

# THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 8TH, 1898.

NUMBER 45

**WILSON, SONS & CO.**  
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NEW YORK.

Business Founded 1795.  
Incorporated under Laws of the State of New York, 1856.  
Reorganized 1870.  
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HEAD OFFICE:—8 Great Winchester St., London.

AGENCY IN RIO DE JANEIRO

49, RUA DO HOSPICIO, 1st floor,

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CARLOS F. HARGREAVES,

Resident Director.

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Coal Depôts in all the principal ports of the world. A constant and fresh supply of Gort's Merthyr Steam Coal always in stock.

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Engineering Works.

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Depot: ILHA DOS FERREIROS

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Insures against risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise, and offers the best of guarantees with the most favorable conditions.
G. C. Anderson, Agent.

This company has just issued in London an Insurance policy for the Atchison Topka and Santa Fé Railway Company, United States of America, for the amount of \$17,280,150.00 (£2,500,000), having received the respective premium amounting to \$109,109.00 (£15,720).
No other company has ever taken so large a risk up to the present date.

THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

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Reserve fund £500,000
Agent in Rio de Janeiro: G. C. Anderson.

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John Moore & Co. agents.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

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Agents in Rio de Janeiro: Edward Ashworth & Co.

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LTD.

Capital £1,000,000 sterling
Reserve fund 1,328,751
Agent: P. E. Swanwick.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro: Youle & Co.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO. LD.

Total funds on 31st Dec. 1896 £12,954,572
Authorized Capital £5,000,000
Subscribed Capital £2,750,000
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Sold in Two pound packages.
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Travellers' Directory.

São Paulo: Through express trains leave the Central station daily at 6 a.m. and 8 p.m. (Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Sunday) and 10 a.m. (Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Sunday). Change of cars both ways at Taubaté.

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

Petropolis: Bara leaves the Prainha pier at 7 a.m. (Sundays and holidays) 7:20 a.m. for Mand pier to connect with railway to Petropolis and beyond; also at 4 p.m. for Mand pier to connect with railway to Petropolis and beyond.

Nova Friburgo: Bara leaves the Prainha pier at 6:30 a.m. and 4:30 p.m. on Saturdays, to connect with the Leopoldina Railway and Santa Anna de Maraval. Returning trains leave Nova Friburgo at 7:15 a.m. daily, and at 6:20 a.m. on Mondays.

Corcovado: Regular trains, week days, leave st. Rua Cosme Velho, Lapaçipeiras at 11 a.m. and 5:30 p.m. returning leave the summit at 10:30 a.m. and 4:30 p.m. On Sundays and holidays, the hours are: leaving 6:30, 8:30 and 11 a.m., 12:30, 2:30, 4:30 and 6 p.m. returning 11:30, 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30, 11:30 a.m. Each train gives the excursion half an hour on the summit.

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

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

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 92, Rua do Mar, Petropolis. EDWARD S. BERGER, Consul General.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Until further notice the Church will be closed for repairs. The next service to be held every Sunday at 10 o'clock in the morning in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, Rua da Quitanda Baptisms and Marriages at times to be arranged with the Chaplain.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Largo de S. Joaquin, No. 17.—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays. Prayers meeting at 10 a.m.; Worship at 11 a.m.; Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 4 afternoon. Gospel preaching at 7 p.m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study and preaching at 7 p.m.

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

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15, Francisco da Barreira, services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., and 7 p.m. Thursdays. ALYAKO E. DOS REIS, Pastor.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—No. 25, Rua de Sant'Anna, services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., and every Wednesday at 7 p.m. W. B. BAGBY, D. D., Pastors. CHAS. D. MACCARTHY, Agent.

IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIACHUELO.—No. 24, Rua d'Anna Nery, Estação do Riachuelo. Services, Sundays 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Wednesdays 7 p.m. FRANKLIN H. WASHINGTON, Pastor. Primary school in the church building.

Professional Directory
Dr. William Frederick Eisenlohr, German Physician. Office: 25, Rua General Camara. Consulting hours from 12 to 3 p.m.

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

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro, No. 71.—To sell the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages. JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.—Rua Gonçalves Dias—open from noon to 6 p.m.—For terms, apply to Librarian.

RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.—Rest and Reading Room, 1, Rua Camargo Hornes Imperatriz, 3rd floor. J. J. LEWIS, Missioner. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc., also of left-off clothing will be gratefully received at the Mission, or at No. 22, Canclaria.

SEA SICKNESS ADMIRABLE RESULTS.

We are constantly receiving communications and testimonials similar to those given below, which fully prove the efficacy of the Paulista remedy. Nectandra Amara against the distressing seasickness and all the other nausea and complaints of the stomach and intestines, frequent during voyages at sea. So well known are the results sent by this new and wonderful remedy for all the 19 common in the life, that no trader or seaman of his fleet, could start on a voyage without procuring himself with it as a preventive measure.

On the 15th ult. a merchant in S. Paulo wrote us as follows: My late partner W. to whom I recommended the Paulista for sea sickness, informs me that his sister has written to him from London saying that she was astonished at the results she obtained from it on board ship.

On the 14th Oct. 1898, the distinguished physician Dr. Ernani Pinto writes us, as follows of the applications and observations he had made on board the military steamer, Orlada, of the Nectandra Amara, 26. In 22 of the cases the result was complete and in the 4 others there was a decided relief. One of the most interesting patients treated with the same remedy, 8. Amongst these may be mentioned the case of the French Senator, the case of Sr. E. C. first class passenger from Pernambuco to Pará, suffering intolerably from seasickness, a month before embarking, and the case of Sr. P. B., also a first class passenger from Rio de Janeiro to Pernambuco, suffering from seasickness and violent vomiting. In these cases as well as in the other five the effect obtained was complete and rapid.

On the 14th October, 1898, the Surgeon of the Army Medical Corps, Dr. Henrique Mangueira writes us as follows:—I certify that when on board ships of war, I have had occasion to use the Paulista of Nectandra Amara, I have found it to be an excellent remedy, and always with excellent results. The foregoing is true on the faith of my rank. Capital Federal, Oct. 24th, 1898.—Dr. Henrique Mangueira.

On the 14th August, 1898, Sr. Lacand wrote as follows:—Rio de Janeiro, 14th August, 1898. Mr. J. P. de Miranda. According to your promise I have had the Paulista of Nectandra Amara sent me by the hands of Miss Richardson, the lady of whom I have spoken, who was so enchanted with the efficacy of the Paulista, that she had the greatest advantage I have used it on the employees of our estate, who did not know the efficacy of the Paulista, and she has been so much benefited by the Paulista, that she has recommended it to her friends, and she has never before obtained a good result. The Paulista remedies she had employed against that malady, from which she had suffered every time she set foot on shipboard. I have the honor to be your devoted servant.—R. Américo Lacand.

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

On the 15th October, 1898, Dr. Paes Leme wrote us as follows:—Rio de Janeiro, 15th October, 1898.—My good friend, Miranda.—For many years I have used your preparations of Nectandra Amara, and I have found them to be of the greatest advantage I have used it on the employees of our estate, who did not know the efficacy of the Paulista, and she has been so much benefited by the Paulista, that she has recommended it to her friends, and she has never before obtained a good result. The Paulista remedies she had employed against that malady, from which she had suffered every time she set foot on shipboard. I have the honor to be your devoted servant.—R. Américo Lacand.

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RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

The Argentine Medical Society are preparing a meeting in which to honor Dr. Joaquim Botelho, the Brazilian physician.

Sr. Walker Martinez, the Chilean minister in Buenos Aires, has insisted on his resignation being accepted by his government.

Rice-growing, on a small scale, is said to have given good results in the department of Tacuatembó, Uruguay. Small consignments have been sent to Montevideo and sold readily.

Next 24th May being the date of Queen Victoria's eightieth birthday, proposals are even this early being made to fitly commemorate the occasion among the British community in the River Plate.

The drill-team of the national guards having expired, they will be dismissed from service. The pacific turn of affairs in the Chilean Argentine boundary question has decided the government to disband three regiments of the line.

The council of state of poverty-stricken Uruguay has voted a pension of \$100 a year to the widow of the late Dr. Carlos Maria Ramirez, in recognition of his public services. For a state which can not pay its debts, these rewards for political services might very well be held in abeyance for a time.

The English Literary Society of Buenos Aires, in its latest report, has over 500 members, and continues to do excellent work in providing for their literary and intellectual needs. We wonder how many more years will have to elapse before we see a similar institution started here, where there is plenty of opening and necessity for such.—Montevideo Times.

The Tribuna makes a just complaint about the abuse, which is still current, in making passers-by descend from the footpath and walk in the road when passing in front of the barracks. There is nothing whatever to justify such a practice, and it is merely an unwarrantable abuse of authority on part of the officers. The footpaths are intended for general public use, and neither officer nor sentinel has any right or authority to turn the public off them.—Montevideo Times.

The Tribuna published a sensational article on the 2nd inst., accompanied with maps, in which it pointed out that since 1811, Argentina has lost 1,425 5/8 square kilometers of territory. But while there are tens of thousands of square leagues—no kilometers—still unpopulated, or only sparsely peopled, nobody seems to have been a penny the worse until they read the Tribuna article, of course the national honor would be touched.

There is still trouble over the question of the steam trawl fishing. Messrs. Galceran seem disinclined to obey the recent order of the government prohibiting this form of fishing, and one of their tugs the Fram has been captured by the gunboat General Flores whilst indulging in the forbidden practice. Two other vessels that were with her, believed to be hired by the same firm, contrived to escape into neutral waters. It seems that they attempted to evade the order by pretending to be engaged in traffic between this port and Buenos Aires. The assistance of the Argentine government will probably be necessary to settle the question and prevent the Plate estuary from being depleted of fish.—Montevideo Times, Oct. 25.

This place is becoming a real King Midas' realm, for at the price of the average dishes in restaurants and the steady fall in gold, one may literally be said to be eating the precious metal, and turning the cost of a dinner here into English money is almost enough to make one register an oath to go hungry, at least until the prices have been reduced. It would be impossible to organize a strike, as one must eat to live, but it is really disgraceful that the shopkeepers do not bring down their prices to something more on a par with the existing state of things. With the present rate of the premium this city is slowly but surely becoming the poorest place on earth, for the folks up in the region of the four hundred, but the humble workmen as only worth about twelve shillings a week.—Revista Buenos Aires.

[We are undergoing the same experience here in Rio. The advance in exchange helps no one except those who have sterling bills to meet. In many cases prices have been advanced, and in no case have they been reduced.—Eds. Vets.]

The superior tribunal of justice has just issued a decision which we think will be regarded with more surprise than gratification. The case is as follows. In the department of Maldonado, one night in July last year, two brothers named Fernandez went out raiding. They returned home with two sheep which had been stolen from a neighbor, and were about to hide them away in a shed, when two mounted policemen who had been on their track, galloped up. This was about four in the morning. The brothers Fernandez called on the policemen to halt, but the latter refused to do so, saying they were authority. One of the brothers then fired his gun (they were armed) hitting the policeman Fernando Escudero, who presently died from the wound. Other people then arriving, the two raiders took to flight and hid themselves in the wood, but shortly afterwards spontaneously surrendered themselves to the local authorities. In the first trial, the jury came to the remarkable decision that, given the hour and the fact an attack was made on their domicile (sic) the brothers Fernandez had acted in legitimate self defence. In accordance with this, the criminal judge acquitted them on the charge of murder, and computed the offence of sheep-stealing as purged with the imprisonment already suffered. This sentence was appealed against before the superior tribunal, and that body has now confirmed it, establishing in its summing up that a man's domicile is inviolable at night even to the police authorities in pursuit of thieves taken in flagrante delicto, and that a man may repel the invasion with unlimited as to methods or results.—Montevideo Times, Oct. 27.

