



# THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 4TH, 1898.

NUMBER 40

**WILSON, SONS & CO.**  
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Authorized Capital £ 5,000,000
Subscribed Capital £ 2,750,000

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RUA OUIDOR, 45

Travellers' Directory.

São Paulo: Through express trains leave the Central station daily at 6 a. m. and 8.30 p. m. (dormitory); returning leaves S. Paulo at 5 a. m. and 7 p. m. (dormitory). Change of cars both ways at Taubaté.

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

Juniz de Fora, Barbacena, Ouro Preto, etc. Through express trains leave Central station daily at 5 a. m. and 8 p. m. Connects with all branches along the main line (Linha do Centro) of that railway. Intermediate trains leave at 2 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 11.49 a. m.—the latter a mixed train.

Petropolis: Baren leaves the Prainha pier at 7 a. m. (Sundays and holidays 7.20 a. m.) for Maué pier to connect with railway to Petropolis and beyond; also at 4 p. m. for Petropolis, Sundays and holidays excepted. By all main-line express-trains leave Central Railway station by suburban trains at 6.30 a. m. and 5 p. m. For S. Francisco Xavier station (fare 400 reis) and thence transfer to adjoining station of Leopoldina Railway, where trains leave daily, Sundays and holidays included, at 7.15 a. m. and 5.35 p. m. for Petropolis. Returning train on Central Railway leaves Maué station 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 Sun days and holidays and 3.30 p. m. for Maué pier and thence for Prainha. An additional barca train also leaves Petropolis at 9 a. m. on Saturdays only (holidays excepted).

Nova Friburgo: Baren leaves the Praça das Marinhas at 5.30 a. m. daily and at 2.30 p. m. on Saturdays, to connect with the Leopoldina Railway at Sant' Anna de Marimbá. Returning trains leave Nova Friburgo at 2.57 p. m. daily, and at 6.30 a. m. on Mondays. Excursion train leaves Marimbá on Saturdays at 3.15 p. m. Baren leaves Rio at 2.30 p. m. and returning leaves Friburgo at 6.30 a. m.

Corcovado: Regular trains, week days, leave St. Rua Cosme Velho, Laranjeiras, at 8.10 a. m. and 2.40 p. m.; returning leave the summit at 7.30 a. m. and 1.30 p. m. On Sundays and holidays, the hours are: ascending 6.30, 8.30 and 11 a. m.; descending 3.30, 5.15 and 8 p. m.; descending 8.35, 10.35, 11.35 a. m. and 4.05, 6, and 9 p. m. Each train gives the excursionist half an hour on the summit.

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

Official Directory.

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

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

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 69, Rua 1º de Março. EUGENB SEBERG, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 2, 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 Aurora, Domingos, 65 Rua do Aqueducto.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Largo de S. Joaquim, No. 179—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays. Prayer meeting at 10 a. m.; Worship at 11 a. m.; Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 3 afternoon. Gospel preaching at 6.30 p. m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study and preaching at 7 p. m.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor. METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Cateete. 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 Fabrisia Carreira, Sundays, 11 a. m. and 4 p. m. Rev. FRANK WIEDERHECKER.

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

ALVARO B. DOS REIS, Pastor.

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

W. B. BAGBY, D. D. Pastors.

CHAS. D. MACCARTHY, Pastors.

Caixa 525. IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIACHELHO.—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 Fredeick Eisenloh, German Physician. Office: 78, Rua General Camara, Consulting hours from 12 to 3 p. m.

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

Miscellaneous.

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

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

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent. BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.—Rua Gonçalves Dias, 100. Open from noon to 6 p. m.—For terms, apply to Librarian.

RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.—Red and Reading Room 10, Rua Camerino (formerly Imperatriz), 3rd floor; W. J. LEWY, 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. 36, Rua da Quitanda, 2nd floor. Rooms open from 8 a. m. to 10 o'clock p. m. Secretary's office hours from noon to 1 o'clock p. m. Nicholas Rodrigues, President; Myron A. Clark, General Secretary. R. A. W. Sloan, Hon. Treasurer.

WEST COAST ITEMS.

The Brazilian minister at Santiago is returning home on leave of absence.

President Berrazuriz of Chili was taken severely ill last week, but at last accounts he is progressing favorably.

A Santiago telegram of the 3rd says Chili has proposed to refer the Atacama question to the arbitration of England.

The Chilean government has appointed Sr. Barros Arana and Bertrand as commissioners on the court of arbitration for the settlement of the boundary dispute.

It is reported from Santiago that Barros Arana will not go to England until the Atacama question is settled. This implies that Atacama was not included in the last arbitration protocol.

A Buenos Aires telegram of the 3rd says the Sr. Moreno is bringing a private proposal from President Berrazuriz, containing bases on which the boundary dispute can be settled without arbitration. We doubt the report may.

Telegrams from Santiago on the 27th ult. reported that President Berrazuriz had an attack of paralysis on the evening of the 25th. Subsequent information announced that the President was so far recovered as to be able to leave his bed on the 28th ult.

The Japanese minister in Lima (Peru) has completed the necessary arrangements with the Peruvian foreign office for enabling a large number of Japanese emigrants to go to Peru for agricultural purposes. The same minister proceeds to Mexico with the view of making a similar arrangement with the Mexico government.

In the first half of the current year the duties recovered on imports amounted to \$10,909,995.91, as compared with \$11,355,415.05 in the corresponding period of 1897. The duties recovered on exports amounted to \$7,579,717.28 in currency and £660,283.48, 6d. in sterling; the respective figures for the first half of 1897 being \$5,993,483.37 in currency and £ 512,353.88, 3d. in sterling. Reduced to currency the receipts in the first half of 1897 and 1898 were as under:—

Table with 3 columns: Import duties, Export duties, and values for 1897 and 1898.

Chiluan Times.

\$2,918,372.50

—Chiluan Times.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

Buenos Aires telegrams of the 1st inst. announce the reappearance of the locusts.

The Uruguayan government has released four Brazilians who had been forcibly recruited for the army.

A Sure telegram of the 1st inst. announces the signing of an extradition treaty between Argentina and Bolivia.

The population of Montevideo on September 1st was estimated at 248,652 inhabitants. On April 1st it was 250,869.

According to the August demographic report there were 683 births (121 illegitimate), 134 marriages and 321 deaths in the city of Montevideo. The arrivals by sea numbered 4,046 and the departures 4,216, the population at the end of the month being estimated at 249,052.

Of the 3,954,911 inhabitants of the Argentine republic, according to the last census, 1,031,827 are foreigners, or about 26 1/2%. In 1869, there were only 211,933 foreigners, or 12 1/2%. Nearly half a million are Italians and these are followed by Spanish, French, Uruguayan, Brazilians, British, Chileans, Germans, Swiss and Paraguayans. In 1869 there were 10,709 British and in 1895 there were 21,788, an increase of 11,709, or 103 1/2%. In the city of Buenos Aires there were 3,174 British in 1869 and 6,838 in 1895.—Montevideo Times.

The demographic annual of Uruguay for 1897 gives the following vital statistics for the republic for the years 1895 and 1897:—

Table with 3 columns: Births, Marriages, Deaths, Stillbirths, Recognitions for 1895 and 1897.

The item "recognitions" refers to the legitimisation of illegitimate children. The relation would appear to show that the population of Uruguay has decreased, since 1896. It was estimated as \$19,000 on December 31st, 1897.

Correlative to the relations between Argentina and Chile, an important move has been made by the representative of the latter republic in Montevideo. It seems that Minister Leiva, acting on instruction for his government, has retained the services of several navigating officers at Montevideo to be attached to the Chilean navy. These men will leave for Sandy Point immediately in two tugs that have been acquired by the Chilean government at Montevideo. To us it seems that the men are retained for bringing Chilean men of war through the straits and also for bringing them into the River Plate. To counteract this move, this government will of course be ready, in case of war, to have submarine mines and torpedoes laid in the outer roads and the Paraná.—Times, Buenos Aires.

It is reported from Asuncion that a "profound divergence" has broken out between the President of Paraguay and his cabinet. The telegram does not state what the quarrel is about, but we presume it will hardly disturb the peace of the outside world.

Another patriotic flag is under construction but as there are no more new vessels in the fleet it is to be presented to the "Patria," which ship, it will be remembered, was bought by a public subscription to replace the ill-fated "Rosales" the foundering of which ought to be marked in red ink on the pages of Argentine history. Soon it will be necessary for the government to purchase new vessels in order to keep pace with the flag makers who are eager to show their patriotism in some mild form.—Times, Buenos Aires.

Only a few weeks ago it was our lot to chronicle the death of a sister of Rosas, who died at an advanced age in this city. This week we learn of the death in London of Dona Manuela Rosas de Ferrero, the daughter of the Restor of the Laws, as he styled himself. It is now forty-six years since she left this country with her father, and during all this time her home has been in London, where she married, and where her family was brought up. In spite of her long absence, and of her intimate personal association with one whom Argentines branded as a traitor to the country and a murderer, she retained her interest in her native country, and was frequently visited by Argentines in London. Her views were beyond all doubt the most humanizing influence in the tyrant's life; and she won the gratitude and even affection of many to whom the name of Rosas was in itself odious.—Review, Buenos Aires.

There is not much variety nowadays in the Uruguay market. An occasional alarm, followed by a sharp recovery, are all the changes that can be rung on it. And these are generally rung from Montevideo. Nearly all brokers who have a special connection with Uruguay act for Montevideo speculators, and not much love is lost between them and the jobbers. Their game is for four or five of them to come in, one after the other, and to buy or sell a big line of stock. Then they disappear, and the jobbers on comparing books discover that they have either been stuck with a few thousands each, which they cannot sell, or have been caught out of a few thousands each which they cannot get back.

The game has grown tiresome, and the jobbers want a sharp look out for the clique. On Tuesday they turned up again as sellers, and the price was let down on them sharply. The selling was supposed to have been prompted by a Montevideo cable of the preceding day, which, on the face of it, looked rather favourable for the bondholders. It stated that the government had decided to resume payment of salaries in cash instead of in treasury certificates, and that the outstanding certificates were to be funded into a new interest loan. The guarantee offered for the loan—a tax on official salaries—looked very peculiar. The practical effect will be to make the officials redeem the scrip, in which they have hitherto been paid, out of their future salaries. This is the smartest move yet heard of, even in South American finance. It has been too smart, in fact, for the Montevideo people, who do not like it.—Daily Mail, London, Sept. 10.

The ex-dictator, Col. Latorre, for many years an exile in Buenos Aires, has been interviewed, with the object of ascertaining whether he was prepared to take part in a revolutionary movement to overthrow the present order of things in view of certain conditions favourable to himself. Col. Latorre is said to have responded with a very decided negative. On being further questioned he is stated to have observed:—

"The situation of my country inspires me with profound grief. I was convinced that, at the way it is going, it will soon or late end by losing its independence. In my idea it could only be saved by an iron dictatorship, which will declare war to the death against all politicians, exterminating them as so many heads of prey, and fomenting in exchange labour and production, especially in the interior, by means of liberal and protective laws, and of serious, honourable, and respectable authorities. A dictatorship which had no compassion in cutting off heads and filling prisons, so as to put an end to all the scamps that infest the place, without distinction of political party, but which, at the same time, never hesitated to favour the good efforts and enterprises of every living creature. Five years of such a dictatorship would put the republic in order and bring my countrymen to their senses. But where is the man capable of doing this? Where is the man capable of energetic to assume the responsibility of all that would have to be done? I don't see him, he doesn't exist."

