

# THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

Vol. XXIII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 23RD, 1897.

NUMBER 47

**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 Hovden 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 depots at St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Montevideo, La Plata and at the chief Brazil Ports; and, among others, supply coal under contract, at Rio, to:

The Brazilian Government;  
Her Britannic Majesty's Government;  
The Transatlantic Steamship Companies;  
The New Zealand Shipping Companies.  
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Coal.—Large stocks of the best Cardiff steam coal always kept in Rio depot on Concerção 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. CASSALS & Co.

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**GUANABARA & Co.**

Importers and Commission Merchants.

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

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

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REPRESENTATIVE FOR

**POOCK & Co., Rio Grande do Sul (Mavona Cigars)**  
**BAVARIA BEER** from the  
Bavaria Brewery, S. Paulo.  
Price: 18000 per Dozen without bottles.

Also of Messrs.

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

GERR. KLINGENBERG, Detmold (Lithographers).  
77, RUA VISCONDE DE INHAUMA

**CREOLIN-PEARSON**

The best disinfectant for vessels

Recommended for daily use especially during epidemics.

Rua da Alfandega n. 70

J. J. Jensen

**QUAYLE, DAVIDSON & Co.**

119 Rua da Quitanda Caixa no Correio 16

COMMISSION MERCHANTS & IMPORTERS

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

SPECIAL TERMS FOR:

**BROOKS LOCOMOTIVES,**

BRIDGE WORK OF THE UNION BRIDGE CO.,

and all Railway supplies, both European and American.

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

(Established, 1831.)

BURNHAM, WILLIAMS & Co., Proprietors.

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

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

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

All work thoroughly guaranteed.

Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers.

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

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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**Norton, Megaw & Co., L'd.**

**A COMPANHIA DE FIAÇÃO E TECIDOS SÃO FELIX,**

RIO DE JANEIRO.

Sole Agents:

**Norton Megaw & Co., L'd.**

58, Rua 1<sup>a</sup> 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

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**THE ALLISON MANUFACTURING COMPANY.**

Philadelphia, Penn.

MANUFACTURERS OF

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

Sole Agents in Brazil:

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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 20,000 Locomotives and over 200,000 freight cars, besides in general use on passenger cars.

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

For further particulars apply to their Sole representatives in Brazil:

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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, 1836.  
Reorganized 1879.

ISSUES AND PRINTERS OF  
BONDS, POSTAGE & REVENUE STAMPS,  
LEGAL TENDER AND NATIONAL BANK  
NOTES of the UNITED STATES; and for  
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ENGRAVING AND PRINTING,  
BANK NOTES, SHARE CERTIFICATES, BONDS  
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DRAFTS, CHECKS, BILLS OF EXCHANGE,  
STAMPS, &c., in the most and most artistic style  
FROM STEEL PLATES,  
WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITING.  
Special papers manufactured exclusively for  
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Work Executed in Fireproof Buildings.

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WINE MERCHANTS.

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

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Exporter of Bordeaux Wines;

E. RENVY MARTIN & Co.,

Exporter of Cognac

Dealers in

Burgundy, Rhine and Mosel wines, Sherries, Champagne

Cognacs and Liqueurs of the best brands.

Rua da Alfandega, 83.

PREVENT YELLOW FEVER

by using

**MURRAY'S FLUID MAGNESIA**

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

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

Price, in all pharmacies,

Rs. 18500 per bottle.

**THOMAS J. LIPTON**

LIPTON'S Teas.

LIPTON'S Hams.

LIPTON'S Jams.

LIPTON'S Pickles.

LIPTON'S Groceries

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**WILLIAM SMITH,**

ENGLISH SHOEMAKER,

The best material used and all work guaranteed.

No. 29 A, Rua de S. Pedro.

RIO DE JANEIRO.



**PHOENIX FIRE OFFICE.**  
 Established 1782  
 Authorized by Imperial Decree No. 8057 of March 24th, 1831.  
 Insures against risk of fire, houses, goods and merchant line and offers the best of guarantees with the most favorably conditions.  
**G. C. Anderson, Agent.**  
 Rua General Camara—1st floor.  
 This company has just issued in London an Insurance policy to the Atchisar Topeka and Sav a 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 \$109,109.00 (\$ 25,230).  
 No other company has ever taken so large a risk up to the present date.

**COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D.**  
*Five and Marine.*  
 Capital .. . . . £2,500,000  
 Agents for the Republic of Brazil:  
**Walter Block & Co.**  
 No. 175, Rua do Quitanda.

**THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.**  
 Capital .. . . . £1,000,000 sterling  
 Reserve fund .. . . . £ 500,000 ..  
 Agent in Rio de Janeiro  
**G. C. Anderson.**  
 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 merchant line on every kind at reduced rates.  
**John Moore & Co. agents.**  
 No. 8, Rua da Candelaria

**LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co.**  
 Capital (fully subscribed) .. . . . £2,175,000  
 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., Ltd.**  
 Representatives of MIGHTY  
**CORY BROTHERS & Co., Ltd.**  
 Colliery Proprietors  
 Coal Depots in all the principal parts of the world. A constant and fresh supply of Cory's Mervy Steam Coal always in stock.  
 Prompt delivery at reasonable prices.  
 Tugboats always ready for service.  
 Engineering Works.  
 Repairs to ships, Locomotives, Machinery, Lighters, etc. effected with the utmost possible dispatch.  
 OFFICES:  
 Edifício da Bolsa, Salas 28 and 27  
 Entrance: Rua Gen. Camara.  
 Depot: ILHA DOS FERREIROS  
 P. O. Box. 774.

**Banks.**  
**LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.**  
 Capital .. . . . £ 1,500,000  
 Capital paid up .. . . . 750,000  
 Reserve fund .. . . . 600,000  
 HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.  
 BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO  
 10, Rua da Alfandega  
 Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:  
 LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ,  
 PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO  
 CAMPINAS, RIO GRANDE DO SUL,  
 PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO,  
 BUENOS AYRES AND NEW YORK.  
 Also on:  
 Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., LONDON.  
 Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co., PARIS.  
 Messrs. Schroder & Co., J. H. Schroder & Co., HAMBURG.  
 Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co. HAMBURG.  
 Messrs. Granet Brown & Co. GENOVA.

**BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.**  
 Established in Hamburg on 16th December 1887 by the "Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft" in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg," Hamburg.  
 Capital . . . 10,000,000 Marks.  
 BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO. (Caixa 108.)  
 Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos (Caixa 530.) (Caixa 185.)  
 Draws on:  
 (Direction der Disconto) Gesellschaft, Berlin.  
 Norddeutsche Bank in (and correspondents) Hamburg, Hamburg.  
 M. A. von Rothschild & Söhne, Frankfurt a. M.  
 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.  
 Credit Lyonnais, Paris and branches.  
 Heine & Co., Paris.  
 Lazard Frères & Co., Paris.  
 De Neufville & Co., Paris.  
 Banco Lisboa & Apeara and correspondents.  
 and any other countries.  
 Opens accounts current.  
 Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.  
 Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares etc., and transacts every description of banking business.  
**Krah-Petersen,** Directors.

**THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.**  
 LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.  
 PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.  
 Rio de Janeiro:  
 No. 20, Rua da Alfandega.  
 Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 17th October, 1891.  
 Subscribed capital .. . . . £1,500,000  
 Realized do .. . . . 900,000  
 Reserve fund .. . . . 1,000,000  
 BRANCHES:  
 Paris, 16, rue Halévy, Pernambuco, Pará, Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Rosario, Mendoza and Puyoay.  
 DRAWS ON:—  
 London and County Banking Co., Ltd.—LONDON.  
 Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.—PARIS.  
 Banco de Portugal and agencies.—PORTUGAL.  
 And on all the chief cities of Europe.  
 Also on:  
 Brown Brothers & Co.—NEW YORK.  
 First National Bank of Chicago.—CHICAGO.

**THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.**  
 HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORGATE ST. London E. C.  
 Capital .. . . . £ 1,000,000  
 Idem paid up .. . . . 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. Roesli & Co. and correspondents in ITALY.  
 The Bank of New York, N. Y. A. NEW YORK.  
 Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and transacts every description of Banking business.

**BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU BRÉSIL.**  
 AUTHORIZED BY  
 Decree No. 2,432 of 2nd January, 1897.  
 CAPITAL: Frs. 10,000,000 (Ten million Francs).  
 HEAD OFFICE:  
 9, RUE LAFFITTE, Paris.  
 General administration: 78, Rua da Quitanda  
 RIO DE JANEIRO  
 Branches at S. Paulo and Santos.  
 DRAWS ON:  
 PARIS AND FRANCE: Head Office: No. 9, rue Laffitte. Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, and branches in France. Société Générale pour favoriser le développement du commerce et de l'industrie en France, and branch in France. Lazard Frères & Cie.  
 LONDON: Union Bank of London, Limited. London Joint Stock Bank, Limited. Paris Bank, Limited. Lazard Brothers & Co. Kleinwort Sons & Co. A. Ruffer & Sons.  
 GERMANY: Deutsche Bank, Berlin, and correspondents. Dresdner Bank, Dresden, and correspondents. Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg. Schroeder, Gebrüder & Co. Hamburg. Conrad Harisch Donner, Hamburg. (L. Behrens & Sons, Hamburg.)  
 The Bank has Correspondents in the United States of America, all European cities, and is prepared to transact business of every description.  
 Opens accounts current.  
 Pays interest on deposits under the following conditions:  
 Without notice .. . . . 2 %  
 With notice:  
 3 months .. . . . 4 %  
 6 " .. . . . 5 %  
 12 " .. . . . 6 %  
**Léon Housset,** General Manager.

