was a known race-horse. In consequence of this decision several riders scratched their mounts.

Three horses came to the post; one, it is said, being ridden by a professional jockey who, it is further stated, was guilty of unfair riding during the race, for which, after it was over, he was enthusiastically horsewhipped by one of the other riders. It would seem as if this "gentleman's race" stood in need of a little more support among gentlemen.

RAILROAD NOTES

The Santos Improvements Co. has invited proposals for the construction of a railway from Cubatão to Piloas.

From this time forward all children over three years of age will pay fares on the suburban trains of the Central railway.

The congress of Nicaragua has authorized the President to sell the state railways. Are all the state lines on this continent to be placed on the market at once?

The government has authorized the broadening of the gauge of the tram line to Tijuca from 60 centimetres to 1.14 metres. This will pretty much absorb the old carriage road.

A new time-table was inaugurated on the Leopoldina lines yesterday. The ferry-boat which connects with the daily train on the Cantagalo line, will leave the Caes Pharoux at 5:30 a. m.

An edital has been published calling for tenders for the lease of the Baturité, Sul de Pernambuco, Central de Pernambuco, Paulo Afonso and S. Francisco railways, for which no tenders were received under the first call.

The São Paulo Diario Popular of the 25th ult. says:—"We know that the syndicate is already organized for the construction of an electric tramway, the concession given by the municipal council to Srs. Guadalupe & Souza. Also the engineers in charge of the service have already embarked for this capital."

—Would it not be well for Dr. Passos to prepare a few common-sense rules for the information of the public. On Friday morning last inquiries were made at the Central station if tickets could be purchased that day for the next morning's express, and the reply was—"yes; between 1 and 7 p. m." About 3 p. m. a messenger was sent for the tickets, and was informed that they could be purchased only the next morning. Now which was right? We have on one previous occasion purchased tickets for the morning express on the preceding day? Has that privilege been changed, and if so why is it not advertised? There is altogether too much indifference at the Central station about the convenience of the public, and it is time some salutary change were made.

LOCAL NOTES

The sittings of congress have again been prorogued—this time to December 4th.

The minister of industry has transferred the immigrants' station at Pinheiros, to the minister of war.

The return of the minister of war has caused the acting minister, Gen. Cantuarina, to resume his duties as adjutant general.

For the 3rd quarter of the present year the police authorities of this city reported 508 crimes committed by 301 criminals, of whom 436 were arrested.

We regret to hear that Dr. Havelburg has retired from the responsible post of physician to the Hospital dos Lazaros, where he has rendered such signal services in his profession.

—Probably there is no capital in the world at this moment so infested by dirty and noisy lottery-ticket sellers, as Rio de Janeiro. And it is a distinction which reflects no honor upon its people.

—Why is it necessary to repair certain streets so often? We have known the pavement repairing gang to go over a street three or four times a year. Would it not be good economy to do the work better?

—In consequence of the quarrel which led to the suspension of the sitting of the chamber of deputies on Tuesday, Deputy Coelho Lisboa sent Deputy Seabra a challenge, which was declined by the latter.

—It is telegraphed from Buenos Aires that Mr. Samuel Hatridge has prosecuted the Brazilian consul there for libel. The consul is evidently making himself unpleasantly conspicuous in Buenos Aires.

—As the police seem incapable of stopping burglaries in this city, would it not be well to authorize householders to shoot these freebooters on sight. Something surely ought to be done to stop their depredations.

—A commission of the Instituto Historico presented a Brazilian flag to Lieut. Gerlach on the 29th ult., which is to be hoisted somewhere in the antarctic regions on October 28th, 1898. Perhaps it will fly from the south pole.

—The federal republican party proposes to offer a banquet to Gen. Glycerio, its founder and chief, on the 15th inst. The party has much to feel grateful for and will doubtless find words appropriate for the occasion.

—There are complaints against the carelessness of the bicyclists who frequent the public garden on Campo d'Acclamação. We heartily commend the opening of these parks to the bicyclists, but we can not commend their abuse of the favor.

—Could not something be done toward instructing a certain class of young men of the impropriety of knocking off the ashes of their cigars and cigarettes on the tram-car seats. It is bad enough to breathe their smoke without sitting on the ashes.

