

# THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPTEMBER 27TH, 1898.

NUMBER 39

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

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Edward Ashworth & Co.

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BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LTD.

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107, Rua da Quitanda.

THE MANCHESTER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

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RUA OUVIDOR, 45

Travellers' Directory.

São Paulo:

Through express trains leave the Central station daily at 6 a. m. and 8:30 p. m. (dormitorio); returning leaves S. Paulo at 5 a. m. and 5 p. m. (dormitorio). Change of cars both ways at Taubaté.

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

Cachambú and Lamba'y:

Central Railway (Sao Paulo) express to Cruzeiro, thence by Minas and Rio Railway to destination.

Juiz de Fora, Barbacena, Ouro Preto, etc.

Through express trains leave Central station daily at 5 a. m. and 3 p. m. Connects with all branches along the main line (Luzia, no Centro) of that railway. Intermediate trains leave at 7 a. m. and 4 p. m.—the first running through to Barbacena, and the second to Entre Rios.

Bello Horizonte:

Trains leave station of General Carneiro, on main line of Central railway, at 2:21 p. m. and 11:40 a. m.—the latter a mixed train.

Petropolis:

Barca leaves the Praia pier at 7 a. m. (Sundays and holidays 7:30 a. m.) for Mauá pier to connect with railway to Petropolis and beyond; also at 4 p. m. for Mauá pier to connect with railway to Petropolis. By all land route passengers leave Central Railway station by suburban trains at 6:30 a. m. and 3 p. m. for S. Francisco Xavier and at 1:30 p. m. and 9:30 p. m. and there transfer to adjoining station of Leopoldina Railway whence trains leave daily. Sundays and holidays included, at 7:15 a. m. and 5:15 p. m. for Petropolis.

Returning from Petropolis, the all land route trains leave at 6 a. m. and 3:30 p. m. daily. Sundays and holidays included, for S. Francisco Xavier station, where transfer is made to suburban train on Central Railway (additional fare 400 reis). The barca trains leave Petropolis at 7:30 a. m. except on Saturdays and holidays and 3:30 p. m. for Mauá pier and barca for Praia. An additional barca train also leaves Petropolis at 9 a. m. on Saturdays only (holidays excepted).

Nova Friburgo:

Barca leaves the Praça das Mariinhas at 5:30 a. m. daily and at 2:30 p. m. on Saturdays, to connect with the Leopoldina Railway at Santa Anna de Maratny. Returning trains leave Nova Friburgo at 2:37 p. m. daily, and at 5:30 a. m. on Mondays. Excursion train leaves Maratny on Saturdays at 3:15 p. m. Barca leaves Rio at 2:30 p. m., and returning leaves Friburgo at 6:40 a. m.

Corcovado:

Regular trains, week days, leave 51, Rua Cosme Velho, Laranjeiras, at 8 and 11 a. m. and 2 and 5:30 p. m. returning leave the summit at 7:30 and 9:30 a. m., and 4:30 and 7 p. m. On Sundays and holidays, the hours are: ascending 6:30, 8:30 and 11 a. m., 12:25, 2:35, 5:15 and 8 p. m.; descending 8:15, 10:15, 12:25, 2:35, 4:05, 6:7 and 9 p. m. Each train gives the excursionist half an hour on the summit.

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

Official Directory

U. S. LEGATION.—Petropolis, Charles Page Bryan Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Ita Parahy (opposite Custom House), Petropolis. EDMUND C. H. PHIPPS, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 96, Rua 1º de Março, EUGENE SEBER, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraiti (opposite Custom House).

WILLIAM G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

Church Directory

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

IRVINE CRAWSHAW, M.A., British Chaplain.

7, Rua Arca, S. Domingos.

65 Rua do Aqueducto.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Largo de S. Joaquim, No. 170—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays. Prayer meeting at 10 a. m.; Worship at 11 a. m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 5 afternoon. Gospel preaching at 6 1/2 p. m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study and preaching at 7 p. m.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Cattete. English services at 12 a. m. Sundays. Prayer meeting service Thursday, 7:30 p. m. Portuguese services at 10 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sundays: 7 p. m. Wednesdays.—E. A. TILLY, Pastor. Sunday School 11 a. m. at Fabrica Cortica. Sundays, 11 a. m. and 4 p. m. Rev. FRANK WIEDREHEKER.

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. MACCARTHY, Pastors.

Caixa 352

IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIACHELLO.—No. 234, Rua d'Anna Nery, Estação do Riachuelo. Services, Sundays 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.; Wednesdays 7 p. m. FRANKLIN H. NASCIMENTO, Pastor. Primary school in the church building.

Professional Directory

Dr. William Freie ick Eisenlohr, German Physician. Office: 78, Rua General Camara. Consulting hours from 12 to 3 p. m.

Dr. Brissey, Surgeon, graduate of the Faculty of Paris. Specialist in diseases of females, urinary passages. Radical cure of hernias, hemorrhoids, tumors, surgical diseases of the bones, and surgical operations. Consultations from 11 to 3 p. m. Rua da Quitanda, No. 42.

Miscellaneous.

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

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

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent. BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM. 31, Rua Gonçalves Dias.—Open from noon to 6 p. m.—For terms apply to Librarian.

RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.—Rest and Reading Room to W. J. Lamy, Missioner. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc. also of left-off clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission, or at No. 27, Candelaria.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—No. 39, Rua da Quitanda, 2nd floor. Rooms open from 8 a. m. to 10 o'clock p. m. Secretary's office hours from noon to 6 p. m. Nicolan A. Rodrigues, President; Myron A. Clark, General Secretary; K. A. W. Sloan, Hon. Treasurer.

WEST COAST ITEMS.

—The Peruvian minister of war died on the 22nd inst.

—Telegrams from Lima report the defeat of the revolutionists in Peru. It is asserted that the revolution is terminated.

—Telegrams of the 21st state that the Colombian government has sent their passports to the Italian chargé d'affaires and consul. The affair has caused much surprise.

—A Santiago telegram of the 22nd says that the Notables recommend the transfer of negotiations to Buenos Aires, where they can be carried on with the Argentine government direct.

—It would seem that the Argentine minister at Santiago is also inclined to be an obstructionist. The Chilean government proposes, according to a telegram of the 22nd, to submit everything to arbitration, including the disputed territory of Atacama. Minister Pinero objects to the inclusion of Atacama because it was not included in the treaties. This looks as though Argentina wishes to retain an excuse for quarrel. The whole dispute should be settled now, and no subject should be left open for wrangling in the future.

—Telegrams of the 23rd state that the protocol was signed by Ministers Latorre and Pinero at Santiago for the submission of the boundary dispute to arbitration. One telegram says that the Punta and Atacama question is not included, while another says that the arbitration will be full and decisive, the subject being divided into three parts, viz: (1) the line from 26 to 52 degrees; (2) the region of the waterways (canals); (3) the Atacama region. Subsequent telegrams continue ambiguous, some describing the arbitration as full and comprehensive, while others insist that the Atacama question is not included. The war preparations in both countries are still going on.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 25th says that the new cruiser General Belgrano will remain a few days at Leghorn for repairs. It is fulfilling its destiny very quickly.

—The Argentine press is demanding an immediate and complete settlement of the dispute with Chile. Then why not instruct Minister Pinero to accept the Chilean proposal to include Atacama in the proposed arbitration?

—The Uruguayan government has resolved to send Minister Bismuz back to Paraguay, where he had made himself very objectionable. This is a mistake. Paraguay is small and helpless and merits the consideration of her neighbors.

—Santiago del Estero, Argentina, is a good place to avoid. A short time ago Deputy Garcia was assassinated up there, and his assassin was caught and locked up. It was a political affair, of course. Lately, the authorities deliberately released the assassin and gave him a place on the police force!

—Francisco Cosalaspéro, a newspaper boy, has taken action against the Buenos Aires Western Railway demanding damages to the extent of five thousand paper dollars. The plaintiff says that a passenger called him at Flores station for a paper which he sold. The stationmaster then called a policeman and had the boy arrested, the sixty papers that he had in his possession being taken away from him. —Times, Buenos Aires. What's the case? Injured feelings, or loss of papers?

—The Extraordinary Tribunal has just issued final sentence in the oldest law-suit in the republic, namely one that was commenced seventy years ago, that is to say in the year 1828, respecting the succession to certain lands in Colombia. The tribunal has confirmed the sentence of the previous court, rejecting an appeal of a mildred extraordinary which was lodged ten years ago. Not one of the litigants, advocates or judges in the origin of this case is now surviving. —Montevideo Times.

—Telegrams of the 22nd from Rome state that the formal trial of the new Argentine cruiser «General Belgrano» gave very satisfactory results, notwithstanding the bad quality of the coal and the excessive weight of the cargo. The trial lasted eight hours, the guns were fired in all directions while at full speed, and the telegram says, «the engine made twenty five revolutions without anything inconvenient happening.» The speed is not given. The cruiser will soon leave for South America.

—The British colony in the Argentine republic are evidently more stricken than ever with amateur theatricals. «The Magistrate» was well performed in Buenos Aires on two occasions, the last being given on the 17th inst. The houses were full on both evenings. Montevideo has gone one better. There a local gentleman, Mr. G. E. Still, has written and composed an operetta, which he has produced with full success, the parts being filled by ladies and gentlemen of the British colony there with credit to themselves and to everybody's delight. We note with pleasure that our esteemed colleague and friend, Mr. W. H. Denstone of the Montevideo Times, made a very effective stage manager. We wonder if Rio de Janeiro could trump the act of Rio de la Plata.

—The stamps that are attached to packets of cigarettes and pieces of tobacco evidently do not stop awfully, for it is now found by the authorities that the stamps are taken off the packet when the sale is made to the retail purchaser and the adhesives are used for unrolled packets. The same thing will no doubt take place with the stamps that are being used for hats, only, perhaps, as the stamps are to be put inside the hats, it would be well to keep them in a sort of case to preserve for new and successive hats. —Times, Buenos Aires.

—The province of Entre Rios is again convulsed. Colonel Martín Aluísida is marching upon Colon with 200 men and arms and ammunition for 500 more. The «Jefe politico» of that town has marched out with 80 men to attack him and 60 more followed yesterday. Everywhere else throughout the province the governor's party have national guards and line-officers under arms to maintain their power. —B. A. Herald, Sept. 15.

Apparently it does not take much to «convulse» the province of Entre Rios.

—A thing which must strike the visitor to this country very forcibly, says the Buenos Aires Herald, is the absence of booksellers shops. Many camp towns of 20,000 inhabitants do not boast of a single bookseller's shop, or even of a bookstall, whereas in Great Britain there is scarcely a hamlet of a few hundred souls that has not its book store. This country is even behind Spain in this respect; for in Spain newspapers can be purchased everywhere, and books, pamphlets and magazines circulate widely. The average Argentine working man never reads even the paper. The middle class, which in Britain are the backbone of the publishers' customers, rarely read a book except a sordid ledger or an account book. In very few even large farm houses are books of any description to be found; and the only supply is to be got from a pedlar or two, whose stock consists mostly of prayer-books for ornament only, and calendars with superstitions appended.

—There is no reason for surprise as to the conduct of the experts. They have done exactly what they were expected to do. Dr. Moreno was well known to be a man of immense energy and immense obstinacy, the last man in the world to conduct any negotiations in which diplomacy was required, especially when his reputation as champion of his native country was at stake. He was not wanted to be diplomatic; he was wanted to make his points clearly, and disagree. Neither was Sr. Barros Arana suspected of having in him any superfluity of the *suaviter in modo*. He also was expected to state the case as fully and emphatically as possible for his country, and to disagree. So far the case has gone exactly as might have been foreseen. Each expert wished the proceedings stated in such a way to give a bias in favor of his own contention; and each was unwilling that anything else should be done. The arbitrator will, of course, take into account the treaties on the subject; but Chile is anxious not to lay too much stress on the treaties, and Argentina is anxious to quote the treaties in the most convenient form and manner possible for his country. It is all very pretty, but it is not war, and no one imagines it is. We could have wished, however, that Dr. Moreno had possessed a more pleasing style, not only in his negotiations, but in the editing of his declarations. As an instance of the cumbersome style which he adopts, we may mention that one of the sentences in his letter to Sr. Barros Arana consists of 231 words, 184 of which occur after the main sentence is concluded. Last only of our readers should be asked, for his sentence, and disagree. So far the case has gone exactly as might have been foreseen. Each expert wished the proceedings stated in such a way to give a bias in favor of his own contention; and each was unwilling that anything else should be done. 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Banks.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

Capital ..... £ 1,500,000
Capital paid up ..... 750,000
Reserve fund ..... 650,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO
10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

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

Also on:

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

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FUR DEUTSCHLAND.

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

Capital . . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.
(Caixa 108)

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos
(Caixa 108) (Caixa 120) (Caixa 18)

Draws on:

Germany..... Direction der Disconto
Gesellschaft, Berlin
Norddeutsche Bank in
Hamburg, Hamburg
M. A. von Rothschild
Sohler, Frankfurt a M
and corres-
pondents.
England..... N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London
Manchester and Liverpool.
District Banking Company Limited,
London.
Union Bank of London, Limited,
London.
Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London.
France..... Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches.
Helme & Co., Paris.
Comptoir National d'Escompte de
Paris, Paris.
Lazard Frères & Co., Paris.
De Neudize & Co., Paris.
Portugal..... Banco Lisboa & Agores and corres-
pondents.
and any other countries.
Opens accounts current.
Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.
Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks,
shares, etc., and transacts every description of bank-
ing business.
Peteresen-Theil,
Directors.

THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 21, Rua da Alfandega.

