

# THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPTEMBER 6TH, 1898.

NUMBER 36

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

AGENTS OF THE

*Pacific Steam Navigation Company*  
*Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., Ltd.*  
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Cons.—Wilson, Sons & Co., Limited, have depôts at St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Montevideo, La Plata and at the chief Brazil Ports; and, among others, supply coal under contract, at Rio, to:

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

Cons.—Large stocks of the best Cardiff steam Coal always kept in Rio depôt on Conceição Island.

Tug Bonts always ready for service.

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

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

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Price: 120000 per Dozen without bottles.

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

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

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

All work thoroughly guaranteed.

Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers.

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

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MANUFACTURERS OF

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

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

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

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**AMERICAN Bank Note Company,**  
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Incorporated under Laws of the State of New York, 1858.  
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FROM STEEL PLATES.

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Work Executed in Fireproof Buildings.  
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Exporter of Madeira Wines

G. FRIELER & Co.,

Exporter of Bordeaux Wines

E. Remy MARTIN & Co.,

Exporter of Cognac

Dealers in

Burgundy, Rhine and Mosel wines, Sherries, Champagne  
Cognacs and Liqueurs of the best brands.

Rua da Afanitega, 38.

**THE BRAZILIAN CONTRACTS CORPORATION LIMITED.**

HEAD OFFICE:—8 Great Winchester St., London.

AGENCY IN RIO DE JANEIRO

49, RUA DO HOSPICIO, 1st floor.

Telegram Address:—Brazilian—Rio.

Executes contracts and furnishes material for railways, water and gas works, edifices and all other works; sells and imports machinery and utensils for agriculture or any other branch of industry; imports merchandise of any and every description; constructs ships, launches, lighters, tow-boats, etc.; exports and accepts domestic produce on consignment.

All communications should be addressed to

The Brazilian Contracts Corporation, Ltd.,

CARLOS F. HARGREAVES,

Resident Director.

**THE BRAZILIAN COAL COMPANY, LIMITED.**

Representatives of

**GORY BROTHERS & Co., Ltd.**

of Cardiff and London

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Coal Depôts in all the principal ports of the world. Accountant and fresh supply of Gory's Methyl Steam

Coal always in stock.

Pr. mpt delivery at reasonable prices.

Tugboats always ready for service.

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OFFICES:

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Entrance: Rua Gen. Camara.

Depot: ILHA DOS FERREIROS

P. O. Box 774

**Insurance.**

**PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.**

Established 1782

Authorized by Imperial Decree No. 8,057 of March 24th, 1881.

Insures against risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise, and offers the best of guarantees with the most favorable conditions.

**G. C. Anderson, Agent.**

2, Rua General Camara—1st floor.

This company has just issued in London an Insurance policy for the Atchison Topoka and Santa Fe Railway Company, United States of America, for the amount of \$17,380,156.00 (£3,520,865). Having received the respective premium amounting to \$69,100.00 (£5,520).

No other company has ever taken so large a risk up to the present date.

**THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.**

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

Agent in Rio de Janeiro:  
**G. C. Anderson.**

2, Rua General Camara—1st floor.

**ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.**

LONDON AND LIVERPOOL

Capital ..... £2,000,000  
Accumulated Funds .... £8,250,000

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

**John Moore & Co. agents.**

No. 3, Rua da Candelaria.

**LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.**

Capital (fully subscribed) ..... £2,147,500  
Reserve fund ..... 676,585

Agents in Rio de Janeiro:  
**Edward Ashworth & Co.**

No. 50, Rua 1º de Março.

**BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY L.D.**

Capital ..... £1,000,000 sterling  
Reserve fund .... 1,528,751 "

Agent : **P. E. Swanwick.**

87, Rua 1º de Março—2nd floor.

**GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LIMITED.**

Agents in Rio de Janeiro:  
**Youle & Co.**

No. 38, Rua 1º de Março.

**NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO. LD.**

Total funds on 31st Dec. 1896 ..... £12,954,532  
Authorized Capital ..... 5,000,000  
Subscribed Capital ..... 2,750,000

Agents for Rio de Janeiro:  
**Pullen, Schmidt & Co.**

107, Rua da Quitanda.

**THE MANCHESTER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.**

Established 1824

CAPITAL . . . . . £2,000,000

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

Apply to **H. David de Sanson,** General agent.  
**RU A OUIDOR, 45**

**Travellers' Directory.**

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

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

**Cachambú and Lambarý:**  
Central Railway (São Paulo express) to Cruzeiro, through 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 Cruzeiro) of that railway. Intermediate trains leave at 7 a. m. and 4 p. m.—the first running through to Barbacena, and the second to Entre Rios.

**Bello Horizonte:**  
Trains leave station of General Carneiro, on main line of Central Railway, at 2:21 p. m. and 11:20 a. m.—the latter a mixed train.

**Petropolis:**  
Bares leaves the Prinha at 4 p. m. daily, except Sundays and holidays, to connect with railway at Mand. Passenger train leaves São Francisco Xavier (Central Railway) at 2:15 a. m. and 5:45 p. m. on all land route—passengers should take the suburban trains at the Central Railway station at—4 a. m. and 7 p. m. connect with petropolis train.

Returning from Petropolis, the Bares train leaves at 7:20 a. m., except Sundays and holidays, and the other land trains leave at 9 a. m. and 1:30 p. m. On Sundays and holidays the Bares leaves the Prinha at 7:20 a. m., and returning, the train leaves Petropolis at 1:30 p. m., giving excursionists about six hours in Petropolis.

**Nova Friburgo:**  
Bares leaves the Praça das Marinhãs at 5:20 a. m. daily and at 2:30 p. m. on Saturdays, to connect with the petropolis Railway at São Anna de Marinh. Returning, trains leave Nova Friburgo at 2:30 p. m. daily, and at 6:20 a. m. on Mondays. Excursion train leaves Marinh. at 2:15 p. m. Bares leaves Rio at 2:30 p. m., and returning leaves Friburgo at 6:20 a. m.

**Corcovado:**  
Regular trains, week days, leave at, Rua Come Velho, Laranjeiras, sand 11 a. m. and 5:20 p. m., returning leave the summit at 7:30 and 9:20 a. m., and 1.430 and 7 p. m. On Sundays and holidays, the 2 hours are extended for 3, 8 a. m. and 11 a. m., 1:20, 2, 3:30, 5:45 and 8 p. m., descending, 8:35, 10:45, 11:35 a. m., 1:30, 2:35, 4:05, 6:50 and 7 p. m. Each train gives the excursionist about an hour on the summit.

XII.—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. Charles Page Bryan, Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaipahy (opposite Custom House). Petropolis. EDMUND C. H. HILF, Minister. Dis. — Petropolis. J. EDMUND C. H. HILF, Minister. Dis. — Petropolis.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 99, Rua de Março. EUGENE SEEGER, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaipahy (opposite Custom House). Dis. — Petropolis. WILLIAM G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

**Church Directory**

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Full notice the Church will be closed for repairs. The services will be held every Sunday at 11 o'clock in the morning in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, Rua da Quitanda, Buzios and, Marriage times, to be arranged with the Chaplain.

IRVINE CRAWSHA, M.A., British Chaplain, 7 Rua Aneta, S. Domingos, 65 Rua do Aqueducto.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Largo de S. Joaquim, No. 178.—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays. Prayer meeting at 10 a. m.; worship at 11 a. m. Biblical class on studying the Holy Scriptures, at 2 p. m. Gospel reading at 7 p. m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study and preaching at 7 p. m.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Cattede. English services at 12 a. m. Sundays. Prayer meeting service Thursday, 7:30 p. m. on Wednesdays.—E. A. TILLY, Pastor. Sunday School 11 a. m. at Fabrica Carreen, Sundays 9 a. m. and 4 p. m. Rev. FRANK WILKINSON, Pastor.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15, Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., at 7 p. m. Thursdays.

ALVARO E. DOS REIS, Pastor.

Residence: Rua Petropolis, 42.

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

W. B. BAGBY, D. D. Pastors.  
CLAS. D. MACCARTHY, J. Pastors.

Caixa 352

IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIACHELÃO.—No. 254, Rua D. Anna Nery, Estadio do Riachelão. Services, Sundays 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.; Wednesdays 7 p. m. FRANKLIN H. NASCIMENTO, Pastor. Primary school in the church building.

**Professional Directory**

Dr. William Frederick Eisenlohr, German Physician. Office: 78, Rua General Camara. Consulting hours from 12 to 1 p. m.

Dr. Brissay, Surgeon, graduate of the Faculty of Paris, specialist in diseases of females, urinary passages. Radical cure of hernias, hemorrhoids, tumors, surgical diseases of the bones, and surgical operations. Consultations from 1 to 3 p. m. Rua da Quitanda, No. 42.

**Miscellaneous.**

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

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

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.—At Rua Gonçalves Dias—open from noon to 6 p. m.—For terms, apply to Librarian.

RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.—Rest and Reading Room 10, Rua Camerino (formerly Imperatriz); 2nd floor; W. J. DAVY, Missioner. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc., also of left-off clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission, or at No. 27, Candelaria.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—No. 39, Rua da Quitanda, 2nd floor. Rooms open from 8 a. m. to 10 o'clock p. m. Secretary's office hours from noon to 1 o'clock p. m. Nikolaus A. Kohler, President; Myron A. Clark, General Secretary; R. A. W. Sloan, Hon. Treasurer.

**CENTRAL OF BRAZIL (State) RAILWAY**

Tenders are invited for the supply of 120,000 tons of Coal during the year 1899.

By order of the Administration, I hereby notify that at 10 a. m. on the 1st October, next, tenders will be received for the supply of 120,000 tons of first-class coal for the consumption of this railway the coming year.

Every proposal must be accompanied by a certificate of deposit for the sum of Rs. 5000.00, to be effected at the Treasury of the Railway as guarantee of good faith of the tenderer, which deposit will revert to the coffers of the Railway in case of refusal to sign the contract if adjudicated.

Tenders should be presented in the office at the day and hour indicated, properly closed and written in black ink, duly stamped, dated and signed, to be opened and examined in the presence of the parties interested.

The bases of the contract will be as follows:

The contractors undertake to furnish coal of first quality, not more than 10 per cent of ash and containing not more than nine-tenths per cent. (9/10) of Sulphur. Its heating power must be no less than eight thousand one hundred (8,100) calories per pound, measured by Thompson's calorimetric, all of which will be verified by analysis and experiments made by the Administration of the Railway, or by anyone it may nominate for that object.

The coal that, duly analyzed and experimented on, should not satisfy the conditions of the preceding clause will be rejected and immediately replaced by contractor with better proper quality.

The Railway shall not run short of supplies, in which case it will be purchased in the market, all charges realized by the Administration of the Railway, in addition to the fines they may have incurred.

The coal must be delivered in large lumps, not more than five per cent. of small coal, 30 cubic inches size, being allowed.

The means of ensuring the execution of this clause will be determined by the Administration as may confer most convenience.

Should the quantity of small coal at each delivery result to be greater than that agreed on the coal will be reduced on account of the contractor, and the quantity of pieces less than thirty cubic inches in size shall be reduced to the proportion agreed on.

The coal may be delivered as may be agreed either alongside the vessel, or alongside the pier or wharf of the Maritime station Cambon, and in quantities corresponding to the rate of ten thousand (10,000) tons per month, not exceeding on any particular day the amount of five thousand (5,000) tons, and the express stipulation in the respective charter-parties that discharge per working day cannot exceed two thousand and fifty tons. In the first case, transport by barges from the ship to the pier or quay, and thence to the waggon or deposits on shore will be made at the Railway's expense. In the second, the last only tons, charge from quay to waggons will be effected by the Railway employees or by the contractors, as the Administration may determine with previous notice of three days at least.

Prices will be considered to refer to the English ton of one thousand and fifteen kilograms for all coal delivered, under whichever hypothesis exclusive of Import duties. In the second, the last only tons, the railway being effected by employees of the railway itself.

In case of a strike amongst the miners of the mines that supply the coal at the port of Cardiff the contractors will be obliged to continue to supply the quantity of coal to be of other origin, at the price contracted, the quality of the coal in this case to be equal to the best used on the English Railways.

All payments will be made at the Treasury of the railway in National Money (currency) with the rate of exchange of the day after delivery of each cargo, and will be calculated at the rate of Exchange of the day preceding the payment, the price being stipulated in pounds sterling.

Delivery will commence in the first fortnight of the month of January, 1899, and end in December of the same year.

The Administration of this railway will preserve the right to increase or decrease the quantity to be furnished monthly up to twenty per cent, with six days previous advice to the contractors.

The contractors in guarantee of execution of their contract, on signature of the contract, deposit in the Treasury of the Railway the sum of forty cents of reis (2000000) or its equivalent in gold, to be applied to any fines in which they may incur, being, however, to be made good in such a time that it suffers a reduction in amount. This deposit may, if desired, be substituted by Government bonds registered. Deposits in money will carry no interest.

In case of failure on the part of the contractors to observe any of the clauses of this contract, the Administration of the Railway will be empowered to impose to the amount of two to twenty cents of reis (2005 to 2000000) in proportion to the gravity of the offence.

The suspension of delivery for more than one month, or any attempt to supply an article of inferior quality, shall make good, in such a time that it suffers a reduction in amount. This deposit may, if desired, be substituted by Government bonds registered. Deposits in money will carry no interest.

From the acts and decisions of the Administration of the Railway the contractors will have the recourse of appeal to the Minister of Industry, Railways and Public Works only.

Office of the Secretary of the Estrada de Ferro Central do Brazil.  
6th August 1898. Manoel Fernandes Figueira.

