



# THE RIO NEWS.

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NUMBER 46

**WILSON, SONS & CO.**  
(LIMITED)  
2, RUA DE S. PEDRO,  
RIO DE JANEIRO.

AGENTS OF THE

*Pacific Steam Navigation Company*  
*Shaw, Savill & Alton Co., Ltd.*  
*The New Zealand Shipping Co., Ltd.*  
*The Harland Line of Steamers*

Repairs to Ships and Machinery

Having large workshops and efficient plant are in position to undertake repairs of all descriptions to ships and machinery.

Coal—Wilson, Sons & Co., Limited, have depots at St. Vincent, Cape Verde, Montevideo, La Plata and at the chief Brazil Ports, and, among others, supply coal under contract, at Rio, to—

The Brazilian Government,  
Her Britannic Majesty's Government,  
The Transatlantic Steamship Companies,  
The New Zealand Shipping Companies,  
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Coal—Large stocks of the best Cardiff steam Coal always kept in Rio depot on Conceição Island.

Tug Bouts always ready for service.

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Ballast supplied to ships.

Establishments: Wilson, Sons & Co., Limited, London, Cardiff, St. Vincent, Cape Verde, Rio, Bahia, Pernambuco, Santos, S. Paulo, Montevideo, Buenos Aires and La Plata.

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Successors to W. R. CASSELS & CO.

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Further Agencies, suitable to their lines of business—Hardware, Domestic goods, Specialities, etc., etc.—are respectfully solicited.

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1 - Praça 15 de Novembro - 1

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Watches of gold, silver and nickel for ladies and gentlemen,  
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Repairs made on all descriptions of clocks and watches.

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Receive orders for all descriptions of Merchandise from Europe and the United States of America.

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These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of service, and are built accurately to standard gauges and templates. Like parts of different engines of same class perfectly interchangeable.

Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomotives, Narrow Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Cars, etc., etc.

Electric Locomotives and Plant for Electric Railways by the Baldwin Westinghouse Combination.

All work thoroughly guaranteed.

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Every description of Freight Cars for broad and narrow gauge Railways.

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Every description of Passenger Cars for broad and narrow gauge Railways.

Special attention given to the Sectional Construction of Carriages for shipment to Foreign Railways.

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The Westinghouse Automatic Brake is now in use on 2500 locomotives and over 50,000 freight cars, besides in general use on passenger cars.

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58, Primeiro de Março,

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Business Founded 1795.

Incorporated under Laws of the State of New York, 1858. Reorganized 1870.

ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS OF BONDS, POSTAGE & REVENUE STAMPS, LEGAL TENDER AND NATIONAL BANK NOTES OF THE UNITED STATES; and for Foreign Governments.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING, BANK NOTES, SHARE CERTIFICATES, BONDS, DEBTS, CHECKS, BILLS OF EXCHANGE, STAMPS, &c., in the finest and most artistic style FROM STEEL PLATES.

With SPECIAL SAFEGUARDS to PREVENT COUNTERFEITING. Special papers manufactured exclusively for use of the Company.

SAFETY COLORS. SAFETY PAPERS. Work Executed in Fire-proof Buildings.

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JNO. E. CURRIER, Ass't Sec'y.

J. K. MYERS, Ass't Treas.

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Dealers in

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Rua da Ajuda, 83

**THE BRAZILIAN CONTRACTS CORPORATION LIMITED.**

HEAD OFFICE:—8 Great Winchester St., London.

AGENCY IN RIO DE JANEIRO

49, RUA DO HOSPICIO, 1st floor.

Telegraphic Address:—Brazilian—Rio.

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

All communications should be addressed to The Brazilian Contracts Corporation, Ltd.

CARLOS F. HARGREAVES,

Resident Director.

**THE BRAZILIAN COAL COMPANY, LIMITED.**

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

Prompt delivery at reasonable prices.

Tugboats always ready for service.

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Repairs to Ships, Launches, Machinery, Lighters, etc. effected with the utmost possible dispatch.

OFFICES:

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Entrance: Rua Gen. Camara.

Depot: ILHA DOS FERREIROS

P. O. Box 774

Insurance.

PHOENIX FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1782

Authorized by Imperial Decree No. 8,057 of March 24th, 1881.

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

G. C. Anderson, Agent.

2, Rua General Camara—1st floor.

This company has just issued in London an Insurance policy for the Aichison Topoka and Santa Fé Railway Company, United States of America, for the amount of \$17,380,156.00 (£3,620,865), having received the respective premium amounting to \$169,109.00 £35,230.

No other company has ever taken so large a risk up to the present date.

THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

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Agent in Rio de Janeiro:

G. C. Anderson.

2, Rua General Camara—1st floor.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

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Capital £2,000,000 Accumulated Funds £8,250,000

Insures against the risks of fire, houses, goods and merchandise of every kind at reduced rates.

John Moore & Co. agents.

No. 8, Rua da Candelaria.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Capital (fully subscribed) £4,127,500 Reserve fund 676,355

Agents in Rio de Janeiro:

Edward Ashworth & Co.

No. 50, Rua 1º de Março.

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY L.D.

Capital £1,000,000 sterling Reserve fund 1,328,751

Agent: P. E. Swanwick.

7, Rua 1º de Março—2nd floor.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro:

Youle & Co.

No. 38, Rua 1º de Março.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO. LD.

Total funds on 31st Dec. 1896 £1,954,532 Authorized Capital 5,000,000 Subscribed 2,750,000

Agents for Rio de Janeiro:

Pullen, Schmidt & Co.

1, 07, Rua da Quitanda.

QUAKER OATS

FOR BREAKFAST PORRIDGE.

The pure Quaker rolled white oats are recommended to all who desire a HEALTHFUL and ECONOMICAL DIET unequalled by any cereal food offered to the public Sold in Two pound packages.

VICTORIA STORE RUA DO OUVIDOR 46 a 48

Travellers' Directory.

São Paulo.

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

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

Cachambi and Lambaré.

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

Juiz de Fora, Barbacena, Ouro Preto, etc.

Through express trains leave Central station daily at 5 a. m. and 9 p. m. Connects with all branches along the main line (Linha do Centro) of that railway. Intermediate trains leave at 7 a. m. and 1 p. m.—the first running through to Barbacena, and the second to Entre Rios.

Bello Horizonte.

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

Petropolis.

Barca leaves the Praiaha pier at 7 a. m. (Sundays and holidays 7:30 a. m.) for Mandá pier to connect with railway to Petropolis and beyond; also at 1 p. m. for Petropolis, Sundays and holidays excepted. By all land route passengers leave Central Railway station by suburban train at 1:15 p. m. for Petropolis. From Xavier station (fare 40 reis) and there transfer to adjoining station of Leopoldina Railway whence trains leave on Saturdays and holidays included, at 7:55 a. m. and 5:35 p. m. for Petropolis.

Returning from Petropolis, the all hand rate trains leave at 6 a. m. and 3:30 p. m. daily, 2 Sundays and holidays, included, for S. Francisco Xavier station, where transfer is made to suburban train on Central Railway (additional fare 40 reis). The holiday train leaves Petropolis at 7:30 a. m. (except on Sun days and holidays) and 3:30 p. m. for Mandá pier and thence for Praiaha. An additional suburban train also leaves Petropolis at 9 a. m. on Saturdays only (holidays excepted).

Nova Friburgo.

Barca leaves the Praça das Marinhãs at 5:30 a. m. daily and at 2:30 p. m. on Saturdays, to connect with the Leopoldina Railway at Sant' Anna de Marahy. Returning, trains leave Nova Friburgo at 2:37 p. m. daily, until 6:20 a. m. on Mondays. Excursion train leaves Marahy on Saturdays at 1:15 p. m. (Barca leaves Rio at 2:30 p. m.), and returning leaves Friburgo at 6:30 a. m.

Corcovado.

Regular trains, week days, leave at 11 a. m. from Cosme Velho, Laranjeiras, at Sand 11 a. m. and 2nd 5:30 p. m., returning leave the summit at 7:30 and 9:30 a. m. and 12:40 and 5 p. m. On Sundays and holidays, the trains are at 6:30, 8:30 and 11 a. m., 12:30, 2:30, 5:35 and 8 p. m., descending 8:35, 10:35, 11:35 a. m., 1:35, 2:35, 4:35, 6:35 and 9 p. m. Each train gives the excursionist half an hour on the summit.

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

Official Directory

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

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

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 93, Rua 1º de Março. EUGENE SEEBER, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Ita borahy (opposite Custom House), Petropolis. WILLIAM W. H. P. GIFF, Consul General.

Church Directory

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

IRVINE CRAWSHAW, M.A., British Chaplain, 7 Rua Aurea, S. Domingos, 65 Rua do Aqueducto.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Largo de S. Joaquin, No. 129.—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays. Prayer meeting at 10 a. m.; Worship at 11 a. m., Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 5 afternoon. Gospel preaching at 6:15 p. m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study and preaching at 7 p. m.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Cattedo. English services at 12 a. m. Sundays. Prayer meeting services, Thursday, 7:30 p. m. Portuguese services at 10 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sundays, 9 a. m. Wednesdays.—E. A. TILLY, Pastor. Sunday School 11 a. m. at Fabrega Carolina Sunday 11 a. m. and 4 p. m. Rev. FRANK WIEDERBECKER.

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

ALVARO E. DOS REIS, Pastor.

Residence: Rua Petropolis, 32.

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

W. B. BAGBY, D. D., Pastors. CHAS. D. MACCARTHY, Pastors.

Coixa 352

IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIACHUELO.—No. 251, Rua D. Anna Nery, Estação do Riachuelo. Services, Sundays 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., Wednesdays 11 a. m. FRANKLIN H. NASCIMENTO, Pastor. Primary school in the church building.

Professional Directory

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

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

Miscellaneous.

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

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro, No. 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91, 93, 95, 97, 99, 101, 103, 105, 107, 109, 111, 113, 115, 117, 119, 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 197, 199, 201, 203, 205, 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 279, 281, 283, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 295, 297, 299, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 369, 371, 373, 375, 377, 379, 381, 383, 385, 387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399, 401, 403, 405, 407, 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2169, 2171, 2173, 2175, 2177, 2179, 2181, 2183, 2185, 2187, 2189, 2191, 2193, 2195, 2197, 2199, 2201, 2203, 2205, 2207, 2209, 2211, 2213, 2215, 2217, 2219, 2221, 2223, 2225, 2227, 2229, 2231, 2233, 2235, 2237, 2239, 2241, 2243, 2245, 2247, 2249, 2251, 2253, 2255, 2257, 2259, 2261, 2263, 2265, 2267, 2269, 2271, 2273, 2275, 2277, 2279, 2281, 2283, 2285, 2287, 2289, 2291, 2293, 2295, 2297, 2299, 2301, 2303, 2305, 2307, 2309, 2311, 2313, 2315, 2317, 2319, 2321, 2323, 2325, 2327, 2329, 2331, 2333, 2335, 2337, 2339, 2341, 2343, 2345, 2347, 2349, 2351, 2353, 2355, 2357, 2359, 2361, 2363, 2365, 2367, 2369, 2371, 2373, 2375, 2377, 2379, 2381, 2383, 2385, 2387, 2389, 2391, 2393, 2395, 2397, 2399, 2401, 2403, 2405, 2407, 2409, 2411, 2413, 2415, 2417, 2419, 2421, 2423, 2425, 2427, 2429, 2431, 2433, 2435, 2437, 2439, 2441, 2443, 2445, 2447, 2449, 2451, 2453, 2455, 2457, 2459, 2461, 2463, 2465, 2467, 2469, 2471, 2473, 2475, 2477, 2479, 2481, 2483, 2485, 2487, 2489, 2491, 2493, 2495, 2497, 2499, 2501, 2503, 2505, 2507, 2509, 2511, 2513, 2515, 2517, 2519, 2521, 2523, 2525, 2527, 2529, 2531, 2533, 2535, 2537, 2539, 2541, 2543, 2545, 2547, 254



Banks.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

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

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

LISHON, OPORTO, PARA,

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

Also on:

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

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.

(Cidade 105.)

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos

(Cidade 520.) (Cidade 185.)

Draws on:

- Germany: Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin; Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg; M. A. von Rothschild Sohn, Frankfurt a. M.
England: Union Bank of London, Limited, London; Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London.
France: Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches; Heine & Co., Paris; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Paris; Lazard Frères & Co., Paris; De Neufville & Co., Paris.
Portugal: Banco Lisboa & Açores and correspondents.
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. 591, of 17th October, 1891

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

BRANCHES:

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

DRAWN ON:-

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

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

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

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

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1º de Março

Branches at:

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

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

Draws on its Head Office in London:

- The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited, LONDON.
Messrs. Heine & Co., LONDON.
Messrs. J. Berenberg Gossler & Co., HAMBURG.
and correspondents in Germany.
Messrs. Roesti & Co., and correspondents in ITALY.
The Bank of New York, N. B. A., NEW YORK.

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

BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU BRÉSIL.

AUTHORIZED BY

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

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

HEAD OFFICE:

9, RUE LAFFITTE, Paris.

