

THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

VOL. XXV.

RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 24TH, 1899.

NUMBER 43

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

AGENTS OF THE

Pacific Steam Navigation Company
Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., Ltd.
The New Zealand Shipping Co., Ltd.

Repairs to Ships and Machinery

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

Coal.—Wilson, Sons & Co., Limited, have depôts at Las Palmas, St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Montevideo, La Plata and at the chief Brazil Ports; and, among others, supply coal under contract, at Rio, to:
The Britannic Majesty's Government;
Her Britannic Majesty's Government;
The Transatlantic Steamship Companies;
The New Zealand Shipping Companies,
&c., &c.

Coal.—Large stocks of the best Cardiff steam Coal always kept in Rio depôt on Conceição Island.

Tug Boats always ready for service.

Cargo Lighters.—ditto.

Ballast supplied to ships.

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

KING, FERREIRA & CO.
Successors to W. R. CASSELS & CO.

11, Rua 1º de Março, RIO DE JANEIRO,

11, Rua da Quitanda, SAO PAULO,

Importers and Agents for Manufacturers.

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

J. C. V. MENDES

CONTRACTOR TO H. B. M.'S SHIPS ETC., ETC

Provision Merchant,

Shipping Grocer and General dealer.

1 - Praça 15 de Novembro - 1

LATE PALACE SQUARE
RIO DE JANEIRO

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.



Drive Rivet as you would a bolt and a tight and smooth finish.

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

Samples and prices from Sole Makers, Bifurcated Rivet Co. Ltd., London, England, or sole agents Hampshire & Co., Rio de Janeiro.

COMMERCIAL PRINTING

OF EVERY KIND AND DESCRIPTION AT

No. 79, Sete de Setembro

1st floor.

QUAYLE, DAVIDSON & Co.

RIO DE JANEIRO.

AGENCY IN SAO PAULO.

119 & 121 Rua da Quitanda.

Rua do Comercio, No. 82

COMMISSION MERCHANTS & IMPORTERS

AGENTS FOR

Kalamazoo Railroad Velocipede and Car Co.,

GALENA OIL Co.

SPECIAL TERMS FOR:

BROOKS LOCOMOTIVES,

BRIDGE WORK OF THE UNION BRIDGE CO.

General Agents in Brazil for

THE PRINCE LINE OF STEAMERS.

BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS,
PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

(Established, 1831.)

BURNHAM, WILLIAMS & Co., Proprietors.

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

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

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

All work thoroughly guaranteed.

Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers.

Sole Agents in Brazil: Norton, Megaw & Co. L'd.

No. 58, RUA PRIMEIRO DE MARÇO, Rio de Janeiro.

The Harlan and Hollingsworth Co.

WORKS SITUATED ON TIDE WATER

Wilmington, Delaware, U. S. A.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Every description of Passenger and Freight Equipment for Broad and Narrow Gauge Railways. Special attention given to the construction of Carriages and Wagons for shipment to Foreign Railways.

Sole Agents in Brazil:

Norton, Megaw & Co., L'd.

THE WESTINGHOUSE AIR BRAKE COMPANY.

PITTSBURG, PA., U. S. A.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

WESTINGHOUSE AUTOMATIC BRAKE

The Westinghouse Automatic Brake is now in use on 35,000 locomotives and over 800,000 freight cars, besides in general use on passenger cars. The Westinghouse Air Brake Co. is prepared to fill orders for one to one thousand sets of Air Brakes for Freight Cars at one hour's notice. For further information apply to their Sole representatives in Brazil:

Norton Megaw & Co. L'd.

58, Trimeiro de Março,

Rio de Janeiro

REUTER'S - FINANZ - CHRONIK.

Subscriptions for this important financial organ published in London, will be received at this office.

Subscription, 20s. per annum.

A COMPANHIA DE FIAÇÃO E TECIDOS SÃO FELIX,

RIO DE JANEIRO.

Sole Agents:

Norton, Megaw & Co., L'd.

58, Rua 1.º de Março,

RIO DE JANEIRO.

JOHN L. BISSET

128, Rua da Quitanda,

Rio de Janeiro.

Importer, and General Commission Merchant.

Sole agent in Rio of

The N. K. Fairbank Co., New York,

Manufacturers of Cottolene.

P. O. Box No. 801.

AMERICAN
Bank Note Company,
78 TO 86 TRINITY PLACE,
NEW YORK.

Business Founded 1795.

Incorporated under laws of the State of New York, 1859.

Reorganized 1879.

Engravers and Printers of

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

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

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

SAFETY COLORS. SAFETY PAPERS. Work Executed in Fireproof Buildings.

LITHOGRAPHIC AND TYPE PRINTING.

RAILWAY TICKETS OF IMPROVED STYLES. Show Cards, Labels, Calendars.

JAMES MACDONOUGH, President.

AUG. D. SHEPARD, Vice-Presidents.

THO. H. FREELAND, Sec'y and Treas.

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

I. K. MYERS, Ass't Treas.

V. A. WENCESLAU
GUIMARÃES & Co.

WINE MERCHANTS.

Importers of

Porto, Douro and Lisbon wines of the best quality; in bottles, or in casks, and under the appropriate marks of the house

Sole Agents for

BLANDY BROTHERS & Co.,

Exporter of Madeira Wines

G. PELLERIN & Co.,

Bordeaux,

Exporter of Bordeaux Wines

E. Remy Martin & Co.,

Exporter of Cognac

Dealers in

Burgundy, Rhine and Mosel wines, Sherris, Champagne

Cognacs and Liqueurs of the best brands.

Rua da Alameda, 83.

JAMES MITCHELL & Co.

Mechanical, Hydraulic, & Electrical Engineers Importers of North American Machinery and Manufactures.

SOLE REPRESENTATIVES IN BRAZIL

OF

The General Electric Co.

Pelton Water Wheel Co.

McIntosh Seymour & Co.

Worthington Pumping Engine Co.

Peckham Truck Co.

Magnolia Metal Co.

OUVIDOR 57 RIO DE JANEIRO

THE BRAZILIAN COAL COMPANY, LIMITED.

Representatives of

CORY BROTHERS & Co., Ltd.

of Cardiff and London

Colliery Proprietors.

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

Prompt delivery at reasonable prices.

Tugboats always ready for service.

Engineering Works.

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

OFFICES:

Edifício da Bolsa Salas 26 and 27

Entrance: Rua Gen. Camará.

Depot: ILHA DOS FERREIROS

P. O. Box 774

Insurance.

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1782

Authorized by Imperial Decree No. 8,057 of March 24th, 1887.

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

C. J. Cazaly, Agent.

2, Rua General Camara—1st floor.

THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000 sterling
Reserved fund.. £ 575,000

Agent in Rio de Janeiro:

C. F. Cazaly.

2, Rua General Camara—1st floor.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Capital (fully subscribed) £2,127,500
Reserve fund..... 973,345

Agents

Edward Ashworth & Co.

No. 50, Rua 1º de Março, Rio de Janeiro.
No. 21 A, Rua da Quitanda, São Paulo.

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. 1898... £13,959,969
Authorized Capital..... 3,000,000
Subscribed Capital..... 2,750,000

Agents for Rio de Janeiro:

Pullen, Schmidt & Co.

107, Rua da Quitanda.

CHARLES HUE

Commission Merchant and Ship Agent

Rua Fresca No. 5 & 7.

P. O. Box 391. RIO DE JANEIRO.

Water supplied on short notice. Telephone 374

HAND BOOK OF RIO DE JANEIRO

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

Travellers' Directory.

São Paulo:

Through express trains leave the 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 Taubaté. Numerous steamers weekly for Santos, connecting with the São Paulo Railway.

Cachambú and Lambarý:

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 7 p. m. Connects with all branches along the main line (Linha do Centro) of that railway. Intermediate trains leave at 7 a. m. and 4 p. m.—the first running through to Barbacena, and the second to Entre Rios.

Bello Horizonte:

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

Corcovado:

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

Official Directory

U. S. LEGATION.—Petropolis, CHARLES PAGE BRYAN, Minister.

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

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

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

Church Directory

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Service is held every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. There is a Celebrant of the Holy Communion on the first and third Sundays in the month at 11 a. m. and on the second and fourth Sundays at 9 a. m., also on Saints' Days according to announcements. Baptisms and marriages at times to be arranged with the Chaplain, for whom communications may be sent to Craschley & Co. 36 Rua do Ovidor.

Irvine Crawshaw, M. A., British Chaplain.

74 Rua Meudo de Sá, Itarabay.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Largo de S. Joaquina, No. 179—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays. Prayer meeting at 10 a. m. Worship at 11 a. m., Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 5 afternoon. Gospel preaching at 6:30 p. m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study and preaching at 7 p. m.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Cattede. English services every Sunday at 12 noon. Portuguese services every Sunday at 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Wednesdays at 7:30 p. m. and at Fabrica Carica, Sundays, at 11 a. m. and 4 p. m. Pastors.—M. DICKIE and FRANK WILKINSON.

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.

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

W. B. BAGBY, D. D., Pastor.

Caixa 352

IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIACHUELO.—No. 234, Rua D. Anna Nery, Estação do Riachuelo. Services, Sundays 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.; Wednesday, 7 p. m. FRANKLIN H. NASCIMENTO, Pastor. Primary school in the church building.

PETROPOLIS METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Avenida Marechal Deodoro, No. 9. English service at 4 p. m. Sundays. Portuguese services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sundays; 7:30 p. m. Wednesdays. Sunday School at 10 a. m.

EDMUNDA A. TILLY, Pastor.

Professional Directory

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

Dr. Carlos Feldhagen; Offices: No. 20, Rua 1º de Março, 2 to 4 p. m.; residence: No 57, Rua Marquez de Abrantes.

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.—31, Rua dos Empedidos Dias.—Open from noon to 4 p. m.—For terms, apply to Librarian.

RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.—Reti and Reading Room: 10, Rua Camerino (formerly Imperatriz), 3rd floor. W. J. LUMBY, Missioner. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc. also of left-off clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission, or at 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, office hours from noon to 1 o'clock p. m. R. A. W. Sloan President, Myron A. Clark, General Secretary, Domingos de Oliveira, Hon. Treasurer.

WEST COAST ITEMS.

—The Chilean congress was opened on the 14th inst.

—Agents of the British government are said to be purchasing horses in Chili.

—A Lima telegram of the 17th inst. says that in the last battle with the rebels they lost 100 men killed.

—A Lima telegram of the 16th announces the defeat of Durand's force, the insurgents fleeing toward Huaito.

—A Lima telegram of the 22nd says the new prefect, Sr. Jessup, has gone out of the city to give battle to the insurgents.

—A Lima telegram of the 21st says that Gen. Castro has entered Caracas, Venezuela, and President Andrade has fled to La Guayra.

—By a decree of the 18th the Chilean government has established a sanitary station at Punta Arenas (Sandy Point), Straits of Magellan.

—There was a banquet at Lima in honor of ex-President Pirola on the 22nd inst. The charges against his administration, especially as regards the dissipation of the fund for the redemption of Tacna and Arica, have evidently not affected his popularity.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The Argentine cruiser «Buenos Aires» is being fitted out to proceed to South Africa.

—A case of bubonic pest was reported in Buenos Aires on the 21st, but it was not confirmed.

—An Oruro telegram of the 23rd inst. says that the national convention assembled there has proclaimed General Pando as president of Bolivia.

—It is said that Dr. Wilde is waiting for the assent of Dr. Nuno de Andrade, before signing the recently-drafted sanitary convention.

—A Sure telegram of the 21st inst. says the Bolivian expedition to the Rio Acre should leave that day. We understood it had started long ago.

—Exporters of live-stock to Bolivia are complaining of the action of the customs authorities, who have confiscated a large number of animals on the ground that previous lots have gone over the lines without payment of dues.

—A suspected case of bubonic pest was reported from Rosario on the 21st, and it was also reported from Corrientes. The Rosario case was that of an Englishman named Pettit, and it was afterwards found that he died from typhus fever.

—The quarantine harpies are evidently determined to have the bubonic pest in Rosario, so a second antopsy is to be made on the alleged case. A Montevideo representative is on the spot, and the officials are waiting for his report to find an excuse for declaring quarantine against Rosario.

—It is said that an American syndicate has been formed to establish a large paper mill in Argentina. It is to be established on the Paraná river with all the latest machinery for working on a large scale. The capital of the concern is reported to be about \$900,000, and to commence with the factory will be able to turn out about twenty tons of paper for newspapers per diem. Later on, attention will be given to finer commercial papers.

—A steamer from Hull, England, arrived at Montevideo, and her bill of health declared that small-pox existed at the port of departure. The sanitary wisecracks at Montevideo therefore sat upon the problem for a time and then decided that the steamer must return to Flores island where the officers and crew should be vaccinated. Of course there is small-pox in every direction here in South America, but this had no influence on the Montevideo sanitary cranks.

—The government of Corrientes wants a national subsidy of \$20,000 to help towards defraying expenses with a view to repulse the Paraguayan bubonic plague, should the microbes take it into their heads to cross the river. By the time the bubonic scare is at an end a nice little bill will have been run up. The locusts will be the next plague on the list in order to run up another bill. The beauty of these expenses is that revenue to meet them is not provided for. They are supposed to be covered from general revenue, which is insufficient by several millions to cover ordinary expenditure.—Herald, Buenos Aires.

—President Roca had done very well up to now. He put an end to the dispute with Chili. He has inaugurated a policy towards that country, Brazil and Uruguay, which promises to be of great advantage to his own country and to the three sister republics. He fully recognises the necessity for retrenchment and for restoring the credit of Argentina, and before he adopted ex-President Pellegrini's currency scheme he was in a position to do very great service to his country. Unfortunately, the impression appears to be gaining ground now that he has fallen too much under the influence of the ex-President, and consequently that he is not so independent and so completely the master of the situation as he was supposed to be the other day. In all probability this is a mistake. Those who know both men very well are convinced that a permanent alliance between them is impossible; and in any case President Roca is not likely to subordinate his own general policy to any other man, whosoever he may be; nor is he likely either to allow anybody else to dictate the course which he is to pursue.—The Statist, Sept. 30.

—All accounts from Santa Fé concur in proclaiming that the forthcoming wheat crop, barring accidents, will be a record one, and considerably exceed last year's in amount. The farmers seem to be more uneasy as to the damage that may be caused by late frosts than by anything else. The locusts, after all, have not done much harm yet, and it is not anticipated that they will do so. The late rise in prices may be expected to be maintained, as although the amount of the European, Indian and United States crops is not yet known with exactness, still it is tolerably certain that the supply from those sources will be under the average. The prospect, therefore, before Argentine farmers is, so far, certainly a favorable one.—Buenos Aires Standard.

