

# THE RIO NEWS.

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VOL. XXIV.

RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 1st, 1898.

NUMBER 44

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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.

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From The Financial News, October 8.

BRAZILIAN RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

SOME EXPERIENCES WITH BONDS ISSUED BY A BRAZILIAN UNDERPARTING.

A good example of the treatment which holders of first mortgage debentures - generally considered a good security - may expect from the Brazilian directors of purely Brazilian railways is offered by a correspondent who details his experience with the Sorocabana Railway Company, located in the rich province of São Paulo.

The Sorocabana Railway Company, he says, has a large surplus revenue, which, so far as I can gather, is being spent on the construction of new branches and extensions.

The shareholders of which particular sections are the directors and their friends. The shareholders in general, of course, get no dividends, and whilst the service of the local currency debentures, issued under a secondary mortgage, is regularly met, the interest and sinking fund of the gold first mortgage debentures, which are held mostly by foreigners, are left out in the cold.

The Brazilian courts apparently will not enforce this payment, as a lawsuit has been carried on by these debenture-holders for the last eighteen months, but without effect.

I notice that the Bank of the Republic of Brazil - the official bank of the Brazilian government - is a holder of one-fifth of the total share capital of the company. From this fact one would naturally conclude that the bank, which is entirely under the control of the Brazilian government, would be represented on the board of directors. If it is, does not the bank lend itself to a very questionable piece of work by not seeing that the company, over which it would have some measure of control, fulfils its obligations - particularly as it is not a question of ways and means, but simply a matter of good faith?

Our correspondent puts his moral in this way: - If the directors of the Sorocabana company, in which it must be remembered the state bank of Brazil holds an unusually large controlling interest, can simply ignore the existence of the foreign debenture-holders, and decline to pay the interest and meet the sinking fund, what guarantee is there that like treatment will not be awarded, whenever convenient to foreign debenture-holders in other Brazilian railways? - asks the Mogiana company or the Paulista company, and through this latter, the Rio Claro railway, which is entirely dependent for its revenue on the goodwill, with a first mortgage thrown in, of course, of the directors of the Paulista company. The Mogiana company has already tried to raise money to make an extension to Santos, in opposition to the São Paulo (Brazil) Railway Company, and on first mortgage debentures, doubtless, on this particular section; but the opening of such a line will mean a warfare of rates with the São Paulo company, and as the result will be that this Mogiana extension cannot pay expenses, what guarantee will there be for the debenture holders? I have all confidence in enterprises in Brazil, when managed by my own countrymen; but the action of the Sorocabana company must be a standing warning to investors in any undertaking controlled by Brazilians.

The Itana railway six per cent. debentures were issued in August, 1888, by the then firm of C. de Murrieta and Co. The company began to lag behind in its payments about the year 1894. Coupons due January, 1894, were paid in January, 1895, those due July, 1894, in March, 1895, those due January, 1895, in September, 1895, those due July, 1895, in October, 1895, those due January, 1896, in May, 1896, and those due July, 1896, are still in arrear, the quotation in the Official List

having prefixed to it the ominous legend "13 May, '96," the date of the last payment. If Dr. Campos Salles, instead of indulging in inflated bombast about the march of Brazil towards financial prosperity, and the honour of a country which has just forced a default upon its creditors without even asking their opinion, would devote a little of his time to matters like this grievance of the Itana debenture-holders, much of the irritation which is now felt among holders of Brazilian securities would be allayed.

CRICKET AT SANTOS.

The Santos Athletic Club finished its cricket season this year on Sunday last so far as Santos is concerned, and the club card shows but one more fixture to be played in São Paulo on 1st and 2nd of November.

The game on Sunday was Banks (post and present) against World. It was arranged by the captains that as many men as could be got to play were to bat, but only 12 men took field. As will be seen from the score, the Banks batted 19 men and the World 15.

This game created a great deal of interest, and it may not be out of place to mention that it will in all probability be the last match that the club will play on the beach.

There was a large attendance of members, and amongst the numerous ladies present we noticed Mrs. E. O. Broad, Mrs. H. Broad, Mrs. J. A. Cross, Miss Ellis, Miss Robinson (Rio), Mrs. Richards, Mrs. Austin, Mrs. Kealman, Mrs. Stenhouse, Mrs. and Miss Madsley, Mrs. Finney, Mrs. Hamill, Mrs. Wright, Miss Pilling and Miss Digge.

Mrs. E. O. Broad with her usual forthrightness on occasions of this kind had arranged to invent, and was very pleasantly occupied during the afternoon dispensing this refreshing beverage.

The game commenced at 11.30 a.m., the Banks batting. By 1.30 p.m. the whole of the 19 wickets were down and the telegraph showed 101 runs - not a very large score for so many wickets. Richards, Tross and Berham batted well. We were very pleased indeed to see Berham again wielding the willow and his neat and graceful style called forth frequent applause. For the World Burgos must be complimented on his bowling as he took 11 wickets for 14 runs and performed the "hat-trick". Vieira also showed improved form behind the wickets.

On the completion of the innings, Mr. E. O. Broad invited the two teams to lunch at the Hotel Boqueiro when 40 men sat down and did ample justice to the splendid repast that had been provided. During the lunch Mr. E. J. Colbourne, one of the founders of the club, in a neat speech said he had great pleasure in proposing the health of the host, Mr. Broad, who had done so much to make the S. A. C. what it was to-day and who had always gladly given his time and money for the advancement of club. Mr. Colbourne mentioned that the club was now in its tenth year and still going strong, thanks to Mr. Broad and a few others, and he hoped that when they got to the new ground they would go much stronger. Mr. Broad suitably responded.

Mr. Hugo proposed the health of the visitors from Rio, Mr. Wheatley and Mr. Unwin, and referred to the hearty reception the Santos men had during their visit in September last. Mr. Wheatley returned thanks.

After lunch the game was resumed, Youle and Burgos opening the batting for the World. Scoring was not very fast. Unwin played well for his 18; and Gopp, although he was several times badly missed in the field, deserved a word of praise for his 33, with which he saved the game for the World. The last wicket fell at 5.30 p.m., with the total 129, the World therefore winning by 28 runs.

The scores are as follow:

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Includes names like A. M. Burgos, B. Tross, E. Youle, C. Richards, C. Stock, G. H. Wheatley, H. Kealman, G. H. Unwin, P. Tracey, P. Lewis, H. E. Barber, E. H. Gopp, A. Lewis, A. T. Smith, A. L. Tweedie, J. Thomson, E. O. Broad, C. G. Vieira, E. Greene.

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Includes names like S. A. Morgan, A. Richards, H. Tross, F. P. Smith, J. A. Cross, J. Hunter, F. Tracey, R. C. Lloyd, A. Kealman, E. A. Barham, E. R. Cooke, H. Simon, M. Paterson, M. S. Edwards, C. J. Webb, A. D. Watson, A. Dickson, T. Coleburn, H. Stenhouse.

Summary table with 2 columns: Category and Total Score. Includes categories like Total (129), Extras (7), Banks, and various player names with their scores.

EVERY CONSUL'S EXPERIENCE.

The following amusing story published in "Fairplay" Sept. 8th brings us to mind several similar incidents at the British consulate in this city:—

I had gone to visit the consul one Sunday afternoon and had found him out and a message for me to wait, so I went into his library and amused myself with a pile of magazines and newspapers. Precious papers and periodicals! You at home can have no idea with what pleasure we, banished by fortune, or rather lack of it, read them. They are to us like a breath of British air.

I sat and read. Presently came to me the consul's Spanish serving-maid. "Oh, señor, come out!" There is an Englishman in the yard who won't go away. He only talks. Jesu and Maria, how he talks!"

I rose gracefully and made my way to the door. In the middle of the consulate yard, clothed in a dirty cap, dirty shirt, and dirty trousers, was a very, very dirty freeman, short and mean of stature, and very bow-legged. Farther down the yard stood another, somewhat taller and somewhat dirtier, if that were possible.

"Oh! Here yer are, are yer? British Council." [Why do all seafaring men pronounce it so?] "We requires money for to take us back to our ship!" The consulate was some two minutes from the quay.

"You'd better clear out of this and get on board before you are locked up," I said. "No one can touch me," he answered dramatically, holding one arm outstretched above him. "Bein' practically on English ground and under the British flag, I, as a true-born English union seaman, demands of you, the English Council, 'elp to git aboard my ship for me an' my towney there (motioning to the other) 'it bein' our legal rights, so give us 'arf a sovvin an' let us go."

I told him to try a warmer climate. "You 'eres 'im, Jim? Ain't it pretty? That's the sort of beauty (only he didn't say beauty) 'e is. You think because you're put 'ere by bus, ... hus (smacking "hus" on the very dirty flannel shirt), an' we pays yer for it, an' you're nothin' to do but to drive about in a cock-'at or a 'elm, an' you can't, an' it's my opinion some of you Councils ought to be re-moved; yus, re-moved. That's wot ought to be done with yer. I tells yer we've a puf-fick right to demand 'elp, as Councils is to 'elp British subjies in distress, an' my towney's in distress, so do yer duty!"

I turned to the girl, who was watching frightenedly over my shoulder, and told her to go out the back way and bring in a gendarme.

"Never mind; never mind, I'll show yer up. I'll report as you didn't do yer dooty an' git yer reprimanded. See?"

At this moment a figure issued from a door in the wall behind him and gave him a push, sending him on his knees.

He looked round enquiringly. "Ere, Bill, esse it," came from his 'stowney," who, at the sight of the gendarme was hurriedly backing for the gate. The orator rose uneasily.