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

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

BRANCHES:

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

DRAWN ON:-

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

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

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

Capital . . . . . £ 1,000,000
Idem paid up . . . . . 500,000
Reserve fund . . . . . 300,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1º de Março

Branches at:

S. PAULO, SANTOS, BAHIA, PARA, MONTEVIDEO,
BUENOS AIRES AND ROSARIO.

Agencies at Pernambuco, Ceará, Maranhão and
Rio Grande do Sul.

Draws on its Head Office in London:

The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited,
LONDON.

Messrs. Heine & Co., PARIS.

Messrs. J. Berenberg Gossler & Co., HAMBURG.

and correspondents in Germany.

Messrs. Roesti & Co.,

and correspondents in ITALY.

The Bank of New York, N. B. A.,
NEW YORK.

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

BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU BRESIL.

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 dé-
veloppement du Commerce et de
l'Industrie en France, and agencies
Heine & Co., Paris.
Lazard Frères & Co., Paris.
Férier Mercet & Co., Paris.
PARIS AND
FRANCE
LONDON
(Union Bank of London, Limited,
London Joint Stock Bank, Limited,
Paris Bank, Limited,
Lazard Brothers & Co.
Henry Schroeder & Co.
Kleinwort sons & Co.
A. Ruffer & Sons.
GERMANY
Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft
Deutsche Bank, Berlin, and branches
Dresner Bank, Dresden and branches
Schroeder Gebrüder & Co. Hamburg
Conrad Heinrich Donner, Hamburg
Norddeutsche Bank, Hamburg.
L. Behrens & Sohle, Hamburg.
Correspondents in all chief-cities.
PORTUGAL
J. M. Fernandes Guimarães & Co.
and their correspondents.
Banco Commercial de Lisboa, Lisbon.
ITALY
(Banca Commerciale Italiana, Genova
Milan, Turin.

AND ANY OTHER COUNTRY

Opens accounts-current.

Pays interest for a certain time; executes orders for
purchases and sales of stocks, shares etc. and trans-
acts every description of banking business.

Henri Joly.

Manager.

Nectandra Amara Pills.

These wonderful pills, so useful and
beneficial in all affections of the stomach
and intestines, are obtainable in all places
where a post-office exists; the manufactu-
rer will forward by registered mail and to
any given address, if accompanied by
money: 1 box for 25000, 3 dozen boxes for
125000 and One dozen boxes for 205000.
Address: JOAQUIM BUENO DE MI-
RANDA, No. 74, Rua de S. Pedro, 1st floor
Rio de Janeiro.

BANCO DA REPUBLICA DO BRAZIL

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

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

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

on 30th June 1898.

OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

9, Rua da Alfandega.

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

Draws on:

Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons,
London & County Banking Co. Ltd.
Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co Ltd.

LONDON:
Messrs. Hottinguer & Co.

Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.

PARIS:
Commerz und Diskonto Bank in Hamburg.

HAMBURG:
Banco de Portugal

LISBON.

Opens accounts current:

Pays Interest on Deposits for fixed periods.
Executes orders for purchases and sales of
stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every
description of banking business.

AN OLD FAVORITE.

The Argonaut has reprinted the poem that made
George T. Languan famous. He was a brilliant news-
paper man and had done much good work in many
lines but he is remembered of the people for the
threny he wrote on the death of the Ahkoond of
Swat. Twenty-two years ago, in January, 1876, the
news of his death came from London to the
news office where Languan was working. The
Ahkoond of Swat is dead. The fact moved Mr. Lan-
guan to poetic tears, and he burst forth into a fine
threny upon the death of the Asiatic potentate, the
Ahkoond of Swat, unknown to him, it is true, but
apparently dear. The Ahkoond is dead, Languan is
dead, but the threny still lives.

A THRENOLOGY.

What, what, what,
What's the news from Swat?
Sad news,
Sad news,
Comes by the cable, led
Through the Indian Ocean's bed,
Through the Persian Gulf, the Red
Sea, and the Med-
iterranean—he's dead;
The Ahkoond is dead!

For the Ahkoond I mourn,
Who wouldn't?
He strove to disregard the message stern,
But he Ahkoond't.
Dead, dead, dead!
(Sorrow Swats!)
Swats who hie w' Ahkoond bled,
Swats whom he hath often led
Oward to a gory bed.
Or to victory,
As the case might be.
Sorrow Swats!
Tears shed,
Shed tears like water,
Vast great Ahkoond is dead!
That Swats the matter!

Mourn, City of Swat!
Your great Ahkoond is not,
But lain 'mid worms to rot.
His mortal part alone, his soul was caught
(Because he was a good Ahkoond)
Up to the bosom of Mahound.
Though earthly walls his frame surround
(Forever hallowed be the ground!)
And skeptics mock the lowly mound
And say "He's now of no Ahkoond!"
His soul is in the skies—
The azure skies that bend above his loved
Metropolis of Swat.
He sees with larger, other eyes,
Athwart all earthly mysteries—
He knows what's Swat.

Let Swat bury the great Ahkoond
With a noise of mourning and of lamenta-
tion!

Let Swat bury the great Ahkoond
With the noise of the mourning of the
[Swattish nation!]

Fallen is at length
Its tower of strength,
Its sun is dimmed ere it had nooned;
Dead lies the great Ahkoond,
The great Ahkoond of Swat
Is not!

THE Pittsburg Reduction Co. shipped 25 tons
of aluminum Aug. 16th to be used by the United
States government for experiments in making
coins of the smaller denominations. The
metal, which is known as "No. 12 coin alloy,"
consists of copper, zinc and ferro manganese
one-eighth of an inch thick. It is cut into
sheets 12x24 inches for shipment. This is the
second large government order supplied by
the Reduction Company, and it is supposed
that the new metal is a success for coining.

COTTON IN ANCIENT MEXICO.

The cotton industry of Mexico dates
back to quite an ancient time. In 1502
Columbus met Maya Indians in small
barques, with sails of Yucatan cotton.
Though cotton grew on that Peninsula
during the time of the Aztecs, it is not
cultivated there any longer, Yucatan
being given over to the hardy hemp
(henequen) that grows amid rocks. In
1520 Cortes wrote to Emperor Carlos V.,
that Emperor Moctezuma II. had sent
him some fine cotton goods. A few
weeks after, when the Spanish captain
was nearing the capital of the Aztec
empire, Moctezuma sent him another
conciliatory message, with "1,500 cotton
shirts of delicate fabric." The Spaniards
shortly afterward were thankful enough
for gifts of cotton mail, so effective
against the arrows of their Indian
assailants.

At that time cotton grew in what is
now known as Jalisco, Colima, Veracruz,
Tamaulipas and Oaxaca. Clavijero de-
scribes the gifts of Moctezuma to Cortes
as "fine woven cloths of vivid colours,
partly embroidered with feathers of
humming-birds." Even the Tlaxcalans,
rough mountaineers, wore an "escap-
pill" or cotton mail, covered with
feather work. The first consignment of
Mexican trophies to the crown included
caps and coats, white and coloured, with
rough nap on the outside, ruffled shirts,
doublets, hose and jackets, handker-
chiefs, coverlets, and curtains, all of
cotton. Cotton was used by the common
people, by the warriors and the princes;
it curtained the gloomy temples and it
hung in tapestries on the rose-red pal-
lace walls.

From Chihuahua, Quautocho, Atlan,
and Xihuicoaca, nearly a million po inds
of cotton were brought to the Emperor
every year as tribute. Some of these
cottons Cortes described as cloths closely
spun, pieces of many colours and fig-
ures, some as soft as velvet and others
like fine linen, damask, and satin.
Cortes himself sent to the Pope a mag-
nificent piece of Mexican cotton goods,
the robe of Acheahquiltlanuacani,
the high priest. There is no creation
of the steam-worked looms and spindles
of to-day finer than the curious handi-
work of that race—cotton goods often-
times embroidered with fine rabbit skins
and coloured with a hard and fast dye,
by processes now a lost art. The poor
classes wore, the men "maxtlatl" (gid-
dles and "tilmatli," or square cloths
covering the body and shoulders, while
the women wore "cuicatl" (skirts to the
knees), and "huipilli" (sleeveless chem-
ises). The rich wore dyed and em-
broidered cottons; the men coats and
capes, and the women two or three
skirts at a time, of different lengths—
women like to show off the varied pat-
terns. Animals and flowers were woven
into the fabrics in leather and gold
thread work. The Texcoco Indians
were skilled in spinning and the Indians
of Tlaxcala and Cholula in weaving and
knitting. They also made shoes (cutar-
as) of cotton. The priests and the
warriors wore cotton, the latter as mail
one inch thick. Their green penachos
or helmets were of fine picked cotton.
Even the table linen was of white
cotton, fringed in colours. The pillow
of the poor man was of wood or stone,
but Clavijero says that "the rich had
pillows and counterpanes of cotton."

The following table is of the annual
tribute brought to Moctezuma at the
time of the Spanish conquest:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Cargas.
Ordinary manta, two brazas..... 25,200
Long mantas, 4 brazas (16 square
varas)..... 3,200
Long mantas, 8 brazas (64 square
varas)..... 800
Rich fabrics for the court, etc..... 26,160
Made goods..... 9,200
Total tribute..... 64,560

The carga was one hundredweight,
thus representing an annual tribute to
Moctezuma II. of 6,456,000 lbs. of
cotton. Calculating the tribute at 33
per cent. of the native product (calcu-
lation of Ruis Sandoval), the following
estimate is reached as to the tribute and

the production of cotton in Mexico prior to 1510 :

Table with 3 columns: Description, Pieces, Kilos. Rows include Manta, Rich fabrics, Maxtilat, Hipillil, etc.

The manta of four brazas weighed about three pounds. Motezuma never wore the same costume twice; hence the large amount of "rich fabrics" that figured in the tribute.

AGUINALDO, THE REBEL CHIEF.

Emilio Aguinaldo, the chief of the Philippine insurgents, is but twenty-seven years of age. He was a duffer at school. In fact, he was considered by his professors as having the most obtuse mind of any student in the university.

CRASHLEY & CO.

67, RUA DO OUVIDOR, 67 RIO DE JANEIRO.

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

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.

CAUTION Guard your health by using disinfectants in the house.

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Collegio Americano Fluminense.

Persons desiring to matriculate their children with please communicate with the Director.

WANTED :

Party to represent us here for the sale of Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Vines, Fruit Trees, etc.

TWO GAS ENGINES

One of 2-horse-power and the other of 4-horse power both used, and both of the Korting system, will sell cheap for cash.

ROOMS.

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

TO LET.

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

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In any capacity, in office or store, bookkeeping in single and double entry, English, Portuguese and Spanish. Letters at this office to SITUATION.

TO LET.

In Rua Senador Vergueiro 4 good rooms, suitable for two or more gentlemen. Apply Crashley & Co. Rua Ouvidor 67.

RIO CRICKET & ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

A Lawn Tennis Tournament will be held at the club grounds at Icarahy during October, and names of intending competitors should be handed in before the 1st October to the Tournament Secretary, Mr. Harold Evers, c/o The British Bank of South America Limited.

The following are the events: Ladies' Singles, Handicap - open to Rio Residents. Entrance Rs. 10\$000

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SEA SICKNESS ADMIRABLE RESULTS.

We are constantly receiving communications and testimonials similar to those given below, which fully prove the extraordinary efficacy of the Panacea remedy Nectandra Amara against the distressing sea-sickness and all the other nausea and complaints of the stomach and intestines so frequent during voyages at sea or on land.

On the 14th May last, the distinguished physician Dr. Ernani Pinto 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 17th October, 1898, the surgeon of the Army Medical Corps, Dr. Henrique Mangon, wrote us as follows: - I certify that when on board ships of war, I have had occasion to use the Tincture of Nectandra Amara of Antero Leivas against cases of sickness, and always with excellent results.

On the 17th August, 1898, Sr. Leonid wrote us as follows: - Rio de Janeiro, 17th August, 1898. Mr. J. B. de Miranda - According to my promise, I have the pleasure to send you to-day the enclosed letter from Miss Richardson. The lady of whom I have spoken, who was so much afflicted with the efficacy of the Nectandra Amara against sea sickness, a remedy which she tried on the recommendation of a well-known person without any hope of obtaining a good result.

On the 15th October, 1898, Dr. Paes Leme wrote us as follows: - Rio, 15th October, 1898. - My good friend Miranda - For many years I have used your preparations of Nectandra Amara on the members of my family, and with the greatest advantage I have used it on the employees of our office, who do not know the efficacy of the Tincture for the nausea arising from the brusque and shaking movements which passengers have to suffer on our railroads. I tried his powers on a gentleman travelling from Serraria station to Juiz de Fora; and later on, travelling to Ilhabela 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 or 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 Depot in Rua de S. Pedro, No. 7, (1st floor) Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Hotels.

ALPINE HOUSE HOTEL RUA DO AQUEDUCTO, 65

On the line of Sylvestre (tramway), Santa Theresza, to be reached in 30 minutes from town.

This house is highly recommended for its excellent position and most beautiful view of the far ocean, city and islands, being situated on the very summit of Santa Theresza hill, and entirely out of reach of fever and malarial. It is therefore, a most safe place for foreigners, tourists and new arrivals.

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

THE PROPRIETOR, VIUVA SUZANA MENTGES.

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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.

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Hotel dos Estrangeiros

PRACA FERREIRA VIANNA (Catete) Telephone No. 8,008

This hotel, which has been completely restored, is situated in the best part of the city, receiving air and light from all four sides, close to the cleanest beach of the city, surrounded by a large garden; has large, comfortable rooms newly and well furnished, good shower and warm baths, disinfectants in the water-closets, drinking water filtered by the Pasteur system, good table service, and is, therefore, to be considered the first hotel of this capital.

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 most comfortable Hotel in the city. The baths have likewise been improved.