—The United States consul at Chlemnitz writes:—The German press announces that Uruguay and Germany have agreed to go on trading on the basis of the commercial and shipping treaty of June 20, 1892, under which each is guaranteed the same rights as the most-favored nation. Germany, however, yields all claims to participation in the special concessions to citizens and goods of the United States of Brazil, Argentine, and Paraguay. In 1897, Germany took from Uruguay imports worth \$2,570,000. Of these, \$1,569,134 were for extracts of meat, on which there are no tariff concessions. Skins and sheep's wool imports amounted to \$688,296. Germany's exports to Uruguay were valued at \$1,321,852. They did not suffer from differential duties, Uruguay having no tariff treaties with other countries.

—We are promised a lively time of it in the approaching summer with quarantines of all kinds and in all directions, and shipping and commercial interests will have a constant string of annoyances and prejudices through the caprices of the irresponsible sanitary authorities. We had a specimen of this in the last two days, when some vessels were visited and others kept waiting solely at the caprice of the port doctor. In one case he refused to visit a vessel, on plea of rough weather, although it proved none too rough for lady passengers to go off to her. Even our native contemporaries publish a string of complaints. The injury and annoyance the system causes are endless, and we are likely to be afflicted with them for fully six months to come. We cannot help thinking that the situation would be much more satisfactory if the health authorities would kindly solve the whole problem by just putting their own sweet selves into quarantine for an unlimited period and let the rest of the world go on without their intervention.—Montevideo Times, Oct. 11.

—Yet another case of embezzlement in the Banco de la Nación, making the fourth that has come to light within the last few weeks. This time it is the Sala branch that has been victimized by a ledger keeper named Manuel Agote, who seems to have adopted pretty much the same system as that used by the two defaulting clerks in the Tucuman branch. Agote opened fictitious accounts to which sundry amounts were credited and then bogus cheques were drawn and certified and paid by Agote himself. It was one of these cheques which, coming under the accountant's eye, led to the discovery of the fraud. Agote, who is in the hands of the police, takes the matter quite coolly, confessing his guilt but equating as to the amount taken, which is now supposed to be about \$6,000. He is believed to have an accomplice. These repeated robberies committed by employés of the Banco de la Nación can not but throw grave doubts as to the efficiency of the system employed for selecting them, and the public will not be slow to attribute this lamentable state of affairs to what is, doubtless, the real cause, viz., bestowing appointments through favoritism instead of making applicants pass a rigid examination as to character and capability.—Buenos Aires Standard.

—The case of the river steamer «Centaur» which has been ordered out of Argentine ports with Paraguayan cargo, has brought to light the fact that the epidemic in Paraguay was imported there by that steamer. The importation was naturally indirect, being caused, it is said, by a quantity of bags of rice transferred, in Montevideo, to the «Centaur» from a steamer arrived there from Raungom. The above is the main drift of the official investigations, as already reported. On closer examination, however, the little card-house falls to pieces. It will be remembered that after a few days in Asuncion, the head of the Argentine commission, an eminent German doctor, positively stated that the epidemic could be traced several years back. If such is the case, the report that the deadly microbe was imported to the land of oranges in April last, must fall to the ground. There is still further evidence that the report is unfounded. A careful examination of the route taken by the bags of rice, distinctly proves that they were landed by the «Centaur» in Posadas and were retailed there. This being the case, the official report falls to the ground. Notwithstanding the fact that this evidence is well known to the health board authorities here, the «Centaur» is unceremoniously ordered out of Argentine waters and her passengers transferred to a ptoon, which is the apology for a lazaretto in Posadas. The action is an arbitrary one and we fear that if the «Centaur» flew any other flag than that of Argentina, the ordering her out of Argentine waters would not be the end of the case. As it is, however, her owners are obliged to grin and bear it and also to pay the expenses of the action.—Herald, Buenos Aires, Oct. 8.

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:

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

Also on:

Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., LONDON.
Messrs. Mallet Freres & Co., PARIS.
Messrs. Schroder & Co., J. H. Schroder & Co., nachf., HAMBURG.
Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co., HAMBURG.
Messrs. Granet Broten & Co., GENOVA.

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FUR DEUTSCHLAND.

Established in Hamburg on 26th 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.

(Cassa 208.)

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos

(Cassa 520) (Cassa 185)

Draws on:

Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin and correspondents, Hamburg, Frankfurt a. M.
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.
Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches.
Heine & Co., Paris.
Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Paris.
Lazard Freres & Co., Paris.
De Neufville & Co., Paris.
Banco Lisboa e Ayores and correspondents.
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.
Theil-Gutschow, Directors.

THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 21, Rua da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 17th October, 1891.

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

BRANCHES:

Paris, 16, rue Halévy, Pernambuco, Pará, Santos, S. Paulo, Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Rosario, Mendoza and Paysandó.

DRAW'S ON:-

London and County Banking Co., Ltd.—LONDON.
Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.—PARIS.
Banco de Portugal e agencias.—PORTUGAL.
And on all the chief cities of Europe.
Also on:
Farmers, Loan and Trust Company.—NEW YORK
First National Bank of Chicago.—CHICAGO.

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

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

Capital £ 1,000,000
Idem paid up " 500,000
Reserve fund " 320,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1º de Março

Branches at:

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

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

Draws on its Head Office in London:

The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited, LONDON.
Messrs. Heine & Co., PARIS.
Messrs. J. Berenberg Gossler & Co., HAMBURG.
and correspondents in Germany.
Messrs. Roesli & Co., GENOVA.
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.

PATRONIZED BY

Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Société Générale pour favoriser le développement du commerce et de l'industrie en France.

AUTHORIZED BY

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

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

HEAD OFFICE:

9, RUE LAFFITTE, Paris.

Branch Office in Rio de Janeiro:

78, Rua da Quitanda

P. O. B. 58.

Branches at S. Paulo and Santos.

Draws on:

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 Freres & Co., Paris.
Férier Mercet & Co., Paris.
Union Bank of London, Limited.
London Joint Stock Bank, Limited.
Paris Bank, Limited.
Lazard Brothers & Co.
J. Henry Schroder & Co.
Kleinwort Sons & Co.
A. Ruffer & Sons.
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. Beltrons & Solme, Hamburg.
Correspondents in all chief cities.
PORTUGAL: J. M. Fernandes Guimarães & Co. and their correspondents.
Banco Commercial de Lisboa, Lisbon.
ITALY: Banca Commerciale Italiana, Genova
Milan, Turin.
AND ANY OTHER COUNTRY

Opens accounts current.
Pays interest for fixed periods; executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares etc. and transacts every description of banking business.

G. Henriot, Manager.

Nectandra Amara Pills.

These wonderful pills, so useful and beneficial in all affections of the stomach and intestines, are obtainable in all places where a post-office exists; the manufacturer will forward by registered mail and to any given address, if accompanied by money: 1 box for 2\$300, 4 dozen boxes for 12\$800 and One dozen boxes for 20\$000.
Address: JOAQUIM BUENO DE MIRANDA, No 74, Rua de S. Pedro, 1st floor Rio de Janeiro.

BANCO DA REPUBLICA DO BRAZIL.

Realized Capital. Rs. 103,616,400\$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. 16,787,304\$006

Profits in suspense . . . Rs. 10,384,820\$735

on 30th June 1899.

OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

9, Rua da Alfandega.

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

Draws on:

Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons.
London & County Banking Co. Ltd.
Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co Ltd. LONDON.
Messrs. Hottinguer & Co.
Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.
PARIS.
Commerz und Diskonto Bank in Hamburg.
HAMBURG.
Banco de Portugal LISBON.

Opens accounts current:

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

R. C. A. A. 35, H. M. FLEET.*

We have to record to-day two more very interesting matches played against the British Squadron. It will be remembered that the first (on 20th August last) resulted in a draw very much in favor of the visitors—but this time the Association had better luck and won the match played on 12th inst. by 105 runs, whilst the third event on the 15th inst. ended in a very even draw.

The event of Thursday was without doubt Mr. N. W. Jackson's score of 100 not out, the first century made on the ground. It included 6 fours and 16 twos, the rest being singles and was a very fine exhibition. On Sunday the stand of the day was made by Mr. E. A. Tootal and Mr. G. Nicolls, who certainly saved the match and brought the score up from 70 for 8 wickets to 152 for 9. Tootal especially played most excellent cricket, hitting freely and smacked nine balls to the boundary. Nicolls seeing this was most careful and played for safety. His 21 not out showed good judgment, and great care.

For the bowlers, Manning got 5 wickets for 40 runs in the second game, whilst Slater took 7 wickets for 37 runs and Jackson 8 wickets for 33 runs in the former game; this takes a lot of beating.

The scores are appended:—

H. M. FLEET, (Oct. 12th.)

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Includes Mr. Manning, b. Slater (0), Dr. Miller, run out (27), Lieut. Leggett, run out (9), Woodfield, b. Jackson (9), Lieut. Lottie, c. Tootal, b. Slater (7), Lieut. Hallows, c. E. Morrissy, b. Jackson (7), Lieut. Smyth, b. Jackson (0), Mr. Callaghan, b. Slater (0), Lieut. Segrave, not out (2), Mr. Dalzell, b. Jackson (4), Mr. Ames, b. Slater (0), Extras (2).

2nd innings.

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Includes Mr. Manning, b. Jackson (0), Dr. Miller, c. R. Morrissy, b. Slater (2), Lieut. Leggett, b. Slater (2), Woodfield, ct. Boquet, b. Morrissy (5), Lieut. Lottie, b. Slater (20), Lieut. Hallows, c. R. Morrissy, b. Jackson (5), Lieut. Smyth, not out (1), Mr. Callaghan, ct. Willes, b. Slater (1), Lieut. Segrave, b. Jackson (3), Mr. Dalzell, did not bat (0), Mr. Ames, not out (4), Extras (6).

R. C. A. A.

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Includes R. Morrissy, c. Ames, b. Miller (28), R. Willes, ct. Smyth, b. Segrave (3), W. Morrissy, ct. b. Ames (5), N. W. Jackson, not out (100), H. C. Boquet, b. Dalzell (10), E. V. Morrissy, not out (14), J. B. Mawson, did not bat (0), E. A. Tootal (0), H. J. Reeves, (innings closed) (0), W. Slater (0), W. T. Ginns (4), Extras (164).

* This report was received on Tuesday last, unfortunately too late for publication.—Eds. N.Y.S.

R. C. A. A. (Oct. 15th.)

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Includes E. V. Morrissy, run out (5), J. B. Mawson, l. b. w., b. Manning (9), E. A. Tootal, ct. Lottie, b. Leggett (80), E. A. H. Roberts, b. Manning (1), W. T. Ginns, run out (3), H. Hargreaves, ct. Leggett, b. Manning (10), G. H. Lomas, b. Ames (0), A. C. Wilson, b. Manning (2), A. L. Stutfield, b. Manning (0), G. Nicolls, not out (21), R. C. P. Richards, ct. Smyth, b. Leggett (1), Extras (20).

H. M. FLEET.

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Includes Dr. Miller, b. Stutfield (14), Lieut. Leggett, b. Stutfield (22), Lieut. Lottie, ct. Hargreaves, b. Ginns (2), Woodfield, b. Ginns (27), Mr. Manning, b. Richards (0), Mr. Ames, not out (25), Mr. Edgell, played on, b. Ginns (0), Lieut. Le Mesurier, b. Ginns (4), Lieut. Smyth, not out (2), Lieut. Cherry, did not bat (0), Mr. Dalzell, " " " (0), Extras (10).

PAYSANDU CRICKET CLUB.

LAWN TENNIS TOURNAMENT 1899.

The finals of this tournament postponed, on account of rain, from the 15th instant, took place on the 22nd instant.

The matches were well contested throughout and witnessed by a large number of spectators, the fair sex especially being well represented.

We give the results in the order in which the matches were played:

Gentlemen's doubles.—A. G. Weigall and H. S. Weigall beat H. R. Latham and H. Thornton, 6-4 and 6-4.

Gentlemen's singles.—H. R. Latham beat H. J. Reeves, 6-3 and 6-4.

Mixed doubles.—P. Barry and Mrs. Rolls beat C. L. Robinson and Miss Cazaly, 6-0, 2-6 and 6-4.

Ladies' singles.—Mrs. Pryor beat Mrs. Bennett, 6-4 and 11-9.

At the conclusion of play the prizes were presented by Mrs. Bunn, wife of the president of the Club, the act being preceeded by a few words from the Hon. Treas: by which he paid just tribute to the ladies for the impetus given to and increased interest taken in lawn tennis as having been brought about in a large measure by their constant attendance both as players and spectators.

Three cheers for Mrs. Bunn and the ladies—marked the close of a very successful lawn tennis tournament.

CRICKET IN SANTOS.

LADIES vs. GENTLEMEN (left hand and with broomsticks).

The above match, which created much interest, was played at José Menino, on the S. A. C. ground, on Saturday, 14th inst., and resulted in a win for the Ladies by one run, it having been previously agreed to decide on the first innings should there not be time to complete a second.

The ladies were charmingly dressed in white and wore straw hats, with a dash of colour in the shape of scarlet ties and hat ribbons. Much praise is due to Mrs. Barham for the able way in which she captained her team, making top score in the first innings—harring extras—and later holding a brilliant catch in the slips. The Misses E. and A. Florde and Miss Beaumont, who came down from São Paulo specially to take part in the match, greatly strengthened the side of the Ladies and rendered valuable assistance towards the winning of the match.

In spite of a heavy shower of rain which fell during the afternoon, the ladies showed true sport and insisted on continuing play, one lady member of the team—evidently from Erin's Isle—being heard to remark that rain never hurt an Irishman. A welcome addition to the opposing side was Mr. F. Prior, who was a prominent man in the field. Mrs. Hamill, with her usual kindness, greatly contributed to the success of the afternoon, and provided tea, which was much appreciated and enjoyed.

Below are the scores:

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Includes Miss Beaumont, ct. Tracey, b. Tweedie (3), H. Hargreaves, b. Tracey (1), E. Florde, b. Tracey (2), A. Florde, b. (0), Mrs. Barham, b. Stouden (12), Miss Ellis, ct. Prior, b. Tweedie (0), Fitzlugh, b. Hampshire (0), Holman, ct. Thomson, b. Hampshire (3), Beaver, not out (2), Thomson, b. Tweedie (0), Extras (25).

LADIES.

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Includes Miss Beaumont, b. Broad (4), H. Hargreaves, ct. Hampshire, b. Broad (5), E. Florde, b. Tweedie (13), Mrs. Barham, b. Broad (4), Miss A. Florde, not out (4), Ellis, b. Tweedie (12), Fitzlugh, not out (0), Extras (18).

GENTLEMEN.

Table listing cricket players and their scores, including names like Mrs. Barham, Miss A. Fforde, and J. Thomson.

MR. STOCK'S XI VS. MR. KEALMAN'S XI.

This match was played on the Club's grounds on the 18th inst., and resulted in a victory for Mr. Stock's XI on the first innings by 8 runs.

MR. STOCK'S XI.

Table of scores for Mr. Stock's XI, including 1st and 2nd innings, with players like A. Lewis, W. C. Preece, and A. M. Burgos.

MR. KEALMAN'S XI.