Col. Latorre's interlocutor thereupon insinuated that he, Col. Latorre, might be the man. The grim colonel thereupon replied:—

"I don't think it would suit you for me to be the man, for if I were I would inaugurate my government by taking you and Escobar and Garcia and Julio Herrera, and all who think and act like you, into the Plaza Independencia and shooting you. I would then do the same with others until I had cleaned the country of professional politicians. What is wanted there is men of work, and not politicians. It is an account of the abundance of the latter that my countrymen are always at loggerheads, and the country daily goes from bad to worse."

A good many were inclined to think the interview apocryphal, but, if so, it must have been invented by one who is not afraid to speak out, and who goes to the very heart of the matter.—South American Journal, Sept. 3.



Banks.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

Capital..... £ 1,500,000
Capital paid up..... " 750,000
Reserve fund..... " 600,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO
10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

LISHON, 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.

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

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

Capital. . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.
(Caixa 208.)

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos
(Caixa 520.) (Caixa 175.)

Draws on:

Direction der Disconto
Gesellschaft, Berlin
Norddeutsche Bank in
Hamburg, Hamburg
M. A. von Rothschild
Söhne, Frankfurt aM
and corres-
pondents.

N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London
Manchester and Liverpool
District Banking Company Limited,
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Union Bank of London, Limited,
London.
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Paris, Paris.
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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.

Petersen-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 17th October, 1891.

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

BRANCHES:

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

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
Item 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. Rossi & Co., GENOVA.

and correspondents in ITALY.

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

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

BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU BRÉSIL.

AUTHORIZED BY

Decree No. 2,132 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 Pa-
ris, 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.
Périer Meret & Co., Paris.

(Union Bank of London, Limited.
London Joint Stock Bank, Limited.
Paris Bank, Limited.
Lazard Frères & Co., Paris.
J. Henry Schroeder & Co.
Kleinwort Sons & Co.
A. Kuffer & Sons.

Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft.
Deutsche Bank, Berlin, and branches.
Dresdener Bank, Dresden, and bran-
ches.
Schroeder Gebrüder & Co. Hamburg.
Conrad Hinrich Donner, Hamburg.
Norddeutsche Bank, Hamburg.
L. Behrens & Söhne, Hamburg.
Correspondents in all chief cities.

J. M. Fernandes Guimarães & Co.
Banco Commercial de Lisboa, Lisbon.

(Banco Commerciale Italiana, Genova
Milan, Turin.

AND ANY OTHER COUNTRY

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

Henri Joly,

Manager.

Nectandra Amara Pills.

These wonderful pills, so useful and
beneficial in all affections of the stomach
and intestines, are obtainable in all places
where a post-office exists; the manufac-
turer will forward by registered mail and
to any given address, if accompanied by
money: 1 box for \$2.50, 12 dozen boxes for
\$25.00 and One dozen boxes for 20.00.
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 and County Banking Co. Ltd.
Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co. Ltd.

Messrs. Hottinguer & Co. LONDON.

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.

THE ARMY NURSE.

[We take the following stanza from a poem called
'The Red Cross Army Nurse' which appeared recently in
The Irish Congress. The poem is unsexed in
composition, but this stanza is so rhythmic and so
true that we venture to reproduce it by itself.]

She is in the foremost battle, she is in the
rear-most tents,
She wears no weapon of attack, no armor
of defence,
She is braver than the bravest, she is truer
than the true,
She asks not if the soldier struck for red
and white and blue,
She asks not if he fell beneath the yellow
and the red,
She is mother to the wounded, she is sister
to the dead,
The victor's cheers ring in her ears, but
these she does not heed;
The victim's moans and dying groans are
given as her meed,
And many a suffering hero chokes his blind
and swollen curse
To smooth it to a blessing for the Red Cross
army nurse.

From the Daily Mail, September 6th.

THE ATTITUDE OF LI HUNG CHANG.

WHY THE «CHINESE BISMARCK»
OPPOSES ENGLAND.

(By a British Resident in Peking.)

In the present state of affairs in
China it is interesting to note some of
the adverse circumstances against which
British diplomacy has to struggle.

Not the least of these is the opposi-
tion offered by Chinese officials of high
standing; and foremost among these
towers Li Hung Chang, whose counsels
carry more weight at the Peking court
than any other Chinese subject, be he
prince, cabinet minister, or viceroy.

The dominant power in China is the
Empress Dowager, aunt to the Em-
peror. A woman of an exceptionally
keen though narrow mind, and with
mental abilities of no mean order, she
controls with sufficient ease the dictates
from the throne. It is to a determined
coup on her part, aided and abetted by
the great Li, that the present incumbent
of the throne owes his position.

The Emperor is a young man of no
apparent ability, and fettered by the
short and strong chain of the strictest
court etiquette. Moreover, too, his
physical health is but weak. He is
totally unacquainted with the condi-
tions of life outside his palace doors.
Still less does he know anything of the
eager stress of Western civilisation. It
is conceivable, therefore, that one who
is reputed to be skilled in intercourse
with the outside world should be of in-
estimable value to the Empress Dow-
ager, who is compelled to be ever on
the alert against schemes aimed against
her power and influence.

Li Hung Chang is generally believed
in China to have crushed the Taiping
rebels, who so seriously threatened the
Manchu dynasty. The veteran states-
man did more, undoubtedly, to stamp
out the danger than any other native
loyalist; but it is open to question whe-
ther he could have succeeded without
the co-operation of «Chinese» Gordon.
Gordon is a word to touch a chord in
many thousands of Chinese hearts, and
his name is mentioned to-day with respect
and reverence. However that may
be, Li Hung Chang reaped the lion's
share of the imperial gratitude and
rewards.

There is no reason to doubt Li's
loyalty, and the Emperor is induced to
believe that he is the firmest support of
his imperial chair. It is also a court
axiom that no man can treat an inter-
national question but Li Hung Chang.
There is some truth in this. Before the
recent war with Japan all international
matters of importance were settled by
Li. The foreign ministers seem to have
placed themselves in an anomalous position,
for the Tsung-li-Yamen was a
board specially constructed for the
transaction of foreign affairs. The
members of the Tsung-li-Yamen were,
however, men with the narrowest views,
few of whom had been outside the city
walls, and who were hopelessly incap-
able of understanding anything outside
of the limits of the Chinese classics.

Li Hung Chang, on the other hand,
was prompt in action, and willing also
to entertain foreign ideas within certain
limits. It was well known that the
Yamen referred their knotty points to
his wisdom, and, accordingly, it was
considered that what was being done
indirectly and slowly might be effected
directly and speedily. By easy stages
the Tsung-li-Yamen was practically
neglected, and Li became more influ-
ential than ever. He was then holding
the posts of viceroy of Chihli and north-
ern superintendent of trade, his residence
being at Tientsin, the port of
Pekin.

French and German contracts for
warships, forts and warlike stores
rapidly poured out, and Li amassed a
huge fortune, popularly estimated at
eighty millions of dollars. The great
viceroys was the richest and most in-
fluential man in China on the eve of
the recent war. When the war did
come disaster followed disaster. The
struggle practically resolved itself into
one between Li and Japan, but the for-
mer was extremely reluctant to fight.
His forts at Port Arthur were taken,
his war ships sunk and captured, and
his paper army, armed with worthless
although expensive rifles, was scattered
to the four winds.

That he who had passed before the
world as the Chinese Bismarck, who
talked grandiosely of the «displeasure
of China,» should be held up as an im-
postor, «a mere lath painted to look
like iron,» was the bitterest pill that Li
Hung Chang had ever been called upon
to swallow.

His German advisers poured balm
into his wounded spirit, by informing
him with mysterious importance that
Japan had made a secret treaty with
Great Britain previous to the war, and
that this was the cause of all his mis-
fortunes. The broken-hearted old man
eagerly snatched at the bait. His sight,
usually acute, was at fault. How a
secret treaty, which only existed in
malicious imagination, could suddenly
give to Japan naval and military power
of no mean order Li did not pause to
examine. He knew that Japan had
been arming steadily for years, but he
refused to admit that he had been
beaten by fair means. It is easy enough
to believe what we want to believe.
Sore at Great Britain not having pulled
his chessmen out of the fire, Li began
to persuade himself that it was Great Bri-
tain, and not he, that was really res-
ponsible for China's degradation. His
initial belief was strengthened still fur-
ther by the honeyed insinuations of the
French and Russian representatives at
Pekin.

Li Hung Chang has thus persuaded himself that Great Britain is the main cause of his «loss of face.» It would be useless to argue with an adversary in this frame of mind. Mere argument is useless in Chinese diplomacy.

On the conclusion of the war the members of the Tsung-li-Yamen began to assert themselves again, and Li was temporarily shelved. Russia, however, flattered the fallen statesman by insisting on his appointment as special envoy on the occasion of the coronation of the Czar. Nor did he return home empty-handed. The members of the Tsung-li-Yamen have tried their hands again at international diplomacy, and once more miserably failed.

The Empress Dowager is getting old, and, like old people, she prefers her old friends to new ones. She knows of no better and no more trusty friend than Li Hung Chang. Old as the latter is, he is stepping back into his former influential position as confidential and sole adviser to the Emperor.

One consequence of this is that, unless he is checked, Li Hung Chang will oppose our interests in China tooth and nail.

**CRASHLEY & CO.**

67, RUA DO OUVIDOR, 67  
RIO DE JANEIRO.

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

**QUAKER OATS**

FOR BREAKFAST PORRIDGE.

The pure Quaker rolled white oats are recommended to all who desire a

HEALTHFUL AND ECONOMICAL DIET unequalled by any cereal food offered to the public. Sold in Two pound packages.

**VICTORIA STORE**

RUA DO OUVIDOR 46 a 48

**RIO CRICKET & ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.**

A Lawn Tennis Tournament will be held at the club grounds at Icaraby 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.
- Gentlemen's Singles, Handicap open to Rio Residents..... 10\$000
- Mixed Doubles, Handicap for members only..... Entrance Rs.
- Gentlemen's Doubles Handicap for members only..... 10\$000 each pair

In the Doubles, gentlemen will choose their own partners.

**STRANGERS' HOSPITAL**

No. 110, RUA DA PASSAGEM, Botafogo, RIO DE JANEIRO

Situated in one of the healthiest and most attractive localities of this city, at a considerable elevation above the sea, and well within its own grounds. The grounds are tastefully laid out with walks and shrubbery, making it a most desirable place for convalescence.

The Hospital is provided with an Isolated Fever Ward, entirely separated from the main building. Patients seeking treatment for other diseases can therefore be received at any time, without being associated in any way with fever cases.

The Hospital is specially recommended for surgical cases, because of its coolness and cleanliness, and especially because of its staff of trained nurses. Great success has thus far attended every operation in this Hospital.