**Nectandra Amara Pills.**  
 These wonderful pills, so useful and beneficial in all affections of the stomach and intestines, are obtainable in all places where a post-office exists; the manufacturer will forward by registered mail and to any given address, if accompanied by money: 1 box for 2\$300, ½ dozen boxes for 1\$2500 and One dozen boxes for 2\$5000.  
 Address: JOAQUIM BUENO DE MIRANDA, No. 72, Rua de S. Pedro, 1st floor Rio de Janeiro

**RIVER PLATE ITEMS.**  
 —The Uruguayan government is fighting locusts by paying 5 cents gold for their eggs, and one cent gold for each five kilos of locusts.  
 —The city of Cordoba, Argentina, was visited by a tremendous cyclone on the 19th inst. The heat here in Rio de Janeiro on that day was intense, and indicated an unusual storm to the south and west.  
 —The movement in bullion through the customs-houses of the republic in 1896 consisted of \$5,936,700 gold imports and \$2,047,829 gold exports. During the past 16 years the imports have amounted to 143 million dollars gold and the exports to 78 million.—Review, Buenos Aires.  
 —The telegrams from Montevideo indicate a very uneasy feeling there. Vice-President Cuestas is a candidate for the presidency, but as congress is controlled by Herrera his chances of election are doubtful. The indications are that he is meditating a coup. At last accounts the garrison is under arms, commerce is paralyzed, and everybody is waiting to see what the next move will be.  
 —It is stated that the militarisation of the police of the capital will be carried out in the following form:  
 Two battalions of 500 men each, formed with 100 men from each of the urban sections; two squadrons of a cavalry of security of 150 men each, and an "extraordinary" regiment of 200 men, besides the urban battalion already formed of some 300 men. This will give a total of 1,300 infantry and 500 cavalry, a fairly formidable force. The object of the government in forming this is still unknown. It certainly cannot be regarded as a measure of economy.—Montevideo Times.  
 —Attention has been called by most of the newspapers to the large number of infanticides which are committed in Buenos Aires. Both police and judicial authorities consider the matter sufficiently serious to demand consideration and discussion. The bulk of opinion is on the whole in favour of a return to the old "torno libre," which enabled a mother to get rid of her child without leaving any trace as to her own identity, yet at the same time ensured the good treatment of the infants thus abandoned by their natural protectors. The institution is not one that commends itself to English ideas; but it has its good features, and anything is better than allowing infanticides to increase unchecked.—Review, Buenos Aires.

**MODERN ALCHEMY.**  
 The sen-serpent story is beaten. Silver has been transmuted into gold by the simplest possible process, and this at a time when currency is a most vexed question, in which America more than any other country is interested. It is not, therefore, a matter of intense surprise that the transmutation has been effected by an American investigator. He has converted Mexican dollars (why did he not start with pure silver?) into an alloy consisting of a mixture of gold and silver more than nine-tenths a fine, from three-fifths to two-thirds of the precious metal being found to consist of pure gold. Mexican dollars, by the way, contain also copper. All that is required for this transmutation is extreme mechanical pressure. There can be no doubt of America's capacity to supply an abundance of this commodity. Pressure acts doubtless upon the silver atoms and gives them a greater density, so that from 108 the atomic weight is raised up to 196. That is, starting with a white metal, namely, silver—of a specific gravity of 10, the effect of an enormous pressure is to increase this gravity by about double (the specific gravity of gold is 19.5), the resulting mass changing color—presenting, in fact, all the appearance as well as the properties of the noble yellow metal. Bismutism is doomed and America's financial superiority as a nation amongst nations ensured.—Lancet.

**NEW AMERICAN STEAMSHIP LINE.**  
 A Chicago despatch states that the proposition to establish a new steamship line to ply the Mississippi river and the Gulf was discussed at the meeting of the National Business League. At the meeting the acting-chairman submitted reports from a number of government agents of the South American republics, which will form a basis for future action. "We expect to ask the government to grant a subsidy for a line of steamships through the Gulf to South America," said he.  
 "At present there are only a few private lines running to the south, such as the one controlled by ex-Mr. Grace. The freight tariffs on these lines are prohibitive. The English government has established bureaus of credit in all the South American republics. The British are stealing a march on us. It is the intention of this league to take up a deep waterway movement, and have the products of this part of the country taken straight through from Chicago to market."  
 Here, then, we have another attempt, in another way, to cater for the needs of North American traders with South America, where British predominance is a constant cause of heartburning in the United States.—Financial News, Oct. 21.

The official estimate for the wheat crop in the United States is now for 590,000,000 bushels, of which 250,000,000 bushels will be available for export.



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 3 a. m. and 9 p. m.

Cachambú and Lambaré: Central Railway S. Paulo, express to Cruzineiro, thence by Minas and Rio Railway to destination.

Juiz de Fora, Barbacena, Ouro Preto, etc. Through express trains leave Central station daily at 5 a. m. and 8 p. m. Connects with all branches along the main line (Linha do Centro) of that railway.

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 Praiaoa at 4 p. m. daily, except Sundays and holidays, to connect with railway at Minas. Passenger train leaves S. Francisco Xavier, central railway, at 2 a. m. and 1:15 p. m., on all land route.

Nova Friburgo: Barca leaves the Praça da Matinha at 6 a. m. daily and at 3 p. m. on Saturdays, to connect with the Leopoldina Railway at San'Anna de Mauaury.

Corcovado: Regular trains, week days, leave S. Rua Cosme Velho (Laranjeiras) at 8 and 11 a. m. and 5:30 p. m., returning leave the summit at 10:30 a. m. and 11:45 and 7 p. m.

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

Official Directory

U.S. LEGATION — Petropolis, E. H. CONGER, Minister. BRITISH LEGATION — No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraity (opposite Post Office). Petropolis, EDMUND C. H. PHIPPS, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL. — No. 66, Rua Theophilo Ottoni. Wm. T. TOWNES, Consul General. BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL. — N. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraity (opposite Custom House). WILLIAM G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

Church Directory

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

IRVINE CRAWSHAW, M. A. British Chaplain. 181, Rua das Laranjeiras. IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE. — Rua Larga de S. Joaquin, No. 179 — Duque de Caxias, in Portuguese on Sundays. Prayer meeting at 9 a. m.; Worship at 11 a. m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 5 afternoon. Gospel preaching, at 6:45 p. m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study, and preaching, at 7 p. m.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH. — Largo do Catete. English service at 11 a. m. Sundays. Prayer meeting service Thursday, 7:30 p. m. Portuguese service at 10 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sundays. 7 p. m. Wednesday. — E. A. TILLY and MANOEL DE CAMARGO, Pastors. Sunday School, 11 a. m. A. Fabris Carreira, Sunday School, 11 a. m. and 4 p. m. Rev. FRANK WIEDERBECKER. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. — No. 15 Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m., and 7 p. m. Sundays, and on Thursdays. — ALVARO E. DOS REIS, Pastor. Residence: Rua Petropolis 32.

BAPTIST CHURCH. — Rua de San'Anna No. 25. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m., and 7 p. m., and every Wednesday at 7 p. m. — W. B. HUGHY, Pastor. Caixa 352.

IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIAHUELLO. — 214 Rua D. Anna Nery, Estação do Riachuelo. Services Sundays 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.; Wednesdays 7:00 p. m. FRANKLIN H. NASHIMMENTO, Pastor. Primary School in the church building.

Professional Directory

Dr. William Frederick Eisenlohr, German Physician. Office: 25, Rua General Camara. Consulting hours from 12 to 3 p. m. Englishmen and Americans wishing to learn Portuguese should apply to Prof. L. MACHADO, Rua do Ouvidor, N. 95. Dr. Havelburg, Physician and acconcheur. Residence: 58, Rua 19 de Março. Consulting hours from 12 to 3 p. m.

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY. — No. 30, Rua do Ouvidor, — H. C. TURNER, 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.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM. — 21 Rua Gonçalves Dias. — Open from 9:00 a. m. to 6 p. m. For terms, apply to Librarian.

BOISE MEN'S GINSENG. — Retail and Reading Room. — 10, rua do Imperador, Rio de Janeiro. — Homogeneous gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc., also of left-off clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission or at No. 27, Candeia Street.

YOUNG'S MENCHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION. — No. 66, Rua da Assembleia, 1st floor. Rooms open from 6:30 to 9 o'clock p. m. Secretary's office hours: from 9:00 a. m. to 6 o'clock p. m. Meetings on Wednesdays, from 8 to 10 p. m. at Costa, German Secretary: R. A. W. SOON, Hon. Treas.

Grande Hotel Metropole

181, RUA DAS LARANJEIRAS, 181. This popular Hotel has been completely refitted and thoroughly refurnished and has been provided with sanitary improvement, of every description, including a hygienic system of sewerage, flushing tanks and ventilating pipes.

The most comfortable Hotel in the city. The baths have likewise been improved. As before, particular pains will be taken to provide the guests of this Hotel with a first-class table, and with the best service and attention. The electric train passes the door every 10 minutes, making it the most convenient as well as the pleasantest Hotel in Rio de Janeiro.

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 Bondifacio. Special pains taken to provide a first-class table and prompt service.

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On the line of Sylvestre tramway, Santa Theresa, to be reached in 30 minutes from town. This house is highly recommended for its excellent position and most beautiful view of the far ocean city and islands, being situated on the very summit of Santa Theresa hill, and entirely out of reach of fever and malaria. It is therefore, a most safe place for foreigners, tourists and new arrivals.

The hotel is surrounded by beautiful parks, walks, and a large forest. The restaurant and kitchen are first class.

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Grande Hotel dos Estrangeiros PRAÇA FERREIRA VIANNA (Catete)

Telephone No. 5,008. This hotel, which has been completely refitted, is situated in the best part of the city, receiving air and light from all four sides, close to the pleasant 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-cloths, and is, therefore, to be considered the first hotel of this capital.