Table of scores for Mr. Kealman's XI, including 1st and 2nd innings, with players like H. L. Wright, A. L. Tweedie, and F. Tracey.

CRICKET IN S. PAULO.

S PAULO ATHLETIC CLUB VS. S. PAULO RAILWAY. As the result of the three games played this season between teams representing the above clubs ended in win to each side and one drawn game, the Railway team asked for another game to be played so that one or the other side could claim the rubber for this year.

The Railway winning the toss decided to bat first and sent in Stewart and F. Fforde to open their innings. With the score at 27 Miller bowled Stewart for a well played 23. Howe filled the vacancy, runs came fairly quickly, and a good score was expected when at 53 the second wicket fell, after which with the exception of Macintyre who carried his bat for 28 no one stayed very long and the innings closed for 113.

After the usual interval Barber and Crewe commenced the club's innings. Off Webster's 2nd ball Barber had to retire, caught at square leg. Miller came in and played one of his usual good innings, but with the score at 88 he was caught by Fforde in the slips. At 112 Crewe lost his wicket to a good throw in by the same fielder. The bowling now was loose, and Jeffrey who knows how to take advantage of loose balls played a well hit innings of 60. Stacey also hit clean and hard for his 31, the two putting on 85 for the 7th wicket. Goodier and Johns played out time when the club had made the record score of 239 for 8 wickets.

For the Railway, Crompton kept wicket better than we have seen him this season, evidently more like his old style while for the club, Stacey was A 1 in the same position. Fielding on both sides was good, the long outing in the heat having a slight effect on the Railway fielding towards the end of the innings.

The scores were as follows:

SÃO PAULO ATHLETIC CLUB.

Table listing scores for São Paulo Athletic Club, including players like F. Stewart, F. Fforde, L. M. Howe, and J. S. Webster.

SÃO PAULO ATHLETIC CLUB.

Table listing scores for São Paulo Athletic Club, including players like P. W. Crewe, H. E. Barber, C. W. Miller, and M. King.

PERNAMBUCO CRICKET.

SECRETARY'S XI VS. TREASURER'S XI.

This match was played 1st October and was a moral win for the Treasurer's side. Fletcher did well again and was rather pleased at getting out! Pierce and Latham worked hard. The latter is a 6 ft. 4 lad and being a left-handed batter, caused the fielders to chop and change about, to their chagrin. The captain declared rather too late, leaving his opponents 50 minutes play.

The weather is now scorching. The scores were:

TREASURER'S.

Table listing scores for Treasurer's XI, including players like A. L. Bell, E. Fletcher, C. C. Deere, and H. Harding.

SECRETARY'S.

Table listing scores for Secretary's XI, including players like E. Lloyd, G. S. Fellows, E. G. Paton, and W. Morgan.

BANKS AND RAILWAYS VS. WORLD. (12 a side)

This match was played 8th October and was reckoned as likely to be one of the season's best, and so it turned out to be.

Foy won the toss and sent the opponents in. At noon the bar was driving a good custom with the fielders. It was terribly hot. C. Clemetson went for slogging and soon ran up his 32. T. A. Comber did ditto, whilst Latham always got the ball where there was no man.

For the 'World' Conolly and Riley got nicely set and remained together for nearly an hour, forcing every run. Davey tried the same style, but just on time the game was ended. T. A. Comber bowled 4 overs, 1 maiden, 4 runs, 3 wickets. The scores were:

BANKS AND RAILWAYS.

Table listing scores for Banks and Railways, including players like E. G. Paton, C. C. Deere, and H. S. Fellows.

WORLD.

Table listing scores for World, including players like M. C. Lakeman, H. Harding, and W. E. G. Boxwell.

From the Financial News, Sept. 12. 'COLUMNS OF ABUSE.'

BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENT NEWSPAPER ORGANS AND 'THE FINANCIAL NEWS.' The Rio de Janeiro correspondent of the New York Associated Press sends some news and comments with reference to the position of affairs in Brazil, which make good reading. He says that La Nacion, of Buenos Aires, finds great encouragement for Argentine and Brazilian interests in the visits of President Roca to Rio de Janeiro, and predicts an era of prosperity for both countries 'so fitted to aid each other.' La Nacion also favors an intelligent system of immigration to furnish a needed element of success.

'The London Financial News,' he goes on to say, and other English papers, have come in for some columns of abuse from all the government organs here. It seems that these British newspapers are anxious for Brazil to begin to pay interest, if not principal, on the enormous loans contracted during the last fifty years. Since the foundation of the government in 1822 it would be difficult to point out one year in which deficits failed to rule. The date is a trifle puzzling, and it probably would not occur to an American journalist to point out that the financial difficulties and disgraces of Brazil date from the establishment of the republic, and that there is no need to go so far back as 1822 to discover their origin. The abuse is no news to us. Journals which have always been government organs, are at one in the prolongation of that chorus of abuse which has now assailed us for about seven years. It culminated when we asked the question, 'Will Brazil default?' and its real character can best be appreciated by those who remember how soon that simple query received an affirmative reply.

The correspondent of the Associated Press adds that the prefect of Rio de Janeiro, Dr. Cesario Alvim, has decided to call an extraordinary session of the municipal chambers to discuss a proposal to sanitize the city. He has an idea that he can raise £6,000,000 to make the city of Rio de Janeiro beautiful, and that the general government will turn over to the city government the taxes collected on water, sewerage, and industries and professions, to pay the interest on capital supposed to be so easily got. When this £6,000,000 is coming the correspondent, unhappily, does not state. An attempt to raise it in England is hardly likely to be made; but if it should be, and we are asked which is the better investment, the £6,000,000 Rio loan or the first mortgage bonds of the projected railway to the moon, we shall have to pause to consider our reply.

TO BE LET

(Without board), two furnished Bedrooms small English furniture. Apply to A. B. C. c/o Rio News. 1t.

PRINTING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE, an outfit for a small printing-office, including a new HALF MEDJUM GORDON PRESS. Cases, cabinet, stands, type, ink, paper, etc. The outfit will be sold on very reasonable terms. For information apply at this office.

For sale, a swinging baby's crib, almost new and in perfect order. Will be sold cheap. Apply to M. L., care of Rio News office.

PRICE'S ENGLISH PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE.

This old established house has comfortable accommodation for families and single gentlemen on moderate terms. Excellent baths. The position is a healthy one and is situated in attractive gardens. Rua Livramento, No. 143.

CLOS ST. CHARLES

This mark of Messrs. Hanappier & Co's. Bordeaux wine which is the best table claret on the market, can be obtained at moderate prices at Messrs. CASHLEY & Co. 36 Rua do Ouvidor, and Mr. C. N. Lefebvre 23 Rua da Candelaria.

ROOMS TO LET

Two pleasant rooms with board at No. 2 Rua Boa Vingem, S. Domingos, only five minutes from the Barra station.

Missing Friends.

The British consul will be glad to receive information of the following: VAUGHAN, James—who was employed for some time as engine driver on the Central Argentine Railway and who left Rosario about 3 or 4 years ago. Rio de Janeiro, 24th August, 1899.

Collegio Americano Fluminense.

Persons desiring to matriculate their children wish please communicate with the Directors, Miss LAYONA GLENN, No. 118, Praia de Botafogo, Botafogo.

Hotels.

THERESOPOLIS

GRANDE HOTEL THERESOPOLIS

SITUATED AT THE ALTO DO THERESOPOLIS CLIMATE VERY HEALTHY. GEORGES SCHNEIDER has the honor of advising his friends and patrons that he has taken charge of the management of the Hotel Theresopolis, where he expects to merit the continuation of the kind patronage heretofore extended to him, and offering all possible comforts to convalescents and Summer guests. The Hotel furnishes transportation to the foot of the serra and vice-versa. References may be obtained at: Messrs. Netto, Bastos & C., No. 12, Rua de S. Bento. Monteiro Jr. & C., No. 38, Visc. Ijuhatima. Soares & Niemeyer, No. 5, da Alfandega. Mr. Bernardino da S. Carvalho, No. 1, Rua Fresca. Telegr. Address:—Georges, Theresopolis.

Hotel dos Estrangeiros

PRACA FERREIRA VIANNA (Cafete) Telephone No. 3,008. This hotel, which has been completely restored, is situated in the best part of the city, receiving air and light from all four sides, close to the cleanest beach of the city, surrounded by a large garden; has large comfortable rooms newly and well furnished, good shower and warm baths, disinfectants in the water-closets, drinking water filtered by the Pasteur system, good table service, and is, therefore, to be considered the first hotel of this capital. Possesses also a sumptuous saloon and splendid table-service for banquets. Its restaurant and service cannot be excelled.

Grande Hotel Metropole

181, RUA DAS LARANJEIRAS, 181. This popular Hotel has been completely and thoroughly restored and has been provided with sanitary improvements of every description, including a hygienic system of sewerage, flushing tanks, and ventilating pipes. The apartments have been repainted and repapered throughout and are luxuriously furnished. The dining-room has also been refurnished, and no expense has been spared to make this The most comfortable Hotel in the city. The baths have likewise been improved. As before, particular pains will be taken to provide the guests of this Hotel with a first-class table, and with the best of service and attention. The electric tram passes the door every few minutes, making it the most convenient as well as the pleasantest Hotel in Rio de Janeiro.

FREITAS HOTEL

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

AS

DUNLOP TYRES

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 see that 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

Great Britain.

Oct. 15.—Advices from Capetown state that the driver and fireman of the military train captured by the Boers, succeeded in escaping, but 15 men of the escort were captured. The Lancashire regiment is ordered to Vryburg. Three regiments of cavalry have landed at Durban, but only a part was handed. One of the transports proceeded to Capetown, was caught in a gale, and 92 horses were lost. The occupation of Newcastle by the Boers is confirmed.—General White has returned to Ladysmith without meeting the enemy.—General Joubert has issued a proclamation forbidding the Transvaal forces to sack.—Gen. Buller Grobler has been appointed commander-in-chief of the Free State forces.

Oct. 16.—A small force of Boers has crossed into Natal through Van Reenen's pass, which has been fortified.—Reports are current of a fight south of Kimberley.—The Boers are advancing upon Glencoe and Dumiee from Charlestown and Newcastle.—The Boers have occupied Danuhausner, near Dumiee.—The British forces in Natal numbered 4,000 men at Ladysmith and 17,000 men at Kimberley.—An English patrol near Glencoe has been captured by the enemy.—Brakwall station, Natal, has fallen into the hands of the Boers.—A hospital train from Durban obliged to return to escape capture.—Kimberley reported to be invested by the Boers. Cecil Rhodes is with British forces in that city.—Great meeting to approve action of the government held at the Guild-hall, London.—It is said that a son of Lord Salisbury is at Mafeking.

Oct. 17.—Parliament opened; Queen's speech very brief; recommends no special measure, asks approval of the course of the government relative to South Africa and solicits a credit for carrying on the war.—Mr. Campbell Bannerman proposed a motion of protest against the war and expressed apprehension as to the consequences.—Messrs. Dillon and Labouchere proposed the settlement of the conflict by arbitration, on the lines advocated at The Hague.—In the house of lords the Marquis of Salisbury stigmatised the Transvaal ultimatum as an audacious defiance. He insisted that England's sovereignty in South Africa should now be settled. The Queen's speech was adopted by the lords.

Telegrams from Kimberley report a successful sortie from Mafeking.—Another report says the Boers have been repulsed three times before that place, but have returned for a new attack with heavy artillery.—In Natal the Boers have occupied Danuhausner, have destroyed the Holant bridge, and are threatening Dumiee.—The Free State forces are preparing to attack Colesburg.—Transvaal refugees at Lourengo Marques state that reports were current in Pretoria that the Boers had been repulsed with great loss at Mafeking.—A proclamation has been issued in Cape Colony calling for volunteers.

Oct. 18.—Proclamation signed by the Queen to-day ordering the mobilization of the militia. This exceptional measure is giving currency to reports of European complications.—The commons rejected arbitration proposal.—The government asks for ten millions sterling to prosecute the war.—A manifestation hostile to Mr. Hoffmeyer occurred in Capetown.—The Zulus and Swazis said to be rising against the Boers.—A military train captured by the Boers in the vicinity of Lobatsi, the fight resulting in several killed on both sides.—Skirmishes about Kimberley reported, some English soldiers being captured.—The Boers are said to be fortifying Newcastle.—The Times published dispatch from Mafeking, dated 12th inst., stating that 9,000 Boers were besieging that place, and that the situation there was critical.—The Boers reported to be crossing the Drakensberg passes, presumably to attack Ladysmith.—Pretoria telegrams state that the bombardment of Mafeking began on the 15th, and that a detachment of Boers occupied Taungs, south of Vryburg, on the 16th.—The German str. "Kaiser," transporting arms and munitions for the Transvaal, voluntarily landed them at Alexandria on learning of the outbreak of war.

Oct. 19.—At Southampton 2,000 soldiers are embarking to-day for South Africa.—In the commons Mr. Chamberlain spoke at length defending the action of the government.—Sir Alfred Milner said to have apprehended £150,000 destined for the Transvaal.—Col. Plumer with 450 men have left Tati (to the north of the Transvaal) and are seeking to join the Mafeking garrison.—Boers continuing to advance upon Ladysmith.—Skirmishes are reported between the advanced lines of the two armies at Actonhones.—Pretoria telegrams state that the Boers have captured Ramathlabana, a small military station north of Mafeking.—A Kimberley telegram of 15th inst. reports all well in that place.—An official report from Mafeking says that an armored train encountered 500 Boers north of that town on the 14th and dispersed them, the British loss being 2 killed and 14 wounded.—It is reported the Boers have blown up the bridge at Fourteen Streams, between Kimberley and Vryburg.

Oct. 20.—Telegrams announce a victory of the British forces at Glencoe, Natal. The Boers had invested the place and entrenched themselves on neighboring hills, when the British destroyed their works by artillery fire and then stormed their lines, routing them and capturing five cannon. The Boers showed no skill in the management of their artillery. The victory was a decisive one, and the losses

were heavy on both sides. Gen. Symons, commander of the British forces, was severely wounded. The honors of the day are credited to the Irish fusiliers who led the charge against the enemy.—Late telegrams report the Boers to be advancing against Dumiee. The town of Acton has been occupied by the Boers.—A force of Boers is reported to be advancing on Hattingspruit.—The commons have voted a credit for maintenance of 38,000 men destined for South Africa.

Oct. 21.—Telegrams regarding losses at Glencoe are somewhat conflicting, the first reports stating that the British losses were 250, and the Boers 800. An official report gives the British losses as: killed—10 officers and 31 non-coms, and soldiers; wounded—22 officers and 151 non-coms, and soldiers. The Irish fusiliers had the greatest number of casualties. An official dispatch says that the Boers maintained their organization and carried off their killed and wounded. Gen. Yule has been appointed to command the British forces at Dumiee.—Various detachments of marines and batteries of artillery have left Simonstown for the north.—During the discussion of credits in the commons, Mr. Redmond said the money could be better used in improving the condition of workmen in England and Ireland. A tumult followed and Mr. Redmond was expelled.