FREITAS HOTEL

120, Rua do Riachuelo

Mr. J. F. FREITAS, proprietor of the old and well known Freitas Hotel, desires to advise his friends and former customers that he has reopened that hotel at No. 120 RUA DO RIACHUELO in a large and most attractive edifice acquired for this special purpose.

The new establishment is situated in one of the most attractive and healthy localities in the city, on a broad and quiet street, with tram for all central points of the city, passing the door. It has a large and 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 terraces overlooking the garden.

Grande Hotel Internacional

SITUATED ON THE PICTURESCQUE SANTA THERESA HILL, Rua do Aqueducto No. 108, Telephone 8018

Is served every 15 minutes by the electric tram-car line from the town (leaving the Largo de Cariaca) close to the doors of the Hotel, and Silvestre.

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, harbor and high seas, is most suitable for families and gentlemen of distinction.

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

FERDINAND MENTGES, ASSEMBLEIA 82, Telepho 2206 c

VILLA HUMAYTA.

(FORMERLY ALLEN'S HOTEL.) No. 8, RUA HUMAYTA

Furnished or unfurnished apartments with or without board, in this well known establishment, which has been thoroughly improved under new management. Shower and swimming baths, good attendance and cooking, wines of the best quality, prices moderate.

TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

United States.

SEPT. 20.—In spite of the armistice, 5,000 more men will be sent to Manila from the States. This step, which has been taken to guard against eventualities and to preserve order, has been taken with the full consent of Spain expressed through M. Canlon.

The evacuation of Porto Rico will commence on the 25th. Both armies left their fixed zones to-day to punish some bandits who have been committing outrages near San Juan.

The 24th inst has been fixed for the first meeting of the commission of enquiry into the scandals charged against the commissariat and ordnance departments of the American army during the late war.

SEPT. 21.—The New York Herald announces that Columbia has withdrawn her expedition from all the Italian consuls and has given the Italian charge d'affaires his passport.

From San Juan de Porto Rico, two vessels have left with 1,200 soldiers for Spain.

SEPT. 22.—The government has decided that the army of occupation for Cuba is to be sent in the first days of October. In spite of all the difficulties that are being put in the way by Marshal Blanco, it is calculated that before Christmas next not a single Spanish soldier will remain in Cuba.

Capt. Paget, the British officer sent to watch the recent operations, has just published his report. He warmly praises the American officers and men. He censures Admiral Cervera's tactics in leaving Santiago, where he should have sent his heavy guns ashore for the better defence of the town. He also points out the defects of the war transports owing to their construction by private ship builders.

Spain.

SEPT. 20.—The work of the committee charged with the evacuation of Porto Rico having been finished, 9,000 soldiers and 1,000 functionaries together with their families will at once be embarked for Spain. The evacuation of Cuba will probably begin about the 15th October.

SEPT. 22.—General Augustin, the dismissed governor of the Philippines, has arrived at San Sebastian where he was respectfully received. Admiral Cervera arrived at Madrid on the same day and received a warm greeting from officials, civil, naval and military. For reasons of order, the public manifestations to be given him were suppressed by the government.

Great Britain.

SEPT. 19.—The French government has given way in face of General Kitchener's determined march on Fashoda. Mowat is now said to be the official explorer and, consequently, the French government has no objection to the occupation of Fashoda by the Anglo-Egyptian troops.

In Crete the Mussulmans have delivered up their arms to the British admiral, and have evacuated Canea which is now occupied by British forces.

SEPT. 20.—The Daily Mail says that Aguinaldo has telegraphed to Washington to deny that any bad feeling exists in Manila between Americans and Filipinos.

The great flour mills at Millwall belonging to Messrs McDougall have been burnt down and some thousands of tons of flour destroyed. The damage is estimated at £ 75,000.

SEPT. 21.—A new company is being organised in Brussels to construct a new railway in the Congo Free State, and the Belgian government has subscribed half the capital.

Telegrams from Manila state that a Spanish prisoner has attempted the life of Aguinaldo by mixing poison with his soup. One of the servants who tried it beforehand fell dead instantly. The national assembly congratulated the leader, and the Te Deum was sung in the cathedral. Eleven monks are said to be implicated in the plot.

The Daily Telegraph says that the Spaniards have authorised the landing of provisions for the starving Cubans in all parts of the island.

The Spanish authorities have asked that the evacuation of the island by them be postponed until next February, but it is thought doubtful that the American government will accede to the request.

The Times states that the 1,500 rifles delivered up by the Turks to the British admiral were old and useless weapons without a single Martini amongst them and yet Martini's were the rifles chiefly used.

SEPT. 22.—The Daily Mail says that once peace is ratified between the United States and Spain, Messrs. Rothschild will put a Spanish loan of £5,000,000 on the London market.

A subscription opened in London for those who suffered by the recent cyclone in the Antilles already amounts to £ 11,000.

Sirdar Kitchener is to be presented with the freedom of the city of London and a sword of honor. It is probable that he will be raised to the peerage as Lord Kitchener of Khartoum.

SEPT. 22.—Most of the London papers say that the real question in France just now resolves itself into whether the army is to rule France or France rule the army.

Telegrams from Peking announce the abdication of the Emperor of China, and the assumption of power by his mother, the Dowager Empress. The cause of his abdication is not yet exactly known, some reports saying that he is dead and others that he has merely resigned. (The Emperor Tsait'ien was born in

1871 and succeeded to the throne in 1875, but only began his nominal reign in March, 1889, when the Dowager Empress resigned. She is thought to be in favor of Russia and antagonistic to Great Britain.)

SEPT. 23.—The Times published a long leader which was telegraphed all over South America on the strife between Argentina and Chili, in which it stated that the Argentine attitude clearly meant war and that war was imminent, giving its reasons for the view taken. Unfortunately for the infallibility of the "Thunderer" and fortunately for the peace of South America, the wires on the very same day brought the welcome news from Chili that the protocol had been signed by the two representatives appointed to settle the question of arbitration. The question of limits between the two is now said to be left in its entirety to British arbitration, and we trust we shall hear no more of this threatened fratricidal war for a long time to come.

The Standard publishes a telegram from Havana in which it is reported that the French colony are very indignant at the Spanish authorities for allowing a piece to be played in the theatre there based on the Dreyfus case. During the performance, some disagreeable scenes took place between French and Spanish officers, and the former have reported the circumstances to M. Cambon the French minister in Washington.

SEPT. 25.—Mrs. Rachel Bear, the proprietress of the London Observer, declares that Esterhazy confessed to her that he had written the famous *bordereau* by means of which Dreyfus was principally condemned. He justified himself by saying that he wrote it by order of his commanding officer, Colonel Sudtherr. He also told her that the letter containing the words "ce capitaine de Dreyfus" was written by Schwartzkoppen years ago, and really referred to a certain Dolfus and not to Dreyfus, a fact that was well known to all the general staff. He also revealed the identity of the "swelled lady" as the Marquise Paty du Clam.

France.

SEPT. 19.—The revision of the Dreyfus case having been definitely decided upon, it is reported that the steamer "Cecile" will shortly be sent to the Devil's island to bring the unfortunate man back to France.

The decision to re-open the trial has given the very greatest offence to the anti-semitic party. Drumont in the *Libre Parole* accuses the President of treason, and of wishing to hand the country over to the Jews. The greater part of the press however applaud the measure.

Esterhazy, who is at present in London, says the documents in the case number over 1000 of which some 600 are forgeries, and that he alone knows who the forgers were as they are now all dead.

SEPT. 20.—The French papers all assert that the French government has given no orders to Marchand to leave Fashoda on the arrival of the Sirdar. Such orders they say would be equivalent to France giving up all claim to her rights in Egypt and a recognition of all British claims in that country.

SEPT. 21.—General Zurlinden having accused Col. Picquart of being the forger of some of the documents used in the condemnation of the unfortunate Capt. Dreyfus, the public prosecutor has asked for the adjournment of Picquart's trial. His request was granted in spite of the clamorous protest from Maitre Labori, Picquart speaking in his own defence said that if he did not again appear in public it would be because he had been assassinated with the rope of Lemercier or the razor of Henry, as he had a clean conscience and had no intention of committing suicide.

M. Lockroy, the minister of marine, after witnessing some artillery trials at Toulon, made a speech in which he said that all the great wars of the future would be fought out and decided at sea. (He had evidently forgotten the next war between France and Germany.)

SEPT. 22.—Col. Picquart has been sent to the military prison by order of Gen. Zurlinden as governor of Paris, but the civil authorities have claimed him. The press is loud in its protest against the arbitrary action of Zurlinden.

SEPT. 21.—The members of the commission charged with the examination of the documents in the Dreyfus case, who were to decide if a new trial should be held or not, voted three in favor and three against the revision. This left the casting vote with the government and, to its credit be it said, the casting vote was given in favor of a new trial.

The press almost unanimously condemns the arbitrary action of General Zurlinden in committing Col. Picquart to a military prison on a civil charge without consulting the government, and recalls the fact that Zurlinden was the man who ordered the arrest of Dreyfus the evening before his appointment as military governor of Paris was gazetted.

M. Ollivier, the editor of the *Lanterne*, was shot in the stomach by Madame Paulmier, the wife of a deputy, for saying in an article that while her husband was whipping up a quorum for the chamber of deputies, she was committing adultery. The wounded man is in a very dangerous condition.

—It is stated that Dr. H. Meyer, who visited the unexplored regions of the Rio Xingú in 1884 with Dr. K. von den Steinen, will next year undertake the exploration of the Rio Atelehú, a branch of the Ronura and Parahyba, which empty into the Xingú north of Culene. The region has never been visited by white men.

CLUB BRAZILEIRO DE CRICKET v. LONDON RIVER PLATE BANK.

The above match was played at the Paysandu ground on Sunday last and resulted in a win for the club by 87 runs. Skye winning the toss, sent the Bank in first, who however were only able to score 34 runs, the pitch being all in favour of the bowlers and Smythe doing splendid work with the ball. The club started their innings just after lunch and put together 121 runs, the brothers Mawson batting in very fine style and Skye playing a very steady game for his 23 not out. On resuming batting the Bank scored 66 runs for 7 wickets at time-up; Youle Carré and Lomas all playing well, and Youle hitting very powerfully for his 23. Scores as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Includes players like C. A. Conolly, G. H. Lomas, F. S. Youle, etc.

LONDON & RIVER PLATE BANK.

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Includes players like G. Miller, G. H. Lomas, C. A. Conolly, etc.

CLUB BRAZILEIRO DE CRICKET.

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Includes players like G. H. Urwin, G. H. Whidborne, C. B. Mawson, etc.

BRITISH SQUADRON REGATTA.

On Friday the 26th August, the South-East Coast of America Squadron Rowing Regatta took place at Banana Bay, Ilha Grande. It was a matter of great regret to the officers of the squadron that it was not possible to hold the event at Rio de Janeiro, for when bright eyes beheld their deeds it stirs both officers and men to make greater efforts than all the cheering of their shipmates can encourage them to perform.

The weather was very suitable for rowing; the sea was calm and the air was kept cool by an occasional drizzling shower.

The results of the 13 races are given below:

Large table with 3 columns: Boat Name, Crew, and Result. Lists various rowing teams and their performance.

The most exciting race was perhaps that for cutters (12 and 10 oared double-banked boats).

which was won by the "Basilisk," the "Beagle" following her closely.

The Officer's race (5 oared whalers), won by the subordinate officers of the "Flora," was a severe tussle. This is the first season that these young officers have entered, none being on the station for some years previous to the arrival of the "Flora," and their taking the premier position on this, the first occasion of their competing with their seniors, has made them the recipients of many hearty congratulations.

In the "All Comers" race the band of the "Flora" was rowed round the course in the "Flora's" launch, the exertions of the crew being stimulated by well-known selections en route; and in spite of the weight of the musicians in the stern sheets, their boat was not far behind the winner.

The Sailing Race for the Commodore's Cup was a special event, demanding a whole day for itself. It took place on Saturday the 3rd September, off Angra dos Reis, and a good number of boats entered from each ship. At the outset there was but little wind, but the boats crept over the line one by one, and soon encountered a good sailing breeze outside.

The winner of the Cup was Captain Gamble of the "Beagle" in his cutter and the way in which he handled his boat fully entitled him to the distinction, though at the finish Lieutenant Stuclely in the "Flora's" gig was close behind, and Captain Ashe of the "Basilisk" in his galley made an excellent third. The Commodore entertained the competing officers at dinner the same night, and in the course of the evening presented the cup to the winner in a congratulatory speech.

BRAZILIAN HARDWOODS.

THE ALAGOAS RAILWAY COMPANY, LD., Macaé, Brazil, 19th Sept. 1898. J

The Editor Rio News.

Dear Sir—Many thanks for your letter of 25th August, also for the kind offer of your paper. I have had the pleasure of visiting you in Rio, and I much sympathize with your excellent News, especially as it seems to just express my own ideas, particularly on Brazilian subjects.

Observing recently a request in the Rio News for information with regard to native woods, I send you a few particulars which may be of interest.

The woods which are generally procured for transverse ties or sleepers, and for telegraph posts by the railways in this direction, on account of their hardness, resistance, and durability when buried in the ground, are thus classified:

1st class—Maria preta, barana, aracaia, massaranduba, saucupira-mirim, pau d'arco rufo, jatobá, pau santo.

2nd class—Pádrarco amarello, spucaia, and góroróba; for roofing timbers, coração de negro and for boards for flooring, louro and góroróba; and for repairs to freight wagons amarello and jequitibá are good woods, being light, fairly strong and cheap. For furniture and fancy work amarello vinhático, a sort of mahogany, also jacaraná (rosewood), a dark heavy wood much procured by Brazilians.

