



THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 22ND, 1898.

NUMBER 47

WILSON, SONS & CO.
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Depot: ILHA DOS FERREIROS

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

G. C. Anderson, Agent.

2, Rua General Camara—1st floor.

This company has just issued in London an insurance policy for the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company, United States of America, for the amount of \$17,580,150.00 (£2,600,865), having received the respective premium amounting to \$169,109.00 £3,520.

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

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Reserve fund.... £ 500,000 "

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Agents in Rio de Janeiro :

Edward Ashworth & Co.

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BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY L'D.

Capital £1,000,000 sterling

Reserve fund... .. 1,328,751 "

Agent : **P. E. Swanwick.**

87, 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 ... £14,954,532

Authorized Capital..... 3,000,000

Subscribed Capital..... 2,750,000

Agents for Rio de Janeiro:

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Travellers' Directory.

São Paulo:
Through express trains leave Central station daily at 6 a. m. and 8.30 p. m. (dormitorio); returning leaves S. Paulo at 5 a. m. and 5 p. m. (dormitorio). Change of cars both ways at Tomba.
Numerous steamers weekly for Santos, connecting with the São Paulo Railway.
Cachambú and Lins:
Central Railway (São Paulo express) to Cruzeiro, thence by Minas and Rio Railway to destination.
Juiz de Fora, Barbacena, Ouro Preto, etc.
Through express trains leave Central station daily at 5 a. m. and 8 p. m. Connects with all branches along the main line (Linha do Centro) of that railway. Intermediate trains leave at 7 a. m. and 4 p. m.—the first running through to Barbacena, and the second to Entre Rios.
Bello Horizonte:
Trains leave station of General Carneiro, on main line of Central railway, at 2.21 p. m. and 11.20 a. m.—the latter a mixed train.
Petropolis:
Baren leaves the Princesa pier at 7 a. m. (Sundays and holidays 7.20 a. m.) for Mauá pier 1.5 c. meet with railway to Petropolis and back also at 4 p. m. for Petropolis. Sundays and holidays excepted. By all hand rail passengers leave Central Railway station at 7.15 a. m. and 5.15 p. m. and 5.15 p. m. for S. Francisco Xavier station (1.40 a. m. and 1.40 p. m.) and there transfer to adjoining station of Leopoldina Railway with connecting trains. Sundays and holidays included, at 7.15 a. m. and 5.15 p. m. for Petropolis.
Returning from Petropolis, the all land route trains leave at 6 a. m. and 3.30 p. m. daily, Sundays and holidays, included, for S. Francisco Xavier station where transfer is made to suburban train on Central Railway (additional fare 60 reis). The above trains leave Petropolis at 7.30 a. m. (except on Sun days and holidays) and 3.30 p. m. for Mauá pier and thence for Princesa. An additional branch train also leaves Petropolis at 9 a. m. on Saturdays only (holidays excepted).
Nova Friburgo:
Baren 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 S. Anna de Marinhã. Returning, trains leave Nova Friburgo at 7.15 p. m. daily, and at 6.30 a. m. on Mondays. Excursion train leaves Mauá on Saturdays at 2.15 p. m. (Baren leaves Rio at 2.30 p. m.) and returning leaves Friburgo at 6.30 a. m.
Corcovado:
Regular trains, week days, leave st. Rua Cosme Velho, Laranjeiras, at 8 a. m. and 2 and 5.30 p. m., returning leave the summit at 7.30 and 9.30 a. m., 4.30 and 7 p. m. On Sundays and holidays, the hours are: ascending 6.30, 8.30 and 11 a. m., 12.30, 2.30, 5.15 and 8 p. m.; descending 8.30, 10.30, 11.55 a. m., 2.15, 4.45, 6.45 and 9 p. m. Each train gives the excursionist half an hour on the summit.
N.B.—Travellers will oblige by notifying Editor of any changes in the foregoing details that may be experienced and of which no public announcements have been made by the Railway authorities.

Official Directory

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

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

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 99, Rua 1º de Março. EUGENE SHERER, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraiti opposite Custom House. WILLIAM G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

Church Directory

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

THE REV. C. W. SHAW, M. A., British Chaplain, 7 Rua Azevedo, S. Domingos, 65 Rua do Aqueducto.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Largo de S. Joaquim, No. 179.—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays. Prayer meeting at 10 a. m.; Worship at 4 a. m.; Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 5 afternoon. Gospel preaching at 6.30 p. m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study and preaching at 7 p. m.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Catecú, English services at 12 a. m. on Sundays. Prayer meeting service Thursday, 7.30 p. m. Portuguese services at 10 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sundays: 7 p. m. Wednesdays.—A. T. H. Pastor. Sunday School 11 a. m. at Fabrica Caraca, Sundays, 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. 28, Rua de S. 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.

Caixa 352

IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIACHUELO.—No. 54, Rua D. Anna Nery, Estação do Riachuelo. Services, Sundays 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.; Wednesdays 7 p. m. FRANKLIN H. NASCIMENTO, Pastor. Primary school in the church building.

Professional Directory

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

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

Miscellaneous.

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

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

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.

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

RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.—*Keel and Reading Room* 10, Rua Camerino (formerly Imperatriz), 3rd floor; W. J. LEMMY, Missioner. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc., also of left off clothing will be gratefully received at the Mission, or at No. 27, Candelaria.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—No. 39, Rua da Quitanda, 2nd floor. Rooms open from 8 a. m. to 10 o'clock p. m. Secretary's office hours from noon to 1 o'clock p. m. Vicar: A. Rodrigues, President; Myron A. Clark, General Secretary; R. A. W. Sloan, Hon. Treasurer.

WEST COAST ITEMS.

—Santiago telegrams of the 14th announce the resignation of Barros Arana from the Chilean boundary commission, because of a criticism published by Dr. Walker Martinez, and the appointment of General Martinez to take his place. It is stated that the Chilean side of the case will be submitted to the Queen before the end of the month.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—There was a violent *hampuro* at the River Plate on the 18th inst.

—The Argentine naval budget for 1899 has been estimated at \$11,800,000 paper currency.

—The Uruguayan government has lately ordered twelve millions of postage stamps from Waterlow & Sons, London.

—The minister of war has prepared his budget for 1899 for an army of 15,000 men at \$10,106,656, paper money, and \$25,000 gold.

—The violent storm which broke over Buenos Aires and Montevideo on Saturday last continued throughout Sunday, and is said to have caused much damage.

—Brazil exported goods to the value of \$3,982,301 to Argentina in the first nine months of this year, and imported \$1,955,615 worth of goods from there during the same period.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 14th says that the cruiser "Garibaldi" will leave for England in December for repairs. It is a curious circumstance, surely, that a new vessel should so soon be in need of repairs.

—The manoeuvres of the last two years of the Argentine national guards have cost a trifle over \$9,000,000 paper money. The railway companies pocketed a good sum for moving the troops, and it was also useful to various contractors and purveyors.

—Numerous arrests have lately been made on the Uruguayan frontiers because of the anticipated invasion of revolutionists. It would be a great service to Uruguay were Argentina and Brazil to impose severe restraints on the men who are trying to incite a revolution.

—The Brazilian consul in this city, Sr. Barroso Bastos, has received instructions to leave the consulate here and to proceed to Liverpool and take charge of the Brazilian consulate there. This news will be received with satisfaction by the shipping agents.—*Times*, Buenos Aires.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 18th says the Italian squadron has been ordered to leave Rio for the River Plate as soon as the new President has been selected, because of the now appearance of yellow fever on the "Carlos Alberto." It is curious how quickly they find these things out at the River.

—We have heard with regret of the resignation of Mr. Donald Bridgett, H. B. M.'s consul in Buenos Aires, who retires on a well-earned pension. Mr. Bridgett was one of the most prominent figures in Buenos Aires society for many years and no gathering of English-speaking men down there was complete without his cheery presence. We cordially hope that he will be able to enjoy the *otium cum dignitate* for many years to come.

—The tumbling down of the gold premium is attracting the attention of estancieros all along the line. The worst of all this business is that articles of first necessity do not cheapen. It is a species of case where revenue in paper falls off, and expenditure remains at its old basis. An estanciero yesterday satirically remarked that, if things went on as they were going, it would be the compulsory fashion to wear sheepskins instead of woven cloth. How such gear would feel in summer is better imagined than experienced.—*Times*, Buenos Aires, Nov. 9.

—Here is a sublime piece of good example laconically expressed in the following telegram from Paraguay: "Asuncion, October 30.—During the ceremony of the inauguration of the asylum of mendicants and orphans, which took place to-day, the vice-president of the republic, Don Facundo Infante, shot through the lung Dr. Francisco Cordas, member of the Supreme Court of Justice: he is dying." The patient is still alive, and we hope he will recover. Meanwhile, let it be known to all nations that the vice-president of Paraguay carries a revolver to church and that His Excellency can hit a judge with a bullet at close range.—*Southern Cross*, Buenos Aires.

—Smuggling appears to be rife in the neighbouring port of Montevideo and the authorities there have made several large hauls of contraband goods from ocean-going steamers. With regard to smuggling in this port we may add that it still flourishes and will continue to do so until a regular service is established by river policy. Although several hauls are continually being made here the business continues to increase and the most daring smugglers and those who do things on a large scale get off scot-free, despite those whose duty it is to put a stop to it. We have heard of cases in which large business firms here have been able to equip their houses with all their goods and in this way be able to sell them at far below the average prices, to their advantage, and to the disadvantage of those who endeavour to compete with them and who have to lower their prices in order to retain regular customers.—*Times*, Buenos Aires.

—The well-known firm of M. S. Bagley & Co. of Buenos Aires has been turned into a limited liability company with a capital of £210,000 divided into 80,000 seven per cent. cumulative shares and 186,667 ordinary shares. The purchase money was fixed at £195,000, of which £43,332 was payable in ordinary shares. Messrs. Bagley have made a good thing of their *tres cosas buenas*, and have added a fourth in the shape of sterling gold.

—The *Times* of Argentina says that Mr. Bullrich, the new intendant of Buenos Aires, evidently does not believe in his staff of clerks, for he has caused notices to be put up in the municipal building in which the public are informed that if they are not attended to by the staff they may apply to him for redress. This is a good measure and so perhaps we shall see a little less loitering about a little more work and perhaps less cigarette smoking. There is an opening for two or three dozen intendants of Mr. Bullrich's type in South America, but they are not easily found. Mr. Bullrich is applying himself to his new task with the same assiduity that made his private business the huge success it is, and made his name synonymous with that of an upright and capable business man. We are glad to see that he has also taken the question of revenue and expenditure in hand, from which Buenos Aires is likely to reap surprising results.)

COLOR PHOTOGRAPHY.

For many years various attempts have been made to reproduce natural colors by photography. All of them, however, have failed. After many years of experiments, Dr. Sella, of Berlin, claims to have succeeded in definitely solving the problem by perfecting a process which, from an artistic and a practical point of view, gives complete satisfaction. The process is said to be the only practical and commercially valuable one for reproducing in exactitude the colors of nature, while the cost is merely nominal. Numerous specimens were recently on view at 1 Northumberland Avenue, London, of copies of famous pictures, groups of flowers, delicate butterflies, tapestries, carpets, and a variety of other objects. These are produced by a series of three or four printings upon films of gelatine, and the colors when combined are marvellous for their brilliancy and softness. The achievement will effect a revolution in the arts of photography and color printing. Among the specimens exhibited at the office in Northumberland Avenue are portraits in colors taken from life. The tones are peculiarly delicate and the shading of color is excellent.

INSECTS AND DISEASE.

Nothing could more strikingly illustrate the importance of small things than the large *role* which is now attributed to the mosquito in the etiology of some of the most serious and widespread diseases which afflict humanity. It is truly said that what prevents the successful colonisation of many tropical countries and what throws the greatest obstacle in the way of civilisation of and good government in vast region of Central Africa, is not climate, not distance from home, and not unfriendliness on the part of the natives. The obstacle is malaria and now we find that the prevalence of malaria so far as man is concerned depends on the mosquito, and that this pestilent little insect in addition irritating and annoying, is the means by which the poison of malaria is propagated and distributed. For years back botanists have known the important part played by birds in the scattering of seed, and of insects in the distribution of the pollen of plants, and it seems not unlikely that pathologists will have to recognise, in a much larger degree than has till lately been done, the large part taken by the subordinate forms of life by which we are surrounded—our cattle, our horses, our dogs and cats, our flies, our mosquitos, and perhaps even our fleas—in distributing disease from man to man, and, as is stated in regard to the mosquito and malaria, in deciding whether the extension of our empire over great areas of the globe's surface shall be possible or not.—*Hospital*.

—Miss Sheafe: "Oh, just look at that wheat rising and falling in the breeze. How beautiful it is."

Mr. Cityman: "Ah, but you ought to see it rising and falling in the Corn Exchange."

THE Arabs have a curious legend to account for the ostrich's residence in the desert. On a certain appointed day, so the story runs, all created beings met together to decide upon their respective order and precedence. All went smoothly, until the ostrich, pleading its inability to fly, disowned the birds, and claimed to take rank with the mammals. These however, would have nothing to say to a creature clothed, not with fur, but with feathers; while the birds, when it went dejectedly back, repudiated it also, as being a traitor to its race. But the ostrich was equal to the occasion, and declared that, being neither mammal nor bird, it must be an angel; whereupon all the other animals indignantly rushed upon it, and drove it before them into the desert, where it has lived in solitude ever since, with no one to contradict it. It is sheer affectation of modesty that induces the bird to hide its head in the sand when it finds itself approached by strangers.