Oct. 22.—Telegrams from Capetown report a second battle in Natal on Friday (20th) inst., in which the British were victorious. Gen. White and French moved out of Ladysmith, and attacked a force of 2,000 Boers at Elandsbaagte, with infantry, cavalry and artillery. The Boers were dispersed and their equipments, munitions, etc., were captured. Several Boer officers were captured. The British loss is reported at 160 killed and wounded. The Boers are said to have retired to Waschbank.—Subsequent advices from Glencoe state that the Boers attacked the British entrenchedments the night following the first battle, but the results are not given.—Gen. Symons, wounded at Glencoe, has been promoted.—A brigade of Guards left for South Africa yesterday.—In political circles it is said that Great Britain will politically finish the war and then divide South Africa into five colonies, viz.: Cape Colony, Transvaal, Orange, Natal, and Rhodesia, all under one governor-general.—A flying squadron is being mobilized for service, owing to reports that President Kruger will issue letters of marque to corsairs.

Oct. 23.—The cabinet to-day communicated to the commons that the latest telegrams received announce that the Boers are advancing in force upon Dumiee and that Gen. Yule had retreated to Glencoe, abandoning his wounded. (This implies fighting about Dumiee, which has not been reported).—The Journal publishes four separate reports of the British losses at Elandsbaagte, varying from 18 to 31 killed and from 121 to 215 wounded.—Reports from Capetown state that the Boers have made three assaults on the British lines at Glencoe, but were repulsed.—Hopes are entertained for Gen. Symons' recovery.—The Boers are concentrating to attack Belmont.—In the commons Mr. O'Brien denounced Mr. Chamberlain as the worst of criminals, and was immediately expelled from the rect.

United States.

Oct. 16.—In the yacht race between the "Shamrock" and "Columbia" the American boat wins.—Twelve regiments have been ordered to embark for the Philippines.

Oct. 17.—The victory of the "Columbia" yesterday was due to the breaking of the "Shamrock's" steel mast.—The town of Iloilo, Philippine islands, is said to be threatened by the Tagalos.

Oct. 18.—A Manila telegram says that Gen. MacArthur has reaptured San Isidro, re-establishing communications with Rio Grande.—It is stated that 10,000 Tagalos are concentrated in Tarlac.—Renewed criticisms of Gen. Otis are made.

Oct. 19.—A Herald telegram from Manila says the Americans are abandoning their positions.

Oct. 20.—Another race to-day between the "Columbia" and "Shamrock" resulted in a decisive victory for the former, which wins the America cup.—It is reported that the transport "Senator" returning from the Philippines with soldiers, has been wrecked.

Oct. 22.—The American yachtmen have presented Sir Thomas Lipton with a beautiful cup in remembrance of the races just finished.

Spain.

Oct. 16.—Destructive storms are reported all over Spain.—The Barcelona shops, which were closed as a protest against the taxes, are reopening. Over 9,000 shopkeepers have paid the taxes.

Oct. 20.—The economies realized in all departments are estimated at 34 millions of pesetas.—The government has resolved to impose quarantines against Brazil on account of alleged bubonic pest in Santos.

Oct. 23.—The Vigo and Corunna chambers of commerce have asked the government to reclaim from Brazil some modification in quarantine regulations.

France.

Oct. 15.—The falling of scaffolding on one of the Paris exposition buildings injured 25 men more or less severely.

Oct. 17.—News from Lieut. Pallier announces his assumption of the command of the Voulet-Chanoine mission and confirms the assassination of Col. Klobb. He reports the recovery of Lieut. Meynier, who was reported

killed.—The Matin says that President Loubet will soon issue a decree pardoning Zola and Reineck (for what?).—Telegrams received in Paris announce the triumph of the Venezuelan revolution.

Oct. 18.—Decree published renewing commercial connection with Uruguay.—Dispatch from Western Africa advises the shooting of Captains Voulet and Chanoine by their own men, who then rejoined the mission under Lieut. Pallier.

Oct. 20.—Vienna telegrams announce the death of Col. Schneider, wounded in a duel with Gen. Roget.

Oct. 21.—The private interrogation of prisoners accused of conspiracy was completed in Paris on the 21st. Many refused to answer.

Oct. 22.—A report is current in Paris that the powers will intervene in the Transvaal war.—The national deputy Lasies appeals to all young Frenchmen to help the Transvaal.

Germany.

Oct. 15.—The Allgemeine Zeitung says the relations of England and Germany at Samoa have suffered no alteration.—It is reported that Germany has asked the Transvaal to form an international police force to protect mining property.

Oct. 18.—At the launching of the cruiser "Charlemagne" to-day the Emperor William made a brilliant speech in which he urged the necessity for Germany of possessing a powerful fleet and called upon his people to renounce internal discussions.—It is stated that the Emperor will visit Queen Victoria early in November.

Austria.

Oct. 18.—Austrian parliament opened to-day.—Manifestation organized by the Czechs took place last evening at Prague, resulting in conflicts.

Russia.

Oct. 20.—Hostility of public opinion against Great Britain said to be increasing, on account of the Transvaal war.

Oct. 22.—A St. Petersburg telegram says it is known that France and Russia will oppose the annexation of the Transvaal and Free State by Great Britain.

Italy

Oct. 21.—The government has imposed quarantine on Brazilian arrivals because of the reports from Santos.—Great tempests have occurred in Valencia.

Portugal.

Oct. 16.—During the past week there were 31 new cases and 6 deaths of bubonic pest at Oporto.

Oct. 21.—The government has imposed quarantine at Lisbon on arrivals from Santos.

Oct. 23.—During the past week there were 20 new cases and 10 deaths of bubonic plague in Oporto.

From the Financial News, Sept. 21.

MORE MONEY FOR BRAZIL.

THE LEADING POINTS OF SOME NEGOTIATIONS WHICH ARE NOW PROCEEDING.

It is announced from Rio de Janeiro that, representing an English syndicate, called the Foreign Industrial Corporation, Limited, of London, which is negotiating with the Empresa Industrial de Melhoramentos no Brazil for its concession for improvements in this port, Mr. David Gibson has been visiting the custom-house and dependencies, and also the islands and shore line which fall within the all-embracing scope of that company. Mr. Gibson, the Rio News says, is a sworn expert in such matters, and will, we feel sure, see how idle it will be to spend money in this port before securing legislation to protect the interests of investors. To build costly piers and quays and then see loading and unloading go on by means of lighters would be a sore disappointment.

It is not everybody who would care to put money into Brazil, or anything Brazilian, just now. The Foreign Industrial Corporation, however, seems to have been formed for that express purpose. It was registered on February 27 last, with a capital of £125,000 in £1 shares. It appears that there is in existence an agreement, made March 1, 1899, between Consaço de Linnhulst (9, 15 Rue Leo de Liles Paris, L.L.D., Gentleman, Henry Brady, of Hove, Sussex, gentleman, and John Walter Fink, of St. Giles, Dorset, financier, of the one part and the company of the other part.

From this agreement it appears that the parties of the first part have obtained certain concessions, rights and interests, more particularly set out in agreement of even date (but not filed) between the Empresa Industrial de Melhoramentos no Brazil of the one part and this company of other part. The parties of the first part have negotiated the said agreement and are procuring the said agreement direct with the syndicate, and are also finding the expenses of sending agents to Brazil as provided. For these services the corporation shall pay the sum of £100,000 in 100,000 shares, and the parties shall have right to nominate three directors.

It seems to be an interesting little arrangement; but hardly the sort of thing which is likely to arouse the cupidity of the ordinary investor.

(* Causação de Simmbé.

OPENING FOR RETAIL TRADERS IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

Local retail trade has never received much attention, yet there is reason to believe that this class of business might not only be made the channel of distribution for many commodities at present little, if at all, known here, but of extending the consumption of such classes of articles as are already in demand. Rio de Janeiro and neighboring cities would be a good field for the operations of a syndicate of capitalists or manufacturers, if one could be formed for the purpose of starting a large general store on the co-operative principle. The stores should be well stocked with articles of every description and manufacture. Such an enterprise would also probably find it profitable to open a store in Brazil for the retail sale of produce imported direct from Brazil, such as coffee, cocoa, tapioca, madder, vanilla, etc. The largest firm of coffee roasters in the United States carry on their business in this plan, and it is well known with what excellent results. It is reported that a French trading company is being formed somewhat on the lines here suggested. At present the retail trade of Rio de Janeiro is chiefly in the hands of the Portuguese, and with them it appears to be a very thriving field of enterprise.—Universal Market, Berlin, Aug. 24.

THE SANTOS PLAGUE.

On the 15th inst. a report was current in Santos that cases of some mysterious illness, suspected to be bubonic pest, had appeared there and that four patients had been sent to the isolated hospital. The local sanitary authorities did not declare it to be the dreaded Eastern plague, but their silence and the rigorous measures adopted to isolate the patients, were more than enough to excite anxiety to the wildest rumors. The federal and state sanitary authorities then took it up, and an examination of the cases was made by the bacteriologist of the state sanitary board, a young man of limited experience, who pronounced some of them to be characteristic of bubonic pest.

There were six suspected cases at first, and two new cases have appeared since among the persons quarantined within the isolated hospital. Of these, one was found to have died from yellow fever, and one of the cases now recovering was afterwards declared to be typhoid fever. Another case declared suspected was a man in the last stages of splenitis, who died immediately after a hypodermic injection of a considerable quantity of Yersin serum. The great majority of the suspected cases are recovering, and it may be seriously doubted whether they have had the bubonic pest.

The alarm, however, has been as bad as the disease, so far as business and travel is concerned. The port of Santos has been shut off from other domestic ports, quarantines have been declared abroad, and vexatious restrictions have been imposed upon railway travel between that city and other places. Much prejudice has resulted, and still more will follow unless common sense is allowed to direct such matters.

COFFEE NOTES

—According to the Correio do Sertão of Jaboticabal, S. Paulo, a planter of that district says that the long-continued drought will greatly diminish the future coffee crop, in spite of the recent rains.

—The coffee exporters at Santos will not suspend their shipments because of the alleged outbreak of bubonic pest in that city. The Ger. str. "Corloba" left there on the 20th with a large cargo direct for Hamburg.

—The coffee crop in the Sorocabana territory is said to be enormous this year, and the Sorocabana company is carrying double what it carried last year. The planters think that next year's crop will be greatly reduced.

—The coffee planters at their meeting at Campinas on the 22nd inst. passed resolutions condemning Minister Murinho's financial policy. They also resolved to present at the next congressional elections candidates pledged to defend their interests.

—Since the loss of her West Indian possessions, Spain has undertaken to destroy all her commerce with them by the imposition of prohibitive duties. An illustration of this silly policy is that of the import duty levied on Porto Rican coffee, which is 162 pesetas, or \$32.40, per hundred kilograms.

—In the chamber of deputies last Saturday Deputy Alfredo Ellis introduced a bill empowering the government to give ten premiums of 100,000 to Brazilian companies that establish coffee mills, with a minimum capacity for grinding five tons per diem, in Europe and North America. To establish mills in the United States will be like sending coals to New Castle.

—Early last month the Cuban import duty on coffee from Porto Rico was reduced from \$12.15 per hundred kilograms to \$3.40, the new rate to go into effect Oct. 27th. Coffee from all other countries will continue to pay the higher rate. It is expected that as soon as coffee is again produced in Cuba, the protective rate will be resumed against Porto Rico as well. A generation ago Cuba not only produced enough for local consumption, but also exported about one hundred million pounds a year. It is said that new coffee orchards are now being planted on that island.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOREUX, Editor and Proprietor

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian Affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign aessel, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a summary of the daily coffee reports and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian made.

(Cash invariably in advance)

Subscription: \$25000 per annum for Brazil;
25000 per six months

\$10.00 or £2 abroad or the equivalent in currency
All subscriptions should run with the calendar year or terminate on June 30th and December 31st.
Subscriptions and advertisements will be received by Eugene Frayer, Esq.,
141, Broadway, NEW YORK

Messrs. Street & Co.,
30 Cornhill, LONDON

Frost & Co.,
181, Queen Victoria Street,

and by Messrs. C. F. Hammett & Co., SAO PAULO.
Notices of marriages, births and deaths \$500 each
SINGLE COPIES: 800 réis; for sale at the office publishing at the English Book Store, No. 36 Rua do Ouvidor, and at the Casa Americana in São Paulo.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

POSTOFFICE ADDRESS:— Caixa 258.

RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 24th, 1899.

THE incessant appeals to congress and to the government to come to the rescue of the planters—to furnish them with laborers, to loan them money, to grant them cheaper transportation and to find markets for their produce—and all this after generations of similar appeals and repeated crises, compel us to ask why the planter has never learned to depend upon himself. He has a rich soil, a beneficent climate and sure markets for his valuable products. What more can he ask? In many other countries nature has been less lavish with her favors, but yet farmers and planters have managed to live without government aid. Very few men become millionaires in agricultural pursuits, and at the same time the great majority of them manage to lead comfortable and independent lives. What then are the conditions here in Brazil which make agriculturists so different from their brethren elsewhere? In our opinion, we are still living under the baneful influence of slavery. Although slavery has been abolished, a species of serfdom still exists, and the organization of agricultural communities is still that of the days of slavery. Land is held in large estates and the laws are unfavorable to their division and sale to small holders. Labor is still partially servile, as the severe laws against breaches of labor contracts conclusively prove. And the great mass of the rural population is left to drag out a hopeless existence in poverty and dependence, despised by the dominant classes, unprotected by law, and forgotten by the state. They have no ambition to improve their condition, for they have no assurance that they will be permitted to reap what they sow. And we therefore have the striking anomaly of a country possessing a large laboring population, and yet without laborers and obliged to send abroad for them. In 1888 the liberated slaves, all adults, numbered about 750,000, while the freedmen under the 1871 law and free children of slaves must have numbered at least a million more. What has become of them? Then there must be some two or three millions of people of white and mixed blood living in close proximity to the agricultural districts. What has been done for them? Instead of utilizing these laboring elements, the government has expended enormous sums to bring out foreign laborers, a large percentage of whom prove worthless and the remainder uncertain and unsettled, moving about from one place to another and then leaving the country whenever the situation becomes irksome or unsatisfactory. Has it never occurred to the planter that the remedy for this lies in his own hands? And can he not see that the fault for it all is chiefly his own? As he can not have slaves, he

tries to have serfs. Instead of selling lands to colonists and thereby make them fixtures in his neighborhood, he insists on settling them on his own estate under labor contracts, subject to evasions and constant changes, and also to the support of an unnecessary force during the dull season. He wishes to play the feudal lord, and can do it only with imported feudatories who are free to move elsewhere at the termination of their brief contracts. If the planter were to sell some of his outlying and uncultivated lands to small farmers and if the state were to abolish its heavy tax on land transfers, thousands of colonists would become attached to the land and would form a fixed and increasing laboring element available for busy crop seasons. The native poor man, who is now living in hopeless idleness and indigence, would soon follow the example and would find a way to improve his condition. And then the planter would have a sure supply of labor at his own doors, and would no longer be appealing to the state to bring him laborers and loan him money. That men owning tens of thousands of acres of surpassingly rich lands, should be perennially begging help at the door of the public treasury, is creditable neither to their intelligence nor to their manhood. Let them sell their uncultivated lands! Let them reduce their expenditures! And let them moderate their pretensions! If a man has insufficient capital for a plantation of ten thousand acres, let him confine himself to a half, or quarter, or tenth. Let him stop borrowing, and let him learn to wait and work. If a merchant has capital and credit for only a small shop, he is more than likely to make a failure of it if he tries to run a big jobbing or importing house. And the same principle holds good with planters. What they can do is to be measured by what they have to do it with, and not by what they wish to do. Let them manage their own estates, let them stop borrowing, let them sell their superfluous lands, and let them treat their laborers justly and liberally, and they will soon find their position very much improved. And then, at the same time, let the state look up its poor, despised citizens, the multitudes who own nothing, earn nothing, do nothing and are nothing! Let them be treated like men. Give them lands, protect them, educate them, stimulate their ambition. They have been kicked and spurned and cheated and robbed until they have no faith either in their neighbors or themselves. If they work they have no certainty that they will be paid, so they prefer not to work. They drift into debt, and their debts make them slaves. The hopelessness of it all dismays them, so they give up struggling and drift. Are they to be blamed? Brazil has many a hard problem to solve in the near future, but not one of them is more urgent or more difficult than this—the regeneration of her own people.