—Capt. Bueno Brandão and his family, who wish to change their residence, went out with their servants on Tuesday to look for a house. On returning home, at 7 o'clock p.m., they found that in their absence they had been visited by burglars who carried off 3,000\$ in money and a large quantity of jewelry.

—We have neglected to state that the board of directors of the Strangers' Hospital have re-elected the same officers for the present year that were in charge last year. The hospital work is going on regularly and everything is in readiness for any emergency. The report for the past year will soon be ready for distribution.

—On opening the hatches of the steamer *Horrox* after her arrival in this port, two corpses in an advanced state of decomposition were found on the 15th inst. It is supposed that after the steamer was loaded at Liverpool two of the stovedores remained in the hold, where they were inadvertently imprisoned by the closing of the hatches.

—A New York telegram of the 29th ult. announces the sudden death, from apoplexy, of Henry George, the famous land reformer. He was a candidate for the mayoralty of Greater New York and had been directing special attention to the defeat of Tammany, which he described as a den of imbeciles and thieves. He was a man of great ability and force of character, and he also had the courage of his opinions.

—The demographic report for the second half of September shows 515 births, 541 deaths and 141 marriages. There were 12,351 port arrivals and 10,928 departures. The following contagious diseases were registered: measles 1, beri-beri 6, pulmonary consumption 83. There were no deaths from yellow fever during the month. The temperature of the month was 14.6 minimum, 19.62 average and 30, Centigrade, maximum.

—Consul-General William T. Townes, whose resignation was recently accepted by the United States government, left for New York on Saturday last on the German steamer *Catania*. Mr. Townes has spent four years at this port and takes away with him the esteem and good wishes of a wide circle of friends, as well as the respect and confidence of the business men of all nationalities with whom he was frequently brought into contact.

—On Tuesday night buildings Nos. 20 and 22 Rua Barão de Itapagipe, were completely destroyed by fire. The former was occupied by a grocery, whose owner succeeded in saving nearly all of his goods, his loss being only about 1,000\$, which was covered by insurance. The building was also insured. At building No. 22 resided two sisters of Admiral Guillobel, who lost all their clothing, furniture and jewelry and all the money that they had in the house.

—As far as we are aware, not a single organ of the native press, except the *Commercio de S. Paulo*, has had the courage to protest against the military atrocities committed in Bahia. We do not know whether these journals are aware that the effect of their silence is to discredit their country by leading foreigners to believe that Brazilians acquiesce in such atrocities. If they wish to remove the impression thus caused, they should advise their government to imitate that of England, which, as is related in Sunday's issue of the *Jornal do Commercio* of this city, promptly caused to be cashiered an officer who had mutilated the body of a dead African chief.

—It will be remembered that last year, in October, we were denounced and grossly abused for certain statements about the situation, which were characterized as false and unfounded. One of these statements was to the effect that there was a run on the government savings bank. Our statement was based on the simple fact that crowds were to be seen daily in front of the savings bank, waiting an opportunity to get inside. And because of so simple an inference, we were called an enemy of the country, an inventor of false news—and all that. By a reference to the report of the deputies' budget committee, an extract from which we publish elsewhere, it will be seen that not only were we right, but that the treasury was actually sending money to the bank at the time to meet the demands of depositors!

—The campaign circular issued on the 28th ult. by the delegates to the convention of the federal republican party, like that of the republican party, is a very weak political document. It begins in an aggressive, intolerant and vigorous tone, but, as it progresses, the style becomes loose and rambling. The statements which it contains are inaccurate, confused, contradictory, inconsistent and illogical, and furnish powerful arguments to the enemies of the institutions of the country. It very correctly asserts that changes in institutions when not in harmony with the character and wishes of the people, are baneful and that under the republic all the abuses committed under the monarchy have reappeared in an aggravated form. What the party fails to do is to show that it is free from responsibility for these abuses, or that it deserves the confidence of those who wish to see such abuses disappear.