Banks.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

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

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO
10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

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

Also on:

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Messrs. Schroder & Co., J. H. Schroder & Co., nachf., PARIS.
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GENOVA.

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

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

Capital . . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.
(Caiixa 108.)

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos
(Caiixa 500.) (Caiixa 185.)

Draws on:

Germany..... Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin and correspondents. Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg. M. J. von Rothschild, Sohle, Frankfurt a. M.
England..... N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London. Manchester and Liverpool. District Banking Company Limited, London. Union Bank of London, Limited, London. Wm. Brandt'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 & Agores 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.

Petercen-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 15th October, 1891.

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

BRANCHES:

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

DRAWN ON:-

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

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

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

Capital £ 1,000,000
Item paid up 500,000
Reserve fund 500,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1° de Março

Branches at:

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

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

Draws on its Head Office in London:

The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited, LONDON.
Messrs. Heine & Co., LONDON.
Messrs. J. Berenberg Gossler & Co., PARIS.
and correspondents in Germany.
Messrs. Rosti & Co., HAMBURG.
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. 2,452 of 2nd January, 1897.

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

HEAD OFFICE:

9, RUE LAFITTE, PARIS.

Branch Office in Rio de Janeiro:

78, Rua da Quitanda

P. O. B. 58.

Branches at S. Paulo and Santos.

Draws on:

Head Office: Comptoir National d'Escompte de 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. LEFÈVRE, MERCIER & Co., Paris.
LONDON: Union Bank of London, Limited. London Joint Stock Bank, Limited. Parr's Bank, Limited. Lazard Brothers & Co. Henry Schroder & Co. Kleinwort Sons & Co. A. Ruffer & 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 & Sohle, Hamburg. Correspondents in all chief-cities.
PORTUGAL: J. M. Fernandes Guimarães & Co. 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 one to any given address, if accompanied by money: 1 box for £2800, 1/2 dozen boxes for 125000 and One dozen boxes for 205000.
Address: JOAQUIM BUENO DE MIRANDA, No. 74, Rua de S. Pedro, 1st floor Rio de Janeiro.

BANCO DA REPUBLICA DO BRAZIL.

Realized Capital. Rs. 10,150,200\$000

N. B. This capital to be

reduced to Rs. 100,000,000\$ in accordance with the Government's Decree of 8th May 1897.

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

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

on 30th June 1898.

OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

9, Rua da Alfandega.

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

Draws on:

Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons London & County Banking Co. Ltd. Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co Ltd. LONDON.
Messrs. Hottinguer & Co. Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris. PARIS.
Commerz and 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.

ON BOARD THE "OREGON."

The year which is drawing swiftly to its close has seen many social events which gave pleasure to our American and English colonies, but in all probability the majority of those who were on board the U. S. battleship Oregon on Wednesday the 16th inst. at the invitation of the captains and officers of the American warships in Rio harbor will give the palm to that particular occasion. With receptions on land we are all familiar, but a reception of shipboard has a rare fascination for all landsmen and a still greater attraction for ladies. But to be invited on board a terrible warship fresh from an epoch-making fight, to dance beneath the mighty guns that have given an added glory to the Stars and Stripes, to clasp hands with the men that directed and served those guns was for most the event of a life time outside of the births, marriages and deaths of their own families.

Every member of the American colony here in Rio was expected to be present, and the numbers who turned up on board were an excellent proof of how thoroughly they appreciated the occasion. A still more eloquent proof of the importance of the function was afforded by the blue B. Fishers, who not knowing whether the Anglo-American alliance had been signed or not, considered themselves Americans for the nonce and accepted the offer invitation, and none were more pleased than the captains and officers of the U. S. squadron at the tribute. The invitations sent out by the officers were numerous responded to by officers who had no immediate interest in the Anglo-American alliance. The best known families in Rio and most distinguished officers of the Brazilian navy were present.

Officers in full uniform were at the steps of the Caes' thoroughfare to the speedy transport of the visitors to the Oregon, and the launch service went as if by clockwork. At the accommodation ladders of the Oregon, "the Bulldog of the American Navy," officers were on hand to attend to the visitors. On deck Captains Albert S. Barker and Silas W. Terry surrounded by their officers welcomed all comers with hearty handshakes, beaming smiles and kindly greetings, sustained by the dignified presence of the American minister. The quarter deck was a tastefully draped and covered with the flags of all nations conspicuously amongst them being those of the Brazilian and American flags gracefully intertwined. The terrible guns that had wrought it such havoc at Santiago looked peaceful enough then as they peeped from their turrets under the softened light of multi-colored bunting, and the men that had been behind them looked more peaceful still as they walked round side by side with pretty women prettily dressed, or urged their sterner visitors into cunningly arranged little cabins on hospitable purposes bent. Nothing could exceed the courtesy of those officers. They were trained warriors, but they were also trained entertainers. Of their naval skill you could only judge by their years and their uniform stripes. Of their entertaining skill you could only judge by your own contented feelings, as all their actions were so simply and heartily done, that one felt the force of the saying that the highest art is the concealment of art. The ladies found their curiosity most aroused by a diving dress rigged up against a turret at full life length, which appeared all the more realistic from having a long reed in hand to make it appear something between a diver of to-day and a mediæval knight in armor. They had little chance to see the many other curiosities of which the ship contains many, as the gallant officers were anxious to secure them as partners in dances to the strains of the ship's band

or to entertain them in the ward-room where a *rechevê* lunch was set out, and where Mr. Eugene Seeger, the U. S. consul general, and Mr. John T. Lewis, the U. S. vice-consul-general, admirably seconded the captains and officers in attention to the guests. The most ubiquitous figures amongst the officers were those of Lieut. Commander Arthur P. Nazro and Dr. Frank B. Stephenson who were all things to everybody, dancing with the ladies and giving the men an admirable time. No matter what the nationalities of the visitors, the officers could speak to them in their own tongue, and French and German were as freely spoken as our mother tongue. This is to the credit of our naval officers. To the credit of the foreign ladies be it said that the vast majority of them could speak English very prettily. H. E. the American minister must have felt proud of the officers of the U. S. navy who could help him so admirably with the entertainment of Brazilian and foreign guests. The language of diplomacy was rarely ever more enthusiastically employed in toasts between representatives of friendly nations than it was in the captain's cabin of the Oregon on that occasion.

We had not a moment unoccupied from the time we reached the ship until we left it again, and for our part we were glad to find that the heavy swell in the bay prevented the *luz* from being brought up astern of the Oregon and connected with her by a bridge. This inability was a source of trouble to the officers as they would have liked to have had the beautiful proportions of the *luz* inspected as well. But the many curiosities of the Oregon were sufficient for one afternoon and it would have required another afternoon to see those of the *luz*. After several officers had smuggled us into stumpy airy cabins and prepared us physically and spiritually for the descent, Asst. Engineer Charles P. Burt genially offered to show us the regions below. Only too glad to see the engine rooms and stoke holes where fought the soot-grimed heroes urging on the great ship in the famous chase after the *Christobal Colon*, in fearful heat and dirt, with all the excitement of battle, few of its satisfactions and liable at any moment to be sunk like rats in a trap, we went down. All was spick and span in this glorious day of the piping times of peace, and the ventilation was perfect, although the temperature was high enough in the engine room to satisfy a salmonander unaccustomed to actual fire. Under full steam and in action, we would have preferred being sent to Davy Jones' locker from the deck above, but we confess to a preference for taking our chance amongst the rough-riders rather than being on board the Oregon off Santiago. We were shown the hydraulic arrangements for loading the heavy guns but time was too limited to examine them as fully as we would have wished as we thought it a pity to keep so handsome a young officer from a day on deck. But with his whole soul in his profession he would not permit us to leave the engine-room until we had seen the bridge telegraph of the *Christobal Colon* which is preserved for the moment in the engine room of the Oregon and will doubtless eventually find a place of high honor in a naval museum in the United States. Once in the free air, Lieut. Commander Nazro was wonderfully at hand, and Dr. Stephenson and Lieut. Shippton of the U. S. Legation were organizing another of the many informal dances to the music of the untiring band.

Commander Nazro supplied us with a capable guide to go over the ship, and soon we were deep in heavy guns of great calibre and quick firing guns, of which a description would be out of place here. Our guide was however careful to show us several trophies recovered from the *Christobal Colon* displayed about the ship, conspicuous amongst which was a long-battered vessel from that ill-fated vessel, not battered but blistered sufficiently to make it an object of great interest not only now but in future days as a trophy of the first great naval fight under modern conditions.

Another trophy, curiously enough, was a great black pig—not a yankee pig—but a Spanish pig saved from the wreck of Admiral Cervera's gallant ship, that had thrived and fattened under the care of the ship's company. Feeling itself to be a prisoner, this Spanish pig—beg pardon, *chancho*—patriotically refused to stand up while visitors were on board, with congratulations being offered to officers and crew on the victory of Santiago. The ship's company were splendidly lodged for winter as well as summer quarters, and seemed as happy as the day is long. They spoke to us of the concert we mention in another place and spoke with pride of their share in the memorable fight, but with especial pride that amongst the squadron they had Guinier Charrette of the *luz* and Boatswain Murphy of the *Celtic*, two of the heroes chosen from numberless volunteers to accompany Lieut. Richmond Pearson Hobson in the desperate enterprise of sinking the *Merrimac*. The whole day on board the "Bulldog of the American Navy" was of the most enjoyable description, and everyone came away feeling that a memorable day had been spent. Captains Brier and Terry were as indefatigable in speeding the party guests as in receiving the coming ones, and we can only hope that the gallant captains and their officers enjoyed the afternoon half as much as their visitors did—but that seems impossible. As we left the ship we found that all the ladies in the launch with us wore a black hat ribbon of the official pattern, appropriately prolonged bearing the legend "U. S. S. Oregon" in gilt letters—a rich heifloom to hand down to their children.

THE U. S. SAILORS ENTERTAIN.

On the night of the 15th inst. the ship's company of the Oregon gave an entertainment on board that battelship, at which the sailors of the Iowa and Celtic and those from H. M. S's ships Flora and Beagle attended.

The performance began at 7.30 p.m. with a grand chorus by sailors of the Oregon under the direction of Mr. J. Burns, who also acted as master of ceremonies throughout.

The next item was a boxing bout between J. O. Brien and A. Hamann, and the next a display of club swinging and rings by C. Christopher and G. Sanderson.

Both these events were watched with high interest and enthusiastically applauded. Then a sketch entitled 'Athletic Hints' with the following cast:

Prof. Sluggin..... Wm Deeks. Asst. Slowcome..... Robt. Small.

'Porter..... A. Barker. Dude..... P. Burns.

This caused universal laughter and all the performers were duly congratulated during the short interval that ensued.

The second part was opened by a bog-punching contest between G. Gaines and J. Conlin, and was followed by P. Turner singing 'Scotch Lassie Jane.'

The Johnson Brothers then gave a comic black face sketch that provoked much laughter. Robt. White sang 'Love's Serenade,' with so much appreciation, that an encore was demanded, when he sang 'The Oregon.'

It is needless so say with what success. A turn was given to the entertainment when J. McGuire and E. Mason gave a 'black and white' boxing bout, which was succeeded by G. Nichols who danced 'buck and wing,' which was a novelty to the British sailors, and 'Jack ashore' never clapped and cheered more than they did at Nichols' feet.

'Dan Murphy' was then sung by A. Harber, with great effect, to the great satisfaction of the audience. J. J. Ross and E. Smith (but not Ross and Smith of the P. R.) showed their skill in a boxing-bout. Then there was a few minutes with M. O. Haber, and the whole concluded with a grand tableau in which D. D. Ellis represented 'Columbia,' C. H. Pelter 'soldier,' and J. Sullivan 'sailor,' that the British sailors were particularly noisy in applauding.

Everyone present sang 'The Red, White and Blue' at the finish, but the gratifying finish was not yet. As the sailors of the British ships went over the side, the Anglo-Saxon strain showed itself most cordially. The boats of the Flora and Beagle pulled off a bit and the men rested on their oars. A young fresh voice suddenly rang out on the night air: 'Three cheers for the Americans. Hip, hip, hurrah!' and the British sailors cheered like mad.

'Three cheers for the Britishers' came from the American warship, and the throats of two thousand could scarcely have given a louder cheer. Then from the British boats came 'Three cheers for an Anglo-American alliance!' and then the welkin rang over the placid waters of Rio harbor, and before the Corcovado could give back the echo, 'three more' were called for and still 'three more.' Jonathan and John had their hearts in their throats and those lusty cheers are not likely to be stopped by any of the mountains of the world, and will sweep over many waters.

TO COFFEE PLANTERS.

We have received the following letter from an experienced coffee estate manager in Ceylon, who desires an engagement in Brazil. As some of the new undertakings may wish such a manager, we give such parts of the letter as will show his capacity and experience, and will gladly give his address to any one who may wish to correspond with him direct. Our correspondent, who writes 28th September, says:

'The enclosed newspaper cutting taken from the daily Ceylon Observer of yesterday's date, is a paper doubtless well known to you, - leads me to take the liberty of asking you if there are any Coffee companies, Brazilian, English or German, in want of the services of a thoroughly competent and experienced coffee planter - one well up in coffee cultivation and caring in all its branches, and able to take up the entire management of a company's properties; and, should there be, I shall feel very much obliged if you could put me into communication with any such companies.'