"Take these men on to the quay," I said to the gendarme. The "law" seized the orator by the scruff and a wrist, and ran him towards the gate, conveniently left open by the retreating fellow "man of coal." At the gate he twisted round, and holding the fence with his right hand, managed to resist the gendarme's efforts to get him out until he had delivered the following final effort:

"See 'ere, I gonne a place in Shields where they prints 'andbills at one an' three a thous-an', an' I'll get some done about yer an' leave some in every b—port I goes into! There!"

The "there" came out in a sharp snarl as the gendarme tried to shove him, and hit him under the chin with the edge of his hand. The gate slammed. I went back into the house laughing. Then suddenly I drew myself up to my full height and stepped proudly. Had I not been taken for and treated as one of H.B.M.'s consuls?

THE ALLEGED ARGENTINE COAL.

We have been given a somewhat extraordinary account of the coal mine in Tierra del Fuego, and, according to official trials, the coal has been proved to be quite equal to the Welsh seam coal. According to information given us, a sailing vessel, laden with about 1,500 tons Scotch coal, stranded some fifteen years ago, at the entrance of the straits of Magellan, on the Tierra del Fuego coast. The vessel went to pieces and the coal was, in course of time, washed ashore in an inlet formed at the base of two contiguous rocks. The greater portion of that coal was thus deposited in that inlet. By the action of severe weather, earth, gravel and stones are rolled from the summit of the rocks to the inlet below, with the result that, a few years after the wreck had taken place, the coal that had been washed into the inlet was completely covered with earth and stones. There it lay for a number of years until somebody discovered coal not far from the surface ground. A few hours' work with pick and shovel brought to light a portion of the wrecked cargo, which was there an then qualified to be an merchant's mine of the best Welsh steam. It is thus that Scotch coal was transformed into best Welsh. A few tons were brought up here and tried in a torpedo boat with the most glowing results, as previously reported in these columns. Since then, we have heard very little in connection with that Argentine coal, but a report has been

current that attempts are being made to float a joint stock company to acquire the property of the mine and to work it. We have never heard what success has been met with by the promoters, but, in view of the extraordinary account that has been given to us, investors would do well to sift the matter thoroughly before they part with their money. We have seen a sample of the coal brought up from the supposed mine and we can vouch for the fact that Scotch colliers had seen that supposed Argentine coal before the discovery of the Tierra del Fuego mine.—Times of Argentina.

PROPHECY GALORE.

Josh Billings once wisely said "never profess unless you know." As the Rio correspondent of The Financial News has been cabling the composition of the Campos Salles cabinet to London, together with other interesting information in regard to its intentions, we may presume that he is "in." The dispatch, which we take from our London contemporary's issue of the 7th ult., reads as follows, minus headlines:

RIO DE JANEIRO, October 6.—I learn that in the ministry of Dr. Campos Salles the portfolio of finance will be taken, as I have already intimated it probably would be, by Sr. Martinho. This appointment is, no doubt, an excellent choice, but the enormous difficulties with which the minister will have to contend must not be overlooked. The portfolio of marine will be taken by Dr. Ray Barbosa, who is fairly well known in London. In addition to these, the ministry of works falls to Sr. Vieira, Sr. Pessoa takes the interior, and Sr. Olyntho the exterior.

I learn that with the advent of the new ministry a change will be made in the London arrangements which have hitherto been in existence for the dissemination of the Brazilian government's official views. Owing to circumstances which need not be detailed the place of the weekly paper which has so far been regarded as the official organ of the Brazilian government will now be taken by a daily financial contemporary of your own. The exact nature of the arrangements entered into in connection with this change I have not been able to learn, but I hope in a short time to be able to send full details. Meanwhile your contemporary may be considered as speaking with authority on Brazilian matters.

Recent investigations applied to problems in plant growth are interesting. By cultivating plants under red, green, blue and colorless glasses a scientist has found not only that the growth is wonderfully stimulated under red glass, while the development of woody fibre is greatest under clear glass, but that the color and shape of leaves, flowers and fruits are often affected by the color of the light. Lilies that were pink in ordinary light became white under green glass. The size, shape and color of geranium and coleus leaves varied greatly in light of different colors, as well as in that of varying intensity, temperature proving to have little influence.

ONE is tickled, says a London journal, at the difference, so far as the fruits and burrows of monarchism are concerned, between the French and American presidencies. The writer of these lines was some years since in a California village store. A customer of the store walked in and asked for a drink of whiskey. After he had drank it up the storekeeper turned round and introduced the customer. The client was an ex-President of the United States, and he chatted in that country store with the greatest *bona fide* over a glass of whiskey for half an hour. I have seen a returning President of the United States step in the street, buy a paper of a newsboy, continue his walk, stop for a moment at a boot blacking stand, consider whether he would get his boots blacked, recollect, presumably, some affairs of state that demanded his attention, continue his walk, and all without so much as casting a passer by to turn his head. As I have remarked when M. Felix Faure goes outside the Elysee it takes at least three officials to properly accompany him, and at least a hundred police and body guards are advised of the fact. The difference in the presidential allowance by the way is no trifle. M. Faure receives fifty thousand pounds a year; Mr. McKinley ten.

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:  
ROTEUNDA, Raphael—who left England for Brazil in May 1897. An Italian married to an Englishwoman.  
LAST-BARRITO—Information desired respecting Elizabeth Alice Last who is believed to have married João Barreto and to have resided in July 1894 at Ungra, Cidade de Aracaju, Minas Geraes, and afterwards at S. Maria de S. Felix, Minas Geraes, and at Belem do Descalvado, S. Paulo.  
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 "Montferand" 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 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.

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Persons desiring to matriculate their children will please communicate with the Directress,  
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No. 118, Praia de Botafogo,  
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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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Apply, Crashley, 67 Ouvidor, Rio.

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ALPINE HOUSE HOTEL  
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On the line of Sylvestre tramway, Santa Theresa, to be reached in a 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.  
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VIVVA SUZANA MENTGES

Hotel dos Estrangeiros  
PRAÇA FERREIRA VIANNA  
(Cattedo)  
Telephone No. 3,008

This hotel, which has been completely restored, is situated in the best part of the city, receiving air and light from all four sides, close to the cleanest beach of the city, surrounded by a large garden; has large, comfortable rooms newly fitted with all good shower and warm baths, disinfectants in the water-closets, drinking water filtered by the Pasteur system, good table service, and is, therefore, to be considered the first hotel of this capital.  
Possesses also a sumptuous saloon and splendid table service for banquets.  
Its restaurant and service cannot be excelled.

Grande Hotel Metropole  
181, RUA DAS LARANGEIRAS, 181

This popular Hotel has been completely and thoroughly restored and has been provided with sanitary improvements of every description, including a hygienic system of sewerage, flushing tanks, and ventilating pipes.  
The apartments have been repainted and repapered throughout and are luxuriously furnished. The dining-room has also been refitted, and no expense has been spared to make this  
The most comfortable Hotel in the city. The baths have likewise been improved.  
As before, particular pains will be taken to provide the guests of this Hotel with a first-class table, and with the best of service and attention. The electric tram passes the door every few minutes, making it the most convenient as well as the pleasantest Hotel in Rio de Janeiro.

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Mr. F. FREITAS, proprietor of the old and well known Freitas Hotel, desires to advise his friends and former customers that he has reopened that hotel at No. 120, Rua do Riachuelo in a large and most attractive edifice acquired for this special purpose.  
The new establishment is situated in one of the most attractive and healthy localities in the city, on a broad and quiet street, with trams for all central points of the city passing the door. It has a large and beautifully laid out pleasure garden, particularly suitable for ladies and children, and well mounted both-rooms, provided with hot and cold water.  
The Hotel is specially adapted for families, for whose comfort and convenience nothing will be found lacking. It contains a large drawing room, and its dining-room opens on verandahs overlooking the garden.  
Special attention will be given to orders by mail and telegraph.

Grande Hotel Internacional  
SANTA THERESA HILL,  
Rua do Anacleto No. 105,  
Telephone 3018

Is served every 15 minutes by the electric tramcars line from the town (leaving the Largo da Carioca close to the doors of this hotel and subway).  
This establishment is the best in Brazil for its elegance, comfort and situation amidst forests and enjoying the most magnificent scenery, views of the mountains, town, the harbor and bays, etc. is most suitable for families and gentlemen of distinction.  
Excellent restaurant, always ready.  
Finest wines and liquors. Numerous shower and warm baths. Purest air, temperature heating and ventilating. No health resort in the world is better. For further information apply to  
FERDINAND MENTGES,  
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160 to 166, Clerkenwell Road, London, E. C., England.



TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

United States

OCT. 24. - A telegram from Washington states that the Americans hurriedly shipped off General Ortega and the last Spanish soldiers from Porto Rico.

The dissensions amongst the Philippine insurgents are daily increasing, and those who made a show of rising against the American troops had all their launches and boats promptly seized by Admiral Dewey.

OCT. 25. - General Wade has been informed by President McKinley that the term for the evacuation of Cuba by the Spanish troops has been postponed to the 1st January next.

The American peace commissioners have to day presented an ultimatum to the Spanish members.

General Merritt was married to-day to Miss Williams of Chicago.

Secretary Hay has sent a strong note to the Spanish government, through M. Cambon, energetically protesting against the destruction of registers of property in Cuba, and the taking away of industrial appliances on government lands.

Mr. Hill has been appointed assistant secretary of state.

War policies are now being taken out in the States on English consignments.

Spain.

OCT. 24. - The Spanish cabinet has made careful examination of the memorandum handed to the Spanish peace commissioners by their American cotrères, and has sent long and detailed instructions to Sr. Monteiro de los Rios, the chief of the Spanish commission.

France.