Branch Office in Rio de Janeiro:

78, Rua da Quitanda

P. O. B. 58.

Branches at S. Paulo and Santos.

Draws on:

- PARIS AND FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris and agencies; Société Générale pour favoriser le développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France, and agencies; Heine & Co., Paris; Lazard Frères & Co., Paris; Périer, Metcet & Co., Paris.
LONDON: Union Bank of London, Limited; London Joint Stock Bank, Limited; Parr's Bank, Limited; Lazard Brothers & Co.; J. Henry Schroeder & Co.; Kleinwort Sons & Co.; A. Kneller & Sons.
GERMANY: Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Deutsche Bank, Berlin, and branches; Dresdner Bank, Dresden, and branches; Schroeder Gebrüder & Co, Hamburg; Conrad Hinrich Donner, Hamburg; Norddeutsche Bank, Hamburg; L. Behrens & Sohn, Hamburg; Correspondents in all chief cities.
PORTUGAL: J. M. Fernandes Guimarães & Co. and their correspondents; Banco Commercial de Lisboa, Lisbon.
ITALY: Banca Commerciale Italiana, Genova; Milan, Turin.

AND ANY OTHER COUNTRY

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

Henri Joly, Manager.

Nectandra Amara Pills.

These wonderful pills, so useful and beneficial in all affections of the stomach and intestines, are obtainable in all places where a post-office exists; the manufacturer will forward by registered mail and to any given address, if accompanied by money: 1 box for \$2.00, 4 dozen boxes for 125.00 and one dozen boxes for 20.00. Address: JOAQUIM BUENO DE MIRANDA, No. 74, Rua de S. Pedro, 1st floor Rio de Janeiro.

BANCO DA REPUBLICA DO BRAZIL.

Realized Capital, Rs. 110,150,200\$000
N. B. This capital to be reduced to Rs. 100,000,000\$000 in accordance with the Government's Decree of 8th May 1897.

Reserve Fund, Rs. 19,537,044\$811
Profits in suspense, Rs. 9,075,823\$568 on 30th June 1898.

OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO 9, Rua da Alfandega.

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

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

Messrs. Hottinguer & Co., Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, PARIS. Commerz und Diskonto Bank in Hamburg, HAMBURG. Banco de Portugal, LISBON.

Opens accounts current: Pays interest on Deposits for fixed periods. Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares etc. and transacts every description of banking business.

BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU BRÉSIL.

Société Anonyme

au Capital de dix millions de francs, cinq millions versés. Siège Social 9, RUE LAFFITTE, A PARIS.

ASSEMBLÉE GÉNÉRALE ORDINAIRE.

M. M. les actionnaires de la Banque Française du Brésil sont convoqués en assemblée générale ordinaire le jeudi 22 Novembre à quatre heures de relevée au siège de la Banque rue Laffitte, N° 9 à Paris.

ORDRE DU JOUR

Rapport du conseil d'administration et des commissaires des comptes.

Approbation des comptes. Fixation du dividende. Nomination des commissaires.

Aux termes de l'article 40 des statuts, l'assemblée générale ordinaire se compose de tous les actionnaires propriétaires de 25 actions au moins.

ASSEMBLÉE GÉNÉRALE EXTRAORDINAIRE.

M. M. 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.

A DUTCH SANS SOUÏ.

At daylight we saw that our portico looked full upon the front of Mount Salak, green to the very summit with plantations and primeval forests. Deep down below us lay a valley of Eden, where thousands of palm-trees were in constant motion, their branches bending, swaying, and fluttering as softly as ostrich-plumes to the eye, but with a strange, harsh, metallic rustle and clash, different from the whispers and sighs and cooing sounds of temperate foliage. As stronger winds thrashed the heavy leaves, the level of the valley rippled and tossed in green billows like a barley-field. There was a basket village on the river-bank, where tropic life went on in as plain pantomime as in any stage presentation. At sunrise the people came out of their fragile toy houses, stretched their arms to the sky and yawned, took a swim in the river, and then gathered in the dewy shade to eat their morning curry and rice from their plantain-leaf plates. Then the baskets and cooking-utensils were held in the swift-flowing stream—such a fastidious, ideal, adorable sort of dish-washing!—and the little community turned to its daily vocations. The men went away to work, or sat hammering and heaving with implements strangely Japanese, and held in each instance in the Japanese way. The women pounded and switched clothing to and fro in the stream, and spread it out in white and brilliant-colored mosaics on the bank to dry. They plaited baskets and painted sarongs, and the happy brown children, in nature's dress, rolled at play under the coconut-trees, or splashed like young frogs in and out of the stream.

While this went on below, and we watched the dark indigo mass of Salak turning from purple and azure to sunlit greens in the light of early day, the breakfast of the country was brought

to our porch: cold toast, cold meats, eggs, fruit, tea, or the very worst coffee in all the world—something that even the American railway restaurant and frontier hotel would spurn with scorn. Java coffee, in Java, comes to one in a stoppered glass bottle or cruet, a dark-brown fluid that might as well be walnut catsup, old port, or New Orleans molasses. This double extract of coffee, made by cold filtration, is diluted with hot water and hot milk to a muddy, gray-brown, lukewarm drink, that is uniformly bad in every hotel and public place of refreshment that a tourist encounters on the island. In private houses, where the fine Arabian berry is toasted and powdered, and the extract made fresh each day, the morning draught is quite another fluid, and worthy the cachet the name of Java gives to coffee in far countries.

The famous Botanical Garden at Buitenzorg is the great show place, the paradise and pride of the island. The Dutch are acknowledgedly the best horticulturists of Europe, and with the heat of a tropical sun, a daily shower, and nearly a century's well-directed efforts, they have made Buitenzorg's garden first of its kind in the world, despite the rival efforts of the French at Saigon, and of the British at Singapore, Ceylon, Calcutta, and Jamaica. The governor-general's palace, greatly enlarged from the first villa of 1744, is in the midst of the ninety-acre enclosure reached from the main gate, near the hotel and passer, by what is undoubtedly the finest avenue of trees in the world. These graceful kamari trees, arching 100 feet overhead in a great green cathedral aisle, have tall, straight trunks covered with stag-horn ferns, bird's-nest ferns, ratans, creeping palms, blooming orchids, and every kind of parasite and air-plant the climate allows; and there is a fairy lake of lotus and Victoria regia beside it, with pandanus and red-stemmed Banka palms crowded in a great shed or bouquet on a tiny islet. When one rides through this green avenue in the dewy freshness of the early morning, it seems as though nature and the tropics could do no more, until he has penetrated the tunnels of varigen-trees, the open avenues of royal palms, the great plantation of a thousand palms, the grove of tree-ferns, and the fragrant thicket, and has reached the knoll commanding a view of the double summit of Gedeh and Pangerango, vaporous blue volcanic heights, from one peak of which a faint streamer of smoke perpetually floats. There is a broad lawn at the front of the palace, shaded with great varigen, sausage, and candle trees, and trees whose branches are hidden in a mantle of vivid-leaved bougainvillea vines, with deer wand'ring and grouping themselves in as correct park pictures as if under branches of elm or oak, or beside the conventional ivied trunks of the North.

It is a tropical experience to reverse an umbrella and in a few minutes fill it with golden-hearted white frangipani blossoms, or to find nutmegs lying as thick as acorns on the ground, and break their green outer shell and see the fine coral branches of mace enveloping the dark kernel. It is a delight, too, to see mangosteens and rambutans growing, to find bread, sausages, and candles hanging in plenty from benevolent trees, and other fruits and strange flowers springing from a tree's trunk instead of from its branches. There are thick groves and regular avenues of the varigen, a species of Ficus, and related to the banian and the rubber tree, a whole family whose roots crawl above the ground, drop from the branches and generally comfort themselves in unconventional ways. Bamboos grow in clumps and thickets, ranging from the fine feathery-leaved canes, that are really only large grasses, up to the noble giants from Burma, whose stems are more nearly trunks easily soaring to a hundred feet in air, and spreading there a solid canopy of graceful foliage. —'Java, the Garden of the East.'

AN ELOQUENT COMPARISON.

In an eloquent examination of the Uruguayan budget, which has been running through several numbers, the Montevideo Times of October 30th calls attention to the following comparison of the costs of government in the United States and Uruguay.

Since writing our last, there has fallen into our hands a copy of the Statistical Abstract of the United States, which enables us to make some interesting and rather startling comparisons.

The population of the United States on June 1st last was estimated at 72,807,000. The population of Uruguay is under 850,000. The public debt of the United States is some 999 million dollars, or say \$13.63 per capita as 999 millions of the debt bears no interest. The debt of Uruguay is 103 1/2 million dollars, or say \$12.19 per capita, and the interest charge is \$6.34 per capita. A resident in Uruguay has to pay more than thirteen times more interest on public debt than a resident in the United States.

The customs revenue of the United States in 1897 was 176 1/2 million dollars, or about \$2.43 per capita. That of Uruguay (we take the estimate for the current budget) is 10 million dollars, say \$11.76 per capita. The United States are frequently accused of carrying protectionism to an injurious excess, yet the resident in Uruguay has to pay nearly five times as much duties.

The internal revenue of the United States for 1897 was 126 1/2 million dollars, or \$2.01 per capita. The internal revenue of Uruguay (including under this head all revenue except the customs duties) is nearly 6 million dollars, or say \$7 per capita. The resident of Uruguay has to pay internal taxes three and a half times heavier than a resident of the United States.

The expense of collecting the 176 1/2 million dollars customs revenue of the United States is a little over 7 million dollars, or a commission of 84.01% on the revenue. The expense of collecting the 10 million dollars customs revenue of Uruguay is as we showed in one article of Friday, \$601,904, representing a commission of about 6%. This is not a very alarming difference, though, as we said previously, we believe it might be done much cheaper by simplifying the system.

The expense of collecting the internal revenue of the United States of 126 1/2 million dollars, is 3 1/2 million dollars or a commission of 2.46%. The expense of collecting the internal revenue of Uruguay is \$231,420, but as this only applies to some 4 millions dollars of revenue, the remainder accruing from other sources, the commission is about 17%, or more than seven times greater than in the United States. This shows something radically wrong. Collecting machinery which consumes 17% of the income collected is certainly to be regarded with suspicion.

We now turn to some other items, and tabulate them as follows.

Table with 3 columns: Category, U. States, Uruguay. Rows include Legislative, Executive, Foreign Affairs, Finance, War & Navy, Interior, Justice.

Under the head of finance there is included the debt interest, and under that of interior the pension lists. The distribution of offices is not precisely the same in the two countries, but the difference in the figures is remarkable, especially when we remember the equally great difference in efficiency.

Finally, the entire administrative expenditure of the United States, including interests and pensions, that is to say the entire disbursement authorized by the budget, amounts to \$18.80 per capita.

It therefore costs three times as much to be inefficiently governed in Uruguay as it costs to be well governed in the United States. The above figures will give our readers quite enough to think over for one day, so we defer further remarks for the present. In our next article we propose to make some comments on the war expenses.

TRAMWAY REGULATIONS.

The municipality of Montevideo has adopted new regulations for the tramway service of that city, some of which are considered to be decided improvements on the preceding regulations. We take a summary of principal clauses from the Montevideo Times.

Every car must be swept and dusted on being put into service, and must be washed and disinfected at least twice a week. Wooden lattices must be employed in the floors of the closed cars. Closed cars must have ventilators and open cars must be built with windows and persiennes in front. The tariff, number of passengers that may be carried, and a copy of the regulations must be conspicuously posted in every car.

It is forbidden to stop the cars at the street crossings or on inclines.

The guards are authorized to call the assistance of the police in the case of passengers who insist on mounting a car that is full.

The capacity of the closed cars is measured by the number of windows, according to the following scale: 8 windows, 20 passengers; 7 windows, 18 passengers; 6 windows 16, and 5 windows 12. In the open cars four passengers are allowed on each bench. Four passengers are allowed on the back foot-board of open cars, and two on closed cars, but only

when the seats are full. Passengers are forbidden to ascend or descend by the front steps. Smoking is forbidden in closed cars. (A rule might very advantageously have been introduced, and would have been welcomed by many travellers, especially ladies, forbidding smoking on the two or three front benches of open cars). The drivers are forbidden to smoke in open cars, and the guards in any cars. When a car is full, a board must be shown with the word "completo." The cars must carry boards indicating their route by day, and must show the same by colored lights at night.

CRASHLEY & CO. 67, RUA DO OUVIDOR, 67 RIO DE JANEIRO.

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

WILLIAM SMITH, ENGLISH SHOEMAKER.

The best material used and all work guaranteed

No. 6, Rua de S. Pedro

RIO DE JANEIRO

CAUTION

Guard your health by using disinfectants in the house.

Jeye's Disinfectants are the best.

FLUIDS AND POWDER

For sale at

23, RUA DA CANDELARIA

NATIONAL FURNITURE

for drawing-rooms, sleeping-rooms, dining-rooms, cabinets, offices, and every description of ornamental furniture of the best workmanship. CARPETS, curtains, hangings, rugs, oilcloths, mats, and ornamental objects for the drawing-room. The only house of its class comprising everything necessary for the furnishing of a house. ASSORTMENT AND PRICES beyond competition. A visit should be made to the house.

