

THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPTEMBER 13TH, 1898.

NUMBER 37

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

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Reorganized 1879.

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Exporter of Bordeaux Wines

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Rua da Ajandega, 38.

THE BRAZILIAN CONTRACTS CORPORATION LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—5 Great Winchester St., London.

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49, RUA DO HOSPICIO, 1st floor.

Telegraphic Address:—Brazilian—Rio

Executes contracts and furnishes material for railways water and gas works, edifices and all other works. Sells and imports machines 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.

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THE BRAZILIAN COAL COMPANY, LIMITED.

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Coal Depots in all the principal ports of the world. Accountant and fresh supply of Gory's Merthyr Steam Coal always in stock.

Free delivery at reasonable prices.

Tugboats always ready for service.

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Repairs to Ships, Launches, Machinery, Lighters, etc effected with the utmost possible dispatch.

OFFICES:

Edificio da Bolsa, Salas 26 and 27

Entrance: Rua Gen. Camara.

Depot: ILHA DOS FERREIROS

P. O. Box. 774

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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 Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company, United States of America, for the amount of \$17,380,156.00 (£2,620,865), having received the respective premium amounting to \$169,100.00 (£25,820).

THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

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Reserve fund £ 500,000 "

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LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Capital (fully subscribed) £2,127,500
Reserve fund £ 676,355

Agents in Rio de Janeiro:

Edward Ashworth & Co.

No. 50, Rua 1º de Março.

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LTD.

Capital £1,000,000 sterling
Reserve fund £ 1,328,751 "

Agent: P. E. Swanwick.

87, Rua 1º de Março—2nd floor.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro:

Youle & Co.

No. 38, Rua 1º de Março.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co. Ltd.

Total funds on 31st Dec, 1896 £ 12,954,532
Authorized Capital £ 3,000,000
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.

RUA OUVIDOR, 45

Travellers' Directory.

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

Numerous steamers weekly for Santos, connecting with the São Paulo Railway. Cachambu and Lambari: Central Railway (São Paulo express) to Cruzeiro, thence by Minas and Rio Railway to destination.

Juliz de Fora, Barbacena, Ouro Preto, etc. Through express trains leave Central station daily at 5 a. m. and 3 p. m. Connects with all trains along the main line (Linha do Centro) 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 11:40 a. m.—the latter a mixed train.

Petropolis: Barca leaves the Prainha at 4 p. m. daily, except Sundays and holidays, to connect with railway at Mauá. Passenger train leaves S. Francisco Xavier station (Central Railway) at 7:15 a. m. and 5:35 p. m. on all round route (passengers should take the suburban trains at the Central Railway station at 4 a. m. and 4 p. m. to connect with Petropolis train).

Returning from Petropolis, the barca train leaves at 7:30 a. m. and returning the train leaves Petropolis at 3:30 p. m., giving excursions about six hours in Petropolis.

Nova Friburgo: Barca leaves the Praça das Marihuas at 4:30 a. m. daily and at 2:30 p. m. on Saturdays, to connect with the Leopoldina Railway at Santa Anna de Maruhv. Returning, trains leave Nova Friburgo at 2:37 p. m. daily, and at 6:40 a. m. on Mondays. Excursion train leaves Maruhv at 2:15 p. m. (barca leaves Rio at 2:30 p. m.), and returning leaves Friburgo at 6:40 a. m.

Corcovado: Regular trains, week days, leave S. 1, Rua Cosme Velho, Laranjeiras, at 8 and 11 a. m. and 2 and 5:30 p. m., returning leave the summit at 7:30 and 9:30 a. m. and 1, 4:30 and 7 p. m. On Sundays and holidays, the hours are: ascending 6:30, 8, 9:30 and 11 a. m., 1:30, 2, 3:30, 5:15 and 8 p. m.; descending, 8:35, 10:05, 11:35 a. m., 1:35, 2:55, 4:05, 5, and 7 p. m. Each train gives the excursionist half an hour on the summit.

N.B.—Travellers will oblige by notifying Editor of any changes in the foregoing details that may be experienced, and which are of public importance, have been made by the Railway authorities.

Official Directory

U. S. LEGATION.—Petropolis, Charles Page Bryn Minister. BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Ita herahy (opposite Custom House), Petropolis. EDWARD C. H. PHIPPS, Minister. AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 99, Rua 1º de Março. EUGENE SEBEGER, Consul General. BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itahorahy (opposite Custom House). WILLIAM G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

Church Directory

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Until further 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 (between Maruhv and Maruhv) at times, to be arranged with the Chaplain. IRVINE CRAWSHAW, M.A., British Chaplain, 7 Rua Aurea, S. Domingos, 65 Rua do Aqueducto.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Largo do S. Bonifácio, No. 179—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays. Prayer meeting at 10 a. m.; Worship at 11 a. m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures at 5 afternoon. Gospel preaching at 6:15 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. Portuguese services at 10 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sundays, 7 p. m. Wednesdays.—E. A. TILLY, Pastor. Sunday School 11 a. m. at Fabrica Carica, Sundays, 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Rev. FRANK WEDERBER, Pastor.

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

Residence: Rua Petropolis, 32. 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. CHAS. D. MACCARTHY, Pastors. Caixa 352

IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIACHELHO.—No. 23, Rua D. Anna Nery, Estação do Riachuelo. Services on 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: 28, Rua General Camara. Consulting hours from 12 to 3 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.—31, Rua Gonçalves Dias.—Open from noon to 6 p. m.—For terms, apply to Librarian.

RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.—Read and Reading Room for Rua Camerino (formerly Imperatriz), 3rd floor; W. J. Lumb, 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. 59, 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. Nicolai A. Rodrigues, President; Myron A. Clark, General Secretary; A. W. Sloan, Hon. Casser.

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 4 p. 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. 500000, to be previously deposited at the Treasury of the Ministry of Agriculture, in 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 and in accordance with the stipulated conditions, newly extracted from Cardiff mines, or from others of equal quality, riddled three times, quantifying not more than four per cent (4%) of ash and containing not more than nine tenths per cent (0.9%) of Sulphur. Its heating power must be no less than eight thousand one hundred (8,100) calories per gramme, measured by Thompson's calorimeter, all of which will be verified by analysis and experiments to be made by the Administration of this Railway, or by anyone it may nominate for that object.

The coal that, duly analysed and experimented on, should not satisfy the conditions of the preceding clause will be rejected and immediately replaced by another which will be of proper quality and in accordance with the contract, in which case it will be purchased in the market, all differences in price being on account of the contractor, in addition to the fines they may have incurred.

The coal must be delivered in large lumps, not more than five per cent (5%) of small coal, 30 cubic inches in size, being admitted.

The terms of ensuring the execution of this clause will be determined by the Administrations it may consider most convenient.

The quantity of small coal at each delivery result to be greater than that agreed on the coal will be riddled, on account of the contractor, and the quantity of small coal in this case to 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 at Gambon, and in quantities corresponding to the quantity of small coal, 30 cubic inches per month, not exceeding on any particular day the amount of five hundred (500) tons, and with the exception of the respective charges of loading, unloading, discharge per working day cannot exceed 250 (two hundred 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 discharge from the ship to the pier or quay, and thence to the Railway's employes, or the contractors, as the Administration of the railway may determine with previous advice of three days at least.

Prices will be considered to refer to the English ton of one thousand and fifteen kilograms, exclusive of the duties under the respective hypothesis, exclusive of Import Duties, the despatch of all coal for the use of 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 coal although it may be of other origin, at the price contracted, unless the price of this coal 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) within the period of eight days 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 the railway will preserve the right to increase or decrease the quantity of coal to be delivered monthly up to twenty per cent, with sixty 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 four hundred (400) pounds or its equivalent in gold, to be applied to any fines in which they may incur, being, moreover, obliged to make good this sum every time that it suffers a reduction in amount. This deposit may, if desired, be substituted by Government bonds duly 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 fines to the amount of two to twenty contos of Reals (200 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 will be sufficient authorisation for the Administration of the Railway to rescind the contract and forfeit by the contractor of the sum deposited, stipulated in clause X; which will then revert to the coffers of the railway.

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.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 8th says that a plan is under consideration in executive circles for mobilising 60,000 of the national guard at some convenient point, and then marching on Mendoza or some other Andean locality.

—Action has been taken by the British Bank of South America against the provincial government of Santa Fé, Argentina, for the recovery of certain sums of money paid as taxes by the Rosario branch of that establishment. The bank's representatives say that according to the bank law of November, 1887, the bank is exempted from the taxation imposed.

—The sheep farms down south and cattle-raising establishments in general in those districts are having a very bad time of it all round. Snow storms were frequent during July and communications from those districts tell a very woeful tale for farmers. The farms

in the north and west of Bahia Blanca have been the heaviest sufferers in the loss of their stock, whole flocks of sheep having perished during the storms in that region. The winter of 1898 is said to have been the most disastrous known in the South for many years. —Times, Buenos Aires.

THE ROCA BANQUET.

Here is a pearl of price from our always interesting contemporary the Review of the River Plate, apropos of the banquet given lately to General Roca, the President-elect of Argentina. It might have been written specially for the Rio News and Brazil.

THE FEAST OF THE PATRIARCH.

It came to pass that there was once in a great city a great man, who was also a mighty soldier and a leader among the patriarchs. And the man had been chosen by the assembled tribes to be their chief man and their leader.

Now the tribes of the east were rich unto the tribes of the west, for their armies were gathered together and their ships of war had been purchased at great price in distant countries, but the peoples were averse unto bloodshed, although the scribes stirred up their wrath and shrieked vain things daily.

And there were also in the city many men of diverse origin, who were also merchants and bankers and brokers and sellers of sheep dip and buyers of grain and dealers in cattle and other merchandise. And these men gathered themselves together and said the one unto the other: "Let us make unto the Patriarch a feast, and call unto it all those who have shekels and silver, and let us spread hot meats and wine before him, and make him honour."

And it was so: and they did make a feast in a great house, like unto the feasts which are set before kings and conquerors, and each man did contribute thereto a mighty sum in shekels, even seventy pieces of silver, so that there should nothing lack of rich wines from afar off and spiced meats and frankincense. And they did bid unto it the Patriarch, for they said the one unto the other, "Lo! if he come and he do eat of the meats set before him and drink of the rich wines, perchance he may speak unto us words of great wisdom, like unto pearls of great price."

And each of them said unto himself, "It may be that these words which he shall speak shall be of great moment, and I will send them over the seas by the winged messengers, and it may be that in this manner I shall do a 'good deal.' " And they lugged themselves to think of it, and imagined vain and unprofitable things.

And the feast was made and the hot meats were eaten and the rich wines were brought unto all, and when all had eaten and drunken well, one of the leaders arose and spoke honeyed words unto the Patriarch.

And the Patriarch arose, and there was a silence in the land like unto that which cometh before a great storm, for all were hushed to hear the Patriarch. And he spake thus:—

"My brethren, the land is rich and yieldeth of her richness, and there be those who toil therein in the heat of the day, and there be those who sleep or are politicians. The fame of the land hath gone out to the uttermost parts of the earth, and riches from afar off lands have been brought to us, so that we may live merry. I am wise, even as a Patriarch should be, but look ye not for miracles. That which hath been done, may it not be done again? and that which hath not yet been done may it not come to pass also? The tribes of the west are gathered together in their might, but the tribes of the east are not also in their tents? If it be that battle shall arise, it must even come to pass, but if it be that the battle cloud shall be blown away then will there be no bloodshed. And gold, my brethren, is it not always gold, and no man, save a few, knoweth what it doeth. That ye have done me honour in the setting before me of this great banquet and these rich wines, I am well know, and I, even I, am your servant."

And he looked at those who had done him honour and drank off the wine in his glass, and it is said that his face was illumined with a faint smile. But what that smile purported is yet unknown even unto this day.