OCT. 23. - M. Gabriel Charnes, who is one of the best writers on French naval affairs has contributed an article to the Revue des Deux Mondes in which he declares that the tone of the British government and press over the Fashoda question is even worse than that of the Germans prior to the war of 1870.

A large force of Abyssinians are said to have arrived on the banks of the Nile, and are supposed to have been sent to support the Bonchamps expedition and effect a junction with Marchand's troops in Fashoda.

Count Mouravieff is said by the Daily Mail to have gone to Paris to either personally investigate some phases of the Dreyfus affair, or to consult M. Delessé with reference to the probability of war. The latter is the more likely.

The Eclair attributes the rebellion of Ras Mangasica against Menelik, to British intrigues designed to draw the Abyssinians away from Fashoda.

The Economist European says that as war between Great Britain and France seems inevitable, it is well that France is well prepared. The French government has given orders to complete the crews of the Toulon fleet, and to strongly fortify the defences at Brest.

OCT. 24. - Official denials have been given to the fact that the government has ordered warlike preparations. Nevertheless it is known that there is great activity in Toulon, where temporary barracks for the marine infantry and artillery have been prepared for the ordered mobilisation of those forces.

The French press unanimously applauds the Yellow Book of M. Delessé on the history of the rights of France to Fashoda. The same minister is preparing another ministerial report on the subject of French intervention in the Spanish American war. This probably relates to the peace negotiations, as the intervention of M. Cambon would scarcely call for a report.

The French doctor who was called in to examine the deposed Emperor of China reports that he is suffering from disease of the kidneys and an affection of the lungs. The ex Emperor, however, was able to be present to-day at a meeting of ministers.

Count Leontieff left Marseilles to-day to take over the governorship of the equatorial provinces of Abyssinia.

OCT. 25. - Paul de Cassagne writing on the Fashoda question in L'Asiatique said: "We cannot go to Fashoda. England would beat us as the Americans beat the Spaniards. Admiral Fourmieu would inevitably be our Cerbera. Sentagos would not be wanting. Yves Guyot writes in the Siecle in the same sense."

General Chanoine has resigned the portfolio of war as he is against the revision of the Dreyfus case. (If the French go on in this way, every general officer in the army will have been war minister before the end of the year.)

M. Brisson, president of the council, declared in the newly opened chamber that the Dreyfus case must be removed from political lines. There is great agitation in Paris and loud calls for the resignation of the cabinet.

At a late hour it was announced that the cabinet would resign on Nov. 4 to allow President Faure to form a new ministry.

Great Britain.

OCT. 24. - Urgent orders have been given to the dockyards at Portsmouth, Devonport and Chatham to fit out a flotilla of destroyers and torpedo boats at once, and to the victualling yards in those ports to prepare the reserve squadron for a lengthened departure.

The whole British press is of opinion that the situation is a grave one between France and England, on account of the Fashoda question.

The report of General Kitchener on the Egyptian campaign has been published. He said that Marchand occupied Fashoda under orders from the French government and could not leave there until his government ordered him out. He also stated that Marchand's position there was a very precarious one. (In this connection an American exchange says that the Marseillaise should now run: "Marchand, march on, march on.") The Daily Chronicle correspondent in Paris telegraphs that he saw Zola in a cab in that city, who returned his salute.

OCT. 25. - It is announced that at the last meeting of the Salisbury cabinet it was decided to maintain the British claim to complete supremacy on the Nile. The reserve squadron is ready to leave anchor at a moment's notice. The government has made advantageous offers to all shipbuilders who rapidly construct new war ships, and five millions sterling are at the disposal of the admiralty for the purpose.

A crowd of Chinese fanatics attacked some English railway engineers on the line from Hankow to Peking, and wounded two of them. The British North-Atlantic squadron has been concentrated at Halifax, Nova Scotia. All the naval dockyards in England are in a state of great activity providing for possibilities of war. The main reserve has not been called out, but the reserve squadron has been equipped for sea.

The London press is unanimous in its support of Lord Salisbury's firm attitude on the Fashoda question.

For reasons of space we are again compelled to summarise the telegrams not already given, in a few brief lines. The Fashoda business has simmered down to nothing. Lord Salisbury's firm stand has had its effect on France, and Marchand is on his way to Cairo. Although France is still represented in Fashoda by Capt. Germain, it remains to be seen whether Great Britain will grant France a quid pro quo in the shape of free waterway on the Nile.

General Kitchener has arrived in London where he is the hero of the hour. The belief that war is imminent on account of affairs in the Far East is causing uneasiness work in all the naval dockyards and private shipyards in Great Britain, and gunnery drill is being incessantly practiced on board the British men-of-war.

In France, the Dreyfus case draws its slow length along with a fair certainty that the trial of the unfortunate man in Devil's island will be soon revised. Esterhazy has been struck off the roll of the Legion of Honor, and a new French ministry favorable to revision is being constructed. The Parisian mobs are violently in favor of the army, but are kept from extensive rioting by military patrols.

The commissioners settling the terms of peace of the Spanish-American war are continuing their negotiations, and the question as to the ultimate destiny of the Philippines is the main subject of debate. The Spanish government has lodged a vigorous protest against the despatch of the Itaca, Oregon and Ota to the Philippines in the present state of the negotiations. Those vessels arrived at Bahia yesterday, and may be expected in Rio about the 10th inst, to take part in the celebrations commemorative of the establishment of the republic in Brazil, and the accession to power of the new President. From the United States it is reported that the military occupation of Cuba will commence on the 30th inst, and that Lieut. Holman will be entrusted with the work of attempting to float the Mermaid and Reina Mercedes in the harbor of Santiago. The Argentine and Chilean governments are said to have arrived at an agreement as to the Atacama difficulty.

THE STRANGERS' HOSPITAL.

The following letter was received on the 28th ult.

Para, 19th October 1898. Caixa 313.

A. J. Lawrence Esq., Editor, Rio News.

Rio de Janeiro.

Dear Sir,

The News of 13th and 20th ult. have just arrived and needless to say have been perused with great interest, especially the correspondence relating to "The Strangers' Hospital." I immediately after perusal of same I mailed you the following: (Intended words are in parenthesis.)

"News" 20th received. (If there appears to be any prospect of a serious investigation (into) Hospital (affairs) request rigorous enquiry (into) all circumstances attending (death) of David Macrae (having particular regard (to) injection Sanarelli given (to) him) and (attempted) suppression of fact (that such injection was given). (Am) content to accept evidence (of) matron (and) doctor (as basis for the enquiry). Enquire (as to) regulations regarding (admittance) of (patients suffering from) venereal diseases (and) compare (statements of) matron (and) doctor (with) entries (in Hospital) register. Evidence same (i. e. evidence) of matron (and) doctor, however palliative, must, I think, give (Directors food for serious reflection.) Refer (to) my letters to President of Hospital (dated) 16th and 17th May. (I would like to know) what was done (in the matter). (I

am) writing (full particulars). Publish (contents of this cable) at (your) discretion. (But) if published (it is imperative that you) give (my) signature."

"OSBORNE WILMOT."

My letter must of necessity be lengthy, but I give you full liberty to make what use thereof you please, always bearing in mind that the object I have in view is purely and simply such investigation into the state of Hospital affairs in general as may prove of permanent benefit to so useful an institution.

I am thoroughly convinced from my personal acquaintance with you and with your ideas on the subject that your motives are one and the same, and that you would not have allowed use to be made of the columns of your paper unless you were honestly convinced of the imperative necessity in the interests of the Hospital that a thorough enquiry be at once made into the many and serious complaints now current with regard to the whole management thereof. It were undoubtedly much preferable that the investigation were conducted privately, but as there seems to be no hope of that, then publicly by all means rather than not at all.

I leave entirely to your discretion the use you make of this correspondence which you may publish at length or with such omissions, alterations or curtailments as may seem good to you, provided always that the sense thereof be not altered and that my signature in full be appended for, like you, I married a nurse who was formerly employed at the Hospital and our motives are sure to be misconstructed by many, and some of your readers may be "so malicious, cruel and unmanly" as to desire to make capital of the fact, and to rouse personal animus where none is felt.

With regard to the death of Mr. Macrae, I have to state the following:-

That without consultation with Mr. Macrae's personal friends (who, doubtless, may not have been known to the doctor or matron) or with the manager of the British Bank of which he was a clerk, (a fact well known both to the doctor and matron) Dr. Bandeira, the Hospital physician, had recourse to an injection of Dr. Sanarelli's newly invented serum.

It is useless for me, not being a medical man, to go into any details as to the advisability of the administration of this serum which had had up to that date no reliable trial. Dr. Sanarelli then either on his way to São Carlos do Pinhal or having just arrived there, I am quite willing to give Doctor Bandeira every credit for the reasons which induced him to give the injection, but it is a matter of regret that his courage was not sufficient to frankly acknowledge the steps he had taken.

The matron will no doubt bear witness to the fact that Dr. Bandeira requested that the administration of the serum should not be made known, seeing that the information was inadvertently given by her in my presence to Mr. Arthur S. Davison.

The matron cannot but acknowledge the following:-

"That no consultation with another doctor was requested as to the hopelessness or otherwise of the case. That after the injection was given no medical attendance was given to the patient from that time to the time of his death, which happened some 36 hours after. I should think that when administered, or at least an insufficiently tried remedy was experimented, the doctor should have remained in attendance and further that the remedy should only have been administered in the presence of another doctor.

I expressed my strong disapprobation at the time in the presence of the matron, Rev. Irvine Crawshaw and Mr. Davison. It was only owing to the strong representations made to me by Mr. Davison that I might not materially affect the usefulness of the institution that I then refrained from making the matter public. I believe that Mr. Davison brought the matter to the notice of the then president, Mr. J. Mackenzie but as it is notorious that similar cases of neglect have since occurred at the Hospital, the time for silence has gone by and something must be done to place the management of the hospital beyond reproach in the interests of all concerned.

