

# THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY.

VOL. XVIII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 27TH, 1891.

NUMBER 43

## WILSON, SONS & CO. (LIMITED)

2, PRAÇA DAS MARINHAS  
RIO DE JANEIRO.

AGENTS OF THE

*Pacific Steam Navigation Company,  
United States & Brazil Mail S.S. Co.,  
Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., Ltd.,  
The New Zealand Shipping Co., Ltd.*  
and the  
*Commercial Union (Fire & Marine)  
Assurance Co., Limited.*

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The Transatlantic Steamship Companies;  
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Insurance.—Fire and Marine Insurances effected at moderate rates.

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Ballast Supplied to ships.

Establishments.—Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited), London, Cardiff, St. Vincent, Cape Verde, Rio, Bahia, Pernambuco, Santos, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.

### Official Directory

U. S. LEGATION.—No. 45, Rua das Laranjeiras  
Office hours 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. E. H. CONGER,  
Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION.—Travessa de D. Manoel, No. 8.  
GEORGE H. WYNDHAM, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 29, Largo da Carioca.  
O. H. DOWKRY, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 8, Travessa de D. Manoel. WM. GEO. ABBOTT, Consul General.

### Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Exarista da Veiga. Divine Service every Sunday at 11 a. m.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Cattede. *Evangelical services*, at 11.30 a. m. Sundays, and 7.30 p. m. on Fridays.

*Portuguese services*: at 11.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sundays; 7 p. m. Tuesday.—E. A. TILLY, Pastor.  
Residence: 41 Rua S. Salvador. (Caixa 334).

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15, Travessa da Boreana. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m., and 7 p. m., Sundays; and at 7 p. m. Thursdays.  
A. TRAJANO, Pastor.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua do Conde d'Eu, No. 123. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11.30 a. m., and 7 p. m.; and every Wednesday at 7 p. m.  
W. B. BAGBY, Pastor.

Residence: Rua de Petropolis N. 9.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Largo de S. Joaquin, No. 179.—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays: Gospel meeting at 10 a. m.; *Worship* at 11 a. m. *Biblical class* to study the Holy Scriptures, at 12.30 afternoon. *Prayer preaching*, at 7 p. m. on Wednesdays. *Biblical study*, and preaching, at 7 p. m. The Lord's Supper is celebrated on the first Sunday of the month, at 7 p. m., and on the third Sunday, at 11 a. m.

JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

### Medical Directory

Dr. W. Havelburg, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur: just returned from a visit to Berlin to study Dr. Kewell's new remedy for tuberculosis. Office and residence: Rua da Alfandega No. 29, from 2 to 4 p. m.

Dr. Cleary, Physician and Surgeon: Office 51, Rua dos Ourives. Hours, from 12 to 3. Residence, Rua da Real Grandeza No. 33, Botafogo. Telephone 1359.

Dr. C. Feldhagen, Surgeon and Accoucheur. Cons. from 2 to 4. Praça General Osório No. 63. Res. Rua Marquez de Abrantes No. 57. Telephone 1438.

Dr. Oliveira Aguiar, Physician. Residence: Praça Duque de Caxias No. 29. Telephone 1147. Office: Rua do Ouvidor No. 145; hours from 2 to 3 p. m.

Dr. Edmundo de Oliveira, of Rio de Janeiro, Director of Medicine. Fevers, accouchements, and operations. Special consultations at private-houses and on board vessels. Rua dos Ourives No. 35.

Dr. A. Stewart, late resident surgeon Glasgow Western Infirmary and senior assistant Physician City of Glasgow Fever Hospital. Office, 30, Rua do Hospicio 1 to 3 p. m.; residence 108 Rua Marquez d'Abrantes.

### Miscellaneous.

RIO HARBOUR MISSION. No. 10 Rua da Imperatriz, Saude. Bethel service 7 p. m. Sundays and Mondays. Reading-room open from 10 a. m. to 9 p. m. Cooperation solicited. EDWARD E. WESSON, Missionary.

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. Also Evangelical books, tracts, hymns, in Portuguese.  
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RIO DE JANEIRO.

CAIXA DO CORREIO 248.

## Companhia Importadora Paulista.

(THE S. PAULO TRADING COMPANY.)

CAPITAL—1,000,000\$000, or £100,000 Sterling.

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Head offices and sample show rooms:—Largo S. Francisco 1.

Address all correspondence to

JOSEPH W. MEE,

Managing Director.

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CAIXA 186.

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ESTABLISHED 182.

THE ONLY ENGLISH HOTEL IN THE CITY.

Provided with first-class accommodations, baths, attendance, &c. All information given by the Proprietor personally.

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#### HOTEL WHYTE.—TIJUCA.

The Proprietor begs to advise his friends and customers, and the public in general, that from the 1st December forward this old and popular establishment will be known under the denomination of

TIJUCA HOTEL

And also that full authority has been granted by the Proprietor for the management of the same, to

Mr. Charles W. Tross.

This beautifully-situated hotel, so well-known for its healthfulness and accessibility to the city, will continue to offer the best of entertainment to travellers seeking to escape the heat and discomforts of the city. Applications for apartments and transportation of baggage may be made by Telephone 2001.

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22 Becco de Bragança.

AGENTS OF THE

Northern Assurance Company,  
General and Commission Merchants

for foreign and home trade with the interior.

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Rua de Boa Vista, SÃO PAULO,  
and

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

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GUILMARÃES & Co.

WINE MERCHANTS.

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Opporto, Douro and Lisbon wines of the best qualities in bottles, or in casks, and under the private marks of the house

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Exporters of Madeira Wines;

G. PELLER & Co.,

Exporters of Bordeaux Wines;

E. REMY MARTIN & Co.,

Exporters of Cognac

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Burgundy, Rhine and Mosel wines, Sherries, Champagne

Cognacs and Liqueurs of the best brands.

Rua da Ajuda, 83.

#### RUBBER HAND STAMPS.

and

Metal-Bodied Rubber Type.

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Office and works: 18, Travessa do Ouvidor, 1st floor.

NR.—Special attention given to large stamps (trade-marks) and large type for marking coffee bags.

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ROSS & COAKES,

CIVIL ENGINEERS & CONTRACTORS

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Surveys, plans and estimates of railways and public works prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Brazilian Government.

6 ms

#### CHARLES HUE JUNE & CO.

Ship Chandlers and Commission Merchants

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Water supplied on short notice.

## AMERICAN Bank Note Company,

78 TO 86 TRINITY PLACE,  
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Business Founded 1795.  
Incorporated under laws of the State of New York, 1856.  
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 NOTE SHARE CERTIFICATES, BONDS  
FOR GOVERNMENTS AND CORPORATIONS,  
DRAFTS, CHECKS, BILLS OF EXCHANGE,  
STAMPS, &c., in the most and most artistic style  
FROM STEEL PLATES,  
WITH SPECIAL SAFEGUARDS TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITING.  
Special papers manufactured exclusively for  
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SAFETY COLORS. SAFETY PAPERS.

Work Executed in Fireproof Buildings.