The following is a list of the vessels lost by Spain in the recent war with the United States: "Infanta Maria Teresa," 7000 tons, "Vicaya," 7000 tons, "Almirante Oquendo," 7000 tons, "Cristobal Colon," 6850 tons, "Reina Cristina," 3520 tons, "Castilla," 3760 tons, "Reina Mercedes," 3090 tons, "Don Antonio de Cuba," 1100 tons, "Don Juan de Austria," 1150 tons, "Isle de Cuba," 1045 tons, "Isle de Luzon," 1045 tons, "Jorge Juan," 985 tons, "Alcano," 560 tons, "Galicia," 541 tons, "General Leizaola," 520 tons, "Marquez del Duero," 500 tons, "Fernando el Católico," 500 tons, "Furor," 380 tons, "Pluton," 380 tons, "Pizarro," 300 tons, "Cuba Española," 235 tons, "Callao," 205 tons, "Centinela," 200 tons, "Ley," 151 tons, "Alvaro," 100 tons, "Sardola," 100 tons, "Delgado Paréjo," 85 tons, "Guardians," 65 tons, "Estrella," 43 tons, "Golondrina," 43 tons, "Baracoa," 40 tons, "Yumiri," 40 tons, "Guantámo," 40 tons, "Mayari," 35 tons, "Dependencia," 35 tons; 35 vessels, 48,150 tons. This list does not include the merchant steamers armed as cruisers and transports.

**WEST COAST ITEMS.**

—A severe earthquake shock was experienced at Molendo, Peru, on the 31st ult.

—A Lima telegram of the 31st ult. says that the congress of Ecuador had suspended its sessions until the government guarantees order and peace.

—A report, which continues to gain in consistency, has been circulated for some days past to the effect that at the end of September the government will be in a tighter fix than ever for money, and that a further issue of fifty millions of unconvertible paper is inevitable. Perhaps the minister of finance may be able to furnish some explanation on the matter.—*Chilian Times*, Aug. 13.

**RIVER PLATE ITEMS.**

—A Montevideo telegram in a Buenos Aires paper makes the following statement:—A syndicate of Argentine capitalists will shortly propose to the council of state a scheme by which it would establish on the island of San Gabriel (almost opposite Buenos Aires) an important fishing establishment, hotel, casino, gambling-hells, &c. They ask for a concession for 10 years, after which the improvements made in the island would become the property of the state. We think we remember hearing of this scheme, or of a very similar one, some years ago, but nothing came of it then, and nothing is likely to now. The present council of state fortunately contains too many honorable men to entertain such a proposal.—*Montevideo Times*.

—Consul Ruffin, of Asuncion, on May 2, 1898, says:—Paraguay is lighted with kerosene or coal oil imported from the United States. No electricity or gas is used other than that generated by private factories. Kerosene comes in 4-gallon tin cans, which form presents convenient storage in the boats plying between Asuncion and Montevideo, Uruguay. It seems to me it would be more profitable to send tank steamers, which would reduce the cost and thereby increase the sales. The tanks could immediately be sold, because of the great demand in this line, thus obviating the expense of returning them. Since the war with Spain, the price of oil has gone up nearly 50 per cent, and there is much speculation. The United States has a monopoly of oil imports, 40,648 gallons being imported in 1897, at a declared value of \$19,511 gold. The duty is 25 per cent ad valorem.—*U. S. Consular Reports*.

—Not so very long ago a GYMNASIUM CLUB was founded in Montevideo and it is now said to be in good working order and to contain all the principal necessities for such an establishment. Not content with local tournaments, they have boldly challenged the Club de GYMNASIA Y ESPRIMA of this city to a mortal combat to take place on their premises in Montevideo. Amongst natives and all English residents who have visited the Club de GYMNASIA Y ESPRIMA in this city it is admitted that it is most probable that another such club with such perfect fittings and such a sound foundation does not exist in South America, and it is generally put on a par with some of the best in England. Such being the case it would seem folly on the part of the newly-born club in Montevideo to challenge such strong opponents. Wisdom, however, is only obtained by experience, and, such being the case, we wish the club on their other side every success, and, as some of their future opponents add, "a gentle let down." Among those who will represent the Buenos Aires club figure the names of Olliver, Voglander, Pardo, Quenda, Peyron, Christian, Craner and others. A stronger representative team can be put together at a home tournament, but, owing to the distance which they have to travel to meet their opponents on this occasion it is found impossible for some of the best athletes among the members to take part. Prizes will be awarded for all the items on the programme, while others will be given for the best performance of independent gymnastics.—*Times*, Buenos Aires.

**MANDIOCA IN PARAGUAY.**

Consul Ruffin writes from Asuncion, May 2, 1898:

Mandioca is a product peculiar to tropical or semi-tropical regions. It is something like the sweet potato, except that it is not as sweet, but is more starchy. No product of the soil is more universally used in Paraguay. Every family, rich or poor, has it upon the table. It is usually cooked with meat, together with corn, sweet potatoes, and other vegetables. This constitutes the national dish. It is also used in making starch, corn starch not being known.

Mandioca is light brown in color and is 1 1/2 to 2 feet in length, with a diameter of 1 to 1 1/2 inches. It is planted in May, and during the winter months (June, July and August), it is in the best condition to be marketed, although it grows throughout the year.

For 5 cents gold enough mandioca can be bought to furnish the substantial part of a meal for five or six persons. The Agricultural Bank, a government institution, has entire charge of the farming interests of the republic. The crop this year is good. Modern agricultural methods and machinery have been introduced with gratifying results. United States machinery would, if its efficiency were generally known, revolutionize agriculture in Paraguay.—*U. S. Consular Reports*.



**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, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO, CAMPINAS, RIO GRANDE DO SUL, PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AYRES, ROSARIO DE SANTA FE, AND NEW YORK.

Also on:

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

**BRASILIANISCHE BANK FUR 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 520.) (Caixa 185.)

- Drates on: Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin and correspondents. Germany..... N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London Manchester and Liverpool. District Banking Company Limited, London. Union Bank of London, Limited, London. Wit. Brandt's Sons & Co., London. France..... Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches. Heine & Co., Paris. Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Paris. Lazard Frères & Co., Paris. De Neufville & Co., Paris. Portugal..... Banco Lisboa e Agores and correspondents. Opens accounts current. Pays interest on deposits for a certain time. Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every description of banking business. Petersen-Thuil, Directors.

**THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.**

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.  
PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:  
No. 21, Rua da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 15th October, 1891.

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

**BRANCHES:**

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

DRAWS ON: London and County Banking Co., Ltd.—LONDON. Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.—PARIS. Banco de Portugal and agencies.—PORTUGAL. And on all the chief cities of Europe. Also on: Brown Brothers & Co.—NEW YORK. First National Bank of Chicago.—CHICAGO.

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

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

Capital..... £ 1,000,000  
Idem paid up..... 800,000  
Reserve fund..... 300,000

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. Roesti & Co., and correspondents in ITALY.  
The Bank of New York, N. B. A., NEW YORK.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and transacts every description of banking business.

**BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU BRÉSIL,**

AUTHORIZED BY

Decree No. 2,432 of 2nd January, 1897.

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

HEAD OFFICE:

9, RUE LAFFITTE, Paris.

Branch Office in Rio de Janeiro:

78, Rua da Quitanda

P. O. B. 58. Branches at S. Paulo and Santos.

- Draws on: Head Office. Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, and agencies. Société Générale pour favoriser le développement du commerce et de l'industrie en France, and agencies Heine & Co., Paris. Lazard Frères & Co., Paris. Périer Meret & Co., Paris. Paris AND FRANCE: Union Bank of London, Limited. Parr's Bank, Limited. LONDON: Lazard Brothers & Co. Henry Schroeder & Co. Kleinwort Sons & Co. A. Ruffer & Sons. GERMANY: Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft Deutsche Bank, Berlin, and branches Dresner Bank, Dresden, and branches Schroeder Gebrüder & Co. Hamburg. Conrad Hinrich Donner, Hamburg. Norddeutsche Bank, Hamburg. L. Behrens & Sohn, Hamburg. Correspondents in all chief-cities. PORTUGAL: J. M. Fernandes Guimarães & Co. and their correspondents. Banco Commercial de Lisboa, Lisbon. ITALY: Banca Commerciale Italiana, Genova Milan, Turin. AND ANY OTHER COUNTRY.

Opens accounts current. Pays interest for a certain time; executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares etc. and transacts every description of banking business.

Henri Joly, 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\$500, 1/2 dozen boxes for 12\$500 and One dozen boxes for 20\$000. Address: JOAQUIM BUENO DE MIRANDA, No. 74, Rua de S. Pedro, 1st floor Rio de Janeiro.

**BANCO DA REPUBLICA DO BRAZIL**

Realized Capital. . Rs. 110,150,200\$000

N. B. This capital to be reduced to Rs. 100,000,000\$ in accordance with the Government's Decree of 8th May 1897.

Reserve Fund. . . . . Rs. 19,537,044\$811

Profits in suspense . . . . . Rs. 9,075,823\$568 on 30th June 1898.

OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

9, Rua da Alfandega.

Agencies at Pará, Maranhão, Ceará, Pernambuco, Bahia, Victoria, Santos, S. Paulo, Desterro, Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Pelotas.

- Draws on: Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons London & County Banking Co. Ltd. Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co. Ltd. LONDON.  
Messrs. Hottinguer & Co. Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris. PARIS.  
Commerz und Diskonto Bank in Hamburg. HAMBURG.  
Banco de Portugal LISBON.

Opens accounts current; Pays interest on Deposits for fixed periods. Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every description of banking business.

**A HIGHLANDER IN WAR.**

Here is a human document from the Egyptian campaign which the author of "The Red Badge of Courage" might have written. It is from the pen of a simple non-commissioned officer—Corporal Laurie, of the Seaforth Highlanders, whose name was officially included, by mistake, in the list of wounded. Informed of this fact, the corporal wrote to his family in the following strain: "Of course, you will have read the dispatches where I figure amongst the wounded, and pose as an interesting invalid. I was wounded, it is true, but so slightly that I thought no more of it than a football accident. But after that day I became an object of curiosity to officers and men, who unanimously dubbed me the invulnerable, and appear to fancy I can undergo the fire of a whole regiment without any bad effect. As a matter of fact, I went through the battle with my clothes riddled by bullets, and yet, notwithstanding the official account, without a wound. When attacking the entrenchments I had to congratulate myself on my habit of wearing boots a size too big, as both my shoes were torn to pieces by bullets. Almost at the same moment a bullet smashed the wooden stock of my gun, which I threw away to grasp my sword. I then noticed that the thongs of my bag had been cut in two; that my water gourd, containing my tea, had been drilled; that my sleeves were in holes, and I heard on my helmet something like a hailstorm. Sword in hand I followed my comrades, and was quickly engaged with two Indians niggers, who finished my undressing by slicing my jacket with their knives. A bullet tickled the top of my right hand enough to bruise it, and I believe it is to this wound, though I dare not swear it, that the official despatch alludes. In short, when we reformed companies it was discovered that my uniform, including shoes, helmet, and accoutrements, had received 162 wounds each more deadly than the other. I was naked, and marched along dragging my tatters with me. I looked so funny that my colonel took me to show me to the general, though rarely had I been less presentable. Sir Herbert Kitchener could hardly credit his eyes. Eighteen explosives were found at the bottom of my drawers, and I must certainly have dropped more on route. I then learnt that my sergeant had entered the scratch on my hand as my wound. However, I came well out of the affair, instead of getting a wound, I received a brand new uniform at the hands of the Chief."

**RUBBER FROM CORN.**

Samples of the new rubber substitute made from corn have been shown on the market, says a grain trade paper. It is made from the oil derived from corn, and by vulcanizing it in connection with an equal quantity of crude India rubber, a substitute is produced which, for certain purposes, is equal to the best gum rubber at a greatly lessened cost. The new corn rubber is claimed to possess all the essential qualities of Para rubber, including resiliency, and the discovery has been hailed with delight in the corn-growing states of the west. The manufacturers claim that the fact that corn oil does not oxidize readily makes this product of great value, since it is not affected by oxidation, so that products manufactured from it will always remain pliable and not crack as those made from other substitutes. This interesting substitute for rubber is very dark brown or black and it easily rubs off in light brown rolls. It is at present sold as low as six cents a pound. — Merchant's Review, July 22.

**CRICKET.**

Looking over some old files of the Anglo-Brazilian Times, which preceeded the Rio News as the English paper in Brazil many years ago, we found the account of a cricket match which was played 26 years ago, and we now republish it as an interesting item which shows how the love of England's national game descends from father to son. Eleven at least of the players will enjoy the reproduction of their tests in the cricket field a quarter of a century ago, as Messrs. R. S. Quayle, E. Tourinho (to-day the Visconde de Tourinho), G. Pullen, G. E. Cox and P. Swanwick are alive and well in Rio, and Messrs. R. L. Price, B. J. Freeland, W. Baillie, G. Tatam, H. Cassels and J. V. Hall are alive and well in England. We have lost sight of Messrs. Mort and R. Robinson. They were splendid sprinters in those days, and we hope they are still both in the land of the living. Messrs. E. Maude, E. W. May, W. Tross, C. F. Popham, F. Pennell, C. Tross and W. Ginty have joined the majority.

The game was played on the ground which is now swallowed up by the Rua General Polydoro in Botafogo, but was then known as the Rua Berquo. We think it a pity to lose a scrap of such an antique gem, so we reproduce the description and score as it originally appeared. Here it is:

The Rio Cricket Club Ground was opened on Thursday 15th instant with a game played between two sides selected by Messrs. R. L. Price and G. E. Cox.

It was very well contested, and finally resulted in favor of Mr. G. E. Cox's side by 38 runs, as the score attached will show.

On the 7th proximo a match will be played, and we hope that, notwithstanding the counter-attractions on a holiday it will receive a fair amount of patronage.

Mr. R. L. Price's side 1st innings.

Mr. R. L. Price, b. G. Cox.....	0
Mr. E. Maude, ct. and b. Ginty.....	31
Mr. W. Tross, ct. Hall, b. G. Cox.....	0
Mr. R. S. Quayle, b. G. Cox.....	14
Mr. E. W. May, ct. Baillie and b. Ginty.....	2
Mr. Tourinho, b. G. Cox.....	0
Mr. G. Pullen, ct. Cassels, b. Ginty.....	0
Mr. C. F. Popham, not out.....	3
Mr. P. Swanwick, ct. Baillie, b. Ginty.....	4
Mr. F. Pennell, b. Ginty.....	1
Extras.....	12
Total.....	67

Mr. R. L. Price's side 2nd innings.