Mr. Wanklyn was assassinated by a man in the street just as he was about to leave for Europe; the murderer had a grudge against the firm of which Mr. Wanklyn was a member. It was as cold-blooded, cruel, and diabolical a murder as ever was committed. Month after month has passed, until it is getting well into the second year since the crime was committed. The only questions which a decent regard for justice can raise are—1st. Did he do the deed? 2nd. Did he know what he was doing to the extent of being responsible for his act? Lawyers and doctors have been writing essays and pamphlets full of long and meaningless verbiage to exhibit their learning, which shows that a lot of humbug passes for science.—Herald, Buenos Aires.

[The law's delays are now more pitifully exemplified than in the courts of the Latin race. Had such a brutal murder been committed in an obscure street in Great Britain on the person of an obscure subject, the murderer would have long since been hanged as consciously guilty, detained in a lunatic asylum during Her Majesty's pleasure as a homicidal maniac, or acquitted for want of circumstantial or direct evidence. The whole case would have long since been thrashed out and determined in open court and the public would have judged for itself of the fairness of the verdict. But in Buenos Aires, one of its most prominent men was shot down in broad daylight in one of its most populous streets by a man who had no legal complaint against his victim, and for over a year the public attention has been bottled up in the scribbling scribbles of scribbling lawyers. If ever an amended Jurisprudence Act was wanted, it is wanted in the Argentine republic. The difficulty, however, is that one cannot graft steel apples upon a Dead Sea fruit tree.]

**Banks.**

**LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.**

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

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO  
10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies

LISBON, OPORTO, PARA,

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

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Messrs. Mallet Freres & Co., LONDON.

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nachf. HAMBURG.

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

Messrs. Granet Broen & Co., GENOVA.

**BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.**

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

Capital . . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO. (Café 765)

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos (Café 120) (Café 185)

Draws on:

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

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

France..... Crédit Lyonnais Paris and branches, Heine & Co., Paris Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Paris Lazard Freres & Co., Paris, Die Zaudtitz & Co., Paris.

Portugal..... Banco Lisbon & Agoras and correspondents in Lisbon.

and any other countries.

Opens accounts current.

Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.

Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every description of banking business.

Petersen-Theil, Directors.

**THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.**

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 21, Rua da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 593, of 17th October, 1891.

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

**BRANCHES:**

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

**DRAWN ON:**

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Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas—PARIS.  
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And on all the chief cities of Europe.  
Also on:  
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**THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.**

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

Capital ..... £ 1,000,000  
idem paid up ..... 500,000  
Reserve fund ..... 500,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1° de Março

Branches at:

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

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

Draws on its Head Office in London:

The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited, LONDON.

Messrs. Heine & Co., LONDON.

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**ASSEMBLÉE GÉNÉRALE ORDINAIRE.**

MM. les actionnaires de la Banque Française du Brésil sont convoqués en assemblée générale ordinaire le jeudi 24 Novembre à quatre heures de relevée au siège de la Banque rue Laffitte, 9, à Paris.

**ORDRE DU JOUR.**

Rapport du conseil d'administration et des commissaires comptes.

Approbation des comptes.

Élection des commissaires.

Nomination des commissaires.

Aux termes de l'article 26 des statuts, l'assemblée générale ordinaire se compose de tous les actionnaires propriétaires de 20 actions au moins.

**ASSEMBLÉE GÉNÉRALE EXTRAORDINAIRE.**

MM. les actionnaires de la Banque Française du Brésil sont convoqués en assemblée générale extraordinaire, qui se tiendra à l'issue de l'assemblée générale ordinaire, le jeudi 24 Novembre au siège de la Banque rue Laffitte N. 9, Paris.

**ORDRE DU JOUR.**

Modifications aux statuts.

Aux termes de l'article 40 des statuts, l'assemblée générale extraordinaire se compose de tous les actionnaires.

**THE JAPANESE EMPEROR'S BIRTHDAY.**

On the 3rd inst. the Japanese chargé d'affaires Mr. Yagora Miura commemorated the 40th anniversary of his Emperor's birthday by a breakfast to the diplomatic corps in Brazil, which was followed by a reception which was largely attended. The breakfast took place in the Hotel de Europa, in Petropolis, and amongst those present were Dr. Dionysio Cerqueira, minister of foreign affairs; Dr. Blas Vidal, Uruguayan minister; Mr. Angel Vicuna, Chilean minister; Mr. C. Page Bryan, American minister; Count Antonelli, Italian minister; Monsignor José Macchi, apostolic internuncio; Viscount Lavaur de Sainte Portunade, French minister; Count d'Arco Valley, German minister; Mr. Baldo-mero Bonasco, Argentine chargé d'affaires; Mr. João Lempereira, Portuguese chargé d'affaires; Mr. Peruvian chargé d'affaires; Mr. Arthur S. Rothes, H. B. M.'s chargé d'affaires; Mr. Luiz Pastor, Spanish chargé d'affaires; Mr. A. Conty, secretary of French legation; Count Leo d'Ursel, Belgian chargé d'affaires; the Austrian chargé of Japanese legation, At Toyama, secretary of Japanese legation. At the table Dr. Dionysio Cerqueira had Mgr. Macchi on his right and Mr. Bryan on his left. On his right Mr. Miura had Count Antonelli and on his left Mr. José Paravicini, the Bolivian minister. Mr. Miura proposed the health of the President of Brazil to which Dr. Cerqueira responded, and in turn proposed the health of the Emperor of Japan. Mgr. Macchi, as the *docteur* of the diplomatic corps also spoke to the toast of his Imperial Majesty's health on behalf of the ministers present. After breakfast the guests adjourned to the Japanese legation where they were photographed. A splendid collection of Japanese china, bronzes and tapestry was shown and admired, as were also the portraits of the Emperor, Empress and Crown Prince, which were framed in Japanese lacquered work encircled with gold.

(Mitsuhito, the Mikado of Japan, was born at Kyoto on the 3rd November, 1852, and succeeded his father, Kōmei Tenno, 13th February, 1867. He was married on February 9, 1869 to Princess Haruko, born May 28, 1859, daughter of Prince Ichijō. The imperial couple have one son, Prince Yoshihito, born (as Crown Prince) on Nov. 3, 1889, and five daughters.)

**THE REAL RULER OF CHINA.**

Then Tsen Hsi, dowager Empress of China, has had a career that reads like a romance. By sheer force of ability and iron will she raised herself from the very lowest ranks to a position of absolute power in a country where woman is despised on principle and in practice. That a woman in China should learn the difficult art of ruling that a slave should become an Empress, is nothing short of marvellous. Her father was a peasant. When, sixty-four years ago, Tsen-Tson-Hsi was born, the unfortunate circumstance of her sex tempted him to drown her like a superfluous kitten. The wretched existence of a Chinese peasant was the first experience of the future Empress. Times became so hard with the family that Tsen-Tson-Hsi proposed to her father to sell her as a slave. This was done, and she became a member of the household of the Viceroy of Lu-Chang. From the kitchen she was promoted to attendance on the Viceroy's wife. Being pretty, according to Chinese taste, she drew the attention of the Viceroy himself. One of the favors she obtained of him was to be taught to read.

The regard of the Viceroy for the ambitious young woman disturbed the peace of the household. The Viceroy made a present of Tsen-Tson-Hsi to the Emperor. Forty four years ago she entered the walls of Peking and found there a splendid field for her ambitious nature. Winning the favor of the Emperor, as she had won that of the Viceroy, she became the power behind the throne. At the death of the Emperor the child who succeeded her became a tool in her hand. Her power was absolute; no subject dared thwart her will and hope to live.

The dowager Empress is not the mother of the deposed Emperor. She was a secondary wife or concubine of the Emperor Hien Fung, who died in 1861, and has been practically the ruler of the harem and the empire since then. She was at the head of affairs during a greater part of the Taiping rebellion, and during the war with France, and had a little taste of Russian diplomacy in a dispute with the Czar of some years ago.

She is very vain, and had consented to the spending of about \$200,000 on the celebration of her birthday. This money was being collected for the purpose when the war with Japan broke out. She is even more secluded than the Emperor. When she receives her officials she sits behind a screen and the cabinet ministers get down on their knees and talk through it at her.

A few Chinese women before her had become famous, but only as the mothers of famous men. She alone in the recorded history of China has shown that a woman may be possessed of force of will and intellect amounting to genius. Together with Li Hing Chung, who always appreciated her ability and sought her favor, she has proved a powerful factor in the development of events in the far East.

The Emperor does not do his own thinking. The dowager Empress attends to that for him. He occasionally goes into fits of rage when he is crossed, but it is the rage of a child. He has been brought up under the thumb of the dowager Empress since he was a baby. She supervised his education and picked out his wives for him. She has him so hemmed in with officials and wives that he has never had a chance to extricate himself from his subservient condition.

The Emperor was 12 years old at the time of his marriage, ten years ago, and the Empress dowager gave him three wives to start with. All the pretty Tartar girls of the empire were gathered and sorted, and the best of them were sent on to Peking. No girl was presented who was over 18 years or under 12. They were there submitted to the inspection of the dowager Empress. She weeded them out until the thousands had dwindled to the hundreds, the hundreds to scores, and at last down to fifteen.

These fifteen girls were put into training. Their paces were tested and all sorts of experiments were made as to their tempers and traits. After some months the old Empress picked out three and the eldest of these, who was 18 years old, became Empress. The two others became chief concubines. These two latter were sisters, one 13 and the other 15 years old. The marriage of the Emperor was celebrated in elaborate style, and the magnificence of the occasion may be imagined from the fact that it cost the government \$10,000,000. Every three years new batches of wives are picked out for the Emperor. He is sort of a holy figurehead and his officials keep making him more sacred every day, in return for which they get unlimited opportunities to carry on their plots and petulations. Everything connected with the Emperor is regulated by law. He has imperial physicians who watch over his health. The law even provides just what he shall eat.

The Emperor is lean and unhealthy. He sleeps most of the day and does what work he has to do at night, and his life of pleasure has made a physical wreck of him.

Military blackguardism is one of the curses of the country. The other day the commissary of Molino in Salta left his horse saddled in the plaza. A Colonel Perez then came up, and without any apparent reason began to beat the horse. The policeman asked him what he meant, and the colonel then attacked the commissary, who defended himself. Then a Captain Duarte came on the scene and reinforced the colonel, drawing his sword and severely wounding the representative of law and order. After which some soldiers came up and fired with Mausers at the wounded man.—Herald, Buenos Aires.

SÃO PAULO FACTS AND FANCIES.

"AS YOU LIKE IT" — as recently played in S. Paulo. Touchstone.—Mr. Nicodemus Dewdrop. Audrey.—Miss S. Paulo. William.—Mr. Bez-in-R-v-wr.

