

THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPTEMBER 20TH, 1898.

NUMBER 38



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Travellers' Directory.

Sao Paulo: Through express trains leave the Central station daily at 6 a.m. and 8.30 p.m.; returning leaves S. Paulo at 5 a.m. and 5 p.m. Numerous steamers weekly for Santos, connecting with the Sao Paulo Railway. Cachambu and Lambari: Central Railway (Sao Paulo express) to Cruzeiro, thence by Minas and Rio Railway to destination. Luiz de Fora, Barbacena, Ouro Preto, etc. Through express trains leave Central station daily at 6 a.m. and 8.30 p.m.; returning leaves S. Paulo at 5 a.m. and 5 p.m. Connects with all branches 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 2.27 p.m. and 11.40 a.m.—the latter a mixed train. Petropolis: Barea leaves the Praha at 4 p.m. daily, except Sundays and holidays, to connect with railway at Maua. Passenger train leaves S. Francisco Xavier station (Central Railway) at 7.15 a.m. and 5.35 p.m. on Saturdays a special leaves Petropolis at 6 a.m. for the accommodation of families wishing to visit Rio. On Sundays and holidays the bara leaves the Praha at 7.30 a.m. and returning the train leaves Petropolis at 3.30 p.m., giving excursionists about 58 hours in Petropolis. Nova Friburgo: Barea leaves the Praza das Marinhas at 5.30 a.m. daily and at 2.30 p.m. on Saturdays, to connect with the Lapa Railway at Maua. Anna de Marthy, returning trains leave Nova Friburgo at 2.37 p.m. daily, and at 6.20 a.m. on Mondays. Excursion train leaves Marthy at 7.15 p.m. (Barea leaves Rio at 2.30 p.m.), and returning leaves Friburgo at 6.40 a.m. Corcovado: Regular trains, week days, leave S. Rua Come Velho, Larajuras, at 8 a.m. and 5.30 p.m., and returning leave the summit at 7.30 and 9.30 a.m. and 1.45 and 7 p.m. On Sundays and holidays, the hours are: ascending 8.30, 9.30 and 11 a.m., and 1.30, 2.15 and 8 p.m.; descending 8.30, 10.35, 11.35 a.m., 1.35, 2.05, 6, 7 and 9 p.m. Each train gives the excursionist half an hour stop at the summit. Travellers will oblige by notifying Editor of any changes in the foregoing details that may be experienced and of which no public announcements have been made by the Railway authorities.

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Church Directory CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Until further notice the Church will be closed for services. 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. Divorces and Marriages at times, to be arranged with the Chaplain. IRVINE CRAWSHAW, M.A., British Chaplain, 7, Rua Auera, S. Domingos, 65. IGREJA EVANGELICA LUTHERANA.—Rua Largo de S. Joaquin, No. 174.—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 4 afternoon. Gospel preaching at 6.30 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 service at 10 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sundays. 7 p.m. Wednesdays.—E. A. TILLY, Pastor. Sunday school 11 a.m. at Fabrica Carbon, Sundays 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. at S. FRANK WIEBERKER. 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. (CHAS. D. MCCARTHY,) Pastors. Caixa 352. IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RACHUELO.—No. 254, Rua D. Anna Xavy Estacao do Rachelelo. Services, Sundays 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Wednesdays 7 p.m. FRANKLIN H. NASCIMENTO, Pastor. Primary school in the church building.

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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 Goncalves Dias.—Open from noon to 8 p.m.—For terms, apply to Librarian. RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.—Rest and Reading Room, Rua Camerino (formerly Imperatriz), 2nd floor; J. LUMBY, Missioner. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc. also of left-off clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission, or at No. 27, Can. de Lara. YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—No. 39, Rua da Quitanda, 2nd floor. Rooms open from 8 a.m. to 10 o'clock p.m. Secretary's office hours from noon to 7 o'clock p.m. Nicollan A. Rodrigues, President; Myron A. Clark, General Secretary; R. A. W. Sloan, Hon. Treasurer.

WEST COAST ITEMS.

The passes in the Andes are already reported to be blocked with snow. This implies that there will be no war for some time yet.—A Lima telegram says that the government has instructed the Peruvian minister at Rio de Janeiro to leave for Buenos Aires on the 25th inst.—Telegrams from Guayaquil state that a large quantity of arms destined for the Peruvian revolutionists, have been apprehended there.—At last accounts the situation in Chili was quiet and unchanged. No communications had passed between the foreign office and the Argentine legation owing to the festivities of independence day.—Information from Peru says that near the summit of the Andes in Peru an anthracite coal field of great promise has been discovered and is about to be developed. The concession covers a section of land situate from 75 to 125 miles back from the coast, and which has an area about equal to that of the state of Maryland. The concession includes the exclusive right to build railways running to these mines, and the concessionaires have leased from the Peruvian government a pier at Pacasmayo, Peru, which will be the terminus of the railroad and the shipping port. The coal fields of the Andes include both anthracite and lignite coal, the anthracite occurring in large quantities on both the east and west slopes of the Andes. That on the east side of the divide lies about 1,500 or 2,000 feet below the summit. The quality of this coal has been found to be fully equal to, and in some instances better than, Pennsylvania anthracite. To convey the coal from the eastern slope to the coast will require a railway to surmount the Andes at a height of about 14,000 feet, but from that point it will be not over 75 miles in a straight line to the coast.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce, August 16.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

The Spanish gunboat Temerario has arrived at Corrientes on her way down the Paraná river.—A Montevideo telegram of the 19th reports the death of Dr. Carlos Maria Ramirez, the well-known editor of La Razón.—The August receipts of the Montevideo custom-house amounted to \$618,337.42, an increase over the same month of last year, though under that of 1896.—An Assuncion (Paraguay) telegram of the 18th inst. says that the navigation of the upper Paraguay by a German line was inaugurated that day. Two steamers were named as being engaged in the service.—Patriotic manifestations are reported from Buenos Aires and Coroba. There seems to be an impression in Argentina that Sr. Moreno has done a very patriotic thing in refusing to come to any agreement with the Chilean expert.—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 19th says that the Buenos Aires Government has immediately after General Roca assumes the presidency, were quite prepared to see the country plunge deeper into debt under his administration.—A Sucre telegram of the 18th inst. says that the archbishop there has issued a circular inciting his flock to subscribe for the patriotic purpose of purchasing armament. It would not be interesting to have the archbishop make this conform to the Christian purpose of keeping the peace.—On account of the disagreement between the experts on the boundary question, Chileans and Argentines became bellicose last week, and the daily papers were crowded with telegrams from Buenos Aires and Santiago de Chili of warlike import. These telegrams are of only ephemeral interest as showing how the wind blows and we do not reproduce them. That war between the two countries may take place is possible, but is not probable while the Cordilleras are capped with snow. A month or two hence those warlike telegrams would have more real importance than they at present possess, but long before the summer sun thaws the winter snow, the fitful fever will be over, and the question of limits in process of settlement by arbitration of cooler heads.—A most dastardly, barbarous and atrocious crime was committed in the open day—the sun had barely set—on Saturday afternoon (3rd Sept.) in Calle Florida. As the consul general of Brazil, Senhor José Miguel de Acevedo Barroso Bustos, was leaving the consulate accompanied by his secretary, a man named Candido de Castro Sorrento, said Candido, bent-necked of Guatemala, sprang at him with a knife and endeavored to cut his throat, besides inflicting a frightful gash in the cheek and another in the neck. His secretary, in attempting to defend the consul, received a nasty cut on the hand. The unfortunate victim was taken to his house in a very critical condition and his assailant to the 1st section police station. It is said that the consul had given a very unfavourable report regarding the character of Sorrento to certain persons who were in business relations with him in Europe and that consequently, Sorrento determined on revenge.—Buenos Aires Standard.

The Uruguayan government has repealed the act of January 1895 creating a new species of indebtedness through the issue of treasury certificates to meet deficits in current expenditures. This measure was created by the corrupt Borda administration, and the debt under it was over \$4,000,000 at the time of Borda's death, and the certificates were selling at about 60 in the market. Cuestas has repealed the measure, to pay all expenditures in cash, and to fund all outstanding certificates into 6 per cent bonds.

The independence feasts in Montevideo this year were, out of deference to Borda's sad end on the last anniversary, limited to the unveiling of a statue to Artigas in the city of San José, and of course such an event had to be made the most of, so long as on the plea of patriotism any number of people could persuade the government to air that vaguely defined quantity, at the cost of the state. A special deputacion, with troops and band, went out to represent the executive on the 24th; and on the 25th two or three trainloads of passengers tripped thence to support by their presence the event being celebrated. But of all the displays of ruffianism commend the exhibition of the «jóvenes distinguidos y cultos» of our university who were turned loose to disgrace themselves (but this remark should be withdrawn as being an impossibility) and make the visit of law-abiding visitors to San José a penance! These young ruffians simply behaved ten times worse than savages from the moment they arrived at the Central station to take the special train allotted for their use, and once in the town they visited their conduct was on a par with what one usually acclimatizes in Raffleigh Highway, although fortunately for that healthy district it has not yet fallen low enough to be compared with the gilded specimens of our light and learning who aired their patriotism in San José on the 25th ult. Otherwise the festival passed off fairly well, but naturally the attendance was not what it would have been, for once the general public were advised of the intended student picnic, they had the good sense to remain at home and leave San José to that rowdy body.—Review, Buenos Aires.

GEN. COUTO DE MAGALHAES.

Gen. José Vieira Couto de Magalhães died in this city at the Hotel Vista Alegre on Wednesday the 14th inst. He was born in Diamantina, in the province of Minas Geraes, in 1837, being, consequently, at the time of his death 61 years of age. He embraced at first a military career and reached the rank of Lieutenant, but became involved in a question in which his keen sense of personal honor led him to throw up his commission. He afterwards studied law and graduated at the S. Paulo law school in 1859. In 1860 and 1861 he was secretary of the president of his native province. In 1861 he was appointed president of Goyaz, in 1865 president of Pará, and in 1866 president of Mato Grosso. While president of the last of these provinces he organized an army and drove out the Paraguayan forces that had invaded its territory. For this service to his country he was made honorary brigadier-general at a time when military honors were not so cheap as they have since become.

In parliament he represented the provinces of Minas Geraes and Goyaz, and in 1880 was elected senator for Mato Grosso, but did not take his seat on account of the revolution which on the 15th of November of that year overthrew the monarchy. He was at that time president of the province of S. Paulo. In 1894, during the reign of terror under the tyrannical government of Marshal Floriano Peixoto, Gen. Couto de Magalhães, who was universally esteemed and honored for the eminent services which he had rendered to his country, was arbitrarily arrested and without trial incarcerated in a convict prison. Orders, were, are informed, were issued for causing him to be shot and his life was spared only through the intervention of his cousin, the widow of Gen. Carneiro who, our readers will remember, was killed in February, 1894, at the siege of Lapa in Paraná. A fortuitous circumstance caused Gen. Couto de Magalhães to take especial interest in everything relating to the aborigines of this country. His nurse was an Indian woman and from her he learned the Tupi language. The earnestness with which he devoted himself to this subject and the great ability which he displayed in everything in which his activity was exercised, soon made him a recognized authority in the matter. His book O Selvagem and some minor works which he wrote on the subject, have received well-deserved eulogies. At the time of his death he was preparing a larger and more important work in three volumes, one of which was to be the Selvagem revised and enlarged.

Our readers were informed in the last issue of THE RIO NEWS of the proposal which he made to the Historical Institute for a work commemorating the fourth centennial of the discovery of Brazil and of his generous offer to find the money for the expenses of publication. Another generous act of the last days of his life was to contribute the sum of 1,000\$ to the fund for preserving from desecration the remains of the gallant dead who lost their lives in resisting the dictatorial government of Marshal Floriano Peixoto.



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 Realized do " 900,000
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Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and transacts every description of Banking business.

BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU BRÉSIL.

AUTHORIZED BY

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

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

HEAD OFFICE:

9, RUE LAFFITTE, Paris.

Branch Office in Rio de Janeiro:

78, Rua da Quitanda

P. O. B. 58.

Branches at S. Paulo and Santos.

Draws on:

Head Office: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, and agencies.
 Société Générale pour favoriser le développement du Commerce et l'Industrie en France, and agencies
 Heine & Co., Paris.
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PARIS AND FRANCE
 LONDON
 Union Bank of London, Limited.
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GERMANY
 Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Deutsche Bank, Berlin, and branches
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 Schroeder Gebrüder & Co. Hamburg.
 Conrad Hinrich Donner, Hamburg.
 Norddeutsche Bank, Hamburg.
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 J. M. Fernandes Guimarães & Co. and their correspondents
 Banco Commercial de Lisboa, Lisbon.