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RAILWAY TICKETS OF IMPROVED STYLES.

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AUG. D. SHEPARD, Vice-Presidents.

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

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PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

(Established, 1831)

BURNHAM, WILLIAMS & CO.,

Proprietors.

These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of service, and are built according 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.

All work thoroughly guaranteed.

Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers.

Sole Agents in Brazil:

Norton, Megaw & Co.

No. 32, Rua 10 de Março,

Rio de Janeiro.

## JOHN H. BELLAMY & Co.

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SHIPPING AND STEAMER AGENTS.

AGENTS FOR

Companhia de Fiação e Tecelagem Carioca

Companhia de Navegação Carioca

Coasting Steamers.

The Alliance Insurance Co.

P. O. Box 741. Rio de Janeiro.

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LIMITED.

Gelignite and Dynamite

In cases of 50 lbs. ea., nett weight

Gelignite is a new and very powerful explosive. Besides possessing great breaking power it commends itself for use in this country by reason of the times after explosion not being injurious to the workers. On this account alone great advantage is obtained over most explosives, by its use, and more especially when operating in confined places.

Also patent Detonator caps and Bickford's patent fuse. For further information and price, apply to the

Agents for Brazil:

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BRAKE COMPANY,

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MANUFACTURERS OF THE

## WESTINGHOUSE AUTOMATIC BRAKE

The Westinghouse Automatic Brake is now in use on 22,000 engines, and 250,000 cars. This includes 161,000 Freight Cars.

This is 16 per cent of the entire freight car equipment of the United States.

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**Insurance.**

**Unparalleled Tontine Results.**

Every Equitable policy, with a 20-year accumulation period ending in 1891, shows, in addition to the twenty years of protection furnished by the assurance, a cash surrender value during the lifetime of the assured exceeding the total amount of premiums paid.

**BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D**

Capital..... £1,000,000 sterling  
Reserve fund... „ 1,328,751 „  
Uncalled capital... „ 2,400,751 „

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67, Rua 1º de Março. Telephone No. 427.

**COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF LONDON.**

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Fire Risks Marine Risks  
Authorized 1870 Authorized 1884.

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Authorized by Imperial Decree No. 8,057 of March 24th, 1882.

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

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Accumulated Funds.... „ 76,000,000.

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

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Imports and Commissions. Railway Material. Rolling Stock. Machinery.

**MILLER, GUILD & Co.**

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Dealers and Importers of all kinds of Machinery and apparatuses.

Iron, Steam, Gas, and Water piping. Packing, Belling, Rubber, Asbestos, etc. Contracts made for erecting and constructing any machinery. Manufacturers of Nails, Rail-way spikes, and Bolts. Also Lead, Gas, and Water piping.

GEORGE ARMSTRONG, President.

J. F. MARQUES, Secretary. JOHN REID, Treasurer.  
Caixa do Correo 841. Telephone 355.  
Cable Address: "MARQUES" Rio.

**Companhia União Industrial**

**S. SEBASTIÃO**

Share Capital..... Rs. 10,000,000\$  
Debentures..... £ 675,000 stg.

RIO DE JANEIRO.

Comprises the following factories:

FABRICA DE TECIDOS S. JOÃO

Hessians, coffee bags and jute goods of all descriptions.

FABRICA DE TECIDOS S. CRISTOVÃO

Cotton, wool and silk goods.

FABRICA NACIONAL DE TECIDOS DE MEIA

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FABRICA MANUFACTORA DE RENDAS

Lace goods of all kinds.

FABRIL BRAZILEIRA

Small-ware, pins, needles, buttons, etc.

TECELAGEM FLUMINENSE

Gimps, fringes, gold and silver lace, embroidery, etc.

FABRICA DE FERRO GALVANIZADO.

Galvanised iron roofing sheets, zinc tiles, baths, kitchen ware, silver and nickel plating, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

J. H. LOWNDES & Co.

Succs. J. V. HALL & Co.,

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Rio de Janeiro.

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**LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.**

Capital..... £ 1,500,000  
Capital paid up..... „ 750,000  
Reserve fund..... „ 450,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

Rua da Alfandega

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Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.,

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Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co.,

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Messrs. Schroder & Co., J. H. Schroder & Co.,

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Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co.

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Messrs. Grand Biwon & Co.

GENOA.

**BANCO S. PAULO E RIO DE JANEIRO.**

42 RUA DO HOSPICIO

(provisionally)

Capital: subscribed..... 25,000,000\$000  
do realized..... 7,500,000\$000  
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Transacts every description of Banking business.

Draws on S. Paulo, Santos and other cities in the State of S. Paulo.

Receives money on deposit on the following conditions:

In account current..... 4%

By bills at fixed date..... 4%

From 2 to 3 months..... 5%

6 to 9 do..... 6%

10 to 12 do..... 7%

Stamps for account of the bank.

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

Capital..... 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH-OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

1 A, Rua da Candelaria, 1 A

(Authorized by Decree No. 10,930)

Draws on:

- Germany..... (Direction der Disconto) Gesellschaft, Berlin, (and correspondents) Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg. (N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London. International Bank of London, Limited London. Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London. Crédit Lyonnais and branches) Banque d'Anvers, Antwerp. H. Albert de Bary & Co., Antwerp. Banca Generale, branches and correspondents. Meurtheoffre & Co., Naples. Banco Lisboa & Ayres and correspondents. G. Amsinck & Co., New York. Ernesto Tornquist & Co., Montevideo. Ernesto Tornquist & Co., B. Ayres. Deutsche Uelerssee Bank, B. Ayres.
- England.....
- France.....
- Spain.....
- Belgium.....
- Italy.....
- Portugal.....
- United States.....
- Uruguay.....
- Argentina.....

and any other countries. Opens accounts current. Pays interest on deposits for a certain time. Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every description of banking business.

Boettger—Krah,

June 1891 Directors.

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**THE GREAT TONIC AND STRENGTH GIVER**

This medicine invented in Canada in 1865 has been for years and is now prescribed by the leading physicians in all parts of the world, who attest that it gives the most satisfactory results of any remedy yet produced. The diseases for which they use it, and in which they claim the greatest results are the following:

**Lung Diseases, Imperfect Nutrition Nervous Diseases, Dyspepsia General Debility, Anemia** and in convalescence from all wasting diseases.

The immediate beneficial effects of FELLOWS' SYRUP in those cases of emaciation and weakness produced by long illness whether from pulmonary diseases or fevers, prove its tonic virtues and its value in accelerating digestion and assimilation.

FELLOWS' SYRUP is too well known to require further remark; it cannot be closely imitated though many persons have sought to trade upon its reputation.

Full directions accompany each bottle.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGIST AND CHEMISTS.

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**CHALK & COONAN, SHIPPING AGENTS, SANTOS.**

(P. O. Box 136).

Agents for Casa Lupton Banco dos Lavradores (Seção Commercial).

**SUPERIOR HUNGARIAN WINES**

Recommended brands:

Hungarian Claret, Château Palugyay, Karlovitz.

**TOKAY WINE**

is the best reconstituent for convalescents from fever and climatic diseases; recommended by most of the medical authorities, especially for females and children.