Mr. R. L. Price, ct. Tatam, b. Ginty.....	0
Mr. E. Maude, ct. Ginty, b. G. Cox.....	9
Mr. W. Tross, b. G. Cox.....	0
Mr. R. S. Quayle, b. Ginty.....	0
Mr. E. W. May, ct. and b. G. Cox.....	2
Mr. Tourinho, not out.....	0
Mr. G. Pullen, ct. and b. Ginty.....	0
Mr. C. F. Popham, b. Ginty.....	2
Mr. P. Swanwick, run out.....	0
Mr. F. Pennell, b. G. Cox.....	5
Extras.....	7
Total.....	25

Mr. G. E. Cox's side 1st innings.

Mr. G. E. Cox, ct. Ginty, b. G. Cox.....	16
Mr. B. J. Freeland, ct. W. Tross, b. Maude.....	13
Mr. W. Baillie, b. Popham.....	0
Mr. C. Tross, b. Popham.....	1
Mr. G. Tatam, b. Maude.....	1
Mr. W. Ginty, ct. Popham, b. Maude.....	0
Mr. H. Cassels, b. Maude.....	0
Mr. Mort, ct. and b. Popham.....	1
Mr. R. Robinson, b. Popham.....	2
Mr. Hall, b. Maude.....	0
Extras.....	7
Total.....	41

Mr. G. E. Cox's side 2nd innings.

Mr. G. E. Cox, ct. Price, b. Maude.....	5
Mr. B. J. Freeland, b. W. Tross.....	21
Mr. W. Baillie, ct. Tourinho, b. W. Tross.....	43
Mr. C. Tross, ct. and b. Popham.....	6
Mr. G. Tatam, b. W. Tross.....	2
Mr. W. Ginty, b. G. Cox.....	0
Mr. H. Cassels, not out.....	0
Mr. Mort, b. W. Tross.....	0
Mr. R. Robinson, b. W. Tross.....	0
Mr. Hall, ct. W. Tross, b. Popham.....	9
Extras.....	5
Total.....	89

**S. PAULO RAILWAY v. SANTOS A. C.**

This return match between the above clubs was played on the ground of the S. P. A. C., on Sunday August 28th. The Railway winning the toss, put Santos in to bat, but with the exception of some hard hitting by Barber and later on a good innings by Lewis, the score would have been very small. As it was their innings closed for 75 Fford taking 4 wickets for 3 runs. After a short interval the Railway opened their innings. Two wickets fell for 5 runs, but on Wyatt being joined by Webster things improved a little, but the bowling was too good and Webster's wicket soon fell for a pretty and useful 11. Knight liveden matters by hitting his first ball off Stock to the boundary for 4 and again in the next over treating him the same way, but Stock was too old a hand to mind this and sending down a short pitched ball clean bowled him. After this Stock soon finished off the innings taking 6 wickets for 12, the innings only reaching 46. After the usual interval Santos commenced their 2nd attempt, and some hard hitting by Burgos and Stock enabled them to declare at 99 for 3 wickets and sent the Railway in to get

123 to win in a little over an hour left to play — an impossible task. Stewart and Florde, who seem at last to have broken the run of ill luck that has followed him, played a very good innings, 33 not out, and the match terminated with the Railway 56 behind and 7 wickets in hand. Santos won on the first innings by 23 runs — a well deserved victory. Their fielding was remarkably clean all round, Tomlinson at point being very smart.

SANTOS ATHLETIC CLUB.

1st Innings. A. M. de Burgos, b. Webster. 0 A. Keelman, b. Wyatt. 7 H. Tross, r. out. 8 G. Tomlinson, b. Wyatt. 6 C. L. Stock, b. do. 6 A. L. Smith, c. and b. Florde. 11 P. Lewis, not out. 13 E. Broad, c. Knight, b. Florde. 0 C. Lloyd, c. Howe, b. do. 0 James Hunter, c. Webster, b. Florde. 0 Extras. 0

2nd Innings. P. Lewis, c. Shaw, b. Wyatt. 12 H. Tross, c. Knight, b. Shaw. 4 A. Burgos, not out. 4 A. Keelman, b. Shaw. 4 C. L. Stock, not out. 24 G. Tomlinson. 0 A. L. Smith. 0 E. Broad, did not bat. 0 H. Barber. 0 C. Lloyd. 0 J. Hunter. 0 Extras. 11

S. PAULO RAILWAY.

1st Innings. F. Stewart, c. Lewis, b. Tross. 4 J. G. Macintyre, b. Barber. 0 E. Wyatt, c. Tomlinson, b. Stock. 13 J. W. Webster, c. Lloyd, b. Keelman. 11 F. C. Florde, b. Stock. 3 L. M. Howe, c. Keelman, b. Stock. 0 E. G. Knight, b. Stock. 10 H. Aldred, b. Keelman. 2 J. W. Shaw, not out. 0 E. Duffield, c. and b. Stock. 0 M. Duarte, b. Stock. 0 Extras. 3

2nd Innings. F. Stewart, b. Tomlinson. 21 F. C. Florde, not out. 33 E. Wyatt, b. Tross. 0 J. W. Webster, b. Tross. 3 J. G. Macintyre, did not bat. 0 L. M. Howe, not out. 2 E. G. Knight. 0 H. Aldred. 0 J. W. Shaw, did not bat. 0 E. Duffield. 0 M. Duarte. 0 Extras. 7

S. PAULO ATHLETIC SPORTS.

- These sports are to be held at the Club ground, Chacara Dudley, Bom Retiro, on Tuesday, October 12. The events are to be: 1 Boys race; age under 12. Open 2 Girls race; age under 12. 3 100 yards flat race; handicap; to members of S. P. A. C. only. 4 100 yards flat race; handicap; to members of S. P. A. C. only. 5 220 yards flat race; handicap. 6 1/4 mile flat race; handicap. 7 120 yards hurdle race; handicap. 8 Obstacle race. 9 Sack race. 10 Three legged race. 11 Ladies egg and spoon race. 12 Married men's race; handicap; members of S. P. A. C. only. 13 High jump. 14 Long jump. 15 Putting the weight (16 lbs.). 16 Throwing the cricket ball. 17 Tug-of-war, married versus single.

The hon. secretary asks us to extend a hearty invitation to the members of the Rio clubs to contest the events. The entrance fee for non-members of the S. Paulo Athletic Club is \$5000 received by Messrs. Florde, Miller and Lamont who will be in Rio this week playing against a picked local team.

QUARANTINE AND CUBA.

One of the greatest bars to commerce and civilization is the epidemic disease. The Black Death, which is the bubonic plague of India at the present time, came near throwing Europe back into savagery. The artificial trade restrictions of an age when commercial ideas were of the crudest character were nothing compared with the medieval styles of quarantine as obstacles to commerce. Sanitary science, distinct in cleanliness, drainage, the safe and thorough removal of waste, have done as much as education has to make trade between countries possible. For twenty years the yellow fever has had no such terrors for this country as it had formerly, and the yellow fever is an importation, almost entirely from

Cuban ports. Whatever political and industrial changes that will make in Cuba no change will be greater than the sanitary change which will result from the occupation of the United States, even though occupation be but temporary. It is evident that Santiago is getting such a cleaning as it never had before, and after we have acquired possession of Havana we shall give that city a cleaning that will break the back of the yellow fever. As Havana harbor has no tidal wash it will probably be necessary to change the course of the main sewers before yellow fever is exterminated there; but within a few years after the removal of the Spanish flag Havana will cease to manufacture yellow fever for export to the United States. It is a great triumph of our medical men that more of our soldiers in Santiago are not down with yellow fever, and that thus far no yellow fever has got into the United States.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce, July 27.

WHEN one sees smoke issuing from a chimney with tendency to sink to the ground, it indicates that the atmosphere is light—in fact, too light to float the smoke. When the smoke rises from the chimney, it indicates a heavy atmosphere. A column of smoke is not a barometer, for a barometer simply records the pressure of the atmosphere. When the atmosphere is light and the smoke settles, the pressure on the mercury is light and the column falls, indicating a storm. When the atmosphere is heavy and the smoke rises, the pressure is greater and the column rises, indicating fair weather.

CRASHLEY & CO. 67, RUA DO OUVIDOR, 67 RIO DE JANEIRO.

See to inform your customers that they have just received a fresh consignment of their well-known marks of Claret "Chateau d'Arles" and "Montferand" in barrels ready for bottling.

CHARLES HUE Commission Merchant and Ship Agent Rua Fresco No. 5 & 7 P. O. Box 391. RIO DE JANEIRO. Water supplied on short notice. Telephone 374.

A. GODFREY & C. Stock and Share Brokers CANADA HOUSE, BALDWIN STREET, BRISTOL, (England) Telegraphic Ad'ress: "AGILE-BRISTOL." BANKERS:—National Provincial Bank of England Limited, BRISTOL. Correspondence invited from intending investors. (61.)

Collegio Americano Fluminense. Persons desiring to matriculate their children wish please communicate with the Directress, Miss LAVONA GLENN, No. 2 Barão d'Iramby, Botafogo.

WANTED: Party to represent us here for the sale of Ornamental Trees and shrubs, Vines, Fruit Trees, etc. Stock is sold by personally interviewing customers and securing orders for shipment. Correspondence with us give in English. Liberal pay. A great opportunity. G. A. COSTICH & Co. Rochester, New York United States of America.

TWO GAS ENGINES One of 2 horse-power and the other of 6-horse power both used, and both of the Korting system, will be sold cheap for cash. Inquire at this office.

TO LET. A sitting-room and bed-room in the residence of a foreign family, in a very healthy locality. Apply at No. A 1, Rua das Neves, Paula Mattos.

ROOMS. To let nice furnished rooms in a healthy locality; large garden, shower baths and all the comforts of home. Santo Amaro 68, Cattede.

TO LET. Nice furnished rooms with or without board in one of the healthiest localities in S. Christovão, Ladeira de Gusmão No. 7, Mr. Frank.

Club das Laranjeiras A SMOKING CONCERT will begin at the Club on Wednesday 8th September at 8-30 P. M. THE ANNIVERSARY BALL will be held on Saturday 17th September. Members requiring invitations should apply to the Secretary. A CONCERT will be given on Saturday 24th September when all members and their families are invited to be present. (4) Rio de Janeiro, 27th August, 1898. H. W. Stacey Hon: Sec.

SEA SICKNESS ADMIRABLE RESULTS.

We are constantly receiving communications and testimonials to the effect that the medicine which we prove the extraordinary efficacy of the Panista remedy Nectandra Amara against the distressing sea-sickness, the ordinary accompaniment of long voyages at sea or on land. So well known are the results given by this new and powerful medicine, that the illness so common in this life, that no traveller aware of its properties, should start on a voyage without providing himself with it as a preventive measure.

On the 9th ult., a merchant in S. Paulo wrote us as follows: "My late partner W. to whom I recommended the Nectandra for sea sickness, informs me that his sister has written to him from London, saying that she was astonished at the results she obtained from it on board ship."

Of the 17th October, 1895, the surgeon of the Army Medical Corps, Dr. Henrique Mangoe, wrote us as follows:—"I certify that when on board ships of war, I have had occasion to use the Tincture of Nectandra Amara of Antero Lexas against cases of sickness, and always with excellent results. The foregoing is true on the faith of my rank."

On the 17th August, 1895, Sr. Lacerda wrote us as follows:—"Rio de Janeiro, 17th August, 1895. Mr. J. B. de Miranda.—According to my promise, I have the pleasure to send you to-day the enclosed letter from Miss Richardson, the lady of whom I have spoken, who was so enchanted with the efficacy of the Nectandra Amara against sea sickness, a remedy which she tried on board the ship, suffering intolerable agony from any hope of obtaining a good result, because she had never been relieved by any of the remedies she had employed against her malady. From which she had suffered every time she set foot on shipboard."

On the 15th October, 1895, Dr. Paes Leme wrote us as follows:—"Rio, 15th October, 1895.—My good friend Miranda.—For many years I have used your preparations of Nectandra Amara on the members of my family, and with the greatest advantage. I have never known it employed on our estate, who did not know the efficacy of the Tincture for the nausea arising from the brusque and shaking movements which passengers have to suffer on our railways. I tried its powers on a gentleman travelling from Serraria station to Juiz de Fora; and after on, travelling to Itabora do Campo, I had occasion to observe the same effects on some friends of mine. The Nectandra Amara is already well recommended; but I have pleasure in confirming its utility by facts that I have seen with my own eyes, which prove without doubt that it has relieved many. Ever yours.—Pedro G. Paes Leme."

N. B.—The proprietors of the Panista remedy NECTANDRA AMARA issue a prospectus in three languages.—PORTUGUESE, ENGLISH AND FRENCH—to facilitate its use amongst natives and foreigners. Send by cheques and druggists, and at the Deposit in Rua de S. Pedro, No. 74, (1st floor) Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Hotels. ALPINE HOUSE HOTEL RUA DO AQUEDUCTO, 65 On the line of Sylvestre tramway, Santa Theresa, to be reached in 30 minutes from town. This house is highly recommended for its excellent position and most beautiful view of the far ocean, city and islands, being situated on the very summit of Santa Theresa Hill, and entirely out of reach of fever and malaria. It is therefore, a most safe place for foreigners, tourists and new arrivals. The hotel is surrounded by beautiful parks, walks, and a large forest. The restaurant and kitchen are first class. THE PROPRIETOR, VIUVA SUZANA MENTGES.

Read the following unsolicited testimony of

TROPICAL DUNLOP TYRES

Mr. C. C. Gnapp (formerly of Bedford, and now in charge of Messrs. Walker's Cycle Works Department, Ceylon) writing to "Wheeling" says:—"The cushion tyre was predominant until 1896, but since the virtues of the Dunlop Tropical Tyres were proven it is quite something out of the ordinary to see a machine fitted with any other tyre. I must say that Dunlops seem to have gone to a very great deal of trouble to produce a tyre that will so satisfactorily withstand the effects of the damp and heat in the tropics, and the public here appreciate them by seeing that they get them."