We have for years paved our workshops with blocks cut from the old sleepers taken up from the line and they have proved fairly satisfactory, although of course they have not had to stand much nor heavy traffic as they would if laid down in a street of a busy town.

I enclose cutting from the *Diario Official* of an advertisement by the Central railway, but the woods your way seem to bear other names, or else are probably of different species.

I am, dear Sir, Yours very truly, H. HAYNES, Actg. Supt.

THE BROTHER NATION.

When our government was soured, the French government heard with unfeigned astonishment that the only intervention that England was likely to undertake (in the Spanish-American war) would be the placing of her fleet at the disposal of the President of the United States. When will people learn that though John often quarrels with his younger brother, it is not safe to approach him with schemes for having that brother on his back and kicking him on the head?—The Spectator.

—It is commonly believed that Germany's foreign trade is undergoing a fairly uniform process of expansion. This hardly seems to be correct, however, in view of the figures relating to Germany's export trade with South America. Whatever may be the reason—in one quarter there is a disposition to assign the general instability of affairs in the South American republics—German shipments to these countries have only increased in an insignificant manner. The value of the exports in 1886 is given as 172,500,000 marks, and that in 1896 as 174,300,000 marks. On the other hand, it may be pointed out, Germany is buying a good deal more from South America than she formerly did, the imports of South American merchandise having increased from 266,900,000 marks in 1889 to 334,500,000 marks in 1896. Since 1896, however, the situation is believed to have grown much worse, and the French consul-general at Hamburg inclines to the opinion that when the statistics for 1897 are made available they will exhibit a serious falling off in trade between Germany and the countries mentioned.—Financial News, August 31.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOURBUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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

(Cash invariably in advance)

Subscription: \$6.00 per annum for Brazil; \$10.00 for abroad for the equivalent in currency. All subscriptions should run with the calendar year or terminate on June 30th and December 31st.

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EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES.—

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

POSTOFFICE ADDRESS:— Caixa 258.

RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPTEMBER 27th, 1898.

The decision last week of the Argentine and Chilean governments to submit the boundary dispute to arbitration is matter for sincere congratulation. There is still some question as to the completeness of the agreement, but it is something that the immediate risk is removed. There is and never has been cause for the belligerent attitude of the two peoples, for it has always been understood that a disputed line run according to the earlier treaties could be referred to arbitration. There is one section in the south, where the mountain ranges are comparatively low and are cut by waterways whose possession by Argentina would be seriously embarrassing to Chili. We can understand why a dispute over this section should be considered important, but in regard to the possession of the barren mountain tracts which form the greater part of the boundary region in dispute, there has been no justification whatever for the dispute. We can not commend the two countries for their quarrelsomeness in such a matter, nor for their foolish preparations for war, but they are entitled to some recognition for returning sanity at the last moment. War would have been most disastrous to both, and the whole civilized world is glad to see it averted.

BEFORE committing itself to the wishes of those senators, who favor restricting the powers of the executive in the matter of declaring martial law, and of amplifying or protecting the immunities enjoyed by congressmen, it would be well for congress to consider what the results will be of such a policy. It is well to restrict the faculty of declaring martial law, for the tendency is to use it for improper purposes, but if this is done in conjunction with an extension of congressional immunities, anarchy will surely result. It can not be assumed that members of congress are entitled, by virtue of their mandates, to conspire against the executive, nor to disobey the laws, but if their immunities are extended so as to protect them even under martial law, evil consequences must surely follow. In our opinion, present conditions in Brazil require a strong executive instead of a weak one. To weaken his authority will be an encouragement to disorder. On the other side the extension of parliamentary immunities to cover treasonable conspiracy, assassination and all the common offences against the law, is a capital error. It vitiates the high character and influence which every legislative body should enjoy, and it will unavoidably lead to a loss of legislative prestige and efficiency. There is and can be no justification of the policy of extending such immunities to men who are guilty of criminal offences against the laws. It is a perversion of every sound principle of government. If the law-breakers are to be protected against the consequences of their crimes, then there is very little hope for us. What congress should do, is to abolish all such immunities, and

leave its member to the jurisdiction of the ordinary courts of justice. More than that, it should adopt the rule that no member accused of a criminal offence should be permitted to occupy his seat until purged of that offence. This would be a sound rule to adopt, politically as well as morally.

This capital now comprises a population of something over 600,000 souls. It is located upon a spacious harbor admirably suited for commercial uses, and it is surrounded by scenery of so magnificent a character that it could easily be made one of the show places of the world. The city has been built up without plan, and without any intelligent appreciation of its needs. The peculiar conformation of the ground forces traffic to the old city where the streets are narrow and totally inadequate for the greatly increased traffic of the present day. A few wide avenues are therefore becoming urgently necessary to meet the ordinary needs of business and transportation, while several new streets to relieve certain congested districts, like the Saúde, can not be deferred much longer. In any new scheme for the government of this capital, provisions should be made for improvements of this character. Then there are other improvements which are necessary for sanitary reasons, such as that of filling in the muddy, filthy, fever-breeding shores, like those of the Gamba and S. Christovão districts. In all probability these improvements could easily be effected without any great expense to the public treasury because of the value of the lands reclaimed. The city and port would both profit immeasurably from such an improvement. The improved healthfulness of the city would attract residents and visitors, and would contribute largely to an increased trade with the interior, while the improvement of the shore line could not fail to improve the reputation of the port as well as its facilities for handling merchandise. To secure all these advantages, the government ought to adopt some comprehensive scheme at once, and then everything done for the improvement of the streets and waterfront in future should be in strict accordance with the plans adopted. It is not necessary to enter upon any great expenditure at this time, but it is essential to decide just what is required and to adopt plans for the execution of the work at some future day. Without doubt, no small part of the new waterfront could be secured through the concession of frontages for steamship piers, warehouses, etc. The port regulations will have to be modified to some extent by allowing greater facilities for loading and unloading cargoes alongside the piers, which, with a deep water frontage, could be carried on throughout the whole year. Every facility of this description should serve to lessen the cost of handling merchandise in this port, and should therefore not only improve the material welfare of the people, but should increase its trade.

The next check on the Chinese chessboard seems to have been given by Russia, and it is nothing less than the removal of the puppet emperor and the restoration of the dowager empress to power. The dismissal of Li Hung Chang, who was protected by the dowager empress, was considered a triumph for British diplomacy and a very serious reverse for Russia, but it has been a triumph of short duration. By the restoration of the dowager empress to power, Russia is again in the ascendant and will make the fullest use of the opportunity. What the next move will be, no one can say, but it will probably be that of a revolution against the dominating old woman, who has been capable of sacrificing her own son to the intrigues carried on at Peking.

An ugly item of news came from Paris on the 22nd inst. to the effect that a great number of convicts had broken out of prison at Cayenne and were robbing and killing with impunity, the authorities being unable to subdue them. Reinforcements had been asked for from Martinique, but before these can arrive there the mischief will be done. It may be assumed that many of these convicts will take refuge in the interior and will eventually find their way into Brazil. The great forests of Gahana and Brazil will render pursuit impossible, though they will also prove dangerous to the fugitives themselves, who will naturally be unprovided with the means

for making so long and difficult a journey. The maintenance of a penal colony on the mainland in the neighborhood of civilized states is, in our opinion, a serious mistake, unless natural conditions exist which will render escape impossible. The force maintained at Cayenne seems to have been totally inadequate to control the convicts there, once a considerable number of them had broken loose. The damages they may cause in Cayenne is, of course, a matter of local concern, but should the convicts escape to neighboring states it is a question whether the French government may not be held responsible for them.

THE STRANGERS' HOSPITAL.

Rio, 20-9-98.

To the Editor of the RIO NEWS.

Dear Sir,—Referring to "Subscriber's" letter in yours of 13th inst. I am very pleased to see him advocating epistolary means from the directors on the constant changes in the staff of the Strangers' Hospital and I trust all subscribers will do their best to be present at the next general meeting to revise it.

Referring to your editorial note, underneath "Subscriber's" letter, in which you say "you have hitherto avoided public controversy on the subject" I think you have forgotten the article which you wrote in July '95, under the heading of "The Hospital Strike," and in which you accused nurses of "refusing to go to a young girl, stricken with fever." With regard to this case Mr. Brubaker has authorized me to make the statement that what he wrote on the card asking for a nurse, was to the effect that "he required a nurse to look after a convalescent and also that a *cachada* of his had just taken ill. He was not at all sure himself at the time that his *cachada* was dangerously ill."

In view of this, I think you will admit that such a statement as the one you made, was unwarranted and calculated to do great injury to the character of the accused and a cruel blow to their own feelings.

Beyond this, I may explain that the directors of the Hospital were informed on more than one occasion, by men whose honesty they had no reason to doubt, that all three nurses accused in this matter, gave their solemn word that such a statement as the one you made, was unwarranted and made no mention of any one at all being ill. But the nurses were refused the right of making any defence before the board, although the president pledged his word that such defence should be allowed. I hope you will now withdraw the very serious statement you published.

Yours faithfully,

H. PELLING SMITH.

Rio, 22nd September, 1898.

To the Editor.

Dear Sir,—Mr. Roberts describes my opening letter as "malicious, cruel and unmanly." I am afraid that your rejoinder to his censorious letter made those pretty epithets applicable to his conduct, with some others equally choice. Writing, not as secretary but as a subscriber—not as Mr. Hyde but as Dr. Jekyll; not as fish, flesh or fowl, but as good red herring with a flavour of sanctity about it—I propose as a champion of the matron, adviser in chief of the directors, *un preux chevalier sans peur et sans reproche*, when lo! in a few quick lines you show this modern Bayard to be the insinuating traducer of a still more defenceless nurse—a sick, helpless girl, who by birth, education and instincts is a lady to her finger tips, whose shoes her evictor is not worthy to clean. Mr. Roberts will do well to be provided at the meeting, not as a subscriber but as hon. secretary, with his facts and correspondence. We shall want to know the tenor of the "verbal communication" made by Dr. Bundeira, whence arose the "desirability" for the sick girl to leave the hospital as quickly as she could, who it was who "authorized" Mr. Roberts to write such a tedious, heartless, double-edged note to her, and why there are no nurses now in the hospital. I shall also be pleased to be furnished with proofs of the matron's kindness, without going to the extreme of overkindness.

I am sorry to hear her health has been undermined by overkindness and overwork, but perhaps a trip to Europe and a little judicious moderation in overkindness and overwork would do her good when the new nurses arrive. Another yellow fever season and four fresh nurses to be overkind to might cause her to break down completely.

Like Lord Wolsey, I always take off my hat to a nurse in her uniform and to a sister of mercy. I always respectfully salute the matron when I see her, but my heart jumps with my hat when I meet the plucky yellow fever-fighting young ladies, to whom so many of our young men owe their lives, and who had to leave the matron alone in an empty hospital with shattered health through overkindness to them.

If Mr. Roberts thinks he and the matron can run the hospital as a private concern on principles or whims of their own, they should be allowed to do so at their own expense before the yellow fever season begins. The hospital being their servant her conduct is liable to be called in question when results make it seem desirable. She will get an attentive hearing and as fair a judgment as the circumstances allow. I would, however, counsel her to get an abler champion than the first one. Mr. Roberts as a knight-errant and half a dozen other things is a failure.

If I have stirred up mud it will be solely to pass it through the filter of public opinion and

leave our hospital management pure, healthy and vigorous.

Thanking you for the public-spirited way in which you have taken up the matter,

Respectfully yours,

SUBSCRIBER.

Hospital Isolamento,

São Paulo, September 22nd.

Dear Sir,—As one of the last staff of nurses at the Strangers' Hospital, allow me to state we did not suffer from the overkindness of the matron, unless daily and hourly petty tyranny could be called by that name. A paper signed by the whole nursing staff was sent in to the board of directors of the Hospital in March, which demanded a full enquiry. It was simply ignored, although it would have had full investigation at the hands of any hospital board in England. It would be interesting to the subscribers if they saw for themselves the nature of the complaints we made.

I had the post of matron offered to me the 1st week in March, at the Hospital Isolamento, São Paulo, and it was April 14 before I sent in my resignation, 5 days after the board meeting when it was decided to ignore our complaints, and I should not have done so if we had received justice at the hands of the directors, for I had many reasons for wishing to stay in Rio.

Faithfully yours,

ALICE M. GINSBY.

Sept. 23

To the Editor of THE RIO NEWS.

Dear Sir,—I am exceedingly obliged to you for the manner in which you have championed my cause, for of course I am the nurse you refer to.

The discourtesy conveyed in Mr. Roberts's letter induced me to put the many inconveniences on one side and I left the Hospital with all speed in spite of Dr. Bundeira's protest.

I am, Sir,

Yours sincerely,

V. D. CHAWNER.

Rio de Janeiro, Sept. 23rd, 1898.

Dear Sir,—In your comments on the correspondence regarding the Strangers' Hospital you do an injustice to the matron (no doubt involuntarily). You imply that it is owing to her that not one of the ten nurses was able to complete her contract.

My task if it was the matron's fault that nurses received offers of marriage and accepted them, thereby breaking their contract?

Having myself been under treatment at the Hospital I can bear testimony to the kindness and attention of the matron and nurses and to the former's untiring energy and activity in the discharge of her onerous duty.

Her cheerful manner alone was enough to make patients forget their ailments.

Yours truly,

PATIENT.

The Editor RIO NEWS.

I enclose my card.

September 23rd.

Dear Sir,—In the letter of your last issue, D. Roberts, mention is made of the matron's "overkindness to those serving under her," in very forcible terms. This being such a very great mistake, now that the subject is opened, we feel obliged to reveal to the public what the "overkindness" consisted of. In the discharge of duties, (nursing), as far as is known, matron, doctors and patients have been fully satisfied with the matron's work.