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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.

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 Manager.

Nectandra Amara Pills.

These wonderful pills, so useful and beneficial in all affections of the stomach and intestines, are obtainable in all places where a post-office exists; the manufacturer will forward by registered mail and to any given address, if accompanied by money: 1 box for 2\$300, 1/2 dozen boxes for 12\$800 and One dozen boxes for 20\$000.
 Address: JOAQUIM BUENO DE MIRANDA, No. 74, Rua de S. Pedro, 1st floor Rio de Janeiro.

BANCO DA REPUBLICA DO BRAZIL.

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

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

Reserve Fund. Rs. 19,537,044\$811
 Profits in suspense Rs. 9,075,823\$568

on 30th June 1898.

OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

9, Rua da Alfandega.

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

Draws on:
 Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London & County Banking Co. Ltd.
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 Messrs. Hottinguer & Co., Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, PARIS.
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Opens accounts current;
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 Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares etc., and transacts every description of banking business.

MUNICIPAL REFORM.

The extremely unsatisfactory results given by the present municipal government of this city, owing to its complicated character and costliness, has given rise to a very general feeling of dissatisfaction. It is failing to give us efficient service in the administration of this capital, while it is spending large sums of money and building up a large municipal debt. In view of this, many legislators who have the best interests of the municipality at heart, are now engaged in studying possible changes in the administration of the city which will increase its efficiency and at the same time decrease the expense.

As the present government of the District of Columbia is spoken of as a model on which a new system for the federal district of Rio de Janeiro may be based, a few words on that subject may not be out of place. The capital of the United States, it should be remembered, was created by an act of congress of 1790, which accepted a tract of land ceded by the states of Maryland and Virginia. The national capital was not removed to the district thus ceded until December 1800. The object of locating the capital in a neutral territory was to render the national government independent of state and municipal control, and to give it exclusive jurisdiction over all public archives, edifices and other property, which would not be the case were some local administration authorized to interfere. When the national congress was in session in Philadelphia, it was surrounded by mutinous soldiers who insulted and threatened its members, and as the Pennsylvania state government failed to give adequate protection, congress was obliged to adjourn to Princeton, N. J. It was to avoid such complications that the national capital was located in a federal district over which the national government should have exclusive control.

Since the organization of the District of Columbia several plans have been tried for the local administration of municipal affairs, but all under the direct supervision of the national government. Up to 1871 the administration was exercised principally through United States officials, in great part the appointees of the President, the chief of engineers (a military officer) having charge of all works of a public character, excepting those falling under the control of the supervising architect. In 1871 a territorial government was organized, with an appointed governor and a legislature of two houses, one appointed by the executive and the other elected by the people. This scheme did not work well, and in 1874 it was superseded

by a temporary arrangement which vested the control of municipal affairs in a board of three commissioners, the governor and municipal legislature being abolished. In 1878 this temporary plan was superseded by a permanent one modeled on the same lines. It has thus far worked smoothly and successfully, as the city of Washington to-day bears eloquent witness.

In general terms the government of the District is vested in the President and Congress, the former being directly represented by a board of three commissioners appointed by himself and confirmed by the senate.

These three commissioners (two civilians and one military engineer) have control of all municipal affairs—police, streets, bridges, public illumination and water supply. All contracts are made by them, and all contracts exceeding \$1,000 must be on tenders accepted by two of the board. The commissioners are appointed for three years and retire alternately, one each year, and their surties are fixed at \$50,000 each. Their salary is \$5,000 each, the military officer's pay being included in that sum. They have the appointment of police officials, school trustees, health officer, tax-collectors, etc., and have general control of all municipal affairs, subject to the laws and estimates passed by congress.

The expenses of the municipal government are borne jointly by the national government and the taxpayers of the District, one half by each. This was considered fair because national property is not taxed and many expenses are incurred for the special benefit of the city as a national capital.

Once a year the commissioners are required to prepare estimates of their expenses for the coming year, covering all expenditures with the streets, police, water, gas, education, charities, public buildings, administration, etc. These estimates are first submitted to the secretary of the treasury, who is required to approve, disapprove, or modify the same, or any of its items. The secretary then returns a clean copy of the estimates as amended by him to the commissioners, who then send it to congress for action. Congress then discusses the budget, amending it as circumstances may require, and finally votes upon it as upon any other bill. And the estimates as passed by congress and approved by the President, fixes the expenditures of the District and governs the action of the commissioners for the ensuing year. The latter can not authorize nor make an expenditure, no matter how small, a without congressional appropriation.

The organic law of the district, which is the act of 1878, provides for the appointment of subordinate officials by the commissioners, for the paving of the streets, the erection of edifices, the collection of taxes, the letting of contracts, the management of schools, charities, museums, prisons, etc., the regulation of street traffic, the payment of the public debt, and all other matters connected with the administration of government. For due effect in law the District is described as a municipal corporation, and all the laws of the country affecting the citizens of any municipality are operative there, unless governed by some special statute.

A limit to taxation is fixed, which can not exceed \$1.50 per \$100 in the city, and \$1.00 per \$100 in the rural districts. All taxes collected must be paid into the treasury of the United States, and all expenditures are paid out by the same against vouchers.

It is thus seen that the municipal council of the District of Columbia is none other than the congress of the United States while the municipal treasury is the United States treasury. This gives the national capital the benefit of having a considerable part of its local affairs attended to without special expense.

Thus far the new arrangement has been most satisfactory. Years ago there were scandals connected with the district government, but under the present

system there has been no scandal nor complication, so far as we are informed. The city, which has become celebrated among the capitals of the world for its fine streets, parks and public buildings, is efficiently and economically governed, and there are no conflicts of authority between the national and local authorities.

A CHAPLAIN OF THE RIGHT SORT.

The Queen has approved of the grant of a good service pension to the Rev. R. Brindle, of the Army Chaplains Department. It is many years since such a reward was conferred upon a chaplain; but perhaps few have ever been more worthily bestowed upon either combatant or non-combatant officer.

Indeed, Father Brindle can hardly be described as a non-combatant, having a record of war service in the official Army List of which many a general officer would be proud.

He has the medal and Khedive's bronze star for services with the Egyptian Expeditionary Force of 1882, and clasps for the battles of Tel and Tama, and was mentioned in despatches for his zeal and devotion in connection with these events.

He was also with the Nile expedition of 1884, with the Frontier Field Force at Ginita a year later, and with General Kitchener's Expedition to Dongola in 1896, being mentioned in the despatches in each case, as well as receiving other honours. He is now serving in the Sudan with the Khartoum expedition, and has already been mentioned in the Adbara despatches.—Daily Mail.

The above cutting was sent us by a local correspondent who asks us to reproduce it. He goes on to say: In the seventies I was a schoolboy in Plymouth and Father Brindle was my examiner two or three years running. He was then a tall military-looking clergyman with long hair turning grey, and a firm immobile face, that would sometimes light up with a smile that was all the more delightful to us boys because of its rarity. He had not then become a military chaplain, and I distinctly remember his frown, which was terrible to me just then. Years afterwards, in 1884, the fortune of war took me to Wady Halfa on the Nile. I got there dog tired from sitting in a boat and listening to the tale of sweet Molly Malone, to the tune of which the 18th Royal Irish pulled their way up stream to Dongola so gloriously in that year, and was sick of the everlasting chorus of "Cockles and mussels, alive, O, alive which however made it so attractive as a boat song. Almost the first man I met on landing was an old school chum, whom I am pleased to see by the last Army List is now a colonel, "Who do you think is here?" he asked, after our first greetings were over. "Father Brindle!" Come on at once and see him. We went. In his tent on the sand I saw him with the well remembered firm face and the long hair which was now quite white, but the frown was gone and on his lips was the old, old smile, more frequent than of old, but as enchanting as ever. His reception of me was delightful. No longer that of the stern examiner, but of the elder brother. He shook hands with me again and again, and almost jumped with delight to see "one of his boys." He saw my tent promptly rigged up, he insisted on my camp bed being brought into his tent, he introduced me to Lord Wolsley and got my licence counter signed by Sir Owen Lanyon before an hour was past, while others on the same errand as myself had to wait until next day. He made me work out a simple equation and prove the 47th proposition of the first book of Euclid—just to make him feel younger. I was particularly struck by the manner in which he was loved by all, from the commander-in-chief down to the youngest drummer boy, irrespective of creed. I had to leave him a fortnight later to go to Suakin on the Red Sea, but when I read "Wolsley's" despatch of "Father Brindle's heroism inside the square at Abou Klea and again at the wells of Gakdul, succumbing the wounded as they fell by the zarcaba side, dragging water like a slave and fulfilling his priestly duties with uncommon calmness in those awful fights, I knew why soldiers loved him. Nature meant him for a great general, but Fate made him a great priest. In a service in a tent after mass was over, he could talk the most irreligious soldier into being a saint, because he talked in Tommy's language straight to Tommy's heart, and never failed to reach it. Ask any soldier who has served in Egypt of Father Brindle and his face will glow. The proudest moment of my life was when I met Father Brindle on the steps of Shepherd's Hotel in Cairo and he patted me on the back for something I had written and said "Well done, my boy." Our hero in black," as Sir Owen Lanyon called him, is now the second senior chaplain to the Forces, and is still serving in Khartoum.

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'Arlac" 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 Fresco No. 3 & 7

P. O. Box 891. RIO DE JANEIRO
Water supplied on short notice. Telephone 374.

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. (61.)

Collegio Americano Fluminense.

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

WANTED:
Party to represent as 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.

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

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

BOARD AND RESIDENCE
for a single gentleman, in Botafogo.
Apply to Mr. Strubb, British Library.

Club das Larangeiras

A CONCERT will be given on Saturday 24th September when all members and their families are invited to be present. (41.)
Rio de Janeiro, 27th August, 1898.
H. W. Stacey Hon. Sec.

STRANGERS' HOSPITAL
No. 110, RUA DA PASSAGEM, Botafogo, RIO DE JANEIRO

Situated in one of the healthiest and most attractive localities of this city, at a considerable elevation above the sea, and well within its own grounds. The grounds are tastefully laid out with walks and shrubbery, making it a most desirable place for a sojourner.
The Hospital is provided with an Isolated Fever Ward, entirely separated from the main building. Patients seeking treatment for other diseases can therefore be received at any time, without being associated in any way with fever cases.
The Hospital is specially recommended for surgical cases, because of its coolness and cleanliness, and especially because of its staff of trained nurses. Great success has thus far attended every operation in this Hospital.
The Hospital was built and is supported by subscription, but is open to non-subscribing patients of all nationalities. The terms for non-subscribers are:
General ward... 15\$000 a day
Private room... 20\$000 "
which includes medical and nurse's attendance, food and ordinary medicines.
Surgical operations, special remedies, wines, and outside medical attendance extra.
Nurses supplied for outside cases during the cool season.
Patients are admitted at any time, but should be provided with an "order for admission" signed by some subscriber.
For further information apply to the Physician-in-charge DR. RAYMUNDO BANDEIRA, No. 71, Rua de Marquês (1 to 3 m.) or to the Treasurer, No. 50, Rua de Marquês, or to the Secretary, No. 8, Rua da Candelaria.

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 sickness and all the other nausea and complaints of the stomach and intestines, so frequent during voyages at sea or on land. So well known are the results given by this new and wonderful remedy for all the ills 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 4th 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 application and observations he had made on board the mail steamer Olinda:—A case of sea sickness treated with the Tincture of Nectandra Amara. On 22 of the cases the result was complete and in the 4 others there was a decided relief. Cases of sea sickness 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. E. C. first class passenger from Pernambuco to Pará, suffering intolerable agony from intestinal pains, from which he had been obliged to abstain a month before embarking, and the case of Sr. F. B., also a first class passenger from Pará to Manaus, who was suffering from colic and vomiting. In these cases as well as in the other five, the effect obtained was complete and rapid.

In view of these results we have still another proof of the fact that for sea sickness and gastrointestinal troubles the preparations of Nectandra Amara can be easily employed with sure effect.
Of the 17th October, 1898, the surgeon of the Army Medical Corps, Dr. Henrique Mattoson, writes us as follows:—I certify that when on board ships of war, I have had occasion to use the Tincture of Nectandra Amara of Antero Leivas against cases of sickness, and always with excellent results. The foregoing is true on the faith of my rank.
Capital Federal, Oct. 17th, 1898.—Dr. Henrique Mattoson.