And the merchants and the bankers and the brokers, and sellers of sheep dip and the buyers of grain and dealers in cattle and other merchandise, looked the one at the other and their hearts sank within them. And one spake and said, but softly and under his breath: "And this banquet which hath cost me a mighty sum in shekels, even unto seventy pieces of silver, what hath it profited me? In the morning my head will ache from the wine that I have drunken, and I may have indignation from the hot meats which I have eaten, but for the words that I was to have sent by the winged messengers there is a great lack. Woe is me, but this appeareth to me to be like unto the game of the ancients which was for a candle, the which when a man had won was not worth the winning."

And these words are they not written in The Review of the River Plate, and shall they not stand for ages as a monument unto the folly of those who did honour unto the Patriarch to hear words of wisdom which should be like unto pearls of great price, but which when they were spoken passed away like unto a breath of wind and were no more? But the bill of the banquet remained, and it was a mighty sum in shekels, even seventy pieces of silver for every man, and there was woe and lamentation in the land.

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. Grant Brown & Co., GENOA.

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

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

Capital. . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos

Draws on:

Germany..... Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin and correspondents. Hamburg, Hamburg M. A. von Rothschild, Sohn, Frankfurt a M.
England..... N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London Manchester and Liverpool. District Banking Company Limited, London. Union Bank of London, Limited, London. Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London.
France..... Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches. Heine & Co., Paris. Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Paris. Lazard Frères & Co., Paris. De Neufville & Co., Paris.
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and any other countries. Opens accounts current. Pays interest on deposits for a certain time. Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every description of banking business.

Petersen-Thiel, 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 17th October, 1891.

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

BRANCHES:

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

DRAWINGS ON:

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

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

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

Capital..... £ 1,000,000
Idem paid up..... " 500,000
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. Roetti & 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. N. 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 Merrot & Co., Paris.
PARIS AND FRANCE { Union Bank of London, Limited. London Joint Stock Bank, Limited. Paris Bank, Limited. Lazard Brothers & Co. F. Henry Schroeder & Co. Kleinwort Sons & Co. A. Ruffer & Sons.
GERMANY { Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Deutsche Bank, Berlin, and branches. Dresdener Bank, Dresden, and branches. Schroeder Gebrüder & Co. Hamburg. Conrad Hüsch Donner, Hamburg. Norddeutsche Bank, Hamburg. L. Behrens & Sohn, Hamburg. Correspondents in all chief-cities.
PORTUGAL { J. M. Fernandes Guimarães & Co. 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 £2800, 1/2 dozen boxes for 125000 and One dozen boxes for 205000.
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 MARCH NOON: CEYLON.

(We reproduce this little gem, as the first instance of truly tropical poetry we have ever come across. The measure is as listless as the weather.)

The land lies exhausted and glowing
Beneath skies of brass;
No breath dims the sheen of the river,
No butterflies pass;
The cattle stand neck-deep and panting
In water mud-red;
To the tangles of flower-topped creepers
The bird-folk have fled.
The day holds its breath in the heat haze,
The leaves droop un stirred;
The squirrel's insistent harsh chatter
Is hushed and unheard.
While within, not the duskiest corner—
The easiest chair—
Can give ease at high noon in the Tropics
Or shade from the glare.
For the sun has asserted his kingship,
His subjects are still:
And he shines out in masterful splendour
To conquer or kill.
Then, sudden, the heavy air quivers,
And, mighty and free,
Comes, like a strong life-giving angel,
The wind from the sea!

JIM, in Leisure Hour.

THE AUSTRIAN EDISON KEEPING SCHOOL AGAIN.

BY MARK TWAIN.

By a paragraph in the "Freie Presse" it appears that Jan Szezepanik, the youthful inventor of the "telelectroscope" [for seeing at great distances] and some other scientific marvels, has been having an odd adventure, by help of the state.

Vienna is hospitably ready to smile whenever there is an opportunity, and this seems to be a fair one. Three or four years ago, when Szezepanik was nineteen or twenty years old, he was a schoolmaster in a Moravian village, on a salary of—I forget the amount, but no matter; there was not enough of it to remember. His head was full of inventions, and in his odd hours he began to plan them out. He soon perfected an ingenious invention for applying photography to pattern-designing, as used in the textile industries, whereby he proposed to reduce the customary outlay of time, labor, and money expended on that department of loom-work to next to nothing. He wanted to carry his project to Vienna and market it, and he could not get leave of absence, he made his trip without leave. This lost him his place, but did not gain him his market. When his money ran out he went back home, and was presently reinstated. By and by he deserted once more, and went to Vienna, and this time he made some friends who assisted him, and his invention was sold to England and Germany for a great sum.

During the past three years he has been experimenting and investigating in velvety comfort. His most picturesque achievement is his telelectroscope, a device which a number of able men—including Mr. Edison, I think—had already tried their hands at, with prospects of eventual success. A Frenchman came near to solving the difficult and intricate problem fifteen years ago, but an essential detail was lacking which he could not master, and he suffered defeat. Szezepanik's experiments with his pattern-designing project revealed to him the secret of the lacking detail. He perfected his invention, and a French syndicate has bought it, and will save it for exhibition and fortune-making at the Paris world's fair, when the fair opens by and by.

As a schoolmaster Szezepanik was exempt from military duty. When he ceased from teaching, being an educated man he could have had himself enrolled as a one-year's volunteer; but he forgot to do it, and this exposed him to the privilege, and also the necessity, of serving three years in the army. In the course of duty, the other day, an official discovered the inventor's indebtedness to the state, and took the proper measures to collect. At first there seemed to be no way for the inventor (and the state) out of the difficulty. The authorities were loath to take the young man out of his great laboratory, where he was helping to shove the whole human race along on its road to new prosperities and scientific conquests, and suspend operations in his mental Klondike three years, while he punched the empty air with a bayonet in a time of peace; but there was the law, and how was it to be helped? It was a difficult puzzle, but the authorities labored at it until they found a forgotten law somewhere which furnished a loophole—a large one, and a long one, too, as it looks to me. By this piece of good luck Szezepanik is saved from soldiering, but he becomes a schoolmaster again; and it is a sufficiently picturesque billet, when you examine it. He must go back to his village every two months, and teach his school half a day—from early in the morning until noon; and, to the best of my understanding of the published terms, he must keep this up the rest of his life! I hope so, just for the romantic poeticalness of it. He is twenty-four, strongly and compactly built, and comes of an ancestry accustomed to waiting to see its great-grandchildren married. It is almost certain that he will live to be ninety. I hope so. This promises him sixty-six years of useful school service. Dis ceed, it gives him a chance to teach school 396 half-days, make 396 railway trips going, and 396 back, pay bed and board 396 times in the village, and lose possibly 1200 days from his laboratory work—that is to say, three years and three months or so. And he already owes three years to this same account. This has been overlooked; I shall call the attention of the authorities to it. It may be possible for him to get a compromise on this compromise by doing his three years in the army, and saving one; but I think it can't happen. This government "holds the age" on him; it has what is technically called a "good thing" in financial circles, and knows a good thing when it sees it. I know the inventor very well, and he has my sympathy. This is friendship. But I am throwing my influence with the government. This is politics.

Szezepanik left for his village in Moravia day before yesterday to "do time" for the first time under his sentence. Early yesterday morning he started for the school in a fine carriage which was stocked with fruits, cakes, toys, and all sorts of knickknacks, rarities, and surprises for the children, and was met on the road by the school and a body of schoolmasters from the neighboring districts, marching in column, with the village authorities at the head, and was received with the enthusiastic welcome proper to the man who had made their village's name celebrated, and conducted in state to the humble doors

which had been shut against him as a deserter three years before. It is out of materials like these that romances are woven; and when the romancer has done his best, he has not improved upon the unpainted facts. Szecepanik put the sapless school-books aside, and led the children a holiday dance through the enchanted lands of science and invention, explaining to them some of the curious things which he had contrived, and the laws which governed their construction and performance, and illustrating these matters with pictures and models and other helps to a clear understanding of their fascinating mysteries. After this there was played and a distribution of the fruits and toys and things; and after this, again, some more science, including the story of the invention of the telephone, and an explanation of its character and laws, for the convict had brought a telephone along. The children saw that wonder for the first time, and they also personally tested its powers and verified them.

Then school "let out"; the teacher got his certificate, all signed, stamped, taxed, and so on, said good-by, and drove off in his carriage under a storm of "Do widzenia!" ("au revoir!") from the children, who will resume their customary sobrieties until he comes in August and uncorks his flask of scientific fire-water again.

A QUEER PROPOSAL.

A remarkable letter, bearing the postmark Malta, February 13, 1897, and addressed to Queen Victoria, St. John's Island, near Solomon Islands, in the southern Pacific ocean, was a few weeks ago opened by one of the chiefs on the island mentioned, and handed to Mr. Mitchell, of the firm of Burns, Philp, and Co., who has just returned from a visit to the Solomon group. The letter is as follows:—"Her Gracious Queen,—I hope you will most willingly excuse me for having the impudence to write to you in this manner, and the reason for my doing so is when I was reading the paper yesterday 12th of February I read about the steamship Bonanza being drifted in this island, and the women under you began to select husbands from the crew, and that the captain of the ship would not let them go ashore, and moreover that you, my Queen, wanted for a husband a man that would love you and make you happy. I have been thinking the matter over, and I have come to the conclusion that if you will have me for a husband, write back and let me know, also that you should send me the money for my passage out, so as I can come to you, and I will repay you the money when I get to you."—*Sydney Daily Telegraph.*

THE WAR JUSTIFIABLE.

One of the highest European authorities in international law, M. Alphonse Riviere, of the University of Brussels, in reply to the question whether the United States have the right, according to principles of international law fought everywhere in Europe, to interfere with Spanish sovereignty in Cuba, says:—"Should my neighbor's house be in flames, and should this neighbor be unable or incapable of putting out the fire, I would certainly invade his premises. This is our principle of intervention, and it can be defined as follows: A state has the well-recognized right to intervene in virtue of its own right of self-preservation whenever its rights or its safety are affected, injured, or imperiled by the political or social condition of another state. This is a well-established principle of international law, which no European jurist in his senses can afford to deny. It has always been admitted. The destruction of American property in Cuba carried on for a number of years, the expense incurred by the United States to patrol their coasts or prevent filibustering expeditions from leaving their harbors, without speaking of the state of anarchy existing for some years in the island, were motives more than sufficient, from our legal European standpoint, to authorize the United States to invade that Spanish colony. And, besides, can Europe afford to question this right when her own history is full of instances of armed intervention not always justified and nevertheless tolerated? It is a wonder to me that the United States, having the undoubted right to interfere, did not do so long ago."

A NAME that has been brought forward somewhat prominently during the late war between Spain and the United States is that of Mr. Richard Harding Davis, who has been writing lurid descriptions of the fights, etc., which he saw, or even did not see. There is a comic story in connection with this gentleman, which points a moral and adorns a tale and is well worth repeating. It appears that Davis, who is undoubtedly a clever and wealthy man, and he then proceeded, in the expressive language of his native country, to put on "lugs," which may be translated as "side," and engaged the services of a valet, a servant

not very general until quite lately in the States. Davis was one day out on the road, and on arrival at the best hotel of the town he was stopping at, he registered his name in the visitors' book as "Richard Harding Davis and Valet." Shortly after an old friend, who although a wealthy man himself had never risen to the height of a valet, arrived at the same hotel, and reading this announcement determined to give Mr. Davis a lesson, and thereupon promptly inscribed himself as "Robert Thompson Jones and Valise." The joke got round, and in the future Mr. Richard Harding Davis always registered himself without the snobbish "valet." We fancy that we have seen in the list of the Mail steamers to and from this port similar examples of snobbishness. — *Review, Buenos Aires.*

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

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

CAUTION

Guard your health by using disinfectants in the house.

Jeye's Disinfectants are the best.

FLUIDS AND POWDER

For sale at

23, RUA DA CANDELARIA

CHARLES HUE
Commission Merchant and Ship Agent
Rua Fresca No. 8 & 7
P. O. Box 391. RIO DE JANEIRO.
Water supplied on short notice. Telephone 274.