Sole Importers:

Rombauer & Co.

78, General Camara. Rio de Janeiro.

**By Order of the Liquidators.**

For sale by public auction, within the Faculty Hall, Glasgow (unless previously disposed of privately in whole or in part) on Tuesday, the 13th day of October, 1891, at 2 o'clock p. m., the following properties of the La Platense Flour Company, Limited:—all rights, franchises, trading or situated in the Republics of Argentine, Uruguay, and Paraguay, South America.

The Fleet of the Company consists of: 34 Passenger Steamers, 2 Cargo Steamers, 2 Seagoing Steamers, 5 Tugs, 2 Steam Launches, 27 Sailing Lighters, and 3 Puntons. Also, the Engine and Reparing, Ships, Ground and Ships at Salto, on the River Uruguay, with all Tools and Effects thereon, except Consumable Articles or Stores, which can be had at a Valuation, if desired:—

The Whole at the Upset Price of £ 450,000,

a Desirable Purchase for any Person, Company, or Syndicate. The Company, after consolidating their business, began working with the United Fleets acquired by them at the beginning of 1885. The presents obtained during that and the following year, and until the business of the Company began to be affected by the financial troubles in South America, were very satisfactory. During the two years referred to, the average clear Revenue, after deducting all Charges and Debenture Interest, left a sum available for Depreciation and Dividend, abundantly sufficient to justify a purchase at the above price, even in the present disorganised state of the Republics. The Fleet and Works, and the various branches of the River and Coasting Services are being maintained at present in full working, and in good order. The Vessels and Shipbuilding Yard can be inspected, and all further information learned on application to the Subscribers, or to the Manager of the Company in Buenos Ayres.

THOS. JACKSON & Co., Liquidators  
M. P. McKERRON }  
15 St. Vincent Place, Glasgow. 15 Sep. 1.

**THE RIO NEWS**

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of freights and charters, a summary of the daily coffee reports from the Associação Commercial, a synopsis of the monthly balances of local banks, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

(Cash invariably in advance)

Subscription: 20\$00 per annum for Brazil.

\$10.00 or £2 abroad (24\$ when paid here).

SINGLE COPIES: 400 reis; for sale at the office of publication, or at the English Book Store, No. 67 Rua do Ouvidor.

All subscriptions should run with the calendar year, or terminate on June 30th and December 31st.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 27th, 1891.

ALTHOUGH Congress is in session and is the sole law-making branch of the government, the ministry has again ventured to trespass upon its functions for the purpose of defining and regulating the powers and obligations of joint-stock companies. These new regulations were signed on the 20th instant and were published on the following day. They comprise 362 separate articles and constitute a series of explanatory and mandatory provisions having the form and force of law upon a subject which affects a great variety of interests and obligations. These regulations not only include new conditions and provisions, but they modify and annul the provisions and contracts already established and recognized. In our opinion this act of the government is clearly illegal: 1st, because the executive has no constitutional right to promulgate any such regulations, and, 2nd, because they violate existing laws and contracts. If there is need of harmonizing the fickle acts of the provisional government on this subject—which no one will venture to doubt—the proper course would have been to present the desired measure to Congress for discussion and adoption. It may be that delays would have resulted, but no delay can be worse than the usurpation of legislative functions by the executive. It ought to be clearly established that the executive has no power whatever to enact laws, whether by

**Tontine Endowments.**

Tontine "Endowment" policies of the Equitable maturing this year show, in addition to the 20 years of protection furnished by the assurance, a return in cash of all the premiums paid, with interest at rates, varying according to age, from 6½ to 7 per cent. per annum.

N.B. - No other Company can point to the results of maturing 20-year Tontine Policies.

regulations or otherwise, to create penalties, not to determine and decide any case or controversy which may in any manner inhibit a citizen from an impartial hearing before a properly constituted court of justice. The pernicious practice was established under the monarchy of issuing regulations for the enforcement of laws, and these not infrequently took the place of the law itself, modifying and amplifying it and fixing penalties for infractions. These regulations were considered in every respect as laws and were so recognized and enforced. Another abuse springing from the same cause—the encroachments of the executive—was that of fixing and enforcing penalties against the public without the intervention of a judicial sentence. For instance, a regulation in the postoffice, not created by any law, fixes a fine upon any individual who treats an employé of that department with disrespect. In strict justice a postoffice employé has no more right to impose and collect a fine from an individual than we have, and the regulation is therefore a gross infraction of law and of personal liberty. As the constitution confers no authority upon the executive to continue these practices of the old regime and as it expressly guarantees the rights, liberties and privileges of the people under the law, it must be concluded that the present government has clearly exceeded its powers in the matter of providing new regulations for joint-stock companies. And as it has taken the wholly unwarranted step of requiring foreign companies to apply for a new authorization to transact business within 60 days, under penalty of judicial liquidation, which is a gross violation of existing contracts, we can not urge too strongly upon Congress the necessity of taking action in the matter. The foreign companies transacting business in Brazil have all complied with the law, even to the recent requirement of having their statutes and lists of shareholders registered, and the decree granting them authorization must be considered as a final and legal contract. Except for some violation of the law these contracts can not be annulled. We are advised that steps have already been taken to enter a formal protest against the vexatious and illegal requirement of these regulations and unless Congress interferes, as it should do at once, it is more than probable that some very serious difficulties will be created in the near future.

We have been compelled to complain again and again in these columns of the insufferable manner in which the public is treated by the employés of the Lloyds Brazileiro, and particularly in the shipment of small parcels. Not only are the charges grossly exorbitant and capricious, but the shippers are subjected to petty annoyances and expenses at the outset which are as irritating as they are unnecessary. For instance, to send a parcel from one port to another, even in a Brazilian coasting steamer, the shipper is required to dispatch it at the custom-house before it can be taken to the steamship wharf, and there it must be "conferred" by another official before the company will touch it. This done, the shipper must then overcome the inertia and indifference of the shipping clerk, and then pay whatever charge that tired, cigarette-smoking personage chooses to inflict. To do all this it is sometimes necessary to go to the steamship wharf in the Saude three or four times before the business can be accomplished, for the *conferente* cannot always be found at his post and the clerk can not always be induced to stop smoking or gossiping long enough to make out a receipt. It is a burning shame that such a state of things is permitted to exist. It certainly could not exist were these companies and their employés honestly desirous of doing their share in the development of trade. As an example of what an occasional shipper has to endure (of course, the large shippers do not experience these difficulties), the following incident is related to us. A party here wished to send a small parcel to Santos. He filled in the necessary dispatches and sent them to the custom-house for entry. The parcel was then sent to the Lloyds Brazileiro *tráfico* the day before the steamer was to sail, where it arrived at 3 p.m. The clerk refused to receive the parcel because the *conferente* had gone away. He also stated that there would be no *conferente* there the next day, consequently the parcel could not go by that steamer. The porter, therefore, brought it back, and the shipper had two portrages to pay and a stamp was wasted. Two or

three days later a second attempt was made, but this time two trips to the custom-house were necessary because the proper official was absent and his assistant was asleep at his table. The parcel was again sent to the Saude and properly "conferred," but the shipping clerk felt tired and told the porter to come again for the receipt. Two subsequent trips were necessary before the transaction could be closed and a receipt obtained. It therefore cost this shipper \$3000 in portrages and stamps, three trips to the custom-house and four trips to the Saude (one hour each) to slip a parcel weighing about 20 pounds, on which the charge to Santos was \$200. It is idle to say that the shipper did not know how to do it, for the majority of occasional shippers are not supposed to know. It should be the business of the customs officials and steamship agencies to so simplify these transactions that the dullest and most ignorant of shippers shall not be put to unnecessary trouble and expense. Instead of this, every possible obstruction is raised, and the costs of dispatching a small parcel are made grossly disproportionate to its size and value. If the native companies cannot render a better service than this, then we trust that the protection now granted to them will be withdrawn so that the public can deal with people who know how to carry on the business of a public carrier.