On the 17th August, 1898, Sr. Lacand wrote as follows:
Rio de Janeiro, 17th August, 1898. Mr. J. B. de Miranda.—According to your 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 well-known persons without any hope of obtaining good result, because she had never been relieved by any of the remedies she had employed against that malady, from which she had suffered every time she set foot on shipboard.

Miss Richardson's letter runs:
I have much pleasure in testifying to the merit of Nectandra Amara as a remedy for sea-sickness. I used it recently on a voyage and found it most efficacious.—E. Richardson.
On the 15th October, 1898, Dr. Paes Leme wrote to us as follows:
Rio, 15th October, 1898.—My good friend Mr. 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 it on the employees of our estate, who did not know the efficacy of the Tincture for the nausea arising from the brusque and shaking movements which passengers have to suffer on our railways. I tried its powers on a gentleman travelling from Serranópolis 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.

N. 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 all chemists and druggists, and at the Depository in Rua de S. Pedro, No. 74 (1st floor) Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.
Hotels.
ALPINE HOUSE HOTEL
RUA DO AQUEDUCTO, 65
On the line of Sylvestre tramway, Santa Theresia, to Botafogo in 15 minutes from town.
This house is highly recommended for its excellent position and most beautiful view of the far ocean, city and islands, being situated on the very summit of Santa Theresa hill, and entirely out of reach of fever and malaria. It is therefore, a most safe place for foreigners, tourists, natives and foreigners.
The hotel is surrounded by beautiful parks, walks, and a large forest.
The restaurant and kitchen are first class.
THE PROPRIETOR,
VIUVA SUZANA MENTGES.

IF YOU DO NOT KNOW SPECIAL TROPICAL
DUNLOP TYRES
full particulars will be sent to you on application.
Their chief claim to universal adoption in hot countries is their successful resistance of heat and moisture.
QUALITY is made first consideration, and tyres carrying on outer cover and inner tube his trademark can be relied upon to give the most satisfactory results, and to provide both ladies and gentlemen cycling in tropical regions with comfortable, safe, speedy and economical wheeling.
Dunlop Tropical Tyres alone have solved the problem of giving perfect cycling under the above conditions.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED
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
(Catete)
Telephone No. 5008

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, 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 repapered throughout and are luxuriously furnished. The dining-room has also been refitted 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 luxurious and with the best of 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 beautifully laid out pleasure garden, particularly suitable for ladies and children, and well-mounted bath-rooms provided with hot and cold water.
The Hotel is specially adapted for families, for whose comfort and convenience nothing will be found lacking. It contains a large drawing-room, and its dining-room opens on verandah overlooking the garden.
Special attention will be given to orders by mail and telegraph.

Grande Hotel Internacional

SITUATED ON THE PICTURESQUE SANTA THERESA HILL,
Rua do Aqueducto No. 108,
Telephone 5018
Is served every 15 minutes by the electric tram-cars (line from the town (leaving the Largo de Carioca) close to the doors of this hotel, and Sylvestre.
This establishment, the first in Brazil for its elegance, comfort and situation amidst forests and enjoying the most magnificent scenery, views of the mountains, town, the harbor and high seas, is most suitable for families and gentlemen of distinction.
Excellent restaurant, always ready.
Finest wines and liquors. Numerous shower and warm baths. Purest air, temperature heating 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 chacara, 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 bachelor, 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. 14.—Aguinaldo called an assembly of Philipines together at the island of Malolo, and there proposed that he himself should assume the supreme power in the islands. The proposition was approved by a lawyer named Arriano. It is decided to take no steps until the result of the peace conference in Paris was made known. Meanwhile the relations between the Americans and the Tagalos are improving.

In New York it is confidently stated that the American minimum demand will be complete possession of the island of Luxon. General Wheeler is said to have stated that war with Spain is likely to be renewed, and President McKinley is credited with the opinion that the Paris conference will settle nothing.

SEPT. 16.—A terrible hurricane passed over the whole of the West Indian islands causing enormous damages. The news of its coming was telegraphed from New York, but owing to cable interruption the warning was not received in time, and the people were unable to take the necessary precautions. Many lives were lost.

Mr. Day has asked to be relieved of his position on the peace commission. General Otis reports from Manila that while the Tagalo chiefs are arrogant in their behavior, the rank and file are very friendly. He thinks American reinforcements are unnecessary.

SEPT. 17.—The peace commissioners sailed from New York to day for Paris. It is understood that their instructions are to insist on the cession of the island of Luxon, and the protectorate of the United States over all the other Philippine islands.

Spain.

SEPT. 12.—A note from M. Cambon informs the government that President McKinley refuses to treat with Aguinaldo about the Spanish prisoners in the hands of the Tagalos, preferring to maintain the *status quo ante bellum* until peace is definitely signed.

Telegrams from Iloilo say that Commander Merina with a little squadron of Spanish gumbots encountered a Tagalo flotilla and gave them battle in front of Panalok in Masbate island, completely destroying the Tagalo vessels. (Further particulars of this naval fight would be interesting, as would also the date of the engagement.)

SEPT. 13.—Count de Almense in the senate made a furious attack upon all the generals employed in the Antilles. He was replied to by General Weyler amidst the greatest tumult. The latter said that if the minister of war did not defend the generals they would take their vindication into their own hands. The violent feelings evoked were only calmed by a splendid speech from Sr. Sagasta, who appealed to their patriotism to sink personalities and work for Spain at such a critical period of her history. Weyler then explained that his words were used in a Pickwickian sense. The government having secured powers to make peace, intends to prorogue the Cortes.

SEPT. 15.—Disorders have broken out in Coruna owing to the indignation of the people at seeing the terrible state in which the Spanish soldiers are returning from Cuba.

In spite of the official denial it is certain that some of the returned soldiers mutinied in the barracks at Santander, and raised seditious cries. The press censorship prevents the actual facts from leaking out.

SEPT. 17.—Tumults occurred in Vigo on the arrival of the *Leon XIII*. The people threw stones at the ship, on board of which was General Tovar, the defender of Santiago, and cried out against the chiefs and the government. Similar scenes happened in Santander on the arrival of the steamer "Cristobal Colon" with returned troops, who themselves shouted "Down with Sagasta" and cheered for Don Carlos and a republic.

Great Britain.

SEPT. 12.—The papers publish telegrams from Manila saying that order has been restored in the town, that commerce is acquiring its accustomed animation, and that the banks are doing a good business.

The *Daily Mail* says that the occupation of Fashoda (which is some 100 miles within the old limits of Egyptian territory) is likely to open up the Egyptian question between Great Britain and France to the detriment of European peace.

SEPT. 13.—Telegrams from Geneva announce the arrival there of the high dignitaries of state and the ladies of the late Empress's household, who are to accompany the body of their sovereign. The funeral obsequies will leave the Hotel Beau Rivage for the railway station at 8 a.m. accompanied by the President, Vice-President and members of the federal council. The route will be lined by a regiment of engineers and the procession will be principally composed of battalions of police in deference to the wish of the Austrian Emperor that there should be no military display. Luccheni is said to be a madman, and the central committee of socialists in Zurich has unanimously condemned his crime.

The *Daily Chronicle* says that an Italian tried to assassinate the young Queen Wilhelmina of Holland, some days before her coronation, but the fact was suppressed by superior order. The assassin was captured.

The same paper says that hostile manifestations have taken place in most of the large cities of Austria against the Italians.

The United States are exacting an indemnity from Turkey for the assassination of the Austrian ambassador in Crete. The *Times* says that the admirals of the united powers in Cretan waters lay the blame of the late massacres on the Turkish authorities. The Mussulmans still maintain a threatening attitude.

Sir Herbert Chermside has left Crete hurriedly with the object of pressing on the powers the necessity of sending large forces into Crete to dominate the disturbers. (Besides being a soldier of high military standing, Sir Herbert is one of the most proficient Turkish and Arabic scholars in the world, who has occupied high diplomatic posts in the east because of this and his gentlemanly tact in difficult situations.)

SEPT. 14.—The British admiral has demanded from Edhem Pasha the delivery of all the arms of the Cretan rebels within 48 hours.

It is telegraphed from Copenhagen that Prince George of Greece is only waiting the arrival of a Russian warship to go to Crete and assume the governorship.

The movement of General Kitchener down the Nile to Fashoda is causing anxiety in Germany, as it is feared the movement will precipitate a European war.

SEPT. 15.—The Sultan of Turkey is moving heaven and earth to get the allied admirals in Crete to withdraw their ultimatum. The Turks in Crete have submitted, and have delivered over 61 of the ring-leaders. Before submitting they destroyed 30 houses in the immediate neighborhood of the British camp.

The Argentine Minister in Paris informed Reuters' agency that the only solution of the question of limits with Chili was to submit it to the arbitration of Queen Victoria.

The prolonged drought in England is giving rise to fears of an epidemic breaking out.

SEPT. 16.—The reported Anglo-German alliance has caused a great sensation in the Transvaal, coupled with the fact that the Afrikaner Bond has only a majority of one in the Cape Parliament.

In the district of Tembe in Delagoa a diamond mine has been discovered.

Sir H. Kitchener is continuing his advance by river on Fashoda where the French have hoisted the tricolor.

France.

SEPT. 12.—*Le Soir* announces that as the government is now favorable to the revision of the Dreyfus case, General Zurlinden, the minister of war for a week, and M. Lockroy, the minister of marine, have handed in their resignations.

SEPT. 13.—The press now unanimously call for a revision of the Dreyfus case, and it is certain the government will yield.

SEPT. 13.—Zola is now said to be residing in Switzerland, from whence he is about to return to Paris in October. He is engaged on a manifesto on the Dreyfus case. Popular meetings have been held in Paris in favor of Dreyfus.

SEPT. 16.—The *Matin* says that M. Cavagnac confessed in one of the last ministerial meetings at which he was present that it was now impossible to fix on Dreyfus the authorship of the famous *bulletin*.

SEPT. 17.—The government have now given official sanction to the revision of the Dreyfus case. The decision was received with enthusiasm by the people. The two resigning ministers have been replaced by General Chanoine and Senator Godin.

Col. Bomnier of the army staff has been arrested on the charge that he furnished secret documents to the council of war to ensure the condemnation of Dreyfus.

Austria.

SEPT. 12.—Dr. Galv, who attended the murdered Empress Elizabeth, asserts that the weapon used was so sharp that the wound did not bleed. It is curious to note now that the victim's life was threatened by another Italian miscreant in Trieste two years ago. The Emperor Francis Joseph has forbidden any photographs of the body to be taken, and has thanked the Swiss Federal Council for the sympathetic attentions they have given under the terrible circumstances.

The Hotel Beau Rivage is draped entirely in black, and is surrounded by all the marks of highest distinction that the Swiss government can give.

The rectif of police in Paris was informed two months ago that the anarchist committee in Zurich had decided on the death of a monarch, but he imagined it was the king of Italy, and only advised the Italian police.

SEPT. 14.—Telegrams published in Vienna say that Luccheni has been interviewed in prison and still glories in his deed. He also expressed his readiness to stab the king of Italy but not Crispi. He described the latter as a fat robber.

Fifteen thousand Italians have been dismissed from the employment of the municipality of Vienna.

The body of the Empress is expected to arrive to-morrow and all the city is draped in black.

Luccheni has written to the Swiss President asking to be tried in Lausanne—the only canton where the death penalty is in force.

SEPT. 15.—The body of the Empress has arrived at Vienna. The scenes along the route were described as being most moving, every-

body being dressed in deepest mourning. Italy, Greece and Belgium were represented by their respective crown princes, and the Czar was represented by the Grand Duke Alexis.

The hostility against Italians still continues, two houses being sacked in Trieste before the police could intervene.

Two anarchists have been seized in Lausanne and one in Turin who were arrested as supposed accomplices of Luccheni.

SEPT. 17.—The funeral ceremony of the late Empress Elizabeth was one of the most imposing remembered in Vienna. The whole court and a multitude of people witnessed the interment with the deepest grief.

From The Standard, London, August 27. BRAZIL'S POSITION.