A. GODFREY & C.
Stock and Share Brokers
CANADA HOUSE,
BALDWIN STREET,
BRISTOL, (England)
Telegraphic Address: "AGILE-BRISTOL"
BANKERS:—National Provincial Bank of England Limited, BRISTOL.
Correspondence invited from intending investors. (64)

Collegio Americano Fluminense.

Persons desiring to matriculate their children with please communicate with the Directress,
Miss LAYOSA GLENN,
No. 2 Barão d'Alamby,
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 must be 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 bedroom 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, Cattedra.

TO LET.

Nice furnished rooms with or without board in one of the healthiest localities in S. Christovao, Ladeira de Gismo No. 7, Mr. Frank.

Club das Laranjeiras

THE ANNIVERSARY BALL will be held on Saturday 17th September. Members receiving 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 similar to those given below which fully prove the extraordinary efficacy of the Paulista remedy Nectandra Amara against the distressing seasickness which the other means and complaints of the stomach and intestines so frequent during voyages at sea on this land. So well known are the results given even by our new and improved medicine for all the ill 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 6th 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."

On the 14th May last, the distinguished physician, Dr. Ernani Pinto wrote us as follows of the applications and observations he had made on board the mail steamer *Onida*: "Cases of sea sickness treated with the *Nectandra Amara*, 26. In 22 of the cases the result was complete and in the others there was a decided relief. Cases of gastro-intestinal perturbation treated with the same remedy. Amongst these may be mentioned the case of the Federal Senator A. A., attacked with exceedingly violent colic pains; the case of Sr. J. de S. J. who was suffering from a headache to Parã, suffering intolerable agony from intestinal pains, from which he had been subject for some time before coming on board ship; and also a first class passenger from Parã to Mandoes, who was suffering from execrable colic and vomiting, which was cured in less than half an hour, the effect obtained was complete and rapid."

In view of these results we have still another proof of the fact that for the relief of seasickness, *Nectandra* (the preparation) of Nectandra Amara can be easily employed with sure effect.

On the 7th October, 1895, the surgeon of the Army Medical Corps Dr. Henrique Manguera, wrote us as follows: "I certify that when on board ships of war, I have had occasion to use the *Nectandra Amara* of Antero Leivas against cases of sickness, and with excellent results. The foregoing is true on the faith of my rank."
Capital Federal, Oct. 9th, 1895.—Dr. Henrique Manguera.

On the 17th August, 1895, Sr. Laead wrote as follows:

Rio de Janeiro, 17th August, 1895, Mr. J. D. 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 the recommendation of my friend Sr. F. B. I have always had a great regard for the efficacy of this remedy, but I have been relieved by the *Nectandra* she had employed against that malady, from which she had suffered every time she set foot on board ship. I have the honor to be your devoted servant,—R. Americano Laead."
Miss Richardson's letter runs: "I have much pleasure in testifying to the merit of the *Nectandra Amara* as a remedy for seasickness. I used it recently on a voyage and found it most efficacious."—E. Richardson.

On the 15th October, 1895, Dr. Paes Leme wrote to 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 used them on the employes of our estate, who did not know the efficacy of the *Nectandra* for the masses arising from the brusque and shaking movements which passengers had to suffer on our railways. I tried its powers on a gentleman travelling from Serraria station to Juiz de Fora; and later 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.

S. B.—The proprietors of the Paulista remedy NECTANDRA AMARA issue a prospectus in three languages—PORTUGUESE, ENGLISH AND FRENCH—to facilitate its use amongst natives and foreigners.
Sold by chemists and druggists, and at the Depot in Rua de S. Pedro, No. 74, (5th 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 bay, of the 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 1895, 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. I must say, without 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 without which none are genuine.



Note the Trade-mark.
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
(Cattedra)
Telephone No. 3,008

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, disinfectants in the water-closets, drinking water filtered by the Pasteur system, good table service, and is, therefore, to be considered the first hotel of this capital.
Possesses also a sumptuous saloon and splendid table service for banquets.
Its restaurant and service cannot be excelled.

Grande Hotel Metropole

181, RUA DAS LARANJEIRAS, 181
This popular Hotel has been completely and thoroughly restored and has been provided with sanitary improvements of every description, including a hygienic system of sewerage, flushing tanks, and ventilating pipes.
The apartments have been repainted and repaired throughout and are luxuriously furnished. The dining-rooms are also being repaired, 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 service and attention. The electric tram 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 cars for all central points of the city passing the door. It has a large and beautiful laid out pleasure garden, particularly suited 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 verandahs 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 3018

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

Excellent restaurant, always ready. Finest wines and liquors. Numerous shower and warm baths. Purest air, temperature bracing and invigorating. No health resort in the world is better. For further information apply to:
FERDINAND MENTGES,
ASSEMBLEIA 52, Telephone 206.

VILLA HUMAYTÁ.

(FORMERLY ALLEN'S HOTEL.)

No. 8, RUA HUMAYTÁ

This first-class establishment, situated in the pleasant and healthy suburb of S. Clemente, was reopened Sept. 1st, under the best conditions of hygiene, cleanliness, management and good order. Through its unsurpassed position in a large chaucara, for its abundance of water and excellent baths, for its magnificent rooms, all perfectly ventilated, and for the special service adopted, it is recommended to all persons of good taste, both families and bachelors, who desire a pleasant and healthy residence of easy access. Information may be obtained of the proprietors at the establishment itself.

TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

United States.

SEPT. 5.—Telegrams from Hong Kong say that the inhabitants of many of the Philippine islands have addressed Mr. Williams, the American consul-general, asking him to prevent them falling under the sway of the Tagalos.

Admiral Cervera has gone to Norfolk, Va., to look after the embarkation of 44 convalescent Spanish officers.

SEPT. 6.—The "Oregon" and "Iowa" have received orders to start for the Philippines.

General Lawton reports the Cubans are laying down their arms and are begging for work.

Admiral Cervera is expected to start for Spain on the 8th.

The American evacuation committee left for Havana to-day.

SEPT. 7.—The government has determined to keep a fleet of transports in both the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.

The Spanish government having asked President McKinley to protect the inhabitants of the other Philippine islands against the Tagalos, it is said to be unlikely that the petition will be granted, as that would be tantamount to a declaration of war against their late allies.

The salvage experts now say that they can float the "Cristobal Colon," "Reina Mercedes," and "Infanta Maria Theresa."

President McKinley received with all due pomp the Spanish flag captured at Coamo.

The correspondent of the "Imparcial" telegraphs from Havana complaining that on account of a letter he wrote to his paper on July 30, he was put into prison by the Spanish authorities, his case having been judged by court-martial.

SEPT. 8.—Mr. Chamberlain, in the course of an interview in New York, denied that his trip to the States had anything to do with the defence of British interests in the Philippines.

He said that Britons were ready to receive tokens of friendship from the Americans, and added that Great Britain and the United States united need not fear the menaces of the rest of the world.

(We are not cabinet ministers, but the tendency of present day politics and policies is an accord between the United States, Great Britain, Germany, Italy and Japan that will checkmate the Franco-Russian alliance and nullify its policy at home and abroad.)

SEPT. 9.—Admiral Cervera and all the Spanish prisoners in Annapolis left to-day by the "City of Rome" for Portsmouth, whence they will proceed to Spain.

The evacuation commission from the States arrived in Havana, and were received with salvos of artillery by Maximó Gomez.

Spain.

SEPT. 5.—The Cortes were opened to-day with a very full attendance. In the senate the petition for powers to sign the treaty of peace was formally read. Sr. Sagasta asked for secret sessions on the subject.

The Carlist deputies were not present.

SEPT. 7.—General Weyler delivered a very acrimonious address in the Senate, which has caused a great sensation throughout Spain.

He charged the ministry with keeping him short of the munitions of war and fixed all the responsibility on the cabinet.

(He said nothing about the "arrecentrados," whose treatment roused the indignation of the civilized world and hastened the loss of Cuba to Spain in ignominy only relieved by Cervera's plucky dash.)

The Cortes are holding secret sessions, and discussing the cession of territories in accordance with the preliminary treaties.

The Queen-regent has decorated the President of France with the collar of the order of the Golden Fleece.

Great Britain.

SEPT. 5.—When the news of the capture of Khartoum became known in London, an enthusiastic crowd assembled around General Gordon's statue in Trafalgar Square on which a placard was placed with the significant words "At last."

The Anglo-Egyptian troops are now known to have lost 365 men in killed and wounded, while the Sudanese loss is estimated at 800 killed.

Amongst the killed on the side of the Anglo-Egyptian forces were Col. Rhodes, brother of Mr. Cecil Rhodes, and the Hon. Hubert Howard, son of the Earl of Carlisle, who were both acting as newspaper correspondents.

The Afridis on the northern frontier of India are again said to be in a state of agitation.

The Emperor of Germany has telegraphed his congratulations on the capture of Khartoum by Sir Herbert Kitchener and his troops.

SEPT. 8.—The President of Switzerland has accepted the invitation to act as arbitrator in the question of limits between Brazil and French Guiana.

SEPT. 6.—Gladstone's will shows that his personality was valued at £54,632.

General Kitchener telegraphs that owing to being short of horses, his cavalry were unable to pursue the flying dervishes, who before retreating from Khartoum slaughtered hundreds of horses whose rotting bodies are causing a fearful stench, so he perceivable in the very centre of the city.

He is rapidly organizing a camel corps to run them down. The flags of the American and Chinese consulates were hoisted. The first act after the capture of Khartoum was a church service for General Gordon.

The "Pall Mall Gazette" says that the treaty recently made between Great Britain and Germany comprises the regulation of their spheres of influence in China, the construction of an Anglo-German railway from Chin-Kiang to Tientsin (the two British treaty ports), and mutual concessions.

SEPT. 7.—"Le Matin" says that General Zurlinden has discovered grave irregularities committed by staff officers.

It also says that it is now known that amongst the many very secret documents that were shown to the judges only in the first Dreyfus case were letters from the Emperor William, but Count Munster, the German ambassador, has officially denied this fact.

SEPT. 9.—The number of Christians massacred by the muslimans in Crete is now known to have reached 800.

The admirals of the allied squadrons have insisted on the retirement of the muslimans from Canea.

Major Stuart Wortley has followed and annihilated a large force of dervishes flying from Khartoum.

There is a force of white men on the Nile below Khartoum, and an expedition has been sent down the river to discover if it belongs to the British expedition under Macdonald, or to the French expedition under Marchand.

In the latter case, the French papers hope the matter will be settled by diplomacy.

SEPT. 11.—The Khalifa before the arrival of the British at Khartoum sent a small steamer up to Fashoda to find out what whites were there.

The steamer returned yesterday and surrendered to the Sirdar. The crew report that they were fired upon by the whites there, and on examination by experts, the Sirdar is of opinion that the French expedition under Marchand is there.

The British launches are being hastened up stream.

The Khalifa's favorite wife was amongst the prisoners taken.

France.

SEPT. 5.—The documents in the Dreyfus case from the first are now being reviewed by the ministers, but there is no unanimity yet amongst them as to a fresh trial.

General Zurlinden has reluctantly accepted the war portfolio under the circumstances. Mme Dreyfus has presented her demand for a fresh trial, but it is said that President Faure is personally opposed to granting it.

Blowitz in his correspondence to the "Times" characterizes Cavaignac as a civilian Boulanger, (and for once we agree with him.)

SEPT. 7.—Profound indignation was caused throughout the country when it became known that the muslimans in Crete had attacked the British garrison, killing twenty and wounding fifty.

The British consul was seized and burnt alive. The British ships at once opened fire on the rioters.

SEPT. 8.—Latest information from Khartoum gives the dervish losses as 1,600 dead on the battle field and 400 dead at the entrance to Oudumrum with a large number of wounded and 4,000 prisoners.

