

# THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

Vol. XXIV.

RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 25TH, 1898.

NUMBER 43

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G. C. Anderson, Agent.

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GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

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Travellers' Directory.

São Paulo:

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

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

Cachambú and Lambaré: Central Railway (São Paulo express) to Cruzeiro, thence by Minas and Rio Railway to destination.

Juiz de Fora, Barbacena, Ouro Preto, etc.: Through express trains leave Central station daily at 5 a. m. and 8 p. m. Connects with all branches along the main line (Linha do Centro) of that railway. Intermediate trains leave at 7 a. m. and 4 p. m.—the first running through to Barbacena, and the second to Entre Rios.

Bello Horizonte:

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

Petropolis:

Trains leave the Prainha pier at 7 a. m. (Sundays and holidays 7:20 a. m.) for Mauá pier to connect with railway to Petropolis and beyond; also at 4 p. m. for Petropolis. Sundays and holidays excepted. By all land route passengers leave Central Railway station by suburban trains at 6:30 a. m. and 5 p. m. for S. Francisco Xavier station (fare 200 reis) and thence transfer to adjoining station of Leopoldina Railway whence trains leave daily. Sundays and holidays included, at 7:15 a. m. and 5:35 p. m. for Petropolis.

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

Nova Friburgo:

Barca leaves the Praça das Mariúhas at 5:50 a. m. daily and at 2:30 p. m. on Saturdays, to connect with the Leopoldina Railway at Santa Anna de Marabá. Returning trains leave Nova Friburgo at 2:17 p. m. daily, and at 6:50 a. m. on Mondays. Excursion train leaves Marabá on Saturdays at 3:30 p. m. and leaves Rio at 2:30 p. m., and returning leaves Friburgo at 6:40 a. m.

Corcovado:

Regular trains, week days, leave St. Rua Cosme Velho, Laranjeiras, at 8 a. m. and 11 a. m. and 5:30 p. m., returning leave the summit at 7:30 and 9:30 a. m. and 1:45 and 7 p. m. On Sundays and holidays, the hours are: ascending 6:30, 8:30 and 11 a. m.; 12:30, 2:30, 3:15, 4:15, 5 p. m., descending 8:30, 10:15, 11:15, 1:05, 2:35, 4:05, 6:7 and 9 p. m. Each train gives the excursionist half an hour on the summit.

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

Official Directors

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

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

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 99, Rua 1º de Março, J. EDWARD SHERIDAN, Consul General. BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraí (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 Baptists and Marriages at times, to be arranged with the Chaplain. IRVINE CRAWSHAW, M.A., British Chaplain, 7, Rua Azeite, S. Domingos, 65 Rua do Aqueduto.

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 5 afternoon. Gospel preaching at 6:15 p. m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study and preaching at 7 p. m.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor. METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Catete, English service at 12 a. m. on 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. TILLY, Pastor. Sunday school 11 a. m. at Fabrica Carioca, Sundays, 11 a. m. and 4 p. m. Rev. FRANK WIEDREHCKER.

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

ALVARO E. DOS REIS, Pastor. Residence: Rua Petropolis, 32.

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

W. B. BAGBY, D. D., } Pastors. CHAS. D. MCCARTHY, }

Caixa 352 IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIACHELO.—No. 234, Rua d'Anna Nery, Estação do Riachuelo, Services, Sundays 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.; Wednesdays 7 p. m. FRANKLIN H. NASHMENTO, Pastor. Primary school in the church building.

Professional Directory

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

Dr. Brissey, Surgeon, graduate of the Faculty of Paris, Specialist in diseases of females, urinary passages. Radical cure of hernias, hemorrhoids, tumors, surgical diseases of the bones, and surgical operations. Consultations from 1 to 5 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. 10.—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.—Open from noon to 6 p. m.—For terms, apply to Librarian.

ROO SEAMEN'S MISSION.—Real and Reading Room 10, Rua Camerino (formerly Imperatriz), 2nd floor; W. J. LEWIS, 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. 20, Rua da Quitanda, 2nd floor. Rooms open from 8 a. m. to 10 o'clock p. m. Secretary's office hours from noon to 10 o'clock p. m. Nicolas A. Rodrigues, President; Myron A. Clark, General Secretary; R. A. W. Sloan, Hon. Treasurer.

WEST COAST ITEMS.

—A Lima telegram says that a castaway has been found on the Galapagos islands who has been there alone fourteen years.

—A Santiago telegram of the 23rd says that difficulties have been found in organizing a commission of five members for the settlement of the Atacama dispute, but they will probably be selected from the various political parties. It is said that the American minister will be appointed a member of the commission.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—Reports are again current of an impending revolution in Uruguay.

—A Sucre telegram of the 23rd says that a robbery of \$50,000 has been discovered there in the Banco Nacional.

—The B. A. Standard aptly describes the Argentine republic as a millionaire country with a pauper government.

—The Buenos Aires Times says that it appears to be an established rule that ex-governors should become senators. The political morality of such a rule needs no comment.

—In the last Argentine budget the expense of the department of hygiene has been cut down from \$ 500,000 to \$ 250,000. This is a very commendable reduction for the said department was not worth the money spent on it.

—The Santa Fé correspondence of the Southern Cross reports the wheat crop in that province the largest for the last decade, and safe from locusts. The rains last week have been highly beneficial. With a record crop in the United States and another in the Argentine republic, this year those two countries are likely to reap great gains in view of the partial failure of wheat in Europe, and the total failure of the wheat crop in Russia.

—Bad reports continue to come from the north of the republic of damages caused by the locusts. At San Francisco and Estacion Porvenir, department of Paysandú, they have caused considerable injury to the vines and young crops, and at Piedras Coloradas and Algeria the clouds of the voracious insect have nearly cleared the fields of the young wheat. It is more than time that the authorities should take decisive steps to combat the plague.—Montevideo Times.

—Captain Deleuse, of Italian legion fame, is to be honoured by his fellow-countrymen. He is to be presented with a sword of honour, an album, a torchlight procession, a framed address, and, in all probability, several medals. Meanwhile the Italian legion is to remain with the future, locked away in one of the caverns of the might-have-been.

Luogo é inferno, detto Mallebolge, Tutto de pietra de color ferrigno.

—Southern Cross.

—The second purchase of arms effected by Colonel Riccheri during his late stay in Europe consist of 40,000 Mauser rifles, 20,000 d. carbines, 30,000 cartridges, 200 infantry ammunition wagons, 10,000 artillery and cavalry revolvers with 300 cartridges for each, 10,000 lances, 20,000 cavalry sabres, 6,000 officers' swords for three arms, 40,000 sword bayonets for Mauser rifles, 15 batteries of 90 quick-firing field guns with corresponding ammunition, 15 batteries of 90 mountain guns, 6 batteries of 36 howitzers, 355 carts for artillery ammunition, etc., 4,100 sets of harness, 25,000 mine grenades, besides the necessary machinery for making gun and rifle cartridges, etc., 100 Maxim guns, 18 large howitzers for the forts at Puerto Belgrano.—Buenos Aires Herald.

—The latest advices about the locusts are that the Jewish colonies in Villaguay have been invaded and the crops destroyed. The Colonization Company owns 70,000 hectares there, of which from 25 to 30 thousand are under cultivation, so that the great loss to the farmers can easily be imagined should the crops not come on again. For this rain is absolutely necessary, and lacking it there will be no harvest. The farmers made no move whatever to cope with the plague, and the subcommission recommends the head commission to be inexorable in imposing fines. The great work of extinction is being briskly pushed ahead and giving good results. On Wednesday in Santa Fé there were 149,500 kilos of "voladora" and 599 kilos of eggs accounted for, as well as 51,332 kilos of "voladora" in Entre Rios.—Buenos Aires Standard, Oct. 10.

—The vast recuperative powers of Uruguay are strikingly illustrated, as Mr. Henderson, the general manager, remarks, by the progress of the Central Uruguay Railway Company and the two extension companies. For the year ended June 30 last the gross receipts of the main line increased at the rate of 12.26 per cent., and the net profit at the rate of 26.91 per cent.; and the gross receipts on the Eastern Extension increased at the rate of 18.18 per cent. Those of the Northern Extension only showed the moderate increase of 2.05 per cent. The departments served by this last-mentioned line have suffered more severely than others from the revolution which was devastating the country until the month of September, and lacking the resources of the main line and Eastern Extension, the traffic has not so soon recovered from its effects.—Financial News, Oct. 1.

—We have not yet heard that the fighting *Temerario* has arrived at Buenos Aires, or that the patriotic Spaniards in Santa Fé have given public banquets and big speeches to the thoughtless captain and his crew. As a strategist the captain of the *Temerario* has no equal in ancient or modern naval annals. It would be too good to leave his merits unrecognized by the well known patriotism of his countrymen in the Plate.

—The amount of the subscriptions to the banquet given to General Roca exceeded the expenses by \$500,85, and that amount has been distributed among the hospitals, etc., as follows: Society of Beneficence \$500; Society San Vicente de Paul \$500; Matronas de la Infancia \$501.85; Buen Pastor Asylum \$500; San Roque Hospital \$500; German, French, Italian, Spanish and British Hospitals \$500 each.—Times, Buenos Aires.

—The craze of the national government for increasing the taxes has spread to the legislature of the province of Buenos Aires which has taken a resolution to impose a tax of three hundred dollars per annum on every thrashing and cutting machine in the province. It is stated that more than a thousand of these agricultural machines are used in the province. It is a not objectionable and inequitable mode of raising revenue, not being in proportion to the earning of the machine, being costly in collection and obstructive to business operations.—Times, Buenos Aires.

—The strike of the fisherman has become general, and the attitude of the men is very determined. There have one or two minor incidents arising from quarrels among themselves, but no disorders of consequence. Their delegates have solicited an audience of the President, which will be granted to-day. Sr. Gulerán, proprietor of the steam trawls against the use of which they are protesting, has applied to the police for protection, considering his person in danger. According to a contemporary, the fishing industry supports some 4,000 persons, and the use of the steam trawls threatens to kill the industry, as it destroys the eggs, spaw and fry of the fish, and drives them away from their usual breeding places. It is also stated that there is already a very notable diminution in the quantity of the fish since the steam trawls were first used some two years ago. The question is evidently a serious one.—Montevideo Times, Oct. 11.

—The 1895 census of the Argentine republic showed the population to be 3,954,911, that is an increase of 120% on that of 1869. To this figure must be added about 60,000 people who for various reasons were not included in the census, making the total population 4,014,911. The increase is therefore 4.98% per year, which makes it rank third in this respect among civilized nations. Santa Fé is the province the population of which has increased most rapidly since the last census, its increase being 346 6/6. The urban population of the republic is 1,699,956 and the rural 2,265,915. As for the fluvial population, 19,595 people were registered in 54 ports. A notable fact is that males outnumber females; the two sexes being 2,088,919 and 1,865,992 respectively. It is amongst the exclusively Argentine population the opposite is the fact there being 1,457,952 males to 1,497,432 females. The number of Argentines residing abroad is calculated at 49,608.—Herald, Buenos Aires.

—The fever for concessions, far from subsiding, rises higher and higher. Electric tramways, broad gauge railways and narrow-gauge railways, from and to the most hopeless places, are projected, and concessions are actually being obtained, to be hawked about among possible buyers. The concession for a railway from Rosario to Mendoza and San Juan need not be regarded very seriously, even if it does meet with the cordial support of the people in Mendoza, who groan under the oppressive tariffs of the Great West Argentine. We doubt whether the proposed railway could pay, even if the high tariffs were continued; and there would be a bitter outcry if no reduction were obtained. Much more important is the concession obtained from the provincial government of Buenos Aires for a railway from Santa Barbara to Patagonas. The proposed railway is narrow-gauge, and is the first direct challenge of the Southern Railway's great monopoly. The support given to the latter for the purpose of getting the Neaquen railway through came of course from the national government; and it was quite certain that the provincial government would sit down tamely under a monopoly which the purchase of its own sphere. We understand that the capital for the new undertaking has been secured, and that no time will be lost. The want of access to Buenos Aires city is of course a serious matter, for the provincial government has no rights beyond the Riachuelo. An attempt will no doubt be made to ensure the conveying of all the traffic, import and export, on La Plata, which will undoubtedly gain by the construction of the railway. The question of access to the federal capital will come later on, for we shall have narrow-gauge railways from both north and south knocking at the gates of the city, which would be blind to its own interests to exclude them.—Review, Buenos Aires.