I may state that I have had 23 years' experience altogether as a practical planter in coffee and in other products, and hold first-class testimonials and can give first-class references if need be. I am thoroughly versed in all the technicalities of pruning and manuring coffee and in draining the land and roading it, and thoroughly acquainted with Coffee machinery and the erection of all necessary buildings; and I feel sure I could do a good deal, not only to improve coffee cultivation generally, but to raise the price of the cured coffee.

My experience is not limited to the island of Ceylon only, for I have had charge of properties in the Straits Settlements, and in German East Africa, having been selected by the Imperial German Consul here to proceed to the latter country on behalf of the Deutsch Ostafrikanische Gesellschaft of Berlin in order to select, buy and open up land for that company.

The cutting is that of our note in reference to the 'Coffee Planters Manual for 1898,' compiled by Mr. J. Ferguson, of Colombo, Ceylon, which could be ordered through Messrs. Crasheley & Co., of this city. -Eds. News.

pany, stopping out there 4 1/2 years, during which time I not only planted, gathered and sold the produce of Arabian coffee, but introduced Cacao, Liberian Coffee and Cardamoms on the hills, where suitable, all these products now flourishing and doing well.'

The government of Venezuela having declined to admit free of duty consular supplies sent by the department of state for the use of its American officials in that country, the treasury department in retaliation has instructed customs officers to assess duties on similar supplies for Venezuelan officials in this country. Similar action was taken a few months ago with respect to a like action by the German government. -New York Commercial.

CLOS ST. CHARLES

This mark of Messrs. Haanappier & Co's Bordeaux wine which is the best table claret on the market can be obtained at moderate prices at Messrs. CRASHELEY & Co. 67 Rua do Ouvidor, and Mr. C. N. Leibeire 23 Rua da Candelaria.

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

28, RUA DA CANDELARIA

THOMSON'S SLOTTED RIVETS

Indispensable to Boot, Harness and all Leather Goods Manufacturers, and all general repairs in Mills, etc.



No hole need be punched. No washer required.

Can be had through all Ironmongers or merchants. Put up in boxes of 1 gross or 1 lb.

Agents wanted. Samples and prices mailed by applying to Sole Makers, Bifurcated Rivet Co. Ltd. London, England.

Collegio Americano Fluminense.

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

Mrs. LAVOCCA GLENN, No. 118, Rua de Botafogo, Botafogo.

ROOMS TO LET

Convenient to the Rua Viagem beach in S. Domingos. Inquire at this office.

TWO GAS ENGINES

One of horse power and the other of 6-horse power both used, and both of the Korting's system, will be sold cheap for cash. Inquire at this office.

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 defies 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: ROSENA, Raphael - who left England for Brazil in May 1897. An Italian married to an Englishwoman.

LACT-BRANTO - Information desired respecting Elizabeth Alice Lact who is believed to have married Joao Barreto and to have resided in July 1894 at Itinga, Cidade de Aracaty, Minas Geraes, and afterwards at S. Maria de S. Felix, Minas Geraes, and at Belém do Desalvado, 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 Paulista remedy, Nectandra Amara against the distressing seasickness and all the other nausea and complaints of the stomach and intestines so frequent during voyages at sea or on land. So well known are the results, (even to the most timid and wonderful remedy for all the ills so common in this life, that no traveller aware of its properties, should start on a voyage without providing himself with it as a preventive measure.

On the 9th 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 admitted at the results she obtained from it on board ship.

On the 10th May last, the distinguished physician Dr. Ewald Pinto writes us as follows of the application and observations he had made on board the mail Steamer Florida, a vessel of six weeks' travel, with the Tincture of Nectandra Amara. In 23 of the cases the result was complete and in the others there was a decided relief. Cases of gastro-intestinal poisoning were treated with the same remedy. Amongst these may be mentioned the case of the Federal Senator A. A. attacked by cholera, and which was cured by the Tincture of Nectandra Amara. In the case of S. F. C. first class passenger from Pernambuco to Para, suffering intolerable agony from intestinal pains, from which he had been subject for some time before embarking, and the case of S. F. B., also a first class passenger from Para to Manaus, who was suffering from diarrhoea, cold and violent vomiting. In these cases as well as in the other five the effect obtained was complete and rapid.

In view of these results, we have still another proof of the fact that for sea sickness and gastro-intestinal troubles the preparations of Nectandra Amara can be easily employed with sure effect.

On the 10th October, 1898, the surgeon of the Army Medical Corps, Dr. Henrique Manzon, writes us as follows: - I certify that when on board ships of war, I have had occasion to use the Tincture of Nectandra Amara always with excellent results. The foregoing is true on the faith of my rank. Capital Federal, Oct. 10th, 1898. - Dr. Henrique Manzon.

On the 17th August, 1898, Sr. Lacand writes as follows: - Rio de Janeiro, 17th August, 1898. Mr. J. B. de Miranda. According to my promise, I have the pleasure to send you, by express, the letter from Miss Richardson, the lady of whom I have spoken, who was so enchanted with the efficacy of the Nectandra Amara against her case of seasickness, and who had employed against that malady, from which she had never been released by any of the remedies she had used every time she set foot on shipboard.

I have the honor to be your devoted servant. - R. Awolozzi, Brazil. Miss Richardson's letter runs: - I have much pleasure in testifying to the merit of Nectandra Amara as a remedy for sea-sickness. I used it recently on a voyage and found it most efficacious. - E. Richardson.

On the 15th October, 1898, Dr. Paes Leme writes us as follows: - Rio de Janeiro, 15th 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 would not know the efficacy of the Tincture for the nausea arising from the brusque and shaking movements which passengers have to suffer on our railways. Tried its powers on a gentleman travelling from Serraval station to Juiz de Fora and later on, travelling to Friburgo do Campo, I had occasion to observe the same effects on some friends of mine. The Nectandra Amara is already well recommended, but I feel pleasure in confirming its utility by facts that I have seen with my own eyes, which prove without doubt that it has relieved many. Ever yours, - Pedro de Paes Leme.

N. B. - The proprietors of the Paulista remedy Nectandra Amara issue a prospectus in three languages: PORTUGUESE, ENGLISH AND FRENCH, to facilitate its use amongst natives and foreigners.

Sold by all chemists and druggists, and at the Depot in Rua de S. Pedro, No. 72, 1st floor, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Hotels.

ALPINE HOUSE HOTEL RUA DO AQUEDUCTO, 65

On the line of Selvestre tramway, Santa Theresa, to be reached in 30 minutes from town.

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

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

The restaurant and kitchen are first class.

THE PROPRIETOR, VIUVA SUZANA MENTGES

Hotel dos Estrangeiros PRAGA FERREIRA VIANNA (Cattedo) Telephone No. 8,008

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

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

Grande Hotel Metropole

181, RUA DAS LARANGEIRAS, 181

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

The apartments have been repainted and repaired throughout and are luxuriously furnished. The dining room has also been re-floored, 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 train 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 provide 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 terraces for all central points of the city passing the door. It has a large and beautifully laid out pleasure garden, particularly suitable for ladies and children, and well-mounted, both rooms provided with hot and cold water.

The Hotel is specially adapted for families, for whose comfort and convenience nothing will be found lacking. It contains a large drawing room, and its dining-room opens on verandahs overlooking the garden.

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

Grande Hotel Internacional

SITUATED ON THE TRUNKROAD SANTA THERESA HILL, Rua do Aqueducto No. 108, Telephone 508

Is served every 15 minutes by the electric tram-car line from the town (leaving the Largo de Carioca) close to the floor of this hotel, and silvestre tramway.

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

Excellent restaurant, always ready.

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

FERDINAND MENTGES, Telephone 206.

VILLA HUMAYTA

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

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.

AS

DUNLOP TYRES

revolutionised cycling conditions in Europe by their introduction in 1888, so

TROPICAL DUNLOP TYRES

are transforming cycling in hot countries, by successfully resisting heat and moisture, obstacles hitherto standing in the way of enjoyable wheeling.

By the adoption of these tyres, both ladies and gentlemen cycling within tropical regions can do so with ease, comfort and safety. Specially made for tropical cycling.

When buying be sure the outer cover and inner tube bear this trade mark without which none are genuine.

We shall be glad to supply you with full particulars upon application to -



THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LTD.,

Alma Street, Coventry, England.

TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

United States.

Nov. 14.—The New York Herald says that orders have been given by the secretary of the navy to mobilise the fleet in Hampton roads, for the Oregon and Iowa to wait in Rio de Janeiro for the result of the Paris conference.

The American squadron which is expected to visit England and other parts of Europe shortly will be under the orders of Admiral Schley.

The American minister in Paris is reported to have said that should Spain not yield to the demands made, the U. S. will present an ultimatum.

The dockyards are working unceasingly to fit out a fleet of cruisers which will be sent to Spain in case of a rupture of negotiations.

Nov. 15.—The Philippine Junta complains that now the war is over, the Americans treat the Tagalos as enemies refusing to give them support and guarantees, while at the same time they treat Spain to the most friendly favors.

A great fire has destroyed the whole of Dawson city in the Klondike region.

Nov. 16.—The fire in Dawson city was caused by a woman who, disputing with another in a tavern, threw a petroleum lamp at her. The damage is estimated at half-a-million dollars.

Nov. 17.—General Otis reports that the situation of the Spanish in Iloilo is very perilous as they are surrounded by the insurgents.

The 1st January next has been definitely fixed as the latest date for the total evacuation of Cuba by the Spanish.

Nov. 18.—After a cabinet meeting to-day the ministers informed the press that the negotiations in Paris were going on very satisfactorily. It is thought that the government has reason to believe that Spain will yield.

The San publishes news from Tokio confirming the Russo-Chinese treaty.

Nov. 19.—General Alger has received telegrams from Porto Rico reporting affairs between native fighters and some American soldiers. A strict inquiry will be held.

Information received from Iloilo says that the rebels are investing the town of Iloilo, and an attack on the Spanish garrison is imminent.

A Hong Kong telegram says that Admiral Dewey has made contracts for the raising of three of the sunken Spanish ships in Cavite bay.

Spain.

Nov. 15.—El Imparcial of Madrid says that Don Carlos has received a loan in England. On this account it indulges in a violent attack on the English, who refuse loans to the constituted government, yet give them to conspirators and adventurers.

It is now affirmed that the Spanish peace commissioners have been authorized to yield to the American demands. The Philippine islands therefore pass away from Spain.

The recent mutiny amongst the Spanish soldiers in Havana on account of having ten months arrears of pay settled by payment for three months has been quelled. The ringleaders have been shipped to Spain on board of the Alcantara, and Marshal Blanco has been authorized to draw on London for the amount of arrears still due.

Nov. 16.—The government is taking strong measures to suppress any Carlist rising in the northern provinces of Spain. The minister of war has determined to abolish the territorial system of regiments as prejudicial to the maintenance of order, and has sent large quantities of heavy and quick-firing guns to places suspected of disloyalty.

Nov. 19.—The Spanish residents in Argentina have forwarded to Sr. Sagasta a sum of 100,000 francs for Red Cross purposes.

The Correo says that the postponement of the peace conference sitting until Monday next at the instigation of the American members was solely to allow time for the Philippine insurgents to attack the Spaniards in Iloilo.

Great Britain.

Nov. 14.—The newspapers say that although the actual crisis has passed away, yet there remains a tension between Great Britain and France, who are closely watching each other's actions.

The Daily Chronicle says that there are several French expeditions making for points on the Upper Nile, especially with a view to occupy El Obeid, in Kordofan, between Omdurman and Fashoda. The same paper adds that Major Marchand has reported the discovery of irrefutable documents which give France prior rights to Fashoda.

The Times, dealing with the Spanish-American peace commission, has an ultimatum from the Spaniards are only a pretext for the Americans as an excuse for delivering up the Philippines. To spare Spanish feelings the American commissioners have refrained from making any peremptory demand up to the present.

Spanish agents are endeavouring to raise a national loan in London, but doubts are entertained of their success.

Nov. 15.—The speech of Sr. Campos Salles at the farewell banquet to President Moraes has been well received in London.

The merchant seamen have declared a strike, demanding an increase of pay.

The Royal Geographical Society has made a warm appeal to English millionaires to fit out an expedition to the South Pole, so as not to allow the glory of its discovery to fall to another nation.

The Times, dealing with the expulsion of Dr. Braun, editor of the socialist organ Vorwarts, says the Prussian policy of expelling

foreigners is unworthy of a great nation, and mentions that from Schleswig alone, 100 Danes were expelled last month.

Adelina Patti, the celebrated diva, will marry the Swedish baron Cederstrom in February next.

Nov. 16.—The Times in a long and appreciative leader in the change of government in Brazil praises the work done by ex-President Moraes and expresses his confidence that President Campos Salles will fulfil the promises made in London last May and June, especially as he is surrounded by good ministers amongst whom it singles out Sr. Murinho as the coming man. The article concludes with an expression of British interest in Brazil and wishes for his prosperity.

The news of an English loan to Don Carlos, which has created so much bitterness in Spain against the English, is found to be without foundation.

Information from a trustworthy source says that Russia is building 23 torpedo-boats and some cruisers to strengthen her fleet in the Far East. It is confidently expected that Great Britain will initiate her example.

Mr. Chamberlain having made a vigorous speech in Manchester in which he said the country would insist on its domination in the Nile Valley, and that he hoped to perfect and conclude an agreement with the United States, the speech has been everywhere received with the greatest enthusiasm.