In view of the difficulties, annoyances and expense of shipping small parcels, both to the interior and along the coast, is it not possible to have an express company organized for that service? We know that schemes have been proposed for such a service again and again, and that the government has always refused to concede the privilege solicited, but is it not worth while to try again? We have never been able to understand why the government is so stubbornly opposed to a service of such utility, for it is no novelty, it is incalculably useful, and it is perfectly secure. In the United States, one can send a 20-pound parcel from New York to San Francisco by express without the slightest trouble and at less expense than from Rio to Santos. All these annoyances and expenses are serious obstacles to trade, and are sources of constant irritation to the public. If an express company were properly organized here, all these small parcels could be handled at far less expense and trouble, both for the companies and the public. Besides this, the excessive portrage charges now ruling could be avoided by the creation of a proper express service in the city. This is a consideration far more important than it appears to be at first sight, for it would not only protect the public from the excessive charges now demanded, but would afford a security which is not now known. A good express company in Brazil is one of the most pressing necessities of the moment, and it is to be hoped that not only will it be undertaken in an intelligent, responsible manner, but that the government will give it every assistance.

We regret to state that the effect of the vote in the Chamber of Deputies on the subject of further emissions of paper money to which we referred in our last issue has been completely nullified by the difficulties encountered by the budget committee in organizing its report in accordance with the ideas of the minister of finance, and exchange has steadily declined during the week. Exactly what Barão de Lucena demands is, of course, only known to himself, his supporters, and the committee, but it may be safely affirmed that he insists upon the collection of at least 50 per cent. of the import duties in gold, and very probably that he has produced reasons for leasing the Central of Brazil railway. We say the first may be safely affirmed, for an amendment to the project passed in the Chamber on the 19th, ordering the collection of 50 per cent. of the duties in specie, was presented on the 25th, and the signers of the document are nearly all supporters of the minister of finance. The uncertainty as to how this amendment will go disturbs legitimate business to an alarming extent, and is unquestionably the principal cause for the decline in exchange. We have always advocated the collection of duties in gold, but not on rates which must either cripple commerce, or seriously distress the people. It is the only manner in which *ad valorem* duties can be levied and, as we understand the matter, customs duties being levied for the satisfaction of national engagements,

and those of Brazil being to a large extent in gold, we consider that the duties on imported articles should supply the coin that is required. But we are not advocates of the hybrid system inaugurated here, by which duties are collected in paper at a purely imaginary rate of exchange, with a purpose we fear of producing an effect through the great increase of revenue, and still less do we advocate collecting one-half of these duties in gold, which is simply a stupid increase of work thrown not only upon the public officials employed in collecting but to a much greater extent upon the merchants who pay this revenue. We confess our ignorance, but we have never heard of such a scheme for collecting duties in two kinds of money except in Brazil, and as Barão de Lucena and his predecessor, Gen. Ruy Barbosa, are painfully addicted to producing authorities for the endorsement of all their schemes, we respectfully request the name of the political economist who invented the idea of paying duties one-half in coin and one-half in paper money. There appears to be but one reason at this moment why coin should be demanded at the Brazilian custom-houses, since it was decided to receive the amount of the duties in currency at 20d. per milreis; the balance of the gold deposited by the banks has been tampered with and must be replenished.

We do not like to detract from the general feeling of elation over the success of the minister of finance and the budget committee in annihilating that threatening deficit and transforming it into an astonishing surplus of 30,000,000\$ at least, so we shall venture merely to remark that we have seen the very same trick before. We will hardly venture to say how many ministers and committees, within our own experience, have worked the deficit down to a mere bagatelle, or have wiped it out altogether, but they have certainly been numerous enough to establish the rule that no man can believe the figures until they are proved. Estimates based on conjectures afford a splendid exercise for the imagination, but when we get down to the dry results after a half dozen ministers have been permitted to dance around in the Treasury after supplementary credits it is quite a different matter. Even now we have an example of the pleasing little delusion in the provisions for maintaining the army; the committee cuts off a few hundred contos here and there in order to reduce the deficit, while at the same time the President walks complacently in to ask thirteen thousand contos for arms, munitions, etc. To reduce the deficit in fact, there must be an inflexible reduction in expenditures, and this is what we never see. If Congress will fix the expenditure under each item, and then forbid the spending of one single penny beyond that appropriation, and forbid also the opening of extraordinary and supplementary credits by the ministers, then we shall begin to feel some confidence in these calculations, but as long as the minister is permitted to expend what he pleases without reference to the appropriations made we must be excused for preferring to see the result, as our Limerick friends would say, before accepting the promise.

The *Jornal do Commercio* and others of our Brazilian contemporaries have recently protested vigorously against the arbitrary and irresponsible manner in which the police authorities of this city are conducting themselves. The *Jornal* calls the raid on the sailor's mission on the morning of the 20th "one of those police scandals which frequently disgrace the name of Brazil abroad." And then, immediately after, the whole press of the city was called upon to condemn the imprisonment of a boy of nine years for four days on a false accusation of throwing stones in the street at 1 o'clock in the morning. No examination had been held, nor was the boy's mother advised of his whereabouts; on the contrary, she was left to wander about half-distracted for these four days in search of her boy, to find him at last by mere chance in the clutches of an authority which ought to be the protector of widows and children rather than their persecutor. In view of all these abuses, which are as insensate as they are scandalous, the lawmakers of this country should not permit this session of Congress to pass without providing a satisfactory remedy. For this only three things are required: 1st, the prohibition of arrests without judicial warrants, except

for criminal acts and breaches of good order which demand immediate action; 2nd, the constitution of police courts before which all arrested persons must be presented within twenty-four hours; and, 3rd, holding all police and other authorities responsible, subject to damages, for false imprisonment, cruelty and abuse of authority. With such provisions, and with an independent, fearless judiciary, it ought to be possible to put an immediate stop to all these shameful abuses, which not only disgrace the name of Brazil abroad, but which seriously interfere with the internal progress of the country. There must be security for the lives, occupations and property of the people before there can be a full and permanent development of the institutions and resources of the country.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT IN OURO-PRETO.