DOUX & FERREIRA, Rua dos Ourives No. 49.

Collegio Americano Fluminense.

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

WANTED:

Party to represent as here for the sale of Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Vines, Fruit Trees, etc. Stock is sold by personally interviewing customers and securing orders for shipment. Correspondence with us must be in English. Liberal pay. A great opportunity.

G. A. COSTICH & Co. Rochester, New York United States of America

TWO GAS ENGINES

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

WANTED.

Volumes 1 and 2 of "I, Or a Minas Geraes, Brasil," par Mobs. Paul Ferrand. Apply, Crashley, 67 Ouvidor, Rio, dt.

SITUATION WANTED.

By correspondent clerk, fluent in English, Portuguese, French, is used to office work, age 35. Highest references. Write to R. C. No objections in leaving Rio. Rua do Rozario, 35, loja.

THE EBERT NEW DENTAL GOLD CROWN

FOR CAPPING DENTAL ROOTS. By a new process and entirely his own, Gold Crowns can now be made of so perfect a form and adaptation, that they defy competition. Examples can be seen and examined at his office, Rua dos Ourives 71, 1st floor.

Missing Friends.

The British consul will be glad to receive information of the following: KOTYDA, 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 Joao Barreto and to have resided in July 1894 at Itagua, Cidade de Arassuahy, Minas Geraes, and afterwards at S. Maria de S. Felix, Minas Geraes, and at Belen, Pernambuco, S. Paulo. Rio de Janeiro, 15th October, 1898.

SEA SICKNESS ADMIRABLE RESULTS.

We are constantly receiving communications and testimonials similar to those given below, which fully prove the extraordinary efficacy of the Pauline remedy Nectandra Amara against the distressing sea-sickness and all the other nausea and complaint of the stomach and intestines so frequent during voyages at sea or on land. So well known are the results, that every one in this life, that no traveller aware of its properties, should start on a voyage without providing himself with it as a preventive measure.

On the 4th ult., a merchant in S. Paulo writes us as follows: "My late partner W. to whom I recommended the Nectandra for sea sickness, informs me that his sister has written to him from London saying that she was astonished at the results she obtained from it on board ship.

On the 10th May last, the distinguished physician Dr. Ernani Pinheiro writes us as follows of the applications and observations he had made on board the mail-steamers Orinda: "Cases of sea sickness treated with the Tincture of Nectandra Amara, on the 22nd of the month the result was complete and in the 24 others there was a decided relief. Cases of gastro-intestinal perturbation treated with the same remedy, 8. Amongst these I may mention the case of the Federal Senator A. A., attacked with exceedingly violent colic pains; the cases of E. C., first-class passenger from Pernambuco to Parâ, suffering intolerable agony from intestinal pains, from which he had been subject for a month before embarking; the case of Sr. F. B., also a first class passenger from Parâ to Mandôes, who was suffering from excruciating colic and violent vomiting. In these cases the relief was obtained from the tincture obtained was complete and rapid."

In view of these results we have still another proof of the fact that for sea sickness and other ailments which are easily employed with sure effect.

On the 11th October, 1898, the surgeon of the Army Medical Corps, Dr. Henrique Mancebo, wrote us as follows: "I certify that when on board ships of war, I have had occasion to use the Tincture of Nectandra Amara against cases of sickness, and always with excellent results. The foregoing is true on the faith of my rank. Capital Federal, Oct. 11th, 1898. Dr. Henrique Mancebo."

On the 17th August, 1898, Sr. Leand wrote us as follows: "Rio de Janeiro, 17th August, 1898. Mr. J. B. de Misanira - According to my promise, I have the pleasure to send you to-day the enclosed letter from Miss Richardson, the lady of whom I have spoken who was so endeared with the efficacy of the Nectandra Amara against sea sickness, a remedy which she tried on the recommendation of well-known persons without any hope of obtaining a good result, because she had never been relieved by any of the 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, A. Americano Leandros."

"I have much pleasure in testifying to the merit of Nectandra Amara as a remedy for sea-sickness. I used it recently on a voyage and found it most efficacious." E. Richardson.

On the 13th October, 1898, Dr. Paes Leme wrote us as follows: "Rio, 13th October, 1898. - My good friend Miranda - For many years I have used your preparations of Nectandra Amara on the members of my family, and with the greatest advantage I have used it on the employees of our estate, who did not know the efficacy of the Tincture for the nausea arising from the breeze and shaking movements which passengers have to suffer on our railways. I tried its powers on a gentleman on travelling to Itabora do Campo. I had occasion to observe the same effects on some friends of mine. The Nectandra Amara is already well recommended, but I have pleasure in confirming its utility by facts that I have seen with my own eyes. I have managed natives and foreigners."

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Hotels.

ALPINE HOUSE HOTEL

RUA DO AQUEDUCTO, 65

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 bay, ocean, city and islands, being situated on the very summit of Santa Theresa hill, and entirely out of reach of fever and malaria. It is therefore, a most safe place for foreigners, tourists and new arrivals. The hotel is surrounded by beautiful parks, walks, and lawns. The restaurant and kitchen are first class.

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Hotel dos Estrangeiros

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

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

Grande Hotel Metropole

181, RUA DAS LARANJEIRAS, 181

This popular Hotel has been completely and thoroughly restored and has been provided with sanitary improvements of every description, including a hygienic system of sewerage, flushing tanks, and ventilating pipes. The apartments have been repainted and repaired throughout and are luxuriously furnished. The dining room has also been refurnished, and no expense has been spared to make this

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

FREITAS HOTEL

120, Rua do Riachuelo

Mr. J. F. FREITAS, proprietor of the old and well known Freitas Hotel, desires to advise his friends and former customers that he has reopened that hotel at No. 120, Rua do Riachuelo, in a large and most attractive edifice acquired for this special purpose. The new establishment is situated in one of the most attractive and healthy localities in the city, on a broad and quiet street, with tram for all central points of the city passing the door. It has a large and beautifully laid out pleasure garden, particularly suitable for ladies and children, and well appointed bathrooms provided with hot and cold water.

The Hotel is specially adapted for families, for whose comfort and convenience nothing will be found lacking. It contains a large drawing-room, and its dining-room opens on a veranda overlooking the garden. Special attention will be given to orders by mail and telegraph.

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Is served every 15 minutes by the electric tram-cars line from the town (leaving the Largo de Carioca) close to the doors of this hotel, and Silvestre. This establishment, the first in Brazil for its elegance, comfort and situation amidst forests and enjoying the most magnificent scenery, views of the mountains, town, the harbor and high seas, is most suitable for families and gentlemen of distinction. Excellent restaurant, always ready. Finest wines and liquors. Numerous shower and warm baths. Purest air, temperature heating and ventilating. No health resort in the world is better. For further information apply to FERDINAND MENTGES, ASSEMBLEIA 82, Telephone 206.

VILLA HUMAYTÁ.

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

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

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TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

United States.

Nov. 7.—Official information received from Peking says that 20 sailors have been landed for the protection of the American legation there.

A telegram from San Francisco says that 600 (7) bushels of wheat were sent from there to Manila at the expense of the government. The general exportation from that port in the present year amounted to 6,750,000 bushels of wheat at the lowest prices on record.

A gas explosion took place in the supreme court doing an immensity of damage, which was at first estimated to amount to a loss of a million dollars, but was afterwards found not to exceed a quarter of that sum.

The *Kölnische Zeitung* in an article on the accidents and consequences of the late war makes a violent attack on the American demands.

Nov. 10.—It is now definitely known that Col. Theodore Roosevelt (late of the roughriders in Santiago de Cuba) has been chosen governor of the state of New York by an immense majority over Justice Augustus Van Wyck, the democratic candidate.

The first detachment of the army of occupation in Cuba is detailed to leave for Havana to-morrow, the 11th inst.

A Spanish paper, *Los Andaluces* of Havana, has been suppressed and its editors imprisoned for gross insults to the Americans.

The body of Col. Vorey, which was found on the battlefield of El Caney was yesterday buried with the highest military honors in Santiago.

Nov. 10.—The American peace commissioners have categorically demanded the cession of the Philippine islands from Spain. Amongst other reasons they advance the necessity of this concession in lieu of a war indemnity which is calculated at \$250,000,000. It is hoped that Spain will accept this compromise rather than suffer a renewal of hostilities.

The news that the German Emperor will call at Cadiz on his return from the Holy Land has been unfavorably received.

Great Britain.

Nov. 7.—The tone of the English press towards France over the Fashoda evacuation is of the most conciliatory nature. Great Britain desires to be on terms of friendship with France, and attaches no degradation to its national honor for having evacuated a wholly untenable position.

Sir E. J. Reed (ex naval instructor and high authority on the British fleet) said that in her present condition for war, it would be criminal on the part of Great Britain to go to war with France, whose ships of war would be either captured or destroyed in a brief space of time. (His opinion had already been forcibly anticipated by M. M. Paul de Cassagnac and Yves Guyot—who are certainly not favorers of the *la République*.) *Alton*, *un bien nommé*, as our light and bright contemporary the *Revue Franco-Britannique* says in its Anglophobia.

Nov. 8.—The death is announced of Mr. George Potter, the venerable Corn Law repealer and comrade of Cobden and Bright.

Sirdar Kitchener has contracted for 60 bridges for the new Soudan railway.

The rumor is current that the Khedive has surrendered and is on his way to Khartoum.

Five musulmans convicted of murder, arson and pillage in Canea were executed there to-day.

The admirals have notified the Turkish pashas in Crete that they must leave the island before the 18th inst., and lower their flag.

The new viceroy of India at a farewell banquet in London said that though British domination in India was kept and maintained by the sword, most people overlooked the fact that two-thirds of it was made of maternal milk.

The *Pull Mall Gazette* says: "We like the French because we know them, and even though they do not know us, we do not like them the less on that account."

The *Daily News* dealing with the question of socialism says that Italy makes a mistake in confounding anarchism with socialism. The socialists recently imprisoned in Italy are merely men impregnated with the ideas of Cobden, and to put them in prison is to recall the worst days of Bourbon rule in Naples. England, adds the article, will never refuse shelter to such political refugees as those.

The *Westminster Gazette* points out the incongruity of bellicose preparations at a time when proposals of peace and universal disarmament are being made by Russia.

News from Canea tells that the Turkish troops going slowly about the evacuation of Crete, Admiral Noel surrounded them and enforced their immediate departure. In this strong step he was effectively aided by the Russian admiral, Col. Chernomir, now demanding a general disarmament of the Christians.

Major Marchand has written a letter of thanks to Col. Grenfell for all the attentions shown him by British officers.

An English subject having been taken prisoner by the Spanish corvette *Esabella*, the British consul, Mr. Jerome, demanded his immediate surrender, and refused to leave the captain-general's palace until the prisoner was given up. The prisoner, Mr. Huttenloft, was given up after much consultation.

Nov. 10.—Replying to the toast of Her Majesty's ministers at Gathill, Lord Salisbury said that the British government had accepted the invitation to the conference against anarchists, as it was time for civilization to wipe out the disgrace incurred by the assassination of the Empress of Austria.

Speaking of the European concert, he likened it to a steam roller which made smooth the paths of civilization. After praising the deeds of General Lockhart on the Indian frontiers, he dealt with those of Admiral Noel in Crete and denied that Great Britain desired its annexation. He also denied any present idea of a definite protectorate over Egypt, but remarked that as the battle of Tel-el-Kebir had a great influence on Anglo-Egyptian policy it was also possible that the victory of Sirdar Kitchener in Omdurman would also have its effect. Referring to Fashoda, he told his hearers that at one time it seemed highly probable that war was not far distant, but thanks to the common sense of the French government the storm that threatened Europe had passed over without breaking. The attitude of the two nations had made it necessary to put the country in a state of preparation for war, and the present high standard of readiness would be preserved. If war unfortunately broke out then the policy of the government now announced would naturally undergo a change.

Great Britain would be represented at the disarmament convention to be held at the instigation of the *Czar*, but while he applauded the idea, he had little hopes of any tangible success. The entrance of the United States into Asiatic politics, a colonising power, while it had his sympathy, was in itself a predisposing cause of European trouble. So also was the decaying condition of several powers, which excited their neighbors to get a good share of the spoil in case of partition. Great Britain is a maritime and colonial nation, but while availing of her maritime strength and island position, she is also prepared to defend her frontiers on land.

In the procession of the Lord Mayor's show on the 9th, there were three allegorical cars representing respectively the national prosperity, the victories in Africa and the Anglo-American alliance. The last named was everywhere hailed with the greatest enthusiasm.

India and Canada celebrated the Prince of Wales' birthday on the 9th, by adopting penny postage throughout the British empire.

A squadron of the United States fleet is daily expected in Portsmouth harbor.

Nov. 11.—The German Emperor is to land at Carthage, according to Madrid telegrams, where naval honors will be paid him by the Spanish fleet. The yacht "Hohenzollern" is to visit Cadiz and Lisbon on her way home. The visit of the German Emperor to Spain before the close negotiations have been concluded has been badly received in New York, and is considered as an expression of sympathy on behalf of the Spaniards which accentuates the hostile attitude of the German consul during the blockade of Manila.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says that the political and diplomatic agreement between the United States and Great Britain will shortly assume a definite form. An Asiatic concert composed of Great Britain, the United States and Japan is reported as ready to be made. (We said that this alliance was the most probable just five weeks ago).