—The vast recuperative powers of Uruguay are strikingly illustrated, as Mr. Henderson, the general manager, remarks, by the progress of the Central Uruguay Railway Company and the two extension companies. For the year ended June 30 last the gross receipts of the main line increased at the rate of 12.26 per cent., and the net profit at the rate of 26.91 per cent.; and the gross receipts on the Eastern Extension increased at the rate of 18.18 per cent. Those of the Northern Extension only showed the moderate increase of 2.05 per cent. The departments served by this last-mentioned line have suffered more severely than others from the revolution which was devastating the country until the month of September, and lacking the resources of the main line and Eastern Extension, the traffic has not so soon recovered from its effects.—Financial News, Oct. 1.

—TELEPHONES are now to be placed in the wards of one of the Paris hospitals within reach of the bed-ridden patients, so as to enable them to communicate with their friends outside. There will also be an arrangement whereby the telephones may be switched on to a wire connected with a concert hall, so that the performance may be enjoyed by the invalids.—Exchange.



**Banks.**

**LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.**

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

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

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10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

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

Also on:

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Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co., PARIS.  
Messrs. Schroder & Co., J. H. Schroder & Co., nactf., HAMBURG.  
Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co., HAMBURG.  
Messrs. Granet Broen & Co., GENOVA.

**BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.**

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

Capital . . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos

Draws on:

Germany..... Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin and branches in Hamburg, Hamburg M. A. von Rothschild and correspondents.

England..... N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London Manchester and Liverpool. District Banking Company Limited, London. Union Bank of London, Limited, London. Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London.

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**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.

DRAWS ON:—

London and County Banking Co., Ltd.—LONDON.  
Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.—PARIS.  
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And on all the chief cities of Europe.  
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**THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.**

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

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

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1° 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:

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Messrs. Heine & Co., PARIS.

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

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

**BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU BRESIL.**

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

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

HEAD OFFICE:

9, RUE LAFFITTE, Paris.

Branch Office in Rio de Janeiro:

78, Rua da Quitanda

P. O. B. 58.

Branches at S. Paulo and Santos.

Draws on:

PARIS AND FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, and agencies. Société Générale pour favoriser le développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France, and agencies Heine & Co., Paris. Lazard Frères & Co., Paris. Périer Metzet & Co., Paris.

LONDON: Union Bank of London, Limited. London Joint Stock Bank, Limited. Parr's Bank, Limited. Lazard Brothers & Co. J. Henry Schroeder & Co. Kleinwort Sons & Co. A. Ruffer & Sons.

GERMANY: Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft Deutsche Bank, Berlin, and branches Dresdner Bank, Dresden, and branches Schroeder G. Brüdler & Co, Hamburg Conrad Hinrich Donner, Hamburg. Norddeutsche Bank, Hamburg. L. Beuren & Solme, Hamburg. Correspondents in all chief cities.

PORTUGAL: J. M. Fernandes Guimarães & Co and their correspondents. Banco Commercial de Lisboa, Lisbon.

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Henri Joly, Manager.

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

**BANCO DA REPUBLICA DO BRAZIL.**

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

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

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

Profits in suspense . Rs. 9,075:823\$568

on 30th June 1898.

OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

9, Rua da Alfandega.

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

Draws on: Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons London & County Banking Co. Ltd. Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co Ltd.

Messrs. Hottinguer & Co. Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.

Commerz und Diskonto Bank in 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 WESTERN & BRAZILIAN TELEGRAPH CO. LD.**

On and after Monday, the 24th inst., this Company's offices will be at No. 9, Rua da Cantelaria, corner of Rua General Camara.

Rio de Janeiro, 22nd October 1898.

D. McNEILL.

Assist. Rep:

From the Morning Post.

**THE FUTURE OF SOUTH AMERICA.**

South America, strangely enough, has been neglected by the professor of political speculation. It is no doubt true that he has plenty to claim his notice elsewhere. The «Yellow Terror» the expansion of the United States, Japan as a sea power, Australian federation, Boer and British in South Africa, the development or dismemberment of China, are all, for example, subjects of great and of immediate importance. Yet it might have been thought that the interest aroused by them would hardly have proved so absorbing as to cause the student of such topics to ignore, as he practically has done, the large question in connection with the probable historical evolution of that vast portion of the world's surface lying between the Caribbean sea and the Antarctic ocean. Perhaps one reason for this curious fact is that South America, is nominally at least, already mapped out, divided, and disposed of. It is partitioned into organized states, which are recognised and received as forming part of the family of nations. Its affairs are not obviously in a condition either of flux or decay. Its river systems have not as yet become the *corpus vile* for international exploitation and experiment like the Nile, the Congo, or the Yangtse-Kiang, and the news it periodically transmits to the outer world deals with such humdrum incidents of advanced civilisation as republican revolutions and commercial crises. Still, if we look closely, it seems plain that there exists, potentially at least, a South American problem which must sooner or later, probably sooner rather than later, challenge attention, primarily from the philosopher and politician.

Perhaps the most remarkable feature in the case of South America is that, despite the modernness and apparent completeness of its institutions, it still remains to a very large extent unknown country. Geographically, the southern part of the American continent stretches from north to south some 4,500 miles, and in its greatest breadth from east to west about 3,000 miles, its area being

computed as amounting to some 7,000,000 or 8,000,000 square miles. Politically it is divided into 10 independent and self-contained states, together with three colonial possessions of European powers, and it embraces in addition the savage territory of Patagonia in the extreme south, partly owned by and partly in dispute between the two communities which lie nearest to it. The ground is thus all covered—on the map—but the crux of the position lies in the sparseness of the population. In Brazil, which is the largest state, both in area and in population, the 14,000,000 inhabitants are spread over an extent of territory at the rate of about 4.5 persons to the square mile, while in the other states it varies from 10 in Ecuador to 2.2 in Argentina. The greatest degree of density—namely 11.7—is found in Uruguay, and this is considerably discounted by more than one-fourth of the population being concentrated in the city of Montevideo. Disproportionate urban population is, indeed, the rule all through South America; and this explains sufficiently why the greater part of the country is unknown even to its nominal owners, and why its natural resources are in a large measure undeveloped and unexplored.

But enough has been ascertained to justify the inference that the riches of the land are vast and varied, and its geographical features are such as point to enormous possibilities of expansion and prosperity. About three-fourths of South America lie within the tropics, but the comparative narrowness of the peninsula produces a climate so tempered by trade winds and sea airs as to render it in almost every part suitable for residents of a temperate zone. In addition, the river system is such as practically to cover all the country, and as a consequence there is a much smaller proportion of desert and unprofitable land than in any of the other continents. The forests are abundant in extent and diversified in character, the mineral wealth includes gold, silver, and diamonds, the guano deposits are practically inexhaustible, all tropical produce is, of course, a natural staple, while the corn-growing and cattle-raising capacities of the country place it among the most valuable regions of the globe. Arising out of these facts two questions suggest themselves. Why is South America so backward in condition, and how long is she likely to continue so? To the first the answer is that it seems mainly a matter of race. Just as the Anglo-Saxon is the preponderant element in North America, so the Spaniard is in the south. Yet the Iberian blood has been largely intermixed, and in its unadulterated form constitutes but an infinitesimal proportion of the population. The Indian cross, which is the prevailing type, does not make for energy, progress, or settled government, and the absence of these things furnishes the root of the matter.

Nor is the Spanish-American sufficiently prolific to people the country which he holds. It is computed that in South America the population doubles itself in about 75 years, while the same result occurs in the north in one-third of that period. Of course, in the case of the north the event is largely stimulated by immigration, and a similar influx into the south would doubtless do much to open up the country. Is that influx likely to take place, and, if so, is it probable that it will be of such a character as to produce a beneficial effect? Will it, in fact, improve as well as augment the population, will it add strength as well as numbers? The undesirable immigrants to the United States, by no means a negligible element, have been absorbed and assimilated, and the general character of the people remains substantially the same as before. If the mixed Spanish type is to be in like manner perpetuated in an expanded population, the result would not augur advantageously for the country. It may be, however, that such will not be the case. Immigration to South America has hitherto been too fragmentary and too intermittent to supply

any reliable data on the subject, but there appears to be some ground for assuming that the Spanish element will gradually sink into a less prominent position, even though it may still continue to preponderate numerically.

Quite recently there have been some attempts at organised emigration to South America. Arrangements were made in June by which the government of Venezuela agreed with an Italian colonisation society to receive and settle on the land «a minimum of 1,000 families per annum for 15 years.» the company on its part undertaking «to make two voyages monthly from Italy to Venezuela, and to establish within a period of three years from their contract a bank with a capital of 20,000,000 fr., 12,000,000 fr. of which shall be specially devoted to the encouragement of agriculture.» Negotiations are at present in progress for encouraging emigration to Brazil; the President de Campos Salles is understood to have worked successfully towards this end during his visit to Berlin last month. The Von der Heydt Rescript, by which all emigration to Brazil was forbidden has now been substantially repealed. Germany is willing that her sons should settle in the provinces of São Paulo, Rio Grande do Sul, Paraná, and Santa Catharina, provided that «their perfect political independence» is guaranteed. Brazil regards this requirement, not unnaturally, as amounting to a relinquishment of her own sovereignty, but it is nevertheless likely enough that some solution will be found for the difficulty, in which case it is expected that the plan adopted would be extended to Switzerland and Austria.

Germany aims at securing for her emigrants privileges which they would not obtain in the British colonies or the United States, and the concession asked for would raise a serious question of principle. It is not easy to see how the Monroe Doctrine would in such a case apply. That famous declaration asserts that the American continents are «not to be considered as subjects for future colonisation by any European power,» but much has occurred since «the era of good feeling,» and modern diplomacy finds methods of obtaining concessions from weak powers without resorting to the crude policy described by Monroe as «oppressing them, or controlling in any other manner their destiny.» In these days we deal in leases and usufructs, but the substantial meaning of these words is not essentially different from that of the old-fashioned terms cession and conquest. The point is a nice one, but it seems certain to arise some time or other in connection with the inevitable development by colonisation of South America, and the fact that France, Holland, and Great Britain hold territorial possessions on that continent will not tend to simplify the controversy.

#### A SOUND ENTERPRISE.

We learn on good authority that a syndicate of London capitalists, principally large British manufacturers, has been formed, with the special object of starting a large general store in this city with branches in various places for the sale of articles of every description, an establishment such as Whiteley's in London and supplied with the best articles of English and Continental manufacture. The Company will start operations in a small store that has been in operation for some months past in Calle Buen Orden, the said firm having the management of the larger undertaking in this city.—*Times*, Buenos Aires.

During the last ten or twelve years we have repeatedly advised our friends in the United States to adopt such a scheme as the above for the introduction of their manufactures into this market. Commercial travellers are coming and going, commissions have visited us to investigate the conditions of trade in this country, and thousands of letters have been received on the subject of trade relations. And at times so urgent have been the inquiries, that it has seemed but a question of days before the market would be flooded with American goods. But the days slipped by and the effort soon exhausted itself, the result being that no impression

whatever had been made upon the market.

In our discussions with the representatives of American manufacturers, we have advised their cooperation in establishing a large retail establishment in this city, under the management of trustworthy and experienced men, which should cover the sale of a wide variety of manufactured goods. The prime object should be to place these manufactures within the reach of consumers. Established commercial houses will be very slow to deal in goods unknown to their customers, but as soon as a demand is created they will readily fall in line. It should therefore be the object of such a general store to introduce goods and create a demand for them, and to do this it should be made as attractive as possible and should include the widest possible variety of articles. We have but little faith in commercial travellers and exhibitions as a means for introducing manufactured goods, for they are transitory in effect, and disappointing to those who wish to continue dealing in certain articles. The better method is the one we have recommended—the opening of a permanent retail establishment for the sale of a wide variety of manufactured goods. It may be provided with a wholesale department, but its principal object should be to introduce the goods to consumers.

We do not understand that a very large cash capital would be required, for the shareholders would be the manufacturers themselves and their principal investments would consist of manufactured goods. And the profits would be derived, not so much from this pioneer establishment (which should be more than self-supporting), but from the wider demand for goods in a new market through the regular trade. In our opinion the scheme is not only practicable, but it promises immediate good results.

#### QUEEN VICTORIA'S REIGN.

The Editor of THE RIO NEWS.