For some years it has been clear to all close observers of the administration of Brazil finances that the country must come to grief unless drastic reforms were initiated. And the announcement in June that Brazil intended to pay the interest upon its foreign debt and the guarantee to its railways in scrip, caused little surprise. The only possible way in which bankruptcy or semi-bankruptcy could have been further postponed was by the sale of the Central railway. As this could not be done at the price fixed by the Brazilian legislators, the government decided to pay interest in scrip for three years, and for his purpose and to redeem £2,000,000 of treasury bills has created a five per cent. funding loan of £10,000,000. The arrangement was the direct result of a report by Dr. Bernardino de Campos upon the finances of Brazil. This document is therefore of exceptional interest to investors in Brazilian securities. Dr. Campos tells us that although the estimates of 1897 anticipated a surplus of nearly 20,000,000 contos, it became very soon evident that in reality the year would show a deficit of 120,000 to 130,000 contos in consequence of the growing burden of loss by exchange, of the inadequate economies, and of extraordinary expenditure left over from preceding administrations, as well as of charges impossible to foresee; that the government was obliged to make good such deficiencies, and could only do so by further borrowings, which took the form of an internal loan of 60,000,000 milreis in six per cent. bonds, redeemable in 10 years—issued at 95 per cent.—and the issue in London of £2,000,000 five per cent. treasury bills, redeemable in two years. Including these two operations, the revenue and expenditure was approximately as follows:—

Income and expenditure, 1897. Milreis. Ordinary receipts, 1897..... 260,716,000 Extraordinary do..... 10,281,000 270,997,000 Loans and paper money issued..... 329,623,000 Total receipts..... 590,610,000 Expenditures..... 312,520,000 Deposits withdrawn..... 2,921,000 Extraordinary expenditures..... 267,734,000 Discount on bonds sold (say).... 7,000,000 590,184,000

The total amount of the loans and paper money issued was no less than 329,623,000 milreis, but this sum included 75,000,000 milreis of paper money issued against a similar amount retired, and included in the extraordinary expenditure. In reality, therefore, in order to balance the budget, the government borrowed during the year the following sums:—

Milreis. Loan from the Bank of the Republic..... 75,000,000 Treasury bills..... 41,250,000 Six per cent. internal loan..... 60,000,000 Foreign loan, £2,000,000 gold in treasury bills in paper (say).... 70,000,000 Total borrowings in 1897.... 246,250,000

By these borrowings, the report states, the deficit was liquidated and all the elements prepared for the realisation of correct estimates in 1898. That could not fail to reflect beneficially upon exchange, the further fall of which it was necessary to stop by every legitimate means. But the finance minister says that the rejection of the proposed income tax without the substitution of any other source of income prevented a budget equilibrium in 1898 from being realised. And the loss of revenue was further increased by very disappointing customs house receipts. Moreover, the perturbation following the assassination of Marshal Bittencourt and attempted murder of the President, and the great decline in the price of coffee, caused exchange to fall to an unprecedentedly low figure. Hence, on the one hand, a serious shortage in the revenue was created, and on the other a heavy increase in expenditure, owing to the further loss in exchange.

The plain fact of the matter is that the finances of the country were so deplorably mismanaged, the note circulation so excessive, and the debt of the government so large, that there was no possibility of the country paying its way in 1898. When a spendthrift

comes to grief, it is always some incident which drains him of his last farthing. This incident with Brazil was the fall in the price of coffee, which brought on a severe financial crisis, caused exchange to fall, and reduced the revenue, at a time when the credit of the country was so low that borrowing was impossible.

The real reasons for the present disastrous condition of affairs are correctly described in the minister's general observations upon the position. Among these are "frequent political disturbances," "the maintenance and aggravation of an irregular and vicious note circulation," "enormous expenses and obligations," "deficits in the estimates arising from insufficient appropriations," "want of social discipline, ignorance of civic duty, and the absence of capable statesmen," "the spirit of gambling," and "the floating of innumerable disreputable undertakings during the late period of speculation and inflation." The result is that our investors stand to lose some £50,000,000 unless Brazil is now able to reform by cutting down its expenses, increasing its revenue, and retiring its "vicious note issue." In 1889 the debt of the country, including the note issue, was 900,000,000 milreis; it is now 2,000,000,000 milreis, taking exchange at par. If we take exchange at its actual value the debt is nearly 4,000,000,000 milreis. Excluding the loss by exchange, which has been brought about by the vicious note circulation, the country has raised and spent in less than nine years 1,000,000,000 milreis, and unfortunately the whole of this has gone in prosecuting civil war, in maintaining an army of idle supporters, and in enriching the member of the various governments that have been in office. Nothing has been spent in re-productive works—the whole is sheer loss. Now the question has to be considered, Can any of officials who in the past have lived without working, and who not only have been well paid for doing nothing, but who have also purloined everything they could lay their hands upon, whether it came as revenue from their own countrymen or as loans from foreigners, and who have not scrupled to renege on obligations should have been destroyed, he expected to support the new President and his finance minister in bringing order out of chaos? In other words, can the President and his finance minister discharge superfluous employes, cut down salaries, prevent waste and robbery, and see that the revenue collected is much greater than the expenditure during the three years in which no interest is to be paid on the foreign debt? As in three years the interest on the foreign debt will be greater than it is now, unless expenditure is enormously reduced, revenue increased, and a large amount of notes are retired, the country will, at the end of the period of relief, be in a worse position than at present.

The finance minister in his report urges economies, but those well acquainted with the country have grave doubts as to whether congress will permit any material savings to be effected. Should it do so, it will show a spirit of which it has as yet given no indication. The finance minister further proposes to make the import duties payable in gold instead of, as at present, in paper, hoping thereby to obtain sufficient gold to constitute a reserve applicable to the foreign debt, or to the improvement of the note circulation. Finally, he says, it is necessary to provide the state with the indispensable means of action, to spare nothing, to postpone nothing, in order to provide against any possible relapse to the fatal incline of deficit.

That the minister in his report shows what must be done to restore the finances of his country to a sound position is an important step, and the commercial community in Rio did rightly to express their approbation by giving a banquet in his honour. But to bring about the reforms is quite a different matter to making a report, and in view of the past history of Brazilian finances it seems improbable that Brazil will resume the interest upon its debt in three years.

MISS PASSY: "I do so look forward to the cricket season!" MRS. CAUSTIQUE: "Because then you see so many good catches. I presume."

The Reporter: "I am to go as correspondent to one of the South American republics."

His Wife: "Is there an insurrection going on?"

The Reporter: "No, there is not, and I am to find out why not."

In the process of obtaining Manila hemp in the Philippine Islands, there workmen, it is stated, supply together about 25 lb. of bass per day. The first man cuts down the trunk, removes the leaves, and transports them; the second, generally a boy, prepares the strips; and the third tosses the latter through under the knife. The "bandala" thus prepared is mostly used for cordage, and surpasses the Russian hemp as regards firmness, strength, and lightness, but does not allow of the application of tar, and can therefore only be used for current cordage, not for standing rigging. The length of the bass is about four metres, and the price of average quality is at present about 7 1/2 peses per picul of 63 1/2 kilos, at the sale of which it is allowed to deliver also merchandise of an inferior sort to the extent of 20 per cent. The finer sorts, the fibres of which are only 1 1/2 to 2 metres in length, are sometimes in demand by Swiss manufacturers.—Textile Mercury.

* 1 conto = 1,000 milreis. Par value of milreis 2s. 3d. present value 7/100d, after having been under

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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

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RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPTEMBER 20th, 1898.

The negotiations between Argentina and Chili took a more pacific turn during the past week, and the chances now are much more favorable to a peaceful termination of the dispute. The two wrangling experts have been relieved from the duty of preparing an accord to be submitted to the arbitrator, and the foreign offices of the two countries have now taken the matter in hand. Chili demands the unconditional submission of the whole case, including the Atacama question, to arbitration. The Argentine expert has for some reason wished to attach conditions, or limitations to the questions submitted to the arbitrator, but late telegrams advise us that the Argentine government has resolved to submit the whole case. This is of course the right thing to do. If the arbitrator chosen can be trusted to decide certain points of the dispute, then there is no reason why the whole case should not be submitted, and let the counsel for the two parties argue it out in court. If any part of the dispute is barred out, the arbitrator will very quickly find it out and decide accordingly. It is to be hoped that the controversy will now end, and that the two countries will suspend their ridiculous military preparations.

It is perhaps unfortunate that the question of municipal reform has arisen so late in the session, for it is a fruitful subject for discussion, and the need for certain changes is very urgent. In the United States, at the present moment, there is a very widely extended movement in favor of reforms which will take municipal administration out of the hands of political bosses, and it is certain that much of the discussion could be applied here. A municipality should have a good, business management, and nothing more. To insure this, national and state politics should be kept out, and it should be made impossible to use municipal employments as rewards for party service. Here in Rio de Janeiro, this principle could be easily established, for party control has not yet been firmly established. In any new scheme, therefore, the government of the municipality can be treated as a business enterprise. All expenditures should be forbidden which have not been duly authorized, and all contracts should be carefully drawn up and executed. The power to incur debts should not be given to the municipal authorities, and the federal government should assume responsibility for a part of the expenditures. Then there are some special points which might well be provided for in the city's charter. We

are already finding the streets too narrow for their traffic and new avenues must soon be opened. It would be well to establish the principle on which this can be done, and for this the best precedents can be found in England, where costly improvements have been carried out at the minimum of cost to taxpayers. In our opinion, monopolies should be prohibited, and the public markets should be opened freely to supplies from all quarters. The water front needs improvement, and some sections demand radical changes for sanitary reasons. These matters and many others require attention and should not be left over for future consideration.

The discussion of the financial situation in Brazil by one of the ablest and best financial journals in London which we are to-day reproducing in another column, deserves thoughtful consideration. The high character of the periodical in question, forbids the assumption that it is engaged in a "warfare against Brazilian credit," or that it is influenced by any personal or mercenary motive. Its opinions are based upon a serious and sympathetic study of the situation here, and are the result of experience and sound judgment. In view of the circumstance that British investments in Brazilian bonds and guaranteed railway stocks amount to about £52,000,000, while all other investments, including commercial undertakings, would easily swell the aggregate to double that figure, it would be criminal folly on the part of any English journal to enter upon a deliberate crusade against Brazilian credit. The British investor has a very considerable interest in maintaining the credit of Brazil, and when criticism appears in a serious English financial journal it must be considered friendly and well-intentioned. For such reasons, these discussions merit every consideration. At the present moment they are earnestly recommending retrenchment in expenditure, for they recognize the fact that at the end of three years Brazil will have increased her foreign debt by another ten millions sterling. If in the meantime expenditures are not reduced, a large amount of paper money is not withdrawn from circulation and the rate of exchange is not advanced, the position of the country will then be much worse than it is now. This fact is recognized here, but up to the present moment not a single step has been taken to meet the emergency. Congress is refusing to reduce an unnecessarily large army by even a thousand men. Instead of showing its good faith in supporting the promises of the President-elect, it consumes the whole of its regular session in purely political work, leaving the annual estimates to expensive prorogations. We should be glad to see the two houses adopt a resolution at once that no salaries will be paid during these prorogations, for it would be an assurance of its intention to cut down expenditures. As we are now nearing the closing days of the session, we can hardly expect to see any important measure adopted in the direction of financial reform, and we may therefore conclude that one of the three years of interest suspension the foreign debt, is lost. Possibly the new President may have some plan in view, and will be able to carry it into effect at once. We certainly hope this may be the case. The situation is critical, and every Friday Brazil can not keep feeling the keenest anxiety in the result. The good credit and prosperity of the country concerns every one of us, and the honest, faithful execution of every promise made is therefore a personal matter to all, irrespective of nationality and occupation.

The editor of *The Brazilian Review* has undertaken to explain the inconsistency between his present and past professions, and has done it very well. In one case Prudente was wrong and had to back down, and in the other Wilman was wrong and climbed down also. From this it is seen that honors are easy. His unfavorable opinion of the men composing the new party is discreetly ignored. As for the intermittent skirmishing between us, he very sweetly tells his readers that "the other fellow's to blame." It is the *News* which drops into personalities, uses billingsgate, and all that.

Of course when the *Review* calls us a monomaniac, accuses us of hostility to the country, of misrepresentation, etc., it is to be taken in a Pickwickian sense! As for the attacks—until it converts the *News* to better manners and better ways.—good luck to it! One might recommend a good example in such an undertaking, but perhaps it is not necessary.