PRONOUNCED A BOON AND A BLESSING TO CYCLISTS IN HOT COUNTRIES.

See that they bear this trade mark with which none are genuine.

Write for full particulars to— THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRES CO., LTD., 160 to 166, Clerkenwell Road, London, E. C., England.

Hotel dos Estrangeiros PRAÇA FERREIRA VIANNA (Cattede) Telephone No. 5,008

This hotel, which has been completely restored, is situated in the best part of the city, receiving air and light from all four sides, close to the cleanest beach of the city, surrounded by a large garden; has large, comfortable rooms newly and well furnished, good shower and warm baths, disinfected in the water, closets, drinking water filtered by the Pasteur system, good table service, and is, therefore, to be considered the first hotel of this capital. Possesses also a sumptuous saloon and splendid table-service for banquets. Its restaurant and service cannot be excelled.

Grande Hotel Metropole 181, RUA DAS LARANJEIRAS, 181

This popular Hotel has been completely and thoroughly restored and has been provided with sanitary improvements of every description, including a hygienic system of sewerage, flushing tanks, and ventilating pipes. The apartments have been repainted and repaired throughout and are luxuriously furnished. The dining-room has also been restored, and no expense has been spared to make this

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

FREITAS HOTEL 120, Rua do Riachuelo

Mr. J. F. FREITAS, proprietor of the old and well known Freitas Hotel, desires to advise his friends and former customers that he has reopened that hotel at No. 120 Rua do Riachuelo in a large and most attractive edifice acquired for this special purpose. The new establishment is situated in one of the most attractive and healthy localities in the city on a broad and quiet street, with tram for all central points of the city passing the door. It has a large and beautiful laid out pleasure garden, particularly suitable for ladies and children, and well mounted bath-rooms provided with hot and cold water. The Hotel is specially adapted for families, for whose comfort and convenience nothing will be found lacking. It contains a large drawing-room, and its dining-room opens on verandas overlooking the garden. Special attention will be given to orders by mail and telegraph.

Grande Hotel Internacional SITUATED ON THE PICTURESQUE SANTA THERESA HILL, Rua do Aqueducto No. 108, Telephone 5018

Is served every 15 minutes by the electric tramcars line from the town (leaving the Largo de Carioca) close to the doors of this hotel and Sylvestre. This establishment, the first in Brazil for its elegance, comfort and situation amidst forests and enjoying the most magnificent scenery, views of the mountains, town, the harbor and high seas, is most suitable for families and gentlemen of distinction. Excellent restaurant, always ready.

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TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

United States.

Aug. 29.—The secretary for war has ordered General Miles to send back all the American soldiers in Puerto Rico and Cuba that he can dispense with.

General Miles has telegraphed from Ponce to the Spanish governor Macias commanding him not to enforce the sentence of death passed on the chief magistrate of Aguada for having declared in favor of the Americans.

Telegrams from San Juan de Puerto Rico give great importance to the intimacy existing between the Spanish officers there and the officers of the German cruiser Geier, the latter having been allowed to visit the fortresses.

The father of George Meek, gunner of the destroyer Winslow, the first American killed in the Cuban cause, has been presented with \$700 subscribed by Cuban workmen.

General Lawton telegraphed to the government saying that the state of famine in Guanatanamo is terrible, and asked for 100,000 rations to be sent at once for the starving people. The mortality is great and 1,062 sick are in the hospitals.

Aug. 30.—General Miles is said to have made grave accusations against the military administration of the United States, and if the accusations are found to be authentic, it is said he will be called upon to prove them before a council of war.

The cruiser New Orleans entered the harbor of San Juan de Puerto Rico and fired the customary salutes to which the shore batteries replied.

General Toral is still in Santiago, his departure being delayed by courtesy visits to and from American citizens.

The democratic party have resolved to put Admiral Dewey forward as their candidate in the next presidential election.

President McKinley, accompanied by his secretaries, intends to visit the camp at Montauk.

The American minister in Peking is said to have received instructions to inform the Chinese government that the United States will view with great disfavor any concessions what soever which China makes to other powers.

Spain.

Aug. 29.—Telegrams from Madrid say that the reports of Admiral Cervera on the destruction of his fleet are being severely criticised. As a result of the court-martial that will be held, it is said that if not absolved, those responsible will be shot.

All the Madrid papers express horror at finding how severely the Spanish forces have suffered. The Alcantara battalion that on leaving Spain was 1,200 strong, returned with a muster roll of seven men.

Aug. 30.—The members of the Spanish commission of peace have been definitely appointed and are Sr. Leon y Castillo, Alvez, Zuzua, Tamames Sages, Villaurrutia and General Zavalla. The secretaries are Sr. Dubose and Sanchez. (Sr. Dubose was the ex-secretary of the Spanish legation in Washington, and his appointment has been badly received in the United States, but no official protest will be made against it.)

Three cabinet ministers have been selected to draft the message to the Cortes asking authorization for the ratification of the treaty of peace.

Aug. 31.—General Weyler has declared that from his seat in the senate he will fix the whole of the responsibility for the war on the ministry, and will advocate a military dictatorship as the only means to regenerate the country and reestablish its lowered dignity. He expressed his readiness to accept power if offered him, but should his efforts not be successful, he would definitely abandon politics. (The man whose brutality in Cuba, and proved complicity in the cowardly destruction of the Maine, roused American indignation and lost Cuba, Puerto Rico the Philippines and naval and military prestige to Spain, should certainly be the last man to be again entrusted with authority.)

Sr. Sagasta before finally nominating his commissioners to treat for peace in Paris, offered to put some conservative members on the commission, but Sr. Silveira declined.

Orders have been sent to Admiral Cervera and his officers to hold themselves in readiness for prompt return to Spain.

Generals Pando, Sucedo and Bruno left Cuba to-day for Spain.

Great Britain.

Aug. 29.—All the English papers discuss the proposal of the Czar of Russia to have an international peace congress in which to discuss the practicability of ensuring future peace by a general disarmament. They all applaud the idea, but sensibly enumerate the insuperable difficulties in the way of its realization. (Until the crack of doom there will be wars and rumors of wars. The continent of Europe is strewn with gunpowder at the present moment and only needs the slightest spark to produce a general conflagration. Earth-hunger, the desire for territorial aggrandisement, is the dominant passion with all the powers at the present time. The scramble for Africa, is followed by the scramble for China, and the general desire for the Philippines. Every nation is willing to wound its neighbor but each is afraid to strike—because of the great armaments. Surely never was a moment

less happily chosen for the conversion of Czar Nicolas II to the utopian ideas of Tolstoi.)

Aug. 30.—The Anglo-Egyptian forces are now encamped at Taref, 28 miles from Omdurman. The reconnaissances in force made by cavalry and mounted infantry tend to show that the dervishes are concentrated in Omdurman itself. A heavy storm impeded the march of the troops.

The Times says that the principal merchants in Manila have addressed a petition to Lord Salisbury asking his aid in preventing the Philippines from again falling under the power of Spain.

Aug. 31.—The Daily Mail publishes a telegram from St. Petersburg, saying that M. Witte, the minister of finance, has persuaded the Czar that his proposal for an international peace congress made on the advice of Count Mouravief, the minister of foreign affairs, would end in isolating Russia, exhaust the necessary reserve for the maintenance of the gold standard, produce national bankruptcy in two years, and render the completion of the Trans-Siberian railway impossible. (The minister of finance has his little Wities about him exclusively. By this time the Czar must have seen that his proposal was an impossible one. The Pope jumped at the idea which was to his taste *ex-officio*. Italy supported the proposal because she was beaten in Abyssinia and her financial condition so seriously crippled by her present military and naval system that Italians find Italy a good country to live out of, to escape over-taxation. Spain would welcome the idea for obvious reasons. The United States have proved their strength and prowess and would now have no objection to join. But France, Germany, Great Britain and Japan would never consent, especially while the Alsace-Lorraine and the Egyptian questions are undecided, and Russia is defeating other powers in China by superior diplomacy. It would, however, be better for France to come the idea for natural ally, as the military element unduly dominates her policy and is surely and inevitably leading her to another and more crushing Sedan. That the branch on which she leans is a rotten one is being proved in the Dreyfus affair.)

The Times says that General Merritt has left Manila for Paris, and Generals Hebeock and Greene for Washington, to discuss the coming of General Ochs. It adds that General Merritt has allowed the Tagalos to send a delegate to Paris to sustain their pretensions.

Telegrams from Capetown say that a German diplomat is influencing the Cape elections in favor of the Afrikaner Bond.

The British cruiser Cleopatra ran into the Norwegian bark Norvegia in the North Sea. The shock was violent and the bark immediately commenced to take in water. The Cleopatra at once lowered away boats with 18 men to work the pumps on board the bark, but all efforts were useless. The bark sank suddenly. All the crew of the bark were saved, but five British seamen were drowned.

Sept. 3.—There is now no doubt that a treaty offensive and defensive with certain limitations has been concluded between Great Britain and Germany. Germany is willing to support Great Britain in Egypt and South Africa, while Great Britain will not interfere with German policy in Asia Minor.

Sept. 4.—Telegrams from Cairo announce a brilliant British victory against the dervishes. Skirmishes lasted through two days and then the assault of Omdurman took place. The Khalifa and his men fought well outside the walls, but their greatest efforts were of no avail against the disciplined troops opposed to them. 2000 dervishes were left dead on the field, and the Anglo-Egyptian army lost 200—the usual proportion in the Sudan. Omdurman and Khartoum are in the possession of Sir Herbert Kitchener, and Gordon's death has been avenged.

France.

Aug. 29.—The French newspapers applaud the proposal of the Czar to arrange the bases of a general and universal peace, but doubt its realization, characterizing it as a generous chimera. There is a unanimity of feeling that before France could take any serious part in such a treaty the question of Alsace and Lorraine must be definitely settled. (The views of the other European people, as voiced by the press in the various capitals, are of equal tenor. The Tribune of Rome very publicly says that only after a great struggle in which all the great powers were engaged could the idea of a general disarmament be practically proposed.)

The terrible Dreyfus case is expected to assume a new phase within the next few days, when sensational disclosures are expected to be made favorable to the unfortunate ex-captain who is being so fearfully punished in the Devil's island.

Aug. 31.—Mr. Cavagnac, the minister of war, having his suspicions aroused as to the validity of the documents on which Capt. Dreyfus was condemned, through the cleverness of an official who compared the paper with the original, the incriminating document was written with the paper used at the time in the German embassy, and found the ruling different from that then used, ordered the arrest of Col. Henry, who confessed that he was the author of the forgery. The motives which impelled him to commit the fraud are not yet known, but Esterhazy has been struck off the army list and the minister has called for the resignations of Generals Boisfleury and Gonse, who so theatrically moved public opinion throughout the Zola trials.

SEPT. 1.—Colonel Henry committed suicide to-day by cutting his throat with a razor. Before doing so, he declared that the discovery of his forgery would put an end to the Dreyfus question.

Holland.

Aug. 30.—The coronation of Queen Wilhelmina took place to-day at La Haye amidst general rejoicing. In the manifesto which Queen Emma addressed to the country on resigning her regency, she congratulated the people on the enthusiasm with which they supported their young sovereign, and thanked them for the manner in which she herself had been supported. She finished by saying that she had every confidence that Holland would always remain as great as a small nation could desire to be. The council of governors has also been dissolved, and the young queen assumes full monarchical powers.

Aug. 31.—The coronation festivities were continued to-day at La Haye. In her proclamation to her people, the young queen declared that she would govern with justice and the help of God. The Queen and her mother assisted at the services in the cathedral at which all the ministers and the diplomatic corps were present. Thanksgiving services were held in all the churches of the country, and the greatest enthusiasm and loyalty was everywhere shown.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

In his speech in the chamber of deputies on the 23rd ult., condemning the detective or secret police force of this capital, Deputy Pinto da Rocha gave the following interesting data regarding the cost of that force, together with the comparative criminal returns for the same period. That a *forzatura* should condemn the employment of secret police is worthy of note, but few perhaps will accept his conclusions that crime has increased because of the existence of such a force. There are a score of causes for such an increase in crime. The secret police apparently does but little to check it.

In discussing this subject Deputy Pinto da Rocha said that in 1897 there was no separate appropriation for this police, whose cost in the following years was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Year and Amount. 1893: 500000\$, 1894: 900000\$, 1895: 1000000\$, 1896: 1500000\$, 1897: 2400000\$.

This increase in the cost of the detective police has not, he asserted, diminished crime, which has constantly increased, as is shown by the following figures:

Table with 2 columns: Year and Statistics. 1892: Homicides 14, Attempts to kill 17, Arrests 2,515, Criminal trials 1,575. 1893: Homicides 23, Attempts to kill 36, Arrests 5,283, Criminal trials 1,575. 1894: Homicides 28, Attempts to kill 23, Robberies 41, Arrests 5,659, Criminal trials 1,719. 1895: Homicides 61, Attempts to kill 53, Robberies 389, Arrests 5,685. 1896: Homicides 75, Attempts to kill 43, Arrests 6,917. 1897: Homicides 83, Attempts to kill 79, Robberies 418, Arrests 11,517.

CRICKET ITEMS.

A match between the British Bank and the London & River Plate Bank teams was played at Nietheroy on Sunday last. The result was an easy victory for the British Bank men, who scored 124 to 70 in the first and only innings. The score had not come to hand up to the time of going to press.

On Sunday next a good match is coming off at Nietheroy, Married v. Single. We have only been able to obtain the names of the married team, which are: Geo. E. Cox, A. Hime, E. A. Benn, P. C. Morriss, R. Morriss, W. Morriss, H. W. Stacey, W. Nicols, Antonio L. Santos, T. Gibaud, E. Roberts and O. Rolls. Mr. T. C. Jackson is to be the scorer, and Messrs. C. E. Taylor and W. Maude will act as umpires.