With regard to the admittance to the Hospital of patients suffering from venereal diseases, it is rather my wish to make a suggestion than to tender complaints.

It cannot be the intention or the wish of the larger institutions which are the principal mainstay of the Hospital to afford their support for the benefit of those suffering from the effects of youthful indiscretions, but rather, I take it, to serve for cases of climatic diseases or accidents. The subject is a difficult one, but I am certain, that if the directors will give it due attention, a great cause of Hospital scandal may be removed.

If cases of venereal disease are to be admitted, then in the name of common sense have the correct diagnosis of the disease entered up in the Hospital register. The reasons are so obvious that I will pursue the subject no further unless called upon to do so. That venereal cases have been frequently admitted, take the evidence of the matron and doctor and compare their own statements with the register.

I enclose copies of my letters to the president and secretary, dated 16th and 17th May respectively, together with the secretary's reply dated 17th id. (original). I have had no further communication on the subject and would like to know whether anything was done in the matter.

There are many other serious causes of complaint in connection with the Hospital administration that have come to my ears, but I leave these to the persons most concerned therewith and write but of subjects of which I have full knowledge, putting aside many personal affairs and petty matters that are difficult of proof though truthful.

If there be any point on which you desire further information I shall be pleased to give same.

In conclusion, whatever the result of an investigation by the directors, you may rest assured that you have the full sympathy and gratitude of a large number of people for your public-spirited conduct under most difficult circumstances in affording facilities for a conscientious investigation which cannot but result in material benefit to the Hospital and to those connected therewith.

Believe me, dear Sir,

Yours sincerely,

OSBORNE H. WILMOT.

P. S. I am not a subscriber.

The following correspondence speaks for itself. - THE STRANGERS' HOSPITAL MEETING, 29th Oct. 1898.

To the Editor of "The Brazilian Review." Dear Sir - My attention has been drawn to your report of the above meeting, held at the City Club on the 21st inst., which contains many unkind and many misleading statements. You were not present at the meeting, nor was any member of your staff. You never contributed a single stiver to the Hospital since its foundation, either directly or indirectly, yet the "meritorious institution" you look up by the fine words that butler no persons and libellous rancour against THE RIO NEWS, would never have been in existence, to your certain knowledge, but for the self-denial of the editor of THE RIO NEWS.

As a pressman you could not have given an impartial verbatim report, as I was prepared to do, nor could any of your staff, and your interest in the "meritorious institution" was so lively that no representative of your paper put in an appearance, so as to be evicted with me. As a non-subscriber you would have had even less right to be present than I had, for reasons now well known. But you accept from an outside source a report of the meeting in which the truth is perverted.

I was not "given to understand that the objection of the meeting to his presence was not to be construed as hostility to the press, but as disapproval of the methods employed by the journal he represented in its attack on the management and administration of the Hospital."

On that point everyone present will support my exactitude and that of my shorthand notes. The writer of your report lied - and knew he lied as he wrote. No mention, whatever, was made of THE RIO NEWS in my presence. The animus of the directors, through their well-drilled but, I hope, unconscious chairman, was directed against the press, and you or your representative would have had to leave as the result of the motion, carried by five to three in a meeting of twenty-seven.

The esprit de corps that influences the profession, in which you are only a neophyte, should have induced you to uphold the privileges of the press. I am, however, reluctantly constrained to believe that your editorial creed is to take the opposite side to THE RIO NEWS on every subject, right or wrong.

"You seem which pays the best, and then go into it headhanded."

You sink your professional pride, presuming you have any, and allow yourself to be the dummy behind which some partisan can fulminate a cowardly lie against a contemporary that was here doing good twenty years before your paper appeared, and will be here twenty years doing good after your paper has disappeared.

THE RIO NEWS has fearlessly opened its columns to all sides, and no one doubts that its editor would be the last to allow his own creation to be destroyed without a vigorous protest. He knows that a seeming friend is more to be feared than an open foe, and does not shrink investigation as others do. I trust you will be equally fair and publish this letter in rectification of your misleading report. Adhuc sub iudice lis est.

Yours faithfully,

M. P. BARRY.

Dr. P. Barry, Esq., THE RIO NEWS.

29th Oct. 1898.

Many thanks for your amusing contribution of this date it must have cost you a world of trouble. I regret that it is scarcely suited for my columns; better offer it to the RIO NEWS. Yours etc., J. P. WILMAN, Editor of "The Brazilian Review."

29th Oct. 1898.

J. P. Wilman, Esq., Editor of "The Brazilian Review."

Dear Mr. Wilman - Thanks for yours of even date. I am glad you found my contribution amusing, as I was afraid you wouldn't. It was no trouble at all to write it, though it took up twenty minutes of my time. I am a trained journalist, and a small matter that kind is easily knocked off.

I will act on your suggestion, and offer the whole correspondence to my editor. Hoping you are well,

Yours very truly, M. P. BARRY, Asst. Ed. RIO NEWS.

## THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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POSTOFFICE ADDRESS:—Caixa 258.

RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 1st, 1898.

EXCHANGE having come to a halt in its upward movement, some of the semi-official journals announced toward the end of the past week that the government is provided with funds in Europe to meet all its engagements up to January next. This is of course highly satisfactory—as far as it goes. If the treasury has no occasion to enter the market for exchange just now, the rate ought to continue rising, and the retiring government will be able to affirm that it left the country in a prosperous condition. With all this we can sympathize, but it is not quite enough. In common with every true friend of Brazil, we want something more than temporary improvement. We want a substantial basis for every advance in the exchange rate—a basis that means something of prosperity and something of economy, rather than a momentary abstention from taking exchange in the market to meet foreign obligations. It was to be expected that when the government should be relieved from its foreign interest and amortization charges, its foreign engagements would be much lighter for a time. It was likewise expected that this would help to improve the exchange rate, just as we have realized. The improvement is not yet all that we could have wished, but it is something. If now the government would supplement it with a permanent reduction in expenditures at home, the improvement in exchange rates, which includes the value of the currency, would be even more pronounced. And it would be a substantial improvement, rather than illusive and deceptive. To say that the government has funds abroad to meet its foreign obligations, which cover certain heavy military and naval expenses and some trifling interest charges, is certainly deceptive when we consider that other obligations to foreigners owing to local representatives, are standing unpaid. These overdue accounts run into their thousands of contos, and we hear nothing of them. As long as such obligations stand unsettled, the government is hardly at liberty to claim credit for having funds in hand to meet its foreign creditors, for such provision means the payment of the unnecessary expenditures at the cost of those necessary to the well-being of the nation.

### THE STRANGERS' HOSPITAL.

While we are not inclined to deny to any man the right to discuss hospital affairs from any point of view that may seem to him proper, we will certainly be excused from entering into a controversy with parties who know absolutely nothing of the matter in dispute and who enter the lists from purely personal motives. A case in point is that of our cantankerous neighbor *The Brazilian Review*, who is evidently seeking excuses for criticising ourselves rather than for defending the present hospital management. Putting aside his ignorance of the subject, however, as well as the

animus displayed in his misleading and absurd report of the recent hospital meeting, at which he was not present, he makes a statement, evidently inspired, which we are not willing to let pass without another word. In referring to our appeal for the restitution of the caution money belonging to one of the nurses, he says:—"In view of the circumstances of the case, with which the editor of the *Rio News* is perfectly acquainted, it is difficult to understand how such a proposal could be entertained." Well, we can't provide the editor of *The Review* with the means of understanding this or any other case, but we are quite willing to make one more attempt in that direction. We are willing to submit this nurse's contract and her correspondence with the directors relative to her resignation to the British and American consuls and to meet any member of the board of directors on that occasion in discussion of the claim. If the decision is against the claim, we will publish the award and forfeit 100\$ to the Hospital funds. If the decision is in favor of the claim, *The Review* will publish the award and forfeit a like sum to the Hospital funds. An indirect result of this decision, if favorable to the claim, should be the restitution of the money to the nurse in question, but this of course the editor of *The Review* has no authority to promise.

And we will go still further in this matter. We are willing to submit the whole question at issue relative to the management of the Strangers' Hospital—covering the points raised by us in various discussions of the subject, such as the causes of the resignation of two nursing staffs, the complaints of neglect in disinfection, the refusal of the matron to execute the doctor's instructions, the exposure of the nurses to infection by sending them on duty before breakfast, and the refusal of the directors to investigate formal complaints—we are willing to submit these questions to a recognized authority on hospital management such as Sir Henry C. Burdett, or to any competent person recommended by him. If the decision is against us we will tender our regrets to the board of directors for the publicity given to this matter and forfeit 100\$ to the Hospital funds. On the contrary, if the decision is in our favor, we shall expect the directors to do what the arbitrator shall decide to be right and proper in the matter.

THE British-Venezuelan arbitration case is now ready to put before the arbitrators. The British case and counter case now fill eleven large volumes, one atlas and a number of detached maps. The Venezuelan case fills six volumes and three atlases. Thus the court will have to deal with a record comprising sixteen volumes, four atlases and some additional maps. The preliminary session is fixed for January next in Paris, where the sittings will be scarcely second in interest to those of the Spanish-American peace commission. The arbitrators are to be Chief Justice Fuller and Mr. Justice Henn Collins for Great Britain, and M. Maertens, the noted Russian jurist and international law writer as umpire. It is likely the continuous sittings will not take place until May, to give Chief Justice Fuller to attend without disadvantage to the Supreme Court of the United States.

