

THE RIO NEWS.

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NUMBER 32

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2, PRAÇA DAS MARINHAS
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EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:— 79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, AUGUST 9th, 1892.

The latest proposal of the government, embodied in an executive message to Congress on the 5th inst., merits a very careful consideration. On its face it is a measure of relief to various railway companies who are unable to carry out their undertakings, and is therefore sure to command more or less sympathy and support. In reality, however, it is nothing less than a dangerous squandering of public funds on badly managed private companies, who have proved their unworthiness and unfitness over and over again. There are a half dozen companies in this city who have undertaken to build railways simply for the private fortunes which can be made out of their promotion and construction, and these alone are ready to take enough from the public treasury to seriously embarrass the whole country. It must be remembered that the Brazilian treasury is not overflowing with money; on the contrary, it is even now hesitating on the threshold of a new loan. The ruinously low rate of exchange now ruling and the depreciated state of the currency clearly show how critical the situation has become, and they ought to show, also, that the government can not safely take upon itself any more obligations. There is less loss to the country in the liquidation of these corrupt companies and in the suspension of these unnecessary railways than there is in the squandering of more money upon them and in the consequent further depreciation of the currency. We can wait for the railways which are designed to run through unsettled and unproductive regions, much better than we can stand exchange at a sixpence.

The negotiations between the São Paulo Railway Co. and the government in regard to increasing the traffic facilities of that line, we sincerely regret to say have come to naught. The company, after much too long a delay, offered to lay another broad-gauge track and add a double narrow-gauge line between Santos and Jundiá, provided the government would authorize the necessary expenditures and extend the time within which the state can not expropriate the road. These conditions are necessary, it was explained, to enable the company to raise the capital needed for the work. There was some difference of opinion as to the period of this concession, but all this was eventually arranged, and had it not been for a question which should never have been brought forward in this negotiation the business would now have been settled. This question is that of the claim of the S. Paulo company that concessions can not be given to other companies to build competing lines to Santos. Both parties wanted to settle the dispute by the insertion of a special clause in the new contract—and both are wrong. The interpretation of the old contract should be settled by arbitration, or by a reference to the courts; it certainly should never be permitted to defeat a scheme on which so much life and property is depending. The situation at Santos is even worse than it was last year, and unless some effective measure of relief is carried out it cannot escape another epidemic of fever, perhaps worse than the last. The government should have accepted the railway company's offer at once, and should have insisted on its completion in the shortest period of time. Every interest of the country and of the state of S. Paulo requires it. On the other hand, the S. Paulo Railway Co. is most decidedly to blame for its obstinate insistence on a

guarantee against competition before undertaking the duplication of its line. Its claim is at best a very doubtful one and the government will not recognize it. Instead of increasing and improving its traffic facilities, which would render competition impracticable, if not impossible, the London directors propose to do absolutely nothing, which is in reality the best way to encourage the building of competing lines. The largely increased traffic between Santos and the interior must be provided for, and if the S. Paulo company will not do it, others certainly will. If, on the other hand, the company would take up this question in a more liberal spirit and make the people of São Paulo feel that it proposed to meet every public requirement—making itself, in fact, a national, rather than a foreign enterprise—it would have nothing to fear from outside competition. It would have the shortest line to a sea-port, which is protected by a guaranteed zone. A competing line would have to keep outside that zone, which would make it much longer and compel it to cut through some very difficult country. It would find great difficulty in getting capital, in the first place, and could not possibly compete in rates after construction. Then again, as the state desires to own the road some day, it has every reason for protecting its traffic against competition. The company, in our opinion, has made a fatal mistake in not yielding this contention. Its natural advantages are its best protection, and the good will of the people its greatest security.

From the Montevideo Times, 30th July.

THE REVOLUTION IN MATTO GROSSO

A subscriber has favoured us with the following interesting letter from the same English lady in Curitiba whom we quoted a short time ago. It is dated Curitiba, May 14.