In his precipitate flight the Khalifa left his harem behind. 500 men mounted on camels have gone in pursuit of the scattered Arabs.

The Cretan insurgents have been deterred from further action by the arrival of reinforcements for the garrisons of the powers.

Li Hung-Chang has been deposed from his position as Viceroy owing to British diplomacy, he having been unduly favoring Russian influence in China.

The Mediterranean squadron has arrived at Malta and is expecting orders to proceed to Crete.

Telegrams from Stockholm say that a local paper there has denounced Russia, for fortifying on the Swedish frontier and increasing the army in Finland, while posing as the apostle of disarmament and peace.

Germany.

SEPT. 5.—Emperor William with all his troops assisted at divine service to celebrate the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo.

He afterwards called attention to the good fellowship between English and Germans on that day, and going on to remark the many victories obtained by British arms called three cheers for Queen Victoria.

The Empress Frederick fell from her horse, but sustained no serious injury.

Italy.

SEPT. 5.—From Rome come the news that Count Munster, the German ambassador in Paris, has declared to M. Delessé, that if the pretended correspondence between Emperor William and Dreyfus is brought before a court he will demand his passports.

(What rubbish!) The telegram-mongers are at work on another tack now. If the letters are forged and false the proof could be brought out clearly before the court.

Emperors are not in the habit of corresponding with simple captives even for the purpose of obtaining plans of fortresses.

As in England, so should it be in France and all the world over—Fiat justitia ruat cælum.

The Pope is showing himself irritated with the attitude of France towards the Dreyfus question.

Austria.

SEPT. 11.—In consequence of the murder of the Empress, the feeling against Italians is so great in Vienna that the workmen have presented a petition to have all Italians dismissed from their employments in Austria.

Switzerland.

SEPT. 12.—The whole of the Swiss people have done everything to show their sympathy with the Imperial lady murdered in their midst. The "Chapelle ardente" in which she is lying is in black, the whole house is covered in black, the people are in black, and the State authorities with all the military are making processions day and night, with arms reversed to show how deeply Switzerland feels the stain that has accidentally fallen on her soil.

THE STATE OF S. PAULO vs. RIO DE JANEIRO.

At no time in the annals of cricket in Brazil has the enthusiasm for our great national game reached such a pitch as it has now attained. In Rio the formation of the Rio Cricket and Athletic Association with its splendid ground at Nietheroy has done much towards this end.

In Santos the powers are also at work laying out a ground nearly as large in cricketing area as the one at Nietheroy, while in S. Paulo besides the Club itself, the Railway Co. is able to put a very good team into the field.

Under these circumstances it is not surprising that a match between a team from the state of S. Paulo and a picked team of Rio should excite an extraordinary amount of interest.

The dates fixed for the event were the 7th and 8th September, but most unfortunately the fates were against a start being made on the 7th inst. as the steamer which was to have brought the visitors to Rio was delayed and it was 9 o'clock on the 8th inst. before they were put on shore.

Punctually at 10.30 Jackson, having won the toss, sent in W. Morrissey and Robinson to face the bowling of Barber and Tross. Both men batted in excellent style and 47 was registered on the board before W. Morrissey was bowled by Barber for 21.

Jackson was the next comer and he scored very rapidly while Robinson played a very steady game. Frequent changes of bowling were tried but without effect Robinson being eventually run out. He had played a very patient and meritorious innings of 25. Two for 103. Brookings succumbed to a good ball from Barber without scoring. R. Morrissey joined Jackson who had been scoring freely, but the latter's innings was cut short by Barber. He had played excellent cricket for his score of 56 which included eight 4's two 3's and five 2's.

Unwin did not stay long. Wheatley joined Morrissey and added 20 to the score before he was caught at mid on off Keelman from a weak stroke. Morrissey and C. Mawson made things lively for a short time but the latter succumbed to a catch off Routh at 177. J. Mawson now joined Morrissey and these two both scored freely off the S. Paulo bowling.

Morrissey especially hitting very hard. Together they raised the score to 224 when the innings was declared closed, Mawson being not out 17 and Morrissey not out 47—a meritorious innings which was however marred by two chances.

The fielding of the S. Paulo men was good, Tomlinson being very smart at point whilst Barber's wicket keeping was specially worthy of note.

S. Paulo commenced their innings at 3 o'clock, Burgos and Routh being sent in to face the bowling of Jackson and Brookings. The light was very bad but the bowling was played with confidence by Routh while Burgos appeared to bear a charmed life as he was missed no less than four times. After half an hour batting Routh was bowled by Roberts who had taken the place of Jackson. Miller joined Burgos with the score at 32 but at 57 Burgos's innings was closed by a good ball from R. Morrissey, who had taken the ball from Roberts—2 for 57. Tross was the next comer, but he was sent back by a good one from Brookings—3 for 58. The S. Paulo captain then joined Miller and a change came over the game.

With the evident intention of playing for a draw both men batted with extreme caution. Miller especially playing in very good style. The Rio bowling was frequently changed, but the score steadily mounted up, until the hundred was signalled amidst a burst of applause. Shortly afterwards time was called and the match was therefore declared a draw. The batsmen received quite an ovation on their return to the pavilion. Miller's invaluable 40 not out was compiled without a mistake, while too much credit cannot be given to Stock for his patient display of batting.

It cannot but be regarded as most unsatisfactory that such an important engagement as this should have to be confined to one day's play. The Rio men have never been seen to better advantage with the bat, but on the other hand it is doubtful whether they have ever fielded worse. No less than four catches were missed and curiously enough in each case by men who are generally considered safe in the field. S. Paulo beat them in this respect but their bowling was weaker than that of Rio.

The batting of S. Paulo under the worst conditions of light was worthy of all praise.

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Includes Rio de Janeiro players like C. L. Robinson, W. Morrissey, N. Jackson, R. A. Brookings, R. Morrissey, G. H. Unwin, H. I. Wheatley, C. Mawson, J. Mawson, J. Roberts, S. Frances.

Total (for 7 wickets) 224 Innings declared closed.

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Includes Barber, Keelman, Routh.

STATE OF S. PAULO. A. M. de Burgos, B. R. Morrissey, J. S. Routh, B. Roberts, C. Miller, H. Tross, C. L. Stock.

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Includes A. Keelman, G. Tomlinson, W. Rule, F. Fforde, F. Stewart, H. E. Barber.

Total (for 3 wickets) 104 Innings declared closed.

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Includes Brookings, Roberts, R. Morrissey.

STATE OF S. PAULO vs. THE R. C. & A. A. On the 9th inst. a match was played between the State of São Paulo and the R. C. & A. A.

The team chosen to represent the latter being the same as that which represented Rio the previous day with the exception of R. Morrissey and Wheatley whose places were filled by Lomas and Campbell. Rio had first innings and made a most disastrous beginning, losing no less than seven wickets for 38 runs.

When Campbell joined C. Mawson a different complexion was put on the game—Campbell played very carefully, while C. Mawson was in his element, and together they succeeded in taking the score to 81 before Campbell was caught at the wickets off Keelman for an invaluable 23. Brookings (who had arrived late) next partnered Mawson and the former retrieved his ill fortune of the previous day by compiling 25 runs, the outcome of careful cricket, before he was caught by Tross off Miller. The last wicket only realised 3 runs and the innings closed for 125, Mawson carrying out his bat for a most creditable 51.

Miller and Fforde made a long stand at the start of the São Paulo innings playing in 41 runs for the second wicket, but both batsmen had to leave with the score at 42. Burgos was well caught by Lomas off Brookings with the score still unchanged. Stock was bowled at 55 with a fine ball from Brookings and it looked as though Rio would win, but Routh and Keelman getting together both played a fine game, the latter keeping up his wicket while Routh did the scoring. Together they carried the score to 100 before Routh was caught at cover point off Jackson. He had played excellent cricket for his 43, which included five 4's three 3's and four 2's. Barber, coming in next, hit out in good style, the winning hit being made three minutes before time.

São Paulo won by wicket and 31 runs. Miller had one wicket for 41 runs, Tross 3 for 31, and Barber 3 for 45. For Rio, Brookings had 5 for 55 and Jackson 4 for 60.

RIO CRICKET & ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION. W. Morrissey, ct. Miller b. Barber, 3; C. Robinson, ct. Tross b. do., 0; N. Jackson, bowled do., 5; J. Mawson, run out do., 1; G. H. Unwin, bowled Tross b. do., 7; R. A. Brookings, ct. Tross b. Miller, 25; C. Mawson, not out do., 51; G. H. Lomas, stumped Burgos b. Tross, 5; E. Roberts, bowled Tross do., 0; D. Campbell, ct. Burgos b. Keelman, 20; S. Frances, ct. and b. Keelman, 0.

Extras 8 Total 125

STATE OF SÃO PAULO. F. Stewart, ct. Jackson b. Brookings, 1; F. Fforde, bowled do., 18; C. Miller, ct. Robinson b. Jackson, 22; A. M. Burgos, ct. Lomas b. Brookings, 0; C. L. Stock, bowled do., 6; J. S. Routh, ct. Robinson b. Jackson, 42; W. Rule, not out do., 1; H. Tross, bowled Brookings do., 2; G. Tomlinson, not out do., 8; H. E. Barber, bowled Jackson do., 23; A. Keelman, ct. Brookings b. Jackson, 13.

Extras 10 Total 146

ACCORDING to a Stockholm journal Russia is busily fortifying her Swedish frontier and increasing her Finnish garrison at the very moment the Czar is talking so sweetly about universal disarmament and peace.

It is quite what we expected. When the Russian bear loses his appetite for game and restricts his diet to the domestic fowls and animals of his own enclosures, we shall then feel a little more confidence in his protestations against raiding his neighbor's preserves. If the Czar is in earnest, let him set the rest of the world a good example!

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPTEMBER 13th, 1898.

ANARCHY has been responsible for many dark deeds during recent years, but its sinister record can show nothing more fiendish and wanton than the assassination of the Empress of Austria at Geneva on Friday last. We can understand the motive and the reasoning which leads to the assassination of a despotic ruler, for it may be felt that such a crime will revenge the sufferings of an oppressed people and open the way for popular liberties. But for the assassination of a woman merely because she is the consort of a ruler, there can be no such excuse. Civilized man wages no war on women, nor would he think of holding a wife responsible for a political system of which her husband might happen to be the head. The cold-blooded murder of the Empress of Austria by an Italian anarchist has not only shocked the whole civilized world, but it has destroyed the last vestige of tolerance which law-abiding men have felt for those who believe it a duty to resist political oppression by force. Henceforth the anarchist will be treated with a greater severity than ever, and if it leads to penalties for the mere profession of so infamous a doctrine, he will have Lucheni to thank for it.

ONE of the serious problems of the immediate future will be that of repressing anarchy, and crimes like that of the Geneva assassination force its prompt solution upon civilized nations. There are known causes for the evil, and the rational method would perhaps be that of applying the remedy there, but this is not enough. The cure for so serious and dangerous a malady will require time, and this means other crimes of perhaps greater atrocity than the one just perpetrated. Absolute and irresponsible power, corrupt government and sordid wealth have much to answer for in producing so desperate a revolt against all authority, but self-preservation compels us to hold the assassin's hand while we study the problem. And hold it we must, even if it be through the exercise of despotic power. Abuses are not to be cured by the commission of crimes, nor should we longer permit the discussion of such a remedy. The recent assassinations of Carnot, Canovas and Empress Elisabeth demonstrate the fact that anarchy has become a species of madness with men of a certain class, and no one can know when or where they will strike next. In our opinion, the profession of anarchist theories must henceforth be treated as criminal insanity, and every man known to be an anarchist must be deprived of his liberty. There should be

no such remedy as that of expelling them from one country to another; they must be at once imprisoned or sent to convict colonies. The most dangerous of the class, like Lucheni, are already known as criminals, and it would be no injustice to them to adopt such a measure of prevention. And then, when we have the criminals secured, then let us be just with ourselves and with society; let us address ourselves to the task of removing the causes which drive men to such acts of madness. Italy furnishes us an eloquent object lesson for the investigation and we should exercise no false courtesy in refusing to use it.