Some of the heartiest applause at Lord's last week was caused by a lady, who neatly fielded and threw in one of Mr. MacLaren's drives to the boundary. Such an event is believed to be without a precedent, and the professional who stood waiting for the ball looked almost paralysed with astonishment. It must indeed have required no small nerve to perform such a feat before so huge an audience.—Weekly Telegraph, Aug. 13.

Some changes have taken place in the Rio team that is to play against the S. Paulo men to-morrow, and we are informed that the Rio representatives will now be formed

as follows: Messrs. Jackson, Conolly, C. Mawson, C. Robinson, R. and W. Morrissy, Francis, Roberts, G. H. Unwin, J. Mawson and H. L. Wheatley, with R. H. Brooking's first reserve. For our part we could have liked to see such a first-class cricketer as Mr. Brooking is in Rio picked high up in the team.

SHIPPING NOTES

The British gunboat Beagle returned to this port for mails on the 30th ult.

The Hamburg Sudamerikanische packet Cuba brought the following passengers to Rio on the 3rd inst:—From Hamburg: Dr. M. Nogueira, From Bahia: Mate Muller and Mousignor J. Mourao.

A Para telegram of the 31st ult. announces the wreck of the steamer Bajard, belonging to Srs. Alfons & Co. and commanded by Lieut. Paulo Barros. The loss was total, which is estimated at 500,000\$. One man, the cook, lost his life.

The following were the passengers who landed in Rio from the P. S. N. Co's steamer Orellana:—From Liverpool: Mr. and Mrs. H. Gifford and child, Mrs. and the Misses Casey (2), Mr. J. H. Lyon, Mr. R. Norton Dawson, Mr. T. Mark, and Mr. Hippolyto Visconellos. Mr. Oscar de Leers came from La Pallice, and Mr. José N. Correa from Lisbon. The Orellana had to anchor 36 hours off La Pallice, owing to a thick fog, which caused her to be two days late in Rio.

The passengers who left Rio for Buenos Aires on the 2nd inst. by the P. S. N. Co's liner Orellana were Messrs. H. J. Reeves and H. Frege.

The following passengers landed at Rio on the 28th Aug. from the P. S. N. Co's liner Oixisa: Messrs. V. Binchi, B. Heymann, G. Loubat, C. Dejonso, C. Cervello, F. Gamba and C. Dassi.

The passengers leaving Rio on the 30th ult. by the R. M. S. Oixisa were:—For Liverpool: Mr. F. Simon, Mr. and Mrs. R. Morrissy, Miss Bassi, Exler, Mr. J. W. Fell, Mr. A. V. Wilton, and Mr. A. Holstar. For La Pallice: Mrs. E. Gumbó, M. S. S. Pinho and child, Miss Hiding Glogel, Mr. W. Pinho, Mr. C. Gumbó, For Vigo: Mr. Manoel P. Passos, For Lisbon: Mr. J. S. de Magalhães and family and Mr. D. de Oliveira Gomes.

The Brazilian trade has become more active and a brisk enquiry for tonnage to Rio has sprung up. The rate from up-river ports has advanced from 108 to 125, that from below-bar having increased to 118, from 98 quoted in our previous issue. All the boats now berthed are fully engaged, and there are enough corn and hay parcels offering to fill up two more boats. In view of the condition of the freight market to Europe, an intermediate voyage to Rio would now appear to be a wise measure.—Times, Buenos Aires.

A better demand in the cattle trade has sprung up from Brazil, where they are not over particular as to condition of animals. The rate to Rio is firm at 3/8, but there are no steamers offering, hence the limited business done during the week. It is very probable that 3/8 could be secured by a suitable bait. The syndicate running the meat trade at Rio had engaged a Brazilian steamer to come down from the Brazilian coast to load cattle here, owing to the scarcity of spot steamers. Their boat, lately acquired in England, specially fitted for the cattle trade, will be here shortly to inaugurate their regular trade to Rio. Sailing vessels continue to be in great demand for every destination. The enquiry for sailers to land to Santos or Rio is very active but there are none available for that business. Eight vessels were fixed during the week and as many more could have been placed had they been available. They have secured rates which are denied to steamers, and provided that no Italian vessels appear on the scene to spoil rates, there is every chance of rates by sailers being kept very firm.—Times, Buenos Aires.

The passengers who landed at Rio from the Royal Mail steamer Danube on the 5th inst. were:—From Southampton: Mr. and Mrs. Fitz-Gerald, Mr. R. M. Jackson, Mr. S. Massey, Mrs. Simpkins, 4 children and Nurse, Mr. Gabriel Motta, Miss A. D'Almeida and Mr. C. Sergej. From Cherbourg: Col. C. Bento Bicudo and wife, Mr. Lavy Bicudo and wife, Mr. L. Bicudo, Miss Fanny White, Mrs. C. Dis Lima, Mr. E. Meyer, Mr. W. Meyer, Mrs. Meyer, and Miss Meyer. From Leixões: Mr. I. Pinto da Silva, Mr. F. F. Costa Ribeiro, wife, sister and niece, Mr. G. A. Ribeiro, wife, child and Nurse, Mr. A. L. Parada, Mr. J. A. Gonçalves, wife and son, Mr. João de Souza, and Mr. D. Souza Cardia. From Lisbon: Mr. F. F. Mesquita, Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Ferreira, and 3 children. From Pernambuco: Dr. Carvalho de Mendonça. From Bahia: Col. Manoel R. Valença, Mr. O. Magalhães and daughter, M. F. Pedreira Ferraz and family, Mrs. L. Gonçalves, Mr. J. M. Milhaves, Mr. J. M. de Andrade, Mr. A. Verges, Mrs. Maria de Jesus, Mr. J. Bruno Nunes and family, Col. A. Pinho, Mr. A. M. Oliveira, Mr. Francisco Camêlter, Mr. M. G. Maia, Dr. Sita Anna and wife, Mr. C. S. Pedreira, Mr. P. Bittencourt, Mr. A. Brousset, Miss A. C. Sar, Mrs. M. Jacome, the Right Rev. W. H. Stirling, Lord Bishop of the Falkland Islands, Mr. L. M. Ivan and family, I. Chino, I. Conceição and J. Conceição.

# 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, table of stock quotations and sales, a summary of the daily coffee reports and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPTEMBER 6th, 1898.

THE two events of the past week which have claimed most attention throughout the world, have been the universal disarmament proposal of Czar Nicolas, and the sensational disclosures in the Dreyfus case. As to the first, it has been received with mingled feelings of approbation and doubt. No one would think of condemning the principle of general disarmament; and universal peace, but as we have not yet reached the millennium there are but few who believe that such a principle can be practically established and maintained at the present time. And for our part, we very much doubt the sincerity of the proposal. It will be found, when we know more of the matter, that Russia is seeking time, and that this unexpected proposal is but a cloak to cover a new and more ambitious move in her career of expansion. Academic proposals and discussions of universal peace may bring pleasing diversions to the tax-ridden nations of the world, and may be hailed with joy by those which have reached the end of their resources, and by those whose weakness shunts them out of all hope of conquest and aggrandizement, but behind it there stand the restless, masterful, covetous and aggressive spirits of mankind who will never be restrained by such a convention. The Russian still dreams of Constantinople, and having planted his foot in China he dreams of absorbing the greater part of that ancient empire. The Czar may talk of peace and disarmament, but the wild Cossack will be ready to advance on Peking, or Constantinople whenever the Russian wills it. We should like to see something done to reduce the military expenses of the world, but we have little faith that it will be done just yet. There are too many rivalries and animosities among the great nations themselves to permit it. Still, something practical might be done on a small scale and at once, which would confer incalculable benefit on many of the smaller nations, and enable them to dispense with their ambitious military organizations. For instance, why should Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Sweden and Norway, Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, and the Balkan states be burdened with armies and navies. Let the great nations guarantee their territorial integrity and independence, and let them abolish their military expenses. So, too, with the states of South America—they can be secured against foreign aggression, and their own petty quarrels could be settled by a permanent international court of arbitration. They will quarrel, of course, and may sometimes fight, but if they can be induced to do away with their armies and navies but little harm can result. Enough is spent on military preparations every year to relieve much of the suffering which these nations experience from famine and pestilence, and it would be a great gain to the world if the evil could be even partially overcome. This, however, may not meet the all-embracing good-will of the Czar, and may therefore be as utopian as the larger scheme.

REFERENCE having been made to the infliction of a fine of \$1,000 on Editor Denstone of the *Montevideo Times* in *The Brazilian Review*, with the apparent object of showing that «we here are not as other men are,» it may be said that the sentence inflicted on Mr. Denstone is condemned by the native press of Montevideo, and that it is shown to be clearly illegal. Mr. Denstone has not only appealed, but his appeal is supported by many of the leading journals of that city. Something over a year ago a well-known Englishman, connected with one of the Uruguayan railways, was murdered by a native. The trial resulted in the assassin's acquittal. Mr. Denstone very properly denounced the acquittal, and published the proofs of the assassin's guilt. This led to his prosecution for libel which has resulted in the outrageous sentence above mentioned. It would appear that in Montevideo a man may commit murder without fear of punishment, but it is a very serious matter to call him a murderer. It may be added that several persons, when the sentence was made public, went to Mr. Denstone and offered him the amount of the fine, while hundreds of others were prompt in expressing their sympathy. An injustice of that description is often a blessing in disguise, for it lets a man know who his real friends are.

BUT there is a question involved in this outrageous sentence, which has a broader application than the penalty inflicted on Editor Denstone. We are not aware of the motive which actuated the reference to it here in *The Rio de Janeiro*, nor are we ignorant of the influence which a «precedent» may exercise over some officials. But the question is still broader than this, and it is worth the consideration of every editor who values the power and influence of the press. If a newspaper may not freely exercise the right of criticism and comment, then what is to be its work in the future? Under a despotism, no one may call in question any act of authority without incurring risk of punishment, but under every form of free government, the right to challenge an arbitrary exercise of power is a fundamental principle. In the days of the Roman republic, the representative of the people could challenge the authority of the highest, and that in a state where respect for authority and privilege was firmly rooted in the national character. In these later days, the press has become the tribune of the people, and its right to challenge acts of government, to criticize laws and officials, or to comment on current events, ought to be as carefully protected as were the privileges of the Roman tribunes. If a newspaper may not condemn an arbitrary executive act, or an unjust judicial decision, then its chief value in any country is destroyed. We do not defend those newspapers which abuse their privileges by indulging in and fomenting disorder, but the right of serious discussion ought never to be abridged. And when a government forbids the right of free discussion in the press, it may be assumed that the liberties of the people themselves are in serious danger.

QUEEN WILHELMINA of Holland attained her 18th birthday on the 31st ult., and assumed the reins of power into her own hands. Since the death of her father, William III, of Nassau, in 1890, the government of the country has been carried on by her mother, the Queen-regent, who is sister to the Duchess of Albany. The young Queen has not only to thank her mother for the easy task of taking possession of her throne amidst the acclamations of an adoring people, but also for the thoroughly Dutch education which has made her the idol of an intensely patriotic race. There is a pretty story of her wilfulness and patriotism as a child. She had been naughty, and her English governess as a punishment gave her the map of Europe to draw. She rebelled but Queen Emma insisted. The map was drawn, but Holland was swelled out of all proportion and the British Isles were comically dwarfed. A pretty series of photographs of the young Queen from early infancy to the present day appears in the last number of the *Sirand Magazine*. We cordially hope the youngest queen in Europe will live to be the oldest and see her country flourish as she would wish it to flourish.

NOTHING was lacking, in our opinion, to demonstrate the intrigue and corruption which prevail in the higher military circles in France, but if anyone still hesitated to think the worst of the men who secured the punishment of Captain Dreyfus and then resorted to threats and intrigue to prevent a reconsideration of the farce which condemned that officer, that hesitation must have been dissipated by the Paris telegram of the 30th ult. regarding Lt. Col. Henry's confession. According to this telegram the officer named has confessed to Minister Cavaignac that the famous letter attributed to a foreign military attaché, in which occurred the words «*cette canaille D*—», was written by himself, and that it was not communicated either to Dreyfus or to his advocate. A military tribunal that could employ forged documents and an irregular trial to secure the punishment of an innocent man, evidently to divert attention from the doings of a clique of dissolute and traitorous officers, can not be condemned too severely. It is probably too late to save Dreyfus from the crushing effects of the inhuman imprisonment to which he has been subjected, but it is not too late to do justice to his name, nor to punish the men who took part in this abominable intrigue. Unless this is done, the French army and French justice will stand condemned before the world for an act of wanton and shameful injustice.