—An apparition, described as a woman who is sometimes headless and at other times has a head crowned with long and abundant hair, is creating a sensation in Larangeiras. Every night (so the story goes), when the clock strikes midnight, the hoot of an owl is heard and the apparition glides through space and seats herself on the steps of a hydrant, where she remains in silence until cock-crow. On one occasion five of the boldest young men in Larangeiras determined to investigate the mystery. But when the apparition stopped before them and, with a tragic and imperious gesture, bade them begone, they fled in terror. Then a squad of policemen confronted the phantom, but when the latter, undaunted by the bullets of the revolvers that the policemen discharged, continued to advance toward them, they too took to their heels. Perhaps the mysterious visitant has some connection with the burglaries that have been recently committed in Rua Alice and the neighboring streets.

—Last year, our readers will remember, when ladies of this city went to identify with flowers the graves of the revolutionists who lost their lives in resisting the dictatorial government of Marshal Floriano Peixoto, they were prevented by a large body of soldiers from entering the Paqueta cemetery. On Sunday they again went to strew with flowers the graves of their dead and on this occasion, we are pleased to learn, they found no troops at the cemetery, nor were they in any way molested or hindered in the performance of their pious duty. The military authorities, in not repeating their arbitrary and intolerant act, have displayed good sense and an awakening comprehension of what is required by respect for law and for personal rights. Our reason for thus attributing to the military authorities and not to the President the responsibility for what occurred last year is that the President was at that time dangerously ill and was doubtless unaware of the abuse of power and flagrant violation of the law committed by his subordinates.

DIED.

CROOK. — On the 23rd ult., at his residence in São Paulo, N. 101 Rua Ypiranga, of pleurisy, HUGH CROOK, aged 35 years. Much lamented.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

*O Genio da Verdadeira Educação*; an address to the students of the Collegio Americano Grambery on 21st June last, by Rev. E. A. Tilly, on the occasion of the closing exercises of the year. It is published by the Casa Publicadora Methodistista, of St. Rua da Assembleia.

SHIPPING NOTES

—The British cruiser *Retribution* is leaving for Montevideo to-morrow, and the American cruiser *Cincinnati* on the following day.

—The government has ordered the adoption of a common code of signals for all Brazilian ports. The diversity of these signals has thus far been an embarrassment to navigators.

—The commandant and several officers of the German cruiser *Gneisenau* left for Thiersopolis on Saturday last on a visit of some days duration. A more picturesque place it will be difficult to find, and we are confident they will thoroughly enjoy the excursion.

—United States Consul Hill, at Santos, Brazil, in a report to the state department, suggests to the shipping interests that in chartering vessels for that port with the intention of escaping duties the words "free of wharfage and dock dues" should be inserted. The authorities recently held that the words "free of wharfage alone" were not sufficient to exempt craft from the charges of the dock company, and this cost the American bark *Virginia* of Machias, Me., \$300.—*N. Y. Shipping List*, Sept. 25.

—The American cruiser *Cincinnati*, Capt. C. M. Chester commanding, entered this port on the 28th ult., and after a brief delay will proceed to Montevideo where she is to assume the post of flagship to the South Atlantic squadron. The *Cincinnati* is a steel protected cruiser of 3,213 tons, 10,000 horse-power engines, and carries 11 guns.

BUSINESS NOTES

—The government cartridge factory at Realengo is to suspend work because its appropriation is exhausted.

—The national laboratory has condemned a quantity of *Agardente do Molinho* as containing noxious substances.

—The customs inspector announces that hereafter all merchandise except inflammables, dispatched *sobre agua*, shall be conferred at armazem No. 15.

—A Santos telegram of the 28th announces that work in the docks had returned to its normal condition. The company has a full force of laborers.

—It is stated that some "raised" commercial bills of the Banco do Commercio have appeared on this market, and the police are investigating the matter.

—The bill has been sanctioned which forbids the importation or manufacture of labels designed for use on national products and to make them appear to be of foreign production.

—We are unable to learn what American business men are interested in the exhibition scheme which is seeking favors from congress. Will José Carlos de Carvalho inform us who he is representing?

—A São Paulo telegram of the 28th announces the death of Mr. Charles Nielsen, who had been manager of various banking establishments in that city and was lately superintendent of the Banco do Commercio e Industria.