Touch. Good even, gentle friend, cover thy head, cover thy head; my prithie, be covered.

Give me your hand. Art thou learned? Will.—No, sir.

Touch.—Then learn this of me: to have is to have; for it is a figure in rhetoric that drink, being poured out of a cup into a glass, by filling the one doth empty the other; for all your writers do consent that ipse is he; now you are not ipse, for I am he.

Will.—Which he, sir.

Touch.—He, sir, that must marry this woman. Therefore, you clown, abandon,—which is, in the vulgar, leave,—the society,—which, in the boorish, is company—of this female,—which, in the common, is woman; which together is, abandon the society of this female, or, clown, thou perchest; or, to thy better understanding, diste, or, to wit, I kill thee, make thee away, translate thy life into death, thy liberty into bondage; I will deal in poison with thee, or in bastinado, or in steel; I will bandy with thee in faction; I will o'er-runn thee with policy; I will kill thee a hundred and fifty ways; therefore tremble, and depart.

And.—Do, good Willen.

Will.—Go, rest you, merry sir. (Exit).

And now, as the above subject seems exhausted for the present, let us talk about the weather. There is, as a fact, usually some kind of weather about in S. Paulo at this time of year; but at present I defy any one to classify the vagaries of our atmospheric phenomena by any generic name. On Wednesday, for example, it was very hot, it was very cold, it was very dry, it was very wet, it rained, it hailed, it thundered, it lightened; the weather made a sort of Eolian clarionette of the barometer, touching all its windy keys, and playing up the "Devil's Delight" on it. Most days, of late, have been like unto Wednesday; so that picnic parties, Italian processions, visitors to the Fandangos, and holiday makers, generally both cheerful and sad, have had to dance to its infernal music, and accommodate their diversions to its fantastic variations, as best they could.

The cricket match between Santos and S. Paulo was, naturally, a very slippery affair. Very few spectators had the courage to visit the Club pavilion. I saw Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Smith and the Misses Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. Thornton, Miss Holman, Mr. and Mrs. Skerry, and a few men; and I thought it very sporting of them to venture out in presence of such meteorological conditions.

But the cricket displayed was worthy of a larger audience. The players stuck with bulldog tenacity to the game, in spite of squalls of wind and rain, of wet shirts, and sodden leathers. The pitch had to be swept from time to time, like a crossing on a wet day in Cheapside. At times the soundings were, roughly speaking, about a quarter less three than the wickets. The umpire stalked around in an impressive manner which excited my warm admiration, notwithstanding the fact that, in Clark Russell's phrase "he was ploughed through with the rain; his hat was in a pulp, and fallen all to one side, and his feet squelched in his boots as he walked."

Mawson, and that all-round sportsman Charley Miller, were facing one another when I arrived, and for a long time continued to give a good account of the bowling, dead straight as most of it was. They gave a chance or two; but as a mark of respect for the state of the ground each fielder felt himself bound to execute an instalment of the fisherman's hompique before grasping the greasy ball, and the chances were missed. Mawson was bowled for—I think—23; and Willie Rule, the S. Paulo champion, seizing his bat with an air of stern resolve, advanced to the attack amid a chorus of well meant but unnecessary cautions and advice, which he heeded not. He was still going strong and well when I left. In short the S. Paulo men played an uphill game so pluckily that, though the match was a draw, it is at least open to doubt whether the Santos would have won, had there been time to finish it.

Should any of your readers be curious to see how a Brazilian Opera might talk in a Brazilian edition of Hamlet, he would do well to cast his eye over an unconsciously long letter which appears in the Estado de S. Paulo of the 31st ultimo, written by a gentleman calling himself Ezequiel Ramos, junior. His subject is the concert held in the Steinway Hall on 24th ult., at which Mme Clotilde Maragliano made her appearance.

His ostensible object in publishing this stupendously lengthy production is to deliver an exhaustive criticism on the performance in question, with especial reference to the singing of his "patricia," D. Clotilde Maragliano.

If however we take the trouble to brush aside the juvenile rhetorical devices by means of which he endeavours to screen his real motive, the latter stands out in bold relief. It is twofold: firstly, to impress all readers with

the enormous erudition and critical acumen of himself (the writer) and, secondly, to throw his ponderous *agres* over his relation, Sr. Luiz Levy, as a defence against the charge of incompetency as an accompanist, which, it appears, has been brought against him in connection with the concert of the 24th ult.

In support of his claim to be accepted as an authority, Sr. Ezequiel Ramos, junior, adduces the fact that he has passed four years of daily "hammering" at harmony and counterpoint; has taken a *diploma de esthetica pianistica* (sic); and possesses *an ear which God gave him, to prevent his eating cats in mistake for hares.* (sic.)

As a sample of his literary style, and of the temperate, gentlemanly tone of his letter,—whose object according to his last paragraph is to promote the *deencia do profissional da esta capital, para moralidade da arte, e do ensino em S. Paulo.* I quote a few phrases. "Ora, pelo Divino Espirito Santo!" "desenvolvimentos polyphonicos da massa orchestral".... "como trombetaram as altisonantes tubas" "Ah fama, e clamoraram os clarins da mais docta critica musical!"

Seria mesmo necessario que fossemos um refinadissimo idiota... rosaram certos laocoros inmundos, despectadas rataramas selfajordoras.... etc.

Well in spite of his four years' thumping at harmony and counterpoint, in spite of his majestic ears—given him by Providence with so strange an intention—we do not know who Sr. Ezequiel Ramos, jun., may be. But all S. Paulo has known for many years the able musician who appears to be the chief object of Sr. Ramos' anger.

The most which Sr. Ezequiel Ramos finds himself able to say in defence of his relative is that Sr. Luiz Levy:

- 1) was nervous; 2) had not played an accompaniment in public for to yeers (!); 3) that he did not accompany Mme. Maragliano badly!

Now I have no brief nor is there any need to defend Signor Chiaffarelli from such a weakly malicious attack. But as the above is the most which Sr. Levy's redoubled champion is able to say in his favour, so on the other hand, the least which can be said is that for many years Signor Luigi Chiaffarelli has been almost alone in his efforts to cultivate a taste for highclass music in S. Paulo; that to speak of music in S. Paulo, without referring to Signor Chiaffarelli would be an absurdity; and that there is no man in S. Paulo to whom music owes so much as it does to Sr. Luigi Chiaffarelli.

These are truths which none except perhaps Sr. Ezequiel Ramos will think of disputing.

NICODEMUS DEWDROP.

THE total net area of territory in India is 537,000,000 acres, divided as follows: Under forests, 64,000,000; not available for cultivation, 131,000,000; culturale waste, 95,000,000; fallow land, 17,000,000; area from which crops were taken, 177,500,000; area irrigated, 20,000,000. Rice covers 66,250,000 acres, wheat over 16,000,000 acres, and the total under food grains was no less than 160,000,000 acres; under oil seeds, 10,500,000; cotton, 9,500,000; jute, 2,500,000; other fibres, 600,000; sugarcane, 27,500,000; indigo, 1,500,000; tobacco, 1,000,000; fodder crops, 2,000,000; opium, 600,000; etc. 147,158; tea, 123,732. In the foregoing Mysore is treated as an independent state, and the area under coffee is therefore: India 147,158 acres; Mysore 145,350 acres; Travancore 1,283 acres; total 296,991 acres.

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HAND BOOK OF RIO DE JANEIRO

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

Missing Friends.

The British consul will be glad to receive information of the following: KORNEL, Raphael—who left England for Brazil in May 1897. An Italian married to an Englishwoman.

LAST-BARRETO.—Information desired respecting Elizabeth Alice Last who is believed to have married João Barreto and to have resided in July 1894 at Itinga, Cidade de Passanauy, Minas Geraes, and afterwards at S. Maria, de S. Felix, Minas Geraes, and at Belém do Pará, Pará, Brazil. Rio de Janeiro, 15th October, 1898.

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

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On the line of Sylvestre tramway, Santa Theresa, to be reached in 30 minutes from town. This house is highly recommended for its excellent position and most beautiful view of the far ocean, city and islands, being situated on the very summit of Santa Theresa hill, and entirely out of reach of fever and malaria. It is therefore, a most safe place for tourists, 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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Grande Hotel Metropole 181, RUA DAS LARANJEIRAS, 181

This popular Hotel has been completely and thoroughly restored and has been provided with sanitary improvements of every description, including a hygienic system of sewerage, flushing tanks, and ventilating pipes. The apartments have been repainted and renovated 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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TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

United States

Oct. 31.—A petition is being signed by the Cubans to President McKinley asking him to give no further time for the Spaniards to evacuate the island, on account of the terrible famine that is scourging the island. Over 100,000 signatures have already been obtained.

The S. S. *Buenos Aires* having landed 11 quick-firing guns, 6,000 rifles, and a million rounds of ammunition in Manila for the insurgents, the Spanish protest against the despatch of the *Oregon* and *Arizona* to the Philippines is declared null and void. Aguinondo is said to be against the exchange of prisoners.

Nov. 1.—Professor Crehose and Col. Squire of the U. S. telegraph service have invented a method by which 3,000 words can be telegraphed in a minute.

The Duke of Westminster has offered Mr. Macdonough \$50,000 for the re-purchase of Ormonde, (the famous race horse that won the triple crown of the Derby, Two Thousand guineas, and the St. Leger, besides seven other races for the Duke of Devon, in 1856, 1857, and 1858.) The horse was sold to an Argentine in 1890 as the Duke thought he was a roarer, but Ome and others of his descendants winning big races he was bought back by a syndicate and finally sold to Mr. Macdonough of San Francisco. Ormonde's original proprietor now wants him back, but his present owner has decided to keep him.

The Nicaraguan government has given permission to an American syndicate to make the Nicaraguan canal. The syndicate, which is presided over by Mr. Grace, ex-mayor of New York, has a capital of 100 million dollars. The work is to be finished within ten years dating from the 10th inst.

Mr. Long, secretary of the navy, has suspended the return of auxiliary war vessels to their owners until the treaty of peace has been definitely signed.

Nov. 2.—It is now asserted that the government intends to make good the difference in the cost of the war with Spain, in case the settlement of accounts shows a balance in favor of Spain. In this case the government will pay the excess up to \$30,000,000.

The press is now almost unanimously in favor of the retention of the Philippines.

The *World* and other journals are opposed to concede any indemnity to Spain. Many new features have been introduced into warfare during the late struggle, but for the victor to compensate the vanquished is too new even for American *in de die* generosity to find imitators to say nothing of supporters. Had the United States gone down in the fight, Spanish *hidalguita* would have consided itself with a good round sum, following the precedents of ancient and modern times.

Nov. 3.—President McKinley has consented to Minister Buchanan, the U. S. minister in Buenos Aires, acting as arbitrator in the Puna de Atacama question if occasion should arise.

The government had ordered four monitors to be built, but on the recommendation of Admiral Sampson, who disapproves of that type of warship, orders have now been given to build four ironclads instead.

Nov. 4.—The *N. Y. World* and other journals are opposed to any indemnity being given to Spain. The journal named accuses a brother of President McKinley of having sold official influence to contractors for the army. (We doubt the truth of the accusation, but hope that it will be as thoroughly sifted as was the charge against Mr. Wilson for having sold honors in the time of his father-in-law's presidency in France.)