WE hardly know which is the stronger—our pity for the ignorant assumptions of *The Brazilian Review*, or our contempt for its mendacity. Nothing but ignorance can excuse the dreary twaddle to which we are treated number after number about the hostility of various persons and journals to the true interests of Brazil—as understood and interpreted, of course, by the editor of *The Review*, for his readers do not come to the fixed conclusion that he is the only true and steadfast friend the country has, or ever has had, it will not be through any failure on his part in telling them so. And as for the present administration, who but the editor of this sycophantic sheet is the *Judas Achabes* on whom it may rely for counsel and comfort? And yet, but little over a year ago the *Review*, as respondent of *The Financial Week*, who is none other than the editor of this same periodical, wrote a long letter to that paper on the political situation here, in which he censured President Prudente de Moraes for being hostile to the army, for being «unable to help well alone,» for «stirring up unnecessary ill-feeling amongst the military,» and for going «out of his way to destroy the only alternative factor on which the country could rest»—the Unhappy President did not then have the audacity of *The Brazilian Review* to lean on, and of course he could not help going wrong. The new party just then organized he described as «a fortuitous agglomeration of heterogeneous elements, conflicting ambitions, and aspirations unlikely to stand the test of time or of the struggle for the presidency.» But they did stand it, however, so he hastens to his trusty pen at their feet and to swear *fe* by now and forever to the «agglomeration of heterogeneous elements» of which he once held so poor an opinion. A rare friend this, and a counsellor whose wisdom and loyalty will be of infinite value to those whom he seeks to serve! But hear him still further! Continuing his comment on the new party which was formed by the President's friends in opposition to Glycerio. (To which party his friend and patron Bernardino de Campos belongs, he says:—«Without definite principles, programme, or leaders, it possesses no cohesive qualities, and must every day lose strength and prestige.» What prophetic acumen! And twelve months later, we find this friend and champion of Julio de Castilhos, Glycerio and Manuel Victorino, this hostile critic in a London financial journal of an honest and sorely tried Brazilian president, calmly assuming to be the champion of that same President's administration! Why is it? Is it because the elections went contrary to his expectations? Is it because he must be in with those who have the dispensing of patronage? Or is he convert to the policy which *The News* has advocated for the last four years—that the President deserves and should have a strong and loyal support. Now that he has returned to the fold, he no longer has any objection in his heart to defend the administration he once contemned, but he actually constitutes himself a champion of its errors and faults as well! And not content with that, he gratefully accepts the favor of having his periodical printed in the national printing office! It is understood that there are men who want a newspaper to conform to their special requirements, regardless of facts and principles, and for such men an independent journal has no attractions. But *The News* has been engaged in this work for nearly twenty years and has thriven on such opposition. In spite of the patriotic speculators, and blundering financiers, who have been unceasing in denunciation of our «unfriendliness» and «hostility,» we have continued to promote and defend the best interests of Brazil. And the record of these years proves that we have been right and that our advice has invariably been for the best. As for the charge that while we are always demanding a reduction in the army, we never declaim «against expenditure in the navy,» the falsehood is so apparent that a denial is not needed. Our readers know that we have recommended over and over again the sale of the ships under construction abroad and the suspension of all further orders. The charge is invented, apparently, for baseless consumption, just as certain private invidious about an impending expulsion from the country, are designed for official encouragement. If the editor of *The Brazilian Review* wishes to drive us out of the field, he will have to try another plan of campaign, and one that will commend itself to honorable men. We have had no small experience in this capital, and thus far it confirms our belief that honest independent work is appreciated here as well as elsewhere. We have never yet asked for, nor accepted a favor from the government, which is more than many a foreign periodical has been able to say during these years. And we have succeeded, where they failed, simply because of our independence and frankness. If this is not hostility,—and it is not,—then *The Brazilian Review* will confer credit and distinction on itself by dropping the subject and devoting its energies to the financial and commercial questions it professes to discuss.

—Dr. Campos Salles left for São Paulo on the night of the 2nd inst. in a special train. A private coach was provided for the President-elect and his family, to which was attached a coach for the newspaper reporters. It would be interesting to know if this family of press representatives are intending to stick to him all summer. The special train arrived at Taubaté at 8 o'clock on the next morning, where the party stopped two hours for breakfast. The journey was then resumed, the train reaching São Paulo at 2 p. m. on the 3rd.

## LEGISLATIVE NOTES

Aug. 30.—*Senate*.—Senator Oticeira analyzed the estimates of the minister of finance for the year 1899. Comparing the estimated expenditure with the appropriations made for the present year showed that the minister asks for 26,535,194 more than the amount appropriated in the budget now in force. This increase in expenditure, he said, absorbs more than half the sum of 47,000,000 temporarily saved in difference in exchange by the suspension of payments for which the funding scheme provides. But while the minister thus proposes to increase the expenditure, he at the same time omits three items whose total amount is 3,963,157\$841. This sum added to that of 316,000,423\$008, at which the minister estimates the expenditure for 1899, makes 319,963,580\$852. Moreover, added the Senator, the minister overestimates the revenue for 1899. Taking the most recent revenue returns as the basis of his calculation, Senator Oticeira asserted that the following reductions should be made in the minister's estimate of receipts:

In Import duties, .....	24,993,862\$000
» Receipts of the Central railway, .....	7,881,465\$000
» Do. of the Post Office, .....	2,100,000\$000
» Do. of Telegraphs, .....	3,000,000\$000
» Product of Stamp Tax, .....	1,000,000\$000
» Do. of Transportation Tax, .....	480,704\$000
» Do. of Tax on S. Varies, .....	4,600,000\$000
» Do. of Tax on Beverages, .....	1,862,262\$000
» Do. of Tax on Matches, .....	3,619,708\$000
» Do. of Tax on Transfer of Property, .....	200,000\$000
» Do. of Tax on Industries and Professions, .....	500,000\$000
Total, .....	50,138,096\$000

This sum deducted from that of 316,164,000\$ amount of the minister's estimate, leaves 265,025,904\$. A comparison of the revenue with the expenditure for 1899, in conformity with the foregoing modifications in the minister's estimate, shows the following result:

Expenditure, .....	319,963,580\$852
Revenue, .....	296,025,904\$000

Deficit for 1899, .....

This deficit, said Senator Oticeira, will be increased to 58,937,676\$852 by the addition of 5,000,000\$ probable net amount of withdrawals of deposits.

Aug. 31.—*Senate*.—Senator Severino Vieira answered the speech made at the previous sitting by Senator Oticeira. A considerable part of the increase in expenditure, proposed in the estimate of the minister of finance for 1899, consists, he said, of the following items:

Interest and sinking fund of the loan of 1897, .....	9,600,000\$000
Increase in the interest on the reconverted bonds, .....	2,804,742\$000
Payment of the loan of 1,000,000 contracted in 1897 and of the expenses pertaining thereto, .....	9,245,558\$555
Total, .....	21,650,297\$555

He defended the minister's estimate of the revenue for 1899 and said that the calculations of Senator Oticeira are founded on incomplete data.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—The majority of the special committee on affairs in Amazonas reported in favor of intervention of the federal executive, which, in conformity with the bill thus reported, must afterwards give an account of its acts to congress.

Sept. 1.—*Senate*.—Senator Oticeira defended his analysis of the estimates of the minister of finance and severely censured the government for its improvidence in making no preparations for meeting the emergency which it has assumed in virtue of the funding scheme. In the first half of each of the last three years the revenue derived from import duties was, he said, as follows:

1896, .....	117,000,000\$
1897, .....	112,000,000\$
1898, .....	102,000,000\$

In view of this constant decrease in revenue from causes that are still in operation, the minister of finance, he asserted, is entirely unwarranted in estimating the amount of those duties for 1899 at 230,000,000\$. As to the receipts of the Central railway, as may be seen in the last report of the minister of industry, the increase in virtue of the new rates amounted in the first quarter of the present year to 1,200,000\$. At this rate the increase for 12 months will be 4,800,000\$. Adding this sum to the amount of last year's receipts, we have 55,000,000\$, and not 42,000,000\$ at which the minister of finance estimates the receipts of the railway. Senator Leopoldo de Bulhões accused the preceding speaker of systematic opposition and calumniated the conduct of Deputy Serzedello, who, although a member of the opposition party, is aiding the government to restore the shattered credit of the country. He cannot, he said, accept the calculations by which the honorable senator attempts to show that there will be a deficit of 38,000,000\$ in 1899.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—There was received a message from the President Prudente de Moraes transmitting a statement from the minister of war in regard to the necessity of a special appropriation of 92,716,612 for repairs on the barracks of the 7th and 23rd battalions of infantry.

Sept. 3.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy José Peregrino, a member of the special committee on affairs in Amazonas, spoke against the bill for intervention reported by the majority of the committee.



COFFEE NOTES

—There is much complaint of drought in the state of Rio de Janeiro. In many localities the food crops are a total failure. Many coffee trees have died and others have suffered so much that they will not bear next year.

—In the five years from 1893 to 1897, inclusive, the state of Ceará exported 6,017,023 kilos (100,283 bags) of coffee, valued at 7,182,367,070, not including that produced in the Araripe and Ibiapaba districts, some of which was consumed in the state and the rest exported overland to the neighboring states.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—On the 3rd inst. 12 prisoners succeeded in effecting their escape from the jail at Pará.

—It is stated that Filoto has retained Dr. Arthur Lemos for his defence. The fee, it is said, is 200,000\$. Filoto can probably afford to pay it.

—A telegram of the 2nd inst. from Ceará says that in consequence of the threatening attitude of the police the journal *Rebate* has been obliged to close its office.

—A banquet was given to Dr. Luiz Piza, president of the São Paulo assembly, on the 31st ult. It was given by the deputies over whose sessions he had presided.

—The governor of Ceará telegraphs that he has ordered the suspension of the publication of the journal *Rebate* because it has been instigating his enemies to murder him.

—Col. Salgado has been transferred from the command of the garrison of Porto Alegre to that of the garrison of Uruguayana. Col. Salsubiano takes command of the garrison of Porto Alegre.

—It is worthy of note that José Mariano and Martins Junior have united their forces to contest the next municipal election at Pernambuco. Will it be story of the wolf and the lamb over again?

—The «sociable» held at the Larangeiras Club on Saturday evening last was a great success. Dancing was kept up until 1 a. m. All those present enjoyed themselves immensely, and hoped the committee will see their way to continue these entertainments as long as the temperature permits.

—In Ceará a region with a radius of 20 leagues (80 miles) has recently been devastated by fire, supposed to have originated from a meteor thrown among dry leaves by a hunter. The loss is said to be considerable, many families having been obliged to abandon precipitately their dwellings which were consumed by the flames.

—Consul Rawson-Walker, who died at Manila on the 18th ult., was British consul representative at Pernambuco years ago, where he will be remembered by a wide circle of friends and acquaintances. He was appointed to Manila three years ago where he recently distinguished himself in his efforts to protect the lives and property of British subjects.

—It is reported that Pensador has sold his chaçara in Manaus for 1,200,000\$ to the state of Amazonas for the purpose of establishing a museum. Now, if they will erect on the grounds a building sufficiently strong and secure and put in it all the persons who have been robbing the state, they can certainly form a very large and interesting zoological collection.

—It is stated that, when the notorious Guido de Souza was dismissed from the office of chief of police of Amazonas, there was general rejoicing at Manaus. The official instruments of torture of which he had made use, were placed on exhibition and the horrible prison cells which he had caused to be constructed were thrown open and displayed to the gaze of the horrified but jubilant multitude.

—A telegram from Porto Alegre says that on the 31st ult., a panic was caused among the inhabitants of the city by a violent hail storm, which interrupted transit in the streets, wounded several persons and caused considerable damage to buildings. Although the storm lasted only a few minutes, the streets were covered with hail stones, some of which weighed 50 grammes (nearly two ounces).

—In the city of Porto Alegre there were registered 1,203 deaths in the first half of the present year. Of these deaths 122 were caused by lung diseases, 24 by accidents, 7 by homicide and 4 by suicide. Of the deceased 1,053 were Brazilians, 149 foreigners and 10 not specified; 739 white, 176 negroes and 288 mulattoes; 691 males and 512 females; 804 single, 178 married, 74 widows and widowers and 20 not specified.

—The state government of São Paulo has granted the land on which the São José theatre stood, to Dr. José Nabor Pacheco Jordão for the construction of a new theatre. But why should the state give property like this to a private individual for such a purpose. A theatre is not a public enterprise, nor a public necessity, nor a charity. The idea that the government must build or subsidize theatres is rank folly.

—We have at last discovered a man who seems not to be an Abyssinian. This is the administrator of the post-office at S. Paulo, who, according to the *Diário Popular*, not only did not hesitate to say that he does not believe in these demonstrations in honor of Campos Salles, but even refused to permit the Abyssinians to ornament the post-office. He probably expects to retire from service before the end of the year.

—A telegram of the 31st inst. from Bahia says that the printing office of the *Republicano* is threatened with an attack.

—The smoking concert at the Larangeiras Club which was announced for the 21st inst. will not take place until the 8th. The committee evidently wished to give a hearty reception to their visitors from S. Paulo, and as the *Thames* is not expected until about 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning, the smokers have been put off until the evening of the next day. Independently of what musical ability there may be amongst the visitors, every effort is being made to make the concert a complete success.

—A grand cock-fight is to take place at Piracibá (the home of President Prudente de Moraes) to-morrow, at which 5 champion cocks are expected from neighboring São Paulo towns, and one even from Rio de Janeiro. The cocks are described as «famous» (why not «noble» and «illustrious»?) and the bets on their heads exceeded 5,000\$ some days ago. It will undoubtedly be an illustrious occasion and will do much to encourage the ancient and honorable pastime of cock-fighting. The silver notes of the challenging cocks will also blend harmoniously with the speeches and music on that day in honor of Brazilian independence.

—The city of Porto Alegre is said to have at the present time 99,199 inhabitants or nearly double the number which it had ten years ago. A considerable part of the increase in population is due to the state of general insecurity in the interior, which has caused many former residents of nearly all the various localities to remove to the capital. The inhabitants are classified, according to the races from which they originated, as follows:—Portuguese, 62,000; German, 27,000; Italian, 5,100; African, 3,400; Syrian, 1,250; Spanish, 162; French, 88; Anglo-Saxon, 26; other nationalities, 173. The population of the whole of the municipal district to which Porto Alegre belongs, measuring 98 square leagues, is estimated at 145,000. The increase in population has created a demand for houses and rents are said to be nearly as high as in Rio de Janeiro. To meet this demand about 5,000 houses have been built in the last ten years.

RAILROAD NOTES

—It is announced that the inauguration of the extension of the União Socabom e Itaboraite from S. Manoel do Barão to Lencóias, will take place on the 7th inst. This extension is 41 kilometers long. It is a curious problem how this company finds money for these extensions when it has so little for interest on its debenture debt.

—As we expected, the increased fares on the Santa Theresita electric line are already driving people away. We are told people who have left Santa Theresita for this reason alone and the number of vacant houses advertised is a convincing proof that this popular district is no longer attracting residents. There is a lament in Manaus in these matters as the tramway company will soon find to its cost.

—The manager of the Great Western line (Pernambuco) has kindly sent us a time-table of the trains running between Pernambuco and Timbuba, which carries a sketch map showing the stations along the line and also the connections north with the Conde d'Eu and Natal e Nova Cruz lines. There is a break of only eight leagues between Timbuba and Pilar, the terminal point on the Conde d'Eu line, and arrangements have been made for the conveyance of passengers between these two stations.