The Hospital was built and is supported by subscription, but is open to non-subscribing patients of all nationalities. The terms for non-subscribers are:

- General ward..... 15\$000 a day
- Private room..... 20\$000

which includes medical and nurse's attendance, food and ordinary medicines.

Surgical operations, special remedies, wines, and outside medical attendance extra.

Nurses supplied for outside cases during the cool season.

Patients are admitted at any time, but should be provided with an «order for admission» signed by some subscriber.

For further information apply to the Physician in-charge DR. RAYMUNDO BARDILHA, No. 75, Rua 110 de Março (1 to 11 p. m.) or to the Treasurer, No. 50, Rua 110 de Março, or to the Secretary, No. 8, Rua da Candelaria.

**CAUTION**

Guard your health by using disinfectants in the house.

**Jeye's Disinfectants are the best.**

**FLUIDS AND POWDER**

For sale at

23, RUA DA CANDELARIA

**CHARLES HUE**

Commission Merchant and Ship Agent

Rua Fresco No. 3 & 7

P. O. Box 391. RIO DE JANEIRO

Water supplied on short notice. Telephone 174.

**A. GODFREY & C.**

Stock and Share Brokers

CANADA HOUSE, BALDWIN STREET, BRISTOL, (England)

Telegraphic Address: «AGILE-BRISTOL»

BANKERS:—National Provincial Bank of England Limited, Bristol.

Correspondence invited from intending investors. (61.)

**National Furniture** for drawing-rooms, sleeping rooms, dining-rooms, parlours, offices, and every description of ornamental furniture of the best workmanship. CARPETS, curtains, hangings, rugs, oilcloths, mats, and ornamental objects for the drawing-room. The only house of its class comprising everything necessary for the furnishing of a house. ASSORTMENT AND PRICES beyond competition. A visit should be made to the house DOUX & FERREIRA, Rua dos Ourives No. 43.

**Collegio Americano Fluminense.**

Persons desiring to matriculate their children will please communicate with the Directors, Miss LAVONA GLENN, No. 118, Praia de Botafogo, Botafogo.

**WANTED:**

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

**TWO GAS ENGINES**

One of 2 horse power and the other of 4-horse power both used, and both of the working system, will be sold cheap for cash. Inquire at this office.

**SITUATION WANTED.**

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

SITUATION.

Agent required by large English manufacturers of Waterproof Clothing for Rio de Janeiro. An excellent opening for a gentleman having connections with the ladies and gentlemen's mantle and clothing trade. Apply by letter giving full particulars and references to H. K. V., care of Mr. P. Algar, 11 Clements Lane, London, E. C., England. — at.

**ROOMS TO LET.**

Two or three good rooms to let in S. Domingos, convenient for sea-bathing (Boa Viagem beach). Apply to M. P. B., Rio-Vice office.

**SITUATION WANTED.**

A situation is wanted by a young man recently arrived from the West Indies who has had five-years experience as custom house clerk. Speaks Portuguese, Spanish, as well as English. Apply A. B. C., Rio-Vice office.

**EMPREZA PHILATELICA INTERNACIONAL.**

Buys, sells, exchanges and receives rare stamps on consignment.

RUA 1º DE MARÇO, No. 21.

211. Rio de Janeiro.

**SEA SICKNESS**

A DMIRABLE RESULTS.

We are constantly receiving communications and testimonials similar to those given below, which fully prove the extraordinary efficacy of the Paulista remedy Nectandra Amara against the distressing sea-sickness and all the other maladies and complaints of the stomach and intestines so frequent during voyages at sea or on land. So well known are the results given by this new and wonderful remedy for all the ills so common in this life, that no traveller aware of its properties, should start on a voyage without providing himself with a sufficient quantity.

On the 31st ulto, a merchant in S. Paulo wrote us as follows: My late partner W. de Souza 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 10th May last, the distinguished physician Dr. Ernani Pinto writes us as follows of the application and observations he had made on board the mail steamer *Olinda*: «Cases of sea sickness treated with the Tincture of Nectandra Amara, &c. In 22 of the cases the result was complete and in the 4 others there was a decided relief. Cases of gastro-intestinal perturbation treated with the same remedy, S. Amongst these may be mentioned the case of the Federal senator A. A., attacked with exceedingly violent colic pains; the case of Sr. E. C., first class passenger from Pernambuco to Pará, suffering intolerable agony from intestinal pains, from which he had been subject for a month before embarking and the case of Sr. F. B., also a first class passenger from Pará to Manaus, who was suffering from excruciating colic and violent vomiting. In these cases as well as in the other five, the effect obtained was complete and the recovery effected in view of these results we have still another proof of the fact that for sea sickness and gastro-intestinal troubles the preparations of Nectandra Amara can be easily employed with sure effect.

Of the 24th October, 1895, the surgeon of the Army Medical Corps, Dr. Henrique Mancevo, 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. The foregoing is true on the faith of my rank. Capital Federal, Oct. 24th. 1895.—Dr. Henrique Mancevo.

On the 17th August, 1895, Sr. Lacerd wrote us as follows:—

Rio de Janeiro, 17th August, 1895, Mr. J. B. de Miranda.—According to my promise, I have the pleasure to send you to-day the enclosed letter from Miss Richardson, which you will find very interesting, who was so enchanted with the efficacy of the Nectandra Amara against sea sickness, a remedy which she tried on the preparations of Dr. Antero Leivas, without any hope of obtaining a good result, because she had never been relieved by any of the remedies she had employed against this malady, from which she had suffered every time she set foot on shipboard.

I have the honor to be your devoted servant,—E. Richardson.

Miss Richardson's letter runs:—I have much pleasure in testifying to the merit of Nectandra Amara as a remedy for sea-sickness. I used it recently on a voyage and found it most efficacious.—E. Richardson.

On the 15th October, 1895, Dr. Paes Leme wrote us as follows:—

Rio, 14th October, 1895.—My good friend Miranda.—For many years I have used your preparation Nectandra Amara on the members of my family and with the greatest advantage I have used it on the captain of our steamer, who did not know the efficacy of the Tincture for the nausea arising from the brusque and shaking movements which passengers have to suffer on our railways. I tried its power on a gentleman travelling from Serraria station to Juiz de Fora; and taken on, travelling to Labira do Campo, I had occasion to observe the same effects on a number of mine. The Nectandra Amara is already well recommended, but I have pleasure in confirming its utility by facts that I have seen with my own eyes, which prove without doubt that it has relieved many. Ever yours.—Polo G. Lue Leme.

N. B.—The proprietors of the Paulista remedy NECTANDRA AMARA issue a prospectus in three languages—Portuguese, English and Spanish—to facilitate its use amongst natives and foreigners. Sold by all chemists and druggists, and at the Depot in Rua de S. Pedro, No. 75, (1st floor) Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

**Hotels.**

**ALPINE HOUSE HOTEL**

RUA DO AQUEDUCTO, 65

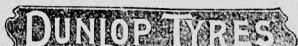
On the line of Selvestre tramway, Santa Theresa, to be reached in 30 minutes from town. This house is highly recommended for its excellent position and most beautiful view of the far ocean, city and islands, being situated on the very summit of Santa Theresa hill, and entirely out of reach of fever and 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 first class.

THE PROPRIETOR, VIUVA SUZANA MENTGES.

**IF YOU DO NOT KNOW SPECIAL TROPICAL**



full particulars will be sent to you on application.

Their chief claim to universal adoption in hot countries is their successful resistance of heat and moisture.

QUALITY is made first consideration, and tyres carrying on outer cover and inner tube his trademark can be relied upon to give the most satisfactory results, and to provide both ladies and gentlemen cycling in tropical regions with comfortable, safe, speedy and economical wheeling.

Dunlop Tropical Tyres alone have solved the problem of giving perfect cycling under the above conditions.



Trade-mark

**CORRESPONDENCE INVITED**

Write for full particulars to—

**THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRES CO., LTD.,**

160 to 166, Clerkenwell Road, London, E. C., England.

**Hotel dos Estrangeiros**

PRAGA FERREIRA VIANNA

(Cafete) Telephone No. 5,008

This hotel, which has been completely restored, is situated in the best part of the city, receiving air and light from all four sides, close to the cleaned 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, good table service, and is, therefore, to be considered the first hotel of this capital.

Possesses also a sumptuous saloon and splendid table service for banquets. Its restaurant and service cannot be excelled.

**Grande Hotel Metropole**

181, RUA DAS LARANJEIRAS, 181

This popular Hotel has been completely and thoroughly restored and has been provided with sanitary improvements of every description, including a hygienic system of sewerage, flushing tanks, and ventilating pipes.

The apartments have been repainted and repapered throughout and are luxuriously furnished. The dining-room has also been refitted, and no expense has been spared to make this

The most comfortable Hotel

in the city. The baths have likewise been improved.

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

**FREITAS HOTEL**

120, Rua do Riachuelo

Mr. J. P. 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 views for all central points of the city, possessing the best first in Brazil for its elegance, comfort and situation amidst forests and fully laid out pleasure garden, particularly suitable for ladies and children, and well-appointed 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 billiard room, and its dining-room opens on verandah overlooking the garden.

Special attention will be given to orders by mail and telegraph.

**Grande Hotel Internacional**

SITUATED ON THE PICTURESQUE

SANTA THERESA HILL,

Rua do Aqueducto No. 108,

Telephone 5058

Is served every 15 minutes by the electric tramcars line from the town (leaving the Largo de Carica) close to the doors of this hotel, and silvestre.

This establishment is situated in one of the most elegant, comfort and situation amidst forests and enjoying the most magnificent scenery, views of the mountains, town, the harbor and high seas, is most suitable for families and gentlemen of distinction.

Excellent restaurant, always ready.

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

PERDIBAND MENTGES, TELEPHONE

ASSEMBLEA 82,

**VILLA HUMAYTÁ**

(FERRIERA ALLEN'S HOTEL)

No. 8, RUA HUMAYTÁ

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. 26.—President McKinley personally presided over the commission appointed to investigate the scandals alleged against the military administration during the late war. In the state offices it is considered doubtful that government will allow the Spaniards to take the ashes of Christopher Columbus from Havana to Spain, having their refusal on the ground that the matter was not mentioned in the protocol and is consequently an infringement of it.

SEPT. 27.—The commission of enquiry into the commissariat scandals sat again to-day, and witnesses will be examined to-morrow. General Alger is furnishing all the details obtainable so as to sift the matter to the bottom and fix responsibility.

General Brookes has wired from Porto Rico asking that no more reinforcements should be sent just now, as, owing to the difficulty of Americans becoming acclimatised, 27 1/2 of the army of occupation is down with fever.

The radical members of the Cuban Junta have telegraphed to President McKinley a promise of their loyal support to whatever kind of government the United States may choose to establish in the island.

SEPT. 28.—President McKinley received Aguinaldo's delegates yesterday in a special audience.

Admiral Dewey telegraphs that he has seized a gunboat manned by insurgents.

SEPT. 29.—A plebiscite was held in Canada to-day to decide as to whether alcoholic drinks should be allowed to be imported, manufactured or sold in the dominion. The result is, of course, not yet known.

Col. Hay, the ex-ambassador in London, to-day took over charge of the secretaryship of state.