France.

Nov. 7.—The French papers are making bitter recriminations against the government for having formed an unprofitable alliance with Russia, although at first the idea was received with such enthusiasm. M. Delcassé, the foreign minister, is expected to make an important declaration on this point in a few days.

Nov. 8.—The *Courier du Soir* says that Germany is willing to recognise a British protectorate over Egypt on condition of being allowed to occupy Egypt and Arab.

The Dreyfus case still drags its slow length along. The secret dossier said to contain the proofs against Dreyfus have been handed over to the Court of Cassation which holds its sittings on the matter with closed doors. Five of the original experts have stated in the *Matin* that the documents contained in this dossier are all subsequent to the sentence on Dreyfus.

Madame had been given a banquet by his compatriots in Cairo, and it was a sore day for France when Fashoda was evacuated, as his intention had been to open up a road from French Africa through the hinterland to the Nile for the benefit of the French in Egypt.

Nov. 10.—It is reported that the Negus Menelik promised the French his assistance in case they decided to attack the English in Omdurman and in the Upper Nile. (It was subsequently reported that Menelik promised no such thing. He remembers how Lord Napier got his title of Magdala in 1868, and knows well that Sati, Dogali and Abbi Garina could not be repeated against British arms).

Admiral Fourrier, called upon by M. Lockroy for a report on the state of the French navy, reported all fit for service.

With the exception of the medical press, all the French papers seem to have able men of Lydian descent. The probability of a war is now considered at an end.

M. Lockroy is making a statement in view of his department of American affairs, with a view to increasing its fighting strength.

Germany.

Nov. 7.—The doctors attending the Emperor William counsel him to make his return voyage entirely by sea to avoid the effects of change of climate.

It is officially denied by the Prince von Arenburg that the Sultan has made any gift of land to the German Emperor, and said

that the site of the house of the Blessed Virgin and St. John had to be paid for in ringing metal.

The report made by the *Frankfurter Zeitung* that a secret treaty had been made by the Emperor and the Sultan for an alliance is officially denied. (It remains, however, to be seen if the German Emperor has not secured a coaling station in Asia Minor).

The Russian government has informed the Pope that it supports his Holiness against Germany in assuming the protection of Catholics in the East, which pertains solely to the French government.

Switzerland.

Nov. 10.—In the trial of Lucheni, who stabbed to death the Empress of Austria, the accused acknowledged his crime, and his intention to have murdered the King of Italy and the Duke d'Orleans. He confessed premeditation of the murder and, being found guilty, the tribunal sentenced him to imprisonment for life, there being no death penalty in Switzerland.

S. PAULO FACTS AND FANCIES.

By transposing a comma, your printer, last week, made me appear to misquote Shakespeare. The sentence runs thus:

God rest you merry, sir — not God rest you, merry sir.

Roa Vista!

Those of your readers who may happen to be diplomats are hereby warned not to visit a certain now well known house in the Rua da Boa Vista, S. Paulo. A collection of cobras is on view there, such as probably none but a rigid fastidier of many years standing could possibly behold without emotion. There are some 300 of them in all, I hear, and I am afraid to mention the length between perpendiculars of the largest *gibbia*. I hear, however, that he lacks himself to swallow an entire ox, *menos* the horns, — which he leaves outside for "mammies," and to show that he always leaves off when he could eat a little more — and to digest the whole arrangement inside of six weeks!

This snaky exhibition has served to bring into evidence the creditable fact, with which you Rio people are probably unacquainted, that there is a Society for the Protection of Animals in this progressive city. The snakes, it seems, are *living* specimens of the visitors, on live geese, poultry, and a varmint; and to this matter the attention of the police has been recently called by the said society. The sympathies of the police, however, are, it would appear, on the side of the cobras — *to que? muito natural, que diabo!* — and, so far, nothing has been done to prevent this unseemly pondering to ophiidian predators.

For my own part, I see no reason why these appalling creatures should receive such exceptional dietary treatment. If one looks at the matter reasonably, they are our guests; they, though armed, come from countries with which we are at peace; they represent large and, in certain circumstances, extremely influential communities. They are our equals in most respects, our superiors in some, and are perfectly harmless, so long as you keep out of their *hinterlands* — spheres of influence. If you leave them the light and wholesome environment to which they have been accustomed in the woods and prairies, what are you going to give them in its place? Will you be less cruel than nature herself? And if you are kind to the pigeons, how are you to avoid being cruel to the cobras?

You, patriotic reader, when you rejoice over your beloved country's purchase of a new shell, warranted to kill every luckless devil who happens to find himself within a radius of 500 yards of its explosion, and yet weep over the wretched *frango* as it disappears, *de cabeça para baixo*, down the maw of the *boa constritor* — are you not laying yourself open to the accusation of "straitening it a great and swallowing a camel?" And do not even the *gibbias*, also — especially as regards the camel?

Candidly, I see one, and only one, solution to the difficulty: You must treat these horrible creatures as you do your visitors, and stand them a bang-up feed at the *Réfectoire Sportsman*.

Why not? It will not have been the first time the Roostbeefery has been called upon to provide seats for 300 reptiles; and these cobras are non-political, and therefore comparatively harmless. If I may be allowed to make my own terms, I have no objection to preside at the feast. But I decline to sit next the *gibbia*. He shall take the foot of the table, and have a Frenchman to wait on him. I will drink his health with pleasure, but I won't trust him, drunk or sober. I will have the *dour* near enough to avoid any maudlin familiarities on his part.

As the 15th is drawing near, I will also, if desired, try to form the company into a new political party to be called the Partido Revolucionario Ophiidiano and endeavour, in an eloquent speech, to induce its members

to give a loyal support to Sar. — in short, *a quem mais der*. Those in favour of any motion can wig, de their tails; those against, will signify dissent by hissing. In the latter case I trust the company may never be quite unanimous. I shall, of course, drink nothing but soda water for a week be'orehand! — but — fancy being hissed at by 300 cobras! Oh snakes!!

What has England been doing to annoy the *Plata*, the double-dated little afternoon S. Paulo paper, which by means of a very creditable telegraphic service, has succeeded in "hooking" the once popular *Diario Popular*. It is down upon England, for some mysterious reason. It reassured its readers the other day as to there being any danger of war, by stating, in a most powerful leader, that France had the most powerful navy in the world, and her ally, Russia, the most powerful army; consequently England would never run the risk of a struggle, etc. etc.

To prove the truth of its words, it promised to publish next day a *quadro*, with full particulars regarding France's 504 and England's 496 warships.

Out came the *quadro* accordingly; and, sure enough, there were the above numbers, accompanied by the particulars in question. Accepting them as correct, then, if we proceed on the assumption that a ship is a ship and one ship is as good as another, no doubt the *Plata's* assertion regarding the superiority of the French fleet was fully made out. But if tonnage and strength of crew be taken into account, the *quadro* gives, in round numbers, the following result:

Table with 3 columns: Country, Tons, Sailors. France, ships old and new, 750,000, 85,000. G. Britain, do do, 1,650,000, 150,000.

Difference in favour of G. Britain, 900,000 tons, 65,000 sailors.

Next day appears the *Quadro*, and makes the *Plata* very angry by stigmatizing the latter's table as incomplete, and erroneous. Well, very likely it may be, and then, again, possibly it is all right. But any way, what are these two excellent little S. Paulo newspaper-papers — to use a vulgar expression — getting their shirts out about it for?

The episode reminds one of a much respected chestnut about two old Scotchmen who were discovered, by a mutual friend, seated opposite one another in some whiskey mill in Greenock, very drunk, and weeping copiously: "Guleskies, mon, what are ye greetin' about?" asked the visitor.

"We're greetin' —"  
"Aye, we're greetin' —"  
"We're jist greetin' about the Nation o' Debt to France!"

For my part I consider Frenchmen, taking them all round, very nice gentlemanly chaps to associate with; not usually oppressively moral from — ahem! — our point of view; but then one cannot have everything! I am sorry to say, however, that one or two Frenchmen, with whom I have a nodding acquaintance, seem to have given me the cold shouldr lately. I could not imagine why, till I remembered about Fashoda. "That is it!" I exclaimed. *« Ils se font du mauvais sang, a cause de Fashoda. Ils se sont Fashodés avec moi! »*

But I had nothing to do with the Fashoda business. Indeed I scarcely know where Fashoda is, or anything at all about it, except that I understand it is some kind of a wateing place in Africa, with rather more than the usual quantum of sands, nigger hands, and military promenade peers in it, which has somehow become Fashodah! — If — all the *Républicains* horses and all the *Republicains* men, plus the *Plata's* 506 ships, could not keep my countrymen out of Fashoda, what could I do?

Frankly, I never interfere in such matters. I have not heard from the Murquid; for ages; and to tell you the honest truth and I don't tell it to everybody, in strict confidence of course, —

I do not care — no, I do not care —  
Though Egypt never be evacuated,  
No, not till Yellow Jack  
On Rio turns his back,  
Send him by propylae —  
The doses of stinking jolly,  
And the point's decided —  
With a honours divided —  
Of which knows best, Pretze or Sinirelli, —  
And dear old smelly  
Rio, by the plaguey trio  
It's been most kindly about it do!  
Or, say, till Uncle Sam  
Sends us an ironclad ram —  
The Oregon perhaps or perhaps the Texas —  
On some Monroe sham —  
I don't care a darn  
What the excuse is, so that he'll am' us us  
And having strung up half an *dotadoro*  
Sticks up the agrilions on the Corcovado!

NICOMEDES DEWDROP.

S. Paulo 10 Nov. 1898.

\* An Americanism for the Flag. (Hais off, gents.)



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A. J. LAMOREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 15th, 1898.

The administration of President Prudente de Moraes expires to-day. As the first civilian executive of the republic, coming immediately after two military executives who had played important rôles in the revolution and in the organization of the new government, his position was one of unusual difficulty. The revolts of 1893 and the general disorganization of public affairs throughout the country, owing to the overthrow of the state executives and the aggressive attitude of certain classes of military men, intensified these difficulties and ended his position one of personal danger as well. When Dr. Prudente de Moraes assumed the presidency in 1894, it was generally believed that his tenure of office would be very brief. Threats were openly made that he would be deposed in a very few months, and that the military classes would not permit him to carry out his own views on certain questions. Antagonisms had arisen through the naval revolt and the revolution in Rio Grande do Sul which it seemed impossible to harmonize. The new President was known to be a man of moderate and liberal views, and it was known that if left to himself his policy would be one of conciliation. This was bitterly opposed by the followers of his predecessor in the presidency, who favored a policy of harsh repression, and as they had the more prominent military officers on their side, it seemed certain that their wishes would prevail. The struggle between the President and these aggressive reactionary elements has lasted through the whole of the President's term of office. He has been compelled to temporize and conciliate, at times even to yield to their exactions. In some particulars his administration has been sharply censured because of his concessions to these reactionary elements, but it must be admitted that had he done otherwise serious consequences would have resulted. He has been better informed than the public, and it is but bare justice to admit that he knew when it was necessary to conciliate those who were imposing their extreme views upon his government. No one has ever questioned his patriotism and his purposes, and no one will say that he ever betrayed his country for personal gain. He has always had the respect and sympathy of the conservative classes, even at times when they have blamed him for yielding to the reactionists, and as time passes and they better understand the difficulties of his position, he will command still more of their esteem and admiration. All things considered the first civilian President of Brazil has achieved a signal success. He has not only held his place to the end, but he has accomplished things which at first were thought impossible. In some respects his administration resembles that of President Hayes, who was denounced most bitterly for the best of his acts. In our opinion, the administration of President Prudente de

Moraes will always hold a high and honorable place in Brazilian history, and the good it has done will stand out all the sharper and clearer as the years go by.

LORD Salisbury's speech at the Guildhall on Lord Mayor's day has been the subject of world-wide comment. The *Jornal do Commercio* with praiseworthy enterprise, which we are glad to see and bear testimony to, had 295 words telegraphed out which were capably expanded to 717 words, which speaks well for the telegraphing correspondent and better still for its telegraphic editor. It was a journalistic feat of which any South American paper might well be proud, and begives a faithful idea as far as we can judge, of the gist of what Lord Salisbury said. The temptation to expand unduly was well and skilfully resisted.