THE confused manner in which telegrams are sent to this country and rendered worse confounded by local doctoring was amply exemplified by the lamented deaths of those brilliant officers, Starspangled and Banner and by the unwarranted interference of "Oom Paul" Kruger in affairs at Manila. Those astounding facts were unheard of outside Brazil. On the 25th ult., the *Journal do Commercio* graciously published a telegram from London, which we translate:—"Lord Salisbury communicates to the press that Sr. Monson, minister of the colonies of France, has had an interview with Sr. Courcel, the representative of France in London, pointing out to him, amongst other things, that the right of nations did not authorize a third power to take possession, by means of a small secret expedition, of territory disputed by belligerent powers. Instead of being the minister of the French colonies, Sr. Monson is Sir E. J. Monson, the British ambassador in Paris, who would have no direct official communication with Baron A. de Courcel, the French ambassador in London on the Fashoda question, while Lord Salisbury as foreign minister would be in touch with both. A little knowledge of the etiquette of European diplomacy and a good reference book would save our contemporaries from these and like blunders.

We are glad to see that the court of appeals in Paris has not been intimidated by the threats of the military element and has pronounced in favor of a revision of the Dreyfus case. In justice no other decision was possible. It is to be hoped that the revision will now be submitted to the civil courts, that the men found guilty of forgery and criminal intrigue will be severely punished, and that adequate compensation will be given to the man who has suffered so terribly from this shameful conspiracy. The French people can not afford to let such a crime pass unpunished. There is more than Dreyfus in the result, for the honor and good name of French justice is at stake.

## LEGISLATIVE NOTES

Oct. 22.—*Senate*.—In opposing the bill prohibiting the use of state and municipal bonds as currency Senator Ramiro Barcellos said that no such prohibitory legislation is necessary. If the government will furnish a sufficient supply of fraction currency, he will desire to use state and municipal bonds as a circulating medium.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Lauro Muller offered a resolution for including a tariff committee in the number of standing committees of the house.

Oct. 23.—*Senate*.—Speaking on the budget of the department of finance, Senator Otteica said that this budget, which is the first that has reached the senate, shows that there is no attempt made to keep the promises of retrenchment. Omitting the item of difference in exchange, which is diminished in virtue of the temporary suspension of gold payments to holders of bonds of the foreign debt, the estimated expenditure of the department since 1896 has increased as follows:

|      |                  |
|------|------------------|
| 1896 | 84,800,596\$717  |
| 1897 | 85,101,856\$669  |
| 1898 | 82,061,832\$664  |
| 1899 | 100,495,965\$109 |

A comparison of the budget voted for 1898 with that now proposed for 1899 shows that in 15 items of expenditure for administrative services one is still the same, 3 have decreased and 11 have increased. Analysing the public debt, he showed that the following loans have been recently contracted:

|      |               |
|------|---------------|
| 1895 | £ 7,388,900   |
| 1896 | 102,615,000\$ |
| 1897 | £ 2,000,000   |
| 1898 | £ 10,000,000  |

In 1897 it became necessary to mortgage the customs receipts in order to obtain the loan of £2,000,000. The amount of exchequer bills in circulation no one knows. For the mint whose estimated expenditure was 734,509\$ in 1896, the sum of 1,091,900\$ is now proposed. The cost of the national printing office is something that is unknown. From the report of the director of that establishment it appears that between 1884 and 1897 it failed to collect accounts amounting to 4,000,856\$787.

Oct. 24.—*Senate*.—Senator Leopoldo de Bulhões complained of the loss of merchandise shipped on the railways. This evil, he said, is becoming very serious, there being apparently an organized band of thieves engaged in this criminal occupation. These thieves, he asserted, seldom steal the cases on other covers of merchandise, but remove the latter in whole or in part, replacing it with worthless articles of the same weight, so that in weighing the theft is not detected and only becomes known when the packages are opened by their consignees. The bill prohibiting the use of state and municipal bonds as currency was voted in 2nd discussion, as was also the bill repealing the punitive clauses of the amnesty law of Oct. 21, 1895. Against the latter bill there were only two votes. This bill was amended so as to include claims for arrears of pay or for the invalidation of promotions already made.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Moreira da Silva spoke against the motion, offered by Deputy Barbosa Lima, on the 11th inst., to inquire why the government has not presented definite balance sheets of public revenue and expenditure. He said that so much confusion reigned in the respective accounts under the government of Marshal Floriano Peixoto that it has not yet been possible to organize definite balance-sheets. The motion was rejected by a vote of 65 to 60. The chamber voted part of the bill for reorganizing the administration of the Federal District, many of the provisions being rejected and others postponed to the following day.

Oct. 26.—*Senate*.—Senator Pinheiro Machado attacked President Prudente de Moraes and Gen. Carlos Telles. The former, he said, dissolves the castillistas because they contributed to make Gen. D.odoro the first President of the republic. The latter hates them because they dismissed his nephew from the command of their troops. He denied that the castillistas have an army of 6,000 men which they spend 4,000,000\$ per annum. They have, he asserted, only 1,300 men at Porto Alegre, 700 under João Francisco on the frontier, and several small detachments at other places. He took occasion to say that Brazil does not require many soldiers, but only a small army well trained and thoroughly disciplined.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Francisco Alencastro attacked President Prudente de Moraes and Gen. Carlos Telles. The castillistas, he said, an army of only 2,050 enlisted men costing 1,400,000\$ per annum. Among the bills voted was that for fixing the salaries of the President and Vice-President of the republic during the next term. This bill passed in final discussion. Deputy Rodolpho

Abreu expressed concern at the proposed extension of one of the branches of the Leopoldina railway from Areas to Entre Rios. He fears, he said, that this will enable the Leopoldina road to compete successfully with the Central. Deputy Nilo Peçanha assured him that his apprehensions were unfounded.

Oct. 27.—*Senate*.—Senator Rodrigues Alves answered the speeches of Senators Pinheiro Machado and Otteica. In regard to the latter's comparison of the proposed expenditure of the department of finance in 1899 with the expenditure in previous years he said that calculations founded on figures contained in budget estimates are fictitious and misleading. The expenditure of that department for 1897, for instance, had been estimated in the budget at 140,393,978\$298, but in complete return in the synopsis furnished by the treasury show an actual expenditure of 164,088,978\$292.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—There was voted a resolution prolonging the congressional session to Dec. 1.

Oct. 28.—*Senate*.—Senator Ramiro Barcellos spoke on the Rio Grande question, repeating what had been said by Senator Pinheiro Machado and adding that at the presidential election in March, 1894, many of his friends, suspecting that Prudente would favor the federalists, had opposed his election.

Oct. 29.—*Senate*.—We have not yet obtained a full report of the proceedings of the senate at this sitting, but we learn that they were very important. There is said to have been much controversy between Vice-President Manoel Victorino and Senator Severino Vieira in regard to circumstances that occurred while the former was acting as President of the republic. It is also stated that there were interesting disclosures in relation to the administration of Marshal Floriano Peixoto, who it seems, while acting in apparent concert with Dr. Bernardino de Campos, was secretly plotting to depose him from the governorship of S. Paulo. The senate concurred in the resolution of the chamber of deputies for prolonging the session to Dec. 1.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—The budget of the war department was voted in 2nd discussion.

## COFFEE NOTES

—A meeting of coffee planters resident in the municipality of Piracicaba, São Paulo, will be held in that place to-day.

—It is said that the executive of Minas Geraes has proposed to his colleague of Rio de Janeiro to submit the coffee qua question to arbitration.

—The governor of the state of Rio de Janeiro is said to favor a reduction of the export duty on coffee and of the tax on land transfers. We are heartily in favor of such reductions and believe they will lead to good results.

—There is no news in regard to the growing coffee crop, and no news is good news. There has been much warm weather, followed by showers of rain, which is considered particularly favorable to the development of flowers and fruit.

## PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The *Gazeta do Povo* of Curitiba says that the government of that state has engaged 300 men in northern states to form a police force.

—The Italian societies at Santos and S. Paulo are making great preparations for the reception of the Italian squadron at the former place.

—A violent hailstorm visited the Jahu district, S. Paulo, on the 21st ult. It is said that considerable injury was experienced on the plantations.

—The garrison at Pernambuco, according to a *Piaz* telegram, is suffering great privations because of not having received its pay since December 1897.

—The state legislature at Porto Alegre has approved of the conduct of Gov. Borges de Medeiros in his recent controversy with Gen. Telles and the national executive.

—A sanitary engineer has discovered a spring of sulphurous water in São Paulo, at a place called Belemzinho, which he thinks to be similar to that of Poços de Caldas.

—A Bahia telegram of the 26th ult. reports that the governor has given orders for 150 policemen commanded by a lieutenant to disperse a band of 500 armed men assembled at a place called Barra de Mendes.

—A telegram from Therezina, Piahy, of the 27th ult. says that advices from the drought-stricken regions of the interior are most alarming. The capital is full of famishing refugees, and the prices of cereals are excessive. The situation is critical. The governor has applied to the national government for help.

—A Pará telegram says that the mint will be commissioned to coin a medal commemorating the arrival of Dr. Justo Chermont, which will be given as a premium to the most distinguished pupil in the Lyceum. But what is the significance of Dr. Justo Chermont's arrival, and where did he arrive?

—A project had been presented to the municipal council of Juiz de Fora, Minas Geraes, for the organization of an agricultural and industrial exposition in that city for the year 1900, to run from 1st July to 1st January following. All the municipalities of the state of Minas Geraes will be invited to participate.



—On the 28th inst. the castilhista legislature at Porto Alegre passed a resolution endorsing the castilhista governor Borges de Medeiros and appointed a committee to call on him and assure them of its support.