Nov. 17.—The Times says the attitude of the Spanish commissioners is less serious than it appears, as they have no reasonable alternative but to yield.

At another speech in Manchester, Mr. Chamberlain announced that an agreement exists between Great Britain, the United States, Germany and Japan. The announcement caused an immense sensation. He explained that Great Britain wanted no formal, permanent alliances to guarantee her interests. She could protect them alone with the approval of the people and the support of her colonies. But other nations had interests in the Far East that might clash with hers. Japan is our very cordial friend and has interests identical with ours. Germany has no interests opposed to ours, but is certainly a dangerous competitor. But the English people never consider competition as hostility. As to the United States, we have a hundred reasons for friendship and not one for enmity. Our imagination becomes inflamed considering the efforts that may ensue from the cordial agreement of 70,000,000 Americans with 50,000,000 British. Then the English tongue can guarantee the peace of the world.

The formidablest largest battleship afloat was launched at Portsmouth yesterday by Lady Hicks-Beach. She carried the British and American banners intertwined, and this sign of alliance was deliciously applauded by the multitude of spectators.

Nov. 18.—A reported mutiny on board H. M. S. Majestic has been indignantly denied.

The news of a secret treaty offensive and defensive between Russia and China has been confirmed. Russia is to keep a force of 22,000 men in Vladivostok and China a sufficient force in Wei Hai Wei.

The Daily News says that the French promises to assist to come to an arrangement with Lord Salisbury to cede Egypt to Great Britain in case France is allowed to jump other territory in Tangiers and Morocco. (We were always under the impression that it was the Sultan of Turkey who had that right done and that France backed up his suzerainty over Egypt.)

The British government has ordered the formation of a battalion of 1,000 Chinese under British officers for the defence of Wei Hai Wei, and a like number of Menli negroes for the better control of the Sierra Leone protectorate.

Seventy ships of war are massed at Portsmouth ready for active service at two hours notice.

Nov. 19.—The European press almost unanimously applaud the message of President Campos Salles, whom they endorse for his selection of Dr. Murinho as finance minister. Baroness Hirsch is dangerously ill. The death of the Emperor of China by poison is now reported. Lord Lathom died to-day.

The Daily Chronicle publishes a telegram announcing that British troops advancing from Uganda have occupied Wadeli, and that the Belgians are pushing on to Bahr-el-Ghazal.

The Daily News says that Russia has sent 25 million roubles to the firm of Krupp and Vulkan for armaments. (This is a curious commentary on the pending disarmament convention.)

France.

Nov. 14.—The warlike preparations in the dockyards at Brest and Toulon has been recommenced.

The Court of Cassation is still busy with the question of the revision of the Dreyfus case. It is said to have sent an order to the French legal representative in Cayenne to go to the Devil's island and examine Dreyfus on certain points. The government emphatically denies the truth of the reports of the death of the unhappy man and also of his ill-health. The decision of the Court of Cassation is expected to be given next week, and to result favorably to a revision of the case. The return of Emile Zola to Paris is denied, as he has addressed a letter to the press in which he says he will return to France only after the tribunal has given its decision in favor of a revision.

The Spanish-American peace commission will hold another sitting on Wednesday.

Nov. 15.—In the coming naval programme to be presented to the chambers, the minister of war will ask for the construction of two

battleships of 14,500 tons, two cruisers of 4,000 tons, two destroyers and eleven torpedo boats.

The Court of Cassation has resolved on revision, and orders to the chief of prisons in Cayenne will be sent to communicate the fact to the prisoner to enable him to prepare his defence. The resolution of the court has created a strong presumption in favor of the innocence of Dreyfus. His friends fearful of the result of a sudden communication on his health have asked the government to break the news of the revision gently to the prisoner.

In a debate in the French chamber on a book in favor of the army and against the nation, several deputies came to fistfights amidst a scene of general uproar.

Nov. 16.—The Chamber of Deputies voted 100,000 francs to pay for means of protection to the sovereigns and princes who will visit the exhibition of 1900.

A Spaniard named Rivas was taken prisoner with a revolver in his hand at the door of the war office in Paris. On being examined, he declared that he was trying to kill Sr. Murinho de los Rios, the president of the Spanish commission.

The Spanish commissioners have handed a memorandum to the Americans in which they maintain their sovereignty over the Philippines and declare the American demands to be a breach of the protocol of peace.

Dreyfus has been acquitted with the fact that his case is to be re-opened. He has been allowed to have direct communication with Maitre Demange, his advocate in 1894.

Nov. 17.—The Court of Cassation has ordered the writing of the bordereau to be compared with papers recently seized belonging to Esterhazy. A petition has been made to the court to have Dreyfus brought to Paris to bring him face to face with Renault and Paty du Clam.

The Spanish commissioners refuse to discuss any question touching the sovereignty of the Philippines. The Americans are said to have declined to submit the Philippine question to arbitration, but have offered a compensation of 30 millions of dollars. The terms of peace are expected to be signed about the end of November.

Public executions are about to be abolished in France.

Col. Picquet has been allowed to see his friends. His first visitor was Maitre Labori, his advocate. Dreyfus is expected to be brought to Paris in the Saint Nazaire in January next.

The Spanish ambassador in Paris has invested Mr. Faure with the order of the Golden Fleece amidst great pomp.

Nov. 18.—Dreyfus having been officially named at the coming revision of his trial, the unfortunate man is now for the first time made acquainted with the strenuous efforts that have been made on his behalf, and is allowed to receive telegrams from his friends.

The American peace commissioners have notified to the Spaniards that the government at Washington insists on a prompt termination to the sitting.

Deputy Lussac accused the government of having handed over the country and its honor to the Jews. M. Dupuy having announced the intention of the ministers to enforce civil rights as well as to insist on respect for the army, the interpolator continued with a violent diatribe against the Court of Cassation and the Jews which provoked a scene of great disorder which made it necessary to close the session.

The peace conference has been postponed until Monday next at the request of the Americans.

S. PAULO FACTS AND FANTASIES.

This week the chief subject of our thoughts is, or ought to be, the change of administration. Great things are expected of Dr. Campos Salles; great things were expected of Dr. Prudente de Moraes. The bent of the mind towards despotism in one shape or another is shown by the general tone of newspaper and other criticism on the incoming and outgoing presidents. To hear them, one might imagine that all depended on the action of the Man at the Head of Affairs, and nothing at all on the people. The people and their ringleaders may scheme, intrigue, break the laws or keep them, conspire, revolt, at their own sweet will; but all is to go right, and prosperity is to attend their mad vagaries, or the fault lies at the door of the chief of the state, and never at that of the glorioso povo brasileiro, which cannot do wrong.

But if an Angel of Light came down to earth, and undertook to fill the office of Brazilian President, what success would he have? Disappointed place-hunters would accuse him of corrupt practices and nepotism; thievish administrators assail his honesty; high-minded patriots form plots and bribe minor scoundrels to assassinate him, Positivists who had never read Comte, or been to church, accuse him of bigoted views on religion; and if he managed to escape to Heaven with a rag of reputation to his back, he would have his wings to thank for it, and not his virtue!

Dr. Prudente de Moraes, in his address to the medical students—the medical students!—used an expression which struck me as being pregnant with meaning. In England, by the way, the Man in the Street, not to mention the Prime Minister, would not be at all impressed by the views of the British medical student, either regarding politics or any other known subject, were the latter to show himself so devoid of a sense of the ridiculous as to obtrude them. But we are not in England; and, any way, Dr. Prudente was doubtless

speaking over and through the students to the nation outside. He referred to his four years' term of office as a martyrdomo (martyr); and such, no doubt, it must have been. He told them he had always done his best for the good of the Republic; and it seems to me that every one who has observed his course with unprejudiced eyes must be disposed to answer, in homely English phrase, "I believe you, my boy!"

Aprons: a friend of mine once told me it had been his good fortune to be acquainted with four presidents, and ex-presidents, of the United States. One of them, who had enjoyed a second term of office, explained his feelings regarding the privilege as follows: "During the first term one rejoices in the expectation that the trouble will be over at the end of the four years. During the second, one is consoled by the knowledge that it must be over at the end of the eight years. What would be likely to happen he added; were one to be condemned to it for life, I hardly dare to think!"

The brutal murder, in broad daylight in one of the principal streets of S. Paulo, of an advocate, Dr. Mario de Camargo, by an Italian hotel-keeper, has led the bar of this city to adopt the singular course of boycotting the assassin, in order to deprive him of the advantage of legal assistance for his defence. This, of course, can only mean that in their opinion, as experts, the jury system as it exists and operates here, cannot be relied on to convict a criminal even where, as in the present case, the evidence admits of no doubt whatever.

What between the frivolous and vexatious challenging of jurors, the right of interminable appeals, the stupidity, crass ignorance, or secret sympathy of juries, nothing is certain in a murder case except as regards the victim. It is common here for murderers to be absolved in the face of the clearest evidence.

But if the class from which jurors are drawn be unfit to exercise their office, and if there exist any real desire to repress this form of crime—which however I take leave to doubt—then surely the legal profession might do something more worthy, something more dignified, than organise a common strike directed against an Italian waiter. Cannot they combine, for example, to report on the defects of the jury system, and demand reforming legislation on the subject? I believe that, on an average, S. Paulo with its 200,000 inhabitants can show more murders in a month, than London with its 6,000,000 can show in a year.

The fact that probably ninety per cent of the assassins are Italians provokes nothing to the point. An Italian has a neck, and he has his time, like another man, and is equally averse to have the law take hold of either.

As you seem interested in Hospitals up in Rio, you will, I am sure, be glad to hear that everything at our Hospital S. Maritano is working beautifully. Under the able management of the young lady in charge, who bears the charming—and therefore appropriate—name of Miss Lillian Lee, one never hears of the institution except in connection with the satisfactory performance of the purpose for which it was erected. And then the nurses are so proper, so kind, so "prim." When not on duty it is said they sit in rows like Miss Cornie in Blumber's young ladies, repeating spines, potatoes, prisms, and prisms; and they wouldn't get away and get married—not if you went down on our benched knees to them! The engaged young lady in the song was not to be compared to them, although:

Miss Susan Jane she was so particular,
Ho, such a snicker,
Lone, trade, trade she her
She rebuffed me a slap right on the auricular
Time enough for that, says she!

Then there is Dr. Gad, whose long-sleeved hat and solemn professional manner—you would never believe he could roar out laughing—inspire a confidence which his skill confirms and justifies. The Hospital soiled linen is duly washed on the premises—the only press admitted to the operation being the linen press—and everything is rosy.

Mrs. George Krug's "house-warming" party on Monday night was a great success. In spite of the abominable weather, nearly all the invited guests—among whom were most of the "shining lights" of our British, American, and German society—made their appearance, and a delightful dance was the result.

I have much pleasure in announcing the approaching departure of Mr. Ware, of the New Destination, who is quitting the Alto da Serra, which he has inhabited for the last year or two to the great satisfaction of his numerous acquaintance, and will leave for England in the "Dumbe," on the 24th instant. It is confidently expected that this event will give a great impulse to the new works now in progress in that fashionable rainwatering place. Mr. Ware, better known as Long Bill the Maori Chief, and who is stated to have killed or dexter many warriors in his own country, will carry with him, besides the handsome fortune which he has realised by his own unaided exertions, the best wishes of a large circle of Paulista friends and colleagues. He leaves São Paulo without a stain on his top boots.

Extra police will now be dispensed with on the Alto.

NICODEMUS DEWDROP.

S. Paulo, 18th November, 1898.

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PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 22nd, 1898.

Le roi est mort, vive le roi! It is a well established principle among the more highly civilized nations that government is continuous. One ruler may succeed another, but the laws and traditions of the state go on unchanged. And as the world grows older the tendency is to more firmly establish this principle, even in states where the ruler exercises despotic authority. In the republic where the executive is changed at such frequent intervals, it is practically fundamental, for without it responsible government would be impossible. No matter how despotic the executive may be, he is compelled to recognize the continuous authority of the law, the validity of judicial decision, the inviolability of legal contracts, and even the influence of tradition and precedent in the exercise of his authority. Such being the case, the change from one president to another really implies no radical change in the direction of public affairs except perhaps in methods and means. One may be inclined to favor the commercial development of the country, while his successor might be strongly prejudiced in favor of its industrial development—both having the same objects in view and both being equally determined to maintain the laws of the country and to meet all its obligations. Brazil has just witnessed the transfer of executive authority from one president to another, and nothing is more certain than that no radical change in the administration of public affairs will result. We have already expressed our high opinion of the President who has just retired from office. He did not accomplish what was expected of him, nor what he himself intended to do; but he was actuated by honorable and patriotic motives and he did the best he could. And this will probably be the record which his successor will make during the next four years. No one will question his good intentions, nor his patriotic desire to serve the country to the best of his ability. But his judgment may sometimes be at fault, prejudices may take him away from a policy of strict impartiality, bad counselors may deceive him, and his knowledge of the facts may sometimes be at fault. But he has been chosen to administer this government for the next four years and it is the duty of every citizen to give him loyal support wherever his legal authority is concerned. Difficult as the financial situation is, the political situation is less complicated and perilous than it was four years ago, and his task will therefore be less complicated and easier. During his recent visit to Europe, Dr. Campos Salles frequently admitted that the financial situation of Brazil demands serious consideration, and that it will be the aim of his administration to put the country's finances in order and to restore the national credit. He has repeatedly affirmed his intention to reduce expenditures wherever possible, and to follow a policy of severe economy. This is the policy which the

situation demands, and the President should have the support of every citizen and of every foreign resident in carrying it out. He is a man of ability and long political experience, and he will certainly know where reforms can be introduced and economies effected. And a good augury for the realization of such reforms and economies, is the selection of a man as minister of finance, who is strongly committed to them.