—In some circles confidence is expressed that we shall soon have an improvement in business, providing congress does not further unsettle matters. Others think that a revival in business is not likely to occur before the end of summer.

—According to a Montevideo telegram of the 28th, the Galveston cable company has collected \$600,000 from the Chilean government as a subsidy for transmitting state telegrams. How about that projected tax in Argentina? It is proposed to overlook the subsidy received by the Galveston company?

—The agent of an American industrial exposition, Sr. Santiago Paz, who has offices in Rua Visconde de Iguazú, has complained to the police of an employé named Raul Radich, whom he charges with the abstraction of various articles belonging to exhibitors, such as two bicycles, a guitar, a mandolin, 14 boxes of ladies collars, two revolvers and a large quantity of perfumery. In defence Radich insists that he had permission to withdraw and sell the said articles. The police have ordered the apprehension of all the articles in question.

—According to an exchange the Hamburg colonization project, which has been mentioned in these columns, consists of a company with a capital of £ 75,000, an accord with the Hamburg and Bremen steamship companies to transport the emigrants, and a plan to settle 650,000 hectares of land already acquired in the state of Santa-Catharina. The company proposes to construct a railway from Desferro to S. Francisco, passing through Joinville and Blumenau. The success of such a project will undoubtedly be of great benefit to Brazil.

—Other opportunities for manufacturers are various new enterprises under contemplation in Brazil, among them being a system of waterworks in the province of São Paulo, and of water or illuminating works in San Carlos de Pinalh, Rio Claro, Araraquara, Lenos, Brotas and Porto Ferreira. In the city of São Paulo a water meter of American invention is said to be in general use, and most of the apparatus used in water, gas and electric lighting works has been furnished either by this country or England.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce*, Sept. 29.

—A Pará telegram of the 28th says that a bad impression has been created there by the news that the Pará customs inspector is to be prosecuted for exceeding his appropriations. It is claimed that the extensions to the custom-house which he has executed, are not only indispensable, but were within the appropriation. In that case the good people of Pará should not be disturbed for the inspector will be able to prove himself innocent. There has been so much laxity in the use of public money that the government is right in exacting strict responsibility from every official.

—The privilege accorded to the Botanical Garden company to supply electric power has enabled us to make a much needed change in our printing office in the shape of a five-horse power electric motor of the Thompson-Houston system. The motor was provided by Mr. James Mitchell, and the connections were put in by Mr. F. W. Robinson, electrical engineer of the Botanical Garden company. The excellence of the work done bears good testimony to the skill and experience of both of these gentlemen, while the smooth running and strength of the motor itself is evidence beyond question of the superior excellence of the Thompson-Houston machinery.

—Retrenchment and economy are good things to talk about, but when they touch a military establishment, whose necessity is rarely defended, no one appears to have the courage of applying them. Military schools, arsenals, useless battalions, unnecessary ships, etc., must therefore be continued, no matter what they cost.

COFFEE NOTES

—The frequent rains which we have had lately are evidently improving the prospects of the next crop. We hear no more assertions about the injuries from drouth, etc., from which it may be assumed that the planters have really nothing to complain of. In many localities the October blossoming was reported to be good.

—A Toledo, Ohio, dispatch of October 4th says:—The Havemeyer-Arbuckle coffee warfare has been renewed. The Wholesale Grocers' Association has issued a circular espousing the cause of Arbuckle, and requesting all members not to buy of the Woolson-Havemeyer men. Local Woolson representatives say that a war of retaliation and of extermination will now begin. The proclamation of the wholesale grocers has caused much excitement in business circles in Ohio. It is said that the Woolsons are preparing a cut in price.