Grande Hotel Internacional SITUATED ON THE PICTURESCAPE SANTA THERESA HILL, Rua do Aqueducto No. 108, Telephone 3045

Is served every 15 minutes by the electric tram-cars line from the town, leaving the Largo de Camara close to the jaws of this hotel, and vice versa. 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 on the world is better.

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Vacancy for two English boys as boarders—general education for professions or business—portuguese, french, mathematics, science, etc. Good play ground, special attention given to the happiness of the pupils and to their moral and physical development. C. H. HOTT, B. A. Cambridge.

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CONSULAR TROUBLES IN BUENOS AIRES.

Matters are really becoming serious at the Brazilian consulate-general. We are willing to believe that the consul-general is following instructions from his government and that he is not in a position to prevent the constant unpleasantness which the clearing of a steamer gives rise to. We are desirous to believe that the fault lies with the tenor of the instructions received, because we are unable to conceive that any sane man could raise the futile objections and occasion the unpleasantness that the consul is responsible for.

During the last week, some funny incidents took place at the consulate. A steamer had arrived at San Nicolas from Brazil to load at the former port and B. A. for Rio. The steamer had to be cleared, in due course, at the consulate in this city, where information had been received that the said steamer would load at Villa Constitucion. The consul-general wanted to know why the steamer had not been despatched at Villa Constitucion. The reply was that she had not gone there at all.

Another curious incident at that consulate during the past week, was in connection with a B/L for calves with calves. The consul-general would not dispatch the steamer until the sex of the calves was clearly stipulated in the B/L. He was invited to go on board, get among the cows and inspect the calves, but he declined, on the plea that the operation did not come within the duty of a consul-general. Another incident was of a more tragic nature. The mighty Brazilian official exacted a receipt of the ship's papers before the papers were tendered. The clerk refused to sign the receipt until the papers were delivered. A scene ensued upon the consul considering that his consular dignity had been somewhat soiled. High words were exchanged until the consul became furious at the nature of the comments that the clerk paid him.

THE SITUATION IN URUGUAY.

There are many reasons to fear that Uruguay has not emerged from her political dangers and troubles and that before the presidential question is settled there will be a recurrence of disorders. It is generally known that in that country the President is elected by congress and not by the people, as here. This fact gives the composition of congress an importance which is never overlooked by a successful political schemer and Uruguay has few except such schemers in public life.

The taking off of Borda left the government in the hands of Cuestas, who is a candidate for election for the next term, and he bases his hopes either on his ability to seduce congress from its allegiance to Herrera or on his power to overthrow it. Cuestas must, according to tradition, leave the executive chair shortly before congress elects a President, and this will leave Stewart in his place, and he will therefore be the commander of the army. But Stewart is a Herrerista, as he was a Bordista, and may be counted on to do what his master may command. Under such circumstances the chances of Cuestas are dubious, and if he waits until the election he will fail.

If congress should get turned out no one would be sorry, for it is as illegal a body as ever usurped authority, and owes its existence to the violation of the law. Cuestas would undoubtedly overthrow it if he felt himself strong enough, for he may not be taken for a political angel, seeing that he owes his place as much to congress as did Borda; and his sudden conversion to a did that is noble and high-minded may be taken with some grains of allowance. If Herrera's crowd succeeds, there must come another revolution, or assassination, for there are enough people who have become desperate to do for him what Arredondo did for Borda; and on the other hand, Cuestas cannot get rid of congress without seizing dictatorial power, and that is by no means a trifling matter and might lead to serious consequences, so that the outlook from any standpoint is anything but reassuring for Uruguay.

NEW LAMPS FOR OLD.

A correspondent writes: — "Mr. Hiram S. Maxim, the inventor of the Maxim gun and of cordite, and one of the earliest pioneers of electric lighting in the States, has recently perfected some improvements in electrical illumination, for which he claims advantages over every other known system, and which, he says, will reduce the item of cost of such illumination to the level of, if not below, that of common gas. The ordinary lamps now used have 16-candle power. This new lamp has 40-candle power, taking the Watts unit of electrical energy. The American lamps require four and eight-tenths to five to the candle power. The best English lamps take four and two-tenths to the candle power. The new Maxim lamp takes only two and eight-tenths to the candle power. That expresses mathematically the economy of the new lamp in electrical energy. It is believed that this invention, which includes a new filament and lamp, will create some noise in the electric lighting world. It can be applied to every existing system, and may, perhaps, be revolutionized by other various companies that produce and the public who use electricity for illuminating purposes." Time and experiment, of course, will show. — Financial News.

THE California vintage for 1897 is later than usual, but will be superior to any since 1892, while the dry wine crop will be the largest the state has produced since the bonanza year of 1893. The total vintage is estimated at from 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 gallons. The price, however, will probably be low, owing to competition among the big corporations handling the product. — N. Y. Shipping List.

FEW PEOPLE WILL venture to dispute the fact that Great Britain cannot afford to make experiments of an industrial and economic character which other nations may venture upon without equal misgiving or danger.

The country depends upon imported food to the extent of about two-thirds of her whole supply. No other country is in such a position—at any rate to anything like the same extent. France, Belgium, Germany, and some other nations do indeed import breadstuffs in considerable quantities, but their imports are not to them of such vital importance as ours to the vast industrial population which we are bound to support. Our dependence upon foreign food supplies is, of course, an increasing one, and so, too, is it likely to continue. Hence the greater necessity for increasing our industrial income. — Transport.



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The Queen's Seedsmen, Reading, England.

**VEGETABLE, FLOWER,**

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Complete Collections of Vegetable and Flower Seeds, specially arranged for Brazil in tin boxes hermetically sealed.

Catalogues and all information will be readily supplied by the Agents,

**HOPKINS, CAUSER & HOPKINS,**

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**Rio de Janeiro.**



The Oldest Brand Shipped from Scotland  
IN CASE  
**PURE, OLD, RELIABLE.**  
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Soda Water,  
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Lemonade.

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Gas Waters,  
etc., etc.

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

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

Every description of mineral waters can be supplied.

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## PETROPOLIS.

Now open for the Season a comfortable home for good families and bachelors. Close to station.

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The best of its kind in Brazil.  
First class service.

131, Rua do Ouvidor, Rio de Janeiro.

CAMPOS & Co. Proprietors.

## 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 2nd.

## NEW ZEALAND STORE.

COELHO & DIAS.

Provision Merchants, Shipping Grocers and general dealers.

A large assortment of Christmas goods received by last Royal Mail steamer.

37, Rua do Ouvidor, 37.

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Large Chocolate factory and Coffee mills.  
The most important in Brazil.

RUN BY ELECTRICITY.

Its products compare favorably with imported. Foreign chocolates, as proved by its extraordinarily large sales.

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To let at Cosme Velho, Laranjeiras, nice furnished rooms by a German family.

Information may be obtained at N. 24, Cosme Velho, armazem do Sr. Marques.

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22 cases were treated on board s.s. "Olinde" by Dr. Ernest 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 Manganon says that "during voyages on board of war I have had occasion to use Tincture of Nectandra Amara of Mr. Antero Leivas against sea sickness and always with excellent results."

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

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

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

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

Persons who have no connections here and who may desire to have these most useful pills can obtain them by applying direct to the proprietor, who undertakes 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.

ADDRESS: Joaquim Bueno de Miranda.

**RUA DE S. PEDRO N. 72**

1st floor

Rio de Janeiro. BRAZIL.

## 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)

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EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

POSTOFFICE ADDRESS:—Caixa 360.

RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 23rd, 1897.

THE disputes between the Brazilian consul at Buenos Aires and various shipping houses over the manner in which that official discharges his duty, ought to receive the prompt attention of the government. The disputes have been going on for some time, and one case has been brought into court. It does not contribute to the good credit and dignity of any nation to maintain a man in office who is constantly quarrelling with those who are obliged to use his services. We do not pretend to decide who is to blame in this matter, but it is evident that the consul has fallen out with a pretty large part of the shipping community at Buenos Aires, and that there is now very slight chance of their pulling together in the future. We readily understand that there are many annoyances in such an office, but it is the consul's duty to make the best of them and to be just and courteous to every man who comes to him. As a rule, we believe, the official representatives of this country enjoy an excellent reputation in this respect, and this renders the conduct of the consul at Buenos Aires all the more noticeable. Before the quarrel goes any further, we trust the minister of foreign affairs will give the matter his attention.

THE national debenture-holders of the Leopoldina railway system have now formally and definitely accepted the offer of the foreign debenture-holders for the liquidation of the old company and the transfer of the property to foreign management. There remains, of course, the final assent of the judge to the action taken by the national debenture-holders, but of this no doubts are entertained. Due notice of the meeting was given, and considerably more than the required two-thirds were in attendance. And on the vote, over two-thirds of the outstanding debentures accepted the proposal. As soon as the judge formally recognizes this fact, the process of liquidation will be terminated, if we are correctly advised, and the formal transfer to the new company can then be made. This termination of a long and decidedly discreditable complication, will certainly give general satisfaction. Through shameful and criminal mismanagement, through disastrous speculation, and through incompetent and embarrassed supervision, this great network of railways had become hopelessly bankrupt. It could not meet its interest liabilities, nor maintain its lines in proper working condition. Under such circumstances the only rational solution was to transfer the property to the creditors. In this case the transfer promises to secure a good administration of the property, which will be a benefit not only to the parties concerned, but to the extensive district which these railways serve. It is to be

hoped, therefore, that no more delays will occur in the definite settlement of this unfortunate liquidation. The proper management and development of the Leopoldina and Central systems can not fail to have a most beneficial effect upon the country. Trade would be developed, agriculture and many inland industries would be benefited, and the interior towns served by the lines would all feel the revivifying influence of the new prosperity. These railways will, of course, not accomplish everything, nor work miracles; but under good and efficient administration they will help trade and industry and thus contribute much to the general prosperity of the people. For many years, we regret to say, they have been obstacles to trade and industry rather than helps, and it is to this fact that we owe much of the commercial depression of this capital.