Dear Sir.—Some of our fellows had a discussion to-night as to whether Queen Victoria had not reigned longer than any other sovereign in English history. Some said Henry VIII and others Edward III, and others George III. We had no history good enough in the house to decide and we agreed to leave it to you to ampire. Will you kindly decide the matter in print?

Believe me,

Oct. 21, 1898.

CHACARERO.

The longest reigns in English history are those of Henry III who reigned 56 years; Edward III, 50 years; George III from October 25, 1760 to January 29, 1820, or 59 calendar years and 97 days. Queen Victoria equalled George III on the 22nd September, 1866, thus reigning longer than any of her predecessors on the throne. And we hope she will make a century there.—*Ed. R. N.*

—As a term of reproach, the word «dude» is obsolete. The war has made it so, and the finger of scorn must not point again at the chappies who chew gum and smoke cigarettes. Fifth avenue exquisites stripped of the finery of the city swiftdom have been an honor to the canvas brown and woolen blue of the volunteers. On foot and on horseback to Astor's Battery, the dude has demonstrated that, after all, he is really a «devil of a fellow.» He has not found campaign drudgery vulgar, the shock of battle has not been too much for his nerves and his blue blood is very red on the sands of Cuba and Luzon. Therefore we must reconstruct our ideas of American dandies.—*American Exchange*.

#### WILLIAM SMITH,

ENGLISH SHOEMAKER,

The best material used and all work guaranteed

No. 6, Rua de S. Pedro

RIO DE JANEIRO.

#### Missing Friends.

The British consul will be glad to receive information of the following:

ROTEUDA, Raphael—who left England for Brazil in May 1897. An Italian married to an Englishwoman. Rio de Janeiro, 15th October, 1898.

#### 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 «Montferrand» in barrels ready for bottling.

#### CAUTION

Guard your health by using disinfectants in the house.

Jeye's Disinfectants are  
the best.

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For sale at

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#### NATIONAL FURNITURE

for drawing-rooms, sleeping-rooms, dining-rooms, cabinets, 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,

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#### Collegio Americano Fluminense.

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

Miss LAYONA GLENN,

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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.

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United States of America

#### TWO GAS ENGINES

One of 2 horse-power and the other of 6-horse power both used, and both of the Korting system, will be sold cheap for cash.

Inquire at this office.

#### WANTED.

Volumes 1 and 2 of «L'Or a Minas-Geraes, Brésil.» par Moais Paul Ferrand.  
Apply, Crashley, 67 Ouvidor, Rio, 41.

#### Hotels.

ALPINE HOUSE HOTEL  
RUA DO AQUEDUCTO, 65

On the line of Sylvester tramway, Santa Theresa, to be reached in 20 minutes from town.

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

The hotel is surrounded by beautiful parks, walks, and a large forest.

The restaurant and kitchen are first class.  
THE PROPRIETOR,  
VIUVA SUZANA MENTGES.

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DUNLOP TYRES

Full particulars will be sent to you on application.

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

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

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

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150 to 156, Clerkenwell Road, London, E. C., England.

#### Hotel dos Estrangeiros

PRAGA FERREIRA VIANNA

(Cattete)

Telephone No. 5,008

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

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 improve it.

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, close to all central points of the city passing the door. It has a large and beautifully laid out pleasure garden, particularly suitable for ladies and children, and well-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 large drawing-room, and its dining-room opens on verandas overlooking the garden.

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

#### Grande Hotel Internacional

SITUATED ON THE FICTURISQUE

SANTA THERESA HILL,

Rua do Aqueducto No. 108,

Telephone 8018

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

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

Excellent restaurant, always ready.

Finest wines and liquors. Numerous shower and warm baths. Purest air, temperature bracing and invigorating. No health resort in the world is better.

For further information apply to

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#### VILLA HUMAYTÁ.

(FORMERLY 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.



**THE STRANGERS' HOSPITAL.**  
OUR VERBATIM REPORT.

The meeting of subscribers of the Strangers' Hospital which was called for 3 o'clock on Friday afternoon last, at the City Club, was begun at 3.10 p.m., when 27 subscribers and directors were present.

On the motion of Mr. H. O. Robinson seconded by Mr. A. J. Lamoureux, Mr. W. J. Crumback (acting manager of the Rio branch of the London & River Plate) took the chair. On the suggestion of the chairman, Mr. Bryan (of Messrs Arbuckle Bros.) was elected secretary of the meeting.

The Chairman.—I have here a list of subscribers. Is any member present not a subscriber?

No answer.

The Chairman.—Is any gentleman here called Mr. Barry?

A member of the Rio News staff got up from a side table and presented the chairman his press card, saying, "My name is Barry. I am here as a member of the press."

The Chairman.—Well, I don't know about the press. It is a question for the directors and subscribers to decide as to the press—whether they shall be present or not.

Mr. Barry.—I claim the right to be present. This is an English institution—a public institution, and in any part of the world the public press would be allowed to report it.

The Chairman.—I don't know about that. Please sit down. Please sit down a moment.

Mr. Barry sat down. The Chairman.—As the point of the case seems to be left to me, I ask all those in favor of letting him remain, hold up their hands, and then afterwards all those against to hold up their hands.

A moment's embarrassment ensued and then three hands went up in favor of allowing the reporter to remain.

The Chairman.—And now against.

Following the lead of Mr. H. O. Robinson, four other hands went up to exclude the press.

Eight had voted *pro* and *con* and nineteen had remained without voting.

The Chairman.—There, that settles it. Now, sir, I'll trouble you to leave.

And the chairman waved the reporter to the door. (And here endeth our *verbatim* report!)

[It should be observed just here that a recent addition of 11,000\$ odd to the Hospital funds through a benefit night at Frank Brown's circus was due to the initiative of Mr. Barry, and this fact was known to Messrs. Jackson and Roberts, who were instrumental in securing his expulsion from the meeting.]

The chairman then asked if there were any more non-subscribers present, when Mr. Lamoureux rose to inquire why so much anxiety is shown to expel non-subscribers, a thing that had never occurred before. It looks very much, he added, as though this has been pre-arranged and that a fair hearing will not be given. In reply the chairman asserted that a fair hearing would be given.

The minutes of the last annual meeting were then read and approved.

The chairman then called upon the president of the board of directors, Mr. J. B. Kennedy, for his report. We are unable to give either statements or figures because of the expulsion of our reporter, but it appears that the Hospital at the end of the year was considerably in debt, that the subscriptions had fallen off owing to the closing up of two or three subscribing firms, that the receipts from patients had slightly increased, that no cases had been treated in the Hospital during the year. The president recommended that, as a great part of the expenses of the Hospital are in gold, the subscriptions should be put on a gold basis.

Referring briefly to the troubles in the Hospital, he stated that another nursing staff had resigned and abandoned their posts, and that the directors had been compelled to send for a new staff. He threw the whole blame on the nurses, whose conduct he denounced as unfeeling and dishonorable. One had left, he said, to accept a better post at a better salary in a Brazilian hospital, while others had left to get married.

At the conclusion of the reading of the president's report, Mr. Lamoureux tendered a letter from Miss A. M. Gims (the nurse accused of leaving to accept a better post) which is addressed to the subscribers and explains why she withdrew from the Hospital. The chairman demurred and asked what the letter referred to, and then stated that Mr. Lamoureux had better read it himself. When Mr. Lamoureux was about to comply with this request, the chairman requested him to wait until some motion had been made in regard to the reports and the business had been formally brought before the meeting.

A motion was then made and seconded that the accounts and reports laid before the meeting be approved.

Mr. Lamoureux moved an amendment, stating "excepting those parts referring to the nursing staff." There was no second offered to this for the moment, and Mr. Lamoureux was requested by the chairman to state his reasons, and also to state what he proposed to do. Mr. Lamoureux replied that he first proposed to ask the subscribers not to adopt a report so unjust to the nursing staff, and then if the opportunity offered, he would move to instruct the directors to make such changes in the management of the Hospital as would end these constant quarrels and resignations.

Although he could not fail to see that the meeting was hopelessly against him from the

outset, Mr. Lamoureux at once undertook to present the nurses' case to the subscribers. He spoke briefly of his long connection with the Hospital and of his intimate knowledge of all the facts in the case. He appealed to their sense of justice and fair play not to approve of a report which contained charges of so serious a character against young women, whose fault had been that they were unable to live with the matron. This was the second staff under the present matron that had resigned and left the Hospital, and it is unreasonable to presume that these ten nurses were solely in the wrong. From his own personal knowledge he could assert that the blame lies with the matron. In some instances the nurses may have been at fault, but in great part the difficulties have originated in the treatment they received from the matron. In view of this it would be gross injustice to put the whole blame for these difficulties upon the shoulders of the nurses alone, and the more so as they had been given no hearing. They were entitled to defend themselves, but this had been denied them. They had made complaints of their treatment, but the directors had refused to investigate them.

Here Mr. Purchas interrupted with a statement that the directors had never refused to investigate. In reply, Mr. Lamoureux cited the case of April last where a written complaint, signed by the whole nursing staff, had been laid before the directors, who refused to investigate. On that occasion he was accused by Mr. Kennedy of instigating the said complaint, although Mr. Kennedy knew that the same complaint had previously been made verbally by one of the nurses. On another occasion a written complaint was presented to the president of the board of directors by Miss Gims, but nothing was ever heard of it.

During the course of Mr. Lamoureux's remarks he was subjected to constant interruptions and interrogatories by the chairman, who seemed to have accepted a commission for the defence of the directors rather than that of presiding impartially over a meeting of subscribers. He sought to prejudice the meeting against the nurses by calling attention to the enormity of breaking a contract, and to their having left the Hospital to get married and otherwise better themselves. (Only two out of six left to get married!) He referred to previous difficulties in which, in his opinion, the nurses were at fault (but did not state that the present matron, Miss Jackson, was one of the principal offenders), and then appealed to the confidence which the subscribers must and should repose in the gentlemen constituting the board of directors. They represent, he asserted, the firms which have contributed most for building and maintaining the Hospital, and they have a greater interest in its good management than any one else can have. In his opinion, it is impossible that they would do anything prejudicial to its interests.

Mr. Lamoureux responded that he had no objection whatever to discussing the personal character of the directors in question, whose integrity and good faith had not been called in question. He believed, however, that they had been deceived, and were mistaken. Further than this, they are not well informed in the matter, for they refuse to investigate, and accept only the matron's version of these controversies. There are directors on the board, he added, who never go near the Hospital, and who do not even know the nurses by sight. To condemn the nurses, under such circumstances, would be most unjust. Referring again to the improbability of the nurses being always in the wrong, he asked what would be the result to him (the chairman) were two or three successive staffs of his bank to resign in a body. "What would your directors in London do?" "I don't know," replied the chairman. "Well, I know," said Mr. Lamoureux; "there would certainly be an investigation."

After some further remarks by the speaker and chairman, the motion was seconded and put to vote, when it was voted down by a large majority. It is to be observed, however, that fully one-half of the subscribers present did not vote.

The motion to approve the accounts and reports was then put to vote and carried.

Mr. Lamoureux then made another attempt to bring Miss Gims' letter before the meeting which was prevented by the chairman, who asked what it referred to. Mr. Lamoureux replied that it explained the reason why Miss Gims' resigned, and protested against the retention of monies due to her. The chairman said he did not believe the directors would retain anything legally due to Miss Gims. Mr. Lamoureux replied that Miss Gims had tendered her resignation in the terms of her contract, and it was formally accepted by the directors. She then completed the terms stipulated, but the directors refused to pay her the balance due. It now appears from the president's report that this is because she had accepted a better position. "She can always go to law about it," said the chairman, smiling. "Would you advise her to go to law?" asked Mr. Lamoureux. "Oh, I advise nothing," said Mr. Crumback.

The chairman then asked the meeting if it would receive Miss Gims' letter, when it was voted down by the usual majority. We append herewith Miss Gims' letter for the information of the subscribers to whom it is addressed.

The next order of business was the election of directors to fill vacancies caused by retirement and resignation, and tellers were appointed to collect the votes. The chairman stated that there were five vacancies, which Mr. Lamoureux contested. He argued that

the removal of Mr. Mackenzie from the city left another vacancy which the directors had no right to fill. The chairman urged a precedent where temporary substitutes were chosen for absent directors, and Mr. Lamoureux referred to articles 9 and 10 of the statutes which provide for filling temporary and permanent vacancies. The chairman then called attention to the important services rendered by the London and Brazilian Bank, and he did not think that the subscribers present would consent to any proceeding which would deprive that bank of a representative on the board. Mr. Lamoureux reminded the chairman that it was not a part of his duty to instruct the subscribers present how to vote. As for filling the vacancy he had said nothing in regard to whom should fill this vacancy; on the contrary he would take great pleasure in voting for Mr. Benn. The objection was overruled however and the meeting proceeded to vote for five directors, leaving that vacant caused by Mr. Mackenzie's removal from Rio de Janeiro.