OUR figurative contemporary is evidently very hard up for something to criticize. If he can find nothing better than the mistakes of a foreign periodical, which credits us with a statement so absurd that no one not chronically jaundiced would give it the slightest attention, then he had better drop that line of work and confine himself to the rôle of consulting financier and general apologist to the treasury, which is at least profitable if not honorable.

OUR Paris contemporary *Le Brasil*, whose mission it is to explain away disagreeable facts in Europe so that Brazilian credit may not suffer, seems to have had an unusually bad attack lately, and it is all about the gold percentage on import duties. We have shown that these duties are decreasing, and to prove it we have quoted official figures. Our sensitive colleague says our statements are false, that we are pessimistic and malevolent (it reminds us of the *Journal's* hysterical pleasantries), that we telegraphed to the *Times* some time ago that 300 failures had occurred here (we never did anything of the kind!), and then defies us to overthrow his reasoning. Excuse us, colleague, we shall not try. Your reasoning is something like your facts—not worth an argument. If you will drop false accusations and talk sense, we might try issues with you, but as the case now stands it is not worth while. We may say, however, that your quarrel is with the *Diário Oficial* and the

customs authorities, and not with *The News*. We copied our figures from the official organ, and we invite a comparison to see whether it was done correctly. As for our conclusions, we neither take them from the treasury nor any of its pensioners.

SHOULD it be true that the cases of suspicious illness in Santos are really bubonic pest, it must be admitted as one more proof of the utter futility of ordinary quarantine measures. We have been enforcing a strict quarantine against places infected with this disease since August 15th, over two months, and if it has appeared in Santos it must be because all such restrictions are powerless to keep it out. But this Santos incident proves one thing more, which must not be overlooked—the great value of intelligently-enforced local measures for isolating and treating suspected cases. The disease appeared in one place only, and all the inmates were promptly isolated, with the result that no case has been reported from any other locality. This is very creditable work, and is infinitely more effective than quarantines.

ONE of the true heroes of African exploration, William Bonny, has lately passed away. He was a member of Stanley's Emin Relief Expedition, and so well did he acquit himself that he had the praise and respect of all his comrades and Stanley himself was constrained to say: "With a force of men like William Bonny it would have been easy to conquer the entire Sudan." But Bonny was only a humble subordinate, at £1000 a year, in an expedition which is said to have yielded its chief not less than £40,000. He was under contract not to write of his adventures, he had no share in any plunder, he came out of it ragged and poisoned with malaria, and then he returned home a poor man, without occupation and completely broken in health. While his chief became famous and rich and became a member of parliament, poor William Bonny went to a London assistance. Some old friends heard of his adversity and provided funds for his support and he was then removed to a more congenial atmosphere, but only to live for a very short time, his death occurring at the Guard's Hospital on the 21st ult. He was a brave and loyal man. Peace to his memory.

IN SEVERAL of the excellent articles published by Dr. Honorio Ribeiro, acting president of the Associação Commercial, showing the importance that will be caused by the adoption of the consumption tax regulations, the chamber of deputies last Wednesday voted those regulations in 2nd discussion. This result, which does not surprise us (for congress as well as the President and his ministers seem to be stricken with that madness which is said to precede the destruction of those foredoomed by the gods) demonstrates the necessity, which we have repeatedly pointed out, of vigorous, united and organized effort in defence of the commercial interests of the country. It is necessary to convince congress that the conservative classes are not so powerless as it seems to suppose and that business men, while very properly loath to resort to extreme measures, are, nevertheless, not disposed to submit tamely to every burden that the President and congress see fit to impose upon them. On a certain memorable occasion President Campos Salles assumed the right to cast a doubt on the patriotism of business men. Now is the time to prove to him that he was mistaken. This they can do by resolutely meeting this question, while it is yet time, and conducting it to as satisfactory a solution as circumstances will permit. Otherwise it will, we fear, speedily reach a point at which they will be no longer able to control it, and then unreasoning sufferers, imprudent agitators and ambitious schemers will promote a violent solution, plunging the country into calamities even greater than those that have already befallen it. If business men will adopt the patriotic course of action which we suggest, combining firmness with that fruitful moderation which is merely another name for well-directed energy, we can assure them, we have no hesitation in saying, of the support of the public, which has the good sense to understand that all legitimate interests of business men coincide with those of the whole community.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

OCT. 10.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—The chamber continued to vote on the provisions of the budget of the department of industry and discussed the budgets of the departments of finance and interior. Deputy Luiz Adolpho spoke on political affairs in Matto Grosso and read a telegram from Senator Generoso Ponce communicating reports of sinister plans against the personal safety of the political prisoners. He said that the party that has seized the reins of power in the state has decided to send to congress at the next session Dr. Benedito de Souza, a son-in-law of Supreme Judge Manoel Murinho, and Major Castilho Jacques, a son-in-law of Gen. Mallet, minister of war.

OCT. 11.—*Senate*.—Senator Antonio Azeredo said that the recent indictment of political prisoners in Matto Grosso is a sinister farce engineered for the purpose of depriving them of the benefit of a writ of habeas corpus. Senator Feliciano Penna, in a speech on the special appropriation for the Central railway, severely criticized the abuses that have been committed. The public money, he said, is

shamefully squandered, anarchy prevails in many branches of the public service, and what has occurred in Matto Grosso is an indelible stain on the honor of the country.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Galeão Carvalhal demanded that light should be thrown on the mystery of the alleged clandestine issues of paper money. He said that there is evidently a mistake in the estimate of the minister of finance in regard to the amount of such money in circulation. The minister estimates the circulation at 735,750,000\$, but the speaker produced figures showing it to be at least \$20,000,000\$. Deputy Luiz Adolpho expressed regret that the minister of finance has given congress in his report no information in regard to the internal gold loans. The chamber concluded the vote on the provisions of the budget of industry. Among the amendments voted was that for an appropriation of 300,000\$ for promoting the enlargement of the consumption of coffee.

OCT. 13.—*Senate*.—Senator Antonio Azeredo spoke on political affairs in Matto Grosso. It is reported, he said, that the present governor, placed in office by Minister Murinho and his friends, is too moderate to satisfy them and that he will be forced to give way to the lieutenant-governor, who is supposed to be sufficiently intolerant to please them. The following special appropriations were voted in 2nd discussion:—13,162,961\$027 for the Central railway; \$6,442.66 for the payment of the account of Quayle Davidson & Co.; £5,507.125 for the payment of the account of the Western and Brazilian Telegraph Co.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—The chamber discussed the budgets of the departments of finance and interior and political affairs in Bahia.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—On the 20th inst., 900 persons left Santos on account of the fright caused by the bubonic plague.

—A Santos telegram of the 21st inst., says it will be necessary to import some bubonic cases in order to prevent the decreed epidemic from expiring.

—An autopsy of one of the victims of bubonic pest in Santos showed that he died from yellow fever. Another case on subsequent examination was found to be suffering from typhoid fever.

—At Santos the municipal authorities have resolved to suspend the orders for cutting off the water-supply from consumers who have failed to pay the water tax. This is a good example for the federal government.

—The cotton crop this year in the municipality of Taubaté, São Paulo, amounted to 70,000 arrobas, and the planters are increasing their plantations it is expected that the crop will next year reach double that quantity.

—The news from the states for some days have related almost exclusively to sanitary precautions against the bubonic pest. The precautions are praiseworthy of course, but are they leading to permanent sanitary reforms?

—The government of the state of São Paulo has resolved to establish disinfecting stations in São Paulo, Santos and at the Alto da Serra. Henceforth travellers may expect to hear "20 minutes for disinfection," instead of a call to lunch.

—In consequence of letters received at the last moment, urging his immediate return home, Dr. J. C. Brauer has been obliged to defer his visit to the West Coast. He left for New York on the "Coleridge," which sailed on the 18th inst.

—The *Jornal*, of Taubaté, São Paulo, is informed that pork has been sent to Rio de Janeiro which was prepared from animals infected with carbuncle. Extreme care should be taken with pork from districts where the hogs are suffering from this terrible disease.

—The governor of Maranhão has refused to accept the services of the patriots who have offered to assist the legal forces to repel the invaders of that state, except one company organized at Grajahá. There is a general disposition to put an end to the disorders in the *sertão*.

—A great many families, etc., of Santos have abandoned that city precipitately and have taken refuge in S. Paulo. The large number of empty houses in the latter place are quickly finding tenants, and their proprietors are saying: "sit's an ill wind that brings nobody any good."

—Great amusement was caused in Santos on the 19th by an announcement that a sanitary delegate would soon arrive there and that no one would be permitted to leave the place without a sanitary certificate. It was thought by some that the safe conduct guaranteed immunity from the pest.

—The vagrant dogs of São Paulo are to be dispatched by the latest and quickest method, for which purpose a contract has been signed between the municipality and the president of the society for the protection of animals. The municipality will give the society 500\$ a month for the purpose in view.

—On the 16th inst., the federal judge in São Paulo caused to be burned in the furnace of the *Diário Pátrio* a large quantity of counterfeit notes, revenue stamps and postage stamps which had been apprehended and declared false. The nominal value was 593,829\$080, which illustrates the activity of counterfeiters in that state.

—There was a great mortality among the rats in Santos about a week before the first suspected bubonic case appeared, and this was promptly accepted by some as a proof of the identity of the disease. It has since transpired that the death of the rats was caused by poison which had been liberally spread about in the docks. Perhaps much of the suspicious illness was caused by the stench of dead rats.

—Some sixteen or seventeen years ago a colony of Germans was established near Theophilus Ottoni, Minas Geraes. The lands were surveyed and marked by a government surveyor, and the colonists were located on them. Lately some meddlesome official has concluded that the lands were not correctly surveyed, so new surveys have been made, and all the boundaries have been changed. Many of the colonists had put in hard work planting and cultivating, only to find a part of their work now transferred to their neighbors. Many lawsuits have resulted, and the lawyers and courts will soon have all the savings of the colony. The affair is a shameful trick and should be exposed.

—It will be remembered that a few Cherentes Indians paid us a visit last year, and after being hospitably entertained for a time were sent back with generous donations of seeds, agricultural implements, school-books, and all that. To be sure, they spent it all in civilized drinks before they could get into the woods again—but that does not count. Many a white man has done the same. It appears that eight more of the tribe have come to see us again, arriving in São Paulo about a week ago. But a change has come over the scene since they were here last. Instead of being asked to take a drink, they were promptly taken to a municipal doctor and vaccinated. When they start for Rio they will be fumigated, and when they arrive here they will be inoculated with anti-bubonic serum. Perhaps we shall likewise give them a dose of rat poison. And then they will go back home sadder if not wiser men, and with the firm conviction that the white man is a lunatic.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The Light and Power Co. of São Paulo began the construction of their steam power house in that city yesterday. They expect to inaugurate their electric tramway service in March.

—The approximate weekly traffic restatements of the Recife and São Francisco railway (77 1/2 miles), compared with the corresponding week of last year, are as follows:

For week ending September 16th:			
	1899	1898	decrease
Freight traffic, kilos.....	1,148,842	1,334,667	185,825
Passengers carried.....	8,212	7844 1/2	inc. 367 1/2
Total receipts, week.....	20,201\$220	21,801\$850	1,600\$120
do since Jan. 1, 1899.....	1,095,016\$180	1,344,425\$720	248,509\$240
For week ending September 23rd:			
	1899	1898	decrease
Freight traffic, kilos.....	1,791,469	1,812,221	inc. 220,752
Passengers carried.....	8,872 1/2	8413 1/2	71
Total receipts, week.....	23,191\$330	21,478\$660	1,712\$670
do since Jan. 1, 1899.....	1,110,111\$010	1,338,000\$320	227,889\$210

SHIPPING NOTES

—The Lloyd Brasileiro has suspended calls at the port of Santos until further notice.

—The director-general of public health has prohibited the clearing of any vessel from Santos for another Brazilian port.

—On the 19th the captain of the port at Santos seized all the oars of the S. Sebastião boats to prevent their leaving for that place.

—The Royal Mail str. «Minho» has been put into quarantine at Buenos Aires because of the Santos scare. It's a costly thing to play the fool, but unfortunately someone else has to foot the bills.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 19th says that Dr. Wilde had telegraphed to the Argentine consul here to request the Santos authorities not to dispatch any vessels for Argentina until the government there had decided what measures to take.

—The passengers who left Rio on the 18th inst. by the Lamport & Holt steamer «Coleridge» for Bahia, Pernambuco and New York, were as follows: Dr. J. C. Branner, Mr. L. M. Azevedo and 19 third-class. There were also 5 first-class and 35 third-class passengers in transit.

—At Buenos Aires and Montevideo quarantines of ten days against Santos and five days against other Brazilian ports, have been imposed. At the former place, the third class passengers will be sent to Martín Garcia but the first-class passengers can remain on board the steamer.

—The contract between the Chilean government and the Companhia Trasatlantica de Barcelona, for the establishment of a regular line of steamers between Chili and Spain, is for a period of four years. The boats are to arrive at Valparaiso every fortnight, after having called at various ports of Brazil, Uruguay, and Argentina, in addition to Punta Arenas. The company reserves to itself the right of ultimately extending the service to northern Chilean ports.

—It is said that a company called the Lloyd Paraense has made a proposal to the governor of Pará for a coasting service between Pará and Buenos Aires, with steamers of 3,000 tons, capable of 16 miles an hour and carrying 500 head of cattle. The company asks 6 per cent guarantee on 12,000,000\$ for 10 years.