## LEGISLATIVE NOTES

Nov. 16.—Senate.—Senator Thomaz Delfino denounced the arrest of Senator João Cordeiro as unconstitutional and inquired whether the chair had no communication to make to the senate on the subject. The president *pro tem.* in the chair answered that, as under martial law parliamentary immunities are suspended, there was no communication to be made. Senator Lauro Sodré offered a motion, signed by himself and eight others, expressing regret at the absence of the senator illegally arrested by the government. The chair refused to receive the motion and Senator Lauro Sodré appealed to the senate, which sustained the chair's decision.—Chamber of Deputies.—The budget of the department of finance was voted with amendments in 3rd discussion. Deputy Serzedello asked whether any answer had been received to the chamber's inquiry in regard to the arrest of Deputies Alcindo Guanabara and Barbosa Lima. The chair replied in the negative and Deputy Seabra asserted that the chamber's inquiry was unconstitutional. Deputy Belisario, while defending the chamber's inquiry, contended that the government may properly decline to answer. Deputy Coelho in the chair informed the chamber that a letter addressed by the inspector of the navy-yard to the mother of Deputy Barbosa Lima shows that the latter was arrested on the 11th inst. between 9 and 10 o'clock a. m., that is before martial law had been declared.

Nov. 17.—Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Serzedello inquired whether the government had sent the information solicited by the chamber in regard to the arrest of two of its members. He also asked whether the chair concurs in the doctrine that the government may delay its answer until after martial law has ceased to exist. The chair said that no information had arrived. He refrained from answering the second question, but remarked that in 1894 the chamber, on motion of Deputy Gaspar Drummond, had made an inquiry in regard to the arrest of Deputy José Mariano and that up to the present date no reply has been received.

Nov. 20.—Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Serzedello read a letter of the 17th inst. from Deputy José Mariano, who said that on that day a police delegate had called on him and required him to go to the police office. He did not know whether he would be imprisoned or not, as the delegate had refused to make any explanations. Deputy Marink spoke in favor of issuing bonds to the amount of 100,000,000 in aid of the agricultural interests of the country and Deputy Jacob Paixão proposed that import duties be collected in gold with an abatement of 50% on the tariff rates.

## COFFEE NOTES

—Last month 6,361,458 kilos of coffee passed over the Sorocabana railway, paying freight to the amount of 469,000,700.

—Tree planting in the Ceylon tea plantations has been found very beneficial, and it is believed by many planters that these trees, had they been planted, would have been a protection as well for coffee. The tree employed generally is the Grevillea.

—It would be interesting to know whether the predictions published by the *Debate* in regard to the next coffee crop, are echoes of the complaints of September, when there was considerable drought. We know that the weather was abundant. Since then we have had frequent rains here in Rio, and no long period of drought. Was this also the case in the coffee districts or have they suffered from further droughts?

—Having yesterday, says the *Debate* of Thursday, published under the head of *Noticias Paralizadas* the opinion of a well-informed Santos coffee merchant, who says the coffee crop for 1898, on account of drought and for other reasons, will be small, we proceeded to make inquiries of another gentleman, also a competent authority on this subject, in order to learn whether similar causes will affect the crop in the states of Rio and Minas. We regret to say that the information thus obtained coincides with the prediction made in São Paulo; it appears that the coffee crop for 1898 will be small in all three of the states.



—A visible supply for the world of almost 6,000,000 bags would have broken the heart of the average Brazilian planter of a decade ago for it would have meant that the visible stocks were equal to an entire crop of Rio and Santos coffee, and even to day, with the Brazilian crop running possibly to 8,000,000 bags and following a crop of 9,000,000 bags, a world's supply of 6,000,000 bags looms before the trade in oppressive magnitude. Since September 1st the total visible supply has gained 554,000 bags. Since Oct. 1st, 1896, the supply has increased 2,250,000 bags.—Merchants' Review, New York, Oct. 8.

**COFFEE GROWING IN AUSTRALIA.**  
Two days ago Reuter wired out to us the somewhat vague statement that the New South Wales government intended to encourage coffee-growing. No doubt Reuter thought that the news would be of interest to coffee planters in India, Ceylon, and the East generally, but we do not think that these need fear competition from that quarter. Even should the soil and climate be favourable to the coffee tree in the northern section of New South Wales, the labour question will be an insuperable obstacle to its successful cultivation from a commercial point of view. In Queensland, Mr. Mackay tells us, all the conditions but this one are favourable to its growth, but it cannot be made to pay with *kanakas* at two shillings a day. And in N. S. Wales even this comparatively cheap labour would not be available, for colored labour is not permitted in that colony.—Times of Ceylon, Sept. 15.

**PROVINCIAL NOTES**

—There is much complaint of scarcity of water in S. Paulo.  
—The printing-office of the *Diario* of Campinas has been threatened with assault.  
—Several persons accused of smuggling were tried and acquitted at Bahia on the 20th inst.  
—Complaints are made from the distant state of Goyaz in regard to irregular mail service.  
—The *Correio Paulistano* is savagely attacking Gen. Glycerio. This shows what good friends they used to be.  
—Many prominent members of the republican federal party in S. Paulo are preparing, it is stated, to leave for Europe.  
—Instead of coming to Rio, where his duties lie, Deputy Glycerio seems to be drifting in the opposite direction. He reached Campinas a few days ago.  
—Judge Alcides Lima, who persists in treating Julio de Castilhos' jury law as unconstitutional, has again been indicted by the superior court at Porto Alegre.  
—A jury in Bahia has absolved the ex-treasurer of the custom-house of that port from the charge of going away with the public funds entrusted to his charge.  
—A telegram of the 20th inst. from Pelotas says that at Herval, Boaventura Soares, one of the federalist leaders, has narrowly escaped being murdered by the castilhistas.  
—When the printing-office of the Republica, of Bananal, São Paulo, was wrecked a few days ago, the municipal archives deposited in the same building were likewise destroyed, several books of great value being carried away.  
—Dr. Martinho Garcez has resigned the office of governor of Sergipe. The election to be held for filling the vacancy caused by his resignation will probably result in freeing the state from the control of Col. Valladao's partisans.  
—The *Diario* of Santos of the 14th inst. notes the arrival there on the preceding day of Eduardo Salamonde, editor of the *Paz*. The *Diario* says that Sr. Salamonde is on his way to Lambury for the benefit of his health. The usual route to Lambury is by the Central railway to Cruzeiro.  
—On the 18th the colonists on the plantation of Sr. Pedro Pastana, near Amparo, São Paulo, organized a procession and came into town with crosses and images to pray for rain at the churches. We shall be interested to hear whether the storm which broke over this city on the 19th, reached Amparo.  
—The editors of the *Pátria* and *Tribuna Italiana*, two Italian papers published in São Paulo, fought a duel on the 14th, in which the *Tribuna* editor was wounded. Swords were used. It is said that the wounded editor is not satisfied and wants to fight again. Steps have been taken to prosecute the two firebrands for infraction of the law.  
—A member of the committee appointed at Valença to promote public rejoicing over the victory of the government troops at Canudos complains that he has not been able to induce the other members of the committee to hold a meeting. He accordingly resigns his position and rejoices that he is no longer under the obligation of making the public rejoice.  
—The Hotel Ilha Bancaaria on the island of Santo Amaro, near Santos, was destroyed by fire on the 17th inst. No lives were lost; but the 22 families staying at the hotel lost all their luggage. Mr. Wollack, owner of the Henschel photographic gallery in S. Paulo, who was on his way to Europe, lost property valued at 9,000\$. The building was insured for 220,000\$ and the furniture for 80,000\$. It is said that the company owning the hotel will at once begin its reconstruction.  
**S. PAULO FACTS AND FANCIES.**  
No one can call S. Paulo dull at present. We have just had a Santos vs. S. Paulo and a Ladies vs. Gentlemen's cricket match. Tennis and frontão are chronic. On Saturday there was a crowded Cindarella at the «Rô-

tisserie Sportsman.» A calico masked ball is still to come, while for Christmas there is to be a bazaar for the benefit of the «Hospital Samaritano,» among whose many attractions is included an operetta by amateurs. Such gaiety is truly *assommat*. «Para onde vamos?»

It all began with the Jubilee: «Our Aunt Jane's gone mad about the Jubilee, Hey, the Jubilee! Ho, the Jubilee!» etc.  
I see our loyal reader was duly received by the Queen, whom God long preserve. We cannot have too much of a reign like that of H. R. and I. Majesty. The republic is the ideal form of government, no doubt; but the constitutional monarchy seems to come out best in practice; and so say we, all of us.

Verily, if H. R. and I. M. could have witnessed our enthusiasm on Jubilee day, you can doubt but that the sight would have brought tears to her illustrious eyes? Whose high task shall it be, I wonder, at some future day, to hymn the glories of the «Omnium Gatherum,» followed by the Elegant Extracts at Guarujá; to tell of all the jokes and bottles that were cracked,—the costumes that were sported,—especially one like an autumn sun with a bit of the harvest moon just showing above the horizon; of the three S. Paulo Dooks, in shiny bell toppers, who went «galumphing» down to Santos, like the Three Tailors of Tooley street, to represent the People of England; of the herd who rushed violently down a steep place (by rail) into a sea of champagne; of, in short, all the headlong fun and frolic that fired the blood and maddened the brain, in the linkway days of our hot youth, «Comsule Planco»—freely rendered, «when Marcus was consulted?»  
Not mine, I fear; for, apart from my poetasteric unworthiness, I was not there to see.