My dear Mrs. A. Your letter of March 14th only reached me two days after the last mail left, and was picked up with some others at different houses! The post-office people seem to have lost their heads, which is very surprising in the midst of a revolution. My last letter informed you that Sr. Ponce was on the point of entering the town with his troops. Before he could do so, Dr. Firino's son-in-law arrived from Curitiba with two officers, when at a conference it was decided that Sr. Luiz Benedicto should resign, and a junta of three be formed. This was agreed to with ill grace by Sr. Ponce's men, who had come a long distance for nothing as it seemed, but for the good of the people they consented. Sr. Luiz Benedicto left for Curitiba; three days afterwards he appeared again with assistance, knowing Sr. Ponce had disbanded his men. Many of his own party deserted him for his perjury; still he had all the soldiers to help him.

Five weeks later Major Hannibal arrived with all the demoralized soldiers from Curitiba. They brought with them six cannon, and on the way used some of them upon a sugar factory, damaging part of the machinery. Sr. Ponce left the town the same night, and dispatched messengers in all directions to call the people once more to arms, and was even more successful than the former time. The soldiers brought in by Hannibal now committed all sorts of outrages upon the defenceless citizens, making prisoners of men and even women. One poor woman, who was suspected of having sent ammunition to the encampment of Sr. Ponce, some twelve miles distant, was conveyed to prison and for five days cruelly whipped night and morning. We were kept informed of Sr. Ponce's movements by one of his party, who marvellously managed to smuggle letters in and out. At last the chiefs in power here began quarrelling for the supremacy, and Major Hannibal left Curitiba for a firm house, as he did not care to be second in command, so all are inclined to believe he went into hiding. Other officers then departed for Curitiba, Sr. Luiz Benedicto with them, leaving a still more disreputable man in command. Curitiba was thus left in the hands of four or five ferocious officers.

You can imagine a little our state at such a time, for almost all the men of the place had joined Sr. Ponce. On the morning of May 7th, Sr. Ponce's secretary was dragged from his house and beaten on the way to prison, where they most barbarously tormented him before killing him. They then decided to set fire to some houses, and put in chains all the men remaining in town belonging to the opposite party, some six or seven, but were happily prevented from carrying out their threat. We had scarcely got over our horror at their daring to kill a man innocent of any crime, when we saw Sr. Ponce's men and cavalry entering the town. We were thankful indeed to know that help in the shape of 3,700 men had arrived to protect us. It is a mystery how they got into the town without being perceived. Each wore a scarlet ribbon round his hat, and they called themselves "Floriano Peixotos." The military had possession of two barracks, the arsenal and any amount of arms, 9 cannon and ammunition. The two parties commenced firing immediately, whereupon everybody barricaded doors and windows. The booming of the cannon, and the noise of the guns, with the fear that any moment our houses might fall in, kept us in awful suspense for four and a half days. Added to which there was a fear we might die of hunger and thirst; nobody was allowed to pass through the streets, all being in the hands of the "Peixotos." We were more fortunate than most, as on some blocks on two different streets, one of which was perfectly free from the military. In my room being upstairs, I constantly had my window open, and more than once was able to warn the "Peixotos" of the soldiers who were firing up

the other street upon any who attempted to pass the other crossing. Our servant, who was very brave, went as far as she could and made small purchases of what we most stood in need of. Meat was what we required most, and that was not procurable inside the town. My idea that she should say she came from the house of Dr. Murinho, proved most successful, but that was only after the anxiety of four days. Well, the first day Sr. Ponce took the arsenal and one of the barracks. The other men as contained the chiefs and the most demoralized of the soldiers. They declined to yield, and threatened on the first shot from the "Peixotos" to set fire to the powder then in the barracks, which was considerable. In order to prevent such a disaster, as all the people's near must have been vicinus and the destruction of property great, Sr. Ponce surrounded the building with his men and allowed no one entrance or exit. At last they yielded.