Judge Vanweck has been designated as candidate for the governorship of New York by the democrats.

SEPT. 30.—Col. John Hay, on taking the oath of office to-day, declared that he would follow the policy of ex-Secretary Day.

The official notice has now been published that the occupation of Cuba by American troops will be effected on and from the 15th October.

General Fitzhugh Lee has been appointed governor of Cuba, and his appointment has given satisfaction to Americans and Cubans alike. General Lee has just given evidence before the commission of enquiry into the army scandals.

The result of the plebiscite in Canada was to totally prohibit the importation, manufacture or sale of alcoholic liquors in the dominion.

Spain.

SEPT. 26.—The peace commissioners leave 1 1/2 Madrid for Paris.

The Bank of Spain has advanced the government one hundred millions of pesetas.

The American commission for the evacuation of Cuba insist on all being finished by the end of October.

After a long cabinet meeting on the subject of the war expenses, the ministers declared themselves frightened at the large amounts spent. The obligations already due amount to 75 millions of pesetas. Marshal Blanco will receive 35 millions of pesetas to pay up the arrears due to soldiers and others, but the government will require to raise 150 millions of pesetas before the final evacuation of Cuba is completed.

The Queen-regent has visited the repatriated soldiers and distributed scarlets amongst the sick.

Cervera has declined to accept a nomination as deputy for Ferrol.

SEPT. 27.—The ministry has received a telegram from General Jaudeas, stating that the Tagalo rebellion is spreading through the whole of the Philippine islands.

From Porto Rico the embarkation of 1,500 more Spaniards is reported, and the same number is expected to leave in the course of a few days.

Marshal Blanco with all the civil, military and ecclesiastical functionaries of Havana, are said to have proceeded with the exhumation of the remains of Christopher Columbus for transportation to Spain. (The hero-worshippers who wished to buy the tomb of Shakespeare and its contents in Stratford-on-Avon for shipment to America are likely to make themselves heard in this matter, although there can be no doubt that Spain has the best right to the remains of the immortal Genoese).

SEPT. 29.—Telegrams from Iloilo say that the revolution in the Visayas islands are steadily gaining ground, and that the Spaniards are occupying the strategic points, and that the insurgents are in possession of ten pieces of artillery. (In view of that telegram, it seems strange to read another of the same date in which the *Correo Espanol* denounces the American government for sending the "Oregon" and "Iowa" to the Philippines to maintain peace, while Manila has not a pinnace to help her to maintain order).

Telegrams from Manila announce the arrival there of a large number of fugitives, chiefly Spaniards, flying from the Visayas where the revolution is daily gaining ground.

Great Britain.

SEPT. 26.—The agreement between Chili and Argentina to submit their differences to arbitration has caused an excellent impression in London. The *Times* correspondent in Santiago, however, telegraphs that he heard

the minister for foreign affairs say that the Puna question was likely to give rise to serious difficulties.

The Central News says that Sirdar Kitchener met M. Marchand a little distance outside of Fashoda, and warned him that he was occupying Egyptian territory and must lower the French flag. At the same time Marchand was offered a passage to Cairo. He declined to accept any orders except those of his government, whereupon the Sirdar marched into the town, hoisted the Anglo-Egyptian flag and garrisoned the place strongly. Shortly afterwards he returned to Omdurman.

The government is keeping strict reserve about affairs in Crete, but it is reported that four of the powers have sent an ultimatum to the Sultan demanding the immediate withdrawal of the Turkish soldiers from the island. Telegrams from Russia say that it is known there that the Sultan has convoked a meeting of all Moslem sovereigns to resolve the best means of protecting their religious interests.

From Wei-Hai-Wei it is reported that the British squadron has gone in the direction of Taku, and that the political situation threatens to become grave.

SEPT. 27.—General Kitchener has been raised to the peerage. (As Sir Herbert is a Kerry man, Lord Kitchener of Kerry would be an appropriate title, but the Prince of Wales is also Earl of Kerry, so he will probably be Lord Kitchener of Kirtomun. It is a curious circumstance, that Lord Wolsley, Lord Roberts, Sir George White and Sir H. A. Kitchener, the commanders-in-chief respectively in England, Ireland, India and Egypt at the beginning of this year were all Irishmen, two of them wearing the V. C.)

The *Daily Mail* publishes a telegram from Paris saying that France is now determined to support Marchand in Fashoda, and claims to occupy Bahrd-Chazal. The latter place is outside Egyptian territory, and will be subject to diplomatic discussion, but Fashoda is undoubtedly Egyptian, and the Sirdar's troops are in possession. Bahrd-Chazal is however on the line of route from Cairo to the Cape, and France will have difficulty in retaining it.

The *Times* correspondent in Buenos Aires says the Chilian Argentine have come to an understanding re the Pam and Atacama, and that it is probable that the whole question of limits will be settled satisfactorily without leaving recourse to arbitration.

From Pekin it is said that the Dowager-Empress has revoked all the reforms made by the ex-Emperor. Admiral Seymour has gone to Taku with his ships under secret instructions.

SEPT. 28.—The previous news of an ultimatum to Turkey was incorrect, but today Great Britain, France, Russia and Italy have sent a joint note demanding the immediate evacuation of Crete by Turkish soldiers. Germany has not joined in the demand, but the Sultan knows well that he cannot now expect the support of the Emperor William.

The *Daily News* in an article on the Chilian-Argentine question says truly that Argentina has nothing to gain by conflict. She needs it more land but a larger population. The *Daily Mail Gazette*, analysing the question of limits, is full of praise for the Argentine expert, Sr. Moreno.

SEPT. 29.—Next Sunday a new service of trains will be inaugurated between London and Brighton when the whole distance will be run in one hour.

The *Daily Telegraph* says that as soon as his term is finished with the Egyptian government Lord Kitchener intends to retire from that service. (We imagine he must have had enough of Egyptian service, as he has been in eastern lands almost continuously since 1874. In Palestine, Cyprus, Sukkim, and the Nile he has been all these years, with only short spells of home leave, and the climate alone, without taking into account the many battles fought and their consequent hardships, must tell heavily on a man who is now in his 48th year. Malaria fever is serious, but the thirst and blistering of the Sudan is worse).

The *Daily Chronicle* says that the only concession that Great Britain is now likely to make to the other powers in Egypt is to declare the Nile valley to be neutral territory in the same way that the Suez canal is neutral. (This is an untenable view for the moment as the Suez canal leads from the Mediterranean to settled parts of the world, whereas the Nile leads into the very heart of disputed territory, and Great Britain is not going to give up the advantage she has won with blood and money in favor of France and Germany in the scramble for the Hinterland).

The news of the death of Mr. Bayard was received in London with the deepest regret. (Mr. Thomas Francis Bayard was born at Wilmington, Del., Oct. 29, 1828, the son of William Bayard, the well-known politician who died there in 1880. The deceased gentleman was for many years senator for Delaware, from 1869 to 1885, and was president of the senate for a while in 1881. He was unsuccessful in obtaining the democratic nomination as President in 1880 and again in 1884. He, however, served as secretary of state from 1885 to 1889. In 1893 he was appointed ambassador to England and was the first to hold that diplomatic rank. He made himself highly popular in London, hence the general sorrow at hearing of his death).

Telegrams from Shanghai say that the Dowager Empress has called the principal physicians of China to the bedside of the late Emperor, whose condition is reported as exceedingly grave.

SEPT. 30.—The *Birmingham Post* says that the orders given by ex-minister Cavagnion to fill all the French magazines with ammunition are being actively complied with.

Sir John Voce Moore has been chosen as the Lord Mayor of London for the coming year beginning on Nov. 9. (Sir John, who represents the Candlewick ward, was elected alderman in 1889, acted as sheriff in 1893, and was knighted in 1894. He stood first of the turn of the aldermen who have not yet passed the chair).

The *Daily Telegraph* says that Marchand is hourly expecting orders from the French government to quit Fashoda. He has no provisions of his own, but is being freely supplied by the English commissariat.

From the Cape comes news that Sirdar Kitchener telegraphed to Cecil Rhodes immediately after taking possession of Fashoda asking "When are you coming?"

(Every body knows that this refers to Rhodes' great scheme of a railway from south to north of Africa, or as he calls it from the Cape to Cairo).

Telegrams from Pekin state that six public functionaries have been summarily put to death there for alleged conspiracy against the Empress. It is also stated that the mandarins who have been recalled to power by the Empress are opposed to the ratification of the cession to Great Britain of the land about Hong Kong.

France.

SEPT. 26.—Henri Rochefort says that if Eschschy has confessed to being the author of the *Emile Zola* article it is because he had accepted a bribe of 100,000 francs from the Dreyfus syndicate.

Reliable information published in Paris to-day says that Marchand refused to leave Fashoda, and Kitchener there retired. (We are convinced that there can be no truth in this "reliable" information, as Fashoda is Egyptian territory some 100 miles inside the southern limit).

SEPT. 27.—The cabinet has passed the Dreyfus case to the court of cassation for its decision. If the court decides against the revision the matter will close there, but if it decides for it, Dreyfus will have a new trial.

Public opinion as expressed in the Russian press and in public meetings in Belgium is strongly in favor of the revision.

The sum of 30,000 francs has been demanded from Emile Zola by the experts in handwriting who give evidence in the recent trials. In view of recent developments, the courts have, however, suspended the order confiscating the novelist's goods.

Marchand still continues surrounded by troops who are ready to fire on the Anglo-Egyptians at the first signal. The interview between Kitchener and Marchand is said to have been of a very cordial nature. Official information, however, denies that any orders were sent to Marchand in reference to Fashoda.

SEPT. 29.—General Horace Porter, the American minister at Paris, yesterday had an interview with the President to arrange for the due presentation of the American peace delegates. To-day the delegates will be entertained at a ministerial luncheon.

The experts in handwriting refuse to accept the terms offered them by Zola's agent, and have insisted on their full claim. The judge has now ordered that Zola's effects be sold to satisfy the claim in full. The sale has been fixed for the 11th October.

Col. Picquart (whom the English press describe as the only French officer who has come out of the ordeal unscathed) is still not allowed to see his friends, but it is known that he has been subjected to official examination, and that while France has no objections to raise to the Anglo-Egyptian occupation of Fashoda, yet there is no intention on the part of the government to order the retirement of M. Marchand from there.

The *Petit Journal* says that Memelik is advancing on Fashoda or on some other point of the Nile in those latitudes. The French press is jubilant at the news, but the English press unanimously counsel his retirement. The Negus is flushed with his victories at Dogali, Saati, and Abbi Garima, but surely he has not forgotten how quickly Lord Napier got to Magdala only 30 years ago).

SEPT. 30.—All Emile Zola's belongings have been seized by order of the judge to satisfy the claims against his estate arising from the recent trials.

The *Matin* says that the German government has offered to give the French government documents which refer to Major Esterhazy.

Madame Paulmier, who shot M. Ollivier, the editor of *La Lanterne* in the stomach recently has been allowed out on bail. The wounded man is now almost completely recovered. Deputy Paulmier wanted to fight a duel with the owner of *La Lanterne* for the slanders on his wife, but his seconds refuse to allow him to do so, as the authorship has been traced to M. Turot.