Spain

Nov. 2.—Sr. Sagasta denies that the American peace commissioners have presented an ultimatum to the Spanish commissioners in Paris.

The *«Montserrat»* which arrived at Cadiz with repatriated troops had a dismal record of 66 Spaniards who died on the voyage and 7 that succumbed after landing, with several others in a dangerous condition. There were 800 sick on board since their embarkation in Gibrata, but the total number of passengers is not given.

Nov. 3.—Marshall Blanco has arranged to leave Cuba on the 20th inst.

The government has semi-officially informed the press that the Americans demand the complete cession of the Philippine islands without compensation, leaving Spain only the Carolinas and Marianas islands. The victors are also said to claim an indemnity for their losses in Cuba. The Spanish government has sent instructions to its delegates to resist these proposals, but the official papers say that there is no fear of a resumption of hostilities.

From the 1st January, the Americans will take over the whole of the island of Cuba, marking a zone for the Spanish troops not then sent home.

Great Britain.

Oct. 31.—The British naval preparations for war are exciting universal attention. The Shanghai squadron has received orders to go to Hong Kong. The dockyards at Halifax, N. S., and Esquimaux, Vancouver Island, are in full swing night and day as well as the home yards. The private shipyards have several cruisers ready for launching at a moment's notice, which would be quickly equipped and armed. The British fleet on the home station are expected to be mobilised in the English channel within a few days.

The Admiralty has ordered 200,000 tons of the best coal for immediate delivery. The militia has been called out, as well as the first army reserve.

A Russian suspected of being a spy was arrested at Harwich.

The *Times* publishes the details of the agreement between Chili and Argentina as to the Puna de Atacama.

Nov. 1.—Woodrich Arsenal has ordered 200 copper 6 inch cannons of a new type from Messrs Armstrong & Co.

The supposed Russian spy has been set at liberty.

The *Times* says that the attitude of the Americans in the Philippines is not only for the benefit of the natives but also for that of the whole world.

The *Daily News* significantly asks Generals Choinoi and Zurlinden who are the mysterious prisoners shut up in Mont Valerien prison.

(Strictly the days of iron masks and *lettres de cachet* have ceased in France.)

The *Daily Mail* says that the British government has appealed to the patriotism of the press not to publish military and naval movements for the information of a possible enemy. It adds that France has resolved to abandon Fashoda.

It is said that Major Esterhazy intends to take legal action against the *Observer* for saying that he was the author of the *bordereau* in the Dreyfus case.

The railways have received private instructions from the War Office. (That means that the splendidly trained railway volunteer corps organised by the late Lieut. Col. Finlay of the London & North Western railway will prove their importance.)

The *Daily Mail Gazette* says that Great Britain has no desire to establish a perpetual protectorate over Egypt, but Lord Salisbury is disposed to settle the question advantageously to the crown if France forces the Egyptian question to the arbitration of arms.

The Japanese warships *Shishikishewa* has been launched from the Blackwall stocks.

A flotilla of destroyers is ready in Portsmouth and Plymouth to accompany any squadron that may be ordered on active service.

Nov. 2.—Rumors are afloat that Russia meditates a descent on China. The British fleet is prepared for any emergency.

News has definitely arrived to the effect that France has decided to abandon Fashoda without seeking any compensation whatever, but that France will retain the whole Egyptian question immediately the European situation appears favorable to her ends. The present moment is not a suitable one as her great ally, Russia, is taken up with China and the Far East.

Telegrams from Egypt say that Major Marchand asked permission of the Khedive to retain possession of Fashoda, and British indignation at the news has been loudly expressed.

A Frenchman who tried to inspect the tunnels of ironclads at Dover has been arrested.

War preparations are still being hurried on.

Nov. 3.—The government is hurrying up the completion of cruisers being built, and of 21 destroyers on the stocks that have a speed of 30 knots per hour.

In Change there was a feeling of uncertainty, owing to the attitude of the British and Russian fleets in Wei-Hai-Wei and Porto Arthur respectively, which seemed to portend a conflict in the near future.

A telegram from Peking says that the dowager Empress of China has ordered the execution of all the eunuchs and ladies of the court who were supposed to be in league with her enemies. She has replaced in power all the officials that were dismissed by the late Emperor. (As the war clouds seem to be gathering in the East, we reproduce in another column a short history of the life of this extraordinary woman, which will be of interest just now. It is said in the telegram that she has ordered the Chinese army to go back to bows and arrows.)

Nov. 4.—The *Daily Chronicle* publishes under reserve that the *Sirrah* had received permission to take effect that prior to the battle of Omdurman, Marchand had attempted to establish a French alliance with the Khalifa. (We only reproduce this telegram because the name of the *Daily Chronicle* is attached to it. There is no sane Frenchman alive, who knows anything of French policy in Egypt, who would have supported such a proposition.)

The *Times* correspondent in Havana says that the 35,000 men that compose the Cuban army are in a state bordering on actual famine.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says that while the Spanish peace commissioners have opposed the American demands as to the total cession of the Philippines and other points, yet they are not likely to break off negotiations as they wish to spare Europe the shame of having its shores invaded by an American fleet. (M. Blowitz never put his telegram to the *Times* in that sense, we are convinced. If the United States bombarded Spanish ports, no European power would care a single straw, as Spain holds neither place nor influence amongst the European powers.)

President McKinley has spoken emphatically all through, by his gunners in the first instance, and by his clear demands in the second. His diplomacy has consisted in knowing his own mind and that of his nation before making a claim, and then putting his demands in the form of an ultimatum at the very start. Clear, concise and unmistakable in demands that were moderate in view of the circumstances, his diplomacy has transcended that of

latter-day diplomats and inaugurated a new era of plain-speaking not hitherto practiced in the diplomatic corps.)

A reserve squadron consisting of the *«Colingwood»*, *«Thunderer»*, *«Galatea»*, *«Seymour»*, *«Australia»* and *«Melampus»* is ready for sea under the command of Admiral Donville. (The Americans are proud of *«Fighting Bob» Evans* of the Iowa whom we hope to see here next week. The English are equally proud of Admiral Donville, who is a mild martinet about a naval education with a naval brevet. The present writer was with him in McNeill's zebra on the 22nd March, 1885, and duly recorded his personal heroism in leaping the zebra hedge and saving the life of the military secretary to Sir John McNeill. Admiral Compton Edward Donville has lately been superintendent of naval reserves, and is likely to reach the top rung.)

France.

Nov. 1.—The *Liberte* publishes a telegram from Lisbon saying that France has notified to Portugal that the cession of Delagoa Bay to Great Britain will be regarded as amounting to the breaking off of friendly relations.

The American peace commissioners are claiming from Spain the absolute cession of the Philippine islands. The Spanish delegates have received instructions to protest against this demand.

The press in general appears satisfied with the peaceful settlement of the Fashoda question. The commercial classes are entirely opposed to war. The English embassy is, however, prepared for war to break out at any moment.

The *Etclair* says that Fashoda is not wore a fight, and that the British preparations the only meant to intimidate the powers at risk moment when the annexation of Egypt is intended.

The new French ministry is composed as follows: Dupuy, president of the council; Brialmont, finance; Delcasse, foreign affairs; Prevezent, war; Lockroy, marine; Ledret, justice; Leygues, education; Delombre, posts and telegraphs; Viger, agriculture; Krantz, public works; and Guirault, colonies. The ministry held its first meeting in the house of St. Dupuy.

The *Etclair* says that France cedes the question of Fashoda, but means to contest her right to occupy Bah-el-Ghazal, supported by Russia and possibly by Germany.

The fact that Mr. Drumont, the jaw-baiting editor of *La Libre Parole*, attacks the constitution of the new ministry is almost sufficient proof that the new ministry is pledged to the revision of the Dreyfus case.

It is reported that 20,000 Abyssinians are marching on Fashoda, and that 3,000 Senegal blacks are marching in detachments to meet them. It is also said that 600 of the latter have reached Bah-el-Ghazal.

Mr. Prevezent, the new minister of war, on attending the first meeting of the new cabinet was received with cries in favor of the army. All the other ministers were received with cheers for the republic.

Nov. 2.—The *Matin* says: «We arrived too late in Fashoda, and we are now in the air. A dignified policy counsels us to retire without seeking compensation. Let us consist Menelek as to the re-opening of the Egyptian question.»

The *Etclair* says the Sultan will yet open the Egyptian question.

The *Temps* is of opinion that the Spanish American peace commissioners will be unable to come to an agreement, and will break off negotiations.

Nov. 3.—While the news of the evacuation of Fashoda by the French is officially confirmed, the French press continues to publish violent articles against England. The *Temps*, however, says that M. Renault reported to the government that it was impossible to sustain its position in Fashoda, and recommended its delivery to the Khedive of Egypt. Both Marchand and Capt. Baratier are said to have been ordered permission to return to Fashoda to formally deliver up the place on behalf of France.

Germany.

Oct. 31.—The Emperor and Empress of Germany had a right royal reception in Jerusalem and were enthusiastically received by a multitude of people. The Emperor went on foot to the Holy Sepulchre, where he was received by the Greek, Latin and Armenian patriarchs with high ecclesiastical pomp. He distributed German decorations amongst the church dignitaries.

The notification of Prince George of Greece as governor of Crete having been made to the Sultan of Turkey by Russia and another power, the Sultan asked the Emperor William to place his veto on the nomination. William II. consented himself with pointing out to the Russian ambassador the incongruity of a Greek prince becoming a subject of the Sultan.

Nov. 1.—Emperor William presided with great pomp at the consecration of the Church of the Holy Redeemer in Jerusalem. The English correspondents accompanying the Emperor in his trip complain of the indignities and brutalities to which they have been subjected by the Turkish soldiery everywhere. In view of the disturbed state of Europe, it is said that the Emperor will abandon the rest of his projected tour, and return home at once.

Nov. 2.—The Catholic press of Germany shows itself gratified that the Emperor at the consecration of the Church of the Holy Redeemer in Jerusalem, placed the German Catholics under the patronage of the Blessed Virgin. The Sultan, in token of his gratitude to the

Emperor for the visit, made him a present of the spot where the Blessed Virgin died and where St. John the Evangelist lived. This spot has long been desired by all the churches, Latin, Greek and Armenian.

Nov. 3.—Four of the principal journals in Germany have written strongly against the attitude of the United States in the peace negotiations in Paris as bearing too heavily on Spain, and a great current of sympathy for Spain has run through their readers, who support the rights of the vanquished against the victors. (It would be curious to turn up the files of those principal papers for 1870-1. Alsace-Lorraine, and the war indemnity of forty millions. A similar view is taken by the *Novosti* of St. Petersburg, and yet in the Russo-Turkish war in 1876 such charitable views did not exist on its part, nor are they extended to China at the present moment. The United States has set an example of magnanimity hitherto unknown in the annals of modern warfare, yet carpers are even now found amongst French, Russians and Germans who never attempted to set her an example in their own wars. When Gabriel's trump sounds on the day of judgment carpets will still be present.)

SMALWYT PROTESTS.

Bello Horizonte, Minas,

and November 1898.

To the Editor.

Dear Sir.—As you are well aware I have been out of town for some weeks, and am not therefore familiar with all the happenings in Rio. For some days I have been visiting my popular friend Governor Brandão.