The inauguration of Dr. Manoel Ferraz de Campos Salles and Dr. Francisco de Assis Rosa e Silva as President and Vice-President of the republic, took place on the 15th inst., with the customary ceremonies. The retiring President presented a report of his administration to his successor, and the latter issued a printed manifesto to the country, a summary of the principal points of which appears elsewhere. The inaugural ceremony was an imposing one, and took place at the senate chamber in presence of a large assemblage of officials; legislators, diplomats, and citizens. On returning to the Cattete palace, the first act of the new President was to sign the decrees appointing the members of his cabinet, which is constituted as follows: Justice and interior, Dr. Epitacio da Silva Pessoa; finance, Dr. Joaquim Duarte Murinho; foreign affairs, Dr. Olyntho Maximo de Magalhães; industry, transportation and public works, Dr. Severino dos Santos Vieira; war, Major General João Nepomuceno Medeiros Mallet; marine, Admiral Carlos Balthazar da Silveira. These appointments have been well received, and the cabinet is considered to be in strong one.

By a decree of the 17th the executive appointed his Barão do Rio Branco chief of the special mission entrusted with the settlement of the French Guyana boundary question, and Sr. D. Nicão da Gama as secretary to the same mission. Better appointments could not have been made. Both of these gentlemen were connected with the Missions' arbitration at Washington, and distinguished themselves by their thoroughness and skill in matters of so difficult a character. Their appointment for the Guyana arbitration will go far to secure a skilful presentation of the Brazilian case and a favorable result.

The resolution of the S. Paulo lawyers not to accept the defence of the man who recently shot one of their class, is not only antagonistic to every principle of justice, but it is offensive to the fundamental principles of society. The law goes to every prisoner the right of defence, and it is the duty of the courts and of the legal profession to see that he has a fair and just trial. A combination of lawyers designed to deprive a certain prisoner of the benefit of professional advice and defence, operates to defeat the wise provisions of the law and to deprive the said prisoner of an impartial and just hearing. To condemn a prisoner under such circumstances would be to make his trial a farce. But this is not the worst. When the lawyers of S. Paulo deny their services to a man who has assassinated one of their class, they imply that they are above and apart from the rest of the people; and that a crime committed against them must be treated differently and more severely than the same crime committed against others. We do not understand that the law bestows any special exemptions nor attaches any special sacredness to the legal profession, nor do we understand that it classifies the assassination of a lawyer as more heinous than the assassination of a physician. And yet the S. Paulo lawyers would have us feel that it is a far more serious matter to kill one of their number, than it is to kill a physician, or a planter, or even a common laborer. The assumption is worse than absurd; it is mischievous!

Our unsophisticated contemporary, who truly calls himself a "rank outsider," has been placing us under many obligations lately by losing his temper and using bad language, in which he is even more fluent than in the use of figures. Everyone has heard of the angry man who never opened his mouth without putting his foot into it, and probably no one needs to be told the result. However, the town is being amused and the exhibition is doing harm only to the exhibitor, so there is no reason for us to complain. We should like to observe, if our neighbor will permit the expression, that we do not undertake to supply him with comprehension. That must be another matter between him and his Maker—to paraphrase his own words. And should he deem it advisable to solicit comprehension, perhaps it would be well to improve the occasion to pray for a little modesty and a little common-sense at the same time. They won't hurt him, and they might improve his manners. As for ourselves, he says that it must be annoying to see a rank outsider come in and walk off with the fruits of so much toil in the shape of subscriptions and advertisements.

Well, it was annoying, it must be confessed! But, fortunately for us, a copy of our subscription list was left behind when it was carried off illicitly without our knowledge and consent, so we have been able to go on quite as before. It has done us no harm, however, and our subscribers have long ago forgiven us for leaving their addresses at the mercy of so unscrupulous a financier. And we expect to go on for many years to come. In spite of our ignorance of exchange and of finance, and we shall do it, certainly, without getting our paper printed free, without sitting on the treasury steps begging for alms, without turning our coat to keep in with those in power, and without appropriating subscription lists by the wholesale. And when our financial experience enables us to get ahead of the government to the tune of twenty centes or so, we shall not make the mistake of boasting that it will never be paid because the government can not afford to have our enmity! Should we ever descend to this level, we will probably not let our right hand know what our left hand does, and keep our hand/thunder a secret between ourselves and our Maker—if Sr. Martinho does not object.

AGAIN we have to thank kind friends for sending us information in response to our requests. A high diplomatic official of a foreign power asked for particulars of the outbreak of ipecacuma, and in reply, to our request for particulars, replies come from all parts of Brazil and some even from Europe. Amongst these latter we would like to make public mention of the courtesy of the editor of the *Chemist and Druggist* of London, who kindly sent us a cutting from his paper of April 30 this year in which an American explorer deals fully with the subject. Our British correspondent has taken possession of the cutting which, with its illustrations, will probably be reproduced in the state papers of his country. He adds his thanks to ours to the editor of the *Chemist and Druggist*. Our other correspondents are too modest to allow their names to be mentioned, but we have thanked them privately.

Arrests of the expulsion of a socialist journalist from German territory. *The Times* says that the policy of expelling foreigners from its territory is unworthy a great nation. In the current month one hundred Danes have been expelled from Schleswig, and it may be assumed that other expulsions have likewise taken place in other parts of Germany. Such a policy can not fail to do harm. It can not result in good, even when used against men who are promoting disorder, simply because it creates sympathy for the individual and resentment against the authorities. No government can now hope to long maintain so repressive a policy, for the sentiment of the day is against it. It may be carried out for a time through the assistance of a strong police and military system, but the spirit of unrest and discontent will grow until it is strong enough to break every restraint. Free speech is a better safeguard than repression, and this is just as true for the monarchy as it is for the republic.

In response to our request for a small quantity of tobacco seed, published in our issue of October 27th, several replies have come to hand. Mr. E. T. Gimuing, manager of the Minas and Rio Railway has sent us some cultivated tobacco seed, grown in the Passa Quatro district of Minas, with instructions for its growth by Sur. Antonio Ribeiro Pereira. Other packets are on their way from Bahia, Pernambuco and Paraguay. We are also indebted to Mr. John A. Finlay and Mr. J. T. Maury of this city for offers of tobacco seed. If the pamphlet before us is to be relied upon, we hope to make some important tests, the result of which we intend to publish.

THE SITUATION.

President Campos Salles, on taking office on the 15th inst., issued an address to the nation and received from the outgoing President a long message containing an account of the events that occurred during the latter's administration.

The message we find little that is new. We all know, for instance, that this is new. We had to contend with great difficulties resulting from the anarchy and confusion prevailing in the financial and administrative affairs of the country. It is to be regretted that the message is not more explicit in this respect and that the ex-President fails to state in figures the exact amount of expenditure entailed upon his government by the preceding administration. None that those who have charge of the affairs of the country are at last forced to admit the intensity of the financial crisis caused by a long series of blunders, it would be useful to discriminate clearly the responsibility of every one who has contributed to create this situation.

Among the burdens which the ex-President's administration received from that of his predecessor the following are mentioned: Responsibility for £22,500,000 deposited in the treasury by banks of issue and used by the government; issue of 85,000,000 in paper money for payment of public expenses; issue of 125,000,000 in paper money for loans to banks; issue of 80,000,000 in bonds on the pretext of aiding national industry, which, says the ex-President, derived, however, no real benefit therefrom; West of Minas railway loan; debt of 40,000,000 to the Banco da Republica; naval construction contracts to the amount of 42,000,000; cost of arms and ammunition ordered to the amount of 20,000,000; cost of repairs on forts and war vessels damaged during the civil war; claims of Brazilians and foreigners against the government for

property seized and damages otherwise sustained during the war; cost of the war which still continued in Rio Grande do Sul; cost of renovating the Central railway; claims of local banks to the amount of 14,630,1055; debt of 6,000,000 to the states of S. Paulo; payment of 8,500,000 as a compensation for the annulment of the immigration contract with the Companhia Metropolitana.

The ex-President describes the situation during his administration as a permanent crisis, which he attributes to disturbances by the change in the form of government and by the restless ambition of unscrupulous politicians. The ex-President endeavored to improve this situation, but his efforts were thwarted by politicians who at first ostensibly supported his government, assuming afterwards, however, an attitude of open hostility. At this point the message is deficient, for it fails to point out the source from which those politicians derived sufficient strength to nullify the ex-President's policy. There are allusions, it is true, to apprehensions of military supremacy, but the ex-President hastens to assure us that those apprehensions were groundless in view of the ability to the government displayed by the army.

The message contains the details of the funding scheme, with which our readers are already acquainted. The latter are aware, likewise, that customs receipts have diminished and that internal revenue has increased. The government telegraphs, says the ex-president, are now almost self-supporting. Their receipts in the first half of the present year amounted to 3,200,000, against 4,870,000 in the whole year of 1897. The post-office receipts in the first quarter of 1898 were 47% greater than in the corresponding period of last year.

Provision has been made for meeting all the government's engagements in Europe up to January, and the cash balance in the national treasury on the 15th inst. was 5,492,854 in addition to what the ex-president describes as valuable assets obtained by the government in its settlement of accounts with the Banco da Republica.

President Campos Salles in his address to the nation gives special prominence to the financial question. He repeats what he had said on another occasion in regard to peace and order, which he very correctly considers essential to the solution of this question; but in this respect he does not seem to apprehend any difficulty, for he recognizes the peace-loving and orderly spirit of the Brazilian people and he evidently expects that the period of his administration will be an era of good feeling.

He renews his pledge to comply faithfully with the obligations assumed in virtue of the funding scheme. This, he says, is demanded not only by his own responsibility, but also by the very honor of the nation. "We cannot," he adds, "resolve on a single expenditure or tolerance of any that may be postponed until we shall have set our affairs in order and regulated our accounts."

What chiefly causes anxiety at the present time, he says, is "the intensity of the financial crisis" resulting "from a long series of grave blunders." The principal causes of this crisis are, in his opinion, the following:

1. "Ultimately, and in many instances absurd, protection to artificial industries, maintained by means of heavy burdens on the tax-payers and on the treasury; the issue of large quantities of inconvertible paper, greatly depreciating the circulating medium; deficits in the budget created in benefit of office-holders and aggravated by expenditures for local objects and by the constantly increasing number of pensioners; expenditure not contemplated in the budget, but authorized by executive decree or by special appropriations voted by congress; compensation for damages allowed by courts of justice, amounting to considerable sums every year; expenses caused by internal commotions; liabilities resulting from *montepios* and deposits and from the habit of considering ordinary revenue the sums thus paid into the treasury; the constant increase in the floating debt resulting from the deficits and the consequent increase in the funded debt; imperfect collection of revenue; the moral effect of a bad financial policy leading to discredit; the consequent withdrawal of the confidence of Brazilian and foreign capitalists; the development of speculation in such surroundings like that of parasites in a decaying organism; finally, depression in exchange, which is the synthesis and symptom of all the blunders committed."

It is, consequently, towards these points that the efforts of the government for improving the situation must be directed. "Prompt, energetic and persevering action on the factors that I have pointed out as causes of our economic and financial decadence, courageously promoting the definite solution of problems instead of continuing to evade them with postponements and temporary expedients,—this," says the President, "constitutes his general outline of the policy of my administration. I see no other safe and honest road to the reestablishment of normal relations with our creditors which is the supreme aspiration imposed upon us by our self-respect and sense of honor."

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

Nov. 16.—Senate.—The appropriation of 800,000 for aiding the drought stricken states of the north was voted in 2nd discussion.

Nov. 17.—Senate.—Senator Vicente Machado protested against ex-President Prudente de Moraes' criticisms on the supreme court. Senator Benedicto Leite inquired why

he did not extend his protest to similar criticisms made by Marshal Floriano Peixoto in 1894.—Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Amphilophio introduced a bill for preventing banks, companies and others from making unauthorized issues of paper money.

Nov. 18.—Senate.—Senator Leopoldo Bulhões in a speech on the department of finance called attention to the factors which President Campos Sales had pointed out as the principal causes of the financial crisis. He quoted what the tribunal of accounts had said in regard to the existence of a second budget, composed of special appropriations, disturbing the action of all plans for retrenchment. In this connection he presented the following figures for the years 1896 and 1897.

Table with financial data for 1896 and 1897. Columns include Estimated revenue, Actual, Appropriations voted, Actual expenditure, and Deficit. Rows are for 1896 and 1897, with sub-rows for Government estimate of expenditure and Special appropriations.

Chamber of Deputies.—In the discussion of the budget of the department of industry, Deputy Calogeras offered an amendment for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the best means of relieving the treasury of the burden of expenditure for the maintenance of government and assisted railways. Deputy Augusto Severo introduced a bill for the sanitation of the city of Rio de Janeiro.

Nov. 20.—Senate.—In executive session the senate confirmed the appointment of Dr. Luiz Van Ereen to the office of prefect of the federal district.—Chamber of Deputies.—By Deputy Alfred Ellis was introduced a bill regulating the hire of agricultural laborers, and by Deputy Calogeras a bill for changing from May 3 to July 14 the day fixed for the opening of congress.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—We regret to note the death in São Paulo on the 14th inst. of Dr. Theodoro Reichert, a well-known and highly esteemed physician and banker.