The French government has resolved to confiscate all the copies of Esterhazy's forthcoming book on the Dreyfus question in case there are any revelations of state secrets in it.

Germany.

SEPT. 30.—It is now known that Prince Bismarck's memoirs are in the hands of the house of Cotta in Stuttgart. The work was dictated by the Prince and corrected with his own hand. According to present calculations the book will be issued in November next, when an enormous sale is confidently expected.

Denmark.

SEPT. 29.—The venerable Queen of Denmark died to-day. Her Majesty died surrounded by all her family including the Dowager-Empress of Russia, the Princess of Wales and the King and Queen of Greece. (Queen Louise was the daughter of Landgrave Wilhelm of Hesse Cassel and was born Sept. 7, 1817. She was married May 26, 1842 to King Christian IX, who, however, did not succeed to the throne until Nov. 15, 1863. Her children include the heir apparent, Prince Frederik; the Princess of Wales, King George of Greece, the Dowager Empress of Russia, the Duchess of Cumberland and Prince Waldemar).

THE COFFEE CROP.

We extract the following from the last circular of Messrs. W. H. Crossman & Bro.:

A great many inquiries have reached us by cable, telegraph and mail as to our views on the present Rio and Santos crops and the market, which the following details will serve to answer. In our general coffee circular of December 24th, 1897, we spoke of the two seasons 1897-1898 and 1898-1899 yielding from 18 to 20 million bags. Deducing the total receipts in Rio and Santos from July 1st, 1897, to June 30th, 1898, this would leave 9,500,000 bags from the extreme figure of 20 millions to be received during the current crop.

From Santos we received information in April last, by mail, stating that the present 1898-1899 crop would be thirty days later than the preceding one, and that the quality would probably be poorer. From this and judging by the receipts in Santos up to date, we think the Santos crop will be about the same total as last season, when the crop was not only very large, but unusually early—the movement during the month of August being the largest of the whole season. Prior to that period the heaviest movement of the Rio and Santos crops has occurred from September to December, but this is contingent upon climatic conditions.

In Rio, the crop movement is always irregular, some seasons showing a much larger percentage received in the second half, while in other seasons the movement has usually been about sixty per cent. in the first six months. The usual information from Rio regarding the crop is absolutely worthless, because for years past many people there willfully misrepresent matters to such an extent as to admit of no doubt as to the purpose. Here is an example:

The stock in Rio July 1st, 1897, was 228,000 bags; the receipts in Rio July 1st, 1897, to June 30th, 1898, were 4,301,000 bags, making a total of 4,529,000 bags; the shipments for the crop season July 1st, 1897, to June 30th, 1898, were 4,560,000 bags, making the difference shipped over and above the stock and receipts of 40,000 bags, and yet showing a stock on hand there 1st of July, 1898, of 268,000 bags, which really means a total of 508,000 bags of coffee more than were reported in the receipts, without any allowance being made for home consumption. That same crop was estimated by many firms there at 2,500,000 bags, but it yielded 4,500,000 bags. This may charitably be called an error of opinion, but when at the same time actual figures are doctored, the intention is very clearly understood.

Our own views regarding the current crop in Santos, where the movement is much more regular than in Rio, are shaped according to the receipts so far, and the quality being much better than expected, we believe the yield will be about the same as last season. We have heard of much higher figures and some considerably lower, but we prefer to take last year's total as the most likely to show the crop this season.

The Rio crop we estimate at 3,500,000 bags, with the probability of giving more, rather than less. In Victoria and Bahia the production of late years has steadily increased—the exports from both ports last season being about 800,000 bags. We therefore expect the total available quantity of coffee from Brazil for the current season will exceed 10,000,000 bags, counting in Santos, Rio, Victoria and Bahia. This crop's receipts so far are the largest on record, excepting last season, and whether the outturn be the same or a million bags smaller will be of no considerable importance—for while consumption certainly is increasing, the deliveries are quite likely to be some 1,500,000 bags less than last season.

BRAZILIAN RAILWAYS.

Some time ago I referred to the improvement which had taken place in the traffic receipts of the Alagoas railway. This has since been well maintained. During July the traffic returns recorded an increase in receipts of close upon 6,000 milreis, making an aggregate of 241,042 milreis for the current year. Should this company's earnings continue to progress in this way a rise in prices would not be surprising, as by the end of the year the increase should be more than sufficient to counterbalance any loss on the government guarantee under the funding scheme, more particularly in view of the gratifying circumstance that the value of the milreis is going up, being now within a fraction of what it was a year ago, and considerably higher than it was some six or seven months back.

The Great Western of Brazil has an increase of 2,004 milreis, but the Leopoldina, which has only recently commenced to issue weekly traffic returns, reports a decrease of 128,000 milreis for the week, and the Southern Brazilian Rio Grande do Sul one of 30,240 milreis for the month of June. The latter, however, has an aggregate increase of 61,562 milreis for the six months.—*South American Journal*.

# THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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

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The reported interview with Colonel Latorre, which we reproduce in another column, expresses some very grim truths, and they may be applied to other republics than Uruguay. The curse of that country, and of all the rest of the Latin-American republics, is partisan politics. Militarism is but one phase of the evil, and the most dangerous perhaps because it represents the element of force as well as that of intrigue. But behind them all is the passion for politics—intrigues for offices, the exercise of power, the custody of public funds, the making of laws for special purposes, the punishment of one's enemies, success in administration, public praise, the dispensing of patronage, and all that. Government in these countries is exercised for purely selfish purposes, and it is nearly always won by unscrupulous means. Of patriotism there is talk enough, but it is rarely found. True patriotism is self-sacrificing, but the politician is of another mould. He will sacrifice others readily enough, but never himself. In such a state of society Colonel Latorre's policy is the only one which can give good results. It is of course political heresy to say such a thing, and it is manifestly un-republican. But with the elements we have in hand, what else can be done? Self-government is out of the question, for the people are not prepared for it, and the politicians are determined to use the semblance of it for their own purposes. A dictatorship may not be beneficial; the chances are that it will not be. But still, there remains the chance that it will give good results—as it has done in Mexico. When Latorre was dictator of Uruguay some years ago, the country was far more prosperous than it is now. Commerce and industry were protected, and there was a feeling of security among law-abiding people which is rarely felt to-day. We do not like to advocate the dictatorship as a remedy for misgovernment, but for a country on the verge of disruption and anarchy it seems the only recourse.

## MINISTER BRYAN'S ANNIVERSARY.

On Saturday last the United States minister to Brazil, Hon. Charles Page Bryan, had the pleasure of celebrating his 33rd birthday anniversary at Petropolis under circumstances which will leave many very pleasant impressions. He has had the good fortune to make a multitude of friends during his brief residence here, and they all improved the opportunity on that day to call at the Legation, or to send him their congratulations.

Among the large number who called at the Legation to offer their congratulations, a full list of whom it is impossible for us to give, were Archbishop Maciel and all the members of the diplomatic corps, with their families, all the Americans resident in Petropolis and representatives of the English and foreign colonies. Many members of the Brazilian society of Petropolis were also in attendance, among whom were Mr. and Mrs. Paramaguã, Sr. Augusto Ferreira with her sons and daughters, Sr. Nabuco de Araújo, Brão de Maia Monteiro, Brão and Baronesa Du Dougnon and the latter's sisters, Dr. and Sr. Guimarães Bonjean and their daughter, Dr. Lengruher Kropf, and many others.

Among the numerous telegrams and notes of felicitation received by Minister Bryan,

were messages from H. E. the President of the republic, Dr. Prudente de Moraes, the president of the state of Rio de Janeiro, Dr. Alberto Torres, the ministers of foreign affairs, finance, war, and justice, Senators Moraes Barros, Severino Vieira and Azevedo, Drs. Honório Coutinho and Carvalho Aragão, Gen. Leite de Castro, Tenente Velloso Rebelo, Drs. Rodrigues, Santos, Mendes, Nicósia, and Honório Ribeiro, president of the Associação Commercial. Many expressions of good will were also received from personal friends at the Federal capital and throughout Brazil.

Minister Bryan's many friends here, in Rio, among whom we hope to be numbered, regret that they were unable to offer their congratulations in person, but the minister will know how to substitute their good intentions and good wishes and to accept their warmest parabens.

The rôle of mentor may be a profitable one for *The Brazilian Review* to play, but it will hardly prove a success. Its editor hardly comprehends the part. He criticises *The Statist* for an article on the Brazilian financial situation, and says that our London contemporaries must have obtained its figures from *The Rio News*. And then, in its next issue, *The Review*, with characteristic inconsistency, condemns us for copying *The Statist's* article! If our neighbor can do no better than this, he will soon have the newshoys making faces at him. Had *The Statist*, whose high standing and respectability are unquestioned, done us the honor to copy our statistics, the least we could do in return would be to copy the article and acknowledge the favor! Even *The Review* must admit this! But the statement that *The Statist* copied from us is a pure assumption, as the London journal might either have had a copy of the financial report, or one of those translations which the editor of *The Review* sent out, one of which seems to have been acknowledged by *The Financial Times*. However this may be, we shall probably go on expressing our own opinions as we have done before. It is not the first time that objections have been made, and if it amuses the new aspirant for journalistic laurels, he is quite welcome to keep it up. But we would advise him, as an old hand, to change his epithets occasionally, just for the sake of variety. Harping on one string with an unskillful hand is tedious.

## THE STRANGERS' HOSPITAL.

Rio, September 30th, 1898.

Editor Rio News.

Dear Sir,—There has always been more or less difficulty in our English colony in the management of any public institution, and it would seem that the Strangers' Hospital is no exception to the rule. The fact is that the majority of us do not like to be bothered with questions of management, and affairs of the hands of the few soon get into a groove. When stubborn men, like yourself and some of the directors, disagree a falling out is sure to follow. The Germans, and French, and Portuguese manage their associations much better. In my opinion, when disagreements arise every one concerned in it should resign, leaving the others to settle the difficulty. Perhaps the matron and her partisans on the directorate will follow the example set by yourself and the nurses.

Yours, etc.

OLD RESIDENT.

Rio, 1—10—98.

The Editor, RIO NEWS.

Dear Sir,—I think we owe a debt of gratitude to your correspondent «Subscriber» for bringing into the light the manner in which the hospital is being conducted. Many of those who take a deep interest in its success knew the real facts of the case long before, but the vast majority of the subscribers were in the dark. They knew two staffs of nurses left before their contracts had expired, but did not know the reason. The evidence produced in your last numbers clearly shows that the matron has not been as overkind as the secretary would make out, that the secretary is not a credit to the subscribers as a polite letter writer to the nursing staff or to the press, and that the board of directors failed in their duty to investigate legitimate complaints.

If the directors do not recognise their responsibilities to the hospital, they are incompetent and should be replaced. If they recognise them and have no time to fulfil their duties, they should resign. Several of them do not visit the hospital from one year's end to another. Those that do attend to their duties look upon themselves as a close corporation, with the matron as an *ex-officio* member. The investigation that should have taken place in April last should be insisted on at the annual meeting which will probably be held next July instead of last. In the best interests of our community the full light of truth should be let in on the hospital management and the conduct of the directors as well as of the matron be fully explained to the subscribers. I have an intimate acquaintance with the facts second only to your own, sir, as you will see by my card, and I should like to see not only the matron changed but fresh blood introduced to the board of directors. It also strikes me that the advice you gave me before would be equally applicable to the directors.