THE situation in Argentina and Chili over the boundary question is again becoming critical, and this time the outlook is certainly disquieting. The two experts are apparently doing their best to excite dissension, and behind them, on both sides, there is a strong war party. We do not doubt the sincerity of the Argentine and Chilean executives, who are doing their best to secure a peaceful settlement of the controversy, but they can do little with the turbulent spirits behind them. The press on either side has shown a virulence and levity which is a discredit to so responsible a profession, and the military classes have done nothing but foment reprisals by their ostentatious preparations for war. It was supposed that the agreement to submit all differences to arbitration would remove all danger of war, but it now seems impossible to define these differences without mutual insults and an appeal to arms. Should war result, it will have no justification whatever, simply because it has already been agreed to settle all disputed points by means of arbitration. If the experts can not agree on the boundary line, then let them state their reasons at length and send the case to the arbitrator. To go to war on such a matter after agreeing to arbitrate, simply because two pig-headed experts get angry with each other in a preliminary conference, would be criminal to the last degree.

THE reported agreement between Great Britain and Germany with regard to future action in South Africa and China can not fail to exercise an important influence on the rivalry between the great powers for political and commercial supremacy in those parts of the world. Not long ago it was asserted that Great Britain had been completely isolated and that her influence in China had been overthrown. The Spanish-American war, however, brought about an unexpected friendliness between Great Britain and the United States, which in turn led Germany, to modify her foreign policy. Germany, it must be said, has been playing a waiting game, and has not hesitated to lend her support to the winning side. It is the safer policy to follow, undoubtedly, and it will lead to the best results in the end. As the game now stands, Russia has been checked, for she finds Great Britain, the United States, Japan and Germany opposed to her. And instead of being isolated, Great Britain appears on the scene with a show of alliances which simply can not be resisted. The first fruit of this new combination is the dismissal of Li Hung Chang who had espoused the Russian cause in China. And if Great Britain is not too conciliatory, this will be followed by other checks to Russian influence in China, and by concessions to the great commercial powers which will in future prevent the seizure and closing of other Chinese ports and territory by Russia and France.

It is perhaps impossible at this moment to foresee what the outcome of the Paris conference next month will be in regard to the future of Spain's colonial possessions, but enough is certain to enable us to know that it will profoundly affect some of the great political and commercial problems of the world. The colonies in question are almost all that

remains of Spain's once great colonial empire, on which it could have truthfully been said that the sun never set. It was Spain's fortune to be one of the foremost nations of Europe at the time when the new world was discovered, and through the enterprise and adventurous spirit of her sons she soon became mistress of the greater part of the western continent, of the pick of the West Indian islands, and of the Philippines and a large number of island groups in Polynesia. She did not know how to govern them, however, nor how to develop their natural resources, and the result has been fatal not only to her colonies, but to herself. And now, four hundred years after the events which made her sons famous and brought so much wealth and so many boundless possibilities within her grasp, we see the last of these great possessions in the new world torn from her hands, and the largest and richest of her eastern possessions placed in jeopardy. Pity may be felt for her misfortunes, but it will be the verdict of history that she deserved to lose what she never knew how to govern and develop. While other colonies grew in strength and wealth, hers languished and became impoverished under a system which was founded on avarice and directed by implacable rapacity. No one can question the justice which has been dealt out to her, and as she disappears from the map in the east and in the west no one will think otherwise than that the world has distinctly gained by the change. As to the influence which these changes will have on the world, who will undertake to measure its possibilities? Whether Cuba becomes free and independent, or is annexed to the United States, the fact remains that the incubus of Spanish rule has been thrown off and one of the richest islands of the world is now open to commercial and industrial enterprise. The development of Cuba and Porto Rico can not fail to exert a marked influence on commerce, and it may also contribute largely to some modification in the commercial policy of the United States. In the fate of the Philippines, however, rests the destinies of the future. Spain can not govern them, and should they be returned to her they will soon prove to be a bone of contention between the great powers now seeking to dominate the east. If they are declared independent, they will lapse into anarchy and will soon become an easy prey to the first great power which dares to take possession. They can not be delivered over to any one of these powers, nor can they be divided among them. And should the United States decide to retain possession, a new influence will be established in the affairs of the east, and a new departure will be taken in the policy of a great nation which has thus far abstained from meddling in the affairs of the outside world. Aside from the commercial possibilities of the Philippines, which are naturally very great and would be far greater under Anglo-Saxon control, the occupation of these islands by the United States would compel that country to maintain a larger army and navy, to adopt a less restrictive commercial policy, and to take a leading part in determining the destinies of China. An alliance with Great Britain and Japan, and possibly with Germany, would follow, and the designs of Russia would be checked. It is impossible to say that such a departure from her traditional policy would be a benefit to the United States, but there can be no disputing the assumption that it would be of immediate advantage in the affairs of the extreme east and would be of incalculable benefit to the world at large.

We regret that owing to the pressure on our columns toward publication day we have to cut down our telegram column week after week to find room for items of local interest. This will not last long as it is borne in upon us that our increasing circulation, in Brazil and abroad, our increased contributions, and our many expansions necessitate an increase in the number of our pages. We hope before long to be able to present our readers with the *Rio News* in a sixteen-page form, with many attractions of a popular interest.

We hear that a movement is on foot to secure a better form of government for this city. Let us wish it all success, for it is needed. The present system is a hopeless complication, involving much friction, needless expense, and inefficient service. The municipal services are now divided between the national government, the prefecture and the municipal council, and some of them depend on the co-operation of two distinct powers. For instance, one service is under the control of the national government, but the tax from which it is paid belongs to the prefecture. These anomalies ought to be abolished, and some harmonious system should be adopted.

THE STRANGERS' HOSPITAL.

Rio, 12th September, 1898.

To the Editor.

Dear Sir.—We have reached the middle of September, and an call has just been made for the annual meeting of subscribers to the Hospital, which I believe should have been held in July. If I am correctly informed, the directors will have a very important report to make. Within a little over two years there have been two complete changes in the nursing staff. As these represent an expenditure of over six contos each time, the subscribers are entitled to know the cause, as a similar state of affairs has not occurred in my experience of British and Anglo-German hospitals in other countries of South America, and only once at home in connection with the London Hospital some few years back.

I hear also that the doctor is dissatisfied with the matron, that he is not sending patients to the hospital in order to avoid going there, that the matron has also refused to accept patients, although the place is empty and expenses are kept up, and that a new staff is coming out, possibly to repeat the experiences of the last. I hear, moreover, that the directors have refused to investigate complaints (some of them of a serious character), and that... (Our correspondent will permit us to omit any reference to matters of a character personal to ourselves.—*Ed. News.*)

I have no wish to raise obstacles in the administration of the Hospital, but as we have a very large sum invested in this institution, whose success is ardently desired by us all, it should not be considered out of place for me to ask questions about its management. Apologising to you for this intrusion on your space, etc., I remain,

Respectfully yours,

SUBSCRIBER.

P. S. I enclose my card, but not for publication.

We very much regret that occasion has arisen for complaints against the administration of the Hospital. For our own part we have thus far avoided all public controversy on the subject, hoping that time and experience will correct all mistakes and remedy every fault. The Hospital is much needed by our two English-speaking colonies, and it can amply repay the money and sacrifices made. Errors have undoubtedly occurred in management, for, it should be remembered, the directors are busy men who can not give much time to a supervision of the institution. But the subscribers have their responsibilities also, and one of them is that of attending the annual meetings and asking there the questions which our correspondent has thought it best to publish in these columns. Thus far we happen to know that the subscribers have taken no trouble to attend these meetings, nor to make their wishes known to the directors.—*Ed. News.*

THE ASSASSINATION OF THE EMPRESS OF AUSTRIA

A thrill of horror ran through the whole civilized world when the telegraph wires flashed the news that the Empress of Austria had been stabbed to death on Friday night last by the hand of a brutal Italian anarchist, while visiting the Baroness Rothschild in Geneva. That anarchists have been found capable of any atrocious crime, from throwing bombs amongst innocent congregations, innocent spectators in theatres, and calm deliberative assemblies to private murder by knife or revolver, everyone knew, but that so doubly-damned a miscreant could be found as to plant a stiletto in the venerable breast of the Empress Elizabeth of Austria passed comprehension. But such a foul crime has been found in the person of an Italian tramp in Paris, born in shame, reared in misery, vice and filth; graduated in gaols and a full blown anarchist. In the gloaming of night this loathsome miscreant of 25 years of age leaped on an aged woman old enough to be his grandmother and stabbed her to the heart.

The aged Empress was visiting, in the quiet fashion which was characteristic of her in England and Ireland, at the Hotel des Eaux de Montreux near Geneva, under the name of the Countess von Hohenheim. She had sent away her suite by train at 12.50 p.m. that day, and went for a walk in the cool of the evening attended only by a chamberlain and a maid of honor, in Geneva city. She had often walked there before as it was a favorite one with her. The assassin was under a tree in the avenue and advanced as though he wished to speak to her, and suddenly plunged his steel into her left breast. The aged Empress fell under the force of the blow

and her face took on the lividness of death. But she did not see the weapon, and finding the man ran off, she quickly rose and said it was nothing, but she wanted to get to the launch that had brought her down from Montreux. She reached the launch, and it went on its way, but the Empress suddenly fainted and her chamberlain at once ordered the launch to return to Geneva, and she was taken to the Hotel Beau Rivage, where she very soon after died on a sofa.

The whole of the civilized world felt the enormity of the crime on the news becoming known, and promptly showed the general grief and horror at this foul and most abominable crime against the Elizabeth of Austria that was known to them all as the pure-souled, hardy and daring Imperial huntress who had hunted in all countries to drown the poignant sorrows she had suffered as wife and mother. In Vienna the news was naturally received with the greatest incredulity, as no one could imagine who could have any animosity against the Empress they loved.

And the assassin, what of him? He was happily caught by two coachmen, and handed over to the civil authorities, and if the Swiss law has now any stringent form of torture, it should be put in force.

The fiendly assassin has dared to boast of his dastardly crime and to write gibing letters to the local press. Hanging is too good for such a brute. He should be sentenced to be birched with a rod on his bare back every day while life lasts or his wretched flesh clings to his miserable bones. And, furthermore, every man who professes anarchist opinions or sympathies should be locked up as a criminal lunatic and get half-a-dozen strokes of the birch rod each day, where his sympathisers can hear his howls. We may be liberals or radicals in our political views, but no true man, however extreme his opinions may be, can have any sympathy with cold-blooded murder, and can only have horror and detestation for the insensate brute who could drive a dagger into the oft-tried heart of an aged lady, even if she were not the Empress of Austria.

The body of the murdered Empress is to be conveyed to-day to Vienna, where the people are more deeply stirred than they were when her only son, Prince Rudolph, committed suicide under tragical circumstances some years ago.

The Empress Elizabeth was the daughter of Duke Maximilian of Bavaria. She was born December 24, 1857, and was married to the Emperor Franz Josef I. on April 24, 1854. She has two daughters living, and a grand-daughter by her son, but no direct male issue, and the heir presumptive to the crown is her nephew, the Archduke Franz Ferdinand.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

SEPT. 5. - Chamber of Deputies. - Deputy Seabra exposed the scandalous contract made by the governor of Rio Grande do Norte and Deputy Aureliano Barbosa spoke against the Amazonas intervention bill. In the vote on the treaty bill the chamber rejected the amendment for increasing the number of military cadets to 1,600 and also that for reducing from 28,140 to 27,400 the number of enlisted men in the army.