The November issue of *The Church Echo* contains a statement which demands correction. It was designed to correct a misapprehension of the Hospital meeting in that part relating to the presence of two non-subscribers. We stated that «the subsequent admission of two non-subscribers (Rev. C. D. McCarthy and the chaplain of H. B. M.'s cruiser «Flora») shows that the directors had no further interest in the matter after the expulsion of our reporter». According to *The Echo*, Chaplain Richards denies having been present at the meeting and says that he went to the club previously and withdrew when he found that a meeting was about to take place. We are very sorry that the question has been raised, for it does not affect our argument in the least. We were informed by Mr. McCarthy that he was present at the meeting, that he came in late, that he heard our remarks on the directors' report, and that he was accompanied by the chaplain of the «Flora». He also repeated to us an observation made by Chaplain Richards, which of course we did not use. We did not ask, how long Mr. Richards remained, but we knew that Mr. McCarthy remained some time and that no one told him that he could not do so. The meeting lasted only some forty minutes, and the two gentlemen might have remained to the end without feeling that they had been intruding. Moreover, the annual meetings of public institutions are not considered to be private at home, and no one would consider it an intrusion to attend them. There are scores of people in this city who have given money to the Strangers' Hospital whose names are not on the regular list of subscribers, and it would be an act of injustice as well as discourtesy to say that they should not be present at a Hospital meeting where matters of public interest were to be discussed. In conclusion we wish to say to our young contemporary that *The Rio News* seeks to be fair and just, and that we do not consider it a trifling matter to be accused of misrepresentation.

OUR AMERICAN VISITORS.

We are glad to say that our American colony has not allowed the visit of the «Oregon» and «Iowa» to pass without a fitting demonstration to their gallant officers and men. The purpose has not been easily carried out, for the colony is a small one and it is broken up in a manner which prevents common action—a considerable number of its members living in Petropolis. It became necessary therefore to offer entertainments in both places.

On Saturday afternoon last Minister Bryan gave an exceptionally enjoyable garden-party at the legation in Petropolis, which was followed by a ball at the Pensão Central in the evening, which was given by the Petropolis section of our American colony. The day was everything that could be desired, and Petropolis looked her best in honor of her visitors. A special barcar and train took the officers up into the mountains, arriving there about half past three. At 4 p. m. the guests began to arrive at the legation and from that hour until 6 o'clock the pretty grounds of Minister Bryan's residence were thronged with guests. Our space and time does not permit even a partial list of the guests, but it may be said that they included representatives of the official and diplomatic classes, prominent society people, business men, and a very full representation of the American residents of Petropolis, as well as many from Rio.

An interval then occurred for dinner and rest. At 10 p. m. the large dining saloon of the Pensão Central, which had been transformed into an attractive ball-room, began to fill, and from that hour until 5 o'clock the next morning was the scene of one of the most enjoyable and successful dances ever given in Petropolis. The programme was varied, the music good, the refreshments beyond praise, and the guests determined to enjoy the occasion to the full. Too much praise can not be given to the committee and to the proprietors of the hotel for the excellence and completeness of their arrangements in view of the short time at their disposal.

On Sunday the great majority of the visitors returned to Rio, the rains, which had held aloof on Saturday, preventing their visiting many points of interest in and about Petropolis.

Yesterday afternoon Consul-General Seeger supplemented the Petropolis entertainment by an excursion up the Corcovado and a picnic at Paineiras, followed by a reception at his residence in Larangeiras from 4 to 6 p. m. There was a large number of guests present and those who were unable to go to Petropolis were afforded an opportunity of meeting the officers of our two famous

battleships. The day was overcast and at times threatened rain, but the attendance was large, especially at the reception. Great credit is due to Consul-General Seeger for affording an opportunity of entertaining our visitors here in Rio.

On Wednesday the captains and officers of the squadron will hold a reception on the battleship «Oregon» from 2 until 6 p. m., when they hope to see all their friends and acquaintances. Should the weather be propitious, we are confident that the good old ship will be boarded and captured without quarter.

THE U. S. WARSHIPS IN RIO.

In the midst of the festivities the American minister and American colony have offered the gallant officers of the «Oregon», «Iowa» and «Celtic», and especially in connection with the reception the captains and officers give on board the «Oregon» on Wednesday, the following list of the officers will be found of great interest to our readers:

The officers of the «Oregon» (flagship) are: A. S. Barker, captain; A. P. Nazro, lieutenant commander; W. H. Allen, lieutenant; R. A. Ackerman, lieutenant; E. W. Eberle, lieutenant jr. grade; L. A. Bostwick, ensign; H. G. Macfarland, ensign; R. Z. Johnston, ensign; H. E. Yarzell, naval cadet; L. M. Overstreet, naval cadet; C. R. Miller, naval cadet; S. G. Magill, naval cadet; C. S. Kempff, naval cadet; J. H. Perry, chief engineer; S. E. Moses, assistant engineer; Frank Lyon, as assistant engineer; C. K. Mallory, assistant engineer; E. P. Eckhardt, assistant engineer; C. P. Burr, assistant engineer; H. N. Johnson, cadet engineer; G. W. Fuller, cadet engineer; F. E. Stephenson, surgeon; H. H. Haas, assistant surgeon; J. B. Dennis, assistant surgeon; Z. W. Reynolds, assistant paymaster; R. Dickens, captain U. S. M. C.; R. F. Wynne, second lieutenant U. S. M. C.; J. Costello, boatswain; S. Jacobs, gunner; J. P. Yates, carpenter; R. J. Little, pay clerk.

The officers of the «Iowa» are: Silas W. Terry, captain; R. P. Rogers, lieutenant commander; W. J. Schentez, lieutenant; H. M. Witzel, lieutenant; J. M. Orchard, lieutenant; L. S. Van Duzer, lieutenant; Glenn Tarbox, lieutenant jr. grade; A. J. Norton, lieutenant jr. grade; N. C. Twining, ensign; Duncan Wood, ensign; A. J. Hephurn, naval cadet; O. G. Murfin, naval cadet; J. W. Gram, naval cadet; V. S. Houston, naval cadet; A. H. MacCarthy, naval cadet; H. Williams, naval cadet; W. C. Asserson, naval cadet; C. W. Rice, chief engineer; L. D. Miner, assistant engineer; J. R. Morris, assistant engineer; D. M. Carrison, assistant engineer; H. O. Bisset, assistant engineer; H. I. Collins, cadet engineer; A. T. Graham, cadet engineer. M. H. Simons, surgeon; R. P. Crandall, assistant surgeon; F. M. Furlong, assistant surgeon; J. A. Ring, paymaster; F. C. Brown, chaplain; Lincoln Carmun, captain U. S. M. C.; H. C. Davis, second lieutenant U. S. M. C.; Frank Johnston, carpenter; E. M. Isaac, boatswain; George Charette, gunner; C. W. Loomis, pay clerk.

The officers of the «Celtic» are: M. J. K. Patch, lieutenant commander; W. S. H. Ing, lieutenant; F. H. Brumby, ensign; C. T. Vogelgesang, ensign; J. M. Luby, ensign; A. N. Mitchell, cadet engineer; H. C. Dinger, cadet engineer; D. H. Morgan, assistant surgeon.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

Nov. 7.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—The chamber voted in 3rd discussion the budget of foreign affairs. Several legations and consulates were suppressed, and the sum voted in gold was 46,000 less than the amount of the government's estimate. The amendment for suppressing the legation at the Vatican was rejected by a vote of 87 to 56.

Nov. 8.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Moreira da Silva introduced a bill providing for a department of national defence to take the place of the war and marine departments. The bill also provides for the reorganization of the military service of the country and regulates the appointment or election of military men to civil offices. Deputies Mello Rêgo and Irineu Machado discussed all this in Rio Grande do Sul. The former in speaking on the budget of the war department said that he is in favor of a small and well disciplined army and not a disorganized army such as the country has at present.

Nov. 9.—*Senate*.—There was introduced a bill regulating in certain cases the procedure of the supreme court. On motion of Sen Tor Officella the budget of the department of finance was referred to the committee on finance. *Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputies Mello Rêgo and Cassiano discussed affairs in Rio Grande do Sul. By a vote of 54 to 52 the chamber decided not to discuss the bill introduced at the previous sitting by Deputy Moreira da Silva.

Nov. 10.—*Senate*.—The bill regulating martial law passed in 3rd discussion by a vote of 29 to 9. Several other bills were voted in 2 or 3rd discussion. *Chamber of Deputies*.—There was a warm debate on the bill modifying the punitive provisions of the amnesty law of Oct. 21, 1895. Deputy Coelho Cintra offered an amendment granting amnesty to officers and cadets implicated in the mutiny at the military school. Deputy Triandole stated that for two reasons the committee on the constitution could not accept the amendment. In the first place, he said, the bill in discussion

is not an amnesty bill and, consequently, the amendment is not appropriate. In the second place congress has no right to grant amnesty to officers and soldiers guilty of mutiny, which is not a political crime.

Nov. 11.—*Senate*.—The senate voted with amendments in 3rd discussion, the bill prohibiting the circulation of state and municipal bonds as currency, and in 1st discussion the bill on sewerage and water works in the city of Rio de Janeiro. Several other bills were voted in 1st, 2d or 3rd discussion. *Chamber of Deputies*.—The bill on the punitive provisions of the amnesty law of Oct. 21, 1895, having been put to the vote, the chair announced that it had passed. Deputy Coelho Cintra asserted that the chamber was without a quorum and demanded a count of the deputies present. In the interval several of the opponents of the bill withdrew. The count showed that the number of deputies present was 104. Deputy Saabra severely criticised the conduct of the opponents of the bill, who were deflected by Deputy Coelho Cintra.

COFFEE NOTES

—An English syndicate, says the *Pharos* of S. Paulo, is negotiating for the investment of £150,000 in coffee plantations in the municipal district of S. Manoel.

—On the 11th inst. the legislature of the State of Rio de Janeiro resolved to ask for a reduction in the freight rates on coffee on the Central Railway, in view of the present low prices which render unremunerative the capital invested in coffee plantations.

—There are few substances which, when placed upon the market, can be considered to be really dry. Even rice, flour, pepper, etc., contain a considerable amount of water, though they appear to be powders which are quite dry. With the object of determining the average percentage of water in raw coffee, as put upon the market, B. Niederstalt examined samples of different kinds. These were dried to constant weight at 105 degrees C., and they gave the following results: Santos I., 13.33; Santos II., 12.20; Santos III., 11.23; Santos IV., 11.50; Bahia, 8.54; Menudo, 10.72; Java, 10.75; Columbia, 10.00; Costa Rica, 10.62; Guatemala, 10.18; and Santos V., 9.45; the mean being about 11 per cent. —*American Grocer*.

BRAZIL COFFEE INDUSTRY.

The *Rio News* suggests that: «if there is a prospect of a failure of the next crop, as many planters allege, why not try the effect of fertilizing and pruning? If the coffee trees are exhausted by the heavy crops of the last two years, then the trees should be carefully pruned as a means of concentrating their strength, and careful cultivation should be employed to restore exhausted vitality.»

Nature revolts against excessive fruitage, and invariably exacts a penalty, whether it comes in the shape of a failure of a crop of peaches, pruner, or coffee. The farmers of Delaware grew peaches and failed to restore to the soil any nourishment, and to day peach orchards over a great area of that state are a matter of history.

The great variation in the coffee crop of Brazil shows that a continuation of mammoth crops is not to be expected, unless due to a very extensive increase in the number of trees coming into bearing from year to year, which is the case in Brazil. Now it seems possible that, for lack of foresight on the part of the planter, the old coffee plantations are threatened with decay, and that means chronic disease and an easy prey to insect pest. —*American Grocer*.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—There was a municipal election at Pernambuco a few days since, the government winning by a large majority.

The counting of votes in the last election in São Paulo was terminated on the 9th inst., when Col. Fernandes Prestes was declared the governor elect of that state.

—In consequence of the war that the castilian police is making on the press in Rio Grande do Sul the proprietor of the *Echo do Sul* has been obliged to absent himself.

—In view of the scarcity and dearth of food products in consequence of the drought, the municipal council of Bahia on the 11th inst. authorized the intendat to import such products.

—On the 11th inst. the legislature of the state of Rio de Janeiro adopted *nemine contra* a motion to congratulate President Prudente de Moraes on the spirit of justice and moderation which he has displayed during his administration.

—A São Paulo telegram of the 10th says that the subscriptions for the reception of Dr. Prudente de Moraes at that capital then amounted to 32,835. The ex-President will remain in Rio for some days, and will then go to his home at Piracicaba. It is proposed to give him a reception on his journey through São Paulo.

—Some days ago the *Jornal do Commercio* published a very damaging criticism on the present government of the state of Ceará, which our contemporary classes with that of the state of Amazonas. We are glad to see that our influential colleague does not spare the thieves and parasites who are demoralizing and ruining those states.



— Some days ago, near Santa Luzia, in the vicinity of Campos, a force of 30 policemen of the state of Rio de Janeiro attacked six gypsies, all of whom are reported to have been killed. One policeman was killed and a sergeant and four privates wounded. One of the wounded policemen has since died. Several detachments of police have been sent to capture or disperse bands of gypsies that are infesting that region, and the government of the State of Rio de Janeiro is said to have obtained permission of those of the states of Minas Geraes and Espirito Santo for its troops to pursue into the territory of the latter states the gypsies who succeed in escaping across the respective borders.

### RAILROAD NOTES

—The legislature of the state of Rio de Janeiro has resolved to ask congress to pass a law on the responsibility of railways for merchandise carried on their trains.

—The *Jornal do Brasil* says that the results thus far obtained from the new rates on the Central Railway show that Dr. Passos was mistaken in supposing that by increasing the rates he could produce a large increase in the revenue. The high rate, says that journal, has deprived the road of a good deal of traffic.