The Ouro-Preto electric light central station which was inaugurated on 7th Sept. last, is the most important work of its kind in Brazil. The motive power is derived from its big Tombador waterfall about four kilometres from the town. Two Girard turbines supply the power by means of a wire rope transmission; 100 metres long, to two 50 kilowatt dynamos which generate current for 400 street lamps of 25 candle power, and several arc lamps of 2,000 candle-power in the principal squares. The lamps are supported on neat iron posts with well-proportioned brackets and reflectors and form a curious contrast with the antiquated kerosene lanterns that have up to now disfigured the streets, and the series-system of wiring is such that only one wire passes each street instead of the usual network of conductors that often accompanies other systems. The dynamos which are alternating current machines, are of the Morley Victoria type. They run at the rate of 650 revolutions per minute, the bearings being automatically lubricated by circulating oil-pumps which keep them perfectly cool. Dynamos for private illumination are shortly to be added, when the inhabitants of Ouro-Preto will be able to supply themselves with light at about one-half the cost of kerosene. The capital of Minas Geraes is to be congratulated on the acquisition of this important improvement, as well as the Companhia Industrial de Ouro-Preto, the contractors, on the successful opening of their station. The whole of the electrical machinery was supplied by the Brush Electrical Engineering Co., of London and was erected by Mr. E. H. Tyler, their agent in Brazil.

From the *Liberator Journal of Commerce*, Sept. 30.

BLOCK AT THE BRAZILIAN PORTS.

If the statements made by shippers and ship-owners concerning the block at the Brazilian ports are anything like true, it may safely be added that a state of things exists which is almost unappreciated. The authorities of South American ports have never been known to display any very large amount of activity in the loading and discharging of vessels, and trade has always had to contend with the apathy of lazy officials who were well versed in nothing save the science of red-tape. The recent developments at such ports as Santos and Rio de Janeiro, however, give a long start and shameful beating to any delay record that has yet been achieved, and the Brazilian government deserve full notoriety for the really perfect manner in which they have outpaced everybody else in the world. To take Rio de Janeiro as a case in point. Here we have admittedly one of the finest natural harbours in the world, with plenty of water and excellent anchorage, the population being large and, in common with the rest of the empire since peace set in, improving at a tremendous rate. It is scarcely conceivable that in such a place as Rio it is not an uncommon thing for cargo steamers to be waiting five months to discharge, and that one important Liverpool firm has no less than twenty steamers lying idle at the present moment. The reason of this delay is that usual abomination, the custom-house, there being no room in that institution for the admission of the goods which are ordered for the country, and instead of rigging up a building at once the officials blandly smoke on with manana-like indifference, doubtless supported in this policy by their friends who manipulate the supply and rig the market. The effect of this block trade can be well imagined. Shipowners are afraid to send their vessels for the Brazils, and in self protection are compelled to charge higher freights. This is that for pig-iron shippers are charged forty shillings per ton when the normal rate would be twenty-five shillings, and this totally unnecessary extra charge is ultimately placed on the consumer, and the country pays for the stupidity of its rulers. It is usual for goods to be placed in lighters and taken to the custom-house, but owing to the simple fact that the last named venerable body is already to the full, the lighters have to wait their turn, and are sometimes lying loaded for over two months before being discharged. It is stated that at the present moment 80 vessels are waiting their turn at Rio, and at Santos shipowners assert that things are even worse. It is true that the mail steamers are able to get a few hundred tons of cargo discharged quickly, as the regulations of the ports provide for this postal priority, but the ordinary cargo steamers are simply helpless, and the loss is heavy and universal. In the absence of definite information it is difficult to state the exact causes which have led to the undoubtedly increased trade, but the recently concluded reciprocity treaty with the United States has, according to some, very much increased the Brazilian-American traffic. Whatever the cause the fact remains that the Brazilians have not attempted to remedy the effect, and in the meantime not only the trade of the country, but the trade of the world is suffering. Perhaps when our foreign office have grown tired of playing at diplomacy with the greater powers, something may be done to bring about a more agreeable state of affairs, even in such low and common matters as trade and delays to ships; and if it be true, as asserted, that German ships are being treated with greater con-

sideration than English vessels, there is all the more reason for a full inquiry into the whole subject. We have not seen any notice taken of this very important matter by the various Chambers of Commerce in the country, and would suggest that some united action on their part might help to bring a matter which is scandalous in the highest degree.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—Gold was quoted at 419 in Buenos Aires yesterday.

—The defalcations recently discovered in the Argentine postoffice amounted to \$109,637.25.

—It is reported in Buenos Aires that several London bankers are about to send out some gold to that unhappy country.

—Our River Plate exchanges report that the Cleary opera company is meeting with unexpected success at Valparaiso, and will probably prolong its stay in Chili.

—Telegrams from Buenos Aires on the 21st and 22nd ult. announced a revolutionary outbreak in Paraguay, which the government succeeded in suppressing. Next!

—The Argentine army is directed by 43 generals, 598 chiefs and 777 subordinate officers. As the army comprises only about 5,000 men, the proportion of shoulder-strap is large.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of yesterday announces a conflict between the police and people in the province of Cordoba, resulting in five killed and 15 wounded. Another notice a fight between the radicals and nationalists in Tucuman which resulted in one killed and several wounded.

—We are inclined to believe that the Uruguayan government was the principal conspirator in the recent revolution. The wanton attack on the Club Nacionalista, and the extraordinary stories told of imaginary conspiracies and bands of armed men, lead to the conclusion that much of the revolution was organized in official circles.

—Villeti, who is under arrest for defrauding the London and River Plate Bank to the amount of \$32,500 by means of forged cheques, has made some astounding disclosures as to the means employed. According to Villeti, one of his accomplices possessed the secret of some chemical agent to remove writing and printing off paper. One accomplice sent registered letters to well-known parties; another acted as post-man and presented dockets; a receipt of the letters, thus obtaining on a blank cheque rendered invisible by the chemical process the desired signature. A second chemical manipulation restored the cheque to its normal appearance and the amounts were written whilst the signature at foot was quite genuine. The wonder is that with such an ingenious process these enterprising parties did so little work. Half the amount of the forged cheques has already been seized. The whole affair will put bankers, capitalists and merchants on their guard. The "modus operandi" is certainly one of the most ingenious known.—B. A. Standard.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

OCTOBER 17.—Senate.—The bill regulating the appointment and dismissal of civil and military officers was rejected. The budget of the department of foreign affairs was voted in 2nd discussion. Chamber of Deputies.—There was received from the Associação da Praga do Commercio do Pará, a petition memorializing Congress against the decree for the collection of duties in gold. The vote on the budget of the department of agriculture was concluded. Among the provisions voted are the following:—Prohibition of grants of subsidies and guarantees of interest without special authorization of Congress; prohibition of renewal of such grants as have lapsed; declaration that grants are considered lapsed when the concessionaires fail to execute their contracts in the time specified; declaration that all grants of privileges depend on the approval of Congress. The budget of the war department was voted in 3rd discussion, and also the bill for regulating the trial of the President of the republic and the bill on administrative reorganization. The Senate's amendment for paying the Emperor's pension at the rate of 27½ per mil reis was passed by 56 votes to 52.