SEPT. 9. - Senate. - The senate voted in 3rd discussion a bill from the chamber of deputies making an appropriation of 1,008,300,792 for the payment of arrears of indebtedness. - Chamber of Deputies. - The chamber discussed the Amazonas intervention bill. Deputy Leovigildo Figueiras moved to inquire why the governor of Bahia has refused to respect a writ of habeas corpus issued by one of the courts in that state.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

-The police force of Bahia for next year is to be composed of 2,551 officers and men.

-Jose Mariano and Martins Junior, opposition leaders, claim to have carried the election at Pernambuco.

-It is a curious circumstance that Deputy Glycerio appeared in São Paulo on the 4th inst. and then left for Campinas, where he expected to stop some days.

-A Pará telegram of the 6th inst. says that at Mandus there have been fights between soldiers and policemen and that several persons have been killed and wounded.

-The new hotel at the bathing resort at Guarujá, São Paulo, was opened on the 8th inst. It will be remembered that its predecessor was burned down some time ago.

-Some of the military officers in Rio Grande are now disputing about the Campos campaign. Col. Dantas Barreto has written a book about it, and Col. Cesar Sampaio is criticising it.

-The old liberal party in Rio Grande do Sul has resolved to support the national republican party - the one which supports the President. Of course Castilhos will train on the other side.

-Campos Salles is reported to have said in S. Paulo that he wishes to govern with the party that elected him, but not to be governed by it. Apparently both Campos Salles and his party wish to commit each other without committing themselves.

-Bello Horizonte is said to have a population of 25,000. As the state government up to the present has spent more than 25,000,000 on the town, this population has cost the taxpayers over 1,000\$ a head.

-The new governor of the state of Minas Geraes, Dr. Silveiro Brandão, took formal possession of the office last week. There was a brilliant public demonstration at Bello Horizonte in honor of the event.

-The epidemic of small pox at S. Manoel, São Paulo, has been declared extinct, and the isolated hospital has been closed. From March 7 to August 47 were admitted to the hospital, of which 20 died and 27 were discharged cured.

-A kermeesse was given by the German colony of São Paulo on the 7th and 8th in aid of the funds of the projected German hospital there. The activity shown by the colony can not fail to produce good results, and that speedily.

-There has been considerable excitement aroused in Babit over the arrest of a certain Col. Heledoro, and the refusal of the authorities to respect a writ of habeas corpus for his release. He was sent to Lavouras for trial on the 10th inst.

CRICKET IN MORRO VELHO.

A match that created much interest in Morro Velho came off on Sunday, the 4th inst., when the married men played the single men. The weather was simply splendid, being cool, bright and dry. A good band was in attendance and the spectators were numerous. English and Brazilians watched the game with interest, and the players played the better from the fact that a great number of ladies were amongst the spectators. Play commenced at 10 a.m. and stumps were drawn at 5.30 p.m. At 1 o'clock there was an interval when the two teams lunched at the S. João del Rey Company's hotel. The chief features of the game were the excellent batting of Jones, Drew and Tarling, and the bowling of T. Stevens. The fielding on both sides was good. Messrs. Smith and W. G. Dunstone were the umpires, and Mr. R. Kopenhagen scored.

SINGLE

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Includes 1st Innings and Extras.

2nd Innings.

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Includes 2nd Innings and Extras.

MARRIED

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Includes 1st Innings and Extras.

2nd Innings.

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Includes 2nd Innings and Extras.

On Sunday the 18th inst. there will be one of those delightful matches of Ladies v. Men, to which we hope to see more. The Men are to play with broomsticks and play left-handed, and we understand that the Ladies are going to be most charmingly dressed. We hope Mr. Manning the hon. secretary of the Morro Velho Athletic Club will send us an invitation for the occasion.

RAILROAD NOTES

-The S. Christovão tramway company has solicited permission to increase all its fares.

-Judge Barreto Dantas has refused to order the judicial liquidation of the Sapucahy railway company.

-During the festivities on the 7th inst. the trains of the S. Christovão Co. made 2,302 trips and carried 84,615 paying passengers.

-The Central railway has received four locomotives sent to the United States for repairs. The short period required for these repairs, including the transportation, should convince the authorities that there is something wanting at the railway workshops.

-The Lencóes extension of the Sorocaba-Ituama line, which was opened to traffic on the 7th inst., belongs to the zone conceded to the Ituama company in 1887, and runs through a promising coffee district. Beyond Lencóes the roadbed is completed to Bom Jardim, 13 kilometres from Lencóes, and 400 kilometres from the city of São Paulo.

-A new time-table went into effect on the Mogyana line on the 7th inst. The 'rapido' train leaves Campinas at 8.10 a.m. and arrives at Ribeirão Preto at 5.42 p.m. The express leaves the former at 8.26 a.m. and arrives at the latter at 7.37 p.m. The returning train leaves Ribeirão Preto as follows: Express at 5.34 a.m., and the 'rapido' at 7.25 a.m.

-Complaints are made along the Central line in São Paulo of the custom of suppressing the ordinary passenger trains during the Peña festivities, to make way for the extras on which higher rates are charged. Ordinary travellers are thus compelled to pay higher fares. In countries where railway administration has received its greatest development, lower rates are charged on such occasions and extra trains are provided for the larger number of excursionists. The object is to induce more people to make use of these extras, which object is not realized by an increase in fares. Railway administration in Brazil has much to learn in the matter of encouraging travel.

-At the ordinary general meeting of the Brazil Great Southern Railway Co., Ltd., in London, on August 15th, the chairman reported that for 1897 the net loss on railway working was £ 6,321, after adjustment of exchange, and that the debt of the company on account of loans had been increased by £ 7,759. He stated that the prosperity of the company depends on increased receipts, which are prevented by political disturbances, 'Revolutions and local disturbances - both in our own territory and that of our neighbors - have checked all local enterprise, have ruined several promising industries which have been started in the district, and have entailed heavy outlay upon us for the restoration of wilful and other damage done by the insurgents to our property.' He says that the government at Rio de Janeiro has paid no attention to the company's petitions in the matter. With regard to the S. Angelo concession, on which the company has expended considerable money, it has been cancelled unjustifiably by the government, and as no satisfaction has been obtained the directors have resolved to appeal to the courts for redress.

SHIPPING NOTES

-The ironclad *Aguidaban* on its way to Brazil arrived at Lisbon on the 9th inst.

-The Lamport and Holt steamer *Hevelius* sailing on the 6th inst. took Messrs. C. H. Preston and Affonso Segreto to New York from Rio.

-Owing to bad weather the Royal Mail packet *Thames*, from the south, did not reach this port until the morning of the 9th inst., two days behind time.

-The following passengers arrived in Rio on the 10th inst. by the Lamport and Holt liner *Baylion*: From New York, Mrs. N. A. Hammit, from Bahia, Dr. S. de S. Dantas, wife and child, Mr. E. de la Balze and Mr. G. H. Fox.

-A fair business in parcels to Brazilian ports has been registered during the week, a steamer berthed on Wednesday last engaging her full cargo within a few hours - at rates above those paid to European ports, 12s. being paid from B. A. to Santos and Rio for corn and flour and as high as 24s. for corn and tallow to Bahia. There are several large parcels still offering in the market over and above those needed for requirements of regular traders. Cattle rates have been steadier during the week, 4 s. 12 c. for cattle and 6 s. 6 c. sheep being the current rates paid to Deptford. The rate to Rio keeps at 30s. per head without business doing. The difficulty on the part of slippers rests in the condition of cattle, no fat animals being found at this season of the year. There are none to be had in B. A. province, buyers now hunting up the Santa Fé estancias in order to take advantage of the cheap rates of ruling. The shipment of lean cattle does not appear to be remunerative hence the poor demand for deck spaces. Fortunately, the tonnage offering is not heavy, while steamers bound to French ports can secure a deckload of sheep, thus relieving the tonnage supply for cattle to Deptford. - Times, Buenos Aires, August 29.

-The passengers who arrived in Rio on the 9th inst. by the Royal Mail steamship *Thames* were the following: - From Buenos Aires: Mr. George Ortiz, Mrs. Sarah Ortiz, Miss Lucy Bousquet, Mr. Ernest Living, Hon. Wm. Erskine, Mrs. Elena Bolm, Mr. A. de Wolff, Mrs. R. Lipowitz, Mr. John Meyerowitz, Baronesa de Villa Maria, Mr. Luiz P. L. ite, and Mr. Paulino da Silva. From Montevideo: Mr. C. Lairdorp, Mr. R. Cruikshank, Mr. G. Silveira, Miss Anita Laird and Mr. José S. Jimenez. From Santos: Mrs. Cecilia da Silva, Mrs. Maria Adamezlik, Mr. Manuel P. da Rosa, Mr. Alvaro Schmidt, Mrs. Christina Schmidt and Miss Basillier Schmidt.

-The passengers leaving Rio by the *Thames* on the same day were: For Southampton: Mr. J. H. Adams, wife, and 3 children, Mr. J. F. Freitas and Mr. Edward Tyler, For Cherbourg, Mme. Tuttle, For Toulon: Capitão de Braganza João B. das Neves, For Lisbon: Mr. F. Bastos, wife and child, and Mr. D. A. Pereira. For Pernambuco: Mr. C. J. Christie, Mr. J. G. Riseigart, and Dr. A. Falcão, wife, child and servant. For Bahia: Mr. L. Ribeiro, Mr. Louro Monteiro, Mr. J. Mandim, Mr. J. Veiga, Dr. V. Cavalanti, wife and servant, Mr. Emílio Ponjade, Mr. A. Fernandes, Mr. F. Reiser, Mr. J. F. Cardozo, Mr. A. Guimarães and Cons. F. Solré Pereira.

LOCAL NOTES

-There were 17 deaths from yellow fever in this city during the last half of August.

-The 12th battalion of infantry left this city on Wednesday for Piauíes.

-*Tempus fugit*, but congress is in no hurry to finish its legislative work.

-In the grand review and dress parade of the garrison of this city on the 7th inst. 3,391 enlisted men took part.

-On last Tuesday night a burglar entered the residence of Senator Raulino Horn and robbed him of jewelry valued at 1,500\$.

-The British squadron left port for the north on the 7th inst. Before its return visits will be made to all the important northern ports of Brazil.

-Great Scott! *The Financial News* of August 16th says: "Dr. Carlos de Carvalho, the distinguished Brazilian statesman, has just concluded a brief visit to London."

Mr. T. C. Dawson and Lieut. Shipton of the American legation, and Mr. Henry Beaumont of the British legation, are visiting Bello Horizonte, the new capital of Minas Geraes.

-Some days ago Lieut. Jayme da Silveira, aid-de-camp of the minister of marine, had his pocket picked in a tram and was robbed of 800\$ in money and several valuable documents.

-Procrastination is the thief of time, but congress seems determined to sit till the end of the year. If the members were not paid for extra time, however, the work would all be done within the statutory time.

-Our readers will not forget that the Larangeiras Club gives one of its enjoyable balls on Saturday evening next. In all probability the weather will be cool, which will add greatly to the enjoyment of the occasion.

-During periods of heat and drought such as that we have just experienced, too great care can not be taken in the use of disinfectants about the house. They should be freely used in all drains and wherever water stagnates.

-A woman accused of a murder that caused considerable sensation here three years ago was arrested last Thursday. Perhaps justice will finally reach the authors of the murder, committed under the cover of martial law or 1893 and 1894.

-Smith says that he does not wish to ask an impertinent question, but that he would really like to know whether, if all the congressmen should go to Europe and convince Europeans that Brazilians are not savages, they would still be unable, after their return, to perform their legislative duties.

-Smith says that he has no desire to incur the displeasure of the Abyssinians, but that a love of truth instilled into his early years compels him to confess that he does not perceive that the arrival of Campos Salles has had any effect whatever in stimulating congress to perform its legislative duties.

-The long-expected rains finally put in an appearance on Saturday morning last, and have continued without intermission up to to-day. There has also been a very welcome fall in the temperature. Should the rains continue, incalculable benefit will result for the planters, and much of the danger to this city from an epidemic of fever will be averted.