—We understand that the Leopoldina Railway Co. has been officially recognized by the government of the state of Rio de Janeiro as the legal successor of the former company and that it has obtained permission to build branch lines from Areal to Entre Rios and from Porto das Coxias to the junction of the Norte and Grão-Pará lines. The Areal line, it is stated, will be completed within 18 months and the Porto das Coxias line within 36 months.

—There is joy amongst the railway managers in Argentina just now as the National Railway Board and the National Department of Engineers cease to exist on the 14th inst. Those two departments made every administration staff on every railway unduly large owing to their petty criticisms on every petty occurrence on the different systems, and calls for returns of a nature useless only to swell bulky printed reports made the statistical departments of every accountant's office needlessly busy at important times. The saving to the revenue too should be considerable.

—The Oeste de Minas railway, whose judicial liquidation has recently been decreed, was organized in 1878 with a capital of 1,200,000\$, for the purpose of building a line from S. João d'El Rei to some point on the D. Pedro II line. The point subsequently selected was Sítio. To realize this capital was raised to 14,000,000\$, and later on to 40,000,000\$. In 1889 the company negotiated a preferential loan of 22,450,000 marks through the Brasilianische Bank für Deutschland, with a part of which the debentures of the preceding loans (4,000,000\$) were redeemed. The state of Minas had conceded a guarantee of 7 per cent on a maximum of 9,500,000\$ on the lines beyond S. João d'El Rei, to which was added 7 per cent on 30,000\$ per kilometre on the branch of 70 odd kilometres to Paropé. In 1890 the company made a contract with the federal government for a line from Barra Mansa to Catalão, traversed by another connecting the Mogyan with the Paracatu river, covering some 2,000 kilometres. The government guarantee was 6 per cent on 30,000\$ per kilometre. The company's capital was then raised to 60,000,000\$, and in 1893 a loan was made in London for the mutual benefit of the company and the national government, for £3,710,000, on which the net result was only £2,856,700. The company claims that the conditions established in its contract with the government for the payment here of the proceeds of this loan has raised serious difficulties and prevents it from meeting its engagements.

### THE NEW LEOPOLDINA MANAGER.

Telegrams have been received from London announcing that Mr. F. W. Barrow has resigned the general management of the Great Southern railway, and has accepted the post as general manager of the Leopoldina Railway Syndicate in Brazil. The Great Southern Railway Company losses in Mr. Barrow a most capable manager, and one whose foresight has done much for the prosperity of the line. — *La Viewe*, Buenos Aires.

That the board of directors of the Buenos Aires Southern railway are sore at the resignation of Mr. Barrow is evident from the remarks of the chairman of the board at the general meeting of the shareholders held on the 20th ult. in London. Mr. Frank Parish (who is an old River Plate man himself) said: "With regard to our management, our general manager has recently been home, and has returned again. Some of you will have heard that he has resigned his position. I regret it, and probably many of you also will share my feelings. But he has done his service to us, and he has placed us in such a position by his organization of our staff and general arrangements, that his absence will not be felt so much as it otherwise would have been. He

received an offer from the Leopoldina Railway Company of such a tempting nature that I think few men would have refused. It was, I may say, far beyond any emoluments which any reasonable company, or perhaps I should say, any company could reasonably be expected to pay—(laughter)—and accompanied with a higher title, which, no doubt, has satisfied his ambition. Anyhow, he did not like to let his Southern railway be his oldest and best friend."

### RECIFE AND SAN FRANCISCO PER-NAMBUCO RAILWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

Viscount Gort presided on Tuesday Oct. 18, at the Cannon Street Hotel over the 86th half-yearly ordinary general meeting. In moving the adoption of the report, the chairman remarked that they had met in somewhat different circumstances than usual. They had been 43 years at work, and for a long period they had paid a steady dividend of five per cent. They had carried on work in spite of a good many difficulties, which, however, they had as a rule overcome. In regard to their traffic in the past half-year, it had only been beaten once during their 43 years working—namely, in 1895. Both as regarded goods and passengers their traffic in the past half-year had progressed very satisfactorily, and the same remark applied to the months of July and August. Their receipts were £12,700, compared with £8,500 in the corresponding month of 1897, the expenditure being a little in excess of £11,000 in both periods; and for August they took £13,000, as compared with £8,800 a year previously, while the expenditure was £10,900 in both periods. They thus had a gain on the working for July of £1,500, and on that of August of £2,300. As everything was looking very promising, and as they thought that matters would go on with them as usual so far as the guaranteed interest was concerned, they had purchased some new vehicles and new rails, on which they expended a good deal of money. With the last two months, however, a great change had come upon them, the result of which they could not yet tell. The government, instead of handing them a cheque on their London bankers for the full amount of the guarantee, paid them in bonds, under a funding scheme, which was to be in operation for three years. The interest on the bonds they received would be understood by regularly paid in cash. In order to pay the dividend, &c., they disposed of the bonds they received from the government, obtaining for them 79 1/2 per cent, which was more than some of the other Brazilian guaranteed railway companies secured for theirs. The loss, however, thus sustained by the company was over £8,000, and the board, therefore, came to the decision to recommend a dividend at the rate of only 4 per cent per annum. Of course they would all regret this result if it were going to be permanent, but his own opinion, in which others to whom he had spoken acquiesced, was that when it was found that the interest on the bonds was paid in gold, and that the companies continued to work on steadily, the market value of the bonds would gradually increase. This would tend to set matters all right again. In other respects he thought that they were in a very good position. They were going on, as before, paying off their indebtedness, and the debenture debt, which originally amounted to £275,000, was now only £101,170. He hoped that they would go on reducing it at the same rate, so that when their receipts from the government were legally reduced they would be in an independent position. The newly-elected President—Dr. Campos Salles—was extremely desirous of improving the financial position of his country.

Major-General J. Reid, in seconding the motion, referred with regret to the decrease in the dividend consequent on the operation of the funding scheme. Brazil, however, had suffered seriously, politically and financially, as a result of things which culminated in a disastrous relapse in the exchange. It became at length evident that some such expedient as that referred to was inevitable in order to rehabilitate the finances of the country. Dr. Campos Salles had repeatedly promised that during his tenure of office he would do all in his power to enforce the greatest economy, to improve the exchange, and to restore a financial equilibrium. The value of the milreis had already risen to 5 1/2, and a much larger advance was anticipated. This was very encouraging. It was possible that they might be able to obtain from the government some concession as compensation for the loss sustained by them under the funding scheme. This matter was now under consideration, but it was useless at present to ask for what had already been refused to other companies. He thought that they might conclude, from the continual increases in their traffic, that the period of stagnation had now passed away. The main cause of the increase of £15,500 in the expenditure last half-year, as compared with that of the June half of 1897, was the very heavy outlay on steel rails and other permanent way material, and also on two new steam cranes. In their ordinary expenditure there had been a substantial reduction. Only 450 tons of steel rails were now required to complete the line, and some more blast had also to be put down, but when this work was carried out the line would be in thoroughly good order, and it could then be maintained for many years at a comparatively small cost. Their outstanding debentures now amounted to very little over 8 per cent of their capital. The motion was carried unanimously.

### SHIPPING NOTES

—Preparations are making for a brilliant reception of the Portuguese cruiser «Adamas» at Santos.

—The Portuguese cruiser «Adamas» has been the recipient of an enthusiastic welcome from the Portuguese colony of this city.

—The Portuguese cruiser «Adamas» arrived here on Saturday last and received an enthusiastic reception from the Portuguese colony.

—The master of the Br. str. *York* reports having encountered the Portuguese ship *America* abandoned in lat. 5° S. and long 45° W. Greenwich.

—The Italian squadron, consisting of the ironclad «Carlos Alberto» and the cruisers «Cumbria» and «Piemonte» Admiral Candiani commanding, returned to port on Sunday to be present at the official ceremonies of to-day.

—According to a Washington telegram of the 13th Admiral Schley will be appointed to command the European squadron of the United States navy, which squadron will be completely reorganized.

—There was a fire in the coal bunkers of the German str. *Amazonas* on Thursday last, but it was fortunately extinguished before any great damage resulted. The police and fire brigades rendered prompt and efficient service. The coal was shifted to a safe distance during the afternoon and night, and the fire was finally extinguished on Saturday.

—The following passengers landed at Rio from the Royal Mail steamer *Ebro* on the 11th inst. from Santos. Mr. A. Harley, Miss Sara Campello, Mrs. Elvira Xavier, Mr. Guilherme Santos, wife, 2 children, and servant, Mr. Ray and wife, Mr. T. Montenegro, Mrs. Maria Amália de Mello and son, Mr. J. Pinto, Mr. José Moraes Junior, Messrs. Manoel Martins and A. S. G. Williams.

—We hear from Buenos Aires that one of the regular shipping firms to Brazil has taken a steamer on time charter for six months with an option of twelve months to run cargoes to Rio. Regular liners, however, find no difficulty in filling up the allotted space for Brazilian ports, although flour shipments have the River Plate and this port is likely to look up during the summer months.

—Simon Lake's submarine boat «Argonaut» is on her way to this port. She will explore the sea bottom around Sandy Hook and exhibit herself in New York. She has already made a tour from Baltimore to Cape Henry and back, occupying two months. She traversed over a thousand miles in all kinds of weather on the surface and over all kinds of bottoms. During this run it was proved that the «Argonaut» could find mine cables and cut them. She remained submerged ten hours. Many wrecks were found. They contained nothing of value, but demonstrated the usefulness of the craft. — *New York Commercial*.

### LOCAL NOTES

—On the 9th the ratifications were exchanged for an extradition treaty between Brazil and Holland.

—The *Imprensa* has been publishing some excellent leaders on abuses committed by police authorities.

—The minister of marine has consulted the conselho naval in regard to the condition of the ironclad «Riachuelo».

—A banquet was given by Dr. Rosa e Silva, vice-president, by his party friends on the evening of Saturday last.

—D. Julia Bessa, accused of having caused the death of a servant by ill-treatment, was tried and acquitted on Saturday.

—President Prudente de Moraes moved his residence on the 12th inst. from the Cattete palace to the Pensão Beethoven, Cães da Gloria.

—The *Diário Oficial* of the 10th inst. contains decree No. 3084, of the 5th inst. approving the digest of law relating to federal justice.

—A few days ago a lady is said to have had her pocket picked in a public place, and to have detected the thief, but she failed to denounce him either through fear or shyness.

—On Friday the supreme military court confirmed the acquittal of seven commissioned officers and a sergeant accused of plotting against the life of President Prudente de Moraes.

—There are schools in the city where the lads are permitted to stand at the windows during recess, of course, and shout at the people in the street. It is not a good exhibition for the boys are not always judicious in their expressions.

—A man is said to have been robbed by a policeman on last Tuesday, on Santa Theresia hill, of some jewelry and 150\$ in money. He complained to a police delegate, who it is stated, causing the policeman to be searched, found the money and jewelry in his possession.

—On Saturday, the 1st anniversary of the murder of Marshal Machado Bittencourt, was inaugurated the monument to his memory erected in the arsenal. This monument consists of a shaft of granite surmounted by the marshal's bust made of old cannon that had been used in the Paraguayan war.

—After some days of drizzling rain and muddy streets, the weather cleared on Friday last, and gave us as bright and beautiful a morning as anyone could desire. It was a glorious morning for the arrival of the American ships and we, we feel certain, fully appreciated by their officers and crews.

—We hear that the new chief of police will appoint business men as *suplentes* in the police administration of the commercial districts in order to better secure proper attention to their interests. The purpose is a good one, and we sincerely trust that the methods of carrying it into execution will be as favorable as business men could wish.

—On Thursday the minister of war, accompanied by several officials and other gentlemen, visited the new waterworks at Realengo. These works furnish Realengo a daily supply of 6,000,000 litres of water. The aggregate length of the pipes that convey this water is 18 kilometres and the time consumed in the construction of the works was seven months.

—The question has been asked whether that magnificent pun «*Nazouance*» was invented at that informal sitting at the Globo restaurant when the report of the hospital meeting was written for the «*Rank Outsider*»? Perhaps the good man who presides over the destinies of that widely appreciated organ will answer—always providing, of course, that it is not a matter between himself and his Maker.

—The daily papers have recently published disclosures of many scandalous abuses committed by police authorities. Some of these disclosures are contained in an official report from which it appears that cases of black mail have been of frequent occurrence and that a police inspector established at the office of a delegate without the latter's knowledge an agency for the sale of tickets for betting on bicycles.

—At the trial of the persons accused of plotting against the life of President Prudente de Moraes the judge was informed that several persons who had been acquitted of the crime of murdering Col. Gentil de Castro in the court-room armed and actuated, it was supposed, by sinister intentions. He caused them to be arrested and one of them was deprived of a knife that was found in his possession. They were afterwards set at liberty.

—President Prudente de Moraes visited on Friday the Associação Commercial, the ironclad «Aguidabán» and the cruiser «Almirante Tamandaré». On board the «Aguidabán» the minister of justice, responding to a toast, said that amid the perils and calamitous scenes through which the President had been forced to pass the navy had always inspired absolute confidence on account of the undeviating support which it had given him in the maintenance of public order.