—On the 30th inst. municipal elections were held in the state of S. Paulo. In some localities there are said to have been disturbances. The aldermen chosen in the city of S. Paulo are reputable citizens who, if they work, as is to be hoped, earnestly and harmoniously for the general welfare, ought to be able to accomplish much good.

—Campos has been having another municipal row the past week, and it has made noise enough to make us believe it a matter of importance. On Saturday there was a grand demonstration at one of the newspaper-offices, in which a loud peep appealed to the people to be calm and leave the matter to the statesman who controls the destinies of the state. And they have done so.

—According to a local pinner a talented poet of Ribeirão Preto named Hygino Rodrigues was assaulted and horsewhipped in the street by Lincoln Sá, the latter being the stronger of the two. In the fight which ensued, the poet was thrown down, whereupon he drew a knife and inflicted a slight wound on his aggressor. Others then interfered and carried the poet away to quail. It is to be feared that those favored of the muses are not appreciated in Ribeirão Preto.

—The governor of Ceará telegraphs that he has discovered a vast plot against him. In this plot, he says, are implicated prominent members of the opposition party, officers recently dismissed from the police force and sergeants belonging to the same force. The plan of the conspirators, he asserts, was to promote a mutiny in that force, seize the commander and officers faithful to the governor and proclaim Carlos de Miranda governor of the state. Many arrests of alleged conspirators have been made.

S. PAULO FACTS AND FANCIES.

Population, both baby and full grown, is increasing at such a rate in our *bairro* of Higienópolis that the bond service has an extra, almost a breaking, strain put upon it, and the matter must soon demand the notice of the courteous *gentle* of the C. V. P. In this connection I venture to call that gentleman's attention to the fact that the average passenger to the B. Burchard, either male or female, is built on a large and liberal scale. That this is so, a few roughly taken measurements would at once make plain. It is therefore an obvious mistake to send, for their transport, the narrow st bonds in the company's service.

*Outro ponto.* Some of the bonds constructed in the company's *officinas* are fitted with a brake, which is a continuous brake, inasmuch as it makes a continuous roaring noise, louder and more appalling than that which accompanies the passage of an express train through a tubular iron bridge, waking up all sick persons, and young children, and setting the dogs barking and the ducks quacking for miles around.

The *Sar. gente* still goes his rounds, it is true, seated in a short, fat, comfortable looking bond, drawn by a short, fat, comfortable looking mule, and no doubt he does the best he can, in the face of many difficulties; but as regards rotten sleepers, crooked rails, and eligible spots for *desarranhamentos*, things have certainly not improved since a certain day.

—I mean middle-aged, gentleman, used to sport his long white beard, in the evenings, in the Largo do Rosário?

O Allan we have missed you— Safe, safe at home!

It is, of course, all very well for you to be going in for fashionable life in England, and plunging into the gaities of the London season; but, meantime, who is to look after the permanent way?

Paulistas will be interested to know that Dr. and Mrs. Strain and family, as also Mr. Tomkins, son of Mr. C. C. Tomkins of the São Paulo railway, are expected to arrive here on their return from England in the course of a week or so.

What on earth could there have been to laugh at in the following remark, which, addressed to myself, seemed to amuse some frivolous persons who happened to overhear it?

I was at the Railway Book Club the other night, looking at a picture representing Col. Martin gallantly charging at the head of his lancers. Mr. J. S. chanced to glance over my shoulder:

« Faith », said he, « I'd rather be on *fat* than on *horseback*, chargin' them divils of der-vishes! »

« Why? » I asked, in some surprise.

« Bekase av ye fell off your horse, ye'd be murdered immediately, (laughter). »

« What countryman are you, may I ask? » hastily changing the subject.

« Is it me? » Begorra, I'm an Orishman to be sure, and proud of it! (Oran of laughter.)

The subject then dropped.

Mr. James Gray has taken on the agency and correspondence, in this city, of the *Brazilian Review*.

I hear there is to be a new *Púscio Publico* adjacent to the *Avenida Paulista*. I do not know how the dwellers in that neighborhood

will like the idea, but do not think the reality will trouble them. A Brazilian Sunday crowd is, so far as I have seen, always sober, orderly, and decently dressed. From the point of view of the S. Paulo citizen, nothing could be better.

A trip on Sundays and holidays to its breezy, tree-clad heights will help to bring life and vigor to many anemic frames, jaded with the heat and smother of this city; the melancholy depression induced by long hours of work in stuffy shops, and the continual contemplation of parallelopedons of stone or clay; with little by way of relaxation except the cafés, with their silly little cups of unnecessary coffee, drunk to the accompaniment of squeaking fiddles, squealing flutes, and cheap harps—jangled harsh and out of time.

NICODEMUS DEWDROP.

S. Paulo, 30 Oct. 98.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The Congonhas branch of the Central railway will be firm II, inaugurated to-day.

—We are much pleased to learn that Mr. H. Haynes has been appointed general manager of the Alagôas railway, and representative in Brazil of The Alagôas Railway Company, Ltd. Mr. Haynes has been for some time acting manager, and this appointment comes as a well-deserved recognition of his services in that capacity.

—For the week ending Oct. 31st, the traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway showed a decrease of 157,000 milreis as compared with the corresponding week of last year. The decrease in bulk represents a falling off of 104,500 per mile on 126 miles. The aggregate decline in receipts to Oct. 1, as compared with last year amounts to 524 contos.

—The following mysterious notice appeared in the *S. Paulo Par o Popular* on the 27th:—

« We hear it said that an important suit for losses and damages is about to be presented to one of the courts. It would seem that the railways of the stat find themselves interested in the controversy, and that the pound sterling will exercise an influence on the same. »

—The minister of industry has asked the minister of finance to pay the Leopoldina Railway Co. \$7,515,585 guaranteed interest for the first half of this year on the amount of 2,500,448,415 employed in the construction of the Caratinga line, and also 46,295 for the same period on the capital of 1,543,200 employed in the extension of the Braço de Araramuna line.

—The traffic receipts of the week ending August 6 on the Recife and S. Francisco railway gave an increase of 4951 as against the corresponding week of last year, which is equal to an increase of 12.106 per cent. The traffic receipts were worked out at 274,120 milreis. The aggregate receipts since 1st July, exceed those of the like period in last year by £3,626.

—The receipts of the Bahia and San Francisco Railway Company in the half year ended June 30th amounted to £79,174, and working expenses to £26,704. Under the recent funding scheme the company has received £263,000 in funding bonds instead of that amount in cash, on account of the guarantee. The funding bonds were realised by the board, 75 per cent, being obtained for them, or £17,250, and after adding this to revenue account, the available balance £31,562, from which a dividend at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum is declared. The Timbo branch showed traffic receipts of £11,602, and working expenses £14,743. The funding bonds realised £6,707, and from the net balance of £1,050 a dividend at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum has been declared.

—Brazilian stocks, especially the railways, have been conspicuously strong on the further rise in the exchange to 84d. Brazilian railways will, of course, benefit largely by an increase in the purchasing power of the milreis, now over 30 per cent. higher than the lowest.

In this connection attention is directed to the Leopoldina shares. This company has been recognised by strong hands. The gross receipts for 1896 amounted to Rs. 18,463,255, and for 1897 to Rs. 20,566,082, while the first three months of this year showed an increase of Rs. 950,000. The net revenue is estimated at a minimum of £296,000, with the exchange at 8d. There is a four per cent. debenture issue of £1,300,000 which may be raised to £2,000,000 if all repairs and improvements are completed. The surplus, after paying the debenture service, goes to the ordinary shareholders. The present price is 41 for the £10 share, and there is a promise of sharp improvement.—*Daily Mail*, London.

—A telegram from Buenos Aires on the 26th ulto, stated that Mr. F. W. Barrow, who went to London some four months ago, has resigned his position as general manager of the Great Southern railway of Buenos Aires, to take over the general management of the Leopoldina railway. The board of directors could scarcely have made a better selection. Mr. Barrow's successful management of the Buenos Aires Great Southern with its 1,166 miles opened to traffic and ever increasing extensions, his intimate knowledge of detail in every department, his thoroughness, his tact in dealing with government officials in South American countries, all eminently qualify him for the task of organizing and managing the largest railway in Brazil. He will be missed in Buenos Aires social circles, and especially in the British Hospital there, of which he was an indefatigable director. The telegram adds that his salary is to be £4,000 a year and he is under contract to remain four years in Brazil. Mr. Barrow was expected to reach Rio by the *Thames* on the 31st October.

SHIPPING NOTES

—The British gunboat «Jostilisk» left Montevideo the 16th inst. for the Falkland Islands, carrying the mails.

—The German steam frigate «Nixe» from Kiel on a voyage of instruction, arrived in port on the 27th ult.

—It is said that the «Aquidaban» brought out from Europe neither the Goubet submarine boat nor the artillery for the «Almirante Tamandaré».

—It is telegraphed that the Argentine government has ordered the «9 de Julio» to proceed to this port, to be present at the festivities of the 15th inst.

—The passenger list of the Lampot & Holt liner *Helvetius* shows that Messrs. T. W. Heibich, and H. T. Stewart from New York; Mr. W. Rowwell from Bahia and seven third-class passengers landed at Rio on the 25th ulto.

—The passengers who left Rio on the 31st October by the Hamburg Sudamerica steamship «Corrientes» were the following:—For Rotterdam Mr. J. Zimmermann. For Bahia: Mr. Arthur Ernesto da Silva and family, Dr. C. Aragão, and Rev. Manoel Alexandrino do Prado.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 29th ult. says that Dr. Eduardo Wilde has been nominated president of the board of health. We do not know what stand this gentleman takes in regard to quarantines, but we are inclined to believe that he will be much more liberal and just than his predecessor.