Yours truly,

FORTIS.

Our space will not permit more than the briefest comment on the foregoing. Both of our correspondents are either wrong, or they abundant evidence that it can maintain important public institutions, as the Library and Benevolent Fund bear eloquent witness. And it has given most liberally to the Hospital and will know how to protect the investment. It may be deceivful for the moment and make mistakes, but we believe that its practical good sense will prevail in the end.

As for «Fortis», he puts the case much too strongly. The directors are busy men, and so would be their successors. These matters ought to be laid before the annual meeting, but we feel convinced that neither of our correspondents will put in an appearance. The great obstacle in managing these societies lies in this one fault—non-attendance at meetings. A board of directors is elected and then kept in until death relieves them of the burden. This is wrong; the burdens and responsibilities should be divided, and then the directors would not drift into such complications as the one we have in hand.—Eds. News.

## LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

Sept. 26.—Senate.—The senate voted a resolution for congratulating Chili and the Argentine republic on having agreed to settle their boundary question without disturbance of the peaceful and harmonious relations between the two countries.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Julio Santos introduced a bill on powers of attorney. Among the bills voted in first discussion was one for chartering a railway to Bolivia.

Sept. 27.—Senate.—The bill fixing the salaries of the President and Vice-President during the next term of office was voted in and discussion. In final discussion was voted the resolution for the approval of the acts of the government under martial law.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—The chamber voted in 2nd discussion the bill making an appropriation of \$300,000 for assisting the douth stricken states of Paraly, Paralyha and Rio Grande do Norte.

Sept. 28.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—The chamber voted a resolution for prolonging the session to Nov. 1.

Sept. 29.—Senate.—The senate rejected the bill offering a premium of 10,000 for a work on the discovery of Brazil.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Clogeras introduced a bill for making the national printing-office and *Diario Official* self supporting. Deputy Luiz Adolpho in a speech on the budget of the department of finance said that in consequence of the gradual redemption of the country's debt, the gradual redemption of the gold loan of 1868 has been almost entirely suspended. Last year, for instance, the amount of the bonds redeemed was only 197,500\$. He suggested that measures shall be taken, if possible, for the immediate and total redemption of the outstanding bonds belonging to this loan, which he considers very burdensome. Last year, he said, when he advised the reconversion of the loan of 1889 and the suspension of redemption of bonds belonging to the foreign debt, he had been accused of levity and the government had hastened to disclaim. In a telegram sent to Europe, any responsibility for the idea, professing to have ample means to meet its engagements. And yet within a very few months the idea had not only been adopted by the government but also extended to the interest on the foreign debt. Deputy Sarzedillo defended himself from the charge of being actuated by unworthy motives in his present political attitude. He proceeded to show that only by the strictest economy can any advantage be derived from the funding scheme.

Sept. 30.—Senate.—The senate adopted the resolution from the chamber of deputies for prolonging the session to Nov. 1.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Bueno de Andrada defended the special appropriation of 2,800,000 by executive decree for payment of expenses on the reconversion of the loan of 1889. He said that in these expenses was included a commission of 2% paid to the banks that guaranteed the transaction.

## COFFEE NOTES.

—On Friday there was held in this city a meeting of coffee merchants to protest against the action of the government of the state of Minas Geraes which, having authorized the free shipment of coffee, cancelled the authorization after 60,000 bags had been shipped. After an exchange of telegrams with the governors of the states of Minas Geraes and Rio de Janeiro, the meeting adjourned. Although the state of Rio de Janeiro stands committed for the redemption of a considerable quantity of *guitas*, one of our exchanges says that the governor has promised to give free dispatch to coffee, and we were informed on Saturday that the governor of Minas Geraes had also promised the same. The difficulty seems to have arisen over a little sharp practice in the redemption of the outstanding *guitas*. The state government fixed the price at 50 reis and 5 per cent, while the Minas government fixed it at 50 reis only. Naturally the exporters preferred the latter, and soon exhausted their stock, leaving Rio behind with its *guitas* unsold.

## PROVINCIAL NOTES.

—Telegrams from Santa Catharina state that Major Felipe Schmidt has assumed the governorship of that state.

—A Montevideo telegram of the 1st inst. states that the garrison of Livramento had attempted to revolt, but the movement was frustrated.

—At Curitiba on the 1st inst. the barracks of the 14th regiment of cavalry were struck by lightning, which killed on soldier and wounded two others.

—The resolution of Deputy Germino Hsca. Lecher against divorce was not presented to the state assembly of Rio Grande do Sul until Saturday last.

—It is stated that on board the cruiser *Bonifacio Constant*, now at Pernambuco, there have been many cases of beriberi, of which up to the 1st inst. 14 had proved fatal.

—General Carlos Talles has removed the adjutant of the 4th regiment, and has sent various officers to the D. Pádua barracks, for addressing a public letter to Julio de Castilhos, commending his recent letter on positivism.

—Two explorers, Srs. Celso Pisani and Gustavo Brandl, with a party of eleven men, arrived at Porto a few days ago, having crossed from Curitiba (Matto Grosso) by way of the Rio Traiss. They had spent three months on the journey.

—The police force of the state of Minas Geraes for 1899 is to be composed of one colonel, 5 lieutenant-colonels, 6 majors, 106 other commissioned officers and 2,073 non-commissioned officers and privates constituting five battalions of infantry and a squadron of cavalry. The cost of this force is estimated at 3,230,175\$.

—According to a telegram from Rio Grande do Sul a woman in that state, having previously consulted the spirits, won 1000 in betting on *bichos*. Encouraged by this success, she continued to consult the spirits, but they seem to have abandoned her, for she lost so much that her disappointment unsettled her reason and she became insane.

—After an absence in Europe of about two years, Mr. Eduardo Prado, the well-known writer and journalist, returned to São Paulo on the 29th ult. Mr. Prado is editor-in-chief of the *Commercio de São Paulo*, and is author of various political works of value. His monarchical sympathies, however, have prevented his entering public life under the republic where he could render most important services to his country.

## RAILROAD NOTES.

—The new Central station in this city will it is said, cover eight platforms and ten tracks. The roofing will have an area of 12,100 square metres, the old roof being only 2,000 square metres. This will be a great improvement and should greatly facilitate the passenger traffic of that important railway.

—The net profit of four of the tramway companies in this city during the first half of the present year, are stated to have been as follows:

S. Christovão	737,000\$
Botanical Garden	511,000\$
Carris Urbanos	275,000\$
Villa Isabel	208,000\$

—On Friday about 100 employees of the Oeste de Minas railway assembled in a threatening attitude, in front of the company's office at No. 46 Rua Theophilus Ottoni, demanding two year's arrears of pay. A police delegate, who went with an inspector and 12 policemen to protect the manager, was informed by the latter that the company has not paid its employees because it has not been able to collect money that the government owes it. By the advice of the delegate the employees withdrew.

—The *South American Journal*, of Sept. 10, gives the latest returns of traffic receipts on the São Paulo, and Leopoldina Railways. The S. Paulo Railway, with 86 1/2 miles open, earned £ 27,376 in the two weeks ended July 31, against £ 31,852 in the corresponding two weeks ended July 31, 1897, or a decrease of £ 4,476. The Leopoldina in the week ended Aug. 27 had net traffic receipts of 464,000\$ against 581,000\$ in the corresponding period which ended Aug. 28, 1897, or a decrease of 117,000\$. The deficit is equal to a loss in receipts of 89¢ per mile per week as compared with the corresponding week in 1897. The aggregate receipts since Jan. 1st, 1898, show 12,510,000\$ against 12,593,000\$ for the like period for last year, or a decrease of 74,000\$. As this line has only recently been brought under English management, we trust the receipts at the end of the coming year will show the advantage of the new system over the old in the form of a substantial balance available for dividend.



SHIPPING NOTES

The cruiser 'Benjamin Constant' arrived at Pernambuco on the 29th ult. on her return south.
The Chilean transport 'Angamus' arrived at Santos on the 23rd inst. for orders from home.
The ironclad 'Aguilón' is expected to arrive here on the 11th inst. It will bring, it is stated, artillery for the cruiser 'Almirante Tamandaré.'

The shipping trade to Brazilian ports has been somewhat slack owing to want of berthed boats. The rate for maize last paid from up-river to Rio was 128, there being more cargo offered at that rate than bakers, 108, is freely offering at hay too go forward.
The passengers who left Rio on the 1st inst. by the Hamburg Sudamerikanische steamer 'Antonina,' were the following: For Hamburg: Mr. Domingos S. de Paiva, and Mr. Mentz Reyming. For Bahia: Mr. Carlos Pereira Leal. For Victoria: Mr. Brian Barry, Monsiunor Buripedes Pedrinha, Mr. Athon Leonard (Turkish consul), Dr. Manoel C. de Gusmão, Mr. Renato de Castro, Mr. Elouard Rahouto, Mr. Jorge Sliahi, Mr. Abéis Albi, Messrs. Lutz and Alvaro Villar, Mr. João Jorge and Mr. Manoel Soares de Freitas.

LOCAL NOTES

After three days of extreme heat another refreshing rain set in on Sunday evening.
As the budget estimates settle nothing with regard to receipts and expenditures, why not adjourn congress and save its expense?
The President signed on the 30th ult. the legislative act which approves the acts of the executive during the recent declaration of martial law.
The Lawn Tennis Tournament fixtures and handicaps, which are printed too late for distribution with this issue, may be obtained at this office and of Messrs. Crasheley & Co.
In conformity with its patriotic duty of serving the country—even if it takes all summer—congress has extended its sessions to November 1st. This is the second extension of the present session.
We see by one of our exchanges that Aguinaldo is preparing to declare a republic in the Philippines, with the capital in the island of Crele. If Aguinaldo does that he will be the most famous man of the day.
Some years ago the municipal council of this city decided to publish the documents left by Marshal Floriano Peixoto. It has already spent under this pretext 50,000\$ and is about to spend 3,500\$ more, but none of the documents have been published.
The four new nurses for the Strangers' Hospital arrived here yesterday on the 'Nile.' Their names are Nurses Burtwell, Sturman, Allison and Hutchinson. We trust that they will receive a cordial welcome from the patrons of the Hospital, and that their residence here will be a pleasant one.

Our old subscriber, Mr. J. R. Briscoe, who is well known on the Rio market, left England on the 22nd ult. for Rio on the 'Orca,' and will be here in a few days. His many friends will be able to welcome him in his office, No. 12, Rua General Camara before we again go to press. To their welcome, we add ours.
Among the arrivals on the 'Liguria' last Tuesday we take much pleasure in noting that of Mr. Charles J. Duley, eldest son of the late Charles Duley, Esq., of São Paulo. Our young friend is a graduate of the Leland Stanford University, of Palo Alto, California, and has spent a year in the celebrated Baldwin Locomotive Works for the purpose of securing practical instruction in mechanical engineering. He is now on his way to his old home in São Paulo.