A recent letter addressed by a Brazilian gentleman to an English financial paper, and which speaks of the inexperience of «fomenting the hate which is felt for England» in Brazil, as almost everywhere else, suggests to one's mind how much obliged we ought to be for the kind interest they take in us, to all those foreign states, both great and small, who wish our country sunk beneath the sea, her possessions divided, and her people scattered and subjugated. But one would remind them that the England they desire to see destroyed is, by her strength, her steadfast honesty, her historic freedom, the very bulwark of Liberty in Europe. The best thing which can happen to these good people is that their wish should, as it will, be denied them.

This is not the time of England's decay, but of her triumph. A coalition against her would be a coalition against liberty. When the struggle comes, if come it ever do, the flag of England will become the Oriflamme of Freedom, and will fly higher above the storm than the gathered double eagle of tyranny. Who fighting beneath it will be found not only Englishmen, but free men of all races, from every part of the vast empire which owns it: fur-clad Canadians, belted horsemen from Australasia, tawny Indians, bronzed Africans—why, men would start up out of the very ground to fight for England!  
And then, if, after all, the strain had been heavy, and the day long, and anxious eyes were turned for a sign in the West,—in that hour, if not for England, if not for the race, then for Liberty, that sign would come; and come with an answered cheer whose very echo would shake the crowns from the despot's heads, and turn their hearts to water within them! Foreign papers, please copy.

By the way, why am I a patriot, I wonder? On reflection, I account for the fact something in this way. I love an any proud of my country, because my country has produced me; and, it is capable of great things, because they are an appendage to myself; though I find myself perfectly indifferent to them individually. I have a corresponding dislike for people who are not of my race. Consequently I conclude that my patriotism is mere exuberance of self-esteem; an enormous extension of my own individual egotism. I like myself; I do not like other people. There you have the whole thing in a nutshell.

And, when you come to think of it, how intensely unlovable other people are? Who are all the liars, sneaks, hypocrites, drunkards, thieves and wastrels you are acquainted with? Why, other people, to be sure. And then, how other people «fancy themselves,» how they patronize, oppress and annoy you, and how fools other people are? What a want of delicate feeling they display on all occasions. Frankly, I hate other people. I simply cannot endure them, and their ways; and I don't believe anybody else can, either. Were it not for other people this world would be a Paradise!

The 15th, the anniversary of that great day which has done so much for us,—which has, in fact, come near doing for us altogether,—is once more over. There was but little enthusiasm, even in the newspapers, and none at all in the streets of S. Paulo. There was a march past of troops, and some promencing of officers in their uniforms «de grande gala»; and, so far as I saw, that was all. *Antes assim*. What we want is neither restoration, nor revolution, but peace, order and economy.

Mr. William Speers, the superintendent of the S. Paulo railway, returned to this city on

Sunday last, after a brief holiday in England. A large party of friends went to Santos, and aalto and very numerous contingent to the proceedings were marked by great enthusiasm, and Mr. Speers is to be congratulated on the well deserved popularity he enjoys.

On Tuesday I strayed down to Dulle's Chacara to see the Ladies play cricket vs. Gentlemen. The latter were condemned to use mopsticks instead of bats, to bowl with their left hands,—or their right, whichever happened to be most inconvenient to them, and generally to make things easy for their fair adversaries.

Well—I am very sorry, but, like George Washington, I cannot tell a lie—the ladies, with a few brilliant exceptions, played—but there! for the life of me I cannot tell the truth either; for they were so nicely dressed, chiefly in pale blue and pink, and looked so pretty and engaging while weakly wielding the willow, or running, with much rustling, above the ball, that one never thought of cricket at all; and I, for one, inadvertently left the ground without knowing which side had won.

Miss Florde, the winner of the ladies' prize for the best score, showed herself no novice at the game, and the manner in which she performed the «hat trick» caused a sad and surprised expression to appear in the countenances of the three distinguished S. Paulo cricketers whose stumps went down. In short, speaking of the ladies eleven, one might say that, where all were Graces, Miss Florde was «W. G.»

NICODEMUS DEWDROP.  
S. Paulo, Nov. 18th.

**RAILROAD NOTES**

—On the 16th Dr. Barreto Dantas decreed the judicial liquidation of the Spucueby railway company, on the petition of Sr. Dionysio Tolomey.

—On the 6th prox. a meeting of creditors of the Leopoldina railway company, called by Judge Barreto Dantas, will be held at No. 47 Rua da Constituição.

—On the 16th the cabinet formally approved the new tariff of the Central railway recommended by Director Passos, and the President signed a decree authorizing its adoption.

—At Rezele on the night of the 16th inst. there was found in a first-class car of a train that had just arrived, a man dangerously wounded with a blood-stained knife and razor lying by his side.

The municipal council yesterday adopted the resolution authorizing a revision of the contract with the Botanical Garden tramway company, by which first-class fares are to be increased by 100 reis.

—Among the arrivals here on the 15th inst. by the Royal Mail packet *Thames*, we note the name of Mr. G. F. Colman, the new manager of the Leopoldina railway system. Mr. Colman is an experienced railway manager and will, we feel sure, be able to infuse new life into the Leopoldina.

—According to announcements made in the press, 191 kilometres of railway, a number of locomotives and cars and other property belonging to the Leopoldina Co., the whole valued at 9,577,824\$, will be judicially sold at auction to-day in the city of Campos at the suit of Dr. Abelardo Sturmino Teixeira de Mello.

At a meeting held on Tuesday last, November 16th, the majority of the debenture-holders of the Leopoldina railway company concurred in the plan, accepted by the shareholders on the 3rd of last April, for the reorganization of the company. A protest has been filed by Messrs. Lidgerwood, Covell and Watson and also by Afonso Dionysio Gama. The *Internacia* is informed that the new tariff elevates the fares on suburban trains to 400 reis for first-class and 200 reis for second-class, subscriptions for 30 passages, however, having an abatement of 25 per cent. Operatives in special trains and employees of the road will have an abatement of 50 per cent.

The minister of industry has advised the fiscal engineer of the Recife ao Linoceiro line that he approves the accounts sent in for £1,276,850 administration expenses in London and £200 for the company's representative in Rio. As to office and expediente expenses, however, he can not approve an expense greater than £400 a year, as fixed by an *aviso* of last year.

It is not true, as has been so positively stated, that the Brazilian government has definitely rejected all the proposals by the syndicate that bids for the Central railway. On the contrary, negotiations are still going on. As we stated last week, the Brazilian government rejected the tender put in, but it invited the syndicate to make another offer more in accordance with the terms of the law, and in consequence communications were resumed. Whether they will lead to anything is another matter, but it is difficult to believe that the Brazilian government will finally refuse so large a sum as 5 millions sterling. The financial difficulties of the government are notoriously great. Five millions would enable it to clear off its most pressing liabilities, and would give it time to take other measures to bring its finances into better order. That in turn would improve its credit, and consequently it has an exceedingly strong inducement to dispose of the railway. On the other hand, the leading members of the syndicate insist upon certain modifications, and probably, therefore, a considerable time will pass before a definite result is reached.—The *Statist*, London, Oct. 30.

—The following is a statement of the receipts and expenses of the Minas and Rio railway for the last five years:

Receipts. expenses.  
1892 ..... 1,274,800\$930 1,131,573\$800  
1893 ..... 1,357,583\$160 1,061,371\$720  
1894 ..... 1,398,933\$570 1,207,888\$590  
1895 ..... 1,748,438\$70 1,520,030\$000  
1896 ..... 1,774,466\$000 1,676,960\$520

Last year the trains of the company carried 914,452 passengers, 52,172,158 kilos of freight and 1,692,218 kilos of luggage, and parcels. The length of the road is 170 kilometres and the company has a guarantee of 7 1/2% payable in gold, on a capital of 15,495,253\$860.

**A COMPLIMENTARY DINNER.**

A subscriber of ours very kindly sends us an account, clipped from *The Southport Visitor* of October 28th, of a complimentary dinner given to Mr. G. F. Colman on the eve of his departure for Brazil to assume the management of the Leopoldina railway. Mr. Colman had been connected with the West Lancashire railway for nine years as general manager, goods manager, secretary and passenger superintendent, and his success in all these capacities was amply confirmed by the generous testimony of his old associates.

There was a large attendance at the dinner, at the conclusion of which the chairman, in a witty as well as complimentary address, presented Mr. Colman with an illuminated address and purse of gold. Other presents of a private character were also made, and various speeches were made. Our space, however, prevents our giving more than the address, which follows: To G. F. Colman, Esq., General Manager and Secretary of the West Lancashire and the Liverpool, Southport, and Preston Junction Railway Companies, Central Station, Southport.

DEAR SIR,—We, the undersigned, on behalf of ourselves and other friends, desire your acceptance of this address, together with the accompanying purse of gold, as a token of our high appreciation of your abilities as railway manager, and also to show the great esteem in which you are held by those with whom you have been associated throughout this country.

We congratulate you upon your appointment as general manager of the Leopoldina Railway, Brazil, and feel sure that your great business capacity, wide experience in connection with the railways of this country, and power of organization, will prove of great value to the railways in the distant land of Brazil, the management of which you are now about to undertake.

With every good wish for your future happiness, and that you may long be spared in health and strength to enjoy your new surroundings,—We are, dear sir, yours faithfully.