OCTOBER 19.—Senate.—The budget of the department of foreign affairs was voted in 3rd discussion. The amendment of the Chamber of Deputies to the impeachment bill was also voted. The budget of the department of justice was voted in 3rd discussion. Chamber of Deputies.—The bill on banks of issue was put to the vote in 2nd discussion with the following result:—Art. 1, limiting the issue of treasury notes and of those of the Banco da Republica to the amount now in circulation was carried by 100 votes to 36. Art. 2, permitting regional banks to complete their authorized issue was rejected by 89 votes to 49. Art. 3, requiring the government to restore to the gold deposits in the treasury the sums that have been drawn therefrom, was passed. Art. 4, annulling the contract with the Banco da Republica for the redemption of treasury notes, was also passed, as was Art. 5. In place of Art. 6 an amendment offered by Deputy Mayrink was voted. Art. 7 providing for the redemption of bank notes was voted. Art. 8, withdrawing from circulation notes of 2½, 15, and 500 reis and replacing them with silver coins, was rejected. Arts. 10 to 15, inclusive of the joint committee's bill were voted. Art. 16, limiting to one half the authorized issue of the Banco Popular, was rejected. An amendment offered by Deputy Mayrink to Art. 17 was passed. This amendment requires the banks to present monthly balance-sheets and not fortnightly ones as in the original bill. Arts. 18 and 19 of the joint committee were passed. Art. 20, abolishing the collection of duties in gold and providing for adding a percentage to the tariff rates, was voted. All the other articles proposed by the joint committee were passed, and also an additional article making bank directors responsible for the losses which they occasion by negligence and fraud.

OCTOBER 20.—Senate.—The army bill was voted in 2nd discussion with amendments. Senators Quintino Bocayuva opposed the bill organizing the federal district. He thinks the bill so objectionable that he considers it better to leave the district in its present state than to organize it under the provisions of the bill. Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Severino Vieira said that among the causes alleged by the President of the republic for vetoing the bill retiring the custom-house clerk, Antonio Pereira Bastos, there are grave charges against this clerk. He moved that the government be asked to lay before the Chamber documents substantiating those charges.

OCTOBER 21.—Senate.—The committee on legislation and justice reported against the bill for adopting the civil code framed by Senator Joaquim Felício dos Santos. Chamber of Deputies.—The budget committee reported in favor of the Senate's amendments to the budget of the department of the interior.

OCTOBER 22.—Senate.—Senator Americo Lobo introduced a bill, signed by himself, Senators Saldanha Maranhão, Joaquim Felício and Domingo Vicente, for annulling the regulations on joint-stock companies issued by the government on Sept. 20. The Senate concurred in the amendment of the Chamber of Deputies to the bill for administrative reorganization. The navy bill was voted in 2nd discussion with amendments. Senator José Hygino moved to appoint a committee for revising the bill reorganizing the judiciary, and for framing a code of federal justice. Chamber of Deputies.—Messages were received from the President of the republic asking for a special appropriation of 7,000,000\$, in addition to the 6,000,000\$ for which he had previously asked, for the purchase of arms, and one of 4,000,000\$ for the purchase of rolling-stock for the Central railway. According to the message the arms and ammunition required are 45,000 repeating rifles, 16,000,000 cartridges, 12 batteries of modern artillery, 7,500 carbines for the cavalry, 600 muskets for the artillery, 8,100 Nagant revolvers, 15,000 swords for the cavalry and 600 for the artillery, 1,620,000 cartridges for carbines and muskets, and 810,000 for revolvers. The Senate bill on acquired rights of public employes was voted in 2nd discussion. Deputy Otizica analysed the expenses with public instruction, postoffices and telegraphs, showing that they had nearly doubled since 1889. Deputy Serzedelo offered amendments to the bill on banks of issue. Availing himself of the opportunity, he stated that when the estimate of the revenue of the country is presented it will show a deficit of 106,000,000\$. This the reductions made by the Chamber in expenses will decrease to something over 60,000,000\$ which will have to be met by new taxes.

OCTOBER 23.—Senate.—The bill for organizing the federal district was voted in 2nd discussion, up to Art. 55, with many amendments. The Senate concurred in several amendments of the Chamber of Deputies to the bill regulating the trial of the President of the republic, declining, however, to accede to the amendment to Art. 3. The navy bill was voted in 3rd discussion with amendments. Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Bevilacqua censured the director of the military school for refusing permission to the cadets for holding a meeting in honor of the memory of Gen. Benjamin Constant. Deputy Sabino Besouro said that the governor of Alagoas has prohibited the sending of letters and telegrams. He cannot, he said, counsel resignation to the people of that state, for under the present circumstances resignation would be cowardice. The opposition leaders have assembled at the capital and at this moment, said the speaker, events may be occurring that will stain the streets of that city with blood.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The cotton crop of Maranhão for the year ended Sept. 30th amounted to 57,149 sacks.

—The Bahia senate voted a motion expressing its regret at the resignation of Senator Saravia.

—The president of S. Paulo has issued orders for the prosecution of corrupt employes of the Santos custom-house.

—According to the recent census the town of Limeira, S. Paulo, has 3,646 inhabitants and the whole municipal district, 18,145.

—It is reported that a mine of iron ore of excellent quality has been discovered at Belchior, in the municipality of Blumenau, Santa Catharina.

—In Bahia on the 21st there was a meeting of workmen, attended by 800 persons. A committee was appointed to ask for a reduction of taxes.

—It was reported in Pernambuco on the 17th that Dr. Araujo Góes, acting governor of Alagoas, had abandoned the capital of the state and fled to the interior.

—It is said that the gas company at Campinas will soon be unable to light the city because it cannot get its coal from Santos on account of a want of rolling-stock on the railways.

—The president of S. Paulo has instructed the municipal council of Casa Branca to sue the Lidgerwood Manufacturing Co. for infraction of their contract for supplying that city with water.

—The S. Paulo chamber of deputies on the 20th passed a resolution asking President Deodoro to veto the Emperor's pension bill on account of the clause for making the payment at the rate of 27½ per mil reis.

—Visconde de Pelotas left Rio Grande do Sul for this city on the 22nd. Quite a number of friends, including the commander and officers of the garrison, assembled to take leave of him. It is stated that he comes for the purpose of resigning the office of councillor of war, to which he was recently appointed.

—The Imprensa, of Nieheroy, publishes the report that two "sebastianists" are to be deported.

—The insurance companies will be pleased to learn that the fire brigade of São Paulo has been dissolved, to please the police, and a new corps is being organized. Under the circumstances a fire in São Paulo just now would be somewhat disastrous.

—An ordinance of the municipal council of Laranjeiras, Sérgipe, requires that every able-bodied person, male or female, in that municipal district, must prove that he is engaged in some useful occupation. On failure to do so he will be set to work on a plantation.

—The president of Amazonas has annulled the contract celebrated with Antonio Iguaçu Martins for supplying the capital with water. The reasons given are that the contract is a burden upon the treasury and people, and prejudicial to public health. A contract appears to be worth just as much in Amazonas as in some other states.