—The body of a Swedish sailor named Carl Criesen, aged 18, belonging to the British bark *Brook Bay*, was found floating near the Caes da Harmonia on Wednesday last. Information given to the police by the captain of the vessel, Peter Shand, pointed to foul play and suspicion was directed to another seaman of the same ship, who was ashore with Criesen on the previous Saturday. Pedro Rodrigues, the suspected sailor, is detained by the police.

—The cruiser *Benjamin Constant* arrived in this port on Friday and the crew was at once removed to Villegaignon so that the vessel might be thoroughly disinfected. Between Bahia and this port there were no new cases of beri-beri on board. A committee under the presidency of Dr. Pereira Guimarães will endeavor to ascertain the cause of the prevalence of this disease on the *Benjamin Constant* during the recent cruise. At the same time, would it not be advisable to appoint a commission to make a broader and more thorough investigation into the causes of the disease. Almost every vessel of the Brazilian navy is afflicted with beri-beri soon after a cruise begins, and there are reasons for believing that the ration has something to do with it. In the Japanese navy the disease has been successfully met by giving less rice, and alternating it with wheat bread.

—On Saturday afternoon a conference took place in the harbour master's office between the captains of the steamers «Orellana», «Ammon», and «Blenheim», along with the respective light-houses, Mr. Slight, with the object of studying the best mode of lighting the Straits of Magellan. After the exchange of views on the subject, the points most approved were the following:—A light of the 6th order on the west side of Punta Barranca; a light of the 3rd order on Punta San Isidoro; a light of the 4th order on Cape San Vicente; a light of the 4th order at Punta Arenas; a light of the 4th order on the island Rupert; and another on Cape Tamar.—*Chilian Times*, Sept. 28.

—A São Paulo exchange says that the Mala Real Portuguese company and a Spanish transatlantic company have celebrated a contract for a steamship service between Brazil, Portugal and Spain. The steamers will carry the Portuguese flag forward and the Spanish flag aft. The Brazilian ports of call will be Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio and Santos. We have inquired at the Mala Real agency here and learn that no advice has yet been received of the celebration of such a contract. The subject has been under consideration, the Spanish Transatlantic Co. proposing to run steamers to the River Plate, and possibly to the West Coast, in connection with the Portuguese service to Brazil. But nothing can be done until Cuba is evacuated and the steamers are free from government requirements.

LOCAL NOTES

—The Russian chargé, Mr. Wolf, has left for São Paulo where he expects to remain the week.

—The French minister will give a banquet to his colleagues of the diplomatic corps on the 6th inst.

—The Japanese legation and their countrymen in Brazil will celebrate their national day—the Imperial anniversary—on the 3rd inst. at Petropolis.

—The trial of Dodecleiano Martyr and others accused of plotting against the life of President Prudente de Moraes, has been postponed to the 3rd inst.

—On the 27th inst. Rear Admiral Proença was dismissed from the office of commissary-general of the navy for publishing an article in the *Paz* censuring the government.

—Members of the Portuguese colony are promoting a subscription for the purpose of presenting a flag to the Portuguese cruiser «Adamastor» which is soon to arrive in this port.

—The charge of desertion has, by order of the minister of marine, been stricken from the record of the naval officers that took part in the revolution beginning on the 6th of September, 1893.

—A pickpocket was plying his trade on Rua da Quitanda on Thursday last. He pretended to be drunk, and of course when he collided with any one the victim did not suspect the object. It would be well to look out for him.

—On Saturday last the prefect returned eight resolutions to the municipal council without signature, being neither sanctioned nor vetoed. The president of the council thereupon assumed the responsibility of promulgating them.

—Another prorogation of congress has been approved—and for another month. The patriotic interest of congressmen in a reduction of expenditure, is moving to an extreme. It costs nearly a thousand contos for each prorogation, but this is nothing.

—We are glad to see that Senator Pinheiro Machado has at last learned that Brazil does not require a large army. But, unfortunately, we do not hear of his doing anything to reduce the number of officers and soldiers that the tax-payers are now compelled to support.

—It is stated that a bronze Amazon eagle has been successfully cast at the mint, which weighs over 300 kilos. It was cast from designs made by Hilario Teixeira da Silva, and was modeled by Rodrigo Teixeira. It will be placed at the entrance to the mint and will be inaugurated in the 15th inst.

—On Sunday, as had been announced, flowers were strewn on the graves of the revolutionists who lost their lives in resisting the despotic government of Marshal Floriano Peixoto. There is a plan, we understand, to raise money by subscription for erecting a monument to the memory of these revolutionists and for gathering their scattered remains for interment in the cemeteries that may be selected for this purpose.

—The telegram mentioned in our last issue from Borges de Medeiros to President Prudente de Moraes led to a telegraphic correspondence between them which is the reverse of cordial. The President informed the governor that he had already taken in the matter such action as he deemed advisable, and that he had no intention of permitting the army to encroach on the rights of state governments even when the latter are hostile to him. The question has excited much comment.

—On Thursday a little son of Congressman José Murtinho was brutally assaulted by a policeman. When the father of the child remonstrated the policeman arrested him with his wife and child and took them all to the nearest police station. There Dr. Murtinho entered a complaint against the policeman, but the commander of the station refused to take action thereon. Subsequently, however, the policeman was arrested by order of the police delegate of the respective district.

—The *Montevideo Times* made a curious mistake a few days since in noting the sudden death from heart disease of Mr. Harold Frederic, the London correspondent of the *New York Times*. Our Montevideo colleague speaks of him as the New York correspondent of *The Times* (London), which recently had one correspondent killed and one wounded in the Sudan. The New York correspondent of *The Times* is Mr. George W. Smalley, for many years the London correspondent of the *New York Tribune*.

—On the evening of the 26th about 9 o'clock a French photographer, established in Rua Sete de Setembro, went out for a walk because of a headache. To ease the pain he occasionally stopped to inhale a little ether, which he carried with him. The sentinel at the war arsenal seeing him thus engaged, thought something wrong was on foot and at once gave the alarm. The poor man, headache and all, was at once run in at a neighboring police station where he was compelled to pass the night, being released the next day when he had a chance to explain himself.

—On Saturday last the Club Germana gave a banquet to the officers of the German naval vessels «Sophie» and «Nixe» at the saloon of the Club União Commercial. There were about 150 persons at table, in addition to which a large number of ladies were present. An enjoyable dance followed the banquet. The entertainment was organized by a commission, whose chairman was Mr. Julius Arp. Among the guests present we note the names of Count Arco Valley, the German minister, Consul Wever, the minister of foreign affairs, a representative of the minister of marine, etc.

—On Thursday Admiral Proença was dismissed from the office of commissary-general of the navy. His dismissal is attributed to an article which he published that day in the *Paz* freely criticising naval affairs. Among the subjects to which he referred in that article are the following:—the accident which occurred to the *Riachuelo* when it formed part of a naval division cruising under his command; the failure of the minister of marine to keep his promise to restore the writer to the command of that naval division; the neglect of the bureau of the maritime chart to make use of information imparted to it in regard to the position of the D. Pedro II rock; the defects in the recent repairs made on the *Riachuelo*; the reasons why the writer is not to be appointed minister of marine by Dr. Campos Sales; the general condition of the Brazilian navy. It is stated that the minister of marine has instructed Admiral Proença to point out the alleged defects in the repairs on the *Riachuelo*.

On Saturday last Rear Admiral Candiani gave a banquet to the 20th September commission...

We regret to say that Sunday proved to be a rainy day, and in consequence there was an interruption in the lawn tennis tournament...

A meeting of Americans was held at the City Club last week to discuss measures for the reception of the American battle ships Oregon and Iowa...

BIRTH.

WEALE. - At Campinas, Brazil on 15th October the wife of Hubert D. Weale, of a son.

BRITISH CHURCH BUILDING FUND.

Donations received: Mrs. Arthur Pierz, Rs. 25; W. J. Jessop, Esq., Rs. 100; Mrs. Maude, Esq., Rs. 100; R. G. Tootal, Rs. 200.

Total. Rs. 74,205 Rs. 140 Further donations are earnestly solicited.

F. S. PAVOR, Treasurer.

RIO CRICKET & ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

LAWN TENNIS TOURNAMENT. The following are the results of matches played since our last issue:

Table with 2 columns: Gentlemen's Singles and Gentlemen's Doubles. Lists names and scores for various matches.

Table with 2 columns: Ladies' Singles and Ladies' Doubles. Lists names and scores for various matches.

The programme of events on 2nd Nov. is as follows: Gentlemen's Doub. Semifinals 10 to 11 o'clock...

The above is subject to alteration by the Committee.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

The Culture of Vegetables and Flowers. By Sutton and Sons, Reading, London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co. Price 6s.

U. S. Consular Reports. Nos. 216 and 217, for September and October. As we have so frequently stated, these publications are invaluable...

O Manguez no Brazil; by M. A. R. Lisboa. Reprinted from the Jornal do Commercio of 10th June, 1898.

U. S. Consul Warner writing from Leipzig on Aug. 16, 1898, to his government, makes a good point. The commercial travellers sent to foreign countries to open up connections...

Informações úteis para o Lavrador. Pelo Dr. A. E. Soares de Souza e John A. Finlay.

For copies of the two works mentioned above, we are indebted to the courtesy of Mr. J. A. Finlay of No. 75, rua Theophilus Oton...

for British readers in Great Britain and many directions are given for hot-house treatment.

We intend this spring to plant Sutton's seeds in our own garden, and mulch mounds to follow the directions given by them in the volume before us.