—That is, I stop at the hotel and go around to smoke a cigarette and drink a cup of coffee with him whenever I feel inclined. As you may remember, he was in Rio some three or four months ago, on which occasion he took particular pains to call on all the distinguished journalists. Happening to see my name in *The Rio News*, he made the very excusable mistake of supposing me to be the editor-in-chief of that important journal, consequently he did me the honor of calling to present his compliments and of tendering the hospitalities of the great state of Minas to faces, of which he had been elected governor—or president, as they prefer to call him, in order to show that he is equal to the unfortunate man who presides over our national destinies at Rio.

Well, that is how I happened to come up here. I did not come to enjoy the beautiful horizon, nor the purple sunset, nor the barren round-topped hills, nor to see the ambitious new public edifices, nor even to speculate in corner lots in this *«curiosa cidade»*. I simply came to see my friend the governor. But this is not what I intended to say. Some anxious friend of mine sent me a copy of the *Braziliense Review* the other day, not because he felt that I was starving for that particular kind of hash, but because my humble name had appeared in it. And not the least extraordinary feature about it was the circumstance that the name appeared in Italian. My friend thinks of course that this implies what the chief hash-mixer of that paper is pleased to term «sarcasm», but I hardly agree with him. I take it as a delicate recognition of my position in Rio society and of my services to him personally. You see, he is bound to feel grateful for my timely recommendation of Bernardino's Embrace.

But, however this may be, I object to the use of my name by unauthorized persons, and especially with malicious intent. This startlingly acute purveyor of crude opinions and meaningless figures tells his readers that he detects my literary style in certain letters which you have been publishing about hospital matters. Perhaps he does—and your correspondents will permit me to offer them my congratulations on having earned so pleasing a compliment. But, all the same, what does your contemporary know about style, except that of «walking backward», and what business has he to discuss my acquisitions in that direction. Perhaps your alleged bad example of continually picking quarrels with others, has proved contagious.

Well, there is no legal remedy that I know of to compel mischief-makers to keep the peace, but I presume the remedy will not be lacking, just the same. As my old friend Col. Sauttlelee used to say: «When you find that some sly fellow is stealing your chickens and you can't catch him red-handed, just give him free play; if he doesn't choke himself with the bones, he's bound to do it in swallowing the coop.»

Now, Mr. Editor, I'm a peaceful citizen, and I detest a quarrel, but if your unclassifiable contemporary wants to try a bout with me, I'm ready. I won't put his name in Italian, nor will I pronounce it Milwaukee fashion, but I'll undertake to give him all the style he can carry.

In the meantime, the directors of the hospital will permit me to congratulate them on their new champion.

Yours, etc.

M. T. SMALWYT.

—We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to Dr. Ewert's advertisement in another column. We have been shown specimens of his new gold crowns, which are certainly marvels of perfection in that description of dental work. The new dental crowns take the natural shape of the tooth, and are finished as perfectly as though they were mere cylinders. They are worth a careful inspection.

THE RIO NEWS PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOURÉUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 8th, 1898.

THE judicial liquidation of the Oeste de Minas railway company, at the instigation of its German creditors, does not come as a surprise, nor will it occasion much regret. The scheme was an ambitious one, and it was largely supported by political influence. It essayed to build an expensive road through a long stretch of sparsely-populated country, which under present conditions, could not have given it a remunerative traffic for many years to come. And not the least objectionable part of it was the fact that it was to be built largely with borrowed capital, on which the general government was weak enough to guarantee interest and redemption. The undertaking is further complicated by subsidy contracts with the states of Rio de Janeiro and Minas Geraes, and more recently by a debenture loan in Germany, from which now comes the petition for judicial liquidation. The settlement will naturally be complicated and difficult, and will involve questions not easily adjusted. The English creditors are secured by the government guarantee, and their loan to the railway becomes, to all intents and purposes, a government loan. But what then is the position of the government toward the bankrupt estate? Will it be that of a first debenture-holder, or of a preferred creditor, or of an unsecured creditor? Or will it be compelled to take over the property in order to protect its own interests? In the latter case, the government will be acquiring another railway property which will be a source of trouble and expense for many years to come.

AND now that the Oeste de Minas has fallen into the hands of the liquidator, would it not be good policy for the courts to seriously consider what is to be done with the Sorocabana-Ituana company. This is of course a somewhat different case, but it involves a question common to all these railways—the security of the foreign first debenture-holders. This company is continuing to build extensions with the earnings of the lines under traffic, and it also finds money to pay interest on its local debentures which hold only a second lien on the property. The first debenture-holders, however, have been for some time compelled to go without their dues, no interest having been paid on the Ituana debentures since May, 1896. The subject has been for some time before the courts, but thus far no decision has been reached. It is needless to add that both justice and good policy demand an early settlement of this case—and that too in favor of the holders of the first mortgage on the property. If the company has money for extensions and for its local second mortgage, it certainly has no excuse for not paying these preferred obligations. To do otherwise is to commit a criminal act, for it implies the use of money belonging to certain specified parties for other purposes.

THE arrival here of the United States battleships "Oregon" and "Iowa" a few days hence will be an event in the history of this port and of our small American colony. They come not as peaceful cruisers, but as victorious battleships, wearing the laurels of the most conspicuous sea-fight since the invention of armor-clad ships. They are victors from a gallant fight, and they deserve an enthusiastic reception. While other foreign colonies are entertaining their naval officers, our American colony should never let these gallant officers and crews go away with the feeling that their deeds have not been appreciated in Rio de Janeiro.

When our new and inexperienced contemporary gifted with only a moderate quantum of news sense he would never have made the absurd mistake of accusing us of using ability and abuse promiscuously in regard to hospital matters. But as he desired to invent an excuse for using a bran new pun—the term "Necrosis"—which he very correctly calls a term of dread—he did not hesitate to expose his ignorance as well as his skill in the manufacture of puns. Those who read intelligently know that we do not use abuse or billingsgate, even when we are dealing with parties on whom argument is lost. However, we are quite content to leave the decision of the hospital question to unprejudiced minds, for we know to a certainty what the final result will be. And if our middle-class contemporary feels an utter weariness over the subject, the remedy lies in his own hands.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

OCT. 31.—Senate.—The senate discussed affairs in Ceará and the federal district government bill.—Chamber of Deputies.—The chamber discussed affairs in Ceará and the budget of the department of foreign affairs. For want of a quorum the vote could not be taken on a motion of Deputy Rodolpho Abru for appointing a committee to receive President-elect Campos Sales at the railway station on his arrival from S. Paulo.

Nov. 4.—Chamber of Deputies.—There was appointed a committee of seven to attend the inauguration of the monument erected to the memory of Marshal Bittencourt.

Nov. 5.—There was appointed a committee to attend the inauguration of the monument erected to the memory of Marshal Machado Bittencourt.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—In October there were 37 deaths at Petropolis and Cascatinha.

—The celebrated Afonso Coelho is said to have been at Paracatú, Minas Geraes, on the 19th ult.

—It is estimated that the new bridge across the river Parahyba at Rezele will, when finished, cost 300,000\$. It will be 228 metres long.

—It is stated that immigrants introduced into the state of Rio de Janeiro at the expense of the state treasury are leaving that state for Espírito Santo.

—The Minas Geraes controller has widely circulated report of the disappearance of 400,000 in the municipal district of Serra.

—On the 4th inst. the superior court of Ceará refused to issue a writ of habeas corpus in favor of the persons accused of plotting against the governor of that state.

—The government of the state of Rio de Janeiro is offering land for sale in lots of 10 and 20 hectares in the colonial nucleus of Vargem Alegre. The price varies from 4 to 9 réis per square metre.

—Letters from S. Cetano, in the state of Rio de Janeiro, say that the gypsies have possession of the surrounding country, the local authorities not having sufficient force at their disposal to repress them.

—We are pleased to learn that the government of the state of Rio de Janeiro is preparing to reduce the number of its employes. The general government would do well to follow the example.

—At Cataguazes, Minas Geraes, a miserable wretch violated his own sister and then turned her out of his house to conceal the crime. When the affair became known, he at once fled. Let us hope that justice may overtake him at no distant day.

—A Campos telegram of the 6th inst. says that at a place called Marrecas an influential planter was some days ago shot from ambush and killed. The particulars are not stated, but it is asserted that the crime is supposed to be connected with the political agitation now prevailing at Campos.

—At a meeting on the 1st inst. of the Campinas commission charged with the erection of a monument to Carlos Gomes, a letter from Rodolpho Bernardelli was read estimating the cost of the same at 120,000\$. As only 40,000\$ had been realized through subscriptions, the commission resolved to ask the municipal council of Campinas for 50,000\$ more.

CRICKET IN S. PAULO.

The last match of the season between the Santos Athletic Club and the S. Paulo Athletic Club was played in S. Paulo on November 1st and 2nd. The game commenced at 12 o'clock and Santos winning the toss decided to take 1st innings. With the score at 8, Stock, Kealman and Burgos had lost their wickets. Then Tracey joined Tross and these two batsmen soon settled down to business. The score was 102 before the 4th wicket fell and Tracey was tried with 59 to his credit, an exceedingly lucky but hard hit innings. Tross' 41 was played in his usual pretty style, and Lewis hit out well for his 28, the innings closing for 163. After a short interval the Paulistas commenced their innings, but beyond a pitifully played innings by Blomeley, nothing happened to raise the enthusiasm of the spectators, the venture ending for 61. The home team at the end of the 1st day's play was 101 runs behind.

On the morning of the 2nd inst. play commenced at 11.30 a.m., the S. Paulo team following on but soon lost Blomeley 1.b.w. and Creve stumped, Florde played on and Wyatt bowled. While the score was only 47, the game looked bad for S. Paulo and a tennis game seemed possible after all. Then Mawson joined Miller and playing very steadily these two tried to save the game. With the score at about 50 a heavy shower came on, causing the players to seek shelter. On resuming, Miller and Mawson carried the score to 105 when Mawson was caught for a well played and invaluable 23. Rule filled the gap and another good stand was made, when at 148 Miller was bowled by Burgos for a splendid innings of 84.

The S. Paulo innings eventually closed for 175—5 minutes before time for drawing stumps, leaving the match drawn—Santos being 71 runs behind and an innings to play.

Too much praise cannot be given to Florde, Mawson, Miller and Rule for their efforts to save the game, while the Santistas are to be congratulated on their sportsmanlike behaviour in playing through the rain.

Below we give scores and bowling analysis.

SANTOS A. C. 1st innings. A. M. Burgos, b. Mawson, 2; A. Kealman, b. 5; H. Tross, ct. Florde, b. Rule, 34; C. L. Stock, b. Wyatt, 0; F. Tracey, 1.b.w., b. Rule, 50; H. Barber, b. Miller, 16; G. Tomlinson, ct. Mawson, b. Florde, 15; P. Lewis, ct. Florde, b. Mawson, 28; A. T. Smith, b. Florde, 1; E. O. Broad, not out, 0; H. Wucherer, b. Florde, 0; Extras, 17; Total, 168.

S. PAULO A. C. 1st innings. J. Mawson, b. Barber, 0; J. J. Blomeley, not out, 15; C. W. Miller, b. Tross, 10; W. F. Rule, ct. Stock, b. Barber, 1; E. Wyatt, ct. Barber, b. Kealman, 5; L. Greenlands, b. Kealman, 7; F. Sparkes, b. Stock, 14; P. W. Creve, not out, 3; F. Goodier, b. Barber, 0; E. W. L. Theobald, ct. Stock, b. Kealman, 0; Extras, 7; Total, 61.