Appended were the names of the Mayor, Dr. G. H. Pollard, Mr. G. Chamberlain, chairman of the committee; Mr. W. F. Scarlett, hon. secretary; Mr. T. H. Crane, hon. treasurer; Rev. Dean Child, Father Halpin, Messrs. Edward Holden, A. S. Dean, J. Hargreaves, W. Chambers, G. Newton, R. Sutton, J. W. White, F. J. Baldwin, C. Dewhurst, W. G. Grey, R. W. T. Hatch, W. H. Newton, G. Wilson, S. Redfern, J. G. Emmison, C. S. Ingham, J. McKinnell, W. Billing, W. Milne, S. Peck, and A. Wood.

The address itself was very generally admired. It was produced in the form of an album, lined with watered silk, and it was illustrated by some extremely clever sketches of Southport, these including Lord-street, the Front, the West Lancashire Station, and the Municipal Buildings.

**SHIPPING NOTES**

—The Brazilian squadron from Bahia arrived here yesterday.

—The British cruiser *Retribution* arrived at Montevideo on the 12th inst.

—The Brazilian squadron stationed at Bahia left that port on the 15th for Rio de Janeiro.

—The Portuguese steamer *Malange* arrived here on the 19th, inaugurating the projected new service between Portugal and Brazil.

—Captain Kennedy, of the British steamer *Gulf of Guinea*, reports having exchanged signals on Sept. 20th in lat. 28° 6' S. and long. 43° 30' W. with the steamer *Tokomaru*, of Southampton, from New Zealand to London with frozen meat. The latter was disabled with a broken shaft; had been so for eight days. Offered assistance but they declined, as they expected to be able to get their own engines started to enable them to reach Rio or Montevideo.—*Chilian Times*, Oct. 27.

There was a sanguinary conflict on b d the 19th. It began in a quarrel between two longshoremen, in which others soon took part. The ship's officers interfered to maintain order, when they were insulted and threatened. The crew at once came to the defence of the officers, and a general fight ensued. There were 30 disorderly longshoremen, who were subsequently captured in a boat while attempting to escape. The ship suffered considerable damage in broken furniture, etc.

—A Valparaiso telegram announces the safe arrival there of H. M. S. *Phaeton* and *Sparrowhawk*. It also announces the total wreck of the British bark *Cordillera*, which left Valparaiso on Sunday for Caleta Buena, and was wrecked in a violent storm the same day, some 60 miles from the port. The crew of 19 took to a raft and passed two days and nights of great suffering, during which they were all washed overboard and lost, except three, the mates Mac-Leod and Hamilton and the carpenter King.—*Montevideo Times*.



—The *capitania* of the port has received instructions not to permit the departure of vessels at night during the existence of martial law.

—The small cutter *Spray*, in which Captain Slocum, the sole occupant, is sailing round the world, arrived at Port Louis, Mauritius, on Sept. 21. Captain Slocum left Boston, Mass., in April, 1895.

—A recent invention for further increasing the safety of a vessel, consists in making the hatches of such a strength that they will form for all pressure-resisting purposes an integral part of the now universal iron deck, and thus when a compartment is pierced the rush of water will not be able to blow off the hatches, as was invariably the case with the wooden ones. In this way, each deck forms a horizontal bulkhead, and thereby greatly increases the subdivision. For instance, a vessel with the ordinary construction of three decks and eight bulkheads would, with wooden hatches, have only nine water-tight compartments, a figure which is increased to twenty-five compartments if fitted with water-tight decks. The hatches slide close up under the deck beams, and are secured by very simple means, which cannot get misplaced. — *N. Y. Maritime Register*.

## LOCAL NOTES

—The government has dismissed Joaquim Augusto Freire from the custom-house.

—A new search light, Mangin reflector, was inaugurated on Santa-Cruz fortress on the 15th inst.

—Gen. Girard has been removed from the command of the military school to that of the 5th military district.

—There was one death from yellow fever and 5 from pernicious fever in this city during the first half of November.

—We see by our exchanges that Mr. Eugene Seeger, the new American consul-general at this port, hails from Illinois.

—The discussion of the general revenue bill in third reading, in the chamber of deputies, was closed on Saturday evening.

—The celebrated explorer Nansen is now preparing for a journey in antarctic regions. He expects to start in May next.

—The new minister of industry took charge of his portfolio on the 16th inst., and attended his first cabinet council on the same day.

—It is estimated that before the end of the present month 300,000\$ will have been subscribed for the family of the late minister of war.

—It is stated that the opposition is contemplating the organization of a new composite party, to be called the "*constructor republicano*."

—A considerable number of amnestied officers presented themselves at headquarters on the 17th. They are to be at once placed in active service.

—Up to Sunday last the subscriptions for the family of the late Marshal Bittencourt, deposited in the Banco da Republica, amounted to 109,518\$.

—On Wednesday flowers were showered on the amnestied naval officers when they entered the navy yard for the purpose of reporting at headquarters.

—Cicero Pecanha will serve on Ilha das Cebras the term of 7 months' imprisonment to which he was sentenced for his assault on Senator Porciuncula.

—It is announced that Monsenhor Luigi Macchi has been appointed intencio apostolico and envoy extraordinary of the Holy See at this capital.

—It is said that both Joaquim Freire and the assassin Marcellino have made important revelations in regard to the attempt on the life of the President.

—The commander of the national guard of this city has censured three officers under his command for disorderly conduct at the Hotel Globo on the 15th inst.

—The great heat which continued after the sharp thunderstorm of Friday last, ended in a drenching rainstorm on Saturday evening, which lasted through Sunday and Monday.

—By a decree of the 19th inst. the President has pardoned deserters from the expedition against Canudos, who are now under arrest or who may surrender themselves within sixty days.

—Contrary to the demands of the jacobins, Gen. Arthur Oscar was not included in the recent list of promotions. The adjutant-general, Gen. Mallet, was promoted to be a general of division.

—The Italian cruiser *Umbria* has been ordered to Brazil and sailed on the 19th, it is said, for Victoria, Espirito Santo, near which troubles have recently occurred between Brazilians and Italians.

—By a decree of the 16th the government accepted the resignations of Dr. Furquim Werneck, as prefect of the city, and of Dr. Medeiros e Albuquerque as director-general of municipal instruction.

—It is very strange, to say the least, that the police can not stop that most pernicious species of gambling called the *jogo de bichas*. The fines are so light that the gamblers can easily afford to pay them.

—On the 18th inst. the President cancelled the concession of military honors which had been bestowed upon Alcindo Guanabara, Joaquim Augusto Freire, Benjamin Constant Junior and Doclecliano Martyr.

—One of the most brilliant halos around the sun we have ever seen, was apparent on Saturday last between 11 and 12 o'clock. The colors were quite as bright as those of the rainbow, and the circle was complete.

—During the thunder-storm which broke over this city on Friday last, the building occupied by the extinct telephone company, in Rua da Quitanda, was struck by lightning. Fortunately but little damage was done.

—The Brazilian minister in London denies emphatically that his government meditates the sale to Spain of one of the ironclads now under construction. His government, we may add, is not quite ready to do so wise a thing.

—Buenos-Aires telegrams announce the appointment of Count Antonelli as Italian minister at Rio de Janeiro. This gentleman, who has been for some time Italian minister at Buenos-Aires, will very soon leave for his new post.

—The 31st battalion of infantry has been quartered at the old market building on Praça da Gloria, where, our readers will remember, in October, 1893, during the revolution, there was a fight between two battalions of the national guard.

—The reported arrest of Deputy José Mariano has excited much comment. This deputy, it will be remembered, was also arrested by the government of Marshal Floriano Peixoto and during his incarceration treated with special harshness.

—We note that cases of small-pox are now beginning to appear in the daily mortality reports. It will be remembered that we strongly advised caution in bringing back troops from Bahia where an extremely bad epidemic of that dreaded disease is raging.

—The circumstance that Deputy Glycerio is keeping away from Rio just at the time when every congressman should be at his post, requires some explanation. The budget bills have not yet been voted, and there is much unfinished work before congress.

—Among those detained by the police last week, pending investigation into the conspiracy which led to an attack on the President's life, is Deputy José Mariano. The deputy denies all complicity in the crime, but he is held for further inquiries just the same.

—By decrees No. 2,673 and 2,674, of the 16th inst. the government transfers the naval and army officers from the reserves, where they were placed by the amnesty act of 1895, to the active list. In this transfer are included Admirals Wandenkolk and Custodio de Mello.

—The Uruguayan chargé, Sr. Doufour, has delivered to the Instituto Vaccinico, of this city, six phials of the yellow fever toxine prepared by Dr. Sanarelli, of Montevideo. Now is the time for some scientific hero to take a dose of artificial yellow fever and demonstrate the value of Dr. Sanarelli's discovery.

—The florinistas are now experiencing the sensation classically described as "hoist by his own petard." Whenever they complain of arbitrary conduct on the part of the government, they are at once provided with a precedent from the administration of Floriano Peixoto. Naturally it is difficult to refute such a response.

—In speaking of the continued thefts of merchandise from the Central railway, the *Journal do Brazil* of the 20th says that it is "most shameful for the road and for its most distinguished personnel." Why, certainly! The most distinguished is evidently somewhat responsible. These thefts are of daily occurrence and are at times of considerable value.

—A Rome telegram of the 19th says that Marquis Rudini has received a telegram from Cav. Luigi Bruno, Italian chargé in Rio de Janeiro, stating that Brazil refuses to give any satisfaction for the recent attack on Italians in Espirito Santo. The Italian government will await the concentration of its squadron at Victoria before taking further action. The case, however, is not so serious as reported.

—The Rio correspondent of the *Correio Paulistano* says that some Benjamin Constant was arrested, not for complicity in the assault on the President, but for complicity in the assassination of Gentil de Castro last March. He implies that João Cordeiro is held for that crime also, and says that the assassination was decided at a meeting over which Alcindo Guanabara presided. Fifteen monarchists were condemned to death at that meeting.