Sr. Ponce desired his troops not to fire upon them as they filed out on their way to prison; but no sooner did the former catch sight of the ringleaders of the revolution than the cavalry fell upon them and put them to death. The number of killed on the other side is great, 7 officers and one soldier, whereas on ours, there was but one officer and 15 men. The first night of the fighting a man was killed in our street, fortunately yesterday, when I begged some "Peixotos" to remove the body, for it was getting unbearable. Yesterday all was over, and we could once more go to our doors and windows. To-day, a thanksgiving service has been held in the churches and all the brave men who came to deliver us, attended. Afterwards, there was a grand parade of "Peixotos," and all rode through the streets, and more than two thousand, an unusual sight for this place. Thus we have much to be thankful for, after such a deadly conflict, which lasted nearly seven days. Everything has been held in our hands, all the ringleaders who have not been killed in the fight. The "Peixotos" are still looking for a few more, particularly Major Hannibal, who will doubtless be shot, as he has been the prime mover in the revolt since February. News arrived here yesterday that General Ewbank had annihilated Coimbra with 100 men from Rio, and we are hoping he may arrive here tomorrow. A telegram has come in to-day from Dr. M., who is in Rio, that May 1st. He says he may be expected soon, but at the earliest that cannot be before the middle of June. Sr. Gavao, who also took part in the fight, called yesterday to know how we all were. I told him I should like to stay in Curitiba, on my way down, but he says there is no longer any danger, for if there were, he would send me away to Rio himself. Can you imagine what a time the Señora and I have passed, shut up alone with eight children, the four younger ones not understanding the serious situation, and when the men were whistling round us they only laughed and imitated the noise. I am glad to say we are all well, which is wonderful after what we have gone through, but now, when there is a knock at the door, or any loud noise, it always gives us a start.

July 26th.—I may at last resume my pen once more, as the long delayed mail will really arrive here this week. Major Hannibal, who the river is so low that passengers, mails and cargo have to be brought on here by a large steamer, or being left far behind. The account of General Ewbank taking Coimbra is proved to be false, for he had just arrived there when this last mail left that town. Generoso Ponce left this place at Curitiba first, and on the same time as General Ewbank from Rio. He was so tired of the dullness of those in authority in Rio, that at last he ordered several barges to be constructed and with them and two tinny steamers started for Curitiba. He met a steamer on the way, which was bringing news of the revolt at that place on the 17th of June! We were without mail for some four weeks until this last mail came in, for all the time in the town had been used. I am longing to get away. If it had not been for the pluck and energy of Sr. Ponce we should not be living now to tell the tale. And even worse, for since writing the above, we have learnt what the revolutionists had planned to do, but I will not tell you when I see you.

July 9th. Mail arrived at last, but nothing from you, so I begin to wonder whether you received my April letter. In the hope that the next steamer will land me in Montevideo, and that I shall never have to pass through another experience like that of the last few months.

I am, etc., etc.

AMNESTY AT LAST.

On the 9th inst. the Vice-President signed and promulgated the two acts of Congress, so long under discussion, which approve the executive decrees of the 10th and 12th of April last, and grant amnesty to the men who were arrested, banished and imprisoned for attempting to overthrow the government. Orders were at once given for the release of the prisoners confined in the fortresses of this harbor, and for the release and return of the exiles sent to various frontier military stations of the Amazon. The release of the prisoners here occurred on the 6th, and they were received by their friends with manifestations. The exiles, however, will not leave of their release for a fortnight at least, and will not reach their homes for six or eight weeks. The two official acts relative to this amnesty are as follows:

APPROVAL OF THE GOVERNMENT. I, the Vice-President of the Republic of the United States of Brazil, make known that the National Congress decrees the following resolution: Sole Article.—In conformity with the provisions of Article 80 and No. 21 of Article 34 of the federal Constitution, the acts of the government in relation to the events of the night of the 10th of April, and in the days of the 10th and 12th of the said month, are hereby approved. Federal Capital, August 5th, 1892, 4th year of the Republic. FLORIANO PEIXOTO, Fernando Lobo.