—Washington, the state, may yet vie with Java or Brazil as a coffee producer, or so think some of her sanguine newspaper editors. According to the latter there is an old farmer at Medical Lake, Wash., who planted a number of coffee bushes in his garden several years ago, and they are now in fine condition, being just ready to yield their fourth crop. The product is much finer in flavor than the imported berry, and so on, and so on. All this sounds very familiar, for has not the old farmer cropped up often before in other parts of the country and told how he was getting a crop of berries from bushes a year old. In Brazil, with a much more favorable climate they cannot prevail upon the coffee tree to bear before its fourth year. Hence we conclude that these Washington coffee trees are not coffee trees at all. Possibly the agriculturist of Medical Lake drew his knowledge of farming from Mark Twain's brief essay on the subject. If so, he has probably confounded green coffee beans with something else.—*Merchants' Review*.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—The municipal budget for 1898 asks for appropriations to an aggregate of 16,050,036\$, and estimates the receipts at 15,749,036\$.

—The government will open a credit of 156,000\$ to pay the operatives of the Realengo cartridge factory during the current year.

—The receipts of the revenue office (*trezoreria*) of this city for last month amounted to 1,157,810\$925, against 1,948,763\$915 in the corresponding month of 1896. The amount collected in the ten months ending October 31 was 11,708,957\$169 in 1897, against 11,706,674\$395 in 1896.

—The President signed a supplementary credit yesterday for 618,750\$, to cover salaries of senators and deputies during the second extension of the present session of congress. Of this amount, 141,750\$ go to senators, and 477,000\$ to the deputies. This illustrates the sincerity of congress in the matter of economies.

—Even without the assistance of the Rio de Janeiro correspondent of the *Times*, we are only too well aware that the financial position of the Brazilian government is really very grave. The revenue shows a steady and alarming decrease, and a deficit of £ 5,000,000 or £ 6,000,000 sterling will have to be faced by the treasury; so that it is no wonder that Brazilians feel downhearted at the present state of the national finances. The only feasible way to confront the national liabilities, the correspondent says, is "to sell the Central railway," which he describes as "a valuable property, but rapidly deteriorating." The existing law gives the government power to dispose of the railway, but provides that a large proportion of the purchase money must be applied to the redemption of paper money. A new law would therefore be necessary to allow the proceeds of the sale to be used for meeting current obligations. The prospect that the present season's coffee crop will considerably exceed last season's is discounted by the fact that the low prices now ruling are entirely due to overproduction.—*Financial News*, Oct. 9.

—A Washington press dispatch of September 28th says:—Senator Mendonça, the Brazilian minister, will have an article in the next bulletin of the Bureau of American Republics on Brazil's resources and fiscal condition. It shows in detail the debt and income of Brazil. In round numbers the debt, including the obligations on outstanding paper money, amounts to \$547,527,600, or a per capita of \$13.58. Against this the minister specifies a few of the resources of the government, including railways, the debt of Uruguay and of Paraguay, etc., which amount to more than a fourth of the debt. The values of other items of governmental ownership, including the public lands, public buildings and the telegraph lines, as well as all other federal property, are not estimated, but in the aggregate would amount to a large sum.

[The national government having given the public lands to the states, in which they are situated, that item represents nothing as an asset in the national balance-sheet.—*Ed. News*.]



Julia Rollins	Baltimore	29 Aug.
James W. Edmond	New York	21 Sept.
Jenny	Cardiff	—
Joaquim	Hamburg	—
Kirkdale	Lomburg	25 Sept.
Kenyon	Antwerp	12 Sept.
Lois	Rangoon	30 Aug.
Lucinda Wilson	Bangkok	21 Sept.
Lauriston	Rangoon	5 Sept.
Marijosa	Oporto	12 Sept.
Mary L. Burhill	Piscataway	27 Aug.
Macedon	Oporto	26 Sept.
Maria Emilia	Pensacola	18 Sept.
Maryjory Glen	Hamburg	—
Mourira	Hamburg	—
Mivella	Rangoon	—
Marigwey	Brunswick	20 Sept.
Mabel	New York	—
Marion S. Harris	New York	17 Sept.
Nor	New York	17 Sept.
Nimbus	New York	17 Sept.
Osegera	Quebec	16 Sept.
Prince Regent	Pensacola	22 Sept.
Pythons	Cardiff	—
Prince Amado	Leith	1 Oct.
Prince Louis	Marseilles	3 Oct.
Prince Victor	Leith	—
Phavo	Leith	—
Plover	Leith	—
Robert S. Bonnard	Portland	—
R. F. Pettigrew	Portland	—
Robertson	Pensacola	—
Spru	Savannah	20 Sept.
Vasco da Gama	Oporto	—
Victoria	Hamburg	14 Aug.
Vivand	Stockholm	21 Aug.
Wild Wood	Pensacola	26 Aug.
Wilhelmine	Hamburg	—

Arrivals of foreign steamers.