The voting was almost unanimous (there were no nominations) and the following five gentlemen were elected: Messrs. Benest, Tucker, Purchas, Gordon and Block.

A vote of thanks was then proposed to the chairman, who responded by stating that the honor had been quite unexpected, and that he hoped that there would be no further divergences on the subject of hospital management so that when we meet next year the meeting may be harmonious.

The letter addressed to the subscribers by Miss Gims, which the meeting refused to receive, is as follows:

MISS GIMS' LETTER.

Hospital Isolamento, São Paulo, September 18, 1898.

To the Subscribers of the Strangers' Hospital, Gentlemen.

When I returned from São Paulo on March 11th, Miss Hayter was away from the Hospital, after a somewhat severe illness caused by eating bad sardines. She was staying with Mrs. Lamoureux who had asked one of the nurses who had been ill to stay with her. She naturally told both Mr. and Mrs. Lamoureux about the cause of her illness, and also made a statement about the food given to the nursing staff to eat, all of which was perfectly true. Mr. Lamoureux laid the facts of the case before the next board meeting. Mr. Kennedy came to enquire of the matron (not any of the nurses were asked a single question), and of course she denied it, but that day we were given more food and the improvement continued. Mr. Lamoureux's statement was doubted, and he went to Miss Hayter a few questions, which he meant to keep to justify himself if necessary at the next board meeting. We answered those questions, and also added statements (which were absolutely true), which we asked him to lay before the board of directors. He did so. The next we heard was that Mr. Lamoureux had resigned and that the board had decided to ignore the complaint we had made, and was signed by the whole nursing staff. It was had been in English, that statement would have had to have been noticed, indeed a complaint made by a prisoner in England is enquired into. It would be better if the subscribers heard the paper we sent in read to them, so that they could judge for themselves.

About my own affairs, I knew when I left São Paulo that I probably should have this appointment offered to me, but I had not decided to accept it. I had many reasons to prefer to stay in Rio, but when I heard that we were not to have any more consideration and our complaints were to be ignored, I sent in my resignation at once, giving 3 months notice. I stayed for 2 months and two weeks, the directors having decided to allow me to leave on June 30th. They sent me in an account for my passage out—I have enclosed it. I had done 20 months work for the hospital. There were only 4 cases of yellow fever before I returned from São Paulo, and from that time until I left I was continually on duty with yellow fever when it was in the hospital. Two cases I did not nurse, as I was in bed ill myself. But I was sent on duty in anything but a fit state in the yellow fever building 1 day after I left the hospital, and without the Dr's knowledge, and in spite of my protest.

The directors still owe me £18.14.3. They paid me \$5.50, my last month's salary. I had my resignation accepted by the directors, thereby rendering my contract void, but they decline to pay me the money they deducted from my salary month by month, which is illegal, and that to a nurse who left to be married a month before, and who came out under the same contract and at the same time, they paid the whole of her salary. Both Miss Hayter and myself had brought more money by out-nursing to the hospital than any other nurse had, and were the two selected to be defrauded of our salary.

I am sure the unfortunate nurses who are on their way out to the Strangers' Hospital, will have the sincere pity of all the members of the two previous staffs, for we only know what they will have to endure.

For myself I have received more kindness and consideration from the Brazilian government in 2 months, than I had from the directors of the Strangers' Hospital during the whole time I was in their employment, 20 months.

Alice M. Gims.

Our space does not permit an extended comment. This, however, we must say. The refusal of the meeting to permit the presence of a press reporter was a violation of the unwritten law governing such meetings, for the Strangers' Hospital is a public institution, largely supported by public donations. It shows that the directors fear publicity. The plea that our reporter was a non-subscriber will not hold, for the statutes and rules do not provide for such cases, and the subsequent admission of two non-subscribers (Rev. C. D. McCarthy and the chaplain of H. B. M's. cruiser "Flora") shows that the directors had no further interest in the matter after the expulsion of our reporter. The incident showed that everything had been pre-arranged, and that all action displeasing to the directors and matron was to be suppressed by force of numbers. And this was done according to the pre-arranged programme, but it will prove a Pyrrhic victory. The chairman, who only recently returned to Rio and is not familiar with the circumstances, did his best to restrict discussion within the narrowest limits, and his running comments prove that he came there prepared to do this. We feel convinced that the great majority of subscribers do not approve of such methods, and especially in the matter of complaints against the internal management of the Strangers' Hospital. If the directors are not impressed with the circumstance that they are playing with human lives, many subscribers are, and they will not countenance anything like trickery in the management of this hospital. The directors have now assumed full and public responsibility for every incident occurring in the Hospital under this matron, and we shall hold them to it. When the next scandal occurs—as it will—we shall hold them accountable as well as the matron. In 1894 they were ready to send her away because of her quarrels with the then matron, and would have done so had it not been for one of their number. Now they permit her the fullest licence, even to the extreme of using her own discretion in disinfection and in executing the physician's orders. The whole story has not yet been told, nor will it ever be told. But enough is known to create a degree of dissatisfaction which was not expressed at the past annual meeting whose proceedings we have just recorded.

RIO CRICKET & ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

LAWN TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

Since our last notice the following ties have been played off—

GENTLEMEN'S SINGLES.

2nd round.

Greentree beat C. Mawson 100 to 92.  
Gibaud beat H. Smyth 100 to 90.  
J. Mawson beat Hadden 100 to 90.  
A. J. Smyth beat Evers 100 to 69.  
Henderson beat Skay 100 to 42.

GENTLEMEN'S DOUBLES.

2nd round.

A. H. and A. Weigall beat Whyte and Greentree 100 to 64.  
Francis and Lomas beat Brooking and Roberts 100 to 89.  
Gibaud and Evers beat H. Smyth and C. Mawson 100 to 93.

LADIES' SINGLES

1st round.

Mrs. Rolls beat Miss F. Mawson 100 to 43.

MIXED DOUBLES.

2nd round.

Miss F. and C. Mawson beat Miss Mawson and J. Mawson 100 to 96.  
Mrs. Rolls and Carré beat Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd 100 to 85.

The Committee wish to impress on competitors the importance of having the 2nd and 3rd rounds completed on next Sunday so as to leave the 1st and 2nd Nov. clear for the semi-finals and finals respectively. Some friends of the Association have kindly subscribed five hundred milreis to the prizes which will be altogether over a conto of reis in value. Two prizes will be given in the gentlemen's singles, and one in each of the other events. Mrs. E. P. de Saone will present them to the successful competitors, on the afternoon of the 2nd Nov. at about 5 o'clock.



# 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.

(Cash invariably in advance)

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Subscriptions and advertisements will be received by Eugene Frayer, Esq., 141, Broadway, New York Messrs. Street & Co., 30 Cornhill, LONDON

and at the Victoria Store, São Paulo. Notices of marriages, births and deaths 2500 each SINGLE COPIES: 5000 réis. For sale at the office of publication, at the English Book Store, No. 67 Rua do Ouvidor, and at the Victoria Store in São Paulo.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—  
79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

POSTOFFICE ADDRESS:—COTEX 258.

RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 25TH, 1898.

The senate passed in second reading on the 21st inst., by an overwhelming majority, an amendment to the bill regulating the application of martial law, which declares the immunities conferred on congressmen by the constitution are inoperative even when constitutional guarantees are suspended. The amendment was approved by a vote of 33 to 7, among those voting with the majority being senators who supported Floriano Peixoto's action during the naval revolt in causing the arrest of members of congress. It would appear, therefore, that with some of the question is one of personal protection, rather than of principle, as they found it convenient to override such immunities when in power, but now find such action to be extremely arbitrary and perilous. In his discussion of the subject Senator Ruy Barbosa argues that no case has yet arisen here which could not have been settled under ordinary judicial procedure—in which statement he is undoubtedly correct. He also calls attention to the circumstance that in Great Britain there has been no suspension of habeas corpus for the last 81 years, since 1817. To this it may be asserted that obedience to the provisions of law is not here what it is in Great Britain, but at the same time the illustration is worthy of thoughtful consideration. As a rule, habeas corpus is not suspended for the purpose of maintaining the institutions of the country, but for that of maintaining arbitrary authority. On the question of immunities, however, congress is making a serious mistake. It may be wise and proper to secure some such defence against the encroachments of executive authority, but it is clearly unwise and improper to use such immunities for the protection of congressmen in illegal and criminal acts. If members of congress are to enjoy immunities against arrest and imprisonment, then its own honor and good fame demands that congress shall establish rules for the investigation and treatment of offences against the law on the part of its own members. It is manifestly wrong and prejudicial to the welfare of the country (which congress represents) to permit men to retain their seats who have committed criminal offences against the law. Congress may be independent of the executive, but it is not independent of the law. For an assassin, or a swindler, or a counterfeiter, or a thief, or a bigamist, to retain his seat in the legislative councils of the nation, is a scandal and an insult to the honest, law-abiding citizen.

A TELEGRAM of the 22nd inst. from Pernambuco says that the troops there have not been paid since last December. Under such circumstances how can it be expected that the discipline of the army will be maintained? Instead of trying to have a larger army than the overburdened tax-payers are able to support, would it not be much better to reduce the number of officers and soldiers and have a small army well paid, well armed, well equipped and thoroughly disciplined?

We shall be exceedingly obliged to any of our subscribers in tobacco-growing districts who will kindly send us a pinch of cultivated tobacco seed, naming the variety, as we wish to make a personal experiment of some highly interesting suggestions on tobacco culture in Brazil and Paraguay which has recently been sent us in a cutting from a trade paper. We intend to publish a full account of the results in the course, with comparisons of theory and practice.

We regret that the extreme pressure on our space this week has compelled us at the last moment to cut out the telegrams of the week and several other items of interest to our readers, from the middle sheet. The many valuable contributions from correspondents in Brazil and abroad which we have been reluctantly obliged to decline on account of want of space has borne the fact in upon us that the RIO NEWS must be enlarged in the near future, and we hope soon to announce a date for the enlargement, with many other features of popular interest added, as soon as our arrangements are complete.

The appearance of the bacilic plague in Vienna results from a very unfortunate incident. It would seem that the bacillus of this terrible disease had been received from India at the bacteriological institute of that city, for the purpose of study and experiment. Through some reason a servant in the place became infected and died on the 10th inst., as announced by a telegram of that date. Since then four others have fallen ill with the disease, including the nurse and physician who attended the first case. Naturally great alarm has resulted, owing to fears that the plague may spread. We may be permitted to express a belief, however, that the medical authorities of Vienna, who are justly celebrated for their professional attainments, will be able to restrict the disease within the narrow bounds to which it is now confined.

Our recently established English contemporary here in Brazil amuses us immensely, as it in some way reminds us from time to time of Mr. Hosea Biglow's pious editor in his creed.

I do believe in being this  
Or that, ez it may happen,  
One way or 't'her hendiest is  
To ketch the people nappin';  
It aint by principles nor men  
My prudent course is steadiad—  
I scent which pays the best, an' then  
Go into it baldheaded.

Our course is by principle alone. *Fiat justitia, ruat cælum*—or for his benefit—*Let justitia be done though the heavens fall.* That has been our principle throughout, and we mean to stick to it through thick and thin, whether the grapes be ripe or green. Our green grapes will ripen, as we have found from experience many years before our contemporary was born. If we have green grapes to-day, we are content to await their ripening in due course. But our colleague should remember that we are in the nineteenth century, and no well brought up *fox* cares for grapes ripe or green. We rank as men and not as foxes, and our experienced advice is worth taking. Don't play fox, contemporary! It lowers you and all the craft at which you ply your pretence hand. Be a man, and look to the fruits of rectitude rather than to the grapes of the fabled fox.

## THE HOSPITAL MEETING.

The Editor of THE RIO NEWS.