LOCAL NOTES

—The congressional session has been extended to October 2nd.

—During the first half of the present year there were reported to the Inspectoria de Isolamento in this city 1,110 cases of yellow fever, against 3,884 in 1896.

—After some days of oppressive heat there was a welcome fall in temperature on Sunday morning, with a slight rain. It was not enough, however, to do us any good.

—We have again to thank Mr. J. B. Aiton, the courteous pursuer of the R. M. S. *Orellana*, for his kindness in sending us a large bundle of well-sorted home papers dated up to August 13.

—The *Journal do Commercio* of last Friday contains a biographical sketch of Senator Quintino Bocayuva. Quintino is evidently afraid that, unless something is said of him, he will soon be forgotten.

—The number of advertisements in the daily papers in regard to missing umbrellas, top-coats, etc., at the Cassino ball last week, would seem to imply a very considerable degree of negligence in the cloak rooms.

—We were favored by an invitation to witness the inauguration of the Thaumaton which is being exhibited at No. 132, Rua Ouvidor, but as the invitation was for Sunday last we were unable to attend.

—Should the scarcity of water continue much longer, many people will have to give up their houses and withdraw to places where water is to be obtained. In some streets the scarcity is much greater than in others.

—On Sunday the youngest daughter of President Prudente de Moraes presented to the corps of national militia a flag worked by her elder sisters. The presentation was made the occasion of a very interesting ceremony.

—We have to thank the directors of the Larangeiras Club for their courteous invitation to the ball fixed for the 17th inst. The popularity of these entertainments has become so great that a full attendance is one of the certainties.

—From the programme published of the festivities to-morrow, and in view of the preparations on foot, money will be expended on the celebration this year than for many years past. Even the public garden of the Campo d'Acclamação is to be illuminated.

—In his report to congress the minister of Justice urges the creation of a «forum» in this capital. Justice is certainly very badly housed, and something might be done in this direction. But on the other side, we are not provided with a quality of that article which requires a very sumptuous setting.

—The reports of the sanitary board of this city for the month of July show 1,234 births, 1,219 deaths and 234 marriages. Among the deaths were 65 from yellow fever, 16 from beri beri, 19 from dysentery, 9 from typhoid fever, 28 from pernicious fever, 58 from other malarial causes, and 184 from pulmonary consumption.

—In his speech at the banquet on Wednesday Campos Salles said that his administration will adopt the policy of peace and economy. In opposition to this policy a humorous writer proposes to organize a party whose policy will be extravagance and disturbances. We fear that the humorous writer's policy will prevail.

—After struggling with a pint of water and a bit of sponge for his morning bath during the past week, a gentleman went to the Carmo baths last Sunday morning with expectation of having a luxurious half hour in a tub full of water. But to his surprise, he was there told to come again as there was no water at the moment.

—The senate finance committee is determined to enforce economies all hazards, and it has therefore suppressed an appropriation of 10,000\$ for a premium for one or more memorials on the discovery of Brazil. This is probably a fair sample of the «discrimination» which the *Brazilian Review* is pleased to advocate.

—A telegram published in the *Journal do Commercio* on the 2nd inst., dated London 1st inst., says:—«In Aberdeen a monument is being constructed «made of granite.» Now let the *Journal* tell us.—«In Newcastle a ship is receiving a cargo composed of coal, and we shall feel that the Argus-eyed reporter is on the alert always.»

—Every one interprets as he wishes the speech made by Campos Salles at the banquet at the Cassino on last Wednesday. The inference to be drawn from this is that he ardently refrained from committing himself. Consequently it is impossible to form any safe conjecture in regard to his policy, in relation to which opinions widely differ.

—We are indebted to F. Palm, Esq., consul-general of the Netherlands, for a handsome embossed card commemorative of the birthday anniversary August 31st, of the young queen of that country, on which day she celebrated her majority and was crowned. Consul Palm will accept our hearty congratulations on this happy and, let us hope, fortunate event.

—The *Journal do Commercio* says that, according to the *boletim da estatística demographica sanitaria*, there were 176,599 arrivals in this city in July and 167,230 departures. This is evidently a mistake, and the figures, we conjecture, really refer to the seven months from Jan. 1 to July 31. Such carelessness in handling figures is harmful and inexcusable.

—At a meeting of the Instituto Historico e Geographico on the 26th ult., it was proposed by Baron Homen de Mello that a *fac simile* edition of the documents relative to the discovery of Brazil should be published in commemoration of the 400th anniversary of that event. Unfortunately the documents referred to relate only to Cabral's discovery. Nothing is said of Pinzon the first discoverer.

—The man selected to write the biographical sketch of Senator Quintino Bocayuva published in the *Journal do Commercio* is evidently what is called here an *amigo arso*. He eulogises Quintino for conduct so vile and un-punious that no one, unless utterly devoid of a sense of honor, would think of being guilty of it. Up to the present, however, Quintino has not published a disclaimer.

—An attempt was made to assassinate the Brazilian consul at Buenos Aires, Sr. Barroso Bastos, on the evening of the 3rd inst., as he was entering the consulate. The assassin, named Soromenho, inflicted several dangerous wounds with a knife on the head of his victim, but it is thought they will not result fatally. Soromenho was captured and says he had no other recourse as Bastos would not fight a duel with him.

—There were two destructive fires on the 50th ult., one at No. 15 and 17, Rua General Camara, Costa Carvalho & Co., hardware and crockery, insurance 370,000\$ on stock and 100,000\$ on buildings all in national companies, estimated loss on stock 100,000\$; and the other at 124, Rua do Ouvidor, confitaria «Braga de Ouro» with sundry tenants on first and second floors, total insurance 105,000\$ outside of building, losses not given.

—It is worthy of note that the Congregação dos Filhos do Trabalho D. Carlos I Rei de Portugal, of this city, has tendered its congratulations to the representatives of the United States and Spain on the termination of the war between those countries.

—The scarcity of water is so great in the neighborhood of the Strangers Hospital that boys have been known to climb over the high iron railings at the entrance to the hospital grounds, at night, in order to draw water from the tank from which it is pumped up to the reservoir. To climb into the hospital grounds and then to pass the full buckets back over the fence, shows that there is urgent need for the fund, for surely no one would go through such a feat for the fun of it.

—It is a pleasure to note that Dr. C. M. Gruel, for many years pastor of the German Lutheran Church in this city, celebrated on the 31st ult., the 25th anniversary of his directorship of the German school in Rua dos Arcos. The school has enjoyed a high reputation, not only among German residents, but also among Brazilians, many of whom have had their boys educated there. Dr. Gruel has been the recipient of many congratulations, among whom we should be glad to have ours included.

—Gen. Leite de Castro, of unenviable notoriety, has been publishing a series of articles on horses for the cavalry. In one of these articles he says that the army bill fixes the number of soldiers at 28,000 and congress votes appropriations for 16,000, while in reality there are only 14,000. He suggests that the difference between the cost of 16,000 soldiers and that of 14,000 shall be expended in maintaining government stables for breeding cavalry horses. Has it never occurred to you, General, that there may be a more profitable way of employing that money than squandering it either on non-existent soldiers or on problematical horses? Why not use it, for instance, in paying interest on the public debt?

BIRTH.

At Pará on 7th August, the wife of Harry Corin, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

STEELE-BENN.—On the 22nd August, by Brazilian civil ceremony in presence of E. N. Colman, Esq., H. B. M's Consul, and afterwards at the English Church, Bthun, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of the Falkland Islands, REGINALD DE CRECY STEEL, second son of the late Charles Deane Steel, M. D., D.p.; Insp; Gen; R. N., of Bedford, to EDITH CONSTANCE, eldest daughter of Frederick Benn, Esq., of Bahia.

DEATHS.

LE CESNE.—On the 31st August, at Tijuca, of atrophy, Mrs. PAULA CELESTE EUGENIE LE CESNE, aged 70. The interment took place in the Gambôa cemetery.

BRITISH CHURCH.

BUILDING FUND.

Table with 2 columns: Donations received and Amount. Includes entries for Messrs. E. Johnston & Co., Brazilian Tel. Co., H. W. Stacey, Esq., C. Henderson, Esq., C. Robinson, Esq., A. J. T., and G. E. C. Total Rs. 68,302\$140.

Further donations are earnestly solicited. F. S. PRYOR, Treasurer.

Rio, 5-9-98. —We have been asked to announce that on Sunday next the Right Rev. W. H. Strirling, Lord Bishop of the Falkland Islands, will preach at the Church service held in the V. M. C. A. hall at 11 a. m. There will doubtless be a large congregation on this occasion.

—The Rev. G. E. Craven, the British chaplain at S. Paulo, is leaving that town, and will pass through Rio on his way to England by the Royal Mail steamer *Thames* to-morrow. He will thus have an opportunity of meeting his bishop here and saying good bye to many of his old friends. We regret to hear that the rev. gentleman's departure from Brazil has been hastened by family bereavements.

BUSINESS NOTES

—A recent telegram from Ceará says that the drought and gambling are ruining trade and depriving the people of the means of subsistence.

—According to the prefect of the federal district the receipts of beavers from the River Plate for this market in the first half of the present year were 4,000, and the rest of the sheep from the same source during the same period were 4,316.

It is stated that extensive forests of a new rubber-producing tree have been discovered in the interior of Maranhão. It is called mappo, or atraca, and the gum obtained from it is very elastic, and is said to be equal to the best now exported.

The latest sensation, says an exchange, in the scientific world is the discovery of "terrestrial coronium." Coronium had hitherto been supposed only to exist in the sun's atmosphere. It will be useful for Bahianos to know that coronium does not exist in the Prado sands.

The average number of beaves slaughtered per diem at the Santa Cruz abattoir in the last quarter before the present contract went into operation, was 444, weighing 78,547 kilos. Since the contract has been in force the daily average was 400, weighing 81,507 kilos in the first quarter and 428 weighing 86,572 kilos in the second.

In the five years from 1893 to 1897, inclusive, Ceará exported 1,273,324 kilos of rubber, valued at 10,611,033,531, and 8,841,323 kilos of cotton valued at 5,397,482,515. Cotton is shipped from the ports of Acaçay, Acaçayal and Camocim to Pernambuco and Maranhão. A considerable quantity of cotton is consumed in the state by the two mills at the capital and by those at Aracaty and Sobral.

Free trade between Paraguay and Brazil has a black future. On the 24th ult., the Paraguayan chamber of deputies passed a resolution that all Brazilian exports and live stock imported into the country would have to pay customs duties. A step of this nature generally means a retaliation from the other side and it is expected that all produce from either country will, in the near future, have to pay a corresponding tax.

At extraordinary general meetings of the Brazilian Sulmariner, and the Western and Brazilian cable companies in London on the 11th ult., the resolutions of previous meetings in favor of the union of those two companies, with the London-Platino-Brazilian company, under one management, were adopted. The Western and Brazilian company still required 23,000 assets, which were to be received up to the end of the month.

The district judge of this city, Dr. Godofredo Cunha, has recently decided against the government and the Santos Docks Co. in a suit instituted by Srs. Francisco Ferreira Gualart and Joaquim Xavier Pinheiro for the destruction of the pier belonging to the Brazil and S. Paulo trapiches at Santos. The defendants are condemned to restore the service of the trapiches, rebuild the pier and indemnify the plaintiffs for their losses. We know nothing of the merits of the case, but we are glad to see that the courts are beginning to hold the government responsible for the arbitrary exercise of authority.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The prefect of the federal district says that the municipal expenditure with personnel, including laborers, averages about 10,000,000 per annum.

The financial outlook in Brazil is still very precarious, and appears to be responsible for a fresh decline in the 1889 lot to 50.

The budget committee presented its report on the financial estimates for next year on the 2nd inst. The committee reduces the expenditures from 165,924,210,010, as proposed by the government, to 162,824,310,010.

On the 1st inst., the attorney of the Banco da Bahia signed a recision of contract at the treasury between that bank and the government, by which the bank desists from the right to render aid to agriculture under contract with the government.

In the first half of the present year the municipal government of this city paid on account of the service of its debt the sum of 2,537,605,825. The amount to be paid in the 2nd half is estimated at 3,400,000, making a total of 5,937,605,825.

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

Table with 3 columns: Location, 1898, 1897. Rows include Rio de Janeiro, Pernambuco, Santos, Pará, Bahia, Ceará.

In the first half of the present year the revenue of the federal district amounted to 9,434,375,169, or 1,486,799,277 more than in the 1st half of 1897. For the whole year the prefect estimates the revenue at 16,600,000, or 1,000,000 less than the estimate made in the budget voted by the municipal council.

The prefect of the federal district estimates the municipal revenue for 1899 at 16,588,450 and the expenditure at the same sum. The expense with personnel he estimates at 6,639,825,584; but there are many items in which the expense with personnel is evidently not discriminated from other expenses. The service of the municipal debt absorbs the sum of 3,206,950. For pavements, canals, bridges, etc., the estimate is 1,200,000, and for street cleaning 428,600.

At the meeting of the budget committee of the chamber of deputies last Thursday Deputy Serzedello reported on the estimates of the appropriations for the department of finance for 1899. He estimates these expenditures at 162,824,310,010, or 3,000,000 less than the estimate of the minister of finance.

According to partial returns received of the receipts of the postoffices in the several states for the half year ending 30th June last, compared with the same period of last year, the receipts showed an increase of about 40 per cent. It should be remembered that the terminal letter rate was doubled this year, while the foreign rate was increased by one-third. Besides these box-rents and some other charges were increased. An increase of only 40 per cent, therefore, really implies a contraction in the business done by the postoffice.

Some senators are promoting a scheme for a grand national subscription for the redemption of part of the foreign national debt, on the commemoration of the centenary anniversary of the discovery of Brazil. It would be a good thing to do, but as two failures, if we mistake not, are on record the prospect of success does not look encouraging. However, we see no reason why the scheme should not be tried again, and would suggest that all sums which would otherwise go for fireworks, illuminations, banding, and other items of mere display, should be placed to the credit of the fund.