—The citizen who by the grace of God and the choice of St. Jacob rules over the inhabitants of Nieheroy, has discovered that his butchers are sending the most toothsome parts of the Jacobin ox to Rio de Janeiro to be sold at fancy prices in order to gratify the dainty palates of the lords of the establishments. He has declared this trade to be contrafeito, and has issued orders that policemen be stationed along the beach to enforce the embargo. It is to be feared that Citizen John is taking Russia for a model.

—In S. Paulo on the 20th there was a fight between a fireman, several citizens and a police force. The fireman was arrested, but was rescued by a sub of the fire corps, who insulted the police subdelegado who had ordered the arrest. On the 21st inst. there was a serious fight between policemen and firemen. Ten policemen and three firemen were wounded, four of them dangerously. To settle the question the police commander was allowed to resign and the chief of the fire brigade was dismissed. This, however, failed to soothe all the bitter feelings, and the fire brigade is now to be disbanded. As it is by far the best and most trustworthy organization of the two, we can hardly commend the mode of settlement adopted.

COFFEE NOTES

—The coffee market is still on the down grade, and ought to continue going down until 5 cents more are knocked off the price. The supply of coffee will warrant such a figure.—St. Louis Gaezer.

—The exports of Ceylon coffee during 1890 amounted to 81,336 cwts. plantation, 5,818 cwts. native and 3,058 cwts. Liberian. The total exports this year up to 31st August amounted to 58,646 cwts., or about 8,000 cwts. less than in the same period of last year.

RAILROAD NOTES

—It is stated that many railway grants will soon be declared forfeited.

—The traffic receipts of the railways of the Companhia Geral in the month of September were 1,371,964\$167.

—The railway extension to Rivera, Uruguay, near the Brazilian frontier, is to be inaugurated on Friday by the President of Uruguay.

—The receipts of the Sul de Pernambuco railway from January to September were 160,549\$770 against 131,929\$650 in the corresponding period of 1890.

—The director of the Central railway wishes to build an elevated railroad from this city to Sapopemba. In our opinion the Central cannot do the whole business as it stands for a long time to come.

—The superintendent of the São Paulo railway denies that that road is in any way responsible for the "block" in Santos. He claims that the road is carrying merchandise up country as rapidly as it is offered.

—At the general assembly of the Mogyana company at Campinas on the 24th, it was resolved to lay a double track from that city as far as Ribeirão Preto. The notice of a fusion with the Sapucahy line is denied.

—It is stated that the coffee merchants of this city are going to make a joint protest against the Companhia Geral de Estados de Ferro for delays in shipping merchandise, collection of storage to which it is not entitled and failure to attend to complaints.

—The government has granted the Companhia Geral an extension of eight months for finishing the Minas and Benevente road. If at the end of this time the road is still unfinished, it will revert, with all its rolling-stock and accessories, to the government, without compensation to the company.

—"We are informed," says the Jornal do Commercio of the 24th, "that, in conformity with the agreement made with Messrs. Morton, Rose & Co., the Companhia Geral de Estados de Ferro no Brazil has paid into the Banco do Brazil over 1,000,000\$, and that hereafter it will deposit in that bank the whole of its daily receipts, amounting to about 60,000\$, which it can only withdraw for paying interest on its £20 and other debentures."

LOCAL NOTES

—With beef at 1\$00 a kilo a man must either get rich or starve to death.

—The Companhia Progresso Maritimo has bought 23 lighters for 325,000\$.

—They say the police brigade is 200 men short. Surely they were not all killed in the recent riots.

—Mr. Joaquim de Mattos Faro has bought the property, No. 136 Rua de S. Clemente, for 160,000\$.

—It has been discovered, we hear, that the drought in Bahia is due to "sebastianist" influences.

—The Empresa de Construções Civis has bought buildings No. 18 and 26 of Rua Copacabana for 377,000\$.

—A little girl of four years of age was killed by a street car on Rua de Santa Anna on the 22nd, and another of 10 was dangerously wounded.

—A correspondent of the Correio de Campinas writes from this city that paper that the late rioting here was caused by a "sebastianist" plot.

—On the 22nd the police found in the room of a servant at Figueira's Hotel a key that opens the trunk from which Mr. Joaquim Bastos' money and papers were taken.

—Apropos to the report of Senator Wandenkolk's intended resignation, the Diario do Commercio says that a representative of that paper had it from no other than the senator himself.

—There were three important burglaries committed in this city on the night of the 21st. From one house the thieves took 1,000\$, from another 1,500\$ and from the third 2,000\$.

—If 300,000\$ produces a profit of 180,000\$ in three months, what is the rate of interest per annum? And how long can an ordinary enterprise continue the payment of such a rate of interest?

—The police recently captured a man in one of the suburban wards of the city who is accused of writing love-letters! Really the Rio police should have enough to do without interfering with such an innocent amusement as this.

—We should say that in appointing the government fiscal committee to look after the moras of the joint-stock companies here, the powers adapted an old "saw" to a new purpose and "set a director to catch a director."

—The firemen at the gas-works again attempted to strike on the 22nd, but were induced by the police to return to their work. It was agreed that hereafter they can not be dismissed nor will be allowed to quit work without 15 days' notice.

—Dr. José Felix, president of the municipal council, proposes to President Deodoro to liquidate all the companies that are speculating in the necessities of life. The doctor thinks that this measure, which he calls heroic, will produce a tumble in prices.

—The Portuguese government, far from depriving Visconde de Sapucahy of his title, as was reported some time ago, has promoted him to the rank of Count. Count-less friends and admirers will be pleased to congratulate the Count on the esteem in which he is held at the Portuguese Court.

—We learn that Mr. Freitas has caused to be posted in the rooms of his hotel a notice stating that he will not be responsible for the robberies committed there. Guests should certainly know better than to leave large sums of money and valuable documents to the care of irresponsible servants.

—Some of the merchants of this city gave a dinner on the 21st inst. at the Hotel Globo to Mr. Luiz Tarquinio, a Bahia merchant, who came to Rio some time ago for the special purpose of opening the collection of duties in gold and who has published some able articles on the subject in the press of this city.

—About as ridiculous a display of petty nonsense as can be imagined was afforded his fellow-countrymen by Sr. Gonçalves Bastos, a deputy to the S. Paulo state legislature, in moving an address to President Deodoro requesting him to veto the bill that authorizes paying the Emperor 10,000\$ per month in gold. And the motion absolutely passed the S. Paulo legislature by 13 to 12 votes!

—At the meeting of the municipal council of this city on the 20th the president stated that he was going to have a conference with President Deodoro for the purpose of investigating the means of keeping down prices. If he can make a paper mill reis worth a mil reis in gold, he will have hit the nail on the head, and in this case he can count on our vote, if he's a candidate for the office of minister of finance.

—Law No. 18, voted by congress and signed by President Deodoro, fixes the age for voluntary and compulsory retirement of officers of the army at that already fixed by Decree No. 193 A, of January 30, 1890. Law No. 20 grants a pension of 120,000\$ per annum to D. Pedro de Alcantara, ex-Emperor of Brazil, 8th years from November 15th, 1889, to be paid at the rate of 27½ per mil. After payment of arrears the rest of the pension will be paid in monthly instalments.