Dear Sir,—As the representative of the RIO NEWS, I attended the meeting of the subscribers to the Strangers' Hospital held at the City Club on Friday last. I did so at your request as you expected only a few subscribers would attend, and you wished all who gave money to the Strangers' Hospital to know how its affairs were managed. That both sides of the question in dispute should be impartially given your instructions to me were to take a *verbatim* report in shorthand. On my entrance into the room, I found no table for the press, so seated myself at an unoccupied table as near the chairman's seat as I could, and put out my note book and pencils. Coriolanus never flattered the dovescoats of Corioi as much as did those simple actions of a newspaper reporter the directors of the Strangers' Hospital and their *clique*. Those who knew me looked like criminals caught in *flagrante delicto*, and I was the cynosure of all eyes and the subject of hurried whisperings. A reporter was amongst them for the first time in their inexperienced lives!—a *chiel* who would take down their *spissima verba* and publish every syllable in the RIO NEWS! That would scarcely suit a log-rolled, packed meeting, and he must be dealt with. *I was excluded by vote!!!*

My journalistic experience has extended from British battlefields abroad to Bumbledom in Britain, but never in the whole course of my career, have I been excluded as a press man from any public assembly, from any meeting of shareholders of a public company and least of all from any meeting of a benevolent institution dependent on voluntary contributions. On the contrary, the organisers or directors would have sent a courteous invitation to all the newspapers to be represented, and the most sacred spot in the hall, next to the chair, would be the table marked PRESS. The directors of the London & River Plate Bank in London will confirm me on this point if any of their subordinates

wish to know. The directors of any British hospital or other benevolent institution will confirm me if any inexperienced board of directors wish to know how their meetings should be conducted with reference to the press.

The whole British and North American—my, the whole press of the civilised world—will confirm me. It was reserved to the inexperienced and wire-pulled chairman and a small coterie of directors and their friends—five in all—to do the hitherto-unheard-of thing of expelling the press from a meeting of the subscribers of the Strangers' Hospital of Rio de Janeiro. And so let it go forth to the members of the British, American and Australian press that recognise my name.

The chairman—who is the acting manager of the local branch of the London & River Plate Bank—did not know me personally, and I had never previously seen him, and did not know him from a Pernambuco beggar. Yet, wire-pulled as he was by Messrs. P. C. Jackson and D. Roberts who sat next him, he asked if I were present by *name*, after asking if any but subscribers were present. I presented my press card, and he called for a vote as to whether the press should be allowed to remain. He put the *ayes* and the *noes* in one motion and confused his audience, it evidently being his first experience as a chairman. Out of 27 present, three hands went up in favor of the reporter being allowed to remain, and five hands went up against. *The remaining 19 subscribers did not vote!* On that vote, the chairman, with the air of a *pit maître*, theatrically waved me to the door, and I was gone, protesting as I went.

That the meeting was a farce I saw at a glance. That the chairman was one who

—Drest in a little brief authority  
Played such fantastic tricks, before high Heaven  
As made the angels weep.

was equally evident. That there had been previous instructions given him was obvious. I might have pointed out that the largest amount given to the Strangers' Hospital this year—eleven contos odd—was due to my mother wit, and that to the certain knowledge of at least the two wire-pullers I have mentioned who used the chairman as a puppet, but I stood solely on my right as a pressman, and it was as a pressman I was ejected.

You, sir, will bear me out that in all the correspondence which has taken place in your columns on the subject of the Strangers' Hospital, I have taken no part, and remained strictly neutral, leaving the matter in the capable hands of the man whose contagious enthusiasm, untiring energy, and self-sacrificing humanity founded that hospital, established it on a firm basis, and gave his brains and his time to its proper development. With the instinct of my professional training, I have seen enough to know that the dark ways of the directors need the light of publicity—and henceforth I will look into the question for myself. If those nurses have been unjustly or unreasonably treated by inexperienced directors, I will throw my pen into the scales on their side, and get the balance held by a fairer hand in the sight of the whole English-speaking race. The hospital established for the preservation of English and American lives in this hot-bed of yellow fever shall not be destroyed by any ignorant or incompetent clique, who prefer hole-and-corner meetings to the publicity of the press.

Yours very truly,

M. P. BARRY.

P. S.—Since writing the above, I have been informed that I was excluded, because the English-speaking people of Rio had never had a meeting reported before. Then it is time that the English-speaking people of Rio came abreast of the rest of the civilised world.

M. P. B.

## LEGISLATIVE NOTES

OCT. 17.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—The chamber adopted a motion for expressing profound sorrow for the death of Dr. João Mendes de Almeida.

OCT. 18.—*Senate.*—Senator Leopoldo de Bulhões spoke on the water supply of the City of Rio de Janeiro, which, he said, in order to furnish 400 litres per diem to each inhabitant requires about 300,000,000 litres instead of 140,000,000, which is the present normal supply. The rivers Xerem and Mantiqueira cannot, he asserted, furnish more than 100,000,000, and he consequently thinks that it will be necessary to utilise not only the waters of those two rivers but also those of the Sant'Anna and others. Since 1870, he stated, the government has spent on the water supply of Rio de Janeiro the sum of 40,000,000\$, while from the rates it has derived during the respective period a total revenue of only 18,000,000\$. Senator Gonçalves Chaves introduced a bill on martial law as a substitute for that of Senator Lauro Sodré. Dr. Julio Bueno Brandão was declared duly elected senator for the state of Minas Geraes.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—Deputy Tosta defended the conduct of the governor of Bahia and of the congressional delegation from that state in relation to the navigation of the river S. Francisco. He said that in Brazil the Bahia deputies had exercised an indisputable right and had been actuated by patriotic motives.

OCT. 19.—*Senate.*—Senator Ruy Barbosa protested against being called a protector of criminals. He appealed to senators con-

nected with the *Debate* to say whether they endorse the personalities of that journal. The same senator offered amendments to the bill on martial law.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—Several Bahia deputies including the president of the chamber, Deputy Arthur Rios, defended their conduct in purchasing shares of the *Empresa Viçosa do Brazil*. The bill empowering the government to spend 200,000\$ for improving the water supply was recommitted. The chamber collected in the senate's amendment to the mayor bill reducing the number of municipal officers from 600 to 450.

OCT. 20.—*Senate.*—The senate discussed the bill on martial law.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—Deputy Leovigildo Filgueiras moved to ask for information in regard to the Prados sands in Bahia. The bill for paying arrears of salary to Prof. Alexander was referred to the committee on legislation. The chamber adopted a motion to ask for information in regard to the alleged purpose of causing to be removed to Bahia the head office of the *Empresa Viçosa do Brazil* and the reported sale of shares of that company by the Banco da Republica.

OCT. 21.—*Senate.*—Speaking on the bill on martial law Senator Ruy Barbosa said that in England, it has been demonstrated that governments do not require arbitrary measures in order to defend themselves. In that country habeas corpus has not been suspended since 1817. The logical consequence of the theories of those who doubt the efficacy of constitutional methods is the establishment of an absolute despotism. He defied his adversaries to point to one single instance in which Brazil a government has ever been endangered otherwise than by its own blunders. Senator Gonçalves Chaves' bill on martial law was voted in 2nd discussion with the amendments of Senator Ruy Barbosa. The article maintaining parliamentary immunities under martial law was carried by a vote of 33 to 7. Senator Pinheiro Machado, who had formerly opposed parliamentary immunities, availed himself of the opportunity to confess that he had changed his opinion. He has now become convinced, he said, that only by maintaining those immunities under all circumstances can the legislative branch of the government avoid being crushed and destroyed by the executive.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—Deputy Seabra defended his conduct in sending a congratulatory telegram to Gen. Carlos Telles. If under the government of Vice-President Manoel Victorino it was decided that Maj. Febrônio de Brito in attacking the state government of Bahia was not guilty of a breach of discipline, why, he asked, should Gen. Carlos Telles be now accused of displaying contempt for discipline in his attack on the castillista government of Rio Grande do Sul?

## COFFEE NOTES

—Tea and coffee seem to be much alike in many respects, but the latter is generally preferable as to its sustaining power. It would be a great advantage to our working classes, and a great help toward the further development of social sobriety, if coffee were to come into greatly increased use, and if the ability to make it well could be acquired. As an example of the difference of the effect of tea and coffee upon the nerves, the writer notes that it is far better to drink coffee than tea when shooting. Tea, if strong or in any quantity, especially if the individual be not in very robust health, will induce a sort of nervousness which is very prejudicial to steady shooting. Under its influence one is apt to shoot too quickly, whereas coffee steadies the hand and gives quiet nerves.—*Medical Times.*

## PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The state legislature of Ceará has declared vacant the office of lieutenant-governor of that state.

—On the 18th inst. Dr. Gentil Bittencourt was elected lieutenant-governor of Pará, apparently without opposition.

—The commander of the 6th military district is said to have issued an order requiring army officers to refrain from publicly expressing approval or disapproval of the article published by Gen. Carlos Telles.

—The average temperature at São Paulo in September was 59.5° Fahr., the maximum being 61.2° and the minimum 44.6°. The rainfall measured 166.6 millimetres, and there were 14 rainy days during the month.

—Two physicians of the bacteriological institute of S. Paulo have decided that the water of the river Iteté is unsuitable for drinking, even after being filtered. It is this water that supplies the Alto do Belémshinô reservoir.

—The lieutenant-governor of Ceará has protested before the sectional court against his removal from office and, has asked the federal government to interfere in order to prevent the state legislature from destroying the republican form of government in Ceará.

—On the 22nd inst. the vice-governor of S. Paulo visited the lunatic asylum at Juazeiro. The improvements which the state government is making in this establishment have already cost 1,700,000\$ and are expected to cost 1,000,000\$ more. The number of lunatics at the establishment is 130.



Baronessa de Tathny has continued to devote to charitable purposes part of the 500,000 which she drew in the lottery. Her house has been besieged by candidates for charity and she has been obliged to solicit the intervention of the police in order to free herself from importunate demands on her purse.

The castilista government of Rio Grande do Sul has promulgated a penal code that is described by the *Tribuna do Povo* as draconian. This code, says the *Tribuna*, confers upon the police authorities arbitrary and inquisitorial powers, virtually annuls the right of habeas corpus and deprives prisoners of the means of defence.

The castilista governor of Rio Grande do Sul has telegraphed to President Prudente de Moraes protesting against the article of Gen. Carlos Telles, whom he accuses of displaying contempt for discipline, of repudiating his obligation to promote and maintain order and of assailing the autonomy of the state. He will defend, he says, his legal authority and he expects the President to take such corrective action as the case requires.

The object of Gen. Carlos Telles in publishing the article to which we referred in our last issue seems to have been to detach from the castilista party the support of the federal troops in Rio Grande do Sul. In this he has been, at least partly, successful, for the officers of the garrisons of Bagé and Livramento and some others have expressed their unqualified approval of the article. Without military support castilista supremacy is doomed, and of this no one is more thoroughly aware than Castilhos himself, who is apparently making desperate efforts to thwart the plan of Telles. The officers of the garrisons of Jaguarão, São Gabriel, Alegrete and S. Borja are said to adhere to Castilhos.

Without attempting to defend the conduct of Gen. Carlos Telles, we have no hesitation in saying that the castilistas at all events have no right to complain when their own weapons are turned against them. It is a well known fact that their government in Rio Grande do Sul originated in an insurrection instigated by Marshal Floriano Peixoto, then at the head of the government of the republic, and supported by Gen. Vasques and his army, and that it has since been upheld exclusively by military force. We do not claim that it is proper for a military officer, for reasons of his own, to assail that government in the press, but we do assert that the castilista sway is illegitimate, tyrannical and pernicious and ought to be replaced by a government freely elected by the people of Rio Grande.

S. PAULO FACTS AND FANCIES.

It's my belief, the Stranger said, Whomever you may be, That I can make you squirm, and smell Fertile germs agone.

I'm that 'is, says Tascalona Sam, And threw his quid away; I'm that 'is says he, and buttons up As far as button may.

He sorter kinder shy one eye, And spit into his hand, And cocked his ugly head one side, And twitched his trouser band.

Sam thundred on the Stranger's mug, The Stranger pouldered her; And oh, the way then critters fought Was beautiful to see!

Orpheus C. Kerr.

I had finished my letter to you for this week, in which I had ventured to include a few remarks of a slightly critical nature in connection with the methods adopted for keeping the ground at the Athletic Sports in S. Paulo, last week; but since then a perfect blaze of light has burst on our little doings from a totally unexpected quarter. Of course my feeble rusklight paled its ineffectual fire at once; and, promptly throwing it away, I hasten to bask in the effulgence of the new illuminator.