At a meeting of the Academia de Letras in this city on the 1st inst. the name of Emile Zola was proposed as a corresponding member. Objections were made that such an election at this time would have a political significance and that many other eminent writers have just as much claim to the distinction, but these were overruled and the proposal was adopted. Dr. Eduardo Prado then asked to have it recorded that he did not vote because so marked an approval of Zola's defence of a victim at this time would appear to be a condemnation of the many writers, native and foreign, who in other times have left other victims undefended.

In common with his many friends in Rio we were pained to hear of the illness of Mr. G. C. Anderson. This estimable gentleman was seized with a cerebral attack on the 18th ult., but fortunately Drs. Francisco and Carlos Britas were in his company at the time and their medical skill prevented the attack from developing into a more serious one. Nine weeks ago Mr. Anderson came to Rio from the West Indies, where he suffered from malarial fever, but in Rio he enjoyed good health, until the other day. As superintendent of the Royal Mail line in Rio, he was known to everybody here and to thousands of passengers. For him, the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company was the world, and if he had a fault at all it was in placing his duties higher than his own personality. The doctors have ordered him to take a rest for six months, when we hope to see him back at his post in his usual good health. Meanwhile the duties of his office will be conducted by Mr. H. Swile, who has been appointed acting superintendent. While we are sorry for Mr. Anderson, we congratulate the Royal Mail Co. on having so efficient a representative as Mr. Swile, who, outside of his duties, is a tower of strength in social and ecclesiastical circles here, and one of our leading musicians.

BIRTH.

At São Paulo on the 18th September, the wife of Colin Broad, of a son.

DEATH.

HARPER.—On the 27th September, at No. 44 Rua da Motiz, Botafogo, ELIZABETH CAMBERG, aged 82 years, wife of Ernest A. Harper.

RIO CRICKET AND ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

MARRIED IS SINGLE.

At the Association's ground on Sunday last, a cricket match was played between the married and single members, the latter playing 2 men short.

Mr Cox lost the toss and the Bachelors batted first, but only two managed to get into double figures—E. Morrissy 18, and Brooking 15, whilst on the opposite side five of the team secured quite at home at the wickets. E. Roberts and R. Morrissy making a good stand for the third wicket. The veteran going in last man made 6 not out and was up to the same old trick of running short runs thereby causing overthrows, much to the amusement of the spectators.

The bowling averages were held between R. Brooking for the Single, 7 wickets for 70, and R. Morrissy, 4 for 26, for the Married. The following are the full scores.

Table with columns for player names and scores. Includes sections for SINGLE, MARRIED, and EXTRAS.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

The Financial Position of Chile, by Sr. Don Ricardo Salas Edwards, 1st secretary of the Chilean legation in London. This statement was published in August last for the purpose of counteracting the alarm in London over the threatened crisis in Chilean credit abroad. It gives a comprehensive summary of the assets, liabilities, receipts and expenditure of that country, together with the treasury balance since 1866, and the standing of the Chilean banks at the end of November last.

Appendix to the 25th Annual General Report for the year 1897 of the Council of the Corporation of Foreign Bondholders, issued, August 1898. We are indebted to the secretary for a copy of this important publication. We see that Argentina still holds the leading place with an aggregate of over thirty-five millions sterling.

BUSINESS NOTES

An agency of the Banco de Pernambuco has been opened in Mació.

The export of cotton piece goods from Great Britain to Brazil showed an increase of £38,000 in the month of August.

We are in receipt of inquiries in regard to ipocuanha—its habitat, production, preparation, etc. Can any of our readers give us the details?

The enterprising South American Journal, which was established in London in 1863, has lately opened an agency and information bureau in Philadelphia, U. S. A.

The Companhia Industrial de Tintas Sardinha, which manufactures writing and printing inks, has gone into liquidation. The liquidators are authorized to sell the factory.

Our local readers will be glad to hear that they can now obtain the celebrated Quaker Oats here in Rio de Janeiro. See the Victoria Store advertisement in another column.

The Cucuá sugar mill during the grinding season from Oct. 20, 1896, to Feb. 24, 1897, crushed 16,947,618 kilos of cane, producing 1,060,170 kilos of sugar and 93,792 litres of alcohol.

A telegram from London announces that the directors of the London and Brazilian Bank have declared an interim dividend for the first half year at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum.

Day after to-morrow there will be held in this city a meeting of importers for the purpose of choosing members of a committee to report on the classification of merchandise at the custom-house.

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

The passengers who arrived in Rio per S. S. Galileo on the 28th ult. were Mr. and Mrs. Allen, Mr. E. S. Levy, Greek and Mr. L. Sherer from New York, and Col. Bush and Mr. Peter Boardman from Bahia.

A bag-making factory has been established in Santos. It is employing three machines for cutting the material, with a total capacity of three to five thousand bags per day, and five sewing machines.

The area sown to wheat in New South Wales this year is estimated at 1,500,000 acres, or an increase of 26 per cent. over last year's area. The crop is estimated at 15,000,000 bushels, which will allow substantial exports.

The president of the Companhia de Mercaderia Brasileira says that the commercial depression prevailing last year interfered with the sale of the furniture manufactured by the company, which, consequently, paid its shareholders a dividend of only 3%.

During the year ended on the 30th of last June the profits of the Banco Agricola do Brazil amounted to 22,535,098\$ and the losses in the liquidation of accounts to 146,921,510\$. The reserve fund was reduced from 324,991,281 to 200,323,280.

In the first half of the present year there were shipped from Ceará 177,743 kilos of mung-bean rubber, of which 166,486 1/2 kilos went to Europe and 11,258 1/2 to the United States. On this rubber, whose official value was 853,076\$, there were collected export duties amounting to 88,572\$500.

There is a law in Brazil providing for the analysis of beer with a view of discovering the employment in them of hop substitutes of a character likely to prove deleterious to the consumer. This will keep some Argentine beers from ever entering the Brazilian market. —Revista, Buenos Aires.

On Friday last a bill of 1,000\$ bearing the forged signature of Sr. Julio Augusto Pinto was presented for discount in Rua do Rosario. Suspecting fraud the broker inquired at the false had the person arrested who presented it. The latter claims to have received the bill from an officer in the Rio de Janeiro (state) police force.

Telegrams of the 30th ult. announce the departure from Southampton of an engineering commission which is coming to this city to examine and report upon the port works scheme for which the Cia. Melhoramentos do Brazil holds a concession. It would be of great advantage to this port to have a thoroughly good scheme of this character carried into execution.

We see by our New York exchanges that Messrs. Arbuckle Brothers, the widely-known coffee roasters, began taking orders for package sugar from their new refinery about the 1st September. The demand was so great that they were soon compelled to suspend taking orders for a few days. The war now having been carried into Africa, we may soon expect to see the sugar rates cut, as well as the coffee rates.

As might have been anticipated, difficulties have arisen in the service of garbage removal. The prefect having tried to give a monopoly to a newly organized company, legal proceedings have been taken to protect the interests of former contractors. On Saturday some loaded carts were abandoned at the pier because of the exactions of the new company, and the authorities had to have them discharged and removed.

In describing the financial and commercial depression prevailing in this country the board of directors of the Banco Italia Brazile says that in last November the crisis at one time amounted to a panic, during which for many days no business was done by any of the banks. The profits of the bank for the year ended on the 30th of last June were only 65,000\$42, of which the sum of \$42,858\$88 was absorbed by losses in the liquidation of old accounts. The paid up capital of the bank is 1,497,260\$ and the reserve fund is 86,538\$083.

In connection with our remarks of a week ago on this company (Carratop Old Mining Company of Brazil Ltd.) we learn that certain French capitalists who have interested themselves in the flotation have, in their own way, made public the particulars in France before the introduction of the company in London. In the full English prospectus numerous reports are referred to, and particulars in detail. We understand, will be made public very shortly. We are glad to find that the London board are not responsible for the French proceedings of approaching Continental investors first. The present Carratop venture has some responsible directors connected with it, including Mr. Tugwell, of Messrs. Prescott, Dimsdale, Cave, Tugwell and Co., bankers, and Mr. Wiseman, of the Golden Horseshoe Mine. —The Statist, Sept. 10.

The president of the Banco de Depositos e Descontos reports that the transactions of that bank during the year ended on the 30th of last June amounted to 13,286,109\$593 not including transactions to the amount of 2,967,457\$893 from the previous year. On these transactions the bank's profit was 463,688\$385, of which the sum of 248,875\$ was absorbed in the payment of dividends, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum to the shareholders. Of the remainder of the profit the sum of 115,455\$256 was expended in payment of salaries and office expenses, 49,000\$ carried to the reserve fund, 7,114\$164 to the account of the following year, 15,000\$ to the suspended profits account and the rest employed in the payment of similar expenses. The reserve fund amounted on June 30, 1897, to 1,100,000\$, and the addition of 40,000\$ would have increased it to 1,140,000\$, if it had not been necessary to withdraw from that fund the sum of 350,000\$ to be used in meeting losses which amounted to 352,113\$060. The fund was thus reduced to 790,000\$.

There is a great deal going on at present in the columns of the Montevideo press between the milling and the agricultural interests, over the petition presented to congress by the former, soliciting the admission into the country of foreign wheat for the purpose of its being converted into flour, for export to Brazil. At present Argentine wheat pays \$1.60 gold per 100 kilos importation dues, and the millers ask leave to import some under obligation to export flour within a certain time without being called upon to pay the prohibitive duty mentioned; they allege that the Brazilian markets are closed against them for the simple reason of the Uruguayan wheat not being sufficient for home consumption, whereas the milling industry has more than enough plant to attend to all local wants, and, if afforded these facilities, to compete with the present Argentine monopoly of the Rio market. On the other hand the farmers imagine they see in the proposal the sole object of cornering their produce so that the millers by creating no demand might fix their own buying prices for home grown wheat, and therefore their cries of protest are louder than usual. Why both industries should not contrive to accommodate each other and help everybody by fostering business is a question they do not seem to have thought of, for, outside the extra bean and other grinding refuse, the new move on the part of the millers would appear to in no way affect the wheat growers, and at the same time it would create a new source of revenue for this poor little country's limited resources. —Revista, Buenos Aires.