—The captains and officers of the United States squadron in the harbor will give a card reception and a dance on board the battleship «Oregon» on Wednesday next, the 16th inst. from 2 until 6 p.m. No cards will, however, be sent to Americans, as there is no time to get a complete list of names, and the captains and officers wish us to state that all Americans are expected to be present, and will be right cordially received. Boats will be in waiting to convey all visitors off to the «Oregon» during the afternoon from the Caes Pharoax. The victors in the historic fight off Santiago de Cuba are certain to have a lively time.

—It was with deep regret, that will be shared by all our readers who have had the pleasure of his personal acquaintance, that we heard of the coming departure of Mr. William G. Wagstaff, Her Majesty's consul-general in Rio, for England, on sick leave. We were aware that this popular gentleman had been in ill-health for the last six months, and we sincerely hope his native air will bring him renewed health and enable him to return to Rio next May as well in health as we would wish to see him. Mr. Wagstaff during his absence in Rio on the 22nd inst. and during his absence in Rio, C. B. Rhind will be acting consul-general. Mr. Wagstaff wishes us to express his regret that owing to ill-health and the brief time at his disposal here, he is unable to say *au revoir* to the vast majority of his many friends.

—A correspondent of the *Comercio de S. Paulo* sends to that journal an account of the dispute between Vice-President Manoel Victorino and Senator Severino Vieira in the senate on the 29th ult., mentioned in our issue of the 18th inst. When the senator, who defended Gen. Carlos Telles, was referring to occurrences in Bahia, the vice-president, who was presiding, remarked:—«You are telling a wretched lie!» The senator heard the remark and made a sharp retort. Several other senators questioned the vice-president, who at first denied having made the remark, but afterwards confessed it. Senators Gonçalves Ferreira and Moraes Barros, says the correspondent, took the matter up and placed the vice-president in a very humiliating position. Finally Senator Severino Vieira said that from compassion he would refrain from pursuing the subject.

—We are sorry to see by the *Rio News* just to hand that there is serious trouble in Rio Janeiro over the management of the Strangers' Hospital, which is peculiarly British. The directors seem to have taken the very mistaken course of burking the complaints made, and even went to the length of calling a press reporter from the recent general meeting, so that the public might not be informed of what passed, a course certainly at variance with the most ordinary principles of conducting a public institution. There may be another side to the question, but the *Rio News* makes out a very strong *prima facie* case of mismanagement and of improper spirit on the part of the directors which threatens the well-being of the institution and which we think should rouse the supporters of the Hospital to adopt an energetic course for its protection. — *Montevideo Times*, Nov. 1.



It is thought that either Dr. Arthur Rios, president of the chamber of deputies, or Gen. Dionisio Cerqueira, the present minister of foreign affairs, will be chosen to fill the vacancy in the senate caused by the appointment of Senator Severino Vieira to a place in the cabinet of Campos Sales.

RIO CRICKET & ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

The averages for bowling and batting in connection with the Rio Cricket and Athletic Association are given below. As compared with the average of Rio last season, they are far better and cricket is going ahead strong, no less than 14 players having reached double figures while in the previous season only 5 managed to get their average above 10.

The highest score was made by N. W. Jackson 99, just missing the century by 26. 7. Scores of 50 and over were made by R. Morrissy, E. A. Roberts, N. W. Jackson, C. Mavson and H. J. Reeves, the latter being prevented from playing in the early part of the season on account of illness, the cause also of the old stager Wheatley not playing in more than 2 matches, but making over 21 in each, and it is to be hoped that cricket will see more of him next season.

Regarding the bowling it is weak, and not sufficient interest is given to it by the bowlers who ought to bowl with their heads and not send down ball after ball without the slightest idea whether they intend the batsman to be bowled, caught or stumped.

The average lies with R. Morrissy, 24 wickets at a cost of 5.8 runs each. A. Brooking, second with 50 wickets, average 6.5.

R. Morrissy against the Fleet took 4 wickets with 5 balls, performing the feat twice for the first time on the new ground, one ball taking the ball a distance of 27 1/2 yards.

The roughness of the ground may have accounted for the bad fielding on several occasions, but next season there will be no excuse as the Association intend having a perfect field and have already taken steps to prepare a grass pitch.

A word of thanks is due to Mr. Maude for having throughout the season attended the matches and acted as umpire and also to Mr. Geo. E. Cox as scorer.

ALL MATCHES 1898. Batting Averages: 20 runs and over.

Table with columns: Name, Runs, Wickets, Average. Includes players like N. W. Jackson, R. Morrissy, C. B. Mawson, H. J. Reeves, E. A. Roberts, T. K. Giband, R. A. Brooking, C. A. Conolly, G. H. Lomas, W. Morrissy, O. W. Rolls, C. L. Robinson, E. Morrissy, J. B. Mawson, R. Robinson, J. Whyte, H. P. Smith, A. G. Blake, V. Tatam, Under's innings, F. S. Youle, H. L. Wheatley, H. Smyth, D. Campbell, G. H. Unwin.

ALL MATCHES 1898. Bowling Averages: 10 overs and over.

Table with columns: Name, Overs, Mails, Runs, Wickets, Average. Includes players like R. Morrissy, R. A. Brooking, T. K. Giband, E. A. Roberts, N. W. Jackson, R. Robinson, W. J. Gims, C. B. Mawson, C. A. Conolly, C. Robinson, J. B. Mawson, W. Morrissy, G. H. Unwin.

BUSINESS NOTES

On account of the drouth the price of farinha de mandioca in Bahia rose some days ago to 40¢ per bag, declining afterwards, however, to 22¢.

An ice factory, that is in construction at Rio Claro, S. Paulo, is nearly finished. It will have sufficient capacity for making 125 kilos of ice in an hour.

It is stated that the government has bought from the Banco da Republica the galvanised iron factory on Rua da Alegria and buildings Nos. 97 and 98 Praia do Retiro Saudoso.

Messrs. Granado & Co. complain that in revenge for an article which they published on Thursday several officials of the board of health suddenly appeared at their establishment and seized a quantity of their medicinal preparations.

The Brazilian government has restored Sr. Antonio Fontoura Xavier to the post of consul-general at New York from which he was dismissed in 1894, the said decree of dismissal being cancelled, but without giving him a right to salary during its existence.

The traffic receipts of the Western and Brazilian Telegraph Company for the week ending October 14th, 1898, after deducting 17 per cent. of the gross receipts payable to the London Platino-Brazilian Telegraph Company, Limited, were £3,431.

We hear that the sworn merchandise brokers have made a petition to the minister to be allowed to charge 1% brokerage on imports of flour and estiva goods, and that the Junta Commercial has recommended a favorable reply. Hitherto the brokers have been receiving 1 1/2% and 3/4%.

We see by our exchanges that an American chemist has discovered a process by which the stalks of Indian corn can be made into paper. Wrapping, printing and writing paper and cardboard have already been successfully manufactured, and it is said they will be much cheaper than those made from other materials.

Under the title of 'Nova Fabrica Rink' there has been organized a new spinning and weaving company with a capital of 1,200,000 divided into 6,000 shares. The principal shareholders are Barão de Ibirochany with 1,950 shares, London and Brazilian Bank with 1,500 and Companhia Internacional Comercio e Industria with 300.

Among the taxes proposed in the budget in discussion in the state legislature of Parahyba are the following: on merchant vessels, 200 reis per ton; on drugs 25% per package; on hardware, groceries and kerosene, 25% per package; on alcoholic beverages, 45% per package; on merchandise not specified, 25% per package; on salt, 500 reis per load; statistics tax on rosin, potato and tallow 1% and on other articles 2%.

We are glad to hear that the prospects of the S. João del Rey mine in Morro Velho are becoming brighter. The new process which was introduced there not long since has been giving good results. The gross proceeds per week are over £4,000, and the working expenses are at a low average just now. The favorable reports that are being widely published in England and abroad are likely to have a good influence on the quotations of stock on 'Change in London.

The money order business of the United States postoffice will amount to about \$300,000,000 this year, and it is being constantly increased and extended. There are now 30,000 money order offices in the country, and it is estimated that there are constantly about \$19,000,000 in circulation in these riders. The New York postoffice alone handles 2,500,000 orders a year. The government desires to seek to make a profit on the business, but simply to accommodate the public in small remittances.

The cattle rate to Rio is now very active, three-carters being now regularly employed for several voyages while an occasional boat is taken up for Rio and other Brazilian ports. The parcel trade to Brazilian ports denotes very little change. Some parcels of flour, are, again, going forward to Santos while maize continues to be shipped to Rio. Tallow, porked beef, etc., go forward regularly to the northern ports while the small regular traders seek to buy Rio find employment at the current rates and which denote no change from previous quotations.—Times, Buenos Aires.

The report of the directors of the Brazilian Submarine Telegraph Company, Limited, for the half-year ending June 30 last states that the revenue amounted to £103,689 and the working expenses to £21,474. After providing £3,200 for debenture interest and sinking fund, and £1,713 for income-tax, there remains a balance of £77,301; to this is added the sum of £8,662 brought forward from December 31 last, making a total of £85,963. A quarterly interim dividend, amounting to £10,000, has been paid, and £25,000 transferred to the reserve fund. The directors now recommend the declaration of a final dividend of 3s. per share, making, with the interim dividends, a total dividend of 6 per cent. for the year, and also the payment of a bonus of 2s. per share, both free of income-tax, which together will amount to £34,500, leaving a balance of £51,463 to be carried forward. The dividend and bonus will be payable on the 27th inst. The directors are pleased to report that shareholders in the Western and Brazilian Telegraph Company, Limited, holding considerably more than three-fourths of the capital have assented to the exchange of their shares for shares in this company. The agreement of July 14, 1898, between the companies has therefore now become operative and the exchange of directors between the boards has taken place, and the closer union and more effective working of the system of the associated companies has thus been assured.—Financial News, Oct. 19.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The customs receipts at Manaus last month amounted to \$12,515,543 against 493,479,881 in October, 1897.

The budget under discussion in the state legislature of Parahyba authorizes the government of that state to contract a loan not exceeding 1,000,000.

On the 10th inst. was paid into the State treasury of the S. Paulo the sum of 700,000, amount of the tax on the estate of the late Gen. Couto de Magalhães.

The revenue of the state of Parahyba for 1897, which had been estimated at 1,050,000, amounted to 1,340,000. Although the revenue was thus larger than had been expected, the year closed with a deficit of 215,000.

The so-called statistics tax of the state of Parahyba, which is an import tax under another name, has produced the following revenue:

Table with columns: Year, Revenue. Includes 1895 (148,000), 1896 (181,000), 1897 (196,000), 1898 (1st half year) (61,000).

COMMERCIAL

Table with columns: Item, Price. Includes Rio de Janeiro Nov 15th 1898, Par value of the Brazilian milreis (1000) 27 d., do of the Brazilian milreis (1000) in U. S. coin at 48.865 per cent. 54.75, do \$100 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold. 49.87 et 8, do of £ 184. in Brazilian gold. 8.80.

EXCHANGE

Nov. — The whole of the banks opened with the official rate of 8 1/2 d on London, and there was no change during the day. The market was well sustained throughout, the banks drawing at the official rate of 8 1/2 d on paper at 8 1/2 d. One of the foreign banks drew at 8 1/2 d with conditions and great reserve during the morning. Outside of the bank business was done in promissory paper at 15/32 for time, but the banks would not deal at that price. The movement during the afternoon was of average volume on bank bills at 8 1/2 d, and there were sellers on time at 8 1/2 d. The market closing with the official rate of 8 1/2 d. The official value of the paper milreis was 314 reis gold.

The banks again opened at 8 1/2 d on London Nov. 12. The official rates of the day were 8 1/2 d on London, and there was no change during the day. The market was well sustained throughout, the banks drawing at the official rate of 8 1/2 d on paper at 8 1/2 d. One of the foreign banks drew at 8 1/2 d with conditions and great reserve during the morning. Outside of the bank business was done in promissory paper at 15/32 for time, but the banks would not deal at that price. The movement during the afternoon was of average volume on bank bills at 8 1/2 d, and there were sellers on time at 8 1/2 d. The market closing with the official rate of 8 1/2 d. The official value of the paper milreis was 314 reis gold.

The official rates of the day as compared with the corresponding day of the last year were as follows:

Table with columns: Location, Rate. Includes London, per milreis (8 1/2 d - 8 1/2 d), Paris, per franc (126 - 124), Hamburg, per mark (124 - 124), Italy, per lira (126 - 126), New York, per dollar (8 1/2 d - 8 1/2 d).

Nov. 12. — The official rates of the day were 8 1/2 d on London, and there was no change during the day. The market was well sustained throughout, the banks drawing at the official rate of 8 1/2 d on paper at 8 1/2 d. One of the foreign banks drew at 8 1/2 d with conditions and great reserve during the morning. Outside of the bank business was done in promissory paper at 15/32 for time, but the banks would not deal at that price. The movement during the afternoon was of average volume on bank bills at 8 1/2 d, and there were sellers on time at 8 1/2 d. The market closing with the official rate of 8 1/2 d. The official value of the paper milreis was 314 reis gold.