—Municipal elections have recently been held in the states of Minas Geraes and Santa Catharina. There are many complaints of pressure and fraud.

—Great enthusiasm prevails in Pará over the anticipated visit of the Portuguese cruiser «Admirator.» Preparations are already making for a brilliant reception.

—At Fortaleza, Ceará, the people are complaining of the monopoly which supplies that city with fresh beef. They say that the beef furnished is very dear and of bad quality.

—A telegram of the 14th from Uberaba, Minas Geraes, says that the season there is rainy, which is of benefit to the planters who are extending their cultivation of cereals and cotton.

—Castibistas in Rio Grande do Sul are said to have received telegrams from Gen. Pinheiro Machado stating that Campos Sales has promised to remove Gens. Carlos Telles and Memna Barreto.

—A Curitiba telegram of the 14th says that discharged soldiers, to whom the government owes three months pay, are parading the streets of that city in a famishing condition. They number about 300 men.

—The government of the state of Pará some time since gave an order to Sr. Domenico d'Angelis to paint a historical representation of the last hours of Carlos Gomes. The painting is 4.90x3.70 metres and contains 31 figures.

—The republicans of Pará gave a banquet to Senator Justo Chermont at the Paz theatre on the 16th inst. During the speeches Senator Antonio Lemos eulogised the guest of the evening and presented his name as candidate for the governorship of the state.

—A Bahia telegram of the 13th brings the welcome news that abundant rains have at last fallen throughout the interior of that state. Much damage has already resulted from the drought, but it is expected that the rains are in time to save the people from serious disaster.

—According to the Tribuna Popular of S. Carlos do Piauí, São Paulo, Dr. Alfonso de Azevedo, of that city, has succeeded in extracting first-class rubber from a plant growing in that locality. The plant is said to be abundant and its cultivation easy, but the name is not given.

—According to a private letter from Pará, the costs of living in that part of Brazil are very heavy. A litre of fresh milk costs 2500, and your laundress does you a favor by charging only 4500 for washing a lady's blouse. The Amazon may be the garden of the world, but that doesn't make it any the easier to live there.

—A Victoria telegram of the 17th reports a fight between the police and a band of gypsies, apparently those which were recently driven out of the state of Rio de Janeiro. It is said that the chief of the band was killed. For a long time bands of vagabonds and criminals, calling themselves gypsies, have been a source of terror in the eastern districts of Rio de Janeiro, and it is to be hoped that the authorities have at last succeeded in breaking them up.

—Felicia Alessandria has a good head for business, and will some day go back to sunny Spain with money enough for one of those legendary castles. She lives in Pará, and a few days ago gave birth to a girl baby. Instead of fondling and loving the baby, and of buying pretty things for it, she at once sold the child to another woman for 2000 cash. Happy Felicia; she will take no risks and has the cash safely stored away against the rainy days of old age! And, happy baby; she has gone to some one who will value her above the few dirty pieces of paper which make up the beggarly sum of 2000!

MORRO VELHO ATHLETIC CLUB. SEASON 1898.

The batting averages of the above club for the past season were:

Table with batting averages for Morro Velho Athletic Club. Columns include Name, Innings, Runs, and Average. Rows list players like E. Jones, J. Holman, H. Gant, etc.

The bowling analysis shows as follows:

Table with bowling analysis. Columns include Name, Matches, Balls, Runs, Overs, Wickets, and Average. Rows list players like T. Atherton, E. Jones, T. Stevens, etc.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The Jornal do Commercio of Juiz de Fora says that the station of the Central railway in that city is most effectively lighted. Kerosene lamps are still used, though the city is provided with an electric installation.

—It would be interesting to know what has been the result of attaching young military officers to the staff of the Central railway. What is the service to which they are assigned, and what advantages do they derive from it? We are led to ask these questions because we see that a cavalry lieutenant has just been relieved of his duty on that railway. We can understand that an officer of engineers might derive great benefit from one or two years service on a large railway, but we can't see how a cavalry officer is to be benefited by it. However, we are open to instruction on that point.

—One of our Argentine contemporaries has been led into a curious mistake as to the reason the Leopoldina railway was so called, while speaking of Mr. F. W. Barrow's appointment as general manager. It says:—The Leopoldina is a twin line, through a very rich zone, carrying the bulk of the coffee and sugar production of the country, while the mineral districts through which it passes have not been tapped as yet. The Leopoldina took a spring forward in the time of the boom in 1880 and 1890 and it was principally due to the efforts of Comde Leopoldina, after whom the system was named, that it went ahead. Leopoldina is now in very bad circumstances and is reported to have lost pretty well all the lumber fortune that he amassed by his connection with the railway.

As a matter of fact the Leopoldina railway derived its name from that of the late Emperor's second daughter, the Princess Leopoldina.

SHIPPING NOTES

—The two German training ships, Sophie and Alze, are expected to be in the River Plate early next month after an instruction course between Rio and Montevideo.

—The passengers arrived in Rio on the 8th inst. by the Pacific S. N. Co. steamer Liguria, were the following: Dr. E. Aranha and wife, Mr. J. Alves Lima, and Mr. R. A. Borch.

—The heavy storms to the south of us have delayed the arrival of both the Pacific and Messageries Maritimes mail steamers, their departure being now posted for to-morrow evening.

—The illumination of the war vessels in port on the evening of the 15th was very effective. The night was dark and cloudy, which gave a good background for the lights, and especially for the searchlights.

—The Lamport & Holt liner Buffon left on the 22nd inst. with the following passengers from Rio:—To New York Mr. J. Sullivan and Mr. F. H. Fairchild. To Pernambuco: Mr. A. Gentil, and 7 third class passengers.

—The American battleships «Oregon» and «Iowa» and the transport «Celtic» left port on Saturday afternoon last. The officers and crews were greatly pleased with their reception here and would gladly have remained in port a few days longer.

—The supreme court of justice in Buenos Aires has decided that if a passenger upon an ocean steamer becomes ill and in consequence lands at a port en route, the owners of the steamer must return the passage money for the rest of the voyage.

—The passengers who left Rio by the same steamer, on the same day were: Mr. David Campbell, Senator L. Michel, Mr. Vidal Bitencourt and wife, Messrs. Oscar Silva, Paulo S. Jacintho, José Pereira Braga, Fernando N. Pereira and N. Jenkins.

—The Paiz of the 15th inst. describes the Portuguese cruiser «Admirator» as «the Portuguese squadron» Surely Portugal can ask for no higher compliment. If every ship is a squadron, when under her flag, then every man must be a legion and Portugal is invincible.

—The passengers left Rio by the same steamer on the 14th inst. were: For Buenos Aires: Mr. Bertha Rosenblatt, Mr. W. H. Goddard, Mr. J. P. Gilliland and 3 children, Mrs. Irvine and child, Mr. E. C. Mavrogordate, and Mr. W. Vogel. For Montevideo: Mr. Leopoldo Raya.

—The passengers who left Rio on the 14th inst. by the Hamburg Südamerikanische liner Oesterlo were the following: For Açores: Mr. J. J. Christomode Andrade. For Bahia: Messrs. T. Deserbellis, Robert Binpage, Coronel Antonio Carlos Pereira, Mr. Salvador A. Almeida Freitas and family. For Victoria: Messrs. Carl Muller and Max Cotterfield.

—The following passengers landed at Rio on the 16th inst. by the Royal Mail steamer Thamus were: From Buenos Aires: Messrs. F. S. Yule, F. T. Henri, Cossels, P. Z. Scherer, Adolfo Steinhaus, Mr. H. Vicente Hoare and child. From Montevideo: Messrs. Amal de Paula Barros, Francisco de Mello Pimentel, Miguel de Pinho Machado, Julio F. dos Santos, José F. Guimarães and S. Henderson.

—The passengers who left Rio and the 16th by the same steamer were the following. For Southampton: Messrs. David Deans, and Arthur Harley. For Vigo: Mr. Rosa Gaspi. For Lisbon: Messrs. Augusto Reis and wife, Augustinho A. Rodriguez. For Pernambuco: Mr. Bento Costa. For Bahia: Messrs. A. J. Elias dos Santos, Nicolau N. Barreto, Colombo Alexandre, Mrs. Anna Vieiraanna and Dr. A. Martins Valverde.

—There was a general leave taking on the part of our naval visitors on Saturday last. At daybreak the Italian squadron, composed of the «Carlos Alberto», «Calabria» and «Piemonte» left their anchorage, followed at 8 a. m. by the British cruiser «Thetis», all bound for the River Plate. The «Thetis» had left for the south on the 14th. At 5 p. m. the Americans, «Oregon», «Iowa» and «Celtic» also took their departure, followed soon after by the Germans «Nixe» and «Sophie».

—The passengers who landed at Rio on the 9th inst. by the Pacific S. N. Co. liner Heria were the following: Miss. E. Hadfield, Messrs. John Stark, Wolstenholme, Manoel Ribeiro, José Eusébio Simões, Ernesto Westman, Antonio A. Costa, Joseph Mawson, E. Araglio, Miguel Argollo, Augusto Pinto, Miss. Maria E. dos Passos, Mrs. Jane Schulte and children, Messrs. Eugene Kot, Jules Dubou, Francisco Fortado, Manoel Cardoso, José C. Lobo, José Maria Filho, Mr. Antonio Borges, wife, and 3 children.

—The passengers who left Rio by the Heria on the 10th on her outward passage, were: Messrs. José Mano, Paul Goll, W. H. Walker, Walter Haight, J. H. Robertson, and Gustavo Brendel.

—The trade with Brazil has been livelier during the past week. A steamer was taken up to load up-river for Rio while several large parcels of wheat, maize, flour, jerked beef, etc., have been booked at rates which denote a slight advance on previous quotations. A deckspace to Rio was, also, engaged at £2 per head of cattle, despite the statement on the part of the representative of the meat monopoly at Rio to the effect that the steamer taken up for several voyages were more than sufficient to keep that market fully supplied with cattle.—Times, Buenos Aires, Nov. 7.

—The passengers arrived in Rio on the 14th inst. by the Royal Mail steamer Danubio were the following: From Southampton: Mr. A. Portella and family, Mrs. Dinho and family, Mr. A. J. P. Clarkson, Mr. Long and 2 children, Mr. W. P. Baldwin Keyes. From Cherbourg: Dr. A. Santos Moreira, Mrs. Kuling, Mr. Leers. From Lisbon: Mr. J. P. Auerbach, Mr. J. A. Alves Saraiva, Visconde da Saúde, Mr. J. A. Souza Soares, wife and family, Mr. Eusebio dos Santos and wife, Mr. L. Antunes, Mr. N. O. Rocha, wife and family. From Pernambuco: Dr. J. S. Castro Barbosa and child, Mr. H. F. Helton, Col. Borges Lima, Dr. J. Castro Leite, Mr. D. R. Guimarães. From Bahia: Mr. W. Litchfield, Mrs. Roza Vaz, Mr. J. F. Zucarino, Mr. M. P. Alvarenga, Mr. E. Ducon and wife, Mr. J. R. Corsino, Mr. A. F. Carvalho and wife, Mr. J. B. S. Gasmino, child and servant, Mr. R. V. Cunha, Mr. S. dos Santos, Mr. J. M. D'Almeida, Mrs. A. Brozzi, Mr. L. S. Dias, Mr. A. M. da Silva, Mrs. J. Dutra and family, Mrs. E. Pulcino, Mrs. E. G. Mathilde, Mrs. Maia and child, Mr. A. Burgess and wife, Mr. T. Luz and wife, Mr. W. Lindt, Mr. H. Braen, Dr. F. Carvalho, Mrs. A. M. de Jesus, Mrs. C. M. de Jesus, Mr. Prosper Loques, Messrs. G. de Queiroz, J. C. Kinisset, S. Baruet, A. S. Dourado and G. Rocha.

—The only 1st class passenger who arrived in Rio on the 10th inst. by the Lamport & Holt steamer Philias, was Mr. Charles Moore, from Liverpool.

—The only first-class passenger who landed in Rio from the N. Z. S. S. Gallic was Mr. E. C. Mavrogordate.

—The passengers who left Rio by the N. Z. S. S. Gallic on the 12th inst. were: Miss Nora E. Cox, Mrs. Harwood Jones, Mrs. J. P. Gregory, Mrs. Lina Rhind, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Gibbons and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Wicket and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Jules Goulin, Mr. and Mrs. Rosenwald and Mrs. Rosenwald, Mrs. D. E. O'Day, Miss Jessie Wyatt, Miss Louise Littlefield, Messrs. J. A. Vining, H. T. Whyte, W. G. Constable, T. A. Young, C. N. Altee, Thaddeus Piza, J. T. Richards, T. G. Cross, A. H. Thompson, Alfred and Sidney Woodhouse, A. Lecocq, George Monrier, A. Penrud-dock.

LOCAL NOTES

—On the 15th Col. Bellarmino de Mendonça assumed command of the police brigade of this capital.

—It is announced that the minister of foreign affairs, Dr. Olyntio de Magalhães, has resolved to reside at Tijuca.

—It is stated in a S. Paulo journal that President Campos Sales' bill at the Hotel dos B. estrangeiros amounted to 8000 per diem.

—Police-men of notoriously bad conduct have been expelled from the force by the new commander, Col. Bellarmino de Mendonça.