It is on matters entirely outside of the matron's province that she has libeled and slandered, thereby making her staffs so miserable and life so impossible at the Strangers' Hospital. The few pleasures afforded to the staffs by friends in Rio of which they have availed themselves, have invariably had the worst construction put upon them and on returning home, servants have been put to act as spies in order to report to the matron their behaviour, with whom they came home, and whether their essets left the hospital grounds.

Knowing what the servants are in this country, we leave it to the subscribers and to the public to gather of what nature such reports were, the servants knowing only too well what the matron wished to hear. Whereas a matron should do her utmost to shield her staff, in honor to herself and her profession, should occasion arise, the matron in question has studied to degrade and lower her staff in every way in the eyes of the society of Rio, by trying her utmost to take from a woman that which she holds most dear, her good name.

We can also touch on the matron's unkindness in another direction, namely, at one time, insufficiency of food, until one day, through some bad food being given, which caused two of the staff acute suffering and which gave rise to the question of this insufficiency. A written statement treating of this and other more serious matters was placed before the board at the monthly meeting, when the directors refused even to have it read. The reason of the matron's unkindness as regards slandering her staffs, we fail to understand, but as regards the food she has inferred that the subscribers and directors wish d expenses kept down.

Again we can speak of the matron's unkind and callous indifference as regards patients and general welfare of the Hospital, though in an indirect way, yet of a very serious nature. As an instance, a patient was admitted and the diagnosis being doubtful, he was put in the general building, but after some hours his disease proving to be yellow fever, he was

transferred to fever building. The bedding and room used by this patient in general building were left infested. The next patient who went into that room and had that bed, underwent an operation; he died within 24 hours, death due to gangrene. After this disaster the staff strongly urged the matron to have the room thoroughly disinfected by sulphurizing, which she refused to do on the ground that it would spoil the patient's bedding; the result was that the subscribers and directors were unable to meet. Leaving a room in this state was not only endangering the lives of future patients, but also causing risk to those nursing in it. Another case equally serious: a mattress on which a typhoid patient died and on which he remained 14 hours after death, was put in the sun and was thought sufficient disinfecting as it was afterwards repacked in the bed; the sun is very hot in Brazil, but we hardly think it fierce enough to kill typhoid germs. Mattresses in yellow fever building have been disinfected in the same way.

No conscientious nurse is justified in being a co-worker with such an unscrupulous head. We know that the Doctor can answer any question in reference to the administration of his department.

In conclusion on the fact that no nurse working with or under the matron of the Strangers' Hospital has been able to complete her contract, must be sufficient proof to show the subscribers that the matron is not that she should be. Apologising for intrusion on the space of this paper and also thanking the subscribers and others for their kindness to the staff during their residence at the Strangers' Hospital,

I am, Sir,  
A NURSE.

The discussion of 1896 to which Mr. Smith refers was a reply to accusations appearing in *Truth*. We had been informed that the nurses had refused to go to a young girl stricken with fever, and we believed the information correct. It was this belief which influenced the directors to act with severity. We do not refer to their sources of information, but we now wish to say that, from subsequent information, we are convinced that both the directors and the editor of this paper were mistaken and that the statement quoted by Mr. Smith was an injustice to the nurses. So far as we are concerned, we are glad to have this opportunity for correcting so serious and unjust a charge.

In reply to a Patient we may be permitted to say that the nurses who have left the Hospital to be married have all asserted that they had no intention of breaking their contracts, and would not have left the place had they been able to live with the matron. And we have no reason to doubt their word. As for his experience, we are glad to say that it is common to the great majority of patients. Nurses do not customarily go into the wards with their troubles, nor do they carry gloomy faces to their patients. A patient may therefore never know anything about these troubles, as he is neither likely to see them for himself, nor to hear of them from others. The fact must therefore stand that nine of these ten nurses have broken their contracts and left the Hospital because of inability to live with the matron.

Our space does not permit an extended comment on the other letters received. It will be seen that the nurses are now improving the opportunity to tell their own story. It had been seen that while the directors were the principal source of their troubles, they had other and more serious grievances. And whether the cause was petty or serious, it must be admitted that they had a right to a courteous hearing on the part of the directors. Possibly a prompt inquiry into every complaint would have averted the crisis which, for the second time, has stripped the Hospital of its nursing staff and compelled a heavy expenditure in securing others.

We do not know what views the subscribers may have on this dispute, but we feel certain that they will not approve so many squabbles and so much unnecessary expense. We shall be extremely sorry to see the directors insisting upon so mistaken a policy, for it is easily avoidable. Without entering into a discussion of the matron's professional qualifications, it must be admitted that she lacks one of great importance in the position she holds—and that is *fair*.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

SEPT. 17.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Seabra again called the attention of the chair and the house to the short hand notes of which Deputy Pinto da Rocha had taken possession. The chair repeated that the rules gave him no coercive authority in the matter; but this, he added, did not prevent the chamber from taking such action as it deemed advisable. Among the bills discussed by the chamber was that for intervention in Amazonas. Another was the bill for granting compensation for the steamer "Putinga" said to have been destroyed in 1894 by order of Gen. Carneiro. In regard to this matter Deputy Alencar Guimarães said that, although the destruction of this steamer was proved by the affidavits of the crew and of the officers sent to destroy it, in reality it had not been destroyed and that on the contrary it was actually sold at Curitiba on the 7th of last July.

SEPT. 19.—*Senate*.—Senator Ruy Barbosa introduced a bill signed by himself and 15 other senators regarding the punitive clauses of the amnesty law of Oct. 21, 1895. The

agricultural labor bill was voted in 2nd discussion.—*Chamber of Deputies*. The chamber rejected the bill for paying \$15,000 to Barão de Santa Tecla for cattle seized by government troops during the war in Rio Grande do Sul.

SEPT. 20.—*Senate*.—Senator Virgílio Damasceno presented a petition in which voters of Paraná memorialized congress against the new electoral law of that state.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—In the act of taking the vote on a bill permitting F. P. Chaves Company to construct docks and warehouses in Rio Grande do Sul, Deputy Seabra remarked to another deputy sitting near him that the bill was a job. He was overheard by Deputy Pinto da Rocha who called Seabra a wretch. The latter retorted that Pinto da Rocha was insolent. Other deputies took part in the quarrel and the proceedings became so disorderly that the chair suspended the sitting.

SEPT. 21.—*Senate*.—Senator Bernardo de Medeiros proposed and debated the resolution from the chamber of deputies for the approval of the acts of the government under martial law.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—On motion of Deputy Luiz Domingues the Amazonas intervention bill was recommitted.

SEPT. 22.—*Senate*.—Senator Ruy Barbosa in speaking on the bill for the approval of the acts of the government under martial law, said that experience has now thoroughly demonstrated that the faculty of declaring martial law, far from being a security for the institutions of the country, is a source of perpetual danger to them. The only real security for the institutions is, he said, the proper execution of the laws. He moved to amend the bill so as to deny approval to the arbitrary arrest of congressmen and to the maintenance of the effects of martial law after the termination of the period for which it had been declared.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Amphilophus introduced a bill regulating the intervention of the general government in the affairs of the states.

SEPT. 23.—*Senate*.—Senator Ramiro Barcellos spoke in favor of Senator Ruy Barbosa's amendment to the martial law bill. He had, he stated, become a convert to the doctrine that it is necessary to maintain parliamentary immunities during the existence of martial law.

SEPT. 24.—*Senate*.—The resolution for the approval of the government's acts under martial law was adopted in 2nd discussion by a vote of 21 to 22 and Senator Ruy Barbosa's amendment was rejected by a vote of 30 to 23.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—The army bill was voted in 3rd discussion and the budget of the department of finance in 2nd discussion. In 1st discussion was voted a bill requiring the presence of ten judges at the sittings of the supreme court and empowering the President to appoint for that court five deputy judges. The bill restoring Barão de Jacuayta to active service in the navy was rejected.

COFFEE NOTES

—It is said that the Minas Geraes *recolhedoria* in this capital will not give free dispatch to coffee for exportation, until the *gênia* for the state of Rio de Janeiro are exhausted, which it is calculated will be somewhere between the 10th and 15th proximo.

—The price of coffee in Ceylon will be of interest to many of our readers. Here is a quotation as given in the *Ceylon Observer* of August 11, which is just to hand. "Parchment on the spot 12.50 rupees per bushel, very scarce. Plantation estate coffee, f. o. b. on the spot, per cwt. 73.00 rupees, very scarce. Liberian parchment on the spot per bushel, 4.00 rupees. Native coffee, f. o. b. per cwt. 47.50 rupees, very scarce." The rupee is worth 18.4d.

—Mr. A. H. Boyd, of the department of agriculture at Brisbane, Queensland, writes to the *Ceylon Tropical Agriculturalist* that great hopes are entertained for the future of coffee growing in that country. He says:—"No disease has as yet appeared and heavy crops have been obtained on small plots—up to 7 lbs. of clean coffee per tree (6 years old) and 3 1/2 lbs. from 3 years old trees. A fair price also is obtained locally (9d per lb). I am afraid, however, that when we come to big plantations, picking will be a source of trouble as far as labor is concerned." A yield of 10 pounds of clean coffee per tree is certainly noteworthy. If Queensland can average even 4 pounds she has a very profitable product to look after.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—A Curitiba telegram of the 24th inst. says that it has rained almost incessantly there for the last two months.

—A telegram of the 23rd inst. from Santa Catharina says that on the previous day the printing office of the journal *O Estado* was threatened with an attack.

—On the 23rd a man named Duarte Catta Preta was tried at Curitiba, Paraná, for killing a young man named Julio de Castro, the father of the latter appearing for the prosecution. During the trial Catta Preta suddenly exhibited great terror and said that a son of the prosecuting lawyer had pointed a revolver at him. This caused a great confusion in the court-room, and later on, when the case was submitted the jury unanimously absolved the prisoner.

—It is worthy of note that Dr. Germano Hasselocher presented a resolution to the state assembly at Porto Alegre yesterday in opposition to divorce. At the same time, another Rio Grandense, Dr. Adriano Ribeiro, has presented a proposal to the masonic fraternity that it should memorialize congress in favor of divorce.

—The British squadron at Bahia had a good reception there. The English colony, only 7000 in all, showed honor to our sailors, got up a ball, a smoking concert and a cricket match for their entertainment. The weather was all that could be desired, and Bahia was found healthy for the crews. The governor of the state received Commodore Norcock with the greatest cordiality. There is a probability that the squadron will be in Rio again about the end of the month, and as the rainy weather we have had in superabundance lately has cleared off all fear of yellow fever, until November next, welcome Commodore Norcock will see his way to make a longer sojourn amongst us than before. The longer the fleet stops the better every one will like it.

—On the morning of the 17th thieves broke into the "Victoria Store," No. 27 Rua de São Bento, São Paulo, the property of Mr. Joseph W. Mee, and carried off merchandise to a value of about 10,000\$. The thieves were of two sorts, the Ladrões de S. Francisco, and took their spoils from the front door with a cut, the police being conspicuous for its absence. Among the objects stolen were 57 glasses of English jellies, 2 cases of butter, 2 boxes of English hams, 11 cases of Lipton's tea, and 2 cases of chess—the weight of which would require a cart. The robbery was reported on the São Paulo papers. Mr. Mee is entitled to general sympathy, for it is only a few months ago that his residence was robbed of a considerable sum of money.

RAILROAD NOTES

—In Bahia, according to the secretary of agriculture of that state, there are 1,243 kilometres of railway in operation.

—The chamber of deputies rejected on the 24th the bill which proposes an extension of two years to the Leopoldina railway, for the conclusion of works on the branch from Santo Ilardo to Cachoero de Itapemirim and relieves the company from the fines imposed since 2nd January last. In all probability congress will treat the new company with much less leniency than the old one.

—The Oeste de Minas suspends the transfer of shares from to-day until the next general extraordinary meeting of shareholders. It is believed that the company will be asked to consider the second which the government has been authorized to celebrate with it, which is either to furnish the means for completing the line from Barra Mansa to Catalão, or to accept the transfer (*encampação*) of the line to the government.

—The Mogyana and Sorocabana companies are said to be engaged in negotiating an agreement for connecting their lines. If this agreement is actually made, the freight and passengers of the Mogyana will thereafter, it is stated, be forwarded to S. Paulo not only by the Paulista and S. Paulo roads, as is now the case, but over the Sorocabana, and the two companies will build a joint road for connecting their lines with Santos.

SHIPPING NOTES

—The Hamburg Südamerikanischer steamer *Itapirica* which left Rio on the 26th inst. took the following first class passengers:—For Hamburg: Mr. Gustav Graeff and Mr. Ernesto Bockris. For Bahia: Mr. Jeronymo Gonçalves and family, Mr. Francisco F. Gomes, Dr. Pedro Camimada and Mr. J. de Barros Costa Pereira.

—The following passengers left Rio by the Royal Mail steamer *Cade* on the 20th inst.:—For Buenos Aires: Messrs. Ludisilão Thiria, J. C. Brazil Montenegro, Theodore R. Brazil, Domingo Dardano, Luis Polo, Ruffalo Laves and wife. For Montevideo: M-ssrs. Hugo Heyn, Geraldo Silveira, José Francisco Loureiro and 2 daughters.

—The British squadron left Bahia on the 22nd inst., after a short and pleasant visit. We hear that after visiting Pernambuco, the squadron will return to this port, where we hope it will remain for a good long visit. The temperature is now down to its proper winter mark, and the continual rains have greatly improved the sanitary conditions of the city.