The operation of the Brazilian funding scheme has had the effect of reducing the dividend of the stockholders of the Recife and São Francisco (Pernambuco) Railway Company...

The experiments made with the tariff found near Uberaba, Minas Geraes, have not given the results anticipated.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Messrs. C. F. Hammett & Co., of São Paulo, which appears on another page.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The Santos municipal council has approved its budget for the coming year, the receipts being estimated at 1,919,938.

The operation of the Brazilian funding scheme has had the effect of reducing the dividend of the stockholders of the Recife and São Francisco (Pernambuco) Railway Company...

COMMERCIAL

Par value of the Brazilian milreis (1,000), gold, 27 d. do of the Brazilian milreis (1,000) in U. S. coin at \$48.66 per 100.

EXCHANGE

Oct. 24. - The Banco Nacional opened with an official rate of 8 1/2% on London, and all the others posted Oct. 24. - The Banco Nacional opened with an official rate of 8 1/2% on London, and all the others posted...

BUSINESS NOTES

We see by our São Paulo exchanges that Argentine fresh butter is now offered for sale in São Paulo.

The minister of industry has asked the minister of finance to pay 35,000 to the Amazon Steam Navigation Co. on account of its subsidy.

Conde de Wilson, president of the Companhia Internacional Commercial e Industrial, in his last report describes the present commercial and financial crisis...

The discounts effected by the Banco Rura Hypothecario during the year ended on the 30th of last June amounted, according to the report, just published, of the board of directors, to 45,026,692,017.

The official rates of the day compared with those of the same date last year were:

Table comparing exchange rates for London, Hamburg, and New York in 1898 and 1897.

The general rate at opening time in all the banks was 5 1/2 on London, and this rate was maintained throughout by all, with the exception of the London & River Plate Bank...

The rate at 8 1/2 during the morning session was better, rate than 8 1/2, and after some business had been done at the latter figure, the market weakened until the banks found purchasers for bills at 8 1/2.

U. S. Consul Warner writing from Leipzig on Aug. 16, 1898, to his government, makes a good point. The commercial travellers sent to foreign countries to open up connections...

The shipments since our last report have been: 48,172 bags for the United States, 28,291 for Europe, 4,704 for Cape of Good Hope, 2,494 for River Plate, etc.

The stock in all hands was estimated this morning at 47,385 bags, against 48,421 bags a week ago.

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

Table with columns for Oct. 31 and Oct. 22, listing various goods and their prices.

The receipts for the past week were 7,247 bags, against 27,794 bags for the previous week, and 3,875 bags for the week before.

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

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Daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro

Table with columns for Receipts, Shipments, and various coffee grades (e.g., Santos, Bourbon, Paraty) with their respective prices and quantities.

Hay—Arrivals nil. The market is steady and prices are on the mend, but without any great rise. The quotations were 150 to 160 reis per kilo.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table listing arrivals of foreign vessels including ship names (e.g., NORFOLK, BALTIMORE), origins, and arrival dates.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

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

FREIGHTS.

Table detailing freight rates for various goods and routes, including coffee, sugar, and other commodities.

CHARTERS.

Table listing charter information for various vessels, including ship names, destinations, and charter terms.

Vessels Afloat & Chartered for Rio

Table listing vessels currently afloat or chartered for Rio, including ship names, origins, and destinations.

Table listing arrivals of foreign steamers with columns for ship name, origin, and consignee.

Arrivals of foreign steamers.

Table listing arrivals of foreign steamers with columns for ship name, origin, and consignee.

Departures of foreign steamers.

Table listing departures of foreign steamers with columns for ship name, destination, and cargo.

Foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, October 30th 1898.

Table listing foreign sailing vessels in the port, including ship names, origins, and arrival dates.

STOCKS AND SHARES

Large table listing various stocks and shares, including Apolices, Commercial, and other financial instruments, with their respective values.

Imports. Flour.—The Helvetic on the 25th ult. brought 1,500 barrels of American flour, and on the 26th the Fraser brought another consignment of 2,500 barrels.

White Pine.—Receipts nil. A great slump in prices has taken place in a fall overstocked market having the past week 175,000 feet were sold at 180 reis per foot.

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Stocks and Bonds and Joint Stock Companies --- October 31st

Table with columns: Emission, Circulation, Public Funds, Nominal Value, Last Quotation. Lists various bonds and currencies.

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

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

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

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

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

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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Makes a speciality of packing in cases containing 4 dozen bottles, ready for shipment to the interior.

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To travellers on Land or Sea.

No traveller should forget to take with him a box of pills or a bottle of Tincture of Nectandra Amara...

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AVENIDA INTENDENCIA,

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Manufacturers of Stearic Candles by the latest process. Also of the well known

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São Paulo

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SÃO PAULO NEWSAGENTS. BOOKSELLERS and COMMISSION AGENTS. Rua de S. Bento, N. 27

Assortments of English Novels, Books, Shoes, Lincoln and Bennett's Hats, Pear's soaps, and nearly every English article of general use, on hand.

Agents for Lipton's teas, of which there is always a good stock.

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**VEGETABLE, FLOWER,  
Grass, and Clover Seeds.**

Complete Collections of Vegetable and Flower Seeds, specially arranged for Brazil in tin boxes hermetically sealed.

Catalogues and all information will be readily supplied by the Agents,

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**BUILT UP ON NATURE'S PLAN.**

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

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

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Quilmes, Buenos Ayres

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Certificated Teacher, Nine Years' experience. Member of the University of the Cape of Good Hope and of St. Augustine's College, Canterbury. First-Class Oxford and Cambridge Theological.

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THE SCHOOL, premises are known as the "Quinta Rooke" and consists of a large house standing in twenty acres (five and a quarter squares) of well-wooded grounds, situated on the Barranco, sixty feet above the level of the River Plate from which it is distant about a mile and a quarter. The large garden and shrubbery are tastefully laid out, and well stocked with flowers, fruit, and vegetables. One of the fields is admirably adapted for athletics. There is also an asphalt Tennis-court, and covered Swimming bath about fifty feet long.

The object of the School is to afford a thoroughly good and practical education, combined with moral and religious training. No boy over thirteen years of age, or under seven, can be admitted. Boarders only are received.

The Subjects included in the course of instruction are: English in all its branches, Mathematics, Spanish, French, Latin, Drawing, Natural Science, Vocal Music and Drill, also Greek and German if required.

FEES (payable in advance), \$500.00 per Term. There are three Terms in a year. A Term's notice is required before the removal of a Pupil.

No extras except for Books and for Medical attendance.

First Term begins October 1st, 1898.

Further information may be had from the Head Master, or R. J. FARRAN, Esq., Hon. Sec., 541 Calle Cangallo, Buenos Aires.

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SCOTCH WHISKY

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Correspondence invited from intending investors.  
16.1.

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

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

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200 cases were treated on board s.s. "Olinde" by Dr. Ernest Fodor with Tincture of N. Amara and of these, 22 cases were completely cured, and the remaining four became much better.

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

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

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

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

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

Persons who have no connections here and who may desire to have these most useful pills can obtain them by applying direct to the proprietor who undertakes to send orders by registered post to any part of Brazil, or abroad, for the small sum of 2\$500 per box, 12\$500 for 5 and 20\$500 for 12 boxes.

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1898

| Date   | Steamer   | Destination   |
|--------|-----------|---|
| 1898   |           |   |
| Nov. 2 | Magdalena | Bahia, Pernambuco, Lishon, Vigo, Cherbourg and Southampton.   |
| " 12   | Elbro     | Bahia, Pernambuco, Las Palmas, Lishon, Antwerp & Southampton. |
| " 14   | Danube    | Montevideo & Buenos Ayres                                     |
| " 14   | La Plata  | Santos, Montevideo & Buenos Ayres.                            |

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Insurance on freight shipped on these steamers can be taken out at the Agency.  
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The voyage is much quicker than by way of England and without the inconvenience of transfer.

Weekly cargo steamers for NEW YORK.

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**DEPARTURES for LIVERPOOL.**

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| Liguria..... | Nov. 8th |
| Orcana.....  | " 22nd   |
| Oriana.....  | Dec. 6th |

These popular steamers are fitted with the electric light and all modern conveniences. Cuisine of highest order.

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Every Tin and case, in addition to the registered trade mark Valvoline, bears the name of the makers

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A good wine at a moderate price.

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The Nectandra Amara Pills are prepared with all scientific precautions for their perfect preservation and are put up in strong boxes, so that they may be forwarded by post in filling orders from all parts of the world. They are accompanied with printed directions in three languages—Portuguese, English and French—so that their therapeutic effects and the manner of taking them may be readily understood.

All orders addressed to the manufacturer, accompanied by the money and the post-office address of the applicant, will be promptly filled and the pills will be forwarded, registered by post, at the following rates:—Per single box, 25\$00; per half dozen boxes, 125\$00; per dozen boxes 205\$00.

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

Sailings every Saturday at 4 p. m. invariably.

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will sail for

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

Saturday 5th November.

Freight and parcels received through the Trapiche Silvano until the 4th 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,**

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The Steamer

**ITAHY**

will sail for

*Laguna*

on the 3rd inst.

Cargo and encomendas at the Trapiche SILVANO.

**THE RIO NEWS.**

This paper is now in its 25th year, having originally been published as *The South American Mail* and *The British and American Mail*. It assumed its present title at the beginning of April, 1879, when it was published three times a month. From 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 Rio 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 investments. No other periodical, even with much larger circulation, can offer better inducements to advertisers who seek the attention of these classes.

All communications should be addressed to the Editor and Publisher, Caixa do Correio, 258, Rio de Janeiro.