Stocks and Bonds and Joint Stock Companies --- October 3rd

Emission	Circulation	Public Funds	Nominal Value	Last Quotation
300,000,000\$	260,137,500\$	Bonds 5% currency (afafites).....	1,000\$ 800\$	860 000-- 870,000
14,987,000	104,580,000	Bonds of 1895 .....	1,000	850 000-- 852 000
119,600	124,655,000	Bonds 4% (gold), converted 1890 .....	1,000\$ 800\$	1,043 000-- 1,045 000
30,000,000	11,584,500	Gold Loan, 1888, 6% .....	1,000\$ 800\$	1,900 000--
51,885,000	20,079,000	Do do 1879, 4 1/2% .....	1,000\$ 800\$	2,100 000-- 2,105 000
100,654,000	18,150,000	Do do 1880, 4% .....	1,000\$ 800\$	1,380 000--
17,500,000	17,500,000	State of Espirito Santo .....	1,000\$ 800\$	720 000--
11,700,000	11,700,000	Do do idem 6% .....	1,000\$ 800\$	820 000--
5,000,000	4,438,200	Do do idem 5% .....	1,000\$ 800\$	920 000--
65,000,000	65,000,000	Do do idem 6% .....	1,000\$ 800\$	157,000-- 158 000
600,000	600,000	Do do idem 6% .....	1,000\$ 800\$	183 000--
10,000,000	10,000,000	Do do idem 6% .....	1,000\$ 800\$	
25,000,000	25,013,200	Do do idem 6% .....	1,000\$ 800\$	
2,500,000	2,500,000	Municipal Loan, City of Rio de Janeiro, 6% .....	1,000\$ 800\$	
500,000	500,000	Do do do S. Paulo, 7% .....	1,000\$ 800\$	
400,000	400,000	Do do do Petropolis, 7% .....	1,000\$ 800\$	
		Do do do Alem Parahyba, 7% .....	1,000\$ 800\$	

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Banks	Paid	Reserve Fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
20,000,000\$	100,000	94,000	200\$	Commercial do Rio de Janeiro.....	200\$	4,000,000\$	8% July 1898	207 000-- 212 500
16,000,000	80,000	60,000	200	Comercio .....	80	3,370,000	8% ditto 1898	80 000-- 84 000
24,000,000	400,000	30,000	200	Constructor do Brazil .....	60	1,645,599	4% Aug. 1897	10 000-- 11 000
10,000,000	40,000	all	200	Credito Real do Brazil .....	200	1,740,000	4% Jan. 1895	16 000--
3,000,000	all	25,000	200	Depositos e Descontos .....	200	80,000	12% ditto 1892	16 000--
750,000	15,000	all	50	Fabricas de Tabaco .....	200	790,000	July 1898	85 000--
5,000,000	40,000	all	200	Hypothecario do Brazil .....	100	62,910	25% ditto 1898	25 000--
18,867,000	54,028	all	200	Caixa e Commercio .....	200	212,800	4% ditto 1898	53 000--
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Nacional e Commercio .....	200	985,398	4% ditto 1898	100 000-- 108 000
108,800,000	580,243	all	200	Republica do Brazil .....	200	17,543,850	8% ditto 1898	192 000-- 200 000
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	Rio e Mato Grosso .....	200	324,200	6% ditto 1898	167 000-- 168 500
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	Rural e Hypothecario .....	200	7,488,043	ditto ditto 1898	12 000--
10,000,000	50,000	all	200	Com. e Industria de S. Paulo .....	100	2,138,126	11% July 1898	240,000-- 242 000
7,000,000	35,000	all	200	Credito Real de Minas Geraes .....	200	6,000,000	12% July 1898	113 000--
7,500,000	37,500	14,075	200	Credito Real de S. Paulo .....	200	1,095,703	10% ditto 1898	135,000-- 135 000
5,000,000	25,000	10,000	200	Mercantil da Bahia .....	100	2,138,126	11% July 1898	145 000--
5,000,000	25,000	10,000	200	Com. e Industria de S. Paulo .....	100	6,000,000	12% July 1898	135 000--
10,000,000	50,000	25,000	200	Uniao de S. Paulo .....	200	1,000,000	7% Jan. 1895	
40,000,000	200,000	112,471	200	Uniao de S. Paulo .....	200	609,855	6% July 1898	
		7,267	200	do do do .....	200		do do do	
		80,000	200	do do do .....	200		do do do	

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Railways	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
110,000,000\$	550,000	all	200\$	Leopoldina .....	200\$			
20,000,000	200,000	153,253	100	Minas de S. Jeronymo .....	25	26,697\$		5 750-- 6500
12,000,000	60,000	46,747	200	do do .....	10			4 000--
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	Macacé e Campos .....	200			
62,000,000	310,000	53,525	200	Muzambinho .....	100	60,000		
		296,475	200	Oeste de Minas .....	200	2,901,482	int. Sept. 93	20 000--
10,000,000	100,000	10,000	100	do do .....	75			9 750-- 12 000
70,000,000	350,000	all	200	Quilomba .....	200			
1,600,000	8,000	5,400	200	União Sorocabana-Itana .....	200	1,385,541	int. Jan. 91	
42,000,000	210,000	all	200	União Valenciana .....	200	45,710	6% June 92	64 000-- 65 000
12,500,000	62,500	all	200	Synchro .....	200	582,578	6% Feb. 95	11 000--
		all	200	Tocantins-Araguaya .....	200		int. Jan. 92	3 750-- 4 250
		all	200	do do do .....	50			4 250--

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Tramways	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
2,500,000\$	25,000	all	100\$	Caricoca .....	100\$			
6,000,000	30,000	all	200	Carris Urbanos .....	200	163,989		80 000--
700,000	7,000	all	200	Corcovado (and Hotel) .....	100	5,447	14% July 91	
14,000,000	70,000	all	200	Jardim Botanicos .....	200	489,308\$	1 700, Aug. 98	
12,000,000	60,000	50,350	200	S. Christoval .....	200	105,890\$	8 000, July 91	110 000--
3,000,000	15,000	all	200	Villa Izabel .....	200	28,142	5 000, Aug. 98	160 000-- 164 000
800,000	8,000	all	100	Pernambuco .....	100			120 000--

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Steamships	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
1' 000,000	5,000	all	200\$	Esperança Maritima .....	200\$	250,000\$	8 000, Sept. 97	70 000--
28' 000,000	140,000	all	200\$	Lloyd Braziliro .....	200			5 000--
5 000,000	25,000	all	200	Navegacao Costeira .....	200			
573,400	5,734	all	200	S. João da Barra e Campos .....	200			
1,000,000	5,000	2,750	200	Sul Paulista .....	80	59,598	10 000, Aug. 98	

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Cotton Mills, etc.	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
10,000,000\$	50,000	all	200\$	Alibonca .....	200\$	85,013\$	10% Aug. 98	185 000--
2,000,000	2,000	all	200	Botafogo (amalgam) .....	200	104,564	7 000-- Aug. 98	120 000--
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Brazil Industrial .....	200	130,474	10 000-- July 98	150 000--
3,000,000	15,000	all	200	Jardim Botanicos .....	200	100,000	10 000-- July 98	160 000--
6,000,000	30,000	all	200	Corcovado Industrial .....	200	256,623	10 000-- Aug. 98	175 000--
4,500,000	22,500	all	200	Concha .....	200	239,588	July 98	138 000--
500,000	5,000	all	200	D. Isabel .....	170	5,498	July 98	148 000--
1,000,000	10,000	all	200	Fabril Paulista .....	200	150,493	30 000-- Jan. 98	
1,200,000	6,000	all	200	Industrial Mimetra .....	200	200,000	12 000-- July 98	
80,000	4,000	all	200	Maggense .....	200	77,201	200-- Aug. 98	
1,500,000	7,500	all	200	Manufactora Fluminense .....	200	5,000	10 000-- July 98	150 000--
4,000,000	20,000	all	200	Petrobranca .....	200	20,586	5 000-- Aug. 98	210 000--
3,000,000	15,000	all	200	Progresso Industrial .....	200	463,502	15 000-- Sept. 98	40 000-- 45 000
1,000,000	5,000	all	200	Kink (Woolens) .....	200	110,068	Oct. 98	250 000--
450,000	4,500	all	200	S. Felix .....	100			
300,000	1,500	all	200	Santa Lázaro .....	100			
1,200,000	6,000	all	200	S. João .....	200	37,664	4 000-- July 98	40 000--
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	S. Pedro de Alcantara .....	200			
3,500,000	17,500	all	200	União Fabril .....	200	1,145,644	20% Aug. 97	300 000--

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Insurance	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation
4,000,000\$	20,000	all	200\$	Alibonca .....	200\$	43,678\$	1500, July 97	
2,000,000	10,000	9,755	200	Argos Fluminense .....	200	300,000	18 000, July 98	350 000--
4,000,000	20,000	all	200	Bonança .....	200	15,584	1 000, July 98	8 000--
4,000,000	8,000	4,000	200	Companha .....	200	200,000	3 000, July 98	30 000--
2,500,000	2,500	all	1,000	Garantia .....	180	438,598	7 000, July 98	30 000--
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	General .....	200	250,000	2 000, July 98	168 000--
1,000,000	10,000	all	200	Indemnsadora .....	200	400,000	13 000, July 98	40 000--
2,000,000	12,500	all	200	Previdente .....	20	14,035	13 000, July 98	19 000--
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	Prosperidade .....	20	350,000	1 500, July 98	15 000-- 18 000

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Miscellaneous	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation
7,000,000\$	35,000	all	200\$	Cantareira e Viacao Fluminense .....	200		July 91	
1,000,000	5,000	all	50	Carros Taterall Moreaux .....	50\$	38,790\$	July 98	8 000-- 28,000
5,000,000	25,000	5,821	200	Carragens Fluminense .....	200	51,248	6 000, July 98	150 000--
30,000,000	300,000	all	200	Cruzeiro (match factory) .....	200		Mar. 95	200 000--
23,500,000	235,000	all	200	Duques de Santos .....	200		July 98	
60,000,000	300,000	all	200	Melhoramentos de Brazil .....	100	2,908,472	8 000, July 98	250 000--
2,000,000	10,000	5,500	200	Gazeta de Noticias (newspaper) .....	200	48,729	15% Sept. 91	22 500-- 23 000
1,000,000	5,000	all	200	O Fuzil .....	200	45,577	10 000, Feb. 98	120 000--
5,843,950	70,899	all	100	Loterias Nacionais do Brazil .....	100	1,015,181	Jan. 97	65 000-- 88 000
3,000,000	15,000	all	100	Mate Larangeira (Paraguay tea) .....	100	871,600	13 000, July 98	
1,000,000	10,000	all	100	Moinhos Fluminenses (flour mills) .....	100	32,210	9% July 98	
941,500	94,150	34,128	100	Saneamento do R. de C. (building society) .....	100	56,441	5 000, Feb. 92	21 000--
1,500,000	7,500	all	200	Transporte de Cafe e Mercadorias .....	100	405,000	6 000, Atig. 95	140 000--
500,000	5,000	all	200	União (water for ships) .....	200	29,997	July 98	40 000--

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RIDGWAY, Frederick.—Acrobat and general circus performer—supposed to have come to Rio in July, 1895. Is reported to be partly paralysed and mentally deranged.

NOLDE, George W.—37 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.

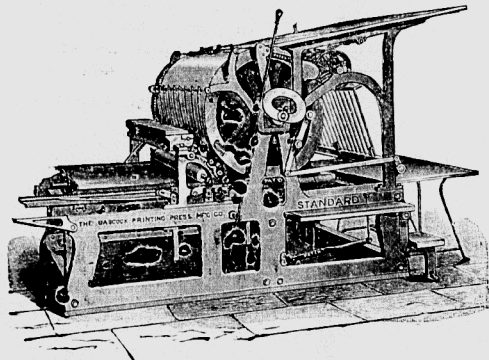
EVOTT, Patrick and James—who left County Wexford Ireland, about 25 years ago and are believed to have engaged in cattle raising in Brazil.

Rio de Janeiro, 1st July, 1898.

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