DATE	NAME	FROM	CONIGNED TO
Oct. 25	Horrox Brit.	Liverpool* 23 ds.	Norton, Megaw & Co.
25	V. de Montevideo Fr.	Havre* 27 ds.	Chargers Réunis.
25	Severa Brit.	Baltimore 25 ds.	Levering & Co.
26	Oravia Brit.	Liverpool* 18 ds.	Wilson Sons & Co.
26	Oreana Brit.	Vulpara* 18 ds.	do
26	Portugal Fr.	Bordeaux* 18 ds.	Messageries Maritimes
26	Santos Ger.	Hamburg*	Ed. Johnston & Co.
26	Buffon Brit.	New York* 21 ds.	Norton, Megaw & Co.
26	Victoria Ital.	River Plate 3 ds.	La Veloce.
26	Cordillere Fr.	do 67 hs.	Messageries Maritimes.
26	Bratsberg Nor.	Buenos Aires 7 ds.	Luiz Campos.
27	Schonburg Ger.	Brenn* 2 ds.	Hermann Stoltz & Co.
27	Blue Cross Brit.	Cardiff* 25 ds.	Lage Irmaos.
28	Catania Ger.	Santos 22 hs.	Ed. Johnston & Co.
29	Alacrid Ital.	Genoa* 27 ds.	C. Cresta & Co.
29	Deak Aust.	Santos 2 ds.	Rombauer & Co.
29	Orion Aust.	do 1 d.	do
29	Georgian Prince Br.	Marseilles* 20 ds.	Quayle, Davidson & Co.
29	Aquitaine Fr.	Bordeaux* 20 ds.	Karl Valais & Co.
31	Malapan Fr.	Bordeaux* 20 ds.	Messageries Maritimes.
31	Porto Alegre Gr.	Hamburg* 24 ds.	Ed. Johnston & Co.
31	Mendoza Gr.	Santos 18 hs.	do
31	Cittá di Genova Ital.	Genoa* 19 d.	La Veloce.

Departures of foreign steamers.

DATE	NAME	FOR	CARGO
Oct. 25	Mascotte Brit.	Santa Lucia.	Ballast.
25	King Bledyard Brit.	New York.	Coffee.
25	Itaugonia Ger.	Hamburg*	Sundries.
25	Oreana Brit.	Liverpool*	do
26	Ashmore Brit.	Galveston	Sundries.
26	Szent Istvan Aust.	Santos.	do
27	V. de Montevideo Fr.	Bordeaux*	do
27	Cordillere Fr.	do	do
27	Victoria Ital.	Genoa*	do
27	Manitoba Brit.	New York.	do
27	Oravia Brit.	Vulpara* 18 ds.	River Plate
28	Portugal Fr.	Santos.	do
28	Santos Ger.	New York.	Sundries.
28	Mexican Prince Br.	Trieste*	Coffee.
29	Catania Gr.	Santa Lucia	Sundries.
29	Deak Aust.	Santos	Sundries.
29	Toiosa Br.	Santos	Sundries.
29	Alacrid Ital.	do	do
29	Schonburg G.	do	do
30	Horrox Brit.	New York*	do
31	Buffon Brit.	River Plate.*	do
31	Aquitaine Fr.	Santos.	do
31	Cittá di Genova Ital.	do	do

Foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, October 31st, 1897.