The voyage of the United States battleship *Oregon* from San Francisco around the continent to the West Indies has become celebrated and is now considered one of the greatest feats accomplished by an ironclad of her class. The distance covered was about sixteen thousand miles, and the time made was exceptionally good for so heavy a vessel and so complicated a piece of machinery. And not the least creditable part of the record is the fact that the ship was ready for active service on her arrival and has since rendered as good an account of herself in battle as she before rendered on a long and hurried cruise. It is cabled that the *Oregon* and *Tonn* are to be sent to the Pacific and we may perhaps expect another and a longer visit from them on the return voyage.

REPORT OF THE TRIBUNAL OF ACCOUNTS.

The last report of the Tribunal of Accounts, although it deals with figures derived from incomplete returns of the public revenue and expenditure during the year 1897, will be read with much interest by all who desire information in regard to the financial situation of the country.

From this report we take the following comparison of the budget estimate of the revenue for that year with the amount actually derived from various sources according to the returns that had been received up to the time when the report was prepared:

| | Budget estimate | Sum actually collected |
|------------------------|------------------|------------------------|
| Import duties | 258,000,000\$000 | 223,980,852\$942 |
| Internal revenue | 60,530,000\$000 | 56,022,821\$698 |
| Con sumption taxes | 1,700,000\$000 | 1,549,045\$761 |
| Port dues | 1,200,000\$000 | 557,604\$145 |
| Surtaxes | 500,000\$000 | 317,058\$040 |
| Export duties | 150,000\$000 | 187,595\$836 |
| Total Ordinary Revenue | 322,080,000\$000 | 282,594,967\$422 |
| Extraordinary Revenue | 13,805,000\$000 | 10,628,056\$612 |
| Aggregate | 335,994,000\$000 | 293,223,024\$034 |

The foregoing figures show that, according to the returns received by the Tribunal up to the date at which its report was prepared, the revenue actually collected in 1897 was 42,770,915\$966 less than the budget estimate. To this we must add that, although it was estimated in the budget that the net product of deposits would amount to 5,000,000\$, in reality there was an excess of withdrawn deposits to the amount of 2,650,198\$940, thus making the additional difference of 7,650,198\$940, which, together with the foregoing sum of 42,770,915\$966, makes a grand aggregate difference of 50,421,144\$906 between the estimate and the reality. This showing will of course be somewhat modified when complete returns are received.

The expenditure for 1897 had been estimated by the government at 329,112,753\$899, but congress voted appropriations amounting to only 313,169,791\$736. The government, however, did not limit its expenditures to the amount of the budget appropriations, and consequently in addition thereto there were made special and deficiency appropriations to the amount of 73,649,361\$409, making a total of 386,819,153\$145.

The expenses registered at the Tribunal were as follows:

| | |
|------------------------|------------------|
| Department of Interior | 22,632,829\$229 |
| Foreign Affairs | 2,717,702\$199 |
| Marine | 41,691,575\$602 |
| War | 63,826,077\$565 |
| Industry | 86,657,258\$283 |
| Finance | 124,644,075\$785 |
| Total | 336,136,595\$524 |

The balancesheets of expenses sent to the Tribunal amounted to 328,974,115\$785. The Tribunal refused to register expenses to the amount of 802,849\$275. The total amount of the expenditure actually effected is not yet known.

| | |
|---------------------|------------------|
| Foreign | £ 34,697,300 |
| Internal Funded: | |
| Gold | 270,612,500\$000 |
| Currency | 366,813,100\$000 |
| Floating: | 637,425,600\$000 |
| Paper money | 751,658,666\$500 |
| Other floating debt | 127,035,940\$982 |
| Total | 881,994,547\$482 |

The report also contains the estimates of revenue and expenditure of the governments Parahyba, for the year 1897. In these estimates the revenue of the 17 states is calculated at 102,286,894\$779 and the expenditure at 101,977,644\$747. Only the budgets of the

states of Bahia, Goyaz and Piahy show deficits, which are as follows:

| | |
|-------|--------------|
| Bahia | 231,511\$766 |
| Goyaz | 42,116\$582 |
| Piahy | 105,857\$016 |
| Total | 379,485\$164 |

THE STRANGERS' HOSPITAL.

Rio de Janeiro, 15th September, 1898.

To the Editor.

Dear Sir,—May I ask you to make it known through your valuable paper, that the annual meeting of subscribers to the above Hospital has not been convened, because the accounts for the financial year 1897/8 are not ready, consequent on my absence in England.

Yours truly,

T. D. BUNN.

Rio, 16th September, 1898.

To the Editor.

Dear Sir.—I quite agree with you in your regrets, but what are we to do? I am told that the directors obstinately refuse to listen to any complaint which reflects on the matron. This was the case when the whole staff complained some months ago about their treatment, and also still more recently when one of the nurses formally accused the matron of refusing to carry out the doctor's instructions in regard to two fever patients. In England a searching investigation would have immediately followed, but here nothing whatever was done. I do not believe that the doctor was even questioned about it. Under such circumstances what good can result from an effort to bring the matter before an annual meeting where only three or four subscribers, besides the directors, will be in attendance? In my opinion, the subscribers must be informed of the facts before the meeting is called.

Respectfully yours,

SUBSCRIBER.

To the Editor of THE RIO NEWS:

Dear Mr. Editor.—I am glad to see by "Subscriber's" letter that some one is at last taking up the question of the way in which things are being managed, or rather mismanaged, in the Strangers' Hospital here. There should be a change in the administration, whoever is to blame.

A dear friend of mine, an English gentleman of official position here, died on his way to the hospital, and the matron in the most heartless way refused admittance to his body to the mortuary from whence it could be buried in English fashion. The body had, consequently, to be taken to the common morgue, and had to be buried from there. The feeling of revulsion occasioned in our community will not be forgotten for years, and will seriously damage receipts.

Yours,

DISGUSTED.

The Editor of THE RIO NEWS.

Sir.—I have not had the pleasure of your personal acquaintance, but in a spirit of fair play I think you should look into all the complaints that are made to you by irresponsible correspondents before publishing them, especially when the subject is so benevolent an institution as a British hospital abroad, and when the climate is so fatal to us as this. I have never had any necessity to visit the hospital myself in my two years stay in Rio, but I have met several of the nurses in that time and I have always found them sympathetic ladies that it was a pleasure to meet. I think, if you will forgive me saying so, that anything that affects those ladies should be discussed before the board of directors at their meetings, and not in the columns of our paper. Don't you think that dirty linen is best washed in private? I enclose my card and remain

Yours obediently,

X. Y. Z.

Rio de Janeiro, 17th September, 1898.

To the Editor of THE RIO NEWS.

Dear Sir.—For the honor of the subscribers, in general, to the Strangers' Hospital, I would ask you whether the name of "Subscriber," who wrote in your last issue, and whose card is in your possession, appears in the list attached to the 1897/8 annual report.

It seems incredible that anyone having a sincere interest in the institution, could so attempt to malign the administration and management, and it is matter for much regret, that you should have allowed your paper to have been the means of making public such a tissue of misleading comments based upon the fact of the annual meeting not having been held in July, when as you well know it is only convened about August or September, that of last year having been on 11th September.

Moreover, considering your objection, as you state, to personalities, and the consequent omission on your part of remarks in your correspondent's letter, it is unfortunate that you thus admitted consideration for yourselves, yet failed to regard the feelings of the matron, whose great fault in the opinion of many is overkindness to those serving under her, necessitating excessive work and anxiety, to the detriment of her health.

In conclusion I have full confidence that the directors are prepared to give a good rendering of their stewardship, but I hope they, in proper respect to themselves, may abstain from making any press reply to a "Subscriber's" malicious, spiteful, and unmanly...

Believe me, Yours faithfully, D. ROBERTS. Not as Honorary Secretary but a subscriber to the Strangers' Hospital.

To various correspondents:

"H. W. R." and "Old Resident."—We regret that we cannot publish your letters, as you have omitted to send in your names, without which we cannot print a line, however much to the point or interesting to the public. This is our fixed rule.

"Fortis."—Your letter is too long for our space. See H. C. Burdett's "Cottage Hospitals" and write again in more condensed form.

"C. K. A."—We object to personalities. In all its existence the Rio News has never published such a letter and never will. We can give you the information you want. (1) May 1st, 1895. (2) Seventeen, but only two (3) The same now, but he resigned for a time. (4) 5,096\$150. (5) 1,108\$420. (6) We neither know, nor want to know.

"H. P. S."—We regret that the paper was almost all printed before our letter was received. It shall appear next week without fail.

The explanation which Mr. Rum has kindly sent us in regard to the delay in calling this year's annual meeting, should set all further criticism at rest on that point. The Hospital accounts have been under his charge from the beginning and we are glad to say that they have not only been in competent hands, but that the service, which has sometimes been onerous and troublesome, has been cheerfully and generously rendered.

"Subscriber's" reply to our comment leaves the matter where it was before. There is truth in his rejoinder that his complaint would be made to "three or four subscribers, besides the directors," were he to wait for the annual meeting, for it has not been the custom for them to attend. We have attended annual meetings where only two or three subscribers, besides the directors, were in attendance. Regarding investigations, we are convinced that the directors or trustees of a public institution ought never to refuse them, no matter how trifling the complaint or irregularity may seem. A disregard of this rule will inevitably bring trouble, sooner or later, and then it will be very difficult to answer the question, "Why did not you investigate the matter?"

As for the unfortunate incident mentioned by "Disgrace," there is no justification beyond the selfish wish to avoid trouble and to keep down the mortality percentage in the annual report. But we would rather not discuss it.

In the next letter, "X. Y. Z." takes the ground that these controversies should be kept out of the press. We will admit that it is preferable to do so, but sometimes this can not be done. The newspaper which seeks popular support, must make itself a medium for the expression of all kinds of popular opinions. If subscribers wish to air a grievance, or to criticize a public institution, it is the place of a newspaper to lend them the use of its columns.

As for Mr. Roberts' letter, we must first draw his attention to his request for information as to the identity of our correspondent "Subscriber." It would be as great a violation of confidence on our part to describe him, as it would be to name him, and we are surprised that Mr. Roberts should have asked the question.

The statutes, as Mr. Roberts should know, require the annual meeting to be held in June. As this can not be done because the accounts are closed June 30th, the purpose has been to hold it in July, though this has not been observed. The first two meetings were held in July, the third in August and the next two in September.

As for the regret that we should have allowed this paper to make public such a tissue of misleading comments, we can only say that it is not customary to close the columns of a public newspaper to any legitimate discussion, especially in regard to a matter of public concern. If a criticism is misleading, or false, then it ought to be easy to refute it, and the same newspaper columns are open to the rejoinder.

With regard to the question of personalities, Mr. Roberts seems to think that we failed to consider the feelings of the matron, while suppressing a comment in regard to ourselves. The difference, which we trust he will be able to appreciate, is this:—The comment suppressed referred to the incident which led to our resignation of the secretaryship, and was of a complimentary character. The criticisms of the matron referred to matters which interest every subscriber, and are perfectly legitimate. If Mr. Roberts designs to appeal to the chivalrous feelings of the public against all censure of the matron, because of her sex, then he will excuse us for referring to a matter which should have had an equal claim upon his consideration and protection.

Something over two years ago, when the whole staff had resigned, a young nurse was engaged at Buenos Aires to come to our assistance. For nearly five months she was alone in the hospital with the acting matron (the matron having gone to England for a new

staff soon after her arrival), and there was an unusually large number of patients to attend to that season. She did her work cheerfully and well, and when the new staff arrived she was given a permanent engagement. Recently she felt compelled to resign as the other nurses had done, and her resignation was accepted, to take effect at the end of October. A few days since she fell ill, and while she was still in bed she received the following communication, dated 13th inst., from Mr. Roberts:—"Referring to my letter of 13th ult. and in view of a verbal communication made to me by Dr. Bandeira, concerning the desirability of your retiring from the Hospital, I am authorized to inform you that you can leave as soon as you can conveniently do so."

What is the "desirability" alluded to, may we ask? If the secretary is so solicitous for the feelings of the matron, why should he not be equally solicitous for every member of her nursing staff? And why should he turn one out of the Hospital, with an implied slur on her record? If we are to exercise consideration for others, let us first extend it to the sick and helpless. As for the "overkindness" of the matron, we heartily wish we could bear witness to it. But the record won't permit us to do it. During her short administration she has had ten nurses on her staff, not one of which was able to complete her contract. One of them died, and might have been an exception. There are two sides to all such questions, and, even at the risk of being wrong and inconsiderate, we shall not close these columns to the complaints of those who have been unable to get a hearing elsewhere.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

SEPT. 12.—Senate.—The senate in executive session refused to approve the transfer of Minister Salvador de Mendonça from Washington to Lisbon.—Chamber of Deputies.—The chamber rejected the senate's amendment to the navy bill reducing from 500 to 450 the number of enlisted men in the naval battalion. The discussion of the Amazonas intervention bill continued and the discussion of the budget of the department of finance was commenced. Deputy Seabra complained of Deputy Pinto da Rocha, who in reading the proofs of one of his speeches had struck out remarks made in answer to his assertions.