—On Sunday the festive bullring which has been so hastily constructed in Rua das Laranjeiras, facing Rua Ypiranga, was opened to the public. No matter how critical the situation may be, there is always money for lotteries, *jogos de bicho*, and amusements of this class. And there is likewise money for the construction of buildings for them. This new bullring is an elaborate affair and has cost a goodly sum of money, but it will pay well. The selection of Rua das Laranjeiras for its site is unfortunate, for bull-fights, like horse races, draw a very rough crowd.

—On last Tuesday President Prudente de Moraes signed the decrees for restoring to active service the officers of the navy and army amnestied by the law of Oct. 21, 1895. The return of these officers to active service will, we think, be beneficial to the country. The revolution in which they took part was patriotic and conservative in its nature and, had it received from all who openly or secretly sympathized with it sufficient active support to secure its success, it would undoubtedly have saved Brazil from many calamities from which the country since suffered and is still suffering.

—The existence of martial law seems to make very little change in the daily life of this city. There is apparently no interference with the public. The political agitators are less in evidence, and the newspapers are more guarded in their comments, and this is all.

—The conflict in Espirito-Santo over which reclamations have been made, are officially reported as follows: It originated in a quarrel between some Minas mine-owners and the Italian colony at S. José de Petropolis, one of the former being killed. Unable to secure the prosecution of the assassin, the mine-owners returned in force some days ago and attacked the colony. In the fight three Brazilians were killed and four wounded, three naturalized and one not naturalized. Tyrolese were killed and one wounded, and one Italian was killed and one German was wounded. It was a local quarrel, and has no political significance.

—Now that martial law is declared, it will be expedient, we think, to appoint at once a committee for the prevention of abuses, empowered to secure proper treatment for prisoners, investigate the cause of every arrest made and solicit from the President the release of persons unduly arrested. To this committee, which should be composed of men conspicuous for their love of justice, knowledge of law and honorable records, all authorities making arrests should be required to report, immediately stating the day and hour at which the arrest was made. It is possible that this plan might not entirely prevent abuses, but it would, we believe, at least contribute to diminish their number.

—The 1st and 2nd floors of building No. 113, Rua da Quitanda, were destroyed by fire on Friday. The ground floor, which is occupied by the printing-office and stationery shop of Carlos Gaspar da Silva & Co. was also injured and the merchandise was very much damaged by the water used in extinguishing the flames. Buildings Nos. 111 and 115 were slightly damaged, the former occupied by the Rio agency of the Cia. Mecanica e Importadora de S. Paulo and J. Dreyfus & Co., and the latter by Messrs. Walter Bock & Co. and the Commercial Union insurance agency. The insurance on the building destroyed was 50,000\$ on the edifice and 160,000\$ on the printing office and stationery — all in national currencies.

## PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

*Revista da Comissao Technica Consultativa*; 5th issue, for July and August.

*Monthly Bulletin of the Bureau of American Republics*; for September; Vol. V, No. 3. Contains an abstract of M. Weiner's report on coffee production in Brazil, addressed to the minister of foreign relations in France.

*Folhinha Laemmert* for the year 1898; 50th year. In addition to the usual literature and numerous selections, the *Folhinha* contains much valuable material in the shape of a summary of events of the past year and a digest of such requirements as the payment of various taxes, etc.

## BUSINESS NOTES

—The Western and Brazilian cable is broken between Pernambuco and Ceará.

—The Sears' Para Rubber Company, Limited, has received special authorization to transact business in Brazil.

—Advices were received on Saturday of the completion of the second cable on a part of the Amazon, by which telegraphic communication is reopened between Para and Manaus.

—A second shipment of Hennessy's brandy has been condemned by the custom-house analytical laboratory. Is it possible that the civilized world has been all wrong in regard to this liquor, or has the laboratory made a mistake?

—Yesterday the sale began of special stamps for judicial taxes. In a short time we shall need a stamp for every separate department of government, and then a new asylum will be needed. Why not be sensible and make one stamp suit all purposes, as in England?

—The *Financial News* of October 25th inquires: "Has the Brazilian government withdrawn the subsidy from its official organ in London? Matters are now openly published in its columns which a year or two ago would not have been even distantly referred to."

—The old and widely-known firm of Vaughan, McNair & Co. of Bahia, owing to the death of Mr. Archibald McNair, has been judicially liquidated, and is succeeded by the firm of Vaughan & Mackay, the senior partner of the old firm and one of its most trusted employes.

—It would appear that the protectionists of the United States have so greatly abused their last victory as to alienate the support of many of those who voted for President McKinley last year. According to the cable the recent state elections have very largely gone against the republicans.

—The minister of finance is complaining to his colleague of industry of the delay of the general telegraph bureau and Central railway in sending their balances to the national treasury, the former being behind for the half year, April to September, and the latter for the seven months March to September.

—We are indebted to Messrs. Muller & Vilmar, representatives of Messrs. Preiss Haussler & Co. of Mendes for a courteous invitation to be present at the inauguration of the Teutonia brewery at Mendes, on the 25th inst. This brewery, it is said, will be one of the largest and most complete thus far constructed in Brazil.

—According to the Amazonas commercial association report, the exportation of rubber from Manaus during the quarter ending September 30 has amounted to 350,445 kilograms, of which 357,597 went to Europe and 398,858 to the United States. The largest exporters were Prusse, Pusinelli & Co. 191,733 kilos, Witt & Co. 177,220 kilos, and Marius & Levy 83,561 kilos.

—From a Japanese exchange we learn that arrangements have been satisfactorily made for the emigration of Japs to Brazil, and already a large number have left by the s. s. *Tosa Maru* for the new land. Brazil seems to be attracting the attention of almost all countries for emigration and enterprise. It was only the other day that we reported that a local civil servant had ordered a large number of cane baskets to be sent there. — *Times of London*.

—The analytical laboratory of the custom-house has condemned a consignment of Hennessy's brandy as containing matters noxious to health. The importer, Mr. C. N. Lefebvre, says the brandy comes direct from Jas. Hennessy & Co., Cognac, and is therefore legitimate. As this is one of the oldest and most esteemed brands, it would seem desirable that the question should now be settled whether the custom-house is making proper analyses. It has already condemned Martell and Marie Brizard brandies, Mackey's whisky, and various other well-known liquors. An action should lie against the laboratory for damages, and then let us have a thorough analysis.

—The dividend and bonus—equal to 13 per cent—on the São Paulo (Brazilian) railway ordinary shares for the year ended June 30 are very good, falling short by only 1 per cent of the exceptional amount reached last year and the year before. During the past half-year the line has certainly done well, the working expenses being under 55 per cent of the gross receipts, and the amount carried forward (23,849) being more than double that in the corresponding half of last year. The gross income of the line, in currency, was higher and the number of passengers and the amount of tonnage carried greater than in any previous year, while the prospect for the current year is said to be an average one. — *Financial News*, October 26.

—The directors of the São Paulo Gas Company, Limited, in a circular to the shareholders, state that a cablegram has been received from the manager announcing that a new contract between the government of the state of São Paulo and the company for the lighting of the city of São Paulo by gas was signed on the 13th inst. The general terms of the new contract, which will come into force on January 1, 1898, are, in the opinion of the directors, satisfactory to all concerned. Its most important features are: (a) The period is for thirty years, against twenty-five years of the old contract; (b) price of gas both for public and private lighting, is fixed on a gold basis; (c) the works and plants remain the property of the company at the termination of the contract; (d) the rights of the company in regard to lighting by electricity are fully protected. — *Financial News*, Oct. 18.

—Presiding at the meeting of the Recife and São Francisco (Pernambuco) Railway Company on Tuesday, Viscount Gort reminded the shareholders that the Company's income arose from agricultural produce. As the season had been an unfavorable one, the receipts were affected. The sugar traffic had been a very unfortunate one all over Brazil, and with the exception of the cotton, all other goods had been adversely influenced by the bad weather. The passenger traffic had likewise suffered sensibly from the same cause, though the reports recently to hand from Pernambuco spoke most favourably of the outlook for the coming season. Brazil meant to act honourably and fairly by her creditors, but a very unfortunate state of affairs had been brought about owing to paper money, which had greatly reduced the exchange. For the present it had much to commend the traffic of the Brazilian railways, and the Company had to bear the loss in common with other people. — *Transport*, Oct. 22.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

—The revenue of the state of Bahia in 1898 is estimated at 11,709,601\$425, and the expenditures at 11,700,761\$184.

—Would it not be well to experiment reduction in public expense as a means of improving the financial situation? Nearly every other plan has already been unsuccessfully tried.

—The President signed on the 18th a congressional act opening a supplementary credit of 132,809,998\$ for the year 1896 to pay for the nickel and copper imported for the manufacture of small coins.

—If Deputy Mayrink's proposal to issue bonds to the amount of 100,000,000\$ is adopted, we suggest that part of the respective product be devoted to the relief of impecunious citizens who are unable to see their way to paying their board and tailor's bills, or who are in arrear with the grocer, butcher, baker, landlord and tax-collector.

—What benefit does any one derive from considering a writer an enemy of Brazil because he warns the country of the danger of its being forced to default unless it takes timely steps to prevent it? Would not such steps do more to restore confidence and improve the credit of the country, than all the abuse with which newspapers and their correspondents can possibly be assailed?