Has anybody seen the *Brazilian Review's* account of our sports? It seems, according to that authority, that they were held amid "squalid surroundings"; that our athletes are discountenanced, because they do not resort to "walk backwards"; our men ill-dressed—except Mr. Mark, who receives a pat on the back, and a word of encouragement, for which I doubt if he will feel obliged;—and our ladies not sufficiently numerous, owing, we hear, to the fact that, among our other faults, we favour monogamistic ideas—whatever they may be. Then, again, S. Paulo has no scenery, either good, bad, or indifferent. If it had, we might be excused for going about in shabby attire, as they do in Rio—or so says our critic.

As for our married men, good luck, good luck! They "made a sad show," and "seemed to have lost all their back-bone!" The exhibition they made was "scarcely an advertisement for matrimony." Here our amiable visitor becomes so enthusiastic that he actually breaks forth into an attempt at jocularly. Proceeding to some dustheap of discarded "funny bits," he selects therefrom a dumpy and mouldering form of a pantomimic baby-nurse; it, tossed it about in good old "boxing-nights" fashion, turns somersaults over it, beats the passer, by with it; and then, the performance complete, looks round with a simper for his need of applause and laughter. Laughter? One rather weeps to see a respectable financial editor in such an undignified position. "Laugh! it is humanity to laugh—said Steele on a similar occasion. But we are very sorry; we might laugh were he to stick to his old jokes as an authority on finance;

but here we cannot. The subject to married men, at least, is much too solemn. Let us, therefore, turn with appropriate sadness from our critic's jests, and endeavour to find amusement in his serious statements.

Firstly, as to the "squalid surroundings"—by which our fastidious visitor probably means the half dozen labourers' cottages visible from the club ground, to those who look for them—all I can say is we can hardly be expected to provide picturesque scenery where there is none, unless we send to Rio for it; and the money won't "run" to that. If however the Reviewer will come and review us next year, the obnoxious buildings shall be pulled down in his honour.

Regarding the suggestion that a prize be given at our next sports for "walking backward", the idea will no doubt receive attention. We shall then hope to see our visitor not only enter for the contest, but also carry off the prize. Our Brazilian Reviewer must have had a good deal of practice in walking backward of late; indeed the only danger is he might be objected to as a professional.

Next as to our Sunday clothes. Surely, it is not very kind of him to "stake them off." The Consul will be relieved to hear that he had on "an appropriate costume." The rest of us wore "bluds" so shabby that they would have been a reproach to a "second hand old c o man's establishment in Whitechapel."

Well I cannot be responsible for other people's wardrobes, but my impression is that most of our Paulistas had "got 'em all on." Personally

I came it strong In a coat rather long, Knickerbockers, and a rifle cap! and if our critical Beau Brummell wore anything smarter than that, let him send us his fashion plates.

Our critic comes to São Paulo where we dress badly—but he comes from Rio, where, according to his own statement, they dress worse. With whom, then, is he comparing us in this respect? Where does our starry-robed visitor hail from?

"If the S. Paulo matrons have any respect at all for the institution of matrimony (!!!) they will see that their husbands do better next year." So says the Reviewer. But on glancing at his *Review*, I see that the married men's race, the 100 yards, the 220 yards, the 100 yards handicap, and the 120 yards handicap, were all won by Mr. J. W. Shaw, a married man. The quarter-mile race was won by Mr. Cook, also a married man. Here are six of the most important events on the programme accounted for. Is that such a very "sad exhibition"? As to the other events, I do not know, except in one case, and I do not believe our Reviewer knows at all, whether the winners are married or not.

As to our manners, I presume we are to take our visitor's treatment of us in his *Review* as a standard for our imitation.

We now come to the "back-bone" of the matter; and here I propose, greatly daring, to "take on" our visitor myself. I venture to offer him a challenge, which if his "back-bone" is strong his remarks, he will not hesitate to accept. Though I fear I must now class myself as one of the Old Gang of São Paulo married sportsmen, I shall be happy to accommodate him in any, or all, of the following ways:

- I will give him 5 yards in a 100 yards flat race 10 " " a 220 " " hurdle race 25 " " a quarter mile flat " " " " a mile flat race, or I will try to meet him with the gloves, from 4 oz. upwards, in a 21-foot ring, Queensberry rules, and fight to a finish; in the course of which performance I hope to afford him several opportunities of showing the Paulista boys how to go "backwards" in the most approved style, and not at a walk either. Yea, all this will do for the modest stakes of five milreis and two bottles of beer, and as much more as he likes. If, in addition to the Queensberry rules he will like to add those of ancient chivalry, by which the person of the vanquished lay at the disposition of the victor, I shall be charmed; as, if stiff enough for the purpose, I should like to have the gentleman's back-bone for a walking stick.

NICODEMUS DEWDROP.

S. Paulo, 22 October 1898.

[Our sporting editor had written a criticism on our contemporary's first entry into sporting journalism, but in seeing the above from our local contributor gracefully withdrew his copy. Ed. R. N.]

RAILROAD NOTES

The *Jornal do Brazil* says that the director of the Central railway wishes 10,000,000 per annum for three years for extending the duplicate line to Barra do Piraí. It would be well, we think, before incurring this and other new expenses to see what resources are available for sustaining the burden entailed by the funding loan.

A São Paulo telegram of the 22nd says that the conflict between the Paulista and Mogiana railways over the station of Lage, seems to be settled. The state government has ordered Dr. Antonio Prado, president of the

Paulista, to regulate the running of his tramway line between Santa Veridiana and Lage, and has ordered the Mogiana line to reopen the station of Lage.

Since the Leopoldina Railway company commencing issuing its weekly traffic returns, its receipts have in every case shown decreases, as compared with the corresponding period last year. In my last contribution I noted this circumstance quite incidentally, with the result that I have received quite a number of inquiries with reference to this particular undertaking. For the benefit of my correspondents, and for the information of our readers generally, I may state that originally this line of railway was owned locally in Brazil; but certain debentures having been issued in this country, which fell into arrear of interest, the debenture-holders eventually decided to take over the railway and work it themselves. More capital being required for this purpose, an issue was made in June last of £1,300,000 in the form of 3 per cent. debentures—the original debenture-holders having converted their holdings into shares of the company. In the prospectus then circulated it was stated that "the gross receipts for the year 1896 amounted to 18,462,246 milreis, for the year 1897, to 20,506,032 milreis; while, for the first three months of the present (1898) year, the gross receipts show an increase of about 550,000 milreis over the corresponding period." As the receipts have since then declined to such an extent as to show a decrease, up to September 1st, of 104,000 milreis, some minds have been brought to think that the prospectus must have been in fault somehow. I have, however been placed in possession of facts which afford a perfectly intelligible explanation. Taking the traffic for August, which showed the largest decrease, it was brought into comparison with an exceptionally good month last year; indeed, last year throughout was unusually favourable. When, too, the present company took over the railway, the directors found the books and accounts in so bad a state that they could do little more than approximately estimate the traffic returns, and it is now thought that, in all probability, the old company received a considerable sum as guarantee from the government last August, which was included in the traffic receipts for that month. The consequence of this would, of course, be to make the August of this year compare with it very disadvantageously. A further reason exists in the rise in the rate of exchange. Although this is to the company's benefit in other ways it does not seem to be relished by the coffee growers in Brazil who prefer the lower exchange, and the advance has had the effect of inducing some of them to hold back their crops—which have not been very good this season—in the hope of a fall, when they would immediately press forward their produce for sale. This naturally restricts traffic on the line; but, as the rate of exchange in the opinion of those best able to judge, is likely to go still higher in the near future, while the coffee growers, as a rule, are by no means wealthy, and so cannot "hang on" to their crops much longer, they will soon be obliged to "let go." Then the traffic which the Leopoldina Railway is now missing will come along, and increases, instead of decreases, may become the order of the day. At any rate, the directors seem to be confident that the present year will close, if not with an increase, at all events with an aggregate equal to that of last year.—*South American Journal*.

SHIPPING NOTES

The L. & H. str. "Hevelius" will not call at Pernambuco, as advised in the advt. on our last page.

The Brazilian ironclad "Aquidaban" which has been in Europe under repairs since 1894, arrived in this port on Sunday 23rd inst.

The Brazilian cruiser "Benjamin Constant" left Bahia for this port on the evening of the 23rd inst. The vessel has many cases of beriberi on board.

A telegram from Rio Grande do Sul of the 22nd reports the arrival there of the Italian lugger "Lucia Constancia" with the crew of the Nor. brig, "Tanniel," abandoned in a sinking condition 31° 18' S. lat., and 49° 50' W. long.

The Cia. Nacional de Navegação Costeira (Messrs. Lage Brothers) has ordered two more twin screw steamers in England for their flourishing coasting business. The enterprise shown by this important company deserves the highest commendation.

The *Montevideo Times* learns that the American squadron on the South Atlantic station is to be increased to five vessels. These are soon to be put in commission and may be expected out in January next. We have heard it said that one of the larger cruisers will probably be stationed on this coast.

A New York telegram of the 22nd says that the new trial of the Holland submarine boat has resulted successfully. The boat was submerged to a depth of 150 feet, was navigated with ease, and fired a torpedo which exploded at the distance calculated. The boat has been purchased by the United States government.

The cargo rate for Brazilian ports keeps fairly firm, the figures paid during the previous week being still obtained. The trade is, nevertheless, kept in the hands of regular traders as no inducement is offered to berth outsiders for Santos or Rio. The trade to ports above Rio is kept strictly to regular liners calling there all the year round.—*Times*, Buenos Aires.

The seven officers and men of the *Greylands* who have been in prison for four months and a half in Buenos Aires for assault on two drunken firemen, have at last been found guilty by the tardy courts of Argentina and sentenced to three months imprisonment. They have been liberated in consequence having served more than a month and a half over the time judged necessary to purge their offences. In any civilised European country actions for false imprisonment would lie, but Argentina is not—well not in Europe. We trust the Merchant Service Guild of Liverpool will not let the matter rest, as a question of principle is involved.

The passengers who arrived in Rio on the 17th inst. by the Royal Mail steamer *Magdalena*, were the following:—From Southampton: Mr. E. Leppin, Messrs. B. Daw, A. G. Lander, F. Tooley, Stoneham Pryor, F. von der Heyde, Mrs. Austin and 2 children, Messrs. J. B. Slight, W. H. Keele, M. Wells, R. A. Ham ton, J. W. Drossdale and W. Kent, From Cherbourg: Mr. J. A. C. Costa, Mrs. M. J. Mursi and 2 children, Misses Eugénie and Stephanie Lehner, and Mr. A. Landi. From Lisbon: Mr. João Antunes dos Santos, Mrs. A. Teixeira Pinto, Messrs. A. Pereira C. Paria, Carlos A. Paria, José de Souza Dias, M. M. Xavier, J. de Souza Pereira, M. R. Rainha, A. R. Almeida, Agostinho Pereira, Abílio A. da Cruz, M. G. Bento, A. J. d'Alveira, M. Santiago, Mrs. Carolina dos Anjos, Messrs. Antonio O. Camazoli, Manoel M. Maia, João José dos Reis, José Nunes Lopes, Américo C. Esteves, José Maria Silva, José Maria L. Nunes, João de Souza, Antonio Gonçalves, A. Lopes Lopes, and F. Gonçalves. From Pernambuco: Mr. J. M. C. da Cunha, and wife and Mr. Eduardo d'Alveira. From Bahia: Mr. A. Secretan, Mr. Manoel I. Pedroza, wife, 2 daughters and servant, Dr. Luiz Ayres, Mr. Salvador Ayres and wife, Mrs. Ferreira and daughter, Mr. Carlos P. Leal, Rev. Tatiano Mewes, Messrs. Joaquim Torres Costa, Andresen, B. Wilnot and Commandador Joseph Matson.

LOCAL NOTES

It was reported on Saturday that the commander of the 6th military district (Rio Grande do Sul) had tendered his resignation.

It is stated that President-elect Campos Salles intends appointing Admiral Carlos Balharzar da Silveira to the office of minister of marine.

The weather continues cool and pleasant, with occasional showers. Enough rain has not yet fallen, however, to provide for our summer's water supply.

Some of the judicial and police authorities are engaged in making war on the spiritualists. Several arrests have been made and warrants have been issued for others.

For our colleague of the *Imprensa Nacional* it cannot be said that the grapes are sour; they are evidently very sweet. And he doesn't like to have any remarks made about it either!