SEPT. 13.—Chamber of Deputies.—The debate on the Amazonas intervention bill still continued. In a speech on the budget of the department of finance, Deputy Sarzedello, while approving the funding scheme, said that at the end of three years it will leave the country in a much worse situation than that which now exists, unless in the interval there are found means of promoting harmony among Brazilians, in expenditure and in the introduction of foreign capital. He stated that he is now in favor of collecting duties in gold.

SEPT. 14.—Chamber of Deputies.—The chamber voted in 3rd discussion the bill prohibiting the use of state and municipal bonds as currency and continued to discuss the Amazonas intervention bill and the budget of the department of finance. Deputy Seabra asked for the short-hand notes of the speech of Deputy Pinto da Rocha to which he had referred at the sitting on the 11th. Deputy Pinto da Rocha said that the notes were in his possession and that he would not give them to any one. The chair said that the notes should have been left at the office of the Diario Oficial, but that the rules of the house offered no corrective for the improper conduct of the deputy who had taken possession of them. Deputy Seabra said that in this case he would introduce a bill suppressing the short-hand service of the chamber, which costs the country 500,000\$ a year. Under the circumstances this expense is worse than useless. Deputy Sarzedello defended the governor of Pará from the charge of plotting for the disruption of the country.

SEPT. 15.—Senate.—The senate discussed the agricultural labor bill and voted a resolution expressing profound sorrow for the death of Gen. Couto de Magalhães. The committee on finance reported a bill for increasing the salary of the President of the republic to 150,000\$ per annum, and that of the Vice-President to 36,000\$.—Chamber of Deputies.—The wrangle over the short-hand notes of Deputy Pinto da Rocha's speech and the discussion of the Amazonas intervention bill and of the budget of the department of finance still continued. The chamber voted a resolution expressing profound sorrow for the death of Gen. Couto de Magalhães.

SEPT. 16.—Chamber of Deputies.—The chamber voted in 1st discussion the bill empowering the government to revise the contract with the gas company.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The governor of the state of Rio de Janeiro in his last message says that in the northern districts of the state public order and security are seriously threatened by depredations committed by bands of gypsies.

—In Rio Grande do Sul on the 11th inst. an editor on the Echo do Sul was assaulted and wounded by policemen at the supposed instigation of the municipal intendente, who had been censured by that and other journals.

—A telegram from São Paulo in yesterday's papers says that the prosecuting attorney there has asked the sanitary authorities for a list of the foreign physicians exercising their profession without licence, so that he can proceed against them according to law.

—The Santa Iphigenia parish church of São Paulo (city) was broken into by thieves on the morning of the 11th inst. and was thoroughly sacked. The altars boxes were broken open, the altar was cleared of every object of value, and the sacristy was looted. It certainly would seem full time to make an example of these thieves!

—The habeas corpus conflict in Bahia was settled some days ago by the superior tribunal deciding on appeal in favor of the governor, who had refused to surrender Col. Heledoro on a writ issued by a lower court. Since then the tribunal has refused to issue a writ in favor of Col. Heledoro, who is accused of various assassinations and acts of violence.

—The governor of the states of Rio de Janeiro says that the loan of 4,000,000\$ made by the state treasury to the municipal governments for sanitary purposes has not produced the desired result. In some instances the money has been misapplied and in others there have been unpermitted costly works which before being completed exhausted the means at the disposal of the municipal chambers.

—The state of Espírito Santo, we are informed, has been having a quiet little political crisis. The legislature, it seems, voted a resolution displaying a lack of confidence in the governor, who thereupon promptly resigned. The legislature apologized, the governor consented to resume his office and harmony now appears to prevail. This is certainly much better than the methods adopted in Amazonas.

—We see by the Diario Popular that a hunting party, comprising Dr. Paulo de Moraes Barros, Major Antonio Barbosa Ferraz Junior and Capt. Luiz Gonzaga Franco, all of Piracicaba, arrived at São Paulo on the 11th inst. after a ten or twelve days hunting trip on the lower Rio Paranapanema and Rio das Cinzas. These were most successful, having "bagged" 28 tapers, 12 deer, 56 jacutingas, besides various other game of less importance.

—The Diario Popular of São Paulo of the 13th inst. notes with well-founded satisfaction that during the preceding three days about 3,000 bags of beans, of São Paulo production, had been exported from the Norte station in that city to Rio de Janeiro and other points. A short time ago São Paulo was importing beans for local consumption. The Diario says that the heavy export duties on this article should be abolished so that they can command a readier market elsewhere.

—According to a person who is familiar with the political situation, says the Diario Popular of São Paulo, the government of Dr. Campos Salles will be composed of the following names: minister of finance, Joaquim Martinho; industry, etc., Severino Vieira; interior and justice, Epitacio Pessoa; foreign affairs, Olyntho de Magalhães; war, Gen. Mallet; marine, Admiral Guillobel; prefect of federal capital, Cesario Alvim; President's secretary, Thomaz Cochrane.

—The director of the sanitary service in São Paulo has prohibited foreign medical practitioners not licensed by the Brazilian authorities from using professional plates at their doors, and from inserting advertisements in the newspapers. There is no provision of law providing for such a prohibition, but this does not affect the sanitary people. One of the first victims of this new regulation was Dr. Stapler, a graduate of the University of Vienna, and a physician of recognized ability. To protect his right to have his name on his own door Dr. Stapler appealed to the courts, and a decision was promptly given in his favor.

RAILROAD NOTES

—In the first half of the present year the receipts of the Southern Railway in Rio Grande do Sul amounted to 863,150\$960, against 785,627\$800 in the corresponding period of last year, and the expenses to 736,666\$000 in the first half of 1898, against 734,410\$500 in that of 1897.

COFFEE NOTES

—According to the message of the president of the State of Rio de Janeiro the average coffee crop of the state from 1881 to 1895 was as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Year, Quantity (kilos), and another column. Data: Between 1881 and 1885... 131,572,011 kilos; 1886... 1890... 90,543,270; 1891... 1895... 75,366,276.

—On Sunday week we overheard a Brazilian gentleman remark that "this rain will be worth a million bags of coffee to the country". How correct the prophecy may be we can not say, but a drenching three days rain in September after a long drought can not fail to be of the greatest benefit to the coffee plantations. It should be remembered that the first blossoms usually appear in September.

SHIPPING NOTES

—By the R. M. S. Ionic of the Pacific Steam Navigation Co. the following passengers left on the 10th inst.: Mr. D. P. Sanford, Mr. G. L. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Lawes, Mr. J. Cole and family, all for Plymouth, and Miss E. B. Rivett for London.

—The only first-class passenger by the British Prince on Sunday last was Mr. Thomas Cleland Dawson, the popular first secretary of the American Legation. Mr. Dawson is only making a flying visit home, and his many friends in Brazil will be glad to welcome him back again in January next.

—We desire to call attention to the change in passage charges to Europe on the Nord-deutscher Lloyd, Bremen, steamers, which will be found in the company's advertisement in another column. These steamers are so well known and the service is so good that every concession can not fail to insure the most favorable results, which in this case will be a large increase in passengers.

—The following passengers arrived in Rio by the P. S. N. C's liner Iberia on the 12th inst. —Messrs. Samuel Cohen, William Cartwright, J. Paravieini, Karl Liebert, Carlos Udineh, Juan Olart, T. B. Bittel and F. Balbo Massetti.

The same steamer took away passengers as follows:—For Liverpool: Mr. Robert Clark, Mr. and Mrs. F. Cully and family, and the Hon. W. Erskine. For Bahia: Messrs. A. J. Byington, E. Rocha and M. Arnaldo. For Pernambuco: Dr. F. C. da F. Lima, Mr. T. M. Keentish and Mrs. J. Mathews and daughter.

—Captain Davis, of the ship «Glenrich», has put into Montevideo in a damaged condition, and reports as follows:—On Aug. 20, whilst navigating in lat. 56° 57' S., long. 67° 10' W., with a heavy fog and strong wind, his vessel was run into by the four-masted ship «Balmoral», Captain Campbell, and his vessel had her sides damaged and also her masts. When the collision occurred, Captain Davis, thinking that his vessel was going to sink, took hold of his wife, who was at his side, and threw her on to the «Balmoral».

Four of the crew of the «Glenrich» have also disappeared, and one of the «Balmoral» was thrown on to the «Glenrich». The dense fog and rough water made all communication between the two vessels absolutely impossible. The «Glenrich» was on a voyage to Valparaiso, and the «Balmoral» to California. —Review, Buenos Aires.

—The passengers who left Rio by the Oropeza on the 14th inst. were: Mrs. Requita Rodrigues, Mr. J. A. Warden, His Lordship Bishop Stirling, Mr. Victor Santilices, Mr. Angel Dufours, Mr. and Mrs. E. Vais, Mrs. Juana Costa, Mr. Thomaz Cortez.

—The list of arrivals per R. M. S. Oropesa, of the Pacific Steam Navigation Co., on the 14th inst. is as follows:—Mr. A. H. Rawlinson, Miss Alice R. Watson, Mr. W. Mark, Mr. J. E. Elworthy, Mr. A. Guimaraes, Mrs. M. Martha, the Misses Argem, Amy and Vanda Guimaraes, Miss Emilia Silveira, Miss Luiza Tavares, Mrs. M. Baldeteros Aralla, Mrs. and Miss Maria Conceicao, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Harrison and Master J. Harrison, Mrs. Olga Bernstein, Dr. F. E. Davis, Mrs. Olive Davis, Mrs. Anna C. de Pant, Mr. A. Valente de Almeida, Mrs. F. de Almeida, Miss Almeida, Mr. M. José da Mira, Mrs. M. Rodrigues da Maria, Dr. Belmino F. A. Braga, Mr. Domingos F. Berthalo, Mr. Rafael R. Garcia, Mr. Ignacio Aguires, Mr. Tercio Bonta, Mr. A. Font y Monros, Mr. A. P. de Amara, Mrs. Rosita Dorff, Mr. and Mrs. Domingos d'Avilla Lima, Mr. Luiz Deraeur.

LOCAL NOTES

—Smith says that Salvador's fate is mournful enough to melt even a heart of flint.

—We hear that four nurses are coming out to the Strangers' Hospital from England next month.

—It is thought that Minister Salvador de Mendonça, in view of the refusal of the senate to sanction his transfer from Washington to Lisbon, will ask to be retired from diplomatic service.

—In consequence of the senate's refusal to approve the transfer of Minister Salvador de Mendonça to Lisbon, the government has cancelled his appointment to the post of minister to Portugal.

—Commandador Malvino Reis is publishing a series of articles defining Brazil from the slanders of the Abyssinians who assert that until Campos Salles went to Europe the people of this country were considered a nation of savages.

—A British subject named Samuel Gomes died in the Misericordia Hospital on the 14th inst. of «myelitic traumatica.» He was admitted into the hospital August 4th suffering from injuries received through an accident on board a British steamer in port.

—The many friends of Mr. John T. Lewis, United States vice-consul at this port, will be pleased to hear that he was married on the 14th inst. and leaves on his return to Brazil on the 20th inst. The bride will receive a hearty welcome from her husband's many friends here in Rio.

—Rain came again on Friday night last and we are now having an abundance of water, although the distribution is still very defective and unsatisfactory.

—We hear, says the *Journal do Commercio* in yesterday's issue, that the government is about to take steps for preventing further delay in the settlement of the accounts of an ex-diplomat, and Salvador's brother and the rest of the Jacobin fraternity will again lift up their voices and howl.

—The precedent established by the refusal of the chamber of deputies to permit the trial of its members is producing, as was to be expected, very pernicious results. Having no fear, in view of that precedent, of being tried for larceny, Pinto da Rocha persists in retaining in his possession short-hand notes that do not belong to him.

—Dr. Sanarelli's serum for curing yellow fever, or rather preventing it, seems to have found a certain amount of favor with European governments, for the last Royal Mail steamer took several tubes of it from the River Plate for the Spanish and Italian governments, and also a quantity for the British government to be forwarded to the Bahamas. Of course, these consignments are only by way of trial.