—The senate, in secret session on the 10th inst., approved the appointment of Dr. Luiz Van Ereen as prefect of this city, vice Dr. Cesario Alvim, resigned.

—The retiring chief of police on the 14th inst. sent all the furniture and gambling appliances captured during various raids on illicit gambling houses, to the public deposit.

—Dr. Cesario Alvim was appointed prefect of the federal district on the 15th inst. and resigned on the 18th.

—Alas! so soon has he been done for!

—We wonder what he was begun for!

—The German colony of this capital gave a very enjoyable picnic to the officers and crews of the corvettes «Nixe» and «Sophie» at Espetá on Sunday the 13th inst. The «Nixe» «Petropolis» was arranged for the occasion and it is estimated that fully 800 persons took part in the entertainment.

—The presence of the Portuguese cruiser «Admirator» in Brazilian waters has led to the opening of a subscription for presenting to Admiral Augusto de Castilho a token of gratitude for having saved the lives of several hundreds of Brazilians from the ferocity of the government of Marshal Floriano Peixoto in March, 1894.

—Amongst the passengers who leave here today for New York is Miss Erika Zengel, the sister-in-law of Sr. Consul-General Eugene Seeger. This young lady who leaves in the Buffon in company with the Rev. L. L. Kingsolving and family, has made many friends in Rio, and in wishing her bon voyage we hope it is not adieu but an revoir.

—Among the passengers arriving by the Royal Mail steamer «Danubio» on the 14th inst. we note the names of Mr. A. J. P. Clarkson and family, well known in Rio, S. Paulo, and various other cities of Brazil, where Mr. Clarkson has held positions of trust in connection with the English Bank of Rio de Janeiro and its successor the British Bank of South America.

—The weather on the 15th was not as favorable as could have been desired. It rained a good part of the preceding night, and the clouds threatened rain throughout a great part of the day. There were intervals of sunshine, however, and the cloudy weather modified the heat to some extent. The military parades drew large crowds of people into the city and the economies of installing the new President passed off successfully.

—It is stated that Dr. Cesario Alvim before resigning the office of prefect of the federal district had decided to postpone signing the contracts recently authorized by the municipal council, preferring to await the law which congress is expected to vote for regulating the question of municipal government in this district. Among the contracts which were thus to be postponed are, we understand, those with the tramway companies of this city.

—Oh dear, no! Not for Joe! Not for Joseph! If he knows it!

—Which of course means that Joseph Philip Wileman has secured his foothold at the national printing office by having a contract signed at the «contencioso» bureau of the treasury department before the new government came in for printing his officious paper. A provident and far-seeing man is Joseph!

—Some weeks ago a letter-carrier was arrested for violating the mail packages and letters entrusted to his care, a number of letters and various enclosures being found in his room. On the 14th the papers relating to the investigation were sent to the Paiz, in which not only was the theft proved, but it was shown from the records that the man had been up on previous occasions for stealing fowls, lottery tickets, etc. It is singular that such a man should have been employed as a letter-carrier.

—It is interesting to witness the astonishment of the Abyssinians and the fury of the Romanians. The former is excited by the demonstration in honor of ex-President Prudente de Moraes, the latter by the enthusiasm over the Portuguese cruiser *Adamastor*.

—The *Debate* says that at the railway station, at which ex-President Prudente de Moraes was welcomed by only 11 persons when he arrived for the purpose of taking office in November, 1894, 20,000 assembled to wish him Godspeed when he left on Saturday for S. Paulo.

—The *Jornal do Commercio* really should exercise a little more care in the editing of its telegrams. In a London telegram published on the 15th inst, it says: "Telegrams from Corda say that the last Turkish troops are returning, and this fact is producing great rejoicing among the Christians." Our contemporary surely knows that there never were Turkish troops in Corea in either ancient or modern history.

—We confess to a horror of snakes of every description, but were struck with the brilliant coloring of a specimen of the *Coluber variegatus* which was brought to us for inspection by one of the most enthusiastic naturalists in Rio on Thursday last. The reptile as far as we could roughly judge from its coiled up form in alcohol was nearly 15 inches in length with alternate red and black, and green and yellow rings of about 3 inches long, all the colors being of marvellous brilliancy. Nothing would induce us to handle the shiny snake, but its owner was delighted beyond measure at his capture.

—On Saturday a policeman stopped the carriage of the minister of justice at the corner of Rua Gonçalves Dias and Assembleia, because it was going in the wrong direction. The escort attempted to impress the policeman with the fact that he was interfering with a minister of state, but to no purpose. The minister had to proceed on foot and left his coachman to answer for an infraction of law. Later, it is said, the carriage of the chief of police and one of his delegates were allowed to pass this very point *contra via* without protest. It should be borne in mind that those entrusted with the enforcement of the law, should never break or evade the law.

—Among the passengers leaving for New York to-day by the L. & H. steamer "Buffon" is Rev. L. L. Kinsolving and family, of Rio Grande do Sul. Mr. Kinsolving has been for some years engaged in missionary work in that state in behalf of the American Protestant Episcopal church, and with so much of success that he is now returning home, at the summons of the House of Bishops, to receive his consecration as a bishop. From this it would appear that an extension of this church's work in Rio Grande do Sul will soon be made, which will, we are glad to say, be in good and experienced hands. We beg Mr. Kinsolving to accept our sincere congratulations, as well as our good wishes for a safe and pleasant voyage.

—It is worthy of note that the Club Tiradentes, which was dissolved some time ago because of its mischievous intervention in public affairs, celebrated the 13th inst. by a public manifesto and by an appeal to the new President to restore its rights and privileges. And a significant feature of the case was that the manifesto was signed by Deputy Timotheo da Costa, as president of the club, and by Senator Esteves Junior, as vice-president. Are our law-makers to figure as law breakers then? Absurd and miscellaneous as the arguments of the manifesto are, we see no reason why the club should not be permitted to meet publicly (as it apparently has done privately), and exercise all its civic rights. But it should be held strictly responsible for every disorder which it provokes.

—It was amusing to compare the *Pais* and *Gazeta de Noticias* on the 15th. Both had published leading articles on the outgoing administration on the preceding day, and both boasted of the general acceptance of their remarks. The *Pais* of course condemned the President and all his doings, and boasted of having exhausted three editions, so great was the popular demand for the criticism. On the other hand the *Gazeta* defended the President and was inundated with compliments and felicitations on the manner in which it had interpreted the sentiments of a great majority of the people. In our opinion the *Gazeta* best interpreted public sentiment, for it certainly is not true that the nation disapproves of the moderate and really patriotic views of the President who has just retired from office.

—We were pleased to receive a visit from our old friend and subscriber, Mr. J. Nonhebel, who returned to Rio from London by the "Danube" about a month ago. We regret that he has decided to close his office in Rio for a while for business reasons and returns to Buenos Aires by the *Clyde* to resume his old connections there. In the seven years Mr. Nonhebel has been in Rio, he has favorably impressed all who knew him by his great tact and *bonhomie* and we hope soon to see him back in Rio when Argentine-Brazilian trade is on a firmer footing, and that we are pleased to see, is now within measurable distance. Mr. Nonhebel improved the opportunity to tell us that he has recently been an inmate of the Strangers' Hospital, for two days only, and that he is highly pleased with the good treatment which he received there. This of course is what the Hospital was established for, and its friends will be as much pleased as its patients to see that it is appreciated.

—There has been an increase in the number of homicidal and homicidal assaults lately, as well as renewed activity in house-breaking and pocket-picking. The new chief of police will have plenty of work to do for a time.

—According to a cable dispatch of the 14th the *New York Herald* affirms that the battle ships "Oregon" and "Iowa" had received orders to remain here until the question of the cession of the Philippines to the United States has been settled.

—The *Moniteur de la Flotte* states that "A fund has been subscribed by a number of German shipping firms with the object of securing to German shipping companies the monopoly of German trade and as much as possible of the maritime trade of the world. This fund has been entitled the war fund, and it will be used to quash any foreign competition which may attempt to establish itself in any German port. The president is Herr Ballin, managing director of the Hamburg-American Packet company."

—"I understand," said Smalwyf, after having shaken the editorial hand and expressed his satisfaction at having escaped the many perils of the Central railway, "that a company is about to be organized here for the purpose of carrying on an active propaganda in favor of Brazil. It will be known as the Companhia Pamocera Nacional, and its operations will be under the special direction of my friend Joseph, with his coat of many colors. You see, Joseph has a penchant for figures, is not hampered by facts, and is gifted with a remarkably vivid and elastic imagination. He could transform Adam Smith into a rabid protectionist, and not turn a hair in doing it. Our foreign reputation will be as tenderly cared for by Joseph as by any other man in Brazil—always providing, of course, that they treat him well." And here Smalwyf winked, much to our mystification.

MARRIAGE.

DELISLE—SUMNER.—On the 3rd inst., at St. Mary Magdalen's, Holmwood, Surrey, by the Rev. C. H. Gould, assisted by the Rev. Canon Utterton, HAVILLAND ARTHUR DELISLE, of Rio de Janeiro, to EDITH ELIZABETH MARV, daughter of Mrs. Sumner, of Belle Vue, Jersey.

BRITISH CHURCH.

BUILDING FUND.
Donations received:
Already provided..... 74,205\$140
J. R. Briscoe, Esq..... 200\$000
Anonymous (offerings)..... 50\$000
Total..... 74,455\$140
Further donations are earnestly solicited.
Rio, 21-11-98.

F. S. PRYOR,
Treasurer.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Nimbus, 2nd edition; by Luiz Edmundo. A neatly printed volume of verses, whose popularity is attested by the exhaustion of its first Edition.

E. de F. Central do Brazil; Relatorio do Anno de 1897. We are indebted to the director of this important railway, Dr. F. P. Passos, for a copy of this report, from which we shall make extracts as the occasion requires.

L'Étoile du Sud, our old friend and colleague, M. Ch. Morel, advises us that after 17 years of strenuous labor he is retiring from active work and has transferred *L'Étoile du Sud* to his son Henrique M. G. Morel. We trust that our old colleague will realize the rest and restoration to health which he so much needs, and that his successor will be signally successful in his management of the paper in which his father has done such excellent work.

BUSINESS NOTES

—The Rink spinning and weaving factory was sold at auction on Friday for a little over 600,000\$.

—It was announced on the 15th that Dr. Affonso Augusto Moreira Penna had resigned the presidency of the Banco da Republica—which is a government appointment.

—The Jardim Botânico company has called an extraordinary general meeting for the 29th inst. for the election of a director and for taking action under the new municipal ordinance (No. 157).

—The Previdente insurance company has celebrated a contract with the Central railway for the sale of accident insurance tickets in all its stations. We can hardly recommend our readers to invest in these tickets.

—The Companhia Luz Stearica has issued a debenture loan of 1,500,000\$, at 8 per cent.

The subscription list was closed at the Banco Nacional on the 14th inst., the whole issue of 7,500 debentures having been taken.

—The retiring minister of finance visited on the 14th the government savings bank, the redemption bureau and Banco da Republica, thanking the staff of each establishment for the assistance rendered him during his administration.

—The postoffice announces the withdrawal from circulation of the folding postcards (*cartas bilhetes*) of 100 and 200 reis, the latter for foreign use. Three months notice was given of the withdrawal, which expires on the 23rd inst.

—According to the *Jornal do Commercio* Messrs. Pitt Eddy & Co., represented here by Messrs. Eddy Mascarenhas & Guerin, have not yet paid the second instalment of 200,000 on account of the purchase of the *Cid-Nachter-Buffalo*. The payment should have been made 40 days after the signing of the contract, and the Brazilian government, says the *Jornal*, is about to take legal steps for collecting the money.

—It is worthy of note that the high priced shops, where a hundred per cent profit is commonly charged, are now giving us the benefit of their annual clearance sales. They knock off 20 to 25 per cent of these high prices, and then ask us to believe that we are getting the goods for less than cost.

But M. P. Smalwyf he sez they can't fool his grandmother with any such plea!

FINANCIAL NOTES

—The Minas Geraes *recolimento* located in this capital collected 908,705\$652 during the past month.

—The governor of Ceara has signed the bill, voted by the state legislative, authorizing a loan of 4,000,000\$.

—The municipal prefect has recently remitted to London the interest falling due January 1st on the municipal loan contracted with Messrs. Morton Rose & Co., amounting to 472,43\$. The exchange was taken at 8 1/16 d., for which 350,450\$530 were required.

The debt of the state of Rio de Janeiro on 31st December last amounted to 8,779,938\$679, of which 4,000,000\$ is funded in 8,000 annuities of 500\$ each. The balance represents the floating debt, of which 1,604,216\$555 is owing the orphans' fund, 83,464\$562 the fund of deceased and absent persons, and 3,099,308\$712 the savings bank deposits.

—Everyone must applaud the spirited action of the Alagoas Railway Company, which has protested officially against the breach of contract committed by the Brazilian government in substituting, without the concurrence of the company, funding bonds in lieu of cash in payment of the sterling guaranteed interest. The result of the action of the government was a reduction of £ 4,392 in the company's revenue for the half-year, and the directors are accordingly unable to distribute an interim dividend. The directors hold that the government is liable for any loss thus sustained by the company. But a government which does not consult its creditors, before diddling them is hardly likely to pay any heed to a protest.—*Financial News*, Oct. 27.