We are glad to be at last able to report that a police official has been indicted for abuse of authority. The official in question is Mej. Almeida Faria, delegate of the 7th district of this city.

It is stated that at a spiritualist seance last Friday, one of the mediums, becoming insane, proceeded to demolish the furniture and attack the audience. Several persons are reported to have been wounded.

The Argentine federal judge at Buenos Aires has resolved to release the prisoner Soromenho on bail, pending his trial for a murderous assault on the Brazilian consul, Sr. Barroso Bastos. The latter has appealed.

According to the *Expositor (Christão)* the agency of the American Bible Society in this city distributed last year 40,195 volumes of the Holy Scriptures and parts of the same, viz: 8,214 Bibles, 7,740 New Testaments, and 24,241 parts.

The adjutant-general of the army is said to have telegraphed to the commander of the 6th military district asking for information in regard to the article published by Gen. Carlos Telles and in regard to subsequent occurrences in that district.

This year, as in previous years, ladies will strew flowers on the graves of the revolutionists who lost their lives in resisting the despotic government of Marshal Floriano Peixoto. The day fixed for the performance of this pious and patriotic duty is the 30th inst.

The man who licks his own postage stamps has been having a bad time of it lately owing to the disagreeable taste of the gum on the stamps furnished us by the mint. Perhaps the disgust of the jacobins over the turn affairs have taken has spoiled the gum.

The Associação Christá de Moços (Y. M. C. A.) of this city announces the formal inauguration of their rooms in their new edifice (N.º 39, Rua da Quitanda) on November 1st, at 6 p. m. We are under many obligations for the invitation sent to this office.

We regret to learn from our River Plate exchanges that Mr. John Mackenzie, manager of the London and Brazilian Bank at Montevideo, has been severely ill since leaving Rio. At last accounts he had quite recovered, which is good news for his many friends in Brazil.



THE NEED OF REST.

When Matthew Arnold lectured in America he raved at the people for tendency to over work. The Americans need rest. So does the average Anglo-Saxon everywhere. We are, as the Archbishop of Canterbury said at the Duke of York's wedding, a strenuous race. The common people, the true builders of the empire, are only just learning that they need to enjoy their share of relaxation in the Garden of Sleep. In the classic days of Augustus and Horace every Roman gentleman had his country seat, and even now every Italian enjoys his villegiatura. Some nations overdo this side of life. The Russian enjoys over a hundred holidays in the year, besides Sundays. A nation of holiday-makers will not overtake one of steady workers. But they may be more than a match for a people who shove without a day's rest in the year. China has no Sunday, and its people are the most diligent on earth. But even before our eyes they are falling passively into the grip of the Muscovite. The weary Dragon cannot resist even the drowsy Bear. Too much labour is more fatal than too little, though both are evil.—Christian Commonwealth.

BUSINESS NOTES

The unfinished building of the former telephone company (No. 30 Rua de Gonçalves Dias) has been sold for 120,000. We take pleasure in calling attention to the St. George's College advt. on our 11th page. Such a school at Buenos Aires ought to draw well from Brazil. The London and Brazilian Bank has paid an interim dividend of 10s. a share for the half year ending July 31, at the rate of 10 per cent per annum. The Brazilian Submarine has paid a final dividend of 3s. per share (making 6 per cent for the year 1897-98) and a bonus of 2s. per share, carrying £ 25,000 to the reserve fund. There has been presented to the President of the republic a protest, signed by 6,000 persons, against the monopoly in the removal of garbage from houses in the city of Rio de Janeiro.

A numerously-signed memorial against the Companhia Industrial monopoly has been presented to the President. Would it not be good policy for congress to adopt a law abolishing monopolies?

A telegram of the 19th inst. says that at that date there was in S. Paulo the representative of a Belgian syndicate whose purpose is to establish there a mortgage bank for lending money to planters.

The war preparations in various parts of the world have been highly advantageous to the manufacturers of arms and constructors of ships. Last year (1897-98) the establishment of Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., paid a dividend of 15 per cent, against 1 1/2 per cent for 1896-97, and 1 1/4 per cent for 1895-96.

The President has sent messages to congress asking for the following credits: 150,000 for the Cia. Metropolitana for immigrants passages, in virtue of an arbitration award; 500,000 to the Transportes Maritimos company as a premium for the introduction of immigrants; and 2,400,000 for expenses with the conclusion of works on the Central railway.

On the 22nd books were opened at the Banco Nacional for 15,000 shares of the Cia. Industrial do Rio de Janeiro, nominal value 2000\$. The stock was all taken in a very short time. The company has a monopoly for the removal of garbage from the streets and residences of the city and promises to yield good results—as all monopolies should.

We see by our last exchanges that the Central Uruguay Eastern Extension railway has declared a balance dividend of 4s. per share, making 3 3/4 per cent for the year 1897-98, the Central Uruguay Northern Extension a balance dividend of 3s. per share, making 3 per cent for the year, the Central Uruguay of Montevideo a balance dividend of 1 1/2 per cent making 3 per cent for the year, the Buenos Aires Great Southern a balance dividend of 3 1/4 per cent making 6 per cent for the year, and the Buenos Aires Western a final dividend of 4 1/2 per share making 4 per cent for the year.

The Western and Brazilian cable offices were moved yesterday to the edifice on the corner of Ruas General Camara and Candelaria which has been substantially and conveniently fitted up for the company's increasing business. The public offices are on the ground floor and are provided with every facility for the prompt dispatch of business. On the first floor are located the private office of the company's representative and the accountant's office, while the instrument rooms are on the second floor. Ventilating fans will keep these rooms cool and fresh. We can not speak too favorably of the change, for it not only affords much needed improvements for the staff, but it adds immeasurably to the convenience of the office, which is located now in the very heart of the business section of the city. Mr. McNeill is to be heartily congratulated on the change.

FINANCIAL NOTES

When several hundred men spend several months in framing a budget which they know will not be observed, the joke, it seems to us, is too elaborate.

We are informed that the personnel of the municipal government of Belo Horizonte costs 450,000 per annum and that the estimated revenue of the city is only 250,000\$.

It was asserted last week that Campos Salles considers Dr. Joaquim Murinho's recent policy too radical and that consequently the latter's appointment to the office of minister of finance is thought to be doubtful.

In the proposed budget in discussion in the municipal council of the federal district the revenue for 1899 is estimated at 17,656,436\$ and the expenditure at 15,830,270\$. The prefect had estimated the revenue and expenditure at 16,588,450\$ each.

It is announced that the government of the state of Rio de Janeiro is preparing an issue of 5% bonds for the purpose of paying a subsidy to the Oeste de Minas railway in conformity with the provisions of law No. 156, of Nov. 16, 1894. The success of the operation is said to be already assured, the Banco da Republica taking a great part of the bonds, which will be issued at par.

Dr. Honorio Ribeiro is reported to have informed the budget committee of the chamber of deputies that the importers of this city will not object to paying 10% of the duties in gold if the government considers this necessary for the success of its financial schemes. We suspect that Dr. Honorio Ribeiro's alleged statement fails to represent the views of the majority of importers and consumers.

Deputy Felisbello Freire asserts that, while imports have increased, the revenue derived from duties has diminished. He attributes this to the effect of the present tariff; but Deputy Augusto Montenegro attracts attention to the fact that the decrease in the revenue had commenced before the present tariff was adopted, and says that there is no conclusive evidence showing that imports have increased.

It is stated in the Jornal do Commercio that in 1897 there were made 53 special and deficiency appropriations amounting to 59,737,644\$23. But this does not agree with the statement made in the report of the tribunal of accounts, according to which the amount of such appropriations was 73,640,361\$09. Either statement, however, shows conclusively that no confidence can be placed in the budget estimates.

Deputy Alcindo Guanabara says that the budget committee of the chamber of deputies recently had occasion to take into consideration the fact of the government's having exceeded the expenditure authorized in the budget and that, after an exhaustive debate, the unanimous opinion was that there was nothing to be done except to approve of unauthorized expenditure. Evidently, then, the framers of the constitution, in the opinion of the committee, were merely jesting when they placed public expenditure under legislative control.

From the returns now coming in it is possible to know how the funding scheme has affected Brazil's foreign creditors. The Bahia and S. Francisco company was compelled, of course, to realize on its funding bonds, for its possible expenses were much greater than the receipts. The bonds were sold at 75, and the company therefore received £ 47,250 for script covering £ 63,000 of guaranteed interest, showing a loss of £ 15,750 on its main line. The company is therefore able to pay dividend of only 4 per cent on the main line—against 5 per cent last year.

There have been published returns from 22 custom-houses for the nine months from January to September inclusive and from that of Corumbá for the eight months ended on the 31st of August. These returns show receipts to the amount of 166,352,986\$, not including deposits, against 178,042,298\$ in the corresponding period of 1897. The deposits amounted to 10,198,320\$, against 7,393,191\$ in the previous year. The decrease in the receipts from import duties was 14,292,958\$. The consumption taxes, which are nearly all new, produced 4,009,698\$, against 295,728\$ in the previous year.

Deputies Alcindo Guanabara and Serzedello cannot agree in regard to what the government will spend next year beyond the appropriations made in the budget. The former estimates the amount at 30,000,000\$ which, he says, has been the average for the last three years. The latter, however, asserts that certain circumstances that in those years led the government to exceed the authorized expenditure will not again occur and he consequently reduces Alcindo's estimate to 10,000,000\$. But Deputy Serzedello overlooks the possibility of the government's being influenced by a new set of circumstances, which may take the place of those that are now recurrent. We suspect that the two deputies will discover that they cannot settle the question by argument and that they must therefore be content to wait like the rest of us and inform themselves of the amount of the unauthorized expenditure after it has been made.

Without peace and order, as Dr. Campos Salles very correctly says, there can be no financial improvement in Brazil. Accordingly, when he takes office, he must endeavor to avail himself of the respite afforded by the funding scheme to find a peaceful solution for the public debt, which will confront him. In Rio Grande do Sul, for instance, there can be no security for a lasting peace as long as the great majority of the people are compelled by military force to submit to the domination of a small unpopular faction. Since the pacification of the state in August, 1895, the ex-revolutionists have been waiting patiently for the redress of their grievances, but they find that they are still kept in the intolerable situation which forced them to take up arms in 1893. Unless Campos Salles wishes to adopt the disastrous policy of Marshal Floriano Peixoto, he should endeavor to find as speedily as possible a peaceful solution for the Rio Grande problem.

COMMERCIAL.

Table with exchange rates for various currencies including gold, Brazilian milreis, and sterling, with columns for 'Par value of the Brazilian milreis' and 'Bank rate of exchange'.

EXCHANGE.

The official rate of the Banco Nacional was 8 1/16 d on London all day. The British Bank opened with 8 1/16 d, subsequently changed to 8 1/8 d. The other banks first put 8 1/4 d, which the Brazilian bank substituted by 8 1/2 d, and the Banque, London & Brazilian and London & River banks by 8 1/4 d. There was very little animation in the market during the early hours of the day, but bills were drawn at 8 1/16 d, and private paper being quoted at 8 1/2 d and 8 1/4 d, without bidding sellers at the latter price. A demand set in shortly after mid-day, and rates went down until the Brazilian bank posted out the official rate at 8 1/2 d. Private paper was then disposed of outside the bank at 8 1/16 d, the banks' selling price being 8 1/8 d. After another period of inanimation the tone of the market improved for a while about 2 o'clock and again fell off. The closing prices for the day were bank bills at 8 1/16 d and 8 1/8 d, private paper at 8 1/2 d and 8 1/4 d, and the value of the paper milreis was from 315 to 312 reis gold.

The rates of the day as compared with those of the corresponding day of last year show: London, per milreis 8 1/8 - 1897 7 3/4 - 1898; Paris, per 100 francs 141 1/2 - 142 1/2; Hamburg, per 100 marks 129 1/2 - 130 1/2; New York, per dollar 54 1/2 - 55 1/2. The official rate on London was 8 1/16 d on London, and only once during the day was the London & Brazilian and National banks' offering at 8 1/16 d. Bank bills were quoted at 8 1/4 d during the afternoon. Bank bills were quoted at the latter rate. A demand for bills having set in, the official rate went to 8 1/2 d as mentioned above, and the market opened with 8 1/2 d, and private paper at 8 1/16 d. A better draw against private paper came earlier in the afternoon, the market being opened at 8 1/2 d, and the preceding rates were quoted. At closing time, the banks were drawing a few bills at 8 1/16 d, but the market was drawn up to 8 1/8 d. A demand for bills of business was transacted during the day. The value of the paper milreis ranged from 306 to 308 reis gold.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 24th October, 1898. Exports.