—The editor of *The Brazilian Review* is quite right in saying that he has never hidden his light under a bushel. On the contrary he has mounted it on the top of the aforesaid bushel, and has tooted loudly to call attention to the circumstance that this particular penny dip belongs to him. Smalwyt says that for public illumination it would serve a much better purpose under a half bushel.

—We now know the mystery of that granite monument in Aberdeen. A part of the *Journal's* telegram seems to have fallen off the line on its journey out, and the monument was therefore left in Aberdeen, much to our surprise. The full story, we can now say, is to the effect that a large granite monument is being made in Aberdeen for the Transvaal republic, South Africa, to celebrate the defeat of the Jameson invasion.

—In a column and a half leader in the *Paiz*, Quintino seems to think that Salvador is being very harshly treated. Salvador's misfortune is that, when Floriano was king in this country, he thought that there was no hereafter. It is to be hoped that the lesson will have the salutary effect of checking the enthusiasm of the Abyssinians. As Barão de Cotepepe used to say, the best thing in this world is that one day comes after another.

—We have since learned that the visit of Messrs. Beaumont, Dawson and Shipton of the British and American Legations, to Belo Horizonte, which we noticed in our last issue, was only a part of a month's tour in Minas Geraes. The party went as far as Diamantina, where they visited the diamond washings, and they visited Ouro Preto, the celebrated Morro Velho gold mine and the Passagem mine. The trip was an interesting one, and the party thoroughly enjoyed it.

—Our readers will bear in mind that a concert will be given at the Larangeiras Club on the 24th inst., which promises an evening's entertainment of unusual interest. We are informed that Prof. Cernichiaro will take a part in the programme. The public certainly owes much to the Club for these enjoyable evenings, and will, we are sure, show its hearty appreciation by a generous support. We are indebted to the directors for the courteous invitation sent to this paper.

—According to the fortnightly report of the health authorities of this city, there were 550 deaths, 583 births not including 38 still-births, and 70 marriages in the city during the first half of August. The report also states, if the *Journal* quotes correctly, that there were 190,705 persons arriving and 179,537 departing in the same period, which is evidently a mistake. Among the deaths during the period in question were 18 from yellow fever, 2 from beriberi, 1 from dysentery, 1 from typhoid fever, 15 from pernicious fever, 21 from other malarial causes and 101 from pulmonary consumption.

—The anniversary ball of the Larangeiras Club took place on Saturday last, the 17th inst., and was a great success. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather the Club was quite full and many and sincere were the congratulations given by both visitors and members to the committee on this auspicious occasion. The ball room was very tastefully decorated, the English, American and Brazilian flags being very gracefully draped in many places and the floor has never been known to be in such a perfect condition. We noticed many well known faces there as well as many new ones to us. Amongst those present we saw Mr. and Mrs. Cox, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson and Miss Mussum, Mr. and Mrs. Mendonça, Mr. and Mrs. Stezzo, Dr. and Mrs. Nunes de Andrade, Mr. and Mrs. Wigg, Dr. and the Misses Hastings, Mr. and Mrs. Prvor, Mr. and Mrs. Craufurd, Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd, Mr. and Mrs. Beans, Mr. and Mrs. Saunders, Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyed, Mr. and Mrs. King, Mr. and Mrs. MacKland, Mr. and Mrs. Fierz, Mr. and Mrs. Stacey, the Misses Lawson, the Misses Fairbairn, the Misses Tatam, the Misses Lefebvre, Miss Wilson and Miss Robinson, also the captain and officers of the telegraph ship "Norseman," now in port, Messrs. Dickson, Weigall, Unwin, Dr. Rego Barros, Lynch, Lomas, Neville Jackson, Campbell, Bunn, C. Robinson, Lefebvre, Whitthorne, Santos, Massey, Henri Joly, O'Regan, Visconde de Tourinho, Tatam, Wilson and many others.

BRITISH CHURCH BUILDING FUND.

Table with 2 columns: Donations received, Amount. Includes entries for 'Already published', 'Messrs. Norton & Co.', 'The Brazilian Contracts Corporation', and 'Total'.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

The last issue of the *Expositor Christão* is specially devoted to the Young Men's Christian Association of this city, whose new edifice in Rua da Quitanda is now completed.

BUSINESS NOTES

—The Hotel Giorelli has changed hands. —The industry of extracting rubber from the mangueira tree in the municipality of Pitangui, Minas Geraes, is being explored by a company. —The United States postal card works, which are located near Piedmont, West Virginia, turns out 2,100,000 postal cards a day of eight hours.

—We are indebted to Sr. J. L. Fernandes Braga for an invitation to be present at the inauguration to-day by his new factory at Mangueira station on the Central railway.

—Merchants who have grievance resulting from the execution of the laws now in force are invited to send written complaints to the Centro Commercial, Rua do General Camara No. 4, up to November 15.

—We see that the proprietor of Hotel Freitas, Rua do Riachuelo, has begun the erection of a considerable extension to the hotel, which will consist of apartments facing the garden. This speaks well for the popularity of the hotel.

—A new competitor to the Welshbach light is at work in the United States. It consists of a soft flexible mantle which is sold at 20 cents, or one half the price of the Welshbach mantle. The article is made by the Crown Incandescent Light Co., located in Philadelphia.

—The São Paulo legislature has passed a law, which has been signed by the governor, conceding a subsidy of 250,000 to the Companhia Carril Agricola Fiumense, which we conclude to be an agricultural tramway to the Fumil colony near Campinas.

—The department of public works of the state of Rio de Janeiro is calling for tenders, which will be received up to the 17th of next April, for draining the marshy districts in the basins of Lake Feia and rivers Macaeté, Guanã, S. João, Macaeté and Iguaçu and their tributaries.

—The governor of the state of Rio de Janeiro recommends a prohibitive export duty on charcoal and fire-wood. His object is to prevent the devastation of the forests in the state, but the result will certainly be a considerable increase in the burdens of the poorer classes in this city, who already complain of the cost of fuel. Why not encourage tree-planting?

—The seeds sold by Sutton & Sons of Reading are famous all the world over. We see by the *Noticia* that Dr. Zeferino Lemos has presented a lot of phenomenally large potatoes grown here in Brazil to the National Society of Agriculture presided over by Dr. Eumes de Souza, all having been grown from Sutton's seeds. The varieties given were *Rounder, Windsor Castle, Eclipse, Ashleaf Early Regent*, and the well-known *Magnum Bonum*. Some black radishes were presented that beat the local record for size, one of them weighing 1830 grammes or nearly two kilos. It is a pity that agriculture is not more developed, and Sutton's seeds more widely sown.

—The *Handels Zeitung* of Buenos Aires says: Several lots of flour have been bought for Brazil both in Buenos Aires and Rosario at prices from \$1.30 to \$1.35. After many difficulties to overcome, the millers in the Argentine have formed a syndicate to direct and foment the exportation of flour to Brazil. In another paragraph, the same paper gives the following interesting statistics, which we have pleasure in translating. "The imports of wheat in Rio de Janeiro in 1897 were 39,402 barrels less than in the previous year, the actual figures being 336,533 barrels in 1897 against 375,935 in 1896. The principal source of this decrease has been in Hungarian flour which, in spite of its excellent quality, was only used for mixing purposes, on account of its dearth in the home ports. The statistics show that the imports last year were as follows:—From the United States, 252,997 barrels; from the River Plate 65,697 barrels; from Liverpool 9,850 barrels; from Trieste and Fiume 4,395 barrels; and from Chili, 3,600 barrels, which make up the 336,533 barrels imported during the year. The diminution

in the importation of bran in 1897 was due to the very active working of the English and Brazilian mills in Rio. The total imports during the year were 10,700 bags of 40 kilos— from the River Plate—against 62,374 bags in 1896, a difference of 52,267 bags (which is highly creditable to local enterprise). In the past year too, the importation of macaroni, vermicelli, and the like has considerably decreased, even more so than in previous years. In 1896, 7911 cases were imported from Italy, but in 1897 only 1227 were received. There is no doubt that the cause is due to the high perfection which the local factories are attaining, and it is certain that within a short time the imports of this article into Brazil will entirely cease. Indian corn is solely imported from the River Plate. This also suffered a diminution in 1897, as compared with the previous year, of 242,450 bags of 62 kilos, the receipts having been 1,254,097 bags against 1,496,556 in 1896. As to rice, the imports from Europe increased while those from India decreased. The total amount of bags which reached the Rio market was 1,257,277 bags of 62 kilos each against 1,240,833 bags in 1896, a decrease of 3,556 bags. The receipts for 1897 were made up of 134,359 bags from Europe and 1,102,918 from India.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—The Brazilian 1899 loan in London was down to 53 1/4 on Monday week, and up again to 54 1/4 on Thursday. These repeated fluctuations confirm our comment that these bonds have become speculative in character.

—The governor of the state of Rio de Janeiro says that the revenue to be derived this year by that state from the export duty on coffee, which is estimated in the budget at 10,700,000\$, will probably not exceed 9,000,000\$.

—We beg to call the attention of Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Son to the bill for increasing the salaries of the President and Vice-President. This bill, it seems to us, is, to say the least, very untimely. A nation that cannot pay interest on its debt should, in our opinion, not increase its expenses, but on the contrary should earnestly seek to reduce every item of expenditure and to entirely suppress all such items that are not absolutely indispensable.

—According to the message of the governor of the state of Rio de Janeiro the revenue of that state in 1897 was 4,752,785,533 including deposits to the amount of 807,912,834. The expenditure was 17,118,755,396. In the first half of the present year the receipts, including deposits to the amount of 3,515,5508, were 4,097,649,575. The disbursements being 4,491,900,533. The funded debt of the state at the end of 1897 was 4,000,000\$ and the floating debt 4,776,959,629.

—Brazilian bonds have improved slightly upon a recovery in the exchange. With the foreign obligations of the country to be funded for three years the prices of Brazilian bonds may remain relatively steady until it can be seen whether or not the promises of the present cabinet and of the finance minister are carried out. Elsewhere we deal with the position of the finances of the country, and show into what a deplorable condition they have fallen.—*Statist*, August 27.

—It is very evident that the chamber of deputies is inclined to oppose every effective means of retrenchment. Neither the army, nor the navy, nor the military school, nor any other large revenue-absorbing section of the public service will undergo a reduction. In some insignificant particulars, economies may be made, but these will not affect the situation. It will soon be apparent in Europe that it is Congress rather than the new President which is playing havoc with Brazil's credit.

COMMERCIAL

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Includes 'Par value of the Brazilian milreis (\$1000)', 'Bank rate of exchange, official, on London to-day', 'Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (gold)', etc.

Sept. 12.—The British and London & River Plate banks had 7 1/16 d. as their official rate on London all day and the other foreign banks had 7 1/16 d. which they sustained. During the morning bank bills were freely offered at 1/16 d. and even at 1/16 d. but the latter quotation no business was done. Private paper was bought up by the banks at 1/16 d. and the market weakened. But in the afternoon 1/16 d. was abolished firmness the rates were maintained, with private paper at 1/16 d. for the coming month, and at higher rates for more distant dates. The market closed firm at those prices. The official value of the milreis was from 28 to 28 1/2 reis gold.

Sept. 13.—The British and London & River Plate banks opened with 7 1/16 d. as their official rate on London all day and the other foreign banks had 7 1/16 d. which they sustained. During the morning bank bills were freely offered at 1/16 d. and even at 1/16 d. but the latter quotation no business was done. Private paper was bought up by the banks at 1/16 d. and the market weakened. But in the afternoon 1/16 d. was abolished firmness the rates were maintained, with private paper at 1/16 d. for the coming month, and at higher rates for more distant dates. The market closed firm at those prices. The official value of the milreis was from 28 to 28 1/2 reis gold.

Table with 2 columns: Location, Exchange Rate. Includes 'London, per milreis', 'Paris, per franc', 'Hamburg, per mark', 'New York, per dollar'.

Sept. 14.—The Brasiliense and London & Brazilian banks opened with 7 1/16 d. on London, and the other foreign banks with 7 1/16 d. In the course of the day, the Brasiliense bank put out bank bills at 1/16 d. and the Banque Francaise at 1/16 d. On the opening of the market, private paper was freely offered at 1/16 d. but buyers were only found at 1/16 d. In spite of the reluctance of the banks to raise rates, a rise set in in the course of the day. Bank bills went up to 1/16 d. and private paper was offered at 1/16 d. and 1/16 d. The official value of the paper milreis ranged from 28 to 28 1/2 reis gold.