—A Tenerife telegram of the 19th inst. says that a horrible crime was committed on the brig «Julian Schlosser» between Brazil and that port, a member of the crew, described as a helmsman, murdering the master, his wife and the mate. A Spanish vessel succeeded in capturing the crew after a sharp resistance. The murderer then committed suicide.

—The supreme court in Buenos Aires has revoked the verdict given by the lower court in the case brought by a stevedore, named Romano, against Messrs. Lamport & Holt's agents, claiming damages for 5,000 for an accident that happened to him whilst working on board the str. «Bellosa» in 1896. The first court awarded 21,000 damages but the supreme court reverses this decision, stating that the steamer was not responsible as the injured man was engaged by the contracting stevedore, Mr. Alfred Green, and not by the ship.

LOCAL NOTES

—Those trees in the Passeio Publico may have required pruning; but was it necessary to mutilate them in such a barbarous way?

—We are now experiencing frequent rains and cooler weather, which not only contribute to our physical comfort, but are highly favorable to the health of the city.

—The deputies have been trying to hold nocturnal sessions, at about 1,000\$ a night, during the past week, but with indifferent success. It is impossible to secure a sufficient attendance of patriotic members to transact business.

—A reduction in the import duties on food, medicines, disinfectants, soaps, and other articles necessary for good health and proper sanitation, would be better than all the quarantines that can be enforced. Will Dr. Nuno de Andrade deny it?

—The best thing we have seen in regard to the Santos scare is a telegram to São Paulo to the effect that «Senador João Cordeiro had said he would go there even if he had to go as a nurse.» The Jacobin fire-eater masquerading as a nurse would be magnificent, but—well talk is still the cheapest thing in Brazil, and it pays no tax.

—It is reported that Col. Meema Barreto, who after his quarrel with João Francisco came to this city, by order of the government, to report at the war department, will be removed from the command of the garrison of Livramento. His removal is attributed to the demand of the castilhistas. Why not turn over Rio Grande to the castilhistas altogether?

—The best preservatives from epidemic as well as other diseases are thorough cleanliness and a sufficiency of good, sound, wholesome food. But these cost money and are beyond the reach of a poverty-stricken, over-taxed people. If the general, state and municipal governments will reduce their burdensome taxes, they will do far more to prevent the spread of epidemics than they can hope to accomplish with their inefficient sanitary measures.

—The Rio correspondent of the Associated Press telegraphed to New York under date of August 27th as follows: —«Dr. Campos Salles, president of Brazil, in the course of an interview, granted this morning to the correspondent of the Associated Press, declared that Brazil would take part in the Pan-American exhibition in Buffalo. He also said that General Roca, president of the Argentine republic, would pay a visit to the United States on the same occasion.»

—We trust that the health authorities will have the good sense to understand that, if the public neglects some of their recommendations, this is solely on account of the lack of ability, through poverty, to meet the respective expenses. There is, consequently, no occasion for compulsory action for enforcing the adoption of the precautions recommended. What is required is to restore to the public the means of self-defence, of which it has been deprived by exorbitant taxation.

—An exchange says that the best way to kill rats is to use equal parts of unslaked lime, cheese and sugar. Mix them carefully and thoroughly, and lay down every day, for the lime soon deteriorates. The caustic properties of the lime forces the rats to seek water and this intensifies its action, causing death at once. If water is placed in the middle of the room, the chances are that the rats will die there, and in consequence there will be no stench as usually happens when they are poisoned and die in their nests.

—Figures said to be official, published in the *Gazeta de Notícias* of last Saturday, show that from the port of Rio de Janeiro, there left the country 6,407 Portuguese and 5,391 Italian immigrants in the nine months ended on the 30th ult. During the same period there arrived at this port 4,804 Portuguese and 3,358 Italian immigrants. Consequently the excess of departures over arrivals of immigrants of these two nationalities was 2,569. As we have already had occasion to note, the exodus from S. Paulo, through the port of Santos, was on a much larger scale.

—«I see that your illustrious contemporary is still managing to keep his hair on,» observed Smalwytt, which, I presume, is largely due to the vivifying emprocatation which his eminent medical friend and patron is able to bestow upon him. In these hard times it is no trifling matter to keep one's skin on, let alone the hair, for the tax-collector wants it all. But it must be confessed, there are some who know how to steer clear of such dangers, and your friend, the figure cobbler, is one of them. And I'm not sure, but what he expects a statue for his pains. Should that happen I shall not be surprised to see hair on the statue also, for that emprocatation is a miracle worker, and don't you forget it. I'm even giving odds that it could put hair on his cheek.» And with this daring surmise, Smalwytt went out in search of a choppee of Franciskaner.

—On Saturday night a policeman on Rua da Guarda Velha saw two soldiers of the 7th (formerly Moreira Cesar's) battalion of infantry beating a boy whom they accused of trying to steal from them a handkerchief and 3\$500. He interfered and was attacked by the soldiers. Policemen went to his assistance, the soldiers were also reinforced and the fight assumed serious proportions. Much alarm was caused in the vicinity. Merchandise was destroyed or damaged in neighboring shops, which as speedily as possible closed their doors. The doors of the Lyceu de Artes e Officios were also closed and several young women attending that establishment went into hysterics. On the Botanical Garden tramway traffic was interrupted for over an hour. It is stated that in this affray there were wounded one police inspector, nine policemen, seven soldiers and several persons who happened to be on the street at the time. In some instances the wounds are said to be dangerous.

—«Some years ago — and not so very many of them either — said Smalwytt after scanning the *d'pedidos* in a well-known daily paper, «the control of one of our leading newspapers passed into new hands. This particular paper had made a great deal of monor out of its *d'pedidos* section, which had been open to the vilest things that one reprobate could say of another. Well, the new manager resolved to reform all that, so he abolished the *testa de ferro*, and closed his columns to indecent and outrageous attacks. He lost a little income, perhaps, but he gained much more in the appreciation of decent men. Well, some years, have passed since then and I have noticed that our reformer has been insensibly weakening, until his paper has become almost as bad as it was before he took it. Some three or four weeks ago a well-known business man closed up here and returned to Brazil with his family. On the day of his departure this same paper admitted a most shameful attack not only upon the man himself, but also upon his wife. It was a cowardly libel, for the writer waited until his victim was embarking before publishing his dirty falsehoods. And now I see that our old acquaintance Chico Glycerio has run foul of the gutter also. I have not much sympathy for Chico, and I'm not sure but what he deserves all this and even more. But what are we to say of the paper which sells its columns for the publication of such libels and such indecent allusions? Do you think that a careful father would like to have his wife and children read such abominable things as this? Scandalous! It's worse than scandalous! It's criminal! And to think that the manager of this paper set out to reform the abuse! Bah! And Smalwytt nearly overturned the paste-pot in his indignation!

—We hear of two important books that will shortly issue from the press. One of these is a comparison, made by Visconde de Ouro Preto, of the present financial situation with that existing in the time of the monarchy. It was reported some time ago that this book would form a part of a much larger work, comprising five volumes of about 500 pages each, in which eminent specialists, such as Councillor Lafayette, Dr. Eduardo Prado, Dr. Carlos de Imet, Councillor Candido de Oliveira, Councillor Andrade Figueira, Councillor Ferreira Vianna, Councillor Silva Costa and other able writers, would review the ten years of republican rule that terminate on the 15th prox., each devoting himself to one of the different branches of this subject. The result, however, of inquiries that we have made in well-informed circles warrants us, we think, in saying that, for the present at least, the forthcoming book is written by Admiral Custodio de Mello. The Admiral has not yet concluded his history of the revolution of the 6th of September; but he thinks that the time has now come when something from an authorized source should be published in a permanent form on the subject. He will accordingly, make use, for this purpose, of part of the material intended for that history, embracing many interesting facts, some of which are not generally known. In this book the revolution of the 6th of September will, of course, appear in its true light as a conservative armed protest against the state of war and anarchy into which the unscrupulous and the treacherous tyranny of Marshal Floriano Peixoto had plunged the country, aggravating the deplorable situation that already existed when he took office. We understand that part of the proceeds of the sale of the Admiral's book will be contributed to the fund for erecting a monument to revolutionary dead and another part to the fund for establishing a library for the civic education of the Brazilian people.

—The opinion is very frequently expressed on the street that the Santos «bubonic outbreak» was created for a purpose, and that the dreaded disease does not exist there. One opinion is that the «scare» was invented by the *medicos* to promote their own selfish interest and to force the government into larger sanitary expenses, while another is to the effect that coffee interests invented it with the object of forcing up the price of coffee. We can hardly credit either theory, for a man would be a fool as well as a knave to stir up such a complication. The truth is, perhaps, that fear and professional hysteria are responsible for the trouble. A nervous doctor who can see yellow fever in an ordinary bilious attack, could easily develop bubonic plague from malarial fever.

DIED.

PARLE.—On the 19th inst., Captain JOHN PARLE, of the Companhia Costeira, late of Liverpool, aged 44 years.

BIRTH

On the 20th inst., at No. 1 Ladeira do Ascurra, Cosme Velho, the wife of Charles D. Simmons, of a son.

BRITISH CHURCH.

BUILDING FUND.

Donations received:		
Already published.....	R. 102,145\$720	
Anonymous «B.».....	200\$	
Mrs. W. Summers.....	100\$	
W. G. White, Esq. (2nd don't).....	50\$	
Miss Adelaide Wilson.....	32\$400	
J. T. Maury, Esq. (2nd don't).....	25\$	
Nett proceeds of concert.....	4,774\$730	5,182\$130
		R. 107,328\$850
Cost of restoration.....		109,154\$440
Deficit.....	R. 1,825\$590	

Taking into account the sum represented by monthly subscriptions to date, the treasurer has a balance of Rs. 1,774\$90 in hand to go towards the repair of the organ, for which a total outlay of Rs. 5,000\$000 is necessary.

Rio, 23rd October, 1899.

F. S. PRYOR,
Treasurer.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Relatorio do Ministerio da Industria, *Officio e Obras Publicas*, 1899. We are indebted to his excellency Dr. Severino dos Santos Vieira for a copy of his voluminous and important report, from which we hope to make extracts as the occasion requires. The wide range of public services covered by this department makes its report one of the most important issued by the government.

The *Seaman's Mission*: Report for the year ending December 31, 1898. The return for the past year shows that the mission has continued to carry on an extensive and very useful work during the year under the active supervision of Mr. W. J. Lumby. Owing to unforeseen emergencies the expenditures were considerably increased, and the society's fund was therefore much reduced. The mission is almost wholly dependent upon charitable donations, and it is to be hoped that its friends will not let the present year pass without making up this reduction.

—We take much pleasure in noting that *The Church Echo* began its third year with its October issue, which was published the past week. We tender our hearty congratulations. Two complete years certainly give the ecclesiastical contemporary some right to look belligerent and say «We as a nation have owed Kruger a thrashing for some years, and we shall therefore feel constrained to look closely after our p's and q's henceforth in order to escape the militant zeal of so healthy a youngster. But before thrashing Kruger, we hope *The Echo* will thrash the Rio triants into church-going, for that surely is game worth its candle.

BUSINESS NOTES

—The São Paulo state government has supplied the municipality of Pindamonhangaba with materials necessary for its water works, to a valuation of 42,734\$247.

—The Limeira (S. Paulo) municipal council has accepted a proposal for the electric lighting of that town. Work on the improvement was begun on the 16th inst.

—The daily press of Rio de Janeiro seems to be in no haste to respond to Dr. Honorio Ribeiro's appeal in regard to legislation hostile to the commercial interests of the country.

—Work on the new water supply of Rio Claro (S. Paulo) was begun on the 15th inst. The reservoir is located on Morro Pellado, and the inauguration was made a gala day in the town.

—At the suit of the Caisse Générale de Report et de Dépôts, building No. 56 Praia do Flamengo and its furniture, belonging to Visconde de Guthy, will go to auction on the 10th prox. This property is valued at 321,710\$.

—On Saturday there was a strike among the operatives of the S. João bagging factory in S. Christovão on account of a reduction of 10 per cent. in their wages. Slight disturbances were caused by some of the strikers.

—The September receipts of cotton and sugar at Pernambuco, compared with the same month of last year, were as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Item (Cotton, Sugar) and two columns of values (1899, 1898).

—It is calculated that under the projected new taxes, for every 2,000,000 worth of beer sold 717,000 in taxes will have to be paid. It will be well for the beer-drinker to remember that one-third of his beer-drinking represents what the federal treasury considers its legitimate share.

—On the 20th inst., at a meeting of planters at Juiz de Fora there were adopted resolutions for asking the government of Minas Geraes for measures in behalf of the agricultural interests of the country. On the 29th inst. there will be held a larger and much more important meeting of planters at the same place.

—In the chamber of deputies on Saturday Deputy Alfredo Ellis introduced a bill providing that, when plantations are seized for debt, the wages due to the respective laborers shall be paid out of the value of such plantations and that the payment of these wages shall have preference over all other payments.

—The Companhia Industrial (cotton factory) of Itabira, Minas Geraes, is putting in a turbine for electric lighting. The company is increasing its number of looms, and is distributing cotton seed among neighboring planters. It is said that the station of the Central railway at Itabira will also be lighted by electricity.

—The new stamp tax in Minas promises to be both burdensome and vexatious. Even trifling dispatches of merchandise from one railway station to another must pay the tax. The Juiz de Fora Journal do Commercio—a government organ—condemns it and says the people are already overburdened with taxes and can not pay more.

—Commandador Malvino Reis in a series of articles that he is publishing in one of the daily journals calls attention to the fact that in neither house of congress have the business men of Rio de Janeiro a single representative. This fact helps to account for the contempt with which their interests are treated by the President and congress.

—The acting president of the Associação Commercial, we regret to learn, expresses his intention of discontinuing his excellent articles against the taxation measures in discussion in congress. In our opinion it will be a serious mistake to relax at the present time the efforts made by business men in opposition to oppressive legislation.

—One of the latest fast torpedo cruisers constructed for the British navy uses Parson's steam turbines and is able to run 35 miles an hour. This should call attention to the steam turbine invented by a young mechanic of this city, which is considered to be an improvement on the Parson's turbine. It was described in these columns some weeks ago.

—The case of the Banco Italia-Brasil is typical. During the year ended on the 30th of last June the board of directors in their efforts to economize succeeded in making a reduction of 5,186,650. It had reckoned, however, without the tax-collector, who came along and took 4,803,813 more than in the previous year, thus reducing the savings to 382,837.

—An extract from the Financial News we publish elsewhere gives a few particulars in regard to the company which is seeking to acquire the concession for improvements in this harbor. The concession is so important and affects so many interests that the government will do well to seek full information as to the resources and business standing of the men who comprise this company.