The vessels cleared with coffee are:

Table listing vessel names, destinations, and dates. Includes United States, New Orleans, Galveston, New York, and various European ports like Liverpool, London, and Hamburg.

Receipts for the past week were 73,763 bags, against 75,98 bags for the preceding week and 92,854 bags for the week before.

Stocks were this morning estimated to be 347,083 bags in all hands.

Table showing market quotations for various types of coffee, including per arroba and per 100 lbs.

There was no change made in the pinda which remains at 63 rs. per kilogramme.

Vessels loading and to load.

Table listing vessels, their destinations, and agents. Includes New York, Ger str, Amer str, and various European ports.

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Large table with multiple columns showing daily receipts and shipments of coffee from October 19 to October 25, 1891. Columns include date, receipts, and shipments.

Imports.

Only a very moderate business is reported for the week, and the weakness in the exchange market has probably been one of the causes of this. Flour continues in the same position as at the date of our last report; there are no stocks in first hands and dealers ask pretty much what they choose for their small stocks.

Pitch Pine.

There have been no receipts and the market is firm at 48000-50000 per doz. White Pine - Receipts nil and quotations of 140 rs. per lot are continued. The market is firm.

Swedish Pine. - Receipts are 397 doz per Frode from Frederikshald, which are not yet reported sold. Brokers quote real deals at 48000-49000 per doz. and white at 45000-46000, and report the market steady.

Spruce Pine. - Nothing new. Kerosene. - Receipts have been 2,000 cases per Vigilancia and 26,824 cases per Antigua, from New York. Quotations are higher at 7500-78000 per case.

Lard. - Receipts are 400 kegs, 1000 cases per Vigilancia. The market is unchanged and steady at 450-460 rs. per lb. for George's lard, in lots, and at 430-440 rs. for other marks.

Rice. - Receipts are 500 bags per steamer via Europe and quotations are advanced to 13000-13500 per bag. Codfish. - Receipts have been 300 cases per Paranaguá from Hamburg. The demand continues very moderate and stocks, which are estimated to be 7,000-8,000 packages are only slightly reduced.

Rosin. - Receipts are 460 bbls per Vigilancia from New York and 6 bbls from Europe. Brokers still quote at 95000-125000 per bbl, according to marks.

Turpentine. - Quotations are advanced to 840-880 rs. per kilogramme. Receipts have been 60 cases from New York. Coal. - Receipts since our last report are:

Table listing coal receipts from various sources like Cambrian Princess, Pirineus Hill, Senator, etc.

All to dealers and companies. Bran. - The Vigilancia brought 200 bags from New York. City mills bran is lower at 4500-4800 per bag.

Indian Corn. - No foreign has arrived, but the market is fully supplied with corn from the northern and southern states and is flat. We may quote River Plate corn at 6800-6800 per bag and northern ports at 4500-6800.

Hay. - Receipts nil and quotations have been advanced to 80-85 rs. per kilogramme. Cement. - Quotations are unchanged, viz: British 9500-10500, German 9500-9800 and French 9800-10800, per bbl. There have been no receipts.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table listing arrivals of foreign vessels from October 19 to October 25, including ship names, origins, and arrival dates.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table listing departures of foreign vessels from October 19 to October 25, including ship names, destinations, and departure dates.

CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA.

Table listing vessels cleared and ready for sea, including ship names, destinations, and dates.

FREIGHTS AND CHARGES.

The charters reported are: Saver lug Eummanuel, coffee, to Port Elizabeth, 4500 and Nor lug Patmos, coffee to Port Natal, 4500. The Nor lug Frit has been chartered to the Channel for, with salted hides at 300, and the Ger bk Athene to load mutton at Paranaguá for Valparaiso at 400.

Table showing freight rates for various destinations like Trieste, Bordeaux, Marseilles, Genoa, etc.

United States, North, 150-220 6d; South, 370 6d-420 6d; Channel, 0; Lisbon, 0.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 26th, 1891.

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

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

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

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

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

\* Sailing at intermediate ports.

VESSELS AFLOAT & LOADING FOR RIO

Large table listing vessels afloat and loading for Rio, including ship names, destinations, and dates.

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

October 24th, 1891.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate %, Denomination, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations.

DEBENTURES.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate %, Companies, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Includes sub-sections for RAILWAYS, TRAMWAYS, and SHIPPING.

SHIPPING.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations.

INSURANCE.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations.

RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations.

BANKS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Name, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists various banks and financial institutions.

HYPOTHECARY NOTES.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate %, Banks, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations.

MILLS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations.

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OLD REGULAR LINE OF SAILING PACKETS  
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FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE  
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FINANCE..... " 28.

**VIGILANCIA,**

Captain **PETRIE**  
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**NEW YORK**

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AND ST. THOMAS.

**Passage Rates**

	cabin	steerage
To Liverpool.....	\$220	— gold
New York.....	\$145	\$75 "
" & back..	\$275	— "

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**ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.**

Under contracts with the British and Brazilian Governments for carrying the mails.

**TABLE OF DEPARTURES,**  
1891

Date	Steamer	Destination
Oct. 30	Trent.....	Santos, Montevideo and Buenos Aires.
Nov. 2	Clyde.....	Southampton and Antwerp calling at Bahia, Pernambuco, S. Vicent Lisbon, and Vigo.

This Company will have steamers from and to England three times per month.  
Insurance on freight shipped on these steamers can be taken out at the Agency.  
For freight, passages and other information apply to  
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**G. C. Anderson,**  
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**LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE MAIL STEAMERS.**

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BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENT.  
INTENDED SAILINGS FROM RIO.  
To New York:

Euclid..... Oct. 31st  
Mails are closed as announced by the Post Office.  
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A large assortment of English novels, of the Tauchnitz Editions, of the Franklin Square Library and of the Lovell Library constantly on hand.

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RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

**NEW ZEALAND SHIPPING Co., Ltd.**

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.  
HOMEWARDS—RIO TO LONDON.  
Due at Rio de Janeiro.

Kaikoura..... Nov. 2nd  
Tongariro..... Dec. 20th

These steamers are first-class in every respect and are celebrated for quick homeward passages and superior accommodations. Call at **ESPOUNCE** and **FRYMOUTH**; passengers may land at latter port.

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ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS  
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Departures from Rio de Janeiro on the 8th and 23rd of each month to  
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Passengers and cargo for all ports of the different lines accepted.

Passage Rates:  
Rio—Antwerp, Bremen..... 500 Marks, 1000 F000  
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For further information apply to  
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DEPARTURES for LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Lisbon and Bordeaux.  
Liguria..... Oct. 29th  
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**EUREKA LODGE**

(Preparatory Sessions)

The 2nd Preparatory session in connection with the above will be held at the Mason Temple, rua Lavradio on Saturday the 31st inst. E. V. at 8 o'clock P. M.  
All Regs., F. and A. Mas. are earnestly requested to attend.

By Ord.

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