Coffee.—The sales of the week before last were declared at 57,000 bags against entries of 72,511 bags and shipments of 67,676 bags. In the foreign markets the sales were 51,000 bags in New York, 8,000 bags in Havre, 13,000 bags in Hamburg, and 27,000 bags in London, making in all 175,000 bags for that week against 183,000 in the corresponding week of last year. On Monday, when the market opened, there was very little animation and the business done between packers and factors was arranged on bases that ranged from 4500 to 9500 per arroba of type No. 7, while many lots of coffee were retired from the market. The decision of the money market gave the exporters courage and the packers modified their ideas, so that 22,000 bags were sold on bases ranging from 9500 to 9800 per arroba for No. 7 type, and the market closed firm with those prices and with several more purchases in treaty. The Santos market was calm with 200 average selling at 9500 per 10 kilos. The news from New York and London was to the effect that there was little animation in those markets, without alteration in prices, and in Havre and Hamburg although small and insignificant falls took place in quotations. On Tuesday the local market were more animated than it had been for several days past, and transactions between factors and packers were regulated on bases which ranged from 9800 to 10500 for No. 7 type. The shippers closed all the business, they had in treaty the previous day during the morning and there was an active demand on their part but the fluctuations of the money market rendered them somewhat undecided during the afternoon. About 18,000 bags were sold mostly on a base of 9800 per arroba for No. 7 type, at which price the market closed firm. Havre, Hamburg and London showed small rises but New York had an insignificant fall. The statistics reported from New York were that 93,000 bags had been received in American ports during the previous week, against deliveries of 51,000 bags, while the quantity to arrive was estimated at 27,000 sacks. In Santos good average sold at 9700, the 10 kilos with a firm market. One largely 8's market opened firm and remained 8 1/2 all day. There was no movement on the part of the packers who paid 10500 per arroba for No. 7 type, and some business was reported at 10400. Shippers managed to do business at 9800 during the morning owing to the apparent firmness of the money market, but the packers became firm and their closing price was 10200 for certain lots, although 10500 was practically the rate for the day, some 10,000 bags were sold between the extremes of rates. Santos reported good average selling at 6500 the 10 kilos and 5500 on the same date of last year, with calm market. For Europe 6200 bags were shipped from there. There was no particular news from the foreign markets with the exception of the anticipated fact that more animation had been shown without any serious effect on prices. There was little animation shown when the local market opened on Thursday but between packers and factors business was arranged on bases varying from 10000 to 10500 per arroba for No. 7. The shippers were actively present in the market, but they did not make offers up to the ideas of the sellers, and the business done was not of an important nature. Some 22,000 bags were sold but the packers were firm on 9800, while the offers of the shippers generally were 200 reis lower. Santos showed a rise to 9500 per 10 kilos for good average, but the foreign markets had nothing of significant importance to report. On Friday the Rio market was in an exceedingly weak state. The few transactions between packers and factors were arranged on a base of 10500 for No. 7. The shippers offered prices which the packers decided not to accept and the 800 bags sold were purchased at 9800 per arroba. At closing time, there were no sellers at that price. Good average in Santos sold at 9500 the 10 kilos. The foreign markets all reported a slight fall. The Rio market was weak on Saturday and with little animation. Between packers and factors business was arranged at 9500. The shippers tried to take advantage of the weakness of the packers, and made low offers. The latter were disposed to consider any reasonable offers, but those made were altogether too low. The 7000 bags bought during the day were sold between 9500 and 9800 the arroba. Santos reported good average at 6500 the 10 kilos and 5500 the arroba.

The shipments since our last report have been: 62,000 bags for the United States; 29,000 " " Europe; 3,500 " " Cape of Good Hope; 700 " " Coastwise; 96,100 bags. The following ships sailed with coffee last week: Oct. 17 New Orleans Ger str Concordia 6,421; 18 New York Br str Linda 20,577; 20 do Br str Coleridge 25,847; 22 do Belg str Maskine 18,505. Europe: Oct. 18 Trieste Aus str Bellona 5,303; 15 Bremen etc Ger str Arnsburg 3,330; 16 Marseilles etc Pr str Espagne 1,970; 17 Hamburg Ger str Bograna 4,200; 18 Marseilles etc Br str Rome 4,400; 19 Southampton etc Br str Nair 480; 20 Hamburg Ger str Concordia 2,800; 20 Genoa etc Br str Ravello 1,000; 22 Hamburg Ger str Paraguania 2,782. Cape: Oct. 19 Cape Town Nor kik Solgan 6,459. Europe: Oct. 18 Buenos Aires Br str Gilda 506; 18 do etc Br str Magellan 139; 18 do Coastwise, various steamers 4,959. The receipts for the past week were 78,764 bags, against 81,853 bags for the previous week, and 69,500 bags for the week before last.

Table with columns for 'No.', '100', and '1000' showing market data and prices for various goods.



Daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro

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

Coal.—The receipts last week were: From Cardiff, ex Euclid, 1,316 tons; Newport, ex Ellerslie, 1,316 tons. The week's supply was of average quantity, and the following prices now rule: Pernambuco and Maciel, 235,000—240,000; Bahia and Aracaju, 245,000—250,000; Campos, 240,000—250,000; Angra and Paraty, 245,000—255,000; Paraty, 240,000—250,000. Alcohol of 36 to 38 deg., 445,000—448,000; ditto 40 deg., 410,000—415,000.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

OCTOBER 17. DESTROER—Nor lug Norge; 322 tons; S. Jensen; ballast. OCT. 21. NEWPORT—Br sp Ellerslie; 1340 tons; Curlew, coal to Miraflores Rio Ry. RANGOON—Germ bk Varga, 1077 tons; Wauter; rice to Norton Megaw & Co. CAPE TOWN—Dan bk Sophie; 255 tons; M. Svarres; ballast. OCT. 22. NEW YORK—Amer bk James W. Ellwell 1082 tons; Goodwin; sundries to Petta Sobrinho & Co. LHA DO SAL—Port bk Nova Lide, 462 tons; José dos Reis; salt to J. J. Gonçalves & Co. PORT ELIZABETH—Dan bk Water Foot; 348 tons; Nissen; ballast. OCT. 23. PERAMBICO—Nor bk Amazonas; 391 tons; Hansen; ballast.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

OCTOBER 20. CAPE TOWN—Nor bk Soledad; 336 tons; Larsen; coffee. OCT. 21. COLTA BRENDA—Nor bk Midnattsol; 1226 tons; Hansen; stone ballast. OCT. 22. SHIP ISLAND—Nor bk Prince Regent; 1304 tons; F. Stimers; stone ballast. PORT ELIZABETH—Nor lug Norge; 322 tons; Jensen; coffee. FREIGHTS. LONDON, ANTWERP, SOUTHAMPTON 1—20 shillings and 6% prime per ton of 1000 kilos. GENOA, 1—30 francs and 10% prime per 500 kilos. MARSEILLES, 1—30 francs and 10% prime per 500 kilos. HAVRE, 1—35 francs and 10% prime per 500 kilos. BORDEAUX, 1—40 francs and 10% prime per 500 kilos. TALCAHUANO, 1—45 shillings and 5% prime per ton of 1000 kilos. MONTEVIDEO, 1—2500 per bag of coffee. BUENOS AIRES, 1—2500 per bag of coffee. CHARTERS. GENOA—It. str. Matteo Bruzov; 4745 bags of coffee. do do Sirota; 2975 do do. MARSEILLES—It. str. Colombo; 3865 do do. BUENOS AIRES—It. str. Città de Genova; 2500 do do. MONTEVIDEO 1—Br. str. Magdalena; 156 do do. BUENOS AIRES 1—Br. str. Magdalena; 750 do do. LONDON 1—Br. str. Città de Torino; 506 do. GENOVA—It. str. Città de Torino; 125 do do. NEW YORK—Belg. str. Miskelone; 18000 bags of coffee at 30 cents and 5% prime per bag. HAMBURG—Ger. str. Paraguass; 6000 bags of coffee at 30 shillings and 5% prime per ton. TRIESTE—Aust. str. Pola; 5100 bags of coffee at 35 shillings and 5% prime per ton. Vessels Afloat & Chartered for Rio. Adela, Porto. Adele, Liverpool. Baltimore, Baltimore. Blandina P., Marseilles. Claudina, Porto. Constance, Pissagoula. Crown Prince, Liverpool. Dora, Baltimore. Emma, Hamburg. Euclid (str.), Cardiff. Falcohar, Swansea. Franzoni, Saguenay. Frances, Baltimore. Glensay, Gothenburg. Glad Tidings, Baltimore. Hamburg, New York. Harriet Queen, Hamburg. Johann, Rangoon. Josephine, Liverpool. Junifruand, Pensacola. Kinross, Sunderland. Kambira, Norfolk. Karoo, Swansea. Loretto, Marseilles. Letuka, New York. Melville Island, Swansea. Monrovia, Cardiff. Maraval, Pensacola. Marjona, Porto. Monte Alegre M., Marseilles. Ole Krunder, Westervick. Onrasia, Leith. Puck, Hamburg. Priscilla, Baltimore. Rose Innes, New York. Royal Fort, Hull. Superb, Pensacola. Saga, New Port. Skandinavien, Hamburg. White Wings, Savannah.

Hullbarn, Cardiff. Whysike (str.), 30 Sept. Vita, Pensacola. Vario, Porto. Violeta, Saguenay. Ymer, Saguenay.

Arrivals of foreign steamers.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, FROM, CONSIGNED TO. Includes arrivals from Oct 17 to Oct 23.

Departures of foreign steamers.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, FOR, CARGO. Includes departures from Oct 17 to Oct 23.

Foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, October 23rd 1898.

Table with columns: NAME, TONS, ARRIVAL, FROM, CONSIGNEES. Lists various foreign sailing vessels and their details.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

Sales of Stocks and Shares.

Table with columns: Stock/Share Name, Price. Lists various stocks and shares with their current market prices.



Stocks and Bonds and Joint Stock Companies --- October 24th

Table with columns: Emission, Circulation, Public Funds, Nominal Value, Last Quotation. Lists various bonds and public funds with their respective values and market prices.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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" 12	Ebro	Bahia, Pernambuco, Las Palmas, Lisbon, Antwerp & Southampton.
" 14	Danube	Montevideo & Buenos Ayres
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Address of manufacturer:—Joachim Bu-  
eno de Miranda, Rua de S. Pedro, N. 74  
1.º andar, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

**THE RIO NEWS.**

This paper is now in its 24th year, having originally  
been published as *The South American Mail* and *The  
Brazil and American Mail*. It assumed its present  
title at the beginning of April, 1879, when it was  
published three times a month. From a tri-monthly it has  
been changed to a weekly publication, and from four  
pages it has been increased to twelve.

As an advertising medium *The News* occupies an  
exceptionally advantageous position. It circulates  
widely throughout Brazil, and also in Europe and the  
United States. Its subscribers are principally business  
men interested in Brazilian trade, industries and in-  
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larger circulation, can offer better inducements to ad-  
vertisers who seek the attention of these classes.

All communications should be addressed to the  
Editor and Publisher, Caixa do Correio, 258, Rio de  
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**Companhia Nacional de Navegação Costeira.**

Weekly Passenger service between Rio de  
Janeiro and Porto Alegre, calling at Para-  
naguá, Desterro, Rio Grande and Pelotas.

Sailings every Saturday at 4 p. m. invari-  
ably.

The Steamer

**ITAPERUNA**

will sail for

Paranaguá, Desterro, Rio Grande, Pelotas  
and Porto Alegre,

Saturday 29th October.

Freight and parcels received through the  
Trapiche SILVINO until the 28th inst.

Valuables at the office, on the day of  
sailing, till 2 p. m.

No encomendas of any description will be received at the Company's offices.

For passages and information apply to the office of

**LAGE IRMÃOS,**

Rua do Hospicio, 9.

The Steamer

**ITATIBA**

will sail for

Bahia and Pernambuco

on the 26th inst.

The steamer

**ITAMBY**

will sail for

S. João da Barra

on the 27th inst.

Cargo and encomendas at the Trapiche  
SILVINO.