—The passengers who arrived in Rio on the 21st inst. by the Royal Mail steamer *Danabur* were:—For Southampton: Capt. Andrews, Mr. G. C. Rand, Jr. and Mr. F. Gerhards. For Lisbon: Dr. José Vieira Filho, Rev. Fathers, Amado Lochin, Arthur R. Diniz, Theophilo P. Vieira, and Carlos Doppler. For Cherbourg: Mr. J. Danvergie. For Pernambuco: Mr. H. W. Stacey, Mr. E. Mercier, and Mr. A. Costa. For Bahia: Mr. José E. Moreno and wife, Mr. A. Crado, Dr. T. Rios Valleng, Mr. Antonio Conrad, Mr. A. R. da Cunha, and Mr. J. Nogueira.

—The Royal Mail steamer *Minho* took the following passengers from Rio to Santos on 20th inst.: Mr. Edward W. Wyszard, Mr. J. W. Elworthy, Mr. P. H. Dennis, and Miss Tomkins.

LOCAL NOTES

—Admiral Elisário José Barbosa was yesterday retired from the active list in conformity with his own petition.

—The chamber of deputies is still discussing the project authorizing the executive to interfere in the Amazonas squabble.

—On the 24th the deputies refused to restore retired Vice Admiral Arthur Jacuayta (Silveira de Matta) to the active list.

—The chamber of deputies has refused to grant an extraordinary credit of \$15,000 to pay Joaquim de Silveira Tavares for cattle supplied to the government troops in Rio Grande do Sul.

—We regret to hear that the Portuguese consul-general for this capital, Conselheiro Barbosa Centeno, is ill. He is under treatment at the Portuguese hospital in Rua Santo Amaro.

—Mr. Maurice Lemberg, who lately published an important work on Brazil, left for Pará a few days since for the purpose of making a special study of the Amazon region.

—Our local readers will be glad to hear that Rev. H. C. Tucker and family are expected to arrive here to-day on the Pacific steamer *Lagaria* from Liverpool, after an extended visit home.

—The Tribunal de Contas has approved the item of \$ 2500 paid to Capt. João Baptista das Neves as mileage and passage money to Toulon, where he is to take command of the iron-clad "General Dourado."

—The Amazonas question in congress was last week returned to the committee for further investigation, and on Saturday the said committee conceded 20 days to G. V. Filinto Pires for the presentation of original documents on the case.

—Yesterday the senate adopted a resolution expressive of its satisfaction for the peaceful settlement of the boundary dispute between Argentina and Chili, and congratulating those countries on their decision to submit the dispute to arbitration.

—It is stated that a recent discovery has been made in the United States that cream of tartar is an infallible remedy for small-pox. An ounce of the powder should be dissolved in half a litre of warm water and taken at short intervals. It is said that the cure will be accomplished in three days.

—It is announced that the new *livro* service (removal of garbage) from private residences will begin on the 1st proximo, the Cia. Industrial do Rio de Janeiro announcing that it is ready to begin work. The municipal regulations require that the carts for this service shall be of a certain description, and private contractors must conform to them or withdraw.

—We take the following from an American paper:—A young woman of Rio de Janeiro, who had met her husband at a bicycle meet, has had the incident depicted on his tombstone in alto relieve. The effect is described as more novel than artistic, especially as she is dressed as attired in bicycle costume. In the inscription, which is in Spanish, is a sentence which may be translated: "My dear soul had the tire of his life prematurely punctured."—*Herald*, Buenos Aires.

—We were sorry to hear that our friend, Mr. H. L. Wheatley, has been ill at the Strangers' Hospital for some days past, but his many friends in Rio and elsewhere will be glad to learn that this popular gentleman, who is the life and soul of every gathering at which he is present, left his bed on Sunday last, and is now on the high road to recovery. In common with his host of friends we hope soon to see Mr. Wheatley about again and feel the grip of his muscular hand in his well known hearty fashion.

—We are pleased to see that in the senate a bill has at last been introduced for the relief of officers who, under the pretext of amnesty, were without trial punished by the law of Oct. 21, 1895. It is certainly not creditable to the country that in the midst of general impunity those who took up arms against a corrupt and barbarous dictatorship should be selected for punishment, while the authors of all sorts of hideous crimes are allowed to escape. Moreover, the question as to whether that punishment was deserved or not should have been decided not by congress but by the courts. A law by which congress usurps judicial functions and in addition thereto punishes without permitting the accused to defend themselves is evidently unconstitutional and ought to be repealed.

—The medical commission appointed by the minister of interior to investigate the yellow-fever discoveries of Dr. Domingos Freire, has presented its report. The commission was nominated at the request of Dr. Freire to settle once for all the validity of his discovery. The findings are: (1) that the *micrococcum ranthodii* is found in the venous and capillary blood of yellow fever patients; (2) that the inoculation of pure cultures of this microbe in guinea pigs, rabbits, monkeys and dogs causes experimental yellow-fever; (3) that attenuated cultures of the microbe are immunizing and should be employed for the prevention of yellow-fever; (4) that the sterilized remedy (*medicamento sulfurado*) is at present the most efficacious in the treatment of yellow fever when employed in the first period of the disease and in convenient doses.

BUSINESS NOTES

The Associação Commercial of this city yesterday opened a saloon for the special business use of its subscribers. It will be provided with chairs and tables and with the usual service of steamship bulletins, etc.

Families and bachelors desiring a comfortable residence will do well to give the Villa Hamayá a visit. This private hotel, formerly known as Allen's, has been thoroughly refitted and newly furnished, and as it stands in a cool and pleasant situation it easily affords one of the pleasantest abodes about Rio.

The proposal of Messrs. A. Januzzi Brothers & Co. has been accepted for the construction of the new office for the Associação dos Empregados no Commercio do Rio de Janeiro, the cost being fixed at 396,000\$. The building will be located on Rua Gonçalves Dias on the site of the building occupied by the Cia Photographica which was burned down some months ago.

The secretary of agriculture of the state of Bahia says that of five central sugar mills in that state that obtained government assistance three have proved entire failures and the other two are living on the money which they receive from the government in virtue of the guarantee of interest on their capital. But fifteen first-class mills that depend exclusively on their own resources are, he states, in a prosperous condition.

The minister of industry has decided to relieve the City Improvements Co. from the fine of 5,000\$ imposed for the non-completion of the drainage of the Jardim Botânico district and to concede another year for the conclusion of the works. And in the meantime the government refuses to give the company a better exchange rate so that it can inspire enough confidence abroad to raise the capital required for the works in hand.

A short time ago the Companhia Cantareira, which owns the ferry boats running between this city and Nietheroy, put up its fares to 400 reis because of the greatly enhanced cost of coal. The price of coal, however, soon fell again, but not so the fares. The company still receives 400 reis for a service which our tramway companies (always excepting the Santa Theresia) are compelled to render for 100 reis.

A governmental commission into the failure of the harvest in Russia this year has reported that there is total lack of grain and herbage throughout European Russia. Precautions have been taken in time, and the government will provide seed for the next sowing. As Russia's annual export of grain averages 150 millions of bushels, the failure of its harvest this year should have a notable influence on the price of grain and grain products during the coming commercial year.

We are advised that Mr. John Jones, the widely known organizer and director of the Commercial Telegrams Bureau has bought up the privilege here for "tickers," as well as the patents of the machine used, and will shortly re-establish the service in this city, which will be under the control of expert operators. This will give Rio de Janeiro advantages equal to those enjoyed by other large cities of the world. It is hoped to have the new service in operation by the 13th November next. It is also expected to have the telephone service in operation by that time, and in all probability the two may be worked in conjunction so that the one may supplement the other.

The plans for an additional water supply for this city were laid before the budget committee of the chamber of deputies a few days since, and were explained in detail by Dr. Oliveira Bulhões. The scheme is for obtaining the new supply from the Rio Pirahy, and for providing filters for the whole. The engineer mentioned says that the new supply will be ten times the present supply. The cost of the new works, which will appear as to be made by a company, is estimated at 40,000,000\$, and the company, if placed in charge of the existing works, will guarantee a daily supply of 400 millions litres. It is suggested that the charge be raised to 70\$ a penny, which it is estimated will provide sufficient revenue. The company asks for no subsidy, nor guarantee.

The directors of the British Bank of South America have declared an *ad interim* dividend of 3 per cent. (6s. per share), free of income tax, on £500,000, the paid-up capital of the bank, payable on September 23.

La (Corrupta) Société de Mines d'Or du Brésil Limited—Under this name an English registered company has by advertisement in provincial papers been appealing to the French public for subscriptions. Though all the directors, the brokers (seven), and the auditors are English, and the office is situated in London, there has, so far as we are aware, been no appeal to the British public for subscriptions, and the attempt to obtain them in France seems a curious proceeding. The object of the company is to acquire a mining area in Brazil of about 2,300 acres, situated to be in the vicinity of the St. John del Rey mine. Part of this area has already been worked, but is stated to have been abandoned from 80 to 100 years ago, owing to the hardness of the stone and to flooding, though there are the customary estimates of large profits (on the basis of a yield of 1/2 oz. to the ton). Frenchmen are less cautious than we take them to be if they consider the representations of the prospectus warrant a purchase price (to an intermediate vendor) of £300,000, of which £175,000 may be paid in cash—even though a battery of 15 stamps is included. The capital is £375,000, in £1 shares.—*Statist*, Sept. 3.

The Companhia Aniamig de Botafogo and the Banco Nacional Brasileiro have been appointed receivers of the Rink factory, which has entered into judicial liquidation.

The *Fluminense* of Nietheroy stated on Saturday last that a new company is being organized in that city, under the title of Companhia Melhoramentos de Nietheroy, for the purpose of establishing a new ferry service between Rio de Janeiro and various points on the opposite side of the bay, and to operate lines of electric trams in Nietheroy. The capital of the company will be 5,000,000\$ in 50,000 shares of 100\$ each. The incorporators of the company are said to be Srs. Luiz Eduardo da Silva Arango, José Marcos Inglez de Souza, Alexandre Lavignasse Filho and Paul Taves. The enterprise is a good one and deserves success.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The *Jornal do Commercio* says that in the four years from 1894 to 1897 inclusive, in the accounts of public revenue and expenditure the total deficit is about 238,000,000\$.

A telegram of the 21st inst. says that on that day the governor of Minas Geras signed the budget voted by the state legislature for 1899. In this budget the revenue is estimated at 20,995,700,000\$ and the expenditure at 20,797,595,365\$.

If there was a deficit last year of about 2,500 contos in Rio Grande do Sul, how is it possible to declare a large cash surplus in the state treasury? We have heard much about the good financial administration of that state, but this certainly does not seem to support the claim.

A Porto Alegre telegram of the 23rd inst. says that the public expenditure of the state of Rio Grande do Sul during the last fiscal year amounted to 12,085,505,599\$, of which the sum of 7,971,695,884\$ was classified as ordinary expenditure. The revenue amounted to 9,635,316,834\$.

A Porto Alegre telegram of the 24th inst. states that the receipts of public revenue in the state of Rio Grande do Sul amounted in the first half of the present year to 4,401,035,890\$ and the disbursements to 3,648,305,800\$. The revenue for 1899 is estimated at 9,248,716,666\$ and the expenditure at 9,197,596,878\$. The funded debt was reduced in 1897 from 4,990,200,000\$ to 4,500,000,000\$.

In 1897 the expenditure of the state of Parahyboá amounted to 1,320,400,864\$ and the revenue to 1,107,870,897\$, the deficit being, consequently, 212,530,867\$. The product of the export duty on cotton increased from 222,369,885\$ in 1894 to 305,976,821\$ in 1897; but that of the tax on cattle, among which there was considerable mortality, decreased from 149,312\$ in the former year to 55,409,964\$ in the latter. On the 30th of last June the funded debt of the state amounted to 441,752,712\$.

In a recent issue of one of the evening papers of this city, a writer states that of all the congressmen who up to that date had spoken on the budget of the department of finance, not one had proposed reductions in public expenditure, while nearly all had favored measures whose adoption will entail on the country the additional expense of 1,571,553\$, not including some of those measures whose cost is not yet known. The friends of the funding scheme in London will find this very embarrassing obstacle to their efforts in behalf of Brazil.

According to the last message of the governor of the state of Espirito Santo the revenue for 1897, which had been estimated in the budget at 4,470,670\$, amounted in reality to only 4,224,428,978\$, and the expenditure, which had been estimated at 4,461,124,864\$, was 4,574,674,873\$, the deficit for the year being, consequently, 370,251,865\$. The revenue collected during the first half of the present year amounted to 2,206,275,825\$ and the disbursements to 2,694,361,118\$. The disbursements to be made during the second half of the year will be much larger and the governor does not think that the year will close with a surplus.

In the last two years the revenue of the state of Goyaz was as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Year, Budget estimate, Amount actually collected. 1896: 533,800,500; 404,947,781. 1897: 535,567,850; 595,404,818.

The expenditure was as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Year, Budget estimate, Amount actually expended. 1896: 564,566,899; 535,653,119. 1897: 597,638,882; 564,138,329.

One of the principal sources of revenue is the export duty on cattle, whose product, having been estimated at 178,200\$ for 1897, amounted in reality to 229,570\$.

According to the last message of the governor of Espirito Santo the foreign debt of that state is 17,500,000 francs. Last year an account of the interest and sinking fund of that debt the state remitted to Europe the sum of 1,217,865,840, which was, however, insufficient, there being still subject to redemption bonds to the amount of 65,000 francs. The internal funded debt of the state amounts to 1,115,300\$, on which the state pays interest to the amount of 92,698\$ per annum. In this debt are not included 488 bonds of 1,000\$ each issued to the Lloyd Brasileiro Co. in payment of guaranteed interest on the Cachoeiro do Itapemirim railway. On 141 of these bonds the rate of interest is 6 1/2% and the rest 7 1/2%. Last year the state government borrowed 800,000\$ of the London and Brazilian Bank, which, according to the governor, it still owes 614,781\$30. The interest on this debt is 0/10\$.