Sept. 15.—The Brasiliense and London & Brazilian banks opened with an official rate of 7 1/16 d. on London, which the first named bank raised to 7 1/16 d. and the second changed from 7 1/16 d. to 7 1/16 d. and closed with 7 1/16 d. The British and London & River Plate banks opened with 7 1/16 d. but towards evening adopted 7 1/16 d. The Banque Francaise had sustained throughout the day. The market opened firm and closed undecided. The general movement was down, but there was a demand for nature, bank paper varying from 2 1/16 d. to 2 1/16 d. and private paper from 2 1/16 d. to 2 1/16 d. The official value of the paper milreis ranged from 28 to 28 1/2 reis gold.

Sept. 16.—The official rate of the day in the London & Brazilian and Brasiliense banks was 7 1/16 d. and the other foreign banks put out 7 1/16 d. which the British bank changed to 7 1/16 d. at 11 o'clock. So that at the close of the day there were three official rates ruling. On opening in the morning, business was done, but not much. Private paper was offered at 1/16 d. with buyers at 1/16 d. By 10 o'clock private paper was selling easily at 1/16 d. and there was a large demand. Later on the demand increasing, private paper sold at 1/16 d. Towards evening the demand was still, and the market closed with bank bills at 1/16 d. and private paper at 1/16 d. and 1/16 d. with buyers at the latter quotation. The paper milreis was officially worth 28 and 28 1/2 reis gold.

Sept. 17.—The Banque Francaise opened with an official rate of 7 1/16 d. on London, which was raised to 7 1/16 d. in the course of the morning and later on changed by 1/16 d. which was the ruling rate with the other foreign banks. During the morning business was done. The banks in general drew freely at 1/16 d. and a legitimate demand set in that was satisfied. Private paper was offered at 1/16 d. and buyers at 1/16 d. and 1/16 d. for short time. About 10 o'clock, the banks refused to draw at any better rate than the official rate, and there was a large demand for 1/16 d. The closing prices were: bank bills at 1/16 d. and private paper at 1/16 d. and 1/16 d. The official value of the milreis was from 28 to 28 1/2 reis gold.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 20th September, 1898

Exports.

—Coffee.—There were only four working days in the previous week owing to two feast days when the market was closed and owing to a general torpidity only 35,000 bags were sold. The entries for that week were 8,000 bags, and the total shipments were 25,000 bags. Statistics from the foreign markets showed that 40,000 bags had been sold in New York during that week, 5,000 bags in Havre, 35,000 bags in Hamburg, and 20,000 bags in London, making in all a total of 100,000 bags against 120,000 bags in the corresponding week of last year. The local market opened on Monday without any animation whatsoever, on the part of the factors and packers, who could not get any business for that week. The market was very quiet, and the very small demand for No 7 type. Availing themselves of the general depression, the shippers bought in 10,000 bags at 1800 per arroba, but the prices were not high for good average fell to 1800 to the kilos at which the market closed firm. The foreign markets had no features of interest except that prices were somewhat sustained. On Tuesday, the packers showed themselves disinclined to do business with the factors and a little business was done with the factors at 1800 to 1850 per arroba, but there was an average demand on the part of the exporters, but their ideas were about 1850 per arroba, and they were not high for 1850 per arroba, and only some 6,000 bags were sold at that price. The price for good average also fell in Santos to 1800 per arroba, and the entries for that week were 8,000 bags, and the total shipments were 25,000 bags against deliveries of 60,000, and the quantity to arrive diminished from 40,000 to 35,000 bags. The foreign markets showed no change of importance. On Wednesday, there was a little more stir on the part of the packers when the market opened, and they did business with the factors in an average way on bases which suited them. The demand on the part of the shippers was not high, and the prices for good average fell to 1800 to the kilos at which the market closed firm. The foreign markets had no features of interest except that prices were somewhat sustained. On Thursday, the packers showed themselves disinclined to do business with the factors and a little business was done with the factors at 1800 to 1850 per arroba, but there was an average demand on the part of the exporters, but their ideas were about 1850 per arroba, and they were not high for 1850 per arroba, and only some 6,000 bags were sold at that price. The price for good average also fell in Santos to 1800 per arroba, and the entries for that week were 8,000 bags, and the total shipments were 25,000 bags against deliveries of 60,000, and the quantity to arrive diminished from 40,000 to 35,000 bags. The foreign markets showed no change of importance. On Friday, there was a little more stir on the part of the packers when the market opened, and they did business with the factors in an average way on bases which suited them. The demand on the part of the shippers was not high, and the prices for good average fell to 1800 to the kilos at which the market closed firm. The foreign markets had no features of interest except that prices were somewhat sustained. On Saturday, the packers showed themselves disinclined to do business with the factors and a little business was done with the factors at 1800 to 1850 per arroba, but there was an average demand on the part of the exporters, but their ideas were about 1850 per arroba, and they were not high for 1850 per arroba, and only some 6,000 bags were sold at that price. The price for good average also fell in Santos to 1800 per arroba, and the entries for that week were 8,000 bags, and the total shipments were 25,000 bags against deliveries of 60,000, and the quantity to arrive diminished from 40,000 to 35,000 bags. The foreign markets showed no change of importance. On Sunday, there was a little more stir on the part of the packers when the market opened, and they did business with the factors in an average way on bases which suited them. The demand on the part of the shippers was not high, and the prices for good average fell to 1800 to the kilos at which the market closed firm. The foreign markets had no features of interest except that prices were somewhat sustained.

The shipments since our last report have been: 36,814 bags for the United States...

The following ships sailed with coffee last week: United States: Sept. 11 New York Ger str Lirorno...

The receipts for the past week were 97,000 bags against 93,543 bags for the previous week...

Brokers' quotations, according to New-York types were the following: No. 6... Sept. 17 11.600 Sept. 10 11.820...

The stock in all hands was estimated this morning at 428,931 bags, against 420,760 bags a week ago...

Daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro

Table with columns for Receipts, Shipments, and various coffee grades (No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, No. 4, No. 5, No. 6, No. 7, No. 8, No. 9, No. 10, No. 11, No. 12, No. 13, No. 14, No. 15, No. 16, No. 17, No. 18, No. 19, No. 20, No. 21, No. 22, No. 23, No. 24, No. 25, No. 26, No. 27, No. 28, No. 29, No. 30, No. 31, No. 32, No. 33, No. 34, No. 35, No. 36, No. 37, No. 38, No. 39, No. 40, No. 41, No. 42, No. 43, No. 44, No. 45, No. 46, No. 47, No. 48, No. 49, No. 50, No. 51, No. 52, No. 53, No. 54, No. 55, No. 56, No. 57, No. 58, No. 59, No. 60, No. 61, No. 62, No. 63, No. 64, No. 65, No. 66, No. 67, No. 68, No. 69, No. 70, No. 71, No. 72, No. 73, No. 74, No. 75, No. 76, No. 77, No. 78, No. 79, No. 80, No. 81, No. 82, No. 83, No. 84, No. 85, No. 86, No. 87, No. 88, No. 89, No. 90, No. 91, No. 92, No. 93, No. 94, No. 95, No. 96, No. 97, No. 98, No. 99, No. 100).

Imports.

Flour.—There were no arrivals during the past week. The market remains quiet owing to lower of less from the United States...

Coffee.—Last week there were no arrivals other than those we were able to chronicle in our last issue. The exact figures, which we were unable to give, were 2,722 tubs from Paspebiac ex Lirorno...

Lard.—During the week there were no fresh consignments received. The market is still weak, and there have been no noticeable alterations in prices...

Rice.—No arrivals. Business was done from 1540 to 1560 per pound for barrels wholesale, and retail prices run from 1500 to 1520 per pound...

Rubber.—There have been no receipts in the past week. Rangoon rice is now quoted at 2400 to 2500 per bag.

Pitch Pine.—There are no receipts to chronicle and prices show a downward tendency, those now selling being from \$3.00 to \$3.50.

Spruce Pine.—The market in this item remains in a torpid condition. No arrivals. There is absolutely nothing to report.

Turpentine.—No fresh consignments have been received. The market is firm. Prices have shown a slight improvement owing to stock in hand being small, and now range from 1540 to 1600.

Cement.—No arrivals last week. The market is dull, and prices are unchanged. The price of Belgian cement is from 1550 to 1600 per barrel, and English cement is quoted from 1600 to 2000 per barrel.

Indian Corn.—From the River Plate the S. Brazil brought 287 bags. The small stock in hand has had an appreciable effect on prices, which now run from \$5.00 to \$6.00 for the new crop...

Wheat.—There have been no receipts in the past week. The local mills have profited as prices have now gone up to 4500 to 4800 per 40 kilos.

Hay.—Arrivals nil. Prices have in consequence gone up, and now rule from 150 to 160 per bale.

Coal.—The receipts last week were: From Newcastle, ex Oceanic, 1,144 tons; Swanssea, ex Prince Regent, 2,097; ex Jandia, 1,000.

Rum.—The week's supply was of average quantity, and the following prices now rule: Pernambuco and Macao, 26,000-26,500; Bahia and Aracaju, 215,000-245,000...

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table listing arrivals of foreign vessels for September 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table listing departures of foreign vessels for September 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31.

FREIGHTS.

Table listing freight rates for Bremen, London, South America, New York, Genoa, Havre, Bordeaux, Montevideo, Buenos Aires.

Vessels Afloat & Chartered for Rio

Table listing vessels afloat and chartered for Rio, including ship names, agents, and destinations.

Table listing arrivals of foreign steamers, including ship names, origins, and destinations.

Arrivals of foreign steamers.

Table listing arrivals of foreign steamers, including ship names, origins, and destinations.

Departures of foreign steamers.

Table listing departures of foreign steamers, including ship names, destinations, and cargo.

Calling at intermediate ports.

Rio de Janeiro sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, September 18th, 1898.

Table listing sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, including ship names, destinations, and agents.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

Sales of Stocks and Shares.

Table listing sales of stocks and shares, including company names and prices.

Banks.

Table listing bank sales, including bank names and prices.

Miscellaneous.

Table listing miscellaneous sales, including company names and prices.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table listing arrivals of foreign vessels, including ship names, origins, and destinations.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table listing departures of foreign vessels, including ship names, destinations, and cargo.

Calling at intermediate ports.

Rio de Janeiro sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, September 18th, 1898.

Table listing sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, including ship names, destinations, and agents.

SATURDAY'S QUOTATIONS - S. PAULO.

Table listing Saturday's quotations in S. Paulo, including bank and company names and prices.

Stocks and Bonds and Joint Stock Companies ... September 20th

Table with multiple sections: Public Funds, Nominal Value, Last Quotation, Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Banks, Railways, Tramways, Steamships, Cotton Mills, etc., Insurance, Miscellaneous. Each section lists various companies and their financial details.

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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, 1895. Is reported to be partly paralysed and mentally deranged.

NOLDE, George W.—23 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.

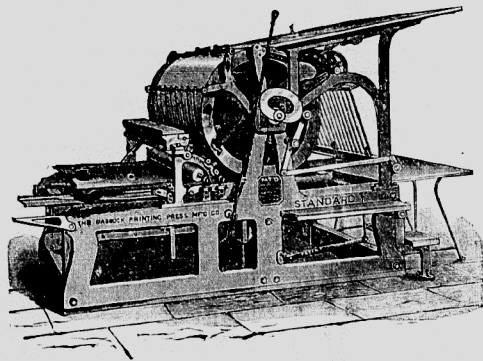
FROY, Patrick and James—whole County Wexford Ireland, about 35 years ago and are believed to have engaged in cattle raising in Brazil.

Rio de Janeiro, 1st July, 1898.

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TABLE OF DEPARTURES.

Table with columns: Date, Steamer, Destination. Includes entries for Sept. 20 Clyde, 20 Minho, 21 Danube, 21 La Plata.

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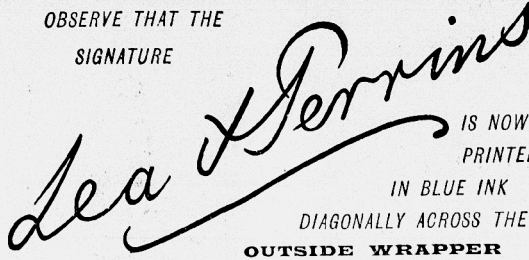
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THE RIO NEWS.

This paper is now in its 25th 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 published three times a month. From 1880 it has been changed to a weekly publication, and from four pages it has been increased to twelve.

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