2nd innings. P. W. Creve, st. Burgos, b. Tross, 2; J. J. Blomeley, 1.b.w., b. Barber, 2; C. W. Miller, b. Burgos, 84; F. C. Florde, b. Kealman, 11; E. Wyatt, ct. Barber, b. Tross, 5; J. Mawson, ct. Lewis, b. 23; W. F. Rule, ct. Barber, b. Kealman, 22; F. Goodier, ct. Wucherer, b. Burgos, 8; F. Sparkes, ct. Tracey, b. Stock, 0; E. W. L. Theobald, not out, 0; Extras, 9; Total, 175.

BOWLING ANALYSIS. S. Paulo, 1st innings. Owers, Runs, Wkts. Av. Barber, 18, 23, 4, 5.75; Tross, 9, 11, 1, 11; Burgos, 4, 7, 0, —; Kealman, 9, 3, 12, 3, 4; Stock, 2, 4, 1, 4.

S. Paulo, 2nd innings. Owers, Runs, Wkts. Av. Barber, 25, 50, 1, 50; Tross, 17, 27, 3, 9; Burgos, 18, 34, 3, 19.33; Kealman, 21, 26, 2, 13; Stock, 9, 24, 1, 24; Tracey, 6, 5, —, —; Tomlinson, 2, 3, —, —.

Santos, 1st innings. Owers, Runs, Wkts. Av. Mawson, 9, 19, 3, 6.33; Wyatt, 9, 24, 1, 24; Miller, 9, 49, 1, 49; Sparkes, 14, 18, 0, —; Rule, 14, 40, 2, 20; Florde, 4, 4, 10, 3, 3.33.

This match was played on October 23rd between eleven of the S. Paulo Athletic Club 2000\$. S. Paulo Railway, resulting in a win for the club by 22 runs.

S. P. A. C. vs. S. P. R. C. W. Miller, c. Wyatt b. Shaw, 22; W. F. Rule, c. Howe b. Mawson, 3; F. Goodier, b. Wyatt, 3; L. Greenland, c. Wyatt b. Shaw, 4; P. W. Creve, c. Florde b. Shaw, 5; F. Blomeley, c. and b. Stewart, 0; E. W. L. Theobald, b. Shaw, 0; C. A. F. Tarnley, c. and b. Stewart, 0; F. Sparkes, b. Stewart, 2; T. H. Evars, b. Shaw, 0; H. S. Kirkman, not out, 0; Extras, 8; Total, 50.

S. P. R. F. Stewart, b. Miller, 2; F. Florde, 5; J. Mawson, 1.b.w., b. Sparkes, 1; E. Wyatt, b. Miller, 9; J. S. Webster, c. Miller b. Rule, 7; T. Pudney, not out, 0; L. M. Howe, b. Miller, 0; E. G. Knight, 4; J. W. Shaw, b. Miller, 0; F. Pegler, b. Miller, 0; Total, 28.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The Central railway has collected an additional 30 per cent. on its schedule rate on manganese ore since the 1st inst. The delays in transportation, together with this increase of tariff, will probably cause serious injury to this new and promising industry.

—On Friday, at the suit of the Brazilian Chamber for Deutschland, Judge Montenegro ordered the judicial liquidation of the Companhia Estrada de Ferro Oeste de Minas. The bank is acting in behalf of the German creditors who advanced the last loan to the company.

—The Gazeta de Campinas says that the Mogiana Co. has ordered through Messrs. Fry Miers & Co., of London, 81 first-class passenger coaches, 4 second-class do., and 3 baggage and postal cars—all destined for the fast express service which the company is establishing between Campinas and Ribeirão Preto. The new material is expected out about the end of the year.

—Within three years a man will be able to get into the train at Oatland and travel straight through to Port Arthur. In five years a person will be able to travel in a railway carriage from the Cape to Alexandria. There is yet a third great world line from Constantinople via Palestine, Persia, India, and Burma, to Hong Kong. The importance of these three great lines of communication cannot be sufficiently dwelt upon, it can certainly not be exaggerated. With the Siberian railway we have nothing to do now, with regard to the other two this is to be noted; they both of them meet in Palestine, Palestine is the great centre, the meeting of the roads. Whoever holds Palestine commands the great lines of communication, not only by land, but also by sea.—Fortnightly Review.

—The directors of the Great W. S. of Brazil Railway report:—Messrs. N. M. R. Child & Sons, acting on behalf of the government of the United States of Brazil, published in June last a scheme whereby the interest guaranteed to various Brazilian railways is for the present and two succeeding years to be paid in Brazilian five per cent. funding bonds instead of in sterling, as hitherto. The effect of such step has been to considerably reduce the income of this company, as the proceeds of the bonds handed over in respect of the past half year (which bonds the directors have sold at 75 1/2 per cent.) have been only sufficient to meet the fixed interest on the debenture stocks falling due in respect of the period named, and the directors much regret to have to inform you that the final results of the past half year do not admit of an interim dividend being declared. As to a final dividend no judgment can at present be formed, as it must depend upon exchange, and the movement of sugar, cotton and other crops that come forward in the later months of the year.

—The New York Herald publishes full details of the great Chinese railroad projected by American capitalists. The new line will run from Canton to Hankow, a distance of 900 miles through the Yangtze-Kiang valley, at a cost of 40 million dollars, and will open up a vast territory to American commerce. All the men engaged in the enterprise are Americans. The material and rolling-stock will be of American manufacture. General Parsons, representing the Chinese Railway Syndicate and the American-China Development Company, sailed from San Francisco to China on October 10. He was preceded by a large party of engineers. The preliminary work will be commenced immediately.

Mr. Calvin Brice, the head of the Development Company, carried the enterprise through, the concession being obtained through Wang-tung-Fang, the Chinese minister at Washington. Among the shareholders of the syndicate are the Standard Oil Company, the American Sugar Refining Company, the Carnegie Iron and Steel Company, and other great manufacturing and banking corporations.

—A new railway by which it will be possible to travel from London to Bombay in seven days has been planned by M. Brier, the famous French engineer. His plan is to make a tunnel from Vaqueros Point on the Spanish coast near Gibraltar under the strait of Gibraltar to Tangier on the African coast—a distance of 18 1/2 miles. From Tangier, he proposes to make a line 270 miles in length to connect with the existing line from Tientsin and on to Tunis and Cairo. The Suez Canal would be passed by means of a tube. A branch line would take tourists to Palestine. Once the Suez Canal is past all would be plain sailing by the north of the Persian Gulf to Bombay. The cost of the whole work is calculated at ninety millions sterling. So far this gigantic scheme is a scheme only, but is a wonderful scheme for all that, and M. Brier a wonderful man. He only wants seven years and the necessary money to carry it out.

**THE NEW LEOPOLDINA MANAGER.**

In addition to our own knowledge of Mr. F. W. Barrow's work in Buenos Aires, our readers will be interested to know what the local press there has to say of his new appointment. We give the following extracts:—Our readers will learn with regret of the resignation by Mr. F. W. Barrow of the post of manager of the Great Southern Railway, a position which he has held with conspicuous ability for some years. Mr. Barrow goes to Brazil to look after the interests of one of the largest railway combinations in the world. The regret of Mr. Barrow at leaving will no doubt be tempered to some degree by the fact that the remuneration attached to this post is somewhere in the neighbourhood of six thousand pounds per annum. That is the sort of salary that one would not mind leaving his home for, and even risking a touch of yellow fever, or any other fever which might be loafing around. Whoever succeeds Mr. Barrow in the South will come into a goodly heritage, much of it due to the hard work and peculiar capacity of the late manager. —*Review*, Buenos Aires, Oct. 29.

—The report that Mr. Barrow has resigned the management of the Southern Railway comes as a great surprise and will cause universal regret in this republic, where Mr. Barrow is held in the highest esteem by the first men of the country. The motive appears to be a better offer which he has received to take charge of a great enterprise in Brazil, where he will receive more than double the salary he has had here. We know that no man is indispensable in this world, and the Southern Railway will no doubt find some one to maintain its place and reputation; but in the departure of Mr. Barrow it will meet with a great loss, and it will be no disparagement to his successor, whoever he may be, to say that it will require much time and labour for him to get such a knowledge of the country, the railway, and general business as Mr. Barrow possesses. It is not yet known who will succeed Mr. Barrow, who will be here next month and will remain about six months at his old post. —*Herald*, Buenos Aires, Oct. 28.

—We learn from Buenos Aires that Mr. F. W. Barrow has resigned his post as manager of the B. A. Great Southern Railway, with which he has been long and honorably connected. It is said that he will assume the management of an important railway enterprise in Brazil, the Leopoldina Railway, at a respectable salary of £2,000 a year, which is just £1,000 more than Lord Salisbury is paid for managing the affairs of the entire British Empire. Mr. Barrow went to England a few months ago, to confer with his board. His resignation has caused equal surprise and regret in Buenos Aires. —*Montevideo Times*, Oct. 27, 1898.

—The naval display in this port on the 15th will be well worth seeing. There will be a large number of foreign naval vessels, and the best part of the Brazilian navy will be under review.

—The Italian squadron (the ironclad «Carlo Alberto» and the cruisers «Caldaria» and «Piemonte»), arrived at Santos on the 1st inst., and received a cordial reception from the Italian colony there. The officers have been entertained by their countrymen in Santos and São Paulo with great enthusiasm during the week.

—The passengers who left Rio on 7th inst. by the Hamburg Sudamericaische liner *Pedropolis*, were the following:—For Hamburg: Messrs. Carl Liebert, Walter Montges and Christian Hahler. —For Bahia: Senhoras Isabel S. Filgueiras, Maria J. Filgueiras, Marieta Filgueiras, Clara de Sepulveda and Clementina Moreira.

—The following passengers who landed Rio on the 2nd inst. by the Royal Mail steamer *Magdalena* were:—From Buenos Aires: Mr. John Cowes and daughter, Mr. Alberto Sporer, Mr. H. W. Atken, Mr. and Mrs. F. Harvey, Mr. Ludislaw Harra, Mr. José A. Silva, wife, 2 children and Pastora Nieto. From Montevideo: Messrs. J. King and Frederick Meronamy. From Santos: Dr. João G. Carvalho, Dr. A. Thomas Carvalho, Mr. F. S. Martins and daughter, Mr. Frederick Hopfer, Mr. J. H. Robertson, Miss R. Robinson, Mr. J. Sutherland, Mr. D. Jenkins and wife.

—We are advised that the United States minister at this capital has recently paid Mr. W. C. Peck and others the sum of \$1,000 for their surveys and reports on the transport «Niethery» last April, when the purchase of that vessel from the Brazilian government was the subject of negotiation. If we are not mistaken the opinion of the survey was very much against the vessel, and the valuation made was very much below what was eventually paid. The business, however, seems to have been already decided at Washington, and the vessel was bought at a fancy price, regardless of her real value.