The budget committee of the chamber of deputies yesterday signed its report upon the estimates of the minister of finance. The committee reduces the minister's estimates of expenditure by 5,800,000\$, and the budget as amended will be 30,000,000\$ less than the budget adopted last year. Unfortunately the budget really does not limit the expenditures, which invariably largely exceed the estimates. If the government were not allowed to spend a milreis beyond the appropriations, their there would be some sense in these reductions.

After reacting somewhat from their last week's recovery, Brazilian bonds have risen sharply to-day on a speech by Dr. Salles, in which he promises religiously to fulfil the solemn pledges which he undertook in London. As so much depends upon the ability and strength of will of the President, and the power to withstand the many influences above him tending to extravagance, we quote his remarks, which leave almost nothing to be desired as a pledge: "I will religiously fulfil the solemn pledges I have taken in London. Although elected by party, I shall resist any pressure brought against the true national interests, which require order and the strictest economy to secure the quick return to the normal service of the foreign debt. I would to Europe hopeful, but I returned convinced that a strong businesslike government will fully reestablish foreign confidence in its credit."—*Statist*, Sept. 3.

The following returns of revenue receipts for the first half of the present year have been made public:

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Stamp tax: 3,999,191\$. Transportation tax: 1,440,982\$. Salt tax: 1,671,194\$. Tax on matches: 1,514,817\$. Tobacco: 1,598,925\$. Beverages: 1,597,706\$. Dividends: 414,585\$. Insurance policies: 86,351\$. Transfer of bonds and vessels: 308,513\$.

Total: 12,517,218\$. The cost of collecting the tax on tobacco, beverages, salt and matches is said to have been as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Sugar and molasses: 132,485\$. Salt: 29,610\$. Matches: 16,827\$. Percentage to collectors: 178,931\$. Total: 290,865\$.

It is not stated whether these returns refer to all Brazil or only to Rio de Janeiro.

A well informed correspondent, writing from Recife, under date July 30, and influenced in his judgment by a lengthy residence in Brazil, observes:—"Things are hanging fire a bit. This province is bankrupt, so far as its finances are concerned. There is no doubt of this. The governor has just taken a loan of 400 contos at 8 per cent. from the Banco de Pernambuco to pay the interest of the United States loan on June 30 last. We seem to be very far from being out of the wood yet, and there is a feeling that the new arrangement of the future President will have the opposite effect it was intended to have. To put the finances of the country on a really firm footing, it seems to me that it will be necessary to have a fresh breed of administrators; for it is very evident that no true economy will ever be affected by Campos Salles nor any other Salles. In a case of the kind of changing his spots. Why the bondholders ever consented to such an arrangement as reported without having the fiscalisation of the expenditure is a mystery, and it will be a very strange thing if now the misappropriation of the revenue is not larger than ever it was, seeing that it no longer belongs to the nationals, but to foreigners. However, I hope that after this present scheme has burst up, and certain people have burnt their fingers, there will be something more practicable devised."—*Financial News*, August 29.

COMMERCIAL

Table with 2 columns: Item, Rate. Rio de Janeiro, Sept. 27th, 1898. Par value of the Brazilian milreis (1000): 27 d. Gold: 49 1/2. U.S. coin at \$48.65 per £: 47 1/2. U.S. coin at \$48.65 per £: 47 1/2. Bank rate of exchange, official, on London to-day: 7 1/8 d. Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (paper): 34 1/2. Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (gold): 29 1/8. Value of \$100 U.S. currency (paper): 35 1/2. U.S. currency (paper): 63 1/2. Value of £1 sterling: 30 1/2.

EXCHANGE. Sept. 19.—The official rate of 7 1/8 d. was general in all the foreign banks all the day. The market at Rio de Janeiro was slightly unduly. The bankers refused to draw at any better rate than the official rate and private paper was sold at 7 1/8 d. A little later the rate was raised to draw even at the rate that it had been at. At noon the Banque Française began to draw at 7 1/2 d. and sustained that rate in spite of the active demand. The British Bank followed suit soon afterwards, and there was no lack of buyers of private paper at 7 1/2 d. The market was passed by without any great animation. The bank was closed at 11 o'clock, and the private paper quoted at 7 1/2 d. The official value of the milreis was 24 1/2 reis gold.

Sept. 20.—The British Bank opened with an official rate of 7 1/2 d. at which all the other banks were drawing with 7 1/8 d. posted out on their bills, but in the course of the morning the latter rate of exchange general, and at the last hour the Banque Française put out 7 1/2 d. as its rate. There was a certain amount of business in the morning at 7 1/2 d. and private paper freely offered at 7 1/2 d. and some transactions were realized at 7 1/2 d. but after it was that the demand became more important, and the holders of exchanges developed, the market weakened, until 7 o'clock the declared business consisted of banks drawing at 7 1/2 d. and private paper at 7 1/2 d. Afterwards the banks refused to draw at the official rate, and business was done in private paper on the banks at 7 1/2 d. The market, however, closed sustained with bank bills at 7 1/2 d. and private paper offered at 7 1/2 d. with buyers at 7 1/2 d. The official value of the paper milreis was 24 1/2 reis gold during the day. The official rates of the day as compared with the corresponding day of last year were as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Location, Rate. London, per milreis: 7 1/2 d. - 7 1/2 d. Paris, per franc: 15 3/8 - 15 3/8. Hamburg, per mark: 15 3/8 - 15 3/8. Italy, per lira: 15 3/8 - 15 3/8. New York, per dollar: 65 1/2 - 65 1/2.

Sept. 21.—The British Bank opened with an official rate of 7 1/2 d. on London, but during the morning lowered it to 7 1/8 d. which rate the other banks observed and preserved throughout the day. In the early hours of the day the banks drew at 7 1/2 d. and bought in private paper at 7 1/2 d. and at 7 1/2 d. at the latter rate for time only, and at once private paper was placed with outsiders at 7 1/2 d. without difficulty. A certain amount of business was done at the official rate and on conditions and some buyers did business in private paper at 7 1/2 d. although there was very little animation about the market. In the afternoon, the London & Brazilian bank drew at 7 1/2 d. for a short while, but almost immediately withdrew, yet at closing time the other banks were drawing at that rate, and the market closed with bank paper at that quotation, and private paper quoted at 7 1/2 d. The official value of the paper milreis during the day was 25 1/2 and 28 1/2 reis gold.

Sept. 22.—The British and Française banks put out an official rate of 7 1/2 d. on London at opening, but all the other banks had 7 1/8 d. In the course of the day all the banks adopted a 7 1/2 d. rate, and soon after that the British and London & Brazilian banks posted 7 1/2 d. and at the last hour bank bills were quoted at 7 1/2 d. The market opened with the banks drawing at 7 1/2 d. and some transactions in private paper were realized at 7 1/2 d. The tendency of the day was an upward one throughout, and the official rates of exchange about the market, some of the banks were drawing for account of third parties, while others asserted the cause to be the amount of private paper which was in circulation. The rise continued all throughout the afternoon with good business done, the banks drawing freely at 7 1/2 d. against private paper, and banks would only 1/16 d. and some transactions reported at 1/8 d. for distant dates. The market closed with bank bills at 7 1/2 d. and private paper at 7 1/2 d. The official value of the paper milreis rose from 25 1/2 to 29 1/2 reis gold.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 26th September, 1898.

Exports.

Coffee.—The sales realized in the previous week were declared as 30,000 bags against entries of 99,341 bags and shipments of 72,205 bags. The market at the close of the previous week was not improved when the market opened on Monday. Very little business was done between 10 o'clock and 1 o'clock on losses which ranged from 10,800 to 10,700 per arroba for No. 7 type. The shippers as a general rule held about during the day, but the market was not improved, and hands at 10,500 the arroba for No. 7. Santos' good average was sold at 7,800 per 60 lbs. The foreign markets were in a state of weakness of the market, but the packers could not see their way to accept offers of 10,200 more or less, and the 8,000 bags that were bought were purchased on bases of 10,200 and 10,800 per arroba for type No. 7. The market here closed firm. There was no change in Santos. The foreign markets were unchanged with the exception of New York where a slight upward tendency was observable. The news from New York on Wednesday being very favorable, a rise in points having been reported, the business between packers and factors was done on bases of 10,700 and 10,800 for No. 7. The ideas of the shippers also went up a little and 12,000 bags were sold at 10,800 and 10,800 per arroba. The market closed firm at those prices. The Santos market remained unchanged but all the foreign markets showed appreciable improvement. The packers freely offered 11,000 to the factors, but these were firm and the greater part of the business done between them during the day was done on a base of 10,200 per arroba. The rise in exchange upon the calculations of the shippers, who after making bids which were not acceptable retired from the market. Accordingly some 12,000 bags were bought at 10,800. On Friday, the packers displayed less animation than on the previous day, and after some small business was done at 11,000, the factors withdrew their stocks. The American shippers did not put in an appearance, but some 5,000 bags were sold to the European shippers at 10,800, and the market closed with sellers at that price. Santos showed no change, and the news from the foreign markets was devoid of interest. Saturday's market was an exact reproduction of Friday's. The prices falling all round were the same, the American shippers still held back, and the European shippers brought some 12,000 bags.

The shipments since our last report have been:

Table with 2 columns: Destination, Quantity. 8,644 bags for the United States. 2,688 " " Europe. 6,200 " " Cape of Good Hope. 2,498 " " Plata, etc. 4 1/2 " " Coastwise. 45,136 bags.

The following ships sailed with coffee last week:

Table with 2 columns: Ship Name, Quantity. United States: Sept. 18 New York Br str British Prince: 10,741 bags. 18 do do Cyrene: 16,384. 20 do do Germ str Ady: 10,609. 20 New Orleans Br str Corvina: 14,429. 23 New York Br str Buffon: 7,602.

Table with 2 columns: Ship Name, Quantity. Europe: Sept. 17 Havre Fr str Corsica: 1,000. 18 Lisbon Br str Malabar: 12,121. 18 Hamburg Germ str Tucuman: 12,121. 19 Genoa etc Br str Cilla di Malabar: 4,119. 20 Trieste Aus str Melbourne: 4,913. 21 London Br str Darjeeling: 4,411. 21 Antwerp Germ str Starburg: 5,021. 22 do do Br str Plata: 5,537. 25 Constantinople etc Br str: 8,000. 24 Hamburg Germ str Inafrica: 5,539. 24 Mars del Este Fr str Les Alpes: 6,810.



**Cable**

Sept. 21	Cape Town Br lug Bahama	3,670
Sept. 21	River Plate Br str Clyde	1,720
Sept. 21	Coastwise, various steamers	3,335

The receipts for the past week were 85,281 bags, against 92,345 bags for the previous week and 60,115 bags for the week before.

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

Sept. 17		Sept. 16	
No. 6	11,500	12,200	
7	10,600	11,200	
8	11,600	11,600	
9	9,600	10,100	

The stock in all hands was estimated this morning at 49,271 bags, against 47,029 bags a week ago. The Santos stock is reported at 93,705 bags.

**Daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro**

Receipts		Shipments	
Sept. 17	6,653	Sept. 17	14,241
Sept. 18	6,370	Sept. 18	15,271
Sept. 19	6,370	Sept. 19	15,271
Sept. 20	6,370	Sept. 20	15,271
Sept. 21	6,370	Sept. 21	15,271
Sept. 22	6,370	Sept. 22	15,271
Sept. 23	6,370	Sept. 23	15,271
Sept. 24	6,370	Sept. 24	15,271
Sept. 25	6,370	Sept. 25	15,271
Sept. 26	6,370	Sept. 26	15,271
Sept. 27	6,370	Sept. 27	15,271
Total	182,000	Total	415,000

**Imports.**

**Flour.**—The arrivals during the week were 1,500 barrels which came by the *Roman Prince* on the 24th inst. Owing to the rapid advance of exchange, dealers are selling their stocks at best possible prices. The latest quotations show that prices are down 2500 all round, as will be seen by the table we give below. The stocks in hand are small, but flour on the way stands in cheaper than that held here.

Trieste	nominal
Richmond 1st	39,000-40,000
do 2d	nominal
Baltimore 1st	30,000-40,000
do 2d	28,000-30,000
Western and Interior	31,000-35,000
River Plate	31,000-35,000
Local Mills	40,000-41,500

**Coffin.**—The week's receipts were 200 tubs from New York ex *Roman Prince*. There has been no alteration in quotations, and the stock remains about 1,600 packages in all hands. The market sustains a small enquiry and concessions in price seem likely with the improvement in exchange. The ruling prices at the end of the week were Caspe CRC \$8.00 and other marks from \$5.00 to \$7.00 per tub. Halifax \$4.00 per tub, and Norwegian \$7.00 per case.

**Lard.**—The *Roman Prince* brought 1,500 kegs and 200 cases from New York last week. The market is firmer than in the previous week, and the upward tendency we then noticed has been sustained. American lard is now selling at prices which run from 750 to 780 per cent, but the native product is still quoted as nominal.

**Pork.**—The receipts of the week were 300 barrels and 300 half barrels from New York by the *Roman Prince*. Although there has been no great stir in the market, prices have gone up slightly. American pork being now quoted at from \$1.50 to \$1.80 per pound wholesale and from \$1.80 to \$1.90 retail. The price of native pork is unaltered, being still selling at \$1.40 to \$1.50 according to quality and quantity.

**Rice.**—Although there have been no receipts during the past week the market is much firmer. There has been for some time, and in spite of the improvement in exchange prices have risen and are now selling from 22,000 to 23,000 per bag for Kaogon rice, ruling in exchange.

**Pitch Pine.**—There have been no arrivals during the past week, but the prices realised show an improvement in this item after a long stagnation. The rates now asked are from \$1.00 to \$1.20.