The time for redeeming the 1000 \$ treasury notes of the 5th and 6th stamp, which discount having expired on the 31st ult., the notes will now be subjected to a discount of 2 per cent (25000) for the next three months, of 4 per cent (45000) for the following three months (Dec.-Feb.), of 6 per cent for the next three months (March-May), of 8 per cent for June to August, of 10 per cent for September, 1898, 15 per cent for October, 20 per cent for November, 25 per cent for December, and so on by an increase of 5 per cent monthly until the notes become valueless, which will be in March, 1901.

COMMERCIAL

Table with 2 columns: Description, Value. Includes Rio de Janeiro, Par value of the Brazilian milreis, Bank rate of exchange, Present value of the Brazilian mil reis.

EXCHANGE

Aug. 29.—The London & River Plate Bank opened with an official rate of 7 1/2 d., which it quickly changed to 7 1/2 d. The Brazilian bank bank held 1600 out all day. The British and London & Brazilian banks had 7 1/2 d. as their opening rates, but the London bank raised the second to 7 1/2 d. The Banque Francaise changed from 7 1/2 d. to 7 1/2 d. and afterwards to 7 1/2 d. The changes in the official rates had an immediate effect on the market, which showed marked hesitation throughout the morning. Business in banks bill at 7 1/2 d. and in private bills at 7 1/2 d. was done with the greatest freedom. After mid-day there being but a small demand, the London & Brazilian bank offered to draw at 7 1/2 d. and to be repaid by the other banks, sellers appeared at 7 1/2 d. and business was done. The closing prices were 7 1/2 d. for banks bills, and 7 1/2 d. for private paper, the latter rate being the one at which most business was done. The official value of the milreis was from 270 to 278 reis.

Aug. 30.—The London & River Plate Bank had 7 1/2 d. as its official rate in London all day. The Brazilian bank had 7 1/2 d. all day and the Banque Francaise adopted that rate in the afternoon. The English banks and the Banco da Republica were drawing all day with more or less freedom at 7 1/2 d. and private paper was bought at 7 1/2 d. but without free buyers. The business of the day was small. The value of the milreis paper was from 270 to 278 reis.

The official rates of the day as compared with those of the corresponding day of the last year give the following results:

Table with 3 columns: Location, 1898, 1897. Rows include London, Paris, Hamburg, New York, Rio de Janeiro, Pernambuco, Bahia, Ceará.

Sept. 1.—The Brazilian bank and London & Brazilian banks adopted an official rate of 7 1/2 d. on the 1st, and the other foreign banks 7 1/2 d. In the course of the day the English banks and the Banque Francaise adopted 7 1/2 d. but later on the British bank put out 7 1/2 d., which the Brazilian bank had maintained unaltered throughout. The market was firm during the morning, the banks drew at 7 1/2 d. freely and without conditions, and repaid at 7 1/2 d. on the 1st of the month. Some small transactions took place in bank bills at 7 1/2 d. and buyers appeared at once. By 2 o'clock the market was quiet and the banks were to draw freely at 7 1/2 d. at the closing time business was done in private paper. The closing rates of the day were bank bills at 7 1/2 d. and private paper quoted at 7 1/2 d. with sellers at 7 1/2 d. The official value of the paper milreis was from 270 to 278 reis gold.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED

Financial statement for London and Brazilian Bank, Limited, 31st August, 1898. Includes Capital, Reserve Fund, Assets, Liabilities.

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED

Financial statement for London and River Plate Bank, Limited, 31st August, 1898. Includes Capital, Reserve Fund, Assets, Liabilities.

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED

Financial statement for The British Bank of South America, Limited, 31st August, 1898. Includes Capital, Reserve Fund, Assets, Liabilities.

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

Financial statement for Brasilianische Bank für Deutschland, 31st August, 1898. Includes Capital, Reserve Fund, Assets, Liabilities.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 6th September, 1898.

Coffee.—In the previous week the declared sales were 14,000 bags against entries of 14,000 bags and against entries of 10,938 bags and shipments of 60,675 bags. On Monday the market was dull, the factors finding the packers indifferent, and the business that was done was arranged on a basis of 18500 for No 7. The shippers trying to avail themselves of the uncertainty of the factors, offered low prices to the packers, but these resisted and at night it was known that 6,000 bags had been sold at prices which ranged from 11500 to 11500. In Santos the

market was calm with \$800 ruling as the price per kilo for good average. All the foreign markets reported a slight drop in prices. On Wednesday the market opened weak, and business between factors and packers was arranged at from 11500 to 11500 per arroba on the basis of 18500 for No 7. On Tuesday there was more animation than on the previous day, but their ideal prices were too low for large business to be done. Some 8,000 bags were sold at prices which ranged about 11500. The Santos report gave good average at \$800 per kilo with little doing. The foreign markets and factors reported no change there was a little more stir in the market here, and business was arranged between factors and packers at prices varying from 11500 to 11500. The exporters were brisk, but the reports from foreign markets were encouraging to the packers and they held out for higher terms than the exporters cared to offer. The last quotations were 11500 to 11500 for No 7 and the market closed firm. In Santos \$800 was the price for good average and this was the price that ruled on the same day of the previous year. The foreign markets all showed a slight rise. The sales of the day were 15,000 bags. Thursday's market was very firm. The packers did business with the factors at 11500 for No 7, and with shippers from 11500 to 11500 with sellers firm. The foreign markets reported no change but the Santos market dropped to 500 for good average per arroba. On Friday there was little doing. Factors and packers arranged business from 11500 to 11500 per arroba for No 7. The market was by no means firm, and shippers found that their ideas of prices were from 200 to 300 reis below those of the packers. The sales of the day were 9,000 bags and 11500 was the highest price obtainable. The foreign markets showed slight rises and falls of no importance, and in Santos \$800 was the ruling price for good average. On Saturday there was no change in the local market either between factors and packers, or packers and shippers. The prices obtained were those of the previous day. The number of bags sold reached 12,000, and 11500 was the ruling price paid by shippers.

Table of shipments since last report. Columns: Destination, Quantity, etc. Includes United States, Europe, Cape of Good Hope, River Plate, etc.

Table of following ships sailed with coffee last week. Columns: Date, Ship Name, Origin, Destination.

The receipts for the past week were 6,846 bags, against 10,938 bags for the previous week and 9,048 bags for the week before.

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

Table of coffee quotations. Columns: No., Price, etc. Includes No. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30.

The stock in all hands was estimated this morning at 200,000 bags against 175,000 bags a week ago. The Santos stock is reported at 8,500 bags.

The coffee shipped in the month of August was as follows:

Table of coffee shipped in August. Columns: Destination, Quantity, etc. Includes United States, Europe, Cape of Good Hope, River Plate, Valparaiso, etc.

The exporters were:

Table of coffee exporters. Columns: Name, Quantity, etc. Includes Arbuckle Brothers, Ed. Johnston & Co., Peeler & Co., W. E. McLoughlin & Co., etc.

Total 322,772



Daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro

Table with columns for Receipts, Shipments, and various coffee grades (Arabica, Robusta, etc.) with prices per bag.

Coal.—From Newcastle, ex Willkome 2,495 tons; Cardiff, ex Germania, 2,015 tons; Swansen, ex Lord Roseberry, 4,150 tons; ex Koutenbourn, 2,970 tons.

Rum.—The week's supply was of average quantity, and the following prices now rule: Pernambuco and Maceio, 260\$000; Campos, 240\$000-250\$000; Angra and Paraty, 240\$000-250\$000; Alcohol of 35 to 38 deg, 400\$000-420\$000; ditto 40 deg, 430\$000-440\$000.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

AUGUST 28. Porto.—Port bk Santa, 40 tons; Gaspar, sundries to Voiza Pinto & Co.

AUG. 27. ROSARIO.—Amer bk Sarmiento, 575 tons; Williams, hay to J. de Souza & Co.

AUG. 27. ANTWERP.—Nor bk Medinatol, 126 tons; J. Hansen; sundries to order.

SEPTEMBER 2. CARDEFF.—Br sp Lord Roseberry, 276 tons; C. Arson; coal to Empresa L. Brasileira.

SWANSEA.—Br sp Koutenbourn, 1,033 tons; J. Jensen; coal to order.

Br sp Eaton Hall, 177 tons; M. Lowinson; coal to J. Moore & Co.

SEPT. 1. RIO GRANDE.—Br lug Bahama, 321 tons; H. Anderson; ballast.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

AUGUST 26. TOCOPIA (Chile).—Br sp Colony, 1579 tons; J. Thomas; stone ballast.

AUG. 21. BALTIMORE.—Amer lug Diavela, 611 tons; E. Springs; coffee.

PASSEIRAS.—Br lug Fanny Bresler, 261 tons; Le Dain; stone ballast.

SEPTEMBER 1. BARRABOS.—Br bk Binam Wood, 1293 tons; J. Clark; stone ballast.

JUNI (Chile).—Br bk Lola, 1539 tons; J. Weir; stone ballast.

SEPT. 1. HAWANA.—Arg bk Morlanes, 78 tons; Juan Riera; sundries to order.

LEQUE.—Br bk County of Angleva, 119 tons; Th. Lewis; stone ballast.

BARRABOS.—Br bk San Monk, 681 tons; T. Lewis; stone ballast.

SEPT. 1. BRITANNIA.—Port bk Maria Emilia, 351 tons; Ribeiro; stone ballast.

SEPT. 1. RAT-TAMBOUR.—Br steam bk Severn, 1125 tons; J. W. Reid; coffee.

FREIGHTS.

BRIMS.—30 shillings and 5% prime per ton of 1,000 kilos. VALPARAISO.—40 shillings and 5% prime per ton of 1,000 kilos. PUNTA ARENAS.—60 shillings and 5% prime per ton of 1,000 kilos.

NEW ORLEANS.—30 cents and 5% prime per bag of coffee. NEW YORK.—15 cents, and 5% prime per bag of coffee.

GENOA.—100 francs and 10% prime per 1,000 kilos. MARSEILLES.—100 francs and 10% prime per 1,000 kilos. HAVRE.—35 francs and 10% prime per 1,000 kilos.

BORDEAUX.—40 francs and 10% prime per 1,000 kilos. MONTEVIDEO.—1,500 per bag of coffee. REUSON ARIES.—1,500 per bag of coffee.

Vessels Afloat & Chartered for Rio

Table listing ship names, companies, destinations, and dates of arrival/departure.

Table listing arrivals of foreign steamers with columns for name, from, and consigned to.

Arrivals of foreign steamers.

Table listing arrivals of foreign steamers with columns for name, from, and consigned to.

Departures of foreign steamers.

Table listing departures of foreign steamers with columns for name, for, and cargo.

Foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, September 4th, 1898.

Table listing foreign sailing vessels with columns for name, tons, arrival, and consignees.

Vessels Afloat & Chartered for Rio

Table listing ship names, companies, destinations, and dates of arrival/departure.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

Sales of Stocks and Shares.

Table listing stock and share sales with columns for item, price, and quantity.

Foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, September 4th, 1898.

Table listing foreign sailing vessels with columns for name, tons, arrival, and consignees.

Vessels Afloat & Chartered for Rio

Table listing ship names, companies, destinations, and dates of arrival/departure.

SATURDAY'S QUOTATIONS—S. PAULO.

Table listing Saturday's quotations in S. Paulo with columns for item, price, and quantity.





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Be safe — be satisfied — ride a Monarch and keep in front.

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Business Signs Engraved

## Missing Friends.

The British Consul will be glad to receive information of the following

Ridgway, Frederick — Acrobat and general circus performer — supposed to have come to Rio in July, 1898. Is reported to be partly paralysed and mentally deranged.

Nolan, George W. — 25 years of age, height 5ft. 6 1/2 inches, light blonde, blue eyes, medium weight, well educated and of good address. Enquiry received from his brother at St. Louis, Mo.

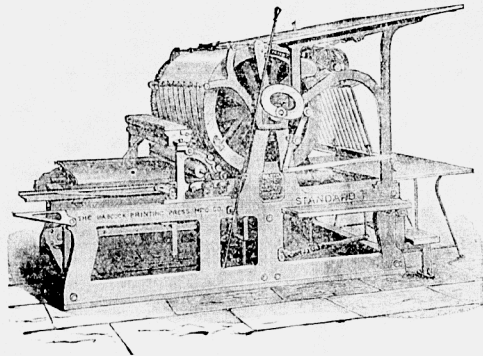
Foxon, Patrick and James — who left County Wexford Ireland, about 15 years ago and are believed to have engaged in cattle raising in Brazil.

Rio de Janeiro, 1st July, 1898.

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

Persons who have no connections here and who may desire to have these most useful pills can obtain them by applying direct to the proprietor who undertakes to remit orders by registered post to any part of Brazil, or abroad for the small sum of 25\$000 per box, 125\$000 for 6 and 205\$000 for 12 boxes.

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 1898

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1898		
Sept. 7	Thames	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Cherbourg and Southampton.
" 19	Clyde	Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.
" 19	Minho	Santos, Montevideo & Buenos Ayres.
" 21	Danube	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Cherbourg and Southampton.

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Oravia.....	27th
Orellana.....	Oct. 11th

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 Address of manufacturer:—Joachim Bueno de Miranda, Rua de S. Pedro, N. 74, 1.º andar, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

**THE RIO NEWS.**

This paper is now in its 24th year, having originally been published as *The South American Mail* and *The British and American Mail*. It assumed its present title at the beginning of April, 1873, when it was published three times a month. From a tri-monthly it has been changed to a weekly publication, and from four pages it has been increased to twelve.

As an advertising medium *The News* occupies an exceptionally advantageous position. It circulates widely throughout Brazil, and also in Europe and the United States. Its subscribers are principally business men interested in Brazilian trade, industries and investments. No other periodical, even with much larger circulation, can offer better inducements to advertisers who seek the attention of these classes.  
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