Marijon	Operto	—
Macon	Operto	27 Aug.
Maryon	Operto	18 Sept.
Munrovia	Pensacola	—
Mirella	Hamburg	—
Maryon	Rangoon	20 Sept.
Mabel	Tranavick	—
Maryon S. Harris	New York	9 Oct.
Mabel Jordan	Boston	—
Nar	Hamburg	—
Osberga	Quebec	11 Oct.
Prince Regent	Newport	16 Sept.
Portland	Pensacola	22 Sept.
Prince Amado	Cariff	1 Oct.
Prince Louis	Leith	14 Oct.
Prince Victor	Marseilles	3 Oct.
Pharo	Leith	—
Pharos	Leith	—
R. F. Pedigree	Portland	—
Robertsford	Portland	—
Ruthen	Antwerp	—
Syon	Savannah	2 Sept.
South African	Savannah	20 Sept.
Thomas Perry	Leith	—
Uso da Guina	at Vico	14 Aug.
Valeria	Hamburg	21 Aug.
Varuna	Stockholm	—
Victoria	Newport	—
Victoria	Liverpool	—
Vambo	Newport	—
Wild Wood	Pensacola	26 Aug.
Wilhelmine	Hamburg	23 Oct.
Zama	Wishy	12 Oct.

Arrivals of foreign steamers.

DATE	NAME	FROM	CONSIGNEE TO
Nov. 15	Thames Br.	Southampton 17 ds.	Royal Mail.
15	Montevideo Ital.	Genoa* 18 ds.	La Veloce.
16	Arao Ital.	do 24 ds.	Florida & De Vincenzi.
16	Holbein Br.	Londan* 20 ds.	Norton, Megaw & Co.
16	Canova Br.	do	do
16	Les Alpes Fr.	Glascow* 30 ds.	do
16	Castore Aust.	Marseilles* 21 ds.	Karl Valais & Co.
16	Magdalena Br.	River Plate 3 ds.	Rombauer & Co.
16	Bellona Br.	do 6 ds.	Royal Mail.
17	Merida Br.	do 6 ds.	Norton, Megaw & Co.
17	Mozart Br.	New York 24 ds.	do
18	Mimas Ital.	Genoa* 25 ds.	A. Florida & Co.
18	Imperial Prince Br.	River Plate 5 ds.	Quayle, Davidson & Co.
19	Agordal Ital.	Genoa* 22 ds.	A. Florida & Co.
19	Mulange Port.	Leisoes* 20 ds.	V. W. Guintrales & Co.
20	Orione Ital.	River Plate 4 1/2 ds.	Florida & De Vincenzi.
20	Paraguassal Gr.	Santos 15 ds.	Ed. Johnston & Co.
21	Saltam Br.	do 24 ds.	Wilson, S. S. & Co.
21	Georgian Prince Br.	do 24 ds.	Quayle, Davidson & Co.
21	Attivita Ital.	do 24 ds.	C. Cresta & Co.
21	Matapan Fr.	River Plate 5 ds.	Messageries Maritimes

Departures of foreign steamers.

DATE	NAME	FOR	CARGO
Nov. 15	Schonburg Gr.	Bremen*	Smidries.
15	Attivita Ital.	Santos.	do
15	Wordsworth Hlg.	do	do
16	Thames Br.	River Plate.	do
16	Montevideo Ital.	do*	do
17	Les Alpes Fr.	do*	do
17	Magdalena Br.	Southampton*	do
17	Arao Ital.	Genoa*	do
17	Canova Br.	do	do
19	Carolina Fr.	Genoa*	do
19	Mimas Ital.	Genoa*	do
19	Santa Fé Fr.	Santos	Smidries.
19	Saltam Gr.	do	do
19	Holbein Br.	do	do
19	Dulwich Br.	Barbados	Ballast.
20	Galileo Hlg.	New York*	Smidries.
20	Orione It.	Genoa*	do
20	Agordal Ital.	do	do
21	Paraguassal Gr.	Hamburg*	do
21	Laugoe Br.	Santa Lucia	Ballast.
21	Castore Aust.	Santos	Smidries.

Foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro.

November 21st, 1897.

NAME	TONS	ARRIVED	FROM	CONSIGNEES
<b>American</b>				
lug Eagle Wing	1076	Oct. 24	New York	Emprea Industrial
lug H. M. Atwood	654	24	Quebec	To order
lug Anbarialde	578	27	New York	Bruca Frigon & Co.
lug J. W. Zissel	1082	Nov. 5	New York	Edly, M. & Guerin
lug Good News	676	5	Baltimore	N. r. a. Megaw & Co.
lug Lucinda Sutton	1330	6	New York	P. L. Ferraz
lug Ninous	800	8	New York	Quayle, Davidson & Co.
<b>British</b>				
sp Cortez	2228	Sept. 26	Leith	Gas Co.
sp Comradichnik	2176	Oct. 7	Sao Francisco	Rio Flour Mills
bk Lanarkshire	839	15	Ghent	Emprea Industrial
sp Day of Bengal	1489	16	Rangoon	Norton, Megaw & Co.
sp Coringa	1283	21	Pensacola	P. L. Ferraz
bk Kenyon	1126	Nov. 6	Antwerp	To order
lug Anglica	778	9	Pensacola	To order
sp Cumberland	1749	9	Rangoon	Norton, Megaw & Co.
sp Argonnette	1573	11	Rangoon	To order
sp M. L. Barrill	1495	12	Chicoutimi	Emprea Industrial
sp Cressington	2332	18	Sao Francisco	Rio Flour Mills
bk Glen Grant	741	19	Antwerp	Wilson Sons & Co.
<b>Dutch</b>				
bk Victoria	307	Oct. 8	Hamburg	H. Stoltz & Co.
<b>German</b>				
bk J. W. Barnester	1227	Oct. 12	Hull	Gas Co.
sp Albion	248	19	Antwerp	Lairys & A. Co.
bk Hill	713	Nov. 7	London	To order
bk Antje	159	11	Peletons	W. R. McNiven
<b>Italian</b>				
bk V. della Guardia	815	Oct. 1	Marseilles	A. Avenir & Co.
bk L. Pitta	537	6	Marseilles	A. Avenir & Co.
bk Monte Allegro	601	16	Marseilles	D. J. da Silva & Co.
<b>Norwegian</b>				
bk Stamboul	1167	Oct. 14	Pensacola	C. Hecksher & Co.
bk Inger	403	27	Hamburg	C. Hecksher & Co.
<b>Portuguese</b>				
bk Teutadora	394	July 20	Cape de Verdes	I. A. G. Santos & Co.
sp Oceau	1125	Aug. 25	Ilha do Sal	Macedo Junior & Co.
bk Ishid	1185	Sept. 14	Oporto	Macedo Junior & Co.
bk Trunpho	211	28	Macao	Veiga Pinto & Co.
bk Coustaça	1664	Nov. 9	Hull	Macedo Junior & Co.
bk Maria Emilia	251	13	Oporto	J. A. G. Santos & Co.

Last Quotations of Stocks and Bonds --- November 22nd

Circulation		Public Funds			
262,133,000\$	Stock 5% currency (apotec)	9,530,000	14,500		
102,535,000	Bonds of 1895	915,000	143,000		
124,555,000	Stock 4 1/2% gold, converted	1,060,000	1,065,000		
11,782,000	Gold Loan, 1888, 6 1/2%	—	2,430,000		
24,327,000	Do do 1879, 4 1/2%	—	—		
18,350,000	Do do 1889, 4 1/2%	—	1,610,000		
17,500,000	State of Espirito Santo	—	—		
10,030,000	do do Minas Geraes, 5%	—	—		
65,000,000	do do Rio de Janeiro, 6%	—	—		
4,000,000	Emprestimo Municipal	—	161,000		
24,668,000					
Capital		Banks		Pur	Last div.
20,000,000\$	Commercial	200\$	8000	July 97	217,500
20,000,000	Comercio	200	8000	July 97	214,000
20,000,000	do 2nd series	80	3,200	July 97	83,000
24,000,000	Constructor	200	—	—	—
15,000,000	Credito Movei	200	2,000	Jan. 96	—
20,000,000	Lavoura e Comercio	200	6,000	July 97	102,000
10,000,000	do 2nd series	100	3,000	July 97	51,000
118,021,200	Nacional Brasileiro	200	9,000	Jan. 97	85,000
20,000,000	Republica do Brazil	200	6,000	July 97	150,000
	Rural e Hypothecario	200	9,000	July 97	220,000
	do 2nd series	100	4,500	July 97	118,000
					124,000
Capital		Railways		Pur	Last div.
3,560,000\$	Caravellas a Aymores	18\$	—	—	—
110,000,000	Leopoldina	200	—	—	62,750
16,000,000	Muzambinho	100	—	—	—
62,000,000	Oeste de Minas	200	—	—	—
	do 2nd series	75	—	—	6,000
24,000,000	S. Paulo-Rio Grande	200	—	—	—
70,000,000	Uniao Sorocabana-Iatana	200	—	—	50,000
	do 2nd series	60	—	—	—
42,000,000	Viaçao Ferrea Sapucahy	200	—	—	5,000
Capital		Tramways		Pur	Last div.
14,000,000\$	Jardim Botânico	200\$	—	Oct. 97	112,000
12,000,000	S. Christovao	200	—	July 97	157,000
Capital		Mills		Pur	Last div.
10,000,000\$	Alliança	200\$	—	Sept. 97	180,000
6,000,000	Brazil Industrial	200	—	Aug. 96	—
3,000,000	Carica	200	—	Jan. 96	—
6,000,000	Confiança Industrial	200	—	Aug. 96	—
500,000	D. Isabel	200	—	Jan. 97	12,500
1,300,000	Industrial Mineira	200	—	Feb. 96	—
1,500,000	Manufatura Fluminense	200	—	Mar. 96	—
1,000,000	Petrobrasiliana	200	—	Mar. 96	—
1,000,000	S. Pedro de Alcantara	200	—	July 96	—
30,000	Santa Luzia	200	—	July 97	—

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