**White Pine.**—The market is as dull as it can possibly be. The low prices of the past two months have even fallen still lower during the past week, as the best price now obtainable is 260 reis per foot.

**Spice Pine.**—The market in this item remains in a torpid condition.

**Swedish Pine.**—No arrivals. There is absolutely nothing to record.

**Kerosene.**—From New York 5,000 cases were received last week. The market is firm, and prices have shown a slight tendency to rise. Lots have been sold at prices ranging from 880 to 1000, while small dealers have bought in at from 1000 to 1020 per case.

**Tarrentine.**—Receipts nil. The market is very firm at last week's prices but the stock in hand warrants the belief that prices will go up. In the past week there has been another small rise, as the latest quotations that we have received are from \$600 to \$700.

**Rosin.**—There have been no receipts in the past week. The market in this item is still in a weak condition but is showing signs of looking up. There has been a rise of a mircris in both dark and light grades. The former is now quoted at 27500 and the latter at 26500.

**Cement.**—The *Camphill* brought 10,712 barrels during the last week from Antwerp. The market is weak, and English cement has fallen to 14500 but English cement is still quoted at 19500 to 20500 per barrel.

**Indian Corn.**—The *s. Farona* brought 18,920 bags from the River Plate during last week. The rise in the exchange has had a marked effect on prices, the new crop now fetching from 8800 to \$9000 for lots, the retail prices being about 8800. The rise that was confidently expected to take place by many dealers in the past week did not take place. The price of old crop corn now runs from 28000 to 29200.

**Bean.**—No consignments came to hand in the past week. As there is no imported bean on the market the local produce has been gaining an advantage again this week as prices have now gone up to 45500 and 5000 the 40 kilos, with good demand.

**Hay.**—The receipts from the River Plate during the last week were 1281 bales by the *Flourist*. There has been very little difference in prices, which still maintain the rates of the previous week, being now quoted from 45 to 155 reis per kilo.

**Coal.**—The receipts last week were:  
From Norfolk, ex *Menantic* 3,658 tons  
Cardiff, ex *Flise* 2,374  
Blyth, ex *Montclair* 4,275

**Rum.**—The week's supply was of average quantity, and the following prices now rule:  
Perambuco and Macao 215,000-216,000  
Bahia and Aracaju 215,000-216,000  
Campos 245,000-246,000  
Angra and Paraty 270,000-271,000  
Parahyba 265,000-270,000  
Alcohol of 36 to 38 deg 47,500-49,500  
ditto 500,000-510,000

**SHIPPING NEWS.**

**ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.**

**SEPTEMBER 19.**  
YARMOUTH—Br lug *Alberto*; 510 tons; S. Harris; lumber to order.  
**SEPT. 20.**  
MARSEILLES—Fr bk *Pharo*; 615 tons; Antoine; sundries to order.  
**SEPT. 21.**  
RIO GRANDE—Dan bk *Ina Koch*; 245 tons; H. Jessen; ballast.  
**SEPT. 23.**  
ASTVEP—Br bk *Camphill*; 1199 tons; W. Mayne; sundries to Laureys & Co.

**DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.**

**SEPTEMBER 22.**  
CAPE TOWN—Br lug *Ishama*; 31 tons; H. Anderson; coffee.  
SITA ISLAND—Nor bk *Illiant*; 745 tons; O. Toussin; ballast.  
BARBADOS—Br sp *Coringa*; 128 tons; L. Davison; ballast.  
**SEPT. 23.**  
PASCAGUOLA—Nor bk *Odd*; 1034 tons; A. Azinksen; stone ballast.  
**SEPT. 24.**  
IQUIQUE—Ger sp *Willkommen*; 1635 tons; F. Freese; ballast.  
**SEPT. 25.**  
CALTA BONA—Br sp *Scottish Isle*; 2055 tons; F. Stone; ballast.

**FREIGHTS.**

LIVERPOOL — 25 shillings and 5/8 p. per ton of 1,000 kilos.  
ROTTERDAM — 25 shillings and 5/8 p. per ton of 1,000 kilos.  
LONDON, ANTWERP, SOUTHAMPTON — 10 shillings and 5/8 p. per ton of 1,000 kilos.  
GENOA — 30 francs and 10/8 p. per 1,000 kilos.  
MARSEILLES — 30 francs and 10/8 p. per 1,000 kilos.  
HAVRE — 30 francs and 10/8 p. per 1,000 kilos.  
BORDEAUX — 30 francs and 10/8 p. per 1,000 kilos.  
MONTVIDEO — 3,500 per bag of coffee.  
BUENOS AIRES —

**Vessels Afloat & Chartered for Rio**

Amy	Baltimore
Azambona	Leith
Adela	Liverpool
Baltimore	Baltimore
Bladina P.	Marseilles
Claudia	Porto
Constance	Pascagoula 19 Aug.
Paris	Baltimore
Elle-Sie	New Port
Eurydice	Liverpool
Emma	Hamburg
Edw. Pembroke	Swansea
Franconi	Saguenay
France	Baltimore 3 Sept.
George Thompson	Grimby 29 July.
Good News	Baltimore
Gleadow	Gothenburg 1 Aug.
Gleadow	Swansea
Hogeland	Hamburg
Harvel Queen	Saguenay
Iris	Hamburg
Julia Rollins	Baltimore 1 Aug.
James W. Eirell	New York
Josephine	Baltimore
Kinross	Sunderland
Kambira	Norfolk
Karoo	Swansea
Loch Finlay	Grimby 3 Aug.
Mercator (str)	Liverpool
Mrs Zepore	Pensacola 1 Aug.
Marjory	Pensacola
Mariposa	Porto
Monte Alegre M.	Marseilles
Marya	Rangoon 3 Jun.
Mogellan	Saguenay 18 Aug.
N. B. Harris	New York
Olaf Knudsen	Westerville
Olivera	Porto
Orin	Leith
Pack	Hamburg
Roa Cruz (str)	Blyth
Roa Incest	New York

Royal Fath.	Hull
Sageb	Pensacola
Sagev	Porto
Sagev	Westerville
Saga	New Port
White Wings	Savannah
Vina	Pensacola
Vario	Porto
Vielga	Porto
Yuer	Saguenay

**Arrivals of foreign steamers.**

DAY	NAME	FROM	CONSIGNEE TO
Sept. 19	Mirba	S'pton 21 ds	Royal Mail.
19	Milano	Rosario 11 ds	La Veloz
19	McPonie	Santos 27 ds	Roubaux & Co.
20	Civitan	S'pton 18 ds	Royal Mail
20	Florence	Rosario 11 ds	E. N. tiode Janeiro
20	Harabe	La Plata 4 ds	Royal Mail
20	Clayton	Santos 17 ds	Hermann Stoltz & Co.
20	Menantic	Norfolk 20 ds	Lage Bros
20	N. America	La Plata 6 ds	La Veloz
20	La Plata	H. Ayres 6 ds	Royal Mail
20	Luparia	Santos 17 ds	E. Johnston & Co.
20	Malange	do	10 ds V. W. Guimarães & Co.
20	Civitan	H. Ayres 6 ds	Royal Mail
20	Batagoua	do 2 ds	do
20	Koivindae	Rosario 10 ds	Order.
20	Les Alpes	H. Ayres 6 ds	Royal Mail
20	R. Prince	N. York 20 ds	Quayle, Davidson & C.
20	Vreusburg	Bremen 22 ds	Hermann Stoltz & Co.
20	Elise	Cardiff 22 ds	Order.
20	Montclair	Blyth 24 ds	Brazilian Coal Co.
20	Hulbein	Santos 29 ds	Norton Megaw & C.

**Departures of foreign steamers.**

DAY	NAME	FOR	CARGO
Sept. 19	di Milano	Genoa	Sundries.
19	B. Herx	Santos	do
19	20 Asti	New York	do
19	Corrientes	New Orleans	do
19	Melpomene	Triest	do
19	Mirba	River Plate	do
19	Clayton	S. Pico do Sul	do
19	Hampstead	Santa Lucia	Ballast
19	Danube	Southampton	Sundries.
19	21 Avonina	River Plate	do
19	21 Bullon	New York	do
19	21 Marxburg	Bremen	do
19	21 Nord America	Genoa	do
19	21 La Plata	Southampton	do
19	21 Sanction	Antwerp	do
19	21 Malange	River Plate	do
19	21 Civitan	Hamburg	do
19	21 Itaparia	Marseilles	do
19	21 Les Alpes	Marseilles	do

\* Calling at intermediate ports.

**Foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, September 25th, 1898.**

NAME	TONS	ARRIVED	FROM	CONSIGNEES
bk D. Pedro II.	465	Aug. 22	Baltimore.	J. Moore & C

**British**

bk Anglo Am'ca	1033	June 22	Montevideo	do
sp Canada	2137	July 27	Norfolk	Cia. do Gaz
bk Magwen	1420	Aug. 21	New Castle	To order
sp Koselevsky	2767	Sept. 2	Cardiff.	E. I. Braz.
sp Kontersburg	5433	Sept. 2	Swansea.	To order
sp Lattimer	1619	Sept. 2	Swansea.	W. Block & C
bk Brod. Bay	1153	Sept. 2	Roubaux.	H. Stoltz & C.
bk Elise	1187	12	Goispe.	Nicolson & C.
bk Alberto	810	19	Yarmouth.	To order
bk Camphill	1199	28	Antwerp.	Laureys & C.

**Danish**

bk Eden	281	Aug. 18	Santos.	In transit
bk Ines Kohl	219	Sept 23	Rio Grande	Luz Campos

**Dutch**

bug Adm. Tromp.	288	Sept 10	Paranaqua.	To order
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**French**

Pharo	615	Sept 10	Marseilles	To order
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**German**

bk Miami	748	July 27	Hamburg.	H. Stoltz & C
sp Oswiga	1193	Sept 17	New Castle	To order

**Italian**

bk Due Fratelli	729	Aug. 5	Marseilles.	D. J. S. & C.
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**Norwegian**

bk Bircha	134	Aug 23	Cardiff	To order
bug Success	28	28	Hamburg.	C. Hecksher
bk Midnatsol	1216	31	Antwerp.	To order
bk P. Regent	1296	Sept 14	Swansea.	To order

**Portuguese**

sp Sophia	445	July 17	Porto.	C. Abran & C.
bk Arcelina	777	Aug 6	Porto	J. A. Gons Jr.
bk Sereta	430	29	Porto	V. Pinto & C.
bk Mariana	378	Sept 15	Lisbon.	J. J. Gony.

**STOCKS AND SHARES.**

**Sales of Stocks and Shares.**

SEPT. 19.		SEPT. 20.	
20	Apollies 58	870,500	
3	do (6008)	at rate of	810
4	do 48 (gold)	do	1,016
1	do do	do	1,016
1	do 1885	do	865
4	do do (reg.)	do	862
4	do do	do	865
2	do 1887 do	do	920
150	Emprestimo Municipal	do	158

**Miscellaneous.**

61	Loterias Nacionales	32,500
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**SEPT. 20.**

10	Apollies 58	870,500	
1	do (6008)	at rate of	810
1	do 48 (gold)	do	1,016
2	do do	do	1,016
2	do 1885	do	865
25	deh. Leopoldo R. R. (208)	do	85

**Banks**

25	Commercial	200,500
25	Lavoura e Commercio	105

**Miscellaneous.**

20	Doas de Santos	27,500
114	Loterias Nacionales	52,500

**SEPT. 21.**

15	Apollies 58	870,500	
15	do 48 (gold)	do	1,016
21	do 1885	do	865
24	do do (reg.)	do	862
10	do do do	do	866
8	do 1887	do	910
12	do do (reg.)	do	820
120	do Est. de Minas Geraes	do	150
10	Emprestimo Municipal	do	154
10	deh. Jornal do Commercio	do	154

**Banks.**

10	Hypothecario	66,500
15	Nacional	200
105	Republica	164,500
114	do	574,500
20	do	165

**Miscellaneous.**

53	Industrial de Stearinas	100,500
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**SEPT. 22.**

86	Apollies 58	870,500	
1	do (6008)	at rate of	810
1	do (2093)	do	846
1	do 48 (gold)	do	1,016
41	do do	do	1,016
4	do do	do	1,020
2	do 1885	do	860
73	do do (reg.)	do	865
7	do 1887 (reg.)	do	920
50	deh. Carris Urbanos (208)	do	200
40	do Journal do Commercio	do	165

**Banks.**

13	Commercial	200,500
10	Commercial	11
250	Constructor	11
280	Lavoura e Commercio	108



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

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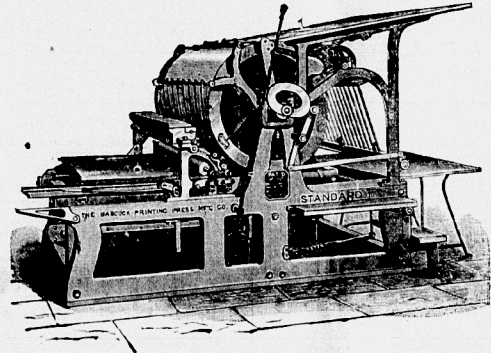
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**Norton George W**—25 years of age, height 5 ft. 6 1/2 inches, light blonde, blue eyes, medium weight, well educated and of good address. Enquiry received from his brother at St. Louis, Mo.

**Evoy, Patrick and James**—who left County Wexford Ireland, about 25 years ago and are believed to have engaged in cattle raising in Brazil.

Rio de Janeiro, 1st July, 1898.

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1898

Date	Steamer	Destination
1898		
Oct. 3	Nile	Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.
" 17	Clyde	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Cherbourg and Southampton.
" 21	Ebro	Santos, Montevideo & Buenos Ayre

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Liguria.....	Nov. 8th

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been changed to a weekly publication, and from four  
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