-Some days ago the President vetoed a congressional bill granting an extension of one year to the leave of absence now enjoyed by Dr. Candido Barroso do Amaral, assistant physician on the board of health. The President states that this functionary has had four leaves of absence since 1896, viz: 3 months with salary from 28th July, 3 months with salary half pay from 26th February, 1897, and 12 months with full pay from 1st September, 1897. It would seem quite time to stop such an arrangement.

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, Sept. 13th, 1898

Table with exchange rates for Brazilian milreis and gold prices.

Table with bank rates of exchange and present values of Brazilian milreis.

EXCHANGE.

Sept. 5.—The Brasilianische and Françoise banks opened with an official rate of 2 1/16 d. on London...

Sept. 6.—The general opening rate was 7 1/2 d. on London but during the day, the British bank put out 7 1/2 d. and later on 7 1/2 d. and the other banks remaining unchanged.

A comparison of the rates of the day as compared with those of the corresponding day last year shows as follows:

Table comparing exchange rates for London, Paris, Hamburg, Italy, and New York.

Sept. 7.—National holiday. Sept. 8.—Church holiday.

Sept. 9.—The banks with one exception put out 7 1/2 d. the official rate of the day on London. The British bank affixed 7 1/2 d. in the course of the day...

Sept. 10.—The British and London & River Plate banks opened with an official rate of 7 1/2 d. on London, which the former raised to 7 1/2 d. in the course of the morning...

BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU BRÉSIL.

BALANCE SHEET, 31ST AUGUST, 1898.

ASSETS

Table listing assets including Shareholders, Cash, Branches, Bills, and Securities.

LIABILITIES

Table listing liabilities including Capital, Accounts current, Interest, and Guarantees.

For the Banque Française du Brésil, H. Joly, Director, F. Marsot, Accountant.

—Yesterday the new German minister to Brazil, Count Arco-Valley, had a formal audience with President Prudente de Moraes for the purpose of presenting his credentials.

—At a recent meeting of the Historical Institute of this city, Gen. Couto de Magalhães read a very interesting paper on the aborigines of Brazil and submitted to the Institute a proposal for the publication of a work to be issued in 1900 during the 4th centennial festivities in commemoration of the discovery of this country by Pedro Alvares Cabral.

—We quote from the S. A. Journal—There are two sovereigns in Rome—the Pope and King Humbert—and both, the former as chief of the Roman Catholic Church, claim a precedence which is exceedingly embarrassing to heads of states, who may have occasion to visit the historic capital of Italy, and especially in this so in the case of rulers of Catholic countries.

BRITISH CHURCH BUILDING FUND.

Table listing donations received for the British Church Building Fund.

Further donations are earnestly solicited.

F. S. PRYOR, Treasurer.

THE LARANJEIRAS SMOKING CONCERT.

To show their appreciation of the visit of the S. Paulo cricketers to Rio, the committee of the Laranjeiras Club organised a smoking concert on the evening of the 8th inst, and although it did not commence until an hour after the advertised time, it was yet a great success and harmonious and song.

Mr. Campbell sang a comic parody "O, the Soldiers of the Queen," which produced roars of laughter. The music was interrupted at the point, when Mr. Wheatley in a few well chosen, hearty words reviewed the proceedings of the day in the cricket field and paid a high compliment to the visitors on the display of good cricket they had made and commended by proposing their healths.

—One of the most interesting weddings which has taken place in British circles in Argentina for a long time was celebrated on the 1st inst. in Rosario, when Mr. R. A. Thurham the popular manager of the London & River Plate Bank in Buenos Aires was married to Miss Bertha Lovelady, the sister of the general manager of the Central Argentine Railway.

CRICKET.

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK VS. BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA.

The above match was played at Icarthy on Sept. 4, and produced a very interesting game, in which the British Bank team proved victorious. Putting their opponents in first, they, however, gave a very inferior exhibition of fielding and allowed the L. R. P. to run up a score of 70, which should have been considerably less.

Table listing scores for the London and River Plate Bank vs. British Bank match.

The scores are as follows:

Table listing individual scores for the cricket match.

CRICKET ITEMS

—At last we have received news of the cricket professional to be engaged for our clubs next season. My readers will remember that the matter was left in the hands of Mr. C. W. A. Lock, the Surrey county secretary, who has kindly granted our request, and has engaged J. Lees, a regular member of the Surrey county eleven, so that we may consider ourselves very fortunate indeed. Lees is a very useful all-round cricketer, keeps a good length, and comes along fast, and is further described as a plucky bat with plenty of hit.

her described as a plucky bat with plenty of hit. In the cricket summary for last year, Luog writing of Lees in "Lillywhite's Cricketers' Annual" makes the following remarks: "In Lees the County (Surrey) has found a young bowler well able to assist Richardson, Hayward, and Brockwell. His reputation was considerably advanced by his performances in 1897 and he, in addition, a resolute hitter, and as events proved able to make runs on all wickets he is likely to be of great use to Surrey." This has been fully borne out many times this season, when going on first change for Surrey, he has frequently captured several wickets, and although he is generally sent in as late as seventh wicket, he has frequently carried his bat for a useful score. For those interested it may be as well to give further details concerning the doings of Lees last season. He was twelfth in the Surrey batting averages with an average of 20.56 for thirty innings. In bowling he occupied the third position at the close of the season, only Richardson and Hayward obtaining better averages. Altogether he sent down 661 overs, 223 maidens, securing 75 wickets for 1515 runs, or an average of 20.20, so that he is really just the man we require, for besides receiving his valuable limts on batting, our players will at the same time have some really good bowling to stop.—Sport and Pastime, Buenos Aires.

BUSINESS NOTES

—The export of bicycles from the United States last year aggregated \$6,846,529 in value, of which \$1,852,166 went to Great Britain. This is a good exhibit for the American bicycle.

—The state legislature of S. Paulo has passed a law offering two premiums of 25,000 each and four of 15,000 each for the cultivation of the mangabeira. A premium of 15,000 is also offered for the best process for extracting the gum and one of 10,000 for the acclimatization of other rubber-producing trees.

—The following is the official value of the articles subject to duty exported from Parã in the year ended on the 31st of last July:—Rubber, 70,109,495\$89; caêdo, 4,410,358\$25; Brazil nuts, 1,331,326\$29; hides, 364,750\$79; inglass, 193,440\$70; non leather, 103,129\$21; cumaru, 8,225\$80; tallow, 1,626\$10; total, 76,451,035\$14.

—Communications from Campos Novos de Paranaipama, São Paulo, state that a large number of individuals have arrived there to engage in mangabeira rubber extraction. The state government should at once take steps to regulate and protect this industry. The average collector will destroy the sources of supply as he goes along. Efforts should be made to extend production.

—A merchant in the city was desirous to try the Rio market with an experimental parcel shipment of maize. The parcel was only a small one of two bags and it was intended as the means of accurately ascertaining the expenses in Rio connected with shipments on consignments. The merchant had no commercial relations with Brazil and consigned the parcel to a personal friend with a request to transfer the bill of lading to a good firm in the trade with view to opening up a trade, but in so doing he reckoned without the Brazilian custom's regulations. He soon found out that the Brazilian consul will not clear a steamer to any Brazilian port unless Brazilian laws are strictly complied with. One of those barbarous laws is to the effect that nobody can ship anything to Brazil unless the shipment is consigned to a firm whose name is registered in the Brazilian custom house, a list of which names is kept at the consulate. Moreover, no consignments can be made to such registered firms unless such firms have given 75,000 francs, a register for which is also kept, to the effect that the shipper abroad is entitled to ship to their consignment. Under such liberal laws, the merchant in question had to desist from trying the Brazilian market inasmuch as he had not been empowered by a Brazilian registered firm to ship produce to their consignment. It seems evident that it is true for some other nation to walk into Brazil to civilize the people a little. Retrocession of that character is entirely incompatible with the progress of the present age.—Times, Buenos Aires.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—After going up to 5 1/4, the Brazilian bonds of the 1889 loan were quoted at 53 1/2 on the London stock exchange yesterday.

—The municipal treasury had a cash balance on hand at the end of last month of 92,001\$06. The expenditure in August amounted to 396,282\$022.

—Alderman Alfredo Maglioli wishes to impose a tax of 80% on increase in house rents. He is not aware, however, that it will come out of the tenants' pockets.

—The prefect of the federal district asks the municipal council for a deficiency appropriation of 250,000\$ for retired employes and of 45,000\$ for the carta cadastral.

—Alderman Venancio Silva says that he has resolved to oppose every increase in municipal expenditure. We congratulate him and if he will promise to vote for the reduction of the present expenses, we shall take pleasure in congratulating him again.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 12th September, 1898.

Exports.

Coffee.—The total transactions of the previous week in the local coffee market were declared at 52,000 bags, against entries of 46,000 bags and shipments of 27,000 bags. On Monday, the local market displayed very little animation, factors and packers arranging their business on a base of 15,000 per arroba for No. 7 type. The shippers showed interest, but their offers were generally short of what the sellers cared to take and at 15,000 no business could be done. Some 3,000 bags were sold, and the market closed well sustained at 15,500 with business still in treaty. The sales in the foreign markets during the previous week were: New York, 48,000 bags; Havre, 31,000 bags; Hamburg, 35,000; and London, 48,000—a total of 222,000 bags, which was less than half of the sales 10 weeks before that when 460,000 bags were disposed of. There was a slight downward tendency abroad, but not any appreciable change in prices. The Santos market was very firm, and \$500 ruled for 100 kilos of good average. Tuesday's market in Rio was in a very undecided condition all day. Business between factors and packers was done at 15,500 to 16,000 per arroba. The shippers again showed interest but offering only 15,000 for No. 7 type, only about 2,000 bags were bought at 15,000 to 15,500, the report of the fall in prices in New York influencing business. The Havre and Hamburg market showed no change of importance. Wednesday being a political holiday and church festival, no business was done. On Friday, the market was exactly in the same state all day as on Tuesday with the same prices ruling. On Saturday the market was a little higher at 15,500 to 15,800. The foreign markets presented no features of interest. The Santos market was also weak, and the price was not obtainable for good average. On Saturday the local market was as flat as it could be. Very little business was done between factors and packers as the latter showed themselves timid and what few transactions took place were done on a base of 15,000 per arroba for No. 7, or even at a slightly lower price. The shippers held almost entirely aloof and only some 7,000 bags changed hands at 15,000 to 15,500 per arroba. In Santos, the price of good average fell to \$500 per 100 kilos with the market calm. The foreign markets showed no change of any importance.

The shipments since our last report have been:

Table with 2 columns: Destination and Quantity. Includes entries for Europe, River Plate, and Coastwise.

The following ships sailed with coffee last week:

Table with 2 columns: Ship Name and Destination. Includes United States and Europe.

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

Table with 2 columns: No. and Price. Lists various coffee grades and their market prices.

The stock in all hands was estimated this morning at 400,000 bags, against 350,000 bags a week ago. The Santos stock is reported at 703,400 bags.

Daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro

Table with 4 columns: Receipts, Shipments, Stock, and Balance. Shows daily market activity for coffee.

FREIGHTS.

Table with 2 columns: Destination and Freight Rate. Lists rates for Liverpool, London, Antwerp, etc.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table with 2 columns: Ship Name and Arrival Date. Lists incoming vessels for September.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table with 2 columns: Ship Name and Departure Date. Lists outgoing vessels for September.

SEPT. 8.

NEW ORLEANS.—Port bk Ferreira, 921 tons; A. de Barros, stone ballast.

SEPT. 9.

IGUATE.—Br sp Province, 1,700 tons; H. Jones; ballast.

SEPT. 11.

JUN.—Br bk Lata, 400 tons; J. Weyer; ballast. TAL.—Br sp Craigmore, 1830 tons; Weyse; stone ballast.

SEPT. 12.

LIVERPOOL.—35 shillings and 5% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

LONDON.

ANTWERP.—30 shillings and 4% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

SOUTHAMPTON.