NAME	PORT	ARRIVED	FROM	CONSIGNEES
<b>American</b>				
lug Josephine	—	876 Oct.	15 Baltimore	Norton, Megans & Co.
lug Eagle Wing	—	1076 Oct.	24 New York	Empirza Industrial
lug H. M. Attwood	—	654	24 Quebec	To order
bk Julia Kollins	—	560	25 Baltimore	John Moore & Co.
bk Abardale	—	575	27 New York	Braga Faiaça & Co.
<b>Argentine</b>				
lug M. B. Tower	—	537 Sept.	18 Macão	Pires Coelho & Irmao.
<b>British</b>				
bk Cambria	—	1252 Sept.	2 Pensacola	Emp. Industrial
bk Conductor	—	1063	10 Brunswick	Souza Alves & Co.
bk Kerverlae	—	1132	14 Pensacola	Emp. Industrial
sp King's County	—	2061	15 Cardiff	Wilson Sons & Co.
bk Lancelfield	—	949	18 Mobile	V. W. Guimarães & Co.
bk Dalhousie	—	866	18 Pensacola	C. Hecksher & Co.
sp Cortez	—	2238	26 Leith	Gas Co.
sp Hougomont	—	227	30 Cardiff	Brazilian Coal Co.
sp Comblantuk	—	2179 Oct.	7 San Francisco	Rio Pinar Mills
sp Sierra Lucena	—	1631	10 Rangoon	John e & Co.
bk Lanarkshire	—	850	13 Ghent	Emp. Industrial
sp Bay of Bengal	—	1480	16 Rangoon	Norton, Megaw & Co.
sp Coringa	—	1289	31 Pensacola	V. W. Guimarães & C.
<b>Dutch</b>				
bk Victoria	—	307 Oct.	8 Hamburg	H. Stoltz & Co.
<b>German</b>				
bk Germania	—	826 Oct.	1 Cardiff	Wilson Sons & Co.
bk J. W. Barmester	—	1227	12 Hull	Gas Co.
sp Aleyone	—	2148	19 Antwerp	Laureys & Co.
<b>Italian</b>				
bk Giuseppe Pignone	—	613 Sept.	10 Marseilles	D. J. da Silva & Co.
bk V. della Guardia	—	843 Oct.	1 Marseilles	A. Avenir & Co.
bk La Pietà	—	537	6 Marseilles	A. Avenir & Co.
bk Monte Allegro M.	—	604	16 Marseilles	D. J. da Silva & Co.
<b>Norwegian</b>				
bk Charles Dickens	—	1329 Aug.	25 Hamburg	To order.
bk Prince Arthur	—	1533	30 Cardiff	Wilson Sons & Co.
bk Th. Thorsen	—	420 Sept.	14 Marseilles	A. Avenir & Co.
bk Signal	—	608	17 Hamburg	Hermann Stoltz & Co.
bk Meteor	—	413	23 Hernostrand	C. Hecksher & Co.
bk Stamboul	—	1167 Oct.	20 Pensacola	C. Hecksher & Co.
bk India	—	334	20 Macahé	To order
bk Frey	—	234	24 Rio Grande	To order
bk Ingert	—	405	27 Hamburg	C. Hecksher & Co.
bk Talsman	—	428	27 Westervick	Luiz Stearns Co.
<b>Portuguese</b>				
bk Tentadora	—	394 July	20 Cape de Verdus	I. A. G. Santos & Co.
sp Oceano	—	1183	25 Ilha do Sal	Macedo Junior & Co.
bk Isabel	—	1183 Sept.	14 Oporto	Macedo Junior & Co.
bk Triumpho	—	491	18 Macão	Veiga Pinto & Co.
bk Nova Sympathia	—	241 Oct.	5 Macão	C. Sabalia & Co.
bk Serelia	—	444	14 Oporto	Veiga Pinto & Co.
<b>Russian</b>				
sp Columbus	—	1722 Sept.	6 Greenock	Thedim, R. & Co.
sp Cashier	—	1367	17 Cardiff	Brazilian Coal Co.
<b>Swedish</b>				
bk Sundswall	—	293 Oct.	13	
bk Otage	—	870	—	H. Stoltz & Co.