The Banco Nacional opened with the rate of 8 1/2 d on London, and there was no change during the day. The market was well sustained throughout, the banks drawing at the official rate of 8 1/2 d on paper at 8 1/2 d. One of the foreign banks drew at 8 1/2 d with conditions and great reserve during the morning. Outside of the bank business was done in promissory paper at 15/32 for time, but the banks would not deal at that price. The movement during the afternoon was of average volume on bank bills at 8 1/2 d, and there were sellers on time at 8 1/2 d. The market closing with the official rate of 8 1/2 d. The official value of the paper milreis was 314 reis gold.

MARKET REPORT

Rio de Janeiro, 14th November, 1898. Exports.

Colfee.—The declared transactions for the previous week amounted to 40,000 bags sold in four days against entries of 41,000 bags and shipments of 7,200 bags. On Monday, the local market opened firm and with considerable animation. The business done between the factors and the packers was realized generally on a basis of 1000 for No 7 type per arroba, but some negotiations were said to have been carried out at a higher price not disclosed. The prices exacted from the shippers by the packers ranged from 1000 per arroba for No 7 type and only 700 bags were sold. In Santos the market was firm with good average of 6200 the 1000 bags were shipped to the United States from there, and 41,000 bags to Europe that day. The reports from the foreign markets were of a satisfactory nature, as all reported a noticeable rise in price. The sales in the preceding week in New York were 15,000 bags; in Havre, 20,000; in London, 6,000; in London, 2,000; a total of 29,000 bags in all. The week before that. According to the figures published by Messrs G. Durig & Zoon in Rotterdam, the European stock on the 1st Nov. was 20,000 tons against 20,000 tons on the 1st Oct. The visible supply was 41,000 tons against 40,000 in the beginning of October. New York reported the American stock at 22,000 tons, but the deliveries at 21,000 tons and visible supply at 1,000,000 bags. The market on the day was somewhat crippled at first by the ideas of the factors who stood out for high rates, but when they lowered their views to a basis of 1000 to 1020 for No 7 type, business was readily done between them and the packers. From the latter the shippers attempted to obtain a like reduction in prices and offered 8500 per arroba for No 7 type, but that price was not accepted and the 7,000

bags sold were mostly bought in at 10500 per arroba, and even higher prices were offered for selected coffee, but the market was in an unsettled condition all closing time in consequence of the money market. The Santos market reported good average selling at 6200 to 6300 per arroba with a firm market. In New York the market was closed on account of a holiday, but the European market was open on the day of a holiday, but no so brisk or so firm as on the preceding day at opening time, but becoming firmer as the day went on. The first transactions between factors and packers were done on a basis of 10500 per arroba of No 7 type, but later on 1000 per arroba was represented, and the members of American firms were throughout, shippers were more accurately represented, the prices at which the 2,000 bags sold were bought ranged from 10500 to 10800 per arroba on a basis of No 7 New York type; the higher prices being paid for the bags destined for the European market. The Santos reported, showed the market was 1000 per arroba for No 7 type, but there firm at 6200 per arroba, with a slight rise, with the exception of London which showed no alteration. The Rio market open firm and grew firmer during the course of Thursday. The factors and packers did business between themselves at prices ranging from 10500 to 10600 per arroba for No 7 type, and it is said that even higher rates were obtained. The demand on the part of the shippers was brisk, and after sales had been made at 10500 in the morning the packers raised their ideas, and on 1000 per arroba of No 7 type were the ruling base, and at that rate the market closed firm. The sales for the day amounted to 16,000 bags. Santos market was also firm with good average quoted at 6200 per arroba, and a good demand. There were 16,000 bags shipped from there for New York during the day, and 35,000 bags for Rio type. Hamburg and London all reported rising prices, but the New York market was calm and unchanged. On Friday, the firmness of the Rio market was accentuated, the business was done between factors and packers at rates which were based on 10500. The shippers were not animated, and the factors were more active, quoted 10500 to 10800 per arroba for No 7 type. The market closed firm but with little movement. The Santos market reported good average at 6200 per arroba, with the market calm. The foreign markets displayed an upward tendency, but there were doubts as to whether it would continue. On Saturday, the market was 1000 per arroba for No 7 type, but little business was done. The shippers bought very few bags, and the market outside price given. The local market closed weak. The Santos market showed 6200 as the price of good average per arroba. The foreign markets had nothing of importance to report.

The shipments since our last report have been:

Table with columns: Destination, Quantity. Includes 46,000 bags for the United States, 37,700 for Europe, 12,240 for Rio de Janeiro, 150 for River Plate, 310 for Coastwise, 9,660 bags.

The following ships sailed with coffee last week:

Table with columns: Ship Name, Destination, Quantity. Includes Nov 8 New York (Germ str Sallast) 10,000, do (Germ str Pelouaria) 31,000, Europe, Nov 8 Genoa etc (Str Child di Genova) 4,738, 7 Hamburg etc (Germ str Petropolis) 48,287, 2 Santos etc (Str Orange) 2,355, 10 Na sailas etc (Str Rio de Janeiro) 19,020, 9 Bordeaux etc (Str Chile) 1,800, 10 Havre (Str Ville de Rouen) 31,274, 12 Hamburg etc (Germ str Argentina) 5,534, Elschert.

Nov 7. River Plate (Str Bril) 11,000, 10 Valparaiso (Str Iberia) 150, Coastwise, various steamer 1,800.

The receipts for the past week were 52,700 bags, against 41,000 bags for the previous week and 72,477 bags for the week before.

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

Table with columns: Date, Price. Includes Nov 12 (11800), Nov 5 (10600), Nov 6 (10200), Nov 7 (9600), Nov 8 (9200).

The stock in all hands was estimated this morning at 32,700 bags, against 26,800 bags a week ago. The Santos stock is reported at 80,000 bags.

Daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro

Large table with columns: Date, Receipts, Shipments, Balance. Includes Nov 6 (8,000), Nov 7 (8,000), Nov 8 (8,000), Nov 9 (8,000), Nov 10 (8,000), Nov 11 (8,000), Nov 12 (8,000), Total (80,000).



Imports.

Flour.—There have been no arrivals since our last issue. The market for foreign flour is weaker than the local mills have not followed the fall, being on the contrary considerably stronger as will be seen from the list of prices we append. The latest quotations are:—

Table listing flour prices for various origins: Trieste, Richmond, do, Baltimore 1st, do, Western and Interior, River Plate, Local Mills.

We hear that the sworn brokers in flour and other merchandise are petitioning the government for permission to raise their brokerage to 1%.

Codfish.—The arrivals for the week were 1,139 cases from Hamburg ex Cuba. There is no change in the market and present prices are (caspe) \$5.50 to \$6.00 per tub, Halifax \$5.00 to \$5.50 per tub, and Norwegian \$5.00 to \$5.50 per case.

Lard.—No arrivals. The market in this item has sustained a considerable fall. The latest quotations on Saturday evening were 60 to 70 reis per pound for American lard in large quantities, and from 72 to 70 reis for small. Native lard is still quoted nominal.

Pork.—No fresh consignments were received last week. The market is by no means as firm as in the previous week, and prices have sustained a small drop. American pork is selling from \$4.50 to \$4.60 per pound wholesale, and from \$4.50 to \$4.50 per pound retail. Native pork is still quoted from \$4.50 to \$4.60 per kilo.

Rice.—The receipts for the week were 300 bags from Bremen ex Mainz, and 100 bags from Hamburg ex Cuba. The weakness of the holders has become more pronounced and prices have again gone down. Rangom rice is being sold from \$2.50 to \$2.50 according to quality.

Pitch Pine.—There have been no fresh receipts and no change has taken place in prices. The price per dozen is still nominal at 74,000.

White Pine.—No fresh arrivals have come to hand. The market is dull and overstocked, and the best quotation received is at 180 reis per foot.

Spruce Pine.—No arrivals, no sales, and a deadly dull market.

Swedish Pine.—The Old Axwiden from Westwærg brought about 1,000 dozen. Quotations are still nominal.

Kerosene.—No addition has been made to stock, but prices have gone up slightly as the wholesale price per case range from \$1.50 to \$1.50 and the retail from \$2.00 to \$2.00 per case.

Turpentine.—There are no arrivals to report. The low prices mentioned in our last notice have not been maintained, and those now quoted are \$2.50 to \$2.50.

Rosin.—Receipts nil. The advance in prices the preceding week has not continued, dark grades being quoted at \$2.50, and light grades at \$2.50.

Cement.—There have been no arrivals. The market is quiet and little movement. Belgian cement sells at \$4.50 per barrel, and English cement at \$4.50 to \$5.00 per barrel.

Indian Corn.—No arrivals. The improvement in this item is going on steadily. The current prices are \$1.50 to \$2.00 per bag wholesale, and \$5.00 to \$5.00 per bag retail. The old crop corn is selling at \$2.50 per bag.

Beans.—The demand for beans is great and the local mills find ready sale for their whole output at remunerative prices. Those last quoted were \$5.00 to \$5.00 per 40 kilos for quantities, and from \$5.00 to \$5.00 for small lots.

Hay.—The Vera Lynch brought 6,122 bales from Rosario de Santa Fé. The market is brisk and firm at 100 reis per kilo.

Coal.—The arrivals were: From Leith, ex Baron Lithbank, 100 tons, Cardiff, ex York, 100 tons, 145 tons.

Rum.—The week's supply was of average quantity, and the following prices now rule: Pernambuco and Maciel, 245,000 to 250,000; Bahia and Aracaju, 230,000 to 240,000; Campos, 245,000 to 250,000; Angra and Paraty, 230,000 to 240,000; Parahyba, 230,000 to 240,000.

Table listing alcohol prices: Alcohol of 36 to 38 deg., 435,000 to 440,000; ditto of 40 deg., 455,000 to 460,000.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table listing arrivals of foreign vessels: NOVEMBER 9, WESTERWICK, NOV. 11, ROSARIO DE STA. FE, DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS, NOVEMBER 14, PENSCOLA, NOV. 17, BRUNSWICK, NOV. 17, BARBADOS, NOV. 17, BARBADOS, NOV. 17, CAPE TOWN.

FREIGHTS.

Table listing freight rates for various ports: LIVERPOOL, NEW YORK, NEW ORLEANS, BRIMEN, ROTTERDAM, GENOA, MARSEILLES, HAARE, BORDEAUX, LONDON, ANSWERP, VALPARAISO, COQUIMBO, PUNTA ARENAS, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AIRES.

CHARTERS.

Table listing charter rates: ANTWERP, GENOA, RIVER PLATE, ENGLISH CHANNEL.

Arrivals of foreign steamers.

Table listing arrivals of foreign steamers: NAME, TONS, ARRIVAL, FROM, CONSIGNERS.

Departures of foreign steamers.

Table listing departures of foreign steamers: NAME, TONS, FOR, CARGO.

Vessels Afloat & Chartered for Rio

Table listing vessels afloat and chartered for Rio: Vessel Name, Destination, Date.

Table listing bank exchange rates: Ruby, Rosenavren, Superb, Saga, Schwanen, Signal, Sanbon, Starbird, Satorras, Telles, Tuskar, Tatuas, White Wings, White Wings, Viro, Varero, Violeta, Ymer.

Foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, November 13th 1898.

Table listing foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro: NAME, TONS, ARRIVAL, FROM, CONSIGNERS.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table listing stocks and shares: Sales of Stocks and Shares, SATURDAY'S QUOTATIONS—S. PAULO.

Table listing bank exchange rates: Banks, 70 Comercio (40%), 100 Paris e Rio, 140 Republica, 250 do.

Table listing bank exchange rates: Banks, 150 Constructor, 120 Lavoura e Commercio, 50 do, 94 Republica, 30 Rural e Hypothecario (2nd s).

Table listing bank exchange rates: Banks, 40 Commercial, 12 Comercio, 20 Depositos e Descontos, 75 Lavoura e Commercio, 150 Nacional, 100 Republica.

Table listing bank exchange rates: Banks, 210 Commercial, 107 Comercio, 50 Lavoura e Commercio, 150 Nacional, 100 Republica.

Table listing stocks and shares: SATURDAY'S QUOTATIONS—S. PAULO, Banco Comercio e Industria, Constructor e Agricola, Credito Real da Carteira H., Lavradores de Santos, Mercantil de Santos, S. Paulo, Ribeirão Preto, União de S. Carlos (all paid), do do (40%), União de S. Paulo (70%), do do (50%), Santos, Cia Agua e Luz, Antartica, Argos Paulista, Bragança, Fabel Paulista, Ferro Carril São. Amara, Gáz de S. Paulo, Lupton, Mechanica, Mogyana (all paid), idem (40%), Paulista, Paredor, Starbuck, Telefonica, União Sportiva, Viçosa Paulista.

Stocks and Bonds and Joint Stock Companies --- November 12th

Table with columns: Emission, Circulation, Public Funds, Nominal Value, Last Quotation. Lists various financial instruments and their market values.

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Banks, Paid, Reserve Fund, Last Dividend, Last quotation. Lists bank-related companies and their financial details.

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

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

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

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Cotton Mills, etc., Paid, Reserve fund, Last Dividend, Last quotation. Lists cotton mill companies and their financial details.

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

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

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