—The passengers who arrived in Rio on the 31st October by the Royal Mail steamer *Thames* were the following:—From Southampton: Mr. G. Gudgeon, Mrs. Gudgeon, child and nurse, Mr. B. Hasenlever, Mr. W. R. Bardsley, wife, infant and nurse, Messrs. W. H. Ashbrook, F. L. Youle, G. H. Wicks, A. S. Davison, Tveener Bogger, Thomas Spring, C. Martin, E. J. King, Douglas King, F. W. Barrow and Williamson. From Lisbon: Mr. J. Botelho Santos, wife and 3 children, Mr. J. A. Botelho, Mr. José Xavier Teixeira, wife, child, infant, and servant, Mr. João José da Silva Lima, Messrs. Joaquim and Antonio M. S. Ferreira, Mr. Francisco Cunha Lobo and nephew, Mr. John McKee, Dr. Gregorio Thaumaturgo d'Assis, wife, daughters, infant and maid, Maria G. B. Ferreira, Libânia Ruiz Ferreira, Mr. Joaquim Moreira Saubra, and Mr. Karl Valdis. From Laxos: Mr. Ricardo M. da Cruz, Mr. Cláudio Pinto de Cunha and wife, Mr. João Guimarães, Mr. Mario M. Azevedo Lima and brother, and Mr. Antonio S. da Costa. From Pernambuco: Messrs. Arthur L. Williams, David Law, Virgílio d'S. Vênia and José X. de S. Félix. From Bahia: Mr. Afonso Bonasca, Mrs. Carolina Mello, Dr. A. de Souza Brandão, Mr. José Benjamin, Mr. Octavio Muniz, Masters J. F. Gomes, F. G. Gomes and J. A. Gomes, Mr. J. R. F. Braga, Dr. A. L. Vidoni, Mr. F. D. Sock, Mrs. J. M. de S. Anna and 3 children, and Messrs. A. de C. Póssos, Clemente Correa Coutinho, John Frank Kenworthy, Richard Lee and Consul F. S. Pereira.

—On Saturday the Supreme Court sustained the decision of the tribunal of justice of Rio Grande do Sul which had sentenced Judge Alcides Lima to 9 months' suspension from office for having issued a writ of habeas corpus in favor of an applicant who had already been indicted.

—Deputy Glycerio has brought a suit to recover from the government the sum of 1,000,000 for damages caused to the company of which he was president by the destruction of the printing office of the *República* on the night of Nov. 6, 1897. Should he succeed the victims of 1893-94 will have a good precedent to use.

—Unbello Pacheco, who has been sentenced to 24 years' imprisonment for plotting against the life of President Prudente de Moraes, had been in concealment until a few days before the trial, when he surrendered in order to be tried. It was at his drug shop that the meetings of the criminals are said to have been held.

—It is interesting to note that our staff had contemporary lost no time in disclaiming the telegram sent from here to the *Financial News*, which we republished in our last issue. It was a very fair imitation of his usual style, it must be said, and it will be disappointing to know that we have two journalistic authorities of the same calibre in our midst.

—On Friday President-elect Dr. Campos Salles had a conference with five of the members of his future cabinet. The other member, Senator Severino Vieira, had to be present at a debate in the Senate and was consequently unable to take part in the conference. Accounts differ as to what occurred. It is stated that the President-elect read his inaugural address, but this statement is contradicted.

—A workingman reports to the *Gazeta de Notícias* that, on being arrested some days ago and lodged in the *caso de detença*, he was deprived of his money. When he was released, it was with the utmost difficulty that he succeeded in recovering all but eight mil reis, which was withheld on various pretexts. For the use of an old blanket for one night he had to pay 25, for the sweeping of his cell (which by the way was not swept at all) 25, for cigars, 25, and for his application for release 25. If this complaint is true the minister of justice has a very urgent duty to perform in that direction. Such a state of affairs is a burning disgrace.

—The trial of the six prisoners accused of plotting against the life of President Prudente de Moraes and of being responsible for the murder of Marshal Bittencourt commenced on Thursday last, at 11 o'clock a. m., and continued, day and night, with short interruptions for meals and rest, till 3:30 p. m. on Saturday, lasting, consequently, 52 1/2 hours. All of the prisoners except Nova were found guilty. Doodecimo Marter was sentenced to 30 years' imprisonment with labor; Velloso and Unbello Pacheco to 24 years' imprisonment with labor; Moreira and Evaristo de Rocha to 14 years' imprisonment. The prisoners were appealed.

—The River Plate people are complaining that although the premium on gold has gone down to 115 and the value of the paper dollar increased proportionately, yet there is no difference in the price of food which remains the same as when gold was at a premium of over 300. The like case is being felt here in Rio, where the necessities of life are for the most part at the same rates as when the paper note was worth 50. We have now to pay 8 1/2 for things of actual necessity for which in April last we paid 5 1/2. If this state of things continue much longer, the British and American colonies here will do well to form a co-operative store—the most lucrative of modern businesses, as shown by the success of Civil Service Army and Navy, and similar stores in London—for the protection of themselves and their friends against day-light robbery.

**THE AMERICAN WARSHIPS.**

As we are going to press we learn that the battle ships «Oregon» (Capt. Albert S. Barker), and «Iowa» (Capt. Silas W. Terry) with the transport «Celtic» left Bahia at 6 o'clock this morning, and will be here on the 10th. It has been arranged to entertain the officers at Petropolis, the minister giving a garden party at the Legation on Saturday next from 4 to 7 o'clock, and the American colony a ball at the Casino or Central Hotel the same evening. A special barca leaves Rio at 12.30 p. m. to connect with a special train to Petropolis for the conveyance of guests. The American minister requests us to say that owing to the lateness of the hour on which the news was received by him of the definite arrival of the warships he has not had time to arrange his invitations as he would have desired, but he wishes ALL Americans and their wives and friends to be present as his invited guests on Saturday next to meet the victors in the greatest battle under steam. The occasion is bound to be a notable one and its remembrance will long remain with the American colony in Rio. The members of the American colony in Petropolis give the officers a grand ball in the evening.

On Monday, the American consul-general, Mr. Eugene Seeger, will give a picnic on the Corcovado to the officers of the warships, and will hold a reception in his house at 408 Cosmo Velho, from 4 to 6 p. m. when he hopes to see all his American friends, ladies and gentlemen. Mr. Seeger also wishes us to say that an invitation card must not be taken as a *size qui non* as owing to the short notice it is difficult to get cards printed and send them to all his compatriots and friends.

**R. C. A. A. : H. M. SHIPS FLORA & BEAGLE.**

This match was played at Icarahy on 2nd November and resulted in a win for the R. C. A. A. by 5 wickets and 131 runs.

H. M. S. FLORA & BEAGLE	
Dr. E. S. Miller, b. R. Morrissey	25
Writer Earle, st. Resv. sb. N. Jackson	16
Mr. Callaghan, b. R. Morrissey	0
Rev. D. Richards, b. R. Morrissey	0
Paymaster Horsey, b. R. Morrissey	0
Lieut. Le Mesurier, b. R. Morrissey	0
Mr. C. E. Manning, b. R. Brookings	0
Sergt. Pallace, b. R. Morrissey	2
Mr. Edgell, b. N. Jackson	10
Sub-Lieut. Bravshaw, not out	2
Private Eary, ct. and b. Jackson	0
Extras	10
Total	65
R. C. A. A.	
H. J. Reeves, ct. Manning b. Callaghan	21
C. A. Conolly, ct. Dr. Miller b. Manning	4
N. W. Jackson, ct. Le Mesurier b. Pri-	25
ate Eary	0
R. Morrissey, ct. Horsey b. Callaghan	52
E. A. H. Roberts, ct. Le Mesurier b. Pri-	74
ate Eary	0
E. Morrissey, not out	7
G. H. Lomas	0
J. Mawson	0
C. Stuart Smith	Did not bat
H. W. Stacey	0
R. A. Brookings	0
Extras	13
Total	199

The cricket season having come to an end in Rio owing to the advent of the hot weather we hope to have the pleasure next week of giving the bowling and batting averages for the season last past. São Paulo, Santos, and Morro Velho averages will also be published as soon as they are made up.

**Y. M. C. A. OF RIO.**

We deeply regret that owing to the press of work inseparable from publishing day, we were unable to be present at the inauguration of the new premises of the above excellent association. We have, however, to tender our best thanks to the directors for their courteous invitation, and our regrets for an unavoidable absence. From reliable sources we have been able to gather that the inauguration ceremony was an event successful from every point of view, evoked so much enthusiasm and sympathy that the 1st November, 1898, will long remain a red-letter day in the memories of those who have their hearts in the good work. The inside of the building was tastefully decorated with garlands of leaves and flowers intertwined with flags of all nations, and the immediate vicinity in the Rua Otaviana was also dressed with flags. Some 600 people were present including representatives of the various bodies in sympathy with the good cause, consuls and members of the press. Prayer and speech and sacred song fully formed part of the programme, and amongst the speakers were Rev. W. B. Bagby and Mr. Eugene Seeger, the American consul general. The American minister and the British consul sent the following letters:

Mr. Wagstaff in presenting his compliments to the Young Men's Christian Association begs to thank them for their kind invitation, which he regrets being unable to accept on account of illness. He, however, hopes that the ceremony of inauguration will prove successful and that the Association may long continue to prosper.

Rio, October 31, 1898.

**To the Young Men's Christian Association of Rio de Janeiro:**

Were not the conditions such as to make my presence at the Legation necessary to-day, it would give me unqualified pleasure to attend the dedication of your new edifice. Your noble work has all my sympathies, as it will receive my most earnest co-operation whenever the opportunity is afforded me.

With every good wish that your temple of charity and Christian enlightenment may become the haven for thousands of youths, now adrift, I am

Yours sincerely and respectfully,  
CHARLES PAGE BRYAN.

To atone in some measure for our absence at the inaugural ceremony, we hope to give a description of the new premises and cognate items of interest in the very near future.

**SHIPPING NOTES.**

—Three more United States transports arrived at Bahia on the 3rd inst.

—The Portuguese cruiser «Alamastos» is expected to arrive here on the 12th inst.

—To-day the United States battleships «Oregon» and «Iowa» leave Bahia for this port.

—A Bahia telegram of the 2nd inst. notes the arrival there of the American ships «Justus», «Sterling», «Cassius», and «Seneca».

—The arrivals from Santos by the Lampart and Holt steamer «Sallust» on the 4th inst. were Mr. J. W. Constable and Dr. Guedes Pereira.

—The «Niethery» has just been heard from. A New York telegram of the 5th says that the «Buffalo» (ex-«Niethery») has left for Manilla via the Suez Canal.

—The passengers who left Rio on the 30th October by the Lampart & Holt steamer *Hezelius* were the following:—For New York: Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Burch and child, Mrs. C. S. Richardson and daughter, and 2 third class passengers.

—We regret to note that the national press, at the instigation of certain naval officers, is finding the recent reports on the «Aguilón» to be badly made, and also that the «Aguilón» is only just arrived from Europe, is likewise in need of repairs. What is the use of a navy always in need of repairs?

**LOCAL NOTES.**

—For maintaining order at the trial of the persons accused of plotting against the life of President Prudente de Moraes a force of 100 policemen was held in readiness.

—Vice-President-elect Rosa e Silva arrived Sunday from Europe. He is stopping at the Hotel dos Estrangeiros, at which President-elect Campos Salles is also stopping.