Last Quotations of Stocks and Bonds --- October 30th

Circulation		Public Funds	
262,133,000\$	Stock 5% currency (apolice)		930,000— 912,000
102,675,000	Bonds of 1885		518,000— 540,000
124,675,000	Stock 4% (gold), converted		1,202,000— 1,208,000
11,782,000	Gold Loan, 1868, 6% ..		2,450,000— 2,500,000
24,372,000	Do do 1879, 4 1/2% ..		
18,350,000	Do do 1884, 4 1/2% ..		1,570,000—
Fcs. 17,500,000	State of Espirito Santo		
10,070,000	.. of Minas Geraes, 5% ..		
Fcs. 65,000,000	.. of Rio de Janeiro, 6% ..		965,000—
4,000,000	Emprestimo Municipal.		188,000— 161,000
24,988,000			
Capital		Banks	
20,000,000\$	Commercial	200\$	8,000— July 97
20,000,000	do 2nd series	200	3,000— July 97
24,000,000	Constructor	200	—
18,000,000	Credito Movo	200	2,000— July 96
20,000,000	Lavoura e Commercio	200	6,000— July 97
16,000,000	do 2nd series	100	3,000— July 97
18,250,000	Nacional Brasileiro	200	9,000— July 97
118,250,000	Republica do Brazil	200	6,000— July 97
20,000,000	Rural e Hypothecaria	200	9,000— July 97
	do 2nd series	100	4,500— July 97
Capital		Railways	
3,500,000\$	Caravellas a Aymore	180\$	—
110,000,000	Leopoldina	200	—
16,000,000	Muzambinho	100	—
62,000,000	Oeste de Minas	200	—
—	do 2nd series	75	—
24,000,000	S. Paulo-Rio Grande	200	—
70,000,000	Uniao Sorocabana-Itarna	200	—
—	do 2nd series	60	—
42,000,000	Viacao Ferrer Sapucahy	200	—
Capital		Tramways	
14,000,000\$	Jardim Botânico	200\$	— Oct. 97
12,000,000	S. Christovao	200	— July 97
Capital		Mills	
10,000,000\$	Alhanga	200\$	— Sept. 97
6,000,000	Brazil Industrial	200	6,000— Aug. 96
3,000,000	Cartao	200	10,000— Jan. 96
6,000,000	Confangia Industrial	200	10,000— Aug. 96
500,000	D. Isabel	200	30,000— Jan. 97
1,200,000	Industrial Minera	200	10,000— Feb. 96
1,500,000	Manufatura Fluminense	200	8,000— Mar. 96
1,000,000	Petropolisana	200	8,000— Mar. 96
1,000,000	S. Pedro de Alcantara	200	— July 96
300,000	Santa Luiza	200	10,000— July 97

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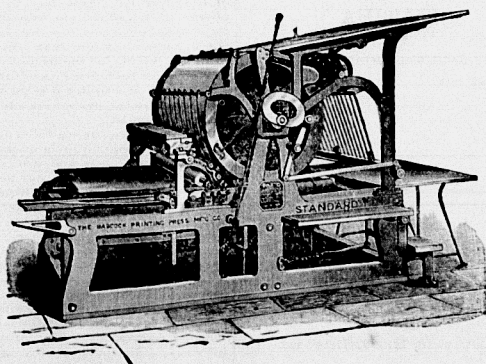
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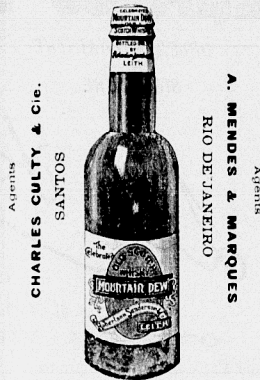
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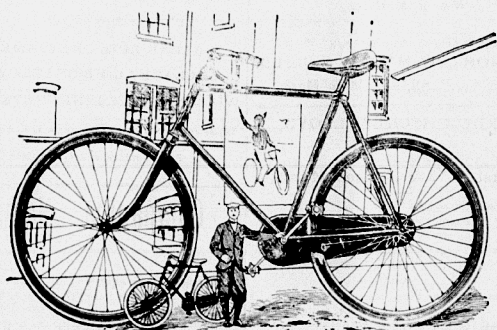


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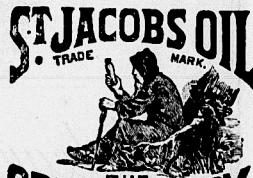
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