—During the year ended on the 30th of last June the spinning and weaving factory of the Companhia Confiação Industrial made 10,507,300 metres of various kinds of cloth. The sales amounted to 4,253,824,160. The company declared a dividend of 10% on a capital of 6,000,000, paid 240,000 in interest on its debentures, whose amount was reduced to 2,900,000 by the redemption of 500 of the value of 100,000.

—The operatives of the Companhia Industrial's match factory at Villa Mariana, São Paulo, went out on a strike on Saturday because they had received no wages since June. The company offered to pay up for July, but the workmen wanted at least two and a half months pay, which certainly does not seem unreasonable. It is strange that industries can expect poor workmen to continue at work without pay, and yet such is sometimes the case.

—Locusts, says the B. A. Herald, are beginning to make their appearance in fairly-sized flights in the province of Santa Fé as well as in Entre Rios. The destruction of the insects has commenced, although lack of organization is apparent on the part of the sub-commissions appointed for the purpose. The appearance of several large flights at this early stage of the season betokens an invasion as the weather becomes warmer.

—Is the reduction in wages of factory hands what the minister of finance has been gunning for? Sooner or later the poor man has to carry most of these charges, but it seems hard to cut his wages in times like these.

—The manager of the Companhia Industrial de S. Paulo says that the strike among operatives of the company's match factory at Villa Mariana was due to a reduction of 15 per cent. in wages. The company, he asserts, was obliged to reduce wages, since it was operating the factory without profit. This is one of the results of the consumption tax on matches. The manager fails to meet, however, the complaint that no wages at all have been paid for over three months.

—The São Paulo secretary of agriculture now advises the Light and Power Co. that it can not proceed with its scheme to utilize the water power in the Rio Tietê for electric power and lighting purposes without first submitting the plans to that department, as its works might interfere with the navigability of the river (and the sanitation of the state capital). Without doubt, the company is beginning to wish it had never invested in this enterprise, for everybody here is now zealously trying to block its way and wring money out of it.

—The acting president of the Associação Commercial has taken considerable pains to show that business men do not oppose taxation, but merely the oppressive manner in which it is proposed to collect taxes. While approving of the spirit of moderation which he thus displays, we think that this is a distinction without a difference. In the present state of financial and commercial depression heavy taxes and tyrannical methods of collecting them are equally oppressive and both of them prove that the government utterly fails to comprehend the condition of the country.

—The official value of foreign merchandise imported at Rio de Janeiro in the month of August was 17,690,345\$. This merchandise was from the following countries:

Table with 2 columns: Country and Value.

—Writing on the subject of the vote in the chamber of deputies in favor of the harsh and oppressive measures inserted in the general revenue bill, the acting president of the Associação Commercial says:—I am sure that the great majority of the deputies, in fact almost the whole of the chamber, did not know what they were voting, and this ignorance must be accepted as an excuse for their conduct. When a man so moderate as is Dr. Honório Ribeiro both by nature and on account of the position he occupies, is forced to write in this way, we leave our readers to imagine what is the general opinion of the conduct of the chamber.

—The acting president of the Associação Commercial has addressed an open letter to President Campos Salles against the proposed taxation measures. He has moreover appealed to the Jornal do Brazil, Gazeta de Notícias, Imprensa, Noticia and Paiz to express their opinion on this subject. He does not appear to the Jornal do Commercio, which he apparently seems to think has done enough in publishing his excellent articles. In our opinion, as we have already had occasion to say, what business men require is an organ of their own for the defence of their interests. It will be very easy for them to support a journal of this kind if they will make the effort.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—The September receipts of the Araújo custom house amounted to 29,554,801.5, against 70,947,897 in the same month of 1898. The gold percentage amounted to 2,464,005.

—We hear that an important work on the finances of the empire and the republic is now going through the press and will soon be published. Its author is Visconde de Ouro Preto, the leader of the monarchists in Brazil.

—The statement of Deputy Galeão Carvalho that the amount of paper currency actually in circulation aggregates 820,000,000, deserves a careful investigation. The minister of finance says it is 735,759,000, or 84,000,000 less.

—According to the report of the tribunal of accounts the special and deficiency appropriations made last year for the expenditure of the federal government amounted to 69,483,570,825. Adding to this sum that of the budget appropriations amounting to 328,623,257,836, we have a total of 398,106,837,222.

—A decree of the 19th inst. (No. 622) approves the act of congress which opens special credit of 13,162,061,807 for the Central railway to adjust and liquidate accounts relative to the year 1898, of \$ 6,442,266 for the Central railway to pay a balance owing Messrs. Quayle Davidson & Co. on the purchase of 60 locomotives in 1895, and of £ 5,507,120 as indemnisation to the Western and Brazilian Telegraph Co. for the closing of the telegraph station of Desterro in 1893-94.

—The following returns of customs receipts for the month of September, in addition to those contained in our issue of the 10th inst., have been made public:

Table with 3 columns: Location, 1899, 1898.

—In the report of the tribunal of accounts we find the following comparison between estimated revenue and actual receipts for 1898:

Table with 2 columns: Category and Amount.

Table with 2 columns: Category and Amount.

Table with 2 columns: Category and Amount.

Table with 2 columns: Category and Amount.

Table with 2 columns: Category and Amount.

Table with 2 columns: Category and Amount.

Table with 2 columns: Category and Amount.

Table with 2 columns: Category and Amount.

Table with 2 columns: Category and Amount.

Table with 2 columns: Category and Amount.

Table with 2 columns: Category and Amount.

Table with 2 columns: Category and Amount.

Table with 2 columns: Category and Amount.

Table with 2 columns: Category and Amount.

Table with 2 columns: Category and Amount.

Table with 2 columns: Category and Amount.

Table with 2 columns: Category and Amount.

Table with 2 columns: Category and Amount.

Table with 2 columns: Category and Amount.

Table with 2 columns: Category and Amount.

Table with 2 columns: Category and Amount.

Table with 2 columns: Category and Amount.

Table with 2 columns: Category and Amount.

Table with 2 columns: Category and Amount.

Table with 2 columns: Category and Amount.

Table with 2 columns: Category and Amount.

Table with 2 columns: Category and Amount.

naval and military armaments very considerably. If this turns out to be in reality the purpose of the understanding, it will be of immense advantage to all four states. It will enable them to economise very materially, and so to reduce taxation. The advantage will be shared by all the states. For there is no doubt that the naval and military outlay of each and all has for a long time been too great, and ought to be reduced. Whether anything further is intended remains to be seen. It is generally thought improbable that a very close alliance is possible, or even is aimed at. An alliance between two states might succeed. But an alliance between all four is thought to be impracticable.—The Statist, Sept. 30.

COMMERCIAL.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Value.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Value.

EXCHANGE.

Oct. 16.—The market today showed an upward tendency, with rates well sustained until the close, with a fair business.

Official quotations on London were: Bank bills opening 7 1/2 closing 7 1/2 Private bills opening 7 1/2 closing 7 1/2 Official value of the milreis 271-273 reis gold.

Oct. 17.—The market was unsettled until the afternoon when a decided downward tendency set in. Business reported was less than average.

Official quotations on London were: Bank bills opening 7 3/4 closing 7 3/4 Private bills opening 7 1/6 closing 7 1/6 Official value of the milreis was 271-273 reis gold.

Oct. 18.—Today's market weakened rates still more, with a very important movement during the day, partly due to very active speculation.

Official quotations on London were as follows: Bank bills opening 7 1/2 closing 7 1/2 Private bills opening 7 1/6 closing 7 1/6 Official value of the milreis 259-261 reis gold.

Oct. 19.—Rates today were again going down; business reported during the day was less important than yesterday's.

Official quotations on London were as follows: Bank bills opening 7 1/6 closing 7 1/6 Private bills opening 7 1/2 closing 7 1/2 Official value of the milreis 259-261 reis gold.

Oct. 20.—The market today showed more firmness, closing with a slight improvement on yesterday's rates. Movement was less than regular.

The official quotations on London were: Bank bills opening 7 1/6 closing 7 1/6 Private bills opening 7 1/6 closing 7 1/6 Official value of the milreis 259-261 reis gold.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 24th October, 1899.

Exports.

Coffee.—There was a little more animation in the market during the past week, the reported sales aggregating about 155,000 bags, the receipts being 55,500 bags and the clearances 65,457 bags. There was a considerable improvement in price, thanks to the plague scare in Santos, the greater part of which was maintained.

The foreign sales during the week were reported to be: New York 165,000 bags, Havre 185,000, Hamburg 10,000 and London 13,000, total 383,000 bags, against 198,000 in the corresponding week of 1898 and 305,000 in the preceding week. The Transvaal war is of course a principal cause of the increase.

Our tabulated reports are as follows: Ruling prices during the week for N. Y. Type No. 7 at Rio, and for Good Average at Santos, with daily reported sales at the former market.

Table with 4 columns: Rio N. Y. Type, Reported sales, Santos, Good Average.

The shipments since our last report have been: 41,057 bags for the United States...

The following ships sailed with coffee last week:

Table listing ship arrivals from the United States and Europe, including ship names, origins, and arrival dates.

Cape: Oct 16 Port Elisabeth Nor. lug. Farvel... Br. bk. Umvoti...

River Plate Br. str. Thames... Constwise...

Table showing brokers' quotations for coffee according to New York types, listing various grades and prices.

The stock in all hands was estimated this morning at 45,092 bags, against 34,040 bags a week ago...

Daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro

Large table detailing daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro, with columns for date, quantity, and price.

Imports: Trieste... Richmond ist... Baltimore ist...

Codfish: The Hapirica brought 675 cases and the Mazy 600 tubs from Hamburg...

Rice: No arrivals. Prices of American land rice from 80 to 85 reis per pound wholesale...

Pork: No arrivals were nil. Prices nominal.

White Pine: No arrivals. We quote 250 reis per foot.

Swedish Pine: Receipts nil. Quotations unchanged.

Kerosene: No arrivals. The wholesale price is from 14.90 to 15.00 per cask.

Rum: The supply continues regular. Prices have fallen, still further, and we give a table on which business is chiefly done:

Table listing prices for various goods including Penambuco and Maceio, Bahia and Aracaju, and Campos.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table listing arrivals of foreign vessels for October 18, including ship names and origins.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table listing departures of foreign vessels for October 16, including ship names and destinations.

FOREIGN SALES.

Table listing foreign sales for various locations like New York, Genoa, and Southampton.

ENGAGEMENTS.

Table listing engagements for various ships and companies.

CHARTERS.

Charter information for various vessels and routes, including Penambuco and Rio de Janeiro.

Vessels Afloat & Chartered for Rio

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

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

Arrivals of foreign steamers.

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

Departures of foreign steamers.

Table listing departures of foreign steamers for October, including ship names, destinations, and departure dates.

Foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, October 22nd 1899.

Table listing foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, including ship names, origins, and destinations.

STOCKS AND SHARES

Sales of Stocks and Shares.

Table listing sales of stocks and shares, including dates, quantities, and prices.

Table listing various bank and financial transactions, including Loterias Nacionais and Obras Hydraulicas.

Miscellaneous.

Table listing miscellaneous items and prices, including Apolices and various goods.

Banks.

Table listing bank-related transactions and prices.

Miscellaneous.

Table listing miscellaneous items and prices, including Loterias Nacionais and Obras Hydraulicas.

Miscellaneous.

Table listing miscellaneous items and prices, including Loterias Nacionais and Obras Hydraulicas.

Banks.

Table listing bank-related transactions and prices.

Miscellaneous.

Table listing miscellaneous items and prices, including Loterias Nacionais and Obras Hydraulicas.

Banks.

Table listing bank-related transactions and prices.

Miscellaneous.

Table listing miscellaneous items and prices, including Loterias Nacionais and Obras Hydraulicas.

SATURDAY'S QUOTATIONS-S. PAULO.

Table listing Saturday's quotations for S. Paulo, including Banco Comercio e Industria and other financial data.

Stocks and Bonds and Joint Stock Companies --- October 23rd.

Table with columns: Emission, Circulation, Public Funds, Nominal Value, Last Quotation. Lists various bonds and currencies like 'Stock 5% currency (apolicies)', 'Bonds of 1897, 6%', etc.

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Banks, Paid, Reserve Fund, Last Dividend, Last quotation. Lists banks such as 'Commercial do Rio de Janeiro', 'Construtor do Brazil', etc.

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Railways, Paid, Reserve fund, Last Dividend, Last quotation. Lists railway companies like 'Leopoldina', 'Minas de S. Jeronymo', etc.

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Tramways, Paid, Reserve fund, Last Dividend, Last quotation. Lists tramway companies like 'Carioca', 'Carris Urbanos', etc.

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Steamships, Paid, Reserve fund, Last Dividend, Last quotation. Lists steamship companies like 'Esperanca Maritima', 'Lloyd Brasileiro', etc.

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Cotton Mills, etc., Paid, Reserve fund, Last Dividend, Last quotation. Lists cotton mill companies like 'Allianca', 'America Fabril', etc.

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Insurance, Paid, Reserve fund, Last Dividend, Last Quotation. Lists insurance companies like 'Allianca', 'Argos Fluminense', etc.

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Miscellaneous, Paid, Reserve fund, Last Dividend, Last Quotation. Lists various other companies like 'Cantareira e Viacao Fluminense', 'Carros Tatarsil Moreaux', etc.

CERVEJARIA BRAHMA

FRANCISKANER BRAU

RUA VISCONDE DE SAPUCAHY 140, 142 & 144

Caixa do Correio 1205 Telephone 111

Franziskaner Brau (dark) Cerveja Pilsener (clear)

Beer in barrels (shoppes), automats and bottled.

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

GEORG MASCHKE & Co.

PROPRIETORS

To travellers on Land or Sea.

No traveller should forget to take with him a box of pills or a bottle of Tincture of Nectandra Amara, which might come very handy in cases of sudden nausea or any other disarrangement of the stomach or intestines, so frequent during travels.

THE NEW YORK & LONDON

BABCOCK & WILCOX COMPANIES

Water Tube STEAM Boilers.

Rio de Janeiro Office :

RUA 1.ª DE MARÇO, 46.

Eugenheiro C. A. LOZANO, M. E.

Especialidade :

Caldeiras de VAPOR e Accessorios, etc.

Galeria Gonçalves

Large assortment of pictures and fancy looking-glasses, engravings, etc.

Receives every month silk-peluche of different colors for pictures, passe-partouts for photographs, photo-engravings, painter's cloth, drawing and transparent papers; also painter's colors in tubes for gouaches and aquarelles, complete drawing outfits, etc., directly from Europe.

Sales at lowest prices.

Fernando Gonçalves da Rocha & Co.

208, RUA DO CATTETE,

opposite Rua Pinheiro.

Telephone No. 5269.

N.B.—Special deposit of the famous VORGA chromos.

S. Paulo

"CASA AMERICANA"

Is the place to buy,

School Furniture and Supplies,

American Cook Stoves (for Coal or Wood),

Oil Stoves for Cooking and Heating

Bicycles,

Bicycle Sundries.