AMNESTY. I make known that the National Congress decrees and I sanction the following resolution: Art. 1.—Amnesty is granted: 1st.—To all citizens implicated in the events which gave cause for the executive decree of April 10 of the present year, declaring martial law in the federal capital. 2nd.—To all who took part directly or indirectly in the mutiny at the fortresses of Lage and Santa Cruz on January 10 of the present year, in relation only to crimes connected with this movement. Federal Capital, August 5th, 1892, 4th year of the Republic. FLORIANO PEIXOTO, Fernando Lobo.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

JULY 30.—Senado.—The committee on finance reported in favor of the special appropriation of 648,575\$35 voted by the Chamber of Deputies for the police service.—Chamber of Deputies.—The report of the largest committee in favor of the collection of the stamp-tax on tobacco was approved. A proposal was received from Alberto Pissoneiro for establishing a bank with a capital of 2,000,000\$5 for aiding trade and industry. Agosto 1.—Senado.—The bill on banks of issue voted last year by the Chamber of Deputies and in two discussions by the Senate came up and was referred, on motion of Senator Romão Barcellos, to the committee on finances.—Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Leovigildo Figueiras proposed the bill from the Senate on martial law, which he described as inhuman, unconstitutional, in consistent and tyrannical. He offered a substitute bill. Deputy Augusto de Montenegro, in a speech on the budget of the department of foreign affairs, defended the diplomatic corps from the attacks that have been made on it. As spoke in favor of reestablishing the legation at the Vatican. He lamented that Brazil has no foreign policy and he thinks the ablest diplomats in the service should be sent to the River Plate.

AGOSTO 2.—Senado.—The committees on legislation and the constitution reported in favor of the amnesty bill as amended by the Chamber of Deputies, recommending, however, that after the passage of the bill the part approving of the President's acts be separated from the rest. That part is a resolution of Congress and does not require the President's signature. Senator Amaro Cavalcante spoke against the bill on Chinese immigration, which was defended by Senator Elyseu Martins. Senator Monteiro de Barros, author of the bill opposed the amendments of the committees on finance and colonization. Senator Romão Barcellos said that while his own State did not desire Chinese immigration, which would there rather be a cleavage and disturbance than of progress, he did not think it just or expedient to deny it to States that desired it. He defended the amendments offered by the committees.—Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Arthur Ross spoke against the bill for establishing custom houses at Juz de Fora and S. Paulo, which, he thinks, will entail needless expending. The bill was also opposed by Deputy Espirito Santo and Deputy Alfredo Ellis, who said that the S. Paulo custom interest on the State debts of Sergipe and Paraíba also a message asking for an appropriation of 225,500 for payment of interest on the debt of the Associação Commercial of Rio de Janeiro, of which the state is guarantor.

AGOSTO 3.—Senado.—The army and navy committee reported an amendment to the army bill, establishing a bounty for volunteers to be paid in the following manner: 70\$8 at the time of enlistment, the same sum when half the term of service is completed and 88\$250 when the whole term is completed. Senator Tavares Bastos introduced a bill, signed by himself and 4 other senators, exempting from house tax buildings built for poor families and rented at the maximum rate of 25\$ a month. The bill provides that unoccupied grounds within certain limits shall at the end of six months be expropriated and sold at auction to purchasers binding themselves to build thereon. The bill appropriating 486,215\$ for the police service was voted in 3rd discussion. The Senate voted the amendments to the amnesty bill from the Chamber of Deputies. They unanimously voted a resolution separating these, for the purpose of constituting a separate bill, from the amendment approving of the dictatorial acts of the government. By a vote of 21 to 20 it was resolved that the separation thus voted should be subject to the approval of the Chamber of Deputies. Senhores Américo Lobo, Lopo and Monteiro de Barros spoke in favor of the bill on Chinese immigration. Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Macarenno introduced in a speech on the bill on promulgation said that if the enemies of the republic should spend a hundred years in preparing a deadly weapon, the latter would be harmless in comparison with this bill, if it is converted into a law. He offered a substitute bill. Deputy Pires Ferreira opposed the substitute bill and offered amendments. He said that in consequence of the propositions made by the provincial government regiments and battalions will be commanded by officers who have never commanded companies. As an instance of the rapidity with which some promotions were made he cited the case of Col. Benjamin Monteiro, who was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-major on Nov. 29, 1891, to that of major on the 7th of the following January, to that of lieutenant-colonel on the 30th of the same month and to that of colonel on March 17th. Deputy Casimiro Junior spoke against the bill for altering the financial system of the country.