—If a decline in exchange from 27 to 5 1/2 pence per milreis is equivalent to a fall of about 80 per cent, how can an advance from 5 1/2 to 8 1/2 pence be called a rise of more than 50%? Perhaps our new financial light will explain the problem. And perhaps he will be able to induce Minister Murinho and our London creditors to accept the result, and do not consult his creditors, before diddling the country can make as long as so skillful a financier as himself manipulating the figure. According to his reasoning, a rise to 27 pence will represent a gain of nearly 50 per cent, though the fall represented only 80 per cent. The possibilities of such financing are simply limitless, and its discoverer ought to be decorated.

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, Nov. 22nd 1898
Par value of the Brazilian milreis (1000)..... 27 d.
do of the Brazilian milreis (1000) in U. S. coin at 48.95 per cent..... 48.75
do \$100 U. S. coin Brazilian gold..... 8.80
do of £ 100 in Brazilian gold..... 8.80

Bank rate of exchange, official, on London today..... 8 1/16 d.
Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (1000)..... 3544
Present value of the Brazilian mil reis in U. S. coin at 48.95 per cent..... 318 rs gold
Value of \$100 (\$4.80 per £ 1 str. in Brazilian currency (paper)..... 17.10 c.
Value of £ 1 sterling..... 28.60

EXCHANGE.

Nov. 15.—The London & Brazilian Bank put on a rate of 8 1/16 d at opening time, which it changed soon afterwards to 8 3/4 d the ruling rate in all the other banks. The British bank in the course of the afternoon adopted an official rate of 8 1/16 d. The market opened firm with the banks in general drawing at 8 1/16 d. at 11 a.m. and the rates followed the rising tendency until there was a free drawing at 8 1/16 d. at 12 noon, and private paper freely at 8 1/16 d. During the rest of the morning there was a demand for the British Bank draw at the official rate of 8 1/16 d. when business in private paper was done at 8 1/16 d. There was little alteration in prices during the afternoon when a fair amount of business was done with every sign of firmness in the market closing at 8 1/16 d. and finding buyers at 8 1/16 d. The value of the paper milreis was 30 reis gold during the day.

Nov. 16.—The official rate was general in all the banks as it remained so throughout the day. There market at opening time, some banks drawing freely at 8 1/16 d. and others with great caution at 8 1/16 d. During the rest of the morning there was a demand for the British Bank draw at the official rate of 8 1/16 d. when business in private paper was done at 8 1/16 d. There was little alteration in prices during the afternoon when a fair amount of business was done with every sign of firmness in the market closing at 8 1/16 d. and finding buyers at 8 1/16 d. The value of the paper milreis was 30 reis gold during the day.

Nov. 17.—The general rate of the day was 8 3/4 d. at opening time. This remained practically the rate of the day, although the London & Brazilian and National banks drew at 8 1/16 d. and kept them steady. During the morning there was general firmness with bank bills at 8 1/16 d. against private paper at 8 1/16 d. at noon bank bills were at 8 3/4 d. and private paper at 8 1/16 d. for time. At those rates a bid demand set in not only for legitimate trading but also for the banks. A little before closing time the banks were drawing freely at 8 1/16 d. and private paper was selling at 8 1/16 d. for time and 8 3/4 d. for prompt. The market closed firm at those rates.

The official exchanges of the day, as compared with the corresponding day of last year are as follows:

	1898	1897
London, per milreis.....	8 5/8 - 8 1/2 d.	7 1/16 d.
Paris, per franc.....	150.94 - 149.66	145.61 - 145.3
Hamburg, per mark.....	13.00 - 13.00	12.97 - 12.99
India, per rupee.....	18.92 - 18.96	18.97 - 18.47
New York, per dollar.....	53.70 - 48.11	52.07 - 46.62

Nov. 18.—The banks opened with official rates on London at 8 1/16 d. and kept them steady. There were small transactions done in bank bills at 8 1/16 d. during the morning, and in private paper business was done at 8 1/16 d. The value of the banks yielded, and private paper was freely disposed of at 8 1/16 d. while bank bills were quoted at 8 1/16 d. without freedom. The closing prices were bank bills at 8 1/16 d. and private paper at 8 1/16 d. and 8 3/4. The market was active, and during the morning legitimate buyers did business in bank bills at 8 1/16 d., but speculators making an appearance the banks weakened and only drew at 8 1/16 d. against private paper at 8 1/16 d. Later the banks again drew small amounts at 8 1/16 d. but with the greatest care. Private paper was readily bought at 8 1/16 d. The closing prices of the day were bank bills at 8 1/16 d. and private paper at 8 1/16 d. and 8 1/16 d. The day's business was unimportant, and the value of the paper milreis was 26 to 27 reis gold.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 21st November, 1898
Exports.

Coffee.—The sales in the previous week amounted to 67,000 bags against 67,000 in the corresponding week of 1897. The foreign markets reported 3,000 bags sold in New York, 10,000 in Havre, 60,000 in Hamburg and 2,000 bags London—a total of 80,000 bags against 100,000 in the previous week. On Monday the Rio market opened quiet and continued all day. The factors and packers arranged business on bases that ranged from 10 to 100 per arroba for No. 7 type but there were only a few lots offered for sale. The shippers did not put in an appearance, and the few bags sold for shipment were actually for Brazilian ports. The packers asked from 1000 to 10500 per arroba No. 7, but in the absence of free business the prices of the market were not affected. The Santos market was calm with 9500 the ruling price per 1000 of good average. All the foreign markets were weak with a downward tendency. There was a national holiday in Brazil so no business was done here. The foreign markets were weak and reported small falls in the small amounts of business done. The small transactions between the factors and packers (about 1000 per arroba) in type No. 7 were the ruling bases. Little business was done with the shippers whose bids of price ranged about 9500, and the 3000 bags disposed of were bought in type No. 7. The Santos market was calm but the price of good average per 1000 was maintained at 9500. The Hamburg market was quiet on a holiday, but all the other foreign markets had insignificant falls to report. The Rio market opened firmly enough, but the factors and packers in the afternoon proved the firmness to be only apparent. The factors and packers did a small business together on bases ranging from 9500 to 10500 per arroba. There was a small demand on the part of the shippers which resulted in the sale of 8000 bags, but their offers were based on 9500 which the packers did not generalise to consider. The business done was based on 9500 for No. 7. In Santos good average sold at 9500 per 1000 with calm market. The news from the foreign markets had nothing of special interest beyond the fact that there was a downward tendency though without any important fall. The Friday market here was much firmer than on the preceding day. At first the packers did business with the factors on a base of 9500 per arroba but the latter became firmer later in the day and insisted on 10500 when price was given. There was a demand on the part of some of the shippers and some of the bags were sold at prices which were not dissimilar to those of the previous day, owing to favorable reports from the foreign markets and a wavering in the exchange. In Santos good average went down to 9500 per 1000. The telegrams from abroad all showed a better tone. Saturday's market opened with business done between factors and packers at 10500 per arroba for No. 7 type, but quickly ran up to 10500 with free sellers. The shippers bought 10,000 bags, the first being at 9500 and the rest at 10500 per arroba for No. 7. The market, however, weakened about closing time but the prices quoted were practically maintained. The Santos market also recovered slightly, and good average was sold at 9500 per 1000. The telegrams from the foreign markets continued to be satisfactory.

The shipments since our last report have been:

30,311 bags for the United States
10,986 " " Europe
1,028 " " Cape of Good Hope
1,358 " " River Plate, etc.
45,883 bags.

The following ships sailed with coffee last week:

United States:	bags
Nov. 12 New York Brstr Mozart.....	14,284
14 New Orleans Germ str California.....	19,282
Europe:	bags
Nov. 13 Trieste etc Aust str Pambona.....	9,785
14 Antwerp Germ str Warburg.....	1,800
14 Havre etc Br str D'Almeida.....	8,879
15 Genoa etc Br str Washington.....	7,854
Hamburg Germ str Desterro.....	2,490
Cape:	bags
Nov. 14 Cape Town Dan bk Water Fall.....	5,639
15 Port Elizabeth Swed bk Amazon.....	7,212

Kisheere:

Nov. 15 River Plate Brstr Danube.....	1,053
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The receipts for the past week were 10,000 bags against 8,200 bags for the previous week and 40,000 bags for the week before.

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

	Nov. 19	Nov. 12
No. 6.....	100.00	118.00
7.....	100.00	100.00
8.....	90.00	100.00
9.....	90.00	100.00

The stock in all hands was estimated this morning at 34,605 bags, against 29,800 bags a week ago. The Santos stock is reported at 80,000 bags.

Daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro.

Table with columns for date, quantity, price, and origin. Includes sub-sections for 'Shipments to States' and 'Shipments to Foreign Ports'.

Rum—The week's supply was of average quantity, and the following prices now rule— Pernambuco and Macieiro, 245,000—250,000 Bahia and Aracaju, 230,000—235,000 Campos, 250,000—255,000 Angra and Paraty, 250,000—255,000 Parahyba, 230,000—235,000 Alcohol of 36 to 38 deg. 430,000—440,000 ditto 450,000—450,000

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table listing arrivals of foreign vessels from November 10 to 19, including ship names, companies, and cargo.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table listing departures of foreign vessels from November 13 to 20, including ship names, companies, and destinations.

Imports.

Flour—The arrivals for the week were 1,000 bags from the River Plate on the 14th inst. ex Flona. The market is very quiet as dealers have refused to buy any lower than the prices quoted in the market. The quotations on the other hand are trying to hold out. The quotations are those of last week, 112.

Coffin—The s.s. Buffon brought 1,287 tabs from New York last week. The stock in hand is about 10,000 packages. The market is dull, and sales are small and difficult. The latest quotations were 48,000 \$400 per tab. Italian 48,000 per tab. and Norwegian 48,000 to 50,000 per case.

Lard—From New York 4,000 kegs and 100 cases arrived in our last report continued in the past week when large quantities could command no better prices than 600 to 650 reis per pound for American lard, and small lots from 700 to 720. Native lard is still quoted nominal.

Pork—The Buffon brought 38 barrels from New York. The market is dull and prices have fallen. American pork is selling from 1500 to 1800 per pound retail. Native pork too has dropped, the latest quotation being 1500 to 1800 per kilo.

Rice—The Tauara brought 4,000 bags of rice from Rangoon. The weakness of the market is still more apparent than before as the latest quotations are from 15,000 to 20,000 per bag for Rangoon rice.

Pitch Pine—From Pascoaga the Constant brought 1,282 1/2 feet. Her cargo was sold to arrive at 7,500 per dozen.

White Pine—There have been no fresh arrivals. Owing to the market being dull and overstocked, prices are purely nominal.

Spruce Pine—The Jmer brought 661,462 feet from Chioatini last week. Her cargo was sold to arrive at 84,500.

Swedish Pine—No receipts. Quotations are still nominal. The cargo of the Ole Knudsen, which arrived in the previous week is being disposed of in small lots.

Kerosene—The receipts for the week were 2,000 cases from New York ex Buffon. The market is practically unchanged from the previous week, the latest prices being 5500 to 6000 per case wholesale and 6500 to 7000 per case retail.

Turpentine—There are no arrivals to report. The prices are lower than those quoted last week, being now from 1500 to 1800.

Rosin—Receipts nil. The market is considerably stagnating, with dark grades quoted at 2500 and light grades at 3000.

Cement—The Cambrian King brought 13,870 barrels from Antwerp last week. The market however is dull and weak with sales difficult. Belgian cement is now quoted at 1500 to 1600 per barrel, but English is still cement still commands from 1500 to 2000 per barrel.

Indian Corn—The s.s. Flona brought 5,000 bags from the River Plate last week. The current prices are 2500 to 2800 per bag wholesale and 3000 to 3500 per bag retail. The old crop corn is selling at 2000 per bag.

Bran—No arrivals. The demand for local produce is still brisk at prices from 4500 to 4800 per 40 kilos in wholesale quantities and from 4800 to 5000 for small lots.

Hay—There have been no fresh receipts. The market is brisk and firm at 150 reis per kilo.

Coal—The arrivals are: Falckmair, 100 tons. Hull, ex Royal Forth. Greenock, ex Anna Bungey. Newport, ex Saga. We will give the tonnage next week.

Table listing various goods and their prices, including items like Signal, Sunbon, Scotch, Stanley, Tallies, Trunks, White Wings, Whitebush, White Wings, Virginia, Vera, and Varnio.

Arrivals of foreign steamers.

Table listing arrivals of foreign steamers from Nov 14 to Nov 20, including ship names, companies, and origins.

Departures of foreign steamers.

Table listing departures of foreign steamers from Nov 14 to Nov 20, including ship names, companies, and destinations.

Freights.

Table listing freight rates for various ports and goods, including Hamburg, New York, Bremen, Rotterdam, Genoa, Marseilles, Havre, Bordeaux, London, Antwerp, Southampton, Talcahuano, Iquique, and Montevideo.

Engagements.

Table listing ship engagements for various companies and routes, including Genoa, Buenos Aires, New York, Hamburg, and others.

Vessels Afloat & Chartered for Rio

Table listing vessels afloat and chartered for Rio, including ship names, companies, and destinations.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

Sales of Stocks and Shares.

Table listing stock and share sales for November 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18, including various companies and their prices.

Rio de Janeiro, November 20th 1898.

Table listing stock and share sales for November 18, 19, and 20, including various companies and their prices.

SATURDAY'S QUOTATIONS—S. PAULO.

Table listing Saturday's quotations for S. Paulo, including various companies and their prices.

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