We have the best equipped Repair shop in Brazil. All work guaranteed. We repair all makes of Bicycles.

American and English Novels,

Fine Writing Papers and Envelopes.

Heinz' Pickles. Libby's canned meats.

We import to order any American or English goods desired. We take subscriptions for any newspapers or magazines published in the United States, England, France or Germany.

Agency for The Rio News.

C. F. HAMMETT & Co.

13 RUA DA QUITANDA,

SÃO PAULO.

CALVERT'S

ORIGINAL

CARBOLIC DISINFECTANTS.

(Fluids and powders.)

SOAPS, TOOTH POWDER, OINTMENT, &c.

Have been awarded 100 Medals and Diplomas for Superior Excellence and should always be used in hot climates.

Order through your Chemist, Storekeeper, &c., but be sure that you get "CALVERT'S." Illustrated Lists are sent post free on application.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., MANCHESTER, England.

BUILT UP ON NATURE'S PLAN.

MELLIN'S FOOD

RESEMBLES MOTHER'S MILK IN COMPOSITION AND PROPERTIES, IT MAY BE GIVEN FROM BIRTH.

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

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

MELLIN'S FOOD WORKS, PECKHAM, LONDON, ENG.

Agents: Messrs. CRASHLEY & Co.

36, RUA DO OUVIDOR, RIO DE JANEIRO.

As supplied to Her Majesty the Queen of England.

CEREBOS TABLE SALT

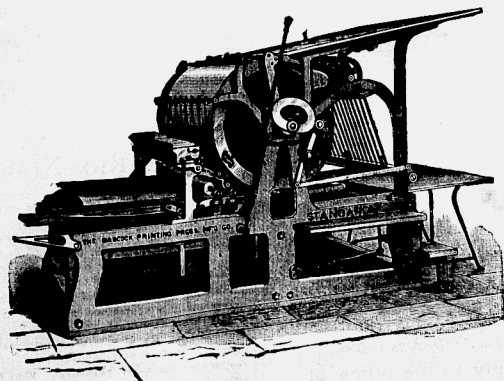
Add Strength to the Food. Renews Nerve and Energy. Make Children Thrive.

AGENTS—**CRASHLEY & Co.,** Rua do Ouvidor, RIO DE JANEIRO.

THE BEST AND MOST CONVENIENT PRESSES

are those manufactured by the

Babcock Printing Press Manufacturing Co.



For information and particulars apply at this office

No. 79 Rua Sete de Setembro



The COMMERCIAL TELEGRAM BUREAUX

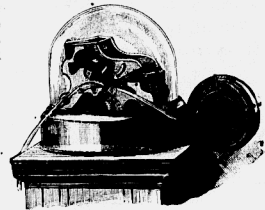
By the medium of Electric Automatic Typewriting Machines simultaneously furnishes during business hours to Subscribers in Rio, official information of all the transactions in Rio Exchange, Financial quotations in London, also reports from the Coffee Markets in New York, Havre, Hamburg, London, and Santos. Closing Reports from same markets, as well as the Produce Markets of New York and Buenos Aires, are delivered by Messengers in Rio, Santos, and São Paulo, &c.

For information of terms of Subscription apply to

H. BELL-MORTON, Representant,
RIO DE JANEIRO, RUA 1º DE MARÇO, 53.
CAIXA DE CORREIO, 296.

JOHN JONES, Director,
CHIEF OFFICE: LONDON, 11, TOKENHOUSE YARD, E.C.

- BRANCH OFFICES:
- SANTOS—PRAGA MAUA, 29.
 - SÃO PAULO—RUA DA QUITANDA, 2.
 - BUENOS AIRES—CALLE SAN MARTIN, 291.
 - ROSARIO—CALLE SANTA FE, 960.
 - NEW YORK—19, BEAVER STREET.
 - LIVERPOOL—3, BROWN'S BUILDINGS.
 - HAVRE—RUE VICTOR HUGO, 136.
 - ANTWERP—COURT E RUE DES CLAIRES, 12.
 - AMSTERDAM—JACOB VAN CAMPENSTRAAT, 49f



- BERLIN, C.—HEILIGEISTSTRASSE, 8-9.
- HAMBURG—ALTERWALL, 76.
- MANNHEIM—F 3, NO. 1.
- DANZIG—GR. KRÄMERSGASSE, 4.
- PRAGUE—NEKAZANKAGASSE, 13.
- BRUNN—FROHLICHERGASSE, 23.
- VIENNA, I.—HOHENSTAUFENGASSE, 4.
- BUDAPEST, V.—MARIA-VALERIEGASSE, 12.
- BRILA—STRADA GOLESCI, 2.
- ZÜRICH—POSTSTRASSE, 11.

Ask for "MOUNTAIN DEW" SCOTCH WHISKY



AGENTS
CHARLES CULTY & Co.
SANTOS

AGENTS
COSTA MARQUES & Co.
RIO DE JANEIRO

ROBERTSON, SANDERSON & Co., L'd.
Leith

TRADE VALVOLINE MARK

LUBRICATING OILS

for Cylinders, Valves, Locomotives, Looms, Spindles, Coffee and Sugar machinery, Dynamoes, and all classes of Machinery.

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

LEONARD & ELLIS, New York.

Sole Agents for Brazil:

KING, FERREIRA & Co.

11, RUA 1.º DE MARÇO, Rio de Janeiro.

11, RUA DA QUITANDA, São Paulo.

WILLIAM SMITH,

ENGLISH SHOEMAKER,

The best material used and all work guaranteed

No. 6, Rua de S. Pedro
RIO DE JANEIRO.

SEA SICKNESS

26 cases were treated on board s.s. "Olin-da" by Dr. Eriani Pinto with Tinture of Nectandra and of these, 22 cases were completely cured, and the remaining four became much better.

The illustrious naval surgeon Dr. Henrique Mangrove says that "during voyages on men of war I have had occasion to use Tinture of Nectandra Amara of Mr. Antero Leivas against sea sickness and always with excellent results."

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

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

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

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

Persons who have no connections here and who may desire to have these most useful pills can obtain them by applying direct to the proprietors who undertake to remit orders by registered post to any part of Brazil, or abroad for the small sum of \$3.00 per box, \$26.00 for 6 and \$28.00 for 12 boxes.

ADDRESS: Joaquim Bueno de Miranda

RUA DES. PEDRO N. 74

1st floor

Rio de Janeiro. BRAZIL

CLOS ST. CHARLES

One of the nicest dinner clarets that comes into the Rio market.

A good wine at a moderate price.

To be obtained at

CRASHLEY'S,

Rua do Ouvidor N. 36

Shipping.

Geo. R. Penton. Frank H. Norton
 ESTABLISHED 1865.
THOMAS NORTON & Co.
 Ship Brokers and Commission Merchants.
 Old regular Line Sailing Packets to
 RIO DE JANEIRO & SANTOS.
 68, Broad Street. NEW YORK

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.
 Capital. . . 40,000,000 Marks.

Regular Lines of Steam Packets between
 Bremen—United States
 " River Plate
 " China, Japan
 " Australia

Departures from Rio de Janeiro on the 1st
 and 15th of each month to
 Bahia, Antwerp and Bremen.

Passengers and cargo for all parts of the different
 lines accepted.

Passage Rates: 1st-cl. 3rd-cl.
 Rio-Antwerp, Bremen..... 400 Marks £ 9.—
 " -Lisbon..... 350 " £ 7.—

For further information apply to
HERM. STOLIZ & Co., Agents,
 Rua da Alfandega, No. 63 Rio de Janeiro.

Steamships.

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.
 Under contracts with the British and Brazilian
 Governments for carrying the mails.
 TABLE OF DEPARTURES.
 1899

Date	Steamer	Destination
1899		
Oct. 30	Magdalen	Montevideo and Buenos-Ayres
Nov. 1	Thames	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo and Southampton.

This Company will have steamers from and to England three times a month.
 Insurance on freight shipped on these steamers can be taken out at the Agency.
 For freight, passages and other information apply at No. 2, Rua General Camara, 1st floor.
 C. J. Casaly, Superintendent.

LIVERPOOL BRAZIL, AND RIVER PLATE STEAMER.
LAMPORT & HOLT LINE
 PASSENGER SERVICE FOR NEW YORK
 The steamer
"HEVELIUS"
 sails on the 1st prox. for
 BAHIA, PERNAMBUCO and
New York

Taking 1st and 3rd class passengers at moderate rates.
 Illuminated with electric light.
 Surgeon and Stewardess carried.
 The voyage is much quicker than by way of England and without the inconvenience of transfer.

Weekly cargo steamers for NEW YORK.
 For freight apply to the Broker
Wm. R. McNiven,
 60, Rua 1.º de Março.
 For passages and further information apply to the
 Agents: **NORTON, MEGAW & Co. Ld.,**
 58, Rua 1.º de Março

PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
 DEPARTURES for LIVERPOOL.
 Oravia..... Oct. 24th
 Ionic..... Nov. 1st

These popular steamers are fitted with the electric light and all modern conveniences. Cuisine of highest order.
 For freights apply to **F. D. Machado,**
 No. 4, Rua S. Pedro:
 and for passages and other information to
Wilson Soas & Co., Ld., Agents,
 No. 2, Rua São Pedro.

LEA & PERRINS'

OBSERVE THAT THE
 SIGNATURE

Lea & Perrins IS NOW
 PRINTED
 IN BLUE INK
 DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE
 OUTSIDE WRAPPER

ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors,
 Worcester;
 Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London;
 and Export Oilmen generally.
 RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

SAUCE.

CRASHLEY & Co.,

Newsdealers and Booksellers
 Subscriptions received for all the leading English and American newspapers and periodicals.
 Agents for:
 A large assortment of English novels, American and Tauchnitz Editions, constantly on hand.
 Views of Rio and neighbourhood.
 Orders received for Scientific and other books
 Old Brazilian stamps bought.
 Collections of stamps purchased.
 Sole agents for Rio de Janeiro of Cerebos Salt.

Agents for Longstreth's Rubber Stamps.
 Atkinson's Perfumery and Soap.
 Vendors of the GENUINE world renowned
 Crab Apple Blossoms & Lavender Salts
 OF THE CROWN PERFUMERY CO., LONDON.
 No. 36, Rua do Ouvidor.

RUBBER HAND STAMPS

Metal-Bodied Rubber Type
 and patent "AIR CUSHION" STAMPS
S. T. LONGSTRETH,
 Office and works: 16, Travessa do Ouvido,
 1st floor.
 N.B. — Special attention given to large stamps (trade-marks) and large type for marking coffee bags.
 Business Signs Engraved

"D.C.L."
 BLACK BOTTLE WHISKY



Drink Moderately

Take a little whisky "for the stomach's sake," avoid excessive drinking, and you can then afford to drink the very best you can get. "D.C.L." Scotch is the best. One glass at meals, diluted either with aerated or plain water assists digestion, and is thus medically recommended as a safe and absolutely pure stimulant. "D.C.L." stands without a rival.

INSIST ON "D.C.L."

C. N. LEFEBVRE, Agent, 23 Rua da Candelaria

LION & Co. SÃO PAULO & SANTOS

Sole Agents for the State of São Paulo
 — POCAHONTAS SMOKELESS STEAM COAL —
 Analysis of Pocahontas Coal made by John Pattinson, F. I. C., F. C. S., New castle-on-Tyne

Carbon	86.51	per cent.
Hydrogen	4.44	" "
Oxygen	4.95	" "
Nitrogen	0.66	" "
Sulphur	0.61	" "
Ash	1.54	" "
Water	1.29	" "

Calorific Power. Pounds of water evaporated from 212° Fah. by one pound of the coal, as determined in Thompson's Calorimeter, 15.4 lbs.
 This coal is of high Calorific Power, being in this respect equal to the best Welsh Steam Coal, and is excellent coal for Steam-raising purposes.

CASTNER, CURRAN & BULLITT

Sole Exporters POCAHONTAS COAL
 Main Office: - PHILADELPHIA, PA.
 BRANCH OFFICES: 70, Kilby St., Boston.—1, Broadway, New York.—Citizens Bank Bldg., Norfolk, Va Old Colony Bldg., Chicago.—Neave Bldg., Cincinnati.—Terry Bldg., Roanoke.
 European Agents: - HULL, BLYTH & Co., 4, FENCHURCH AVE, LONDON, E. C.
 South American Office: - CALLE RECONQUISTA, 399, Buenos Ayres.

PRINTERS

Wishing to buy a money-making press, will do well to examine the

GORDON PRESSES

made by
Chandler & Price, Cleveland, O.

They are made of the best material, are accurately fitted, and are light running. And they are the cheapest first-class presses on the market.

For further particulars inquire at

79, Rua Sete de Setembro

NECTANDRA AMARA

The discovery of this wonderful product of the Brazilian flora has furnished a powerful and efficacious remedy not only for sea-sickness, but also for the nausea felt in pregnancy and that which results from the motion of the train on railways, as well as for such diseases of the stomach and bowels as require a good tonic, carminative, diuretic or regulator for promoting menstruation.

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

All orders addressed to the manufacturer accompanied by the money and the post-office address of the applicant, will be promptly filled and the pills will be forwarded, registered by post, at the following rates: — Per single box, 2\$800; per half dozen boxes, 12\$600; per dozen boxes 20\$800.
 Address of manufacturer: — Joaquim Bueno de Miranda, Rua de S. Pedro, N. 74 B. andar, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

THE RIO NEWS.

This paper is now in its 26th year, having originally been published as *The South American Mail* and the *British and American Mail*. It assumed its present title at the beginning of April, 1879, when it was published three times a month. From a tri-monthly it has been changed to a weekly publication, and from four pages it has been increased to twelve.

As an advertising medium THE NEWS occupies an exceptionally advantageous position. It circulates widely throughout Brazil, and a 83 in Europe and the United States. Its subscribers are principally business men interested in Brazilian trade, industries and investments. No other periodical, ven with much veger circulation, can offer better inducements to ad retisers who seek the attention of these classes.
 All communications should be addressed to the Editor and Publisher, Caixa do Correio, 258, Rio de Janeiro.

Companhia Nacional de Navegação Costeira.

Weekly Passenger service between Rio de Janeiro and Porto Alegre, calling at Paranaguá, Desterro, Rio Grande and Pelotas. Sailing every Saturday at 4 p. m. invariably.

The Steamer
ITAITUBA
 will sail for
 Paranaguá, Desterro, Rio Grande, Pelotas and Porto Alegre,
 Saturday 28th inst.
 Freight and parcels received through the Trapiche SILVINO until the 20th.
 Valuables at the office, on the day of sailing, till 2 p. m.

The Steamer
ITABIRA
 will sail for
 Bahia and Pernambuco
 on the 27th inst.
 The Steamer
ITAHY
 will sail for
 Laguna
 on the 25th inst.
 Cargo and encomendas at the Trapiche SILVINO.

No encomendas of any description will be received at the Company's offices.
 For passages and information apply to the office of
LAGE IRMÃOS,
 Rua do Hospicio, 9.