VALPARAISO.—40 shillings and 4% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

PUNTA ARENAS.

NEW ORLEANS.—30 cents and 5% primage per bag of coffee.

NEW YORK.

GENOA.—30 francs and 5% primage per 1,000 kilos.

MARSEILLES.

HAVRE.—35 francs and 10% primage for 900 kilos.

BORDEAUX.

MONTEVIDEO.—30 francs and 10% primage per 900 kilos.

BENTON AILES.

—\$500 per bag of coffee.

Imports.

Flour.—During the past week the arrivals were 6,000 barrels of American flour per the Buffon, and the latter brought 47 barrels which were shut out of the market. Our prediction of last week that prices had touched their bottom seems to be confirmed by the fact that prices this week are unchanged, and the market is firm. The improvement that we expected to see in prices has not come off, but the market is in a firmer condition than it was, and the rise in prices is not now far off. English authorities, too, say that in spite of the great yield in wheat in the United States, the world's production will not satisfy the demand this year and a rise in price seems inevitable. The latest quotations to hand are as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Lists flour and other goods with their current market prices.

Codfish.

From Hamburg, ex s.s. Tacman came 1,255 cases, and the Buffalo brought 735 cases more, which at the end of last week left the stock in all hands at 8,000 tubs, but at the last moment we find that the sailing vessels Florida, Union and C. R. C. have arrived with an additional 4,000 tubs from Caspe, so that the stock in hand is some 12,000 tubs. We hear of small sales and a dull market, but in the quotations we have received of retail prices, Caspe ranges from \$5,500 to \$6,000 per tub. Halifax from \$5,000 to \$5,500, and Rio de Janeiro from \$5,500 to \$6,000 per case.

Lard.

The receipts for the week were 4,100 kegs from New York ex Buffon. The market is still exceedingly weak and but little business has been done. American lard is quoted at 49 to 50 cents, but some small choice lots have been sold at last week's prices, namely 78 to 80 cents per pound. The tendency of the market is downwards. Native lard is still quoted as nominal.

Pork.

The Buffalo brought 750 barrels and 125 half-barrels from New York last week. Business has been done from \$1,900 to \$2,000 per pound for whole barrels wholesale, and the retail prices have ranged from \$8.00 to \$8.50. The last quotations for native pork were \$9.00 to \$9.50 per barrel.

Rice.

From Rangoon 12,317 bags were brought last week by the Brazilica Bay. The market is much firmer and prices have risen. Rangoon rice is now selling from \$2,800 to \$2,850 per bag.

Pitch Pine.

There are no receipts to chronicle and prices show a downward tendency, those now ruling being \$3,500 to \$3,600.

White Pine.

No receipts. Market dull. The ruling price is still 280 cents per foot.

Spruce Pine.

The market in this item remains in a torpid condition.

Swedish Pine.

No arrivals. There is absolutely nothing to record.

Kerosene.

There are no receipts to record. The market was slightly weaker than in the previous seven days, but became firmer towards the end of the week. American kerosene is now selling at 20 cents per case, but small lots have sold from \$1,900 to \$2,000 per case.

Turpentine.

The arrivals have been nil. The market is in a very wavering condition, and prices now rule from \$1,800 to \$1,900.

Rosin.

There were 50 barrels received from New York last week ex Buffon. The market is not firm, but the arrivals are still selling at 27,000 and light grades at 25,000.

Cement.

No arrivals. The market is dull and prices are unchanged. Belgian cement still rules from \$1,800 to \$1,900 per barrel, and English cement is selling at 19 cents from 19,000 to 20,000 per barrel.

Indian Corn.

The week's receipts were all from the River Plate. The Kaffir Prince brought 150 bags, the Santa Maria 90 bags. The market is weak and the prices now run from \$5.00 to \$5.50 for the new crop, while the old crop is running from \$4.50 to \$5.00.

Wheat.

In the past week there were no receipts from the River Plate, and the prices for the produce of local mills are looking up slightly. From \$4.00 to \$4.50 the 40 pounds are the latest quotations that have reached us.

Hay.

From the River Plate, the Kaffir Prince brought 1,170 bales, the Flona 5,081 bales, and the Santa Maria 215 bales. The market is very shaky, and we hear that prices are ranging from 145 to 160 cents per kilo according to quality and quantity.

Rum.

The week's supply was of average quantity, and the following prices now rule:—Fernambuco and Maciel, 20,000—25,000; Bahia and Aracua, 18,000—24,000; Campos, 24,000—25,000; Amper and Paraty, 27,000—27,500; Paratybu, 26,000—27,000; Alcohol of 36 to 38 deg., 47,000—49,000; ditto 40 deg., 50,000—52,000.

Arrivals offoreign steamers.

Table with 4 columns: Date, Name, From, Consigned To. Lists incoming steamships and their destinations.

Departures of foreign steamers.

Table with 4 columns: Date, Name, For, Cargo. Lists outgoing steamships and their destinations.

* Calling at intermediate ports.

Foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, September 11th, 1898.

Table with 3 columns: Name, Tons, Arrival. Lists foreign sailing vessels in port.

American.

Table with 3 columns: Name, Tons, Arrival. Lists American sailing vessels in port.

British.

Table with 3 columns: Name, Tons, Arrival. Lists British sailing vessels in port.

Danish.

Table with 3 columns: Name, Tons, Arrival. Lists Danish sailing vessels in port.

Dutch.

Table with 3 columns: Name, Tons, Arrival. Lists Dutch sailing vessels in port.

German.

Table with 3 columns: Name, Tons, Arrival. Lists German sailing vessels in port.

Italian.

Table with 3 columns: Name, Tons, Arrival. Lists Italian sailing vessels in port.

Norwegian.

Table with 3 columns: Name, Tons, Arrival. Lists Norwegian sailing vessels in port.

Portuguese.

Table with 3 columns: Name, Tons, Arrival. Lists Portuguese sailing vessels in port.

Vessels Afloat & Chartered for Rio

Table with 3 columns: Name, Destination, Date. Lists vessels currently in port or chartered.

Table with 3 columns: Name, Destination, Date. Lists various international shipping routes and dates.

Stocks and Shares.

Sales of Stocks and Shares.

SEPT. 5.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, Quantity. Lists stock and share transactions for Sept 5.

SEPT. 6.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, Quantity. Lists stock and share transactions for Sept 6.

SEPT. 7.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, Quantity. Lists stock and share transactions for Sept 7.

SEPT. 8.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, Quantity. Lists stock and share transactions for Sept 8.

SEPT. 9.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, Quantity. Lists stock and share transactions for Sept 9.

SEPT. 10.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, Quantity. Lists stock and share transactions for Sept 10.

SEPT. 11.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, Quantity. Lists stock and share transactions for Sept 11.

SEPT. 12.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, Quantity. Lists stock and share transactions for Sept 12.

SATURDAY'S QUOTATIONS—S. PAULO.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Lists stock and share prices in Sao Paulo.

SELLERS. BUYERS.

Table with 2 columns: Seller/Buyer Name, Price. Lists market participants and their prices.

SELLERS. BUYERS.

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SELLERS. BUYERS.

Table with 2 columns: Seller/Buyer Name, Price. Lists market participants and their prices.

Stocks and Bonds and Joint Stock Companies --- September 12th

Table with columns: Emission, Circulation, Public Funds, Nominal Value, Last Quotation. Lists various financial instruments and their market values.

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Banks, Paid, Reserve Fund, Last Dividend, Last quotation. Lists various banks and their financial details.

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Railways, Paid, Reserve fund, Last Dividend, Last quotation. Lists various railway companies and their financial details.

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Tramways, Paid, Reserve fund, Last Dividend, Last quotation. Lists various tramway companies and their financial details.

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Steamships, Paid, Reserve fund, Last Dividend, Last quotation. Lists various steamship companies and their financial details.

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Cotton Mills, etc., Paid, Reserve fund, Last Dividend, Last quotation. Lists various cotton mills and other textile-related companies.

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Insurance, Paid, Reserve fund, Last Dividend, Last Quotation. Lists various insurance companies and their financial details.

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Miscellaneous, Paid, Reserve fund, Last Dividend, Last Quotation. Lists various miscellaneous companies and their financial details.

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(Brama Brewery)

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S. Paulo

FABRICA STEARICA "DUMONT"

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RIO DE JANEIRO.

HAND BOOK OF RIO DE JANEIRO

A SECOND EDITION of this useful guide book is now in course of revision and will be published at the earliest date possible. It will be considerably improved and enlarged. A few good advertisements will be received. For terms and other information apply to the Editor of *The Rio News*.

Ask for "MOUNTAIN DEW" SCOTCH WHISKY

Agents CHARLES CULTY & Co. SANTOS



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Metal-Backed Rubber Type and patent "AIR CUSHION" STAMPS. S. T. LONGSTRETH, Office and works: 16, Travessa do Ouidor 1st floor.

N.B. — Special attention given to large stamps (trade-marks) and large type for marking coffee bags. 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, 1888. Is reported to be partly paralysed and mentally deranged.

NOLDE, George W. — 25 years of age, height 5 ft. 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.

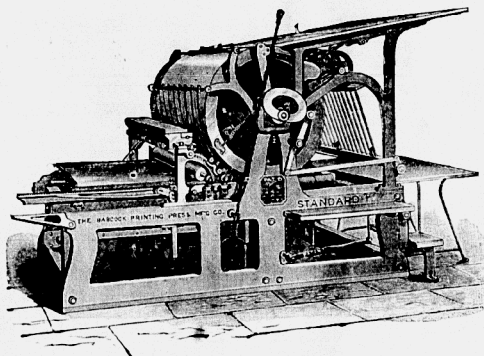
EVOY, Patrick and James — who left County Wexford Ireland, about 38 years ago and are believed to have engaged in cattle raising in Brazil.

Rio de Janeiro, 1st July, 1898.

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RESEMBLES MOTHER'S MILK IN COMPOSITION AND PROPERTIES, IT MAY BE GIVEN FROM BIRTH.

MELLIN'S FOOD is of the highest value for the weak and sickly babe, as well as for the strong and vigorous.

MELLIN'S FOOD is adapted for use in all Climates, and for Infants of all races, and may be obtained of all Dealers throughout the World.

MELLIN'S FOOD WORKS, PECKHAM, LONDON, ENG.

Agents: Messrs. CRASHLEY & Co.

67, RUA DO OUVIDOR, RIO DE JANEIRO.

CYCLE EASE

Scientifically constructed of the best bicycle material by the most skilled bicycle mechanics in the finest equipped bicycle factory in the world. Monarchs run easy, ride easy give the most comfort with the least exertion.

A Monarch rider's mind is easy and undisturbed. He has no apologies to make for his wheel. He rides a thoroughbred, the King of Bicycles. He has the satisfaction and pride in knowing that his mount is standard and universally recognized as the climax of perfection in cycle manufacture. He feels safe backed up by the Monarch guarantee.

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

Monarch Cycle Mfg. Co.,

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A complete stock of bicycle supplies of best American manufacture.

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

The illustrious naval surgeon Dr. Henrique Marignol says that during voyages on men of war he has had occasion to use Tincture of Nectandra Amara of Mr. Antero Leivas against sea sickness and always with excellent results.

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

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

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

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

Persons who have no connections here and who may desire to have these most useful pills can obtain them by applying direct to the proprietors who undertake to remit orders by registered post to any part of Brazil, or abroad for the small sum of 25\$00 per box, 12\$600 for 6 and 20\$800 for 12 boxes.

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 1898

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1898		
Spt. 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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 Insurance on freight shipped on these steamers can
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Oravia Sept. 27th
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The discovery of this wonderful product
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 powerful and efficacious remedy not only
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 as well as for such diseases of the stomach
 and bowels as require a good tonic, car-
 minative, diuretic or regulator for promot-
 ing menstruation.

The Nectandra Amara Pills are prepared
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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, 1879, when it was pub-
 lished 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
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LAGE IRMÃOS,

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