—The navy bill, which has been voted by the President, provides the following naval force in 1899:—4,000 marines, 700 contracted freemen, 1,000 naval apprentices and 450 naval fuelers.

—The President-elect, Dr. Campos Salles, arrived here on the 1st inst., and has taken rooms for himself and family at the Hotel dos Estrangeiros. He apparently did not care to return to the Largo da Lapa.

—Rooms, it is stated, have been taken at the Pensio Beethoven for President Prudente de Moraes and his family, who will stay there, it is supposed, for about a week after he quits office and will then proceed to Piracicaba.

—We see by some of our exchanges that the reported choice of Admiral Balduzar da Silveira as minister of marine has caused profound surprise, because he is considered to be a monarchist. This, of course, is a peculiar objection; all men not jacobins must be monarchists and traitors.

CRICKET & ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

LAWN TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

The last week of play showed some excellent games. The results were as follows:

Table of tennis matches including Gentlemen's Singles, Ladies' Singles, and Mixed Doubles.

In spite of the heat, there were a large number of spectators on the 1st & 2nd Nov., and the greatest possible amount of interest was manifested in the results on the final day.

The prizes were exhibited in the afternoon in the pavilion, and after the last game was finished an adjournment was made there to see the presentation of the prizes.

Mrs. De Saone then graciously presented the prizes to the fortunate winners: Gentlemen's Singles 1st prize, Mr. Charles Henderson...

BUSINESS NOTES

It is stated that the manganese mines near Nazareth, Bahia, have been sold for 200,000.

In September the receipts of cotton and sugar at Pernambuco were as follows:

Table showing cotton and sugar receipts for 1898 and 1897, including quantities in bags and values.

Messrs. Lammann & Kemp, the celebrated 'Agua Florida' manufacturers of New York, have lately opened a branch factory in this city.

The Amazon Steam Navigation Company has apparently turned the corner, after suffering for two years from a steadily declining rate of exchange.

The company has a reserve of £200,000 invested in consols. This alone would be sufficient to repay the shareholders 45 per cent.

FINANCIAL NOTES

There is worthy of investigation whether there are not reasons other than commercial depression which are reducing the customs receipts at this port.

Table of financial data for Rio de Janeiro, including customs receipts and bank balances.

COMMERCIAL

Table of exchange rates for various locations like Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, and Pernambuco.

EXCHANGE.

The Brazilian and National banks opened on the 1st of their official rate all day. The rate of the bank was 1/2 d. above the market.

The Brazilian and National banks opened with an official rate of 1/2 d. on the 1st of their official rate all day. The rate of the bank was 1/2 d. above the market.

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FUR DEUTSCHLAND

Balance sheet for the Brazilian Bank for October 31st, 1898, showing assets and liabilities.

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

Balance sheet for the British Bank of South America for October 31st, 1898.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

Balance sheet for the London and Brazilian Bank for October 31st, 1898.

BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU BRÉSIL.

Balance sheet for the Banque Française du Brésil for October 31st, 1898.

MARKET REPORT.

The figures of the movement in the previous week were: 22,359 bags and shipments of coffee on Monday the local market opened firm and business in the previous week.

local sellers in their firm attitude. This was shown when the market opened on Thursday animated and firm. The business between factors and packers was realised on bases from 1080 to 1020 per arroba.

The shipments since our last report have been: 23,128 bags for the United States, 3,288 for Europe, 2,148 for Cape of Good Hope, 2,800 for West Indies, etc.

The receipts for the past week were 6,200 bags against 7,217 bags for the previous week and 78,794 bags for the week before.

The shipment of coffee during October were as follows: United States 104,911 bags, New York 10,000 bags, Baltimore 10,000 bags, New Orleans 7,241 bags.

The exporters were the following: Ed. Johnson & Co., Arkwick Brothers, Bart Vahrs & Co., Norton, Morgan & Co., etc.

The shipments of coffee that have taken place from the 1st of July to the 31st October, both days inclusive amounted to 1,174,831 bags.

The shipments of coffee that have taken place from the 1st of July to the 31st October, both days inclusive amounted to 1,174,831 bags. For the purpose of reference and easier comparison, we give the following detailed table which also shows the shipments in the two preceding years.



Daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro

Table with columns for Receipts at Santos, Receipts at Rio de Janeiro, Shipments to Santos, Shipments to Rio de Janeiro, and various coffee grades like Arabica, Robusta, etc.

Coal. No consignments came to hand since our last report. The tonnage we were unable to give last week was as follows:

Table listing coal consignments from various sources like Norfolk, Liverpool, Swansea, etc., with quantities and prices.

Run. The week's supply was of average quantity, and the following prices now rule:

Table listing prices for various types of coal and other fuels.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

OCTOBER 31. HAMBURG-Danish Pack, 45 tons, Clausen, sundries to H. Stoltz & Co.

NOVEMBER 1. BALTIMORE-Amer bk Baltimore, 571 tons, Malcolm; sundries to John Moore & Co.

MARSEILLES-Aust bk Blandina P, 791 tons, Ros; mangle to order.

NOV 2. BALTIMORE-Amer bk Glad Tidings, 63 tons, Collier; sundries to J. L. Bisset.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

NOVEMBER 1. BARRIADOS-Br bk N. B. Moran, 665 tons, Stuart, stone ballast.

NOV 4. MELBOURNE-Br bk Edward Tomboke, 154 tons, Jaf. Fray, stone ballast.

NOV 5. MOBILE-Br bk Messey, 104 tons, Christensen, ballast.

BARRIADOS-Swed bk Sogva, 336 tons, Hagland, ballast.

NEW CASTLE-Br bk Lord Rosebery, 270 tons, Henrickson, ballast.

NOV 6. TALLAH-Fl bk General Melinde, 124 tons, J. Louis, ballast.

FREIGHTS.

Table listing freight rates for various destinations like Trieste, Hamburg, New York, Bremen, Rotterdam, Genoa, Havre, Bordeaux, London, Antwerp, Cape of Good Hope, and Buenos Aires.

CHARTERS.

Table listing charter rates for various vessels and routes, including Genoa, Antwerp, New York, Hamburg, and Trieste.

Vessels Afloat & Chartered for Rio

Table listing various vessels, their origins, destinations, and agents, such as Adonia, Anna, Araba, etc.

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

Arrivals of foreign steamers.

Table with columns for Name, From, and Consigned to.

Oct 31. Thames, Southampton, Royal Mail; Argentina, Hamburg, 26 1/2; Livorno, New York, 21 1/2; C. Genova, Santos, 18 1/2; Trier, Santos, 18 1/2.

Nov 1. Nismyth, London, 27 1/2; Talsman, Rangoon, 26 1/2; Calhoun, Havre, 25 1/2; Magdalena La Plata, 25 1/2; Mozart, Liverpool, 25 1/2; Santos, 23 1/2; C. Genova, 15 1/2; Brazil, Bordeaux, 15 1/2; N. America, Genoa, 15 1/2; Bearn, R. Plate, 15 1/2; Sta. Maria, Montevideo, 15 1/2; Delacaria, Santos, 20 1/2; J. Johnston & Co., 20 1/2.

Departures of foreign steamers.

Table with columns for Name, For, and Cargo.

Oct 31. Rei de Portugal, Antwerp; Trier, Bremen; Mount Lebanon, Santa Lucia; Thames, Santos; C. Genova, Southampton; Nismyth, Santos; Argentina, Genoa; N. America, River Plate; W. Wiley-ske, Galveston.

Foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, November 6th 1898.

Table with columns for Name, From, and Consignees.

American: J. W. Ellwell, New York; Rose Times, New York; T. Tidings, New York.

Australian: Bk Blandina, Marseilles.

British: Bk Brod Bay, Sept; Bk Campbell, Sept; Bk Lock Bidas, Sept; Bk L. Thompson, Sept; Bk Emdreche, Sept; Bk G. G. G. G., Sept; Bk J. J. J. J., Sept; Bk K. K. K. K., Sept; Bk L. L. L. L., Sept; Bk M. M. M. M., Sept; Bk N. N. N. N., Sept; Bk O. O. O. O., Sept; Bk P. P. P. P., Sept; Bk Q. Q. Q. Q., Sept; Bk R. R. R. R., Sept; Bk S. S. S. S., Sept; Bk T. T. T. T., Sept; Bk U. U. U. U., Sept; Bk V. V. V. V., Sept; Bk W. W. W. W., Sept; Bk X. X. X. X., Sept; Bk Y. Y. Y. Y., Sept; Bk Z. Z. Z. Z., Sept.

Danish: Bk Sophie, Cape Town; Bk W. Fox, P. Elisabeth; Bk Fuch, Hamburg.

German: Bk Mirzapore, Oct; Bk Margat, Oct.

Norwegian: Bk Mirzapore, Oct; Bk Margat, Oct.

Portuguese: Bk Sophia, Oct; Bk Mariana, Oct; Bk G. G. G. G., Oct; Bk H. H. H. H., Oct; Bk I. I. I. I., Oct; Bk J. J. J. J., Oct; Bk K. K. K. K., Oct; Bk L. L. L. L., Oct; Bk M. M. M. M., Oct; Bk N. N. N. N., Oct; Bk O. O. O. O., Oct; Bk P. P. P. P., Oct; Bk Q. Q. Q. Q., Oct; Bk R. R. R. R., Oct; Bk S. S. S. S., Oct; Bk T. T. T. T., Oct; Bk U. U. U. U., Oct; Bk V. V. V. V., Oct; Bk W. W. W. W., Oct; Bk X. X. X. X., Oct; Bk Y. Y. Y. Y., Oct; Bk Z. Z. Z. Z., Oct.

STOCKS AND SHARES

Sales of Stocks and Shares.

Table listing sales of stocks and shares, including Apolice, at various rates.

Banks.

Table listing bank shares, including Agricola do Brazil, Brazil e Norte America, Republica, and Emprestimo Municipal.

Miscellaneous.

Table listing miscellaneous shares, including Central do Brazil and Construcões Civis.

Nov 1.

Table listing sales of stocks and shares for Nov 1, including Apolice, Genoa, and various municipal bonds.

Banks.

Table listing bank shares for Nov 1, including Commercial, Construtor, and Republica.

Miscellaneous.

Table listing miscellaneous shares for Nov 1, including Construcões Urbanas and Melhoramentos no Brazil.

Nov 4.

Table listing sales of stocks and shares for Nov 4, including Apolice, Genoa, and various municipal bonds.

Banks.

Table listing bank shares for Nov 4, including Commercial, Construtor, and Republica.

Miscellaneous.

Table listing miscellaneous shares for Nov 4, including Construcões Urbanas and Melhoramentos no Brazil.

Nov 5.

Table listing sales of stocks and shares for Nov 5, including Apolice, Genoa, and various municipal bonds.

Banks.

Table listing bank shares for Nov 5, including Lavoura e Comercio, Paris e Rio, and Republica.

Miscellaneous.

Table listing miscellaneous shares for Nov 5, including Construcões Urbanas and Melhoramentos no Brazil.

SATURDAY'S QUOTATIONS-S. PAULO.

Table listing Saturday's quotations in São Paulo, including various stocks and shares like Banco Comercio e Industria, Construtor e Agricola, etc.

Stocks and Bonds and Joint Stock Companies --- November 7th

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 and financial institutions.

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 textile companies.

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

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

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