A message was received from the President asking for an appropriation of 773,262\$500 for extending the Sobral railway to Ipu; also a message asking for legislation regulating the trade in foreign grapes and grape-vines with a view to avoiding the importation of phylloxera. Deputy Arthur Kiss said that the Boa Vista plantation had already been planted in 1887, and that it is still in a very bad state and that the government is asking for 150,000\$ more. He wishes to know how the money has been spent and thinks that, if the building should take fire and burn to the ground, the country would perhaps gain thereby. Deputy Luiz Murat spoke in regard to the recent congressional election in the city of Rio de Janeiro, in which only an insignificant number of the registered voters took part. He regards this as a dangerous symptom and thinks that the apparent indifference of the people is a calm that precedes a coming storm. The committee on public works reported favorably on the proposal of Jastino and Handeira to build an elevated railway between Largo de S. Francisco de Paulo and the station of Sapopemba.

AUGUST 4.—Senate.—The Senate voted the Chinese immigration bill in 2nd discussion and the amendments of the committees on finance and colonization. — *Chamber of Deputies.* — Deputy Cartaxo spoke against the bill on marital law to which he offered amendments. Deputy Gonçalves Chaves also spoke against the bill, quoting the saying of Cavour that with the assistance of marital law any adventurer can seize upon despotic power. He vigorously attacked the idea of establishing military courts which, he said, are utterly at variance with the constitution of the country. A message was received from the President asking for an appropriation of 196,000\$ for removing the military hospitals in Rio de Janeiro and Rio Grande do Sul and for establishing a convalescent hospital near Barbacena.

AUGUST 5.—Senate.—The committees on legislation and finance reported favorably on the bill for reorganizing the police service. Senator Virgílio Damasio opposed the proposed bounty to volunteers for the army, which he considers unconstitutional. It was defended by Senators Cunha Junior and Rosa Junior. Senator Virgílio Damasio introduced a bill altering the statutes of the medical schools. *Chamber of Deputies.*—The Chamber concurred in the resolution of the Senate, separating from the amnesty bill and framing into a separate bill the part approving of the dictatorial acts of the government. The bill establishing custom-houses at S. Paulo and Juiz de Fora was voted in 2nd discussion, and the bill appropriating 250,000\$ for a house for the jury in 2nd discussion. A message was received from the President recommending legislation for providing means for railway supervision. Deputies Amadorial Falcão and Pereira de Lya spoke on Pernambuco politics, and Deputy B. Ramo de Mendonça on local politics in Paraná, whose government, he said, is in the hands of a ring of concessionaries of government grants. The budget committee reported in favor of the special appropriation of 5,074,579\$518 for the Central railway.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—It is announced that a general census will be taken in Argentina next year.

—Another revolution is feared in Buenos Aires. It is quite time for another, surely.

—The French residents of Rosario, Argentina, are now erecting a hospital. The foundation stone will be laid on the 22nd inst.

—The Argentine government has decreed the immediate construction of a dry-dock in the new Madero port at Buenos Aires.

—At last there seems to be a prospect of reducing the quantity of what is certainly the very filthiest of "filthy letters," namely Argentine paper money. A proposal has been drawn up by Mr. Hansen to coin nickel pieces to replace the issue of small notes. These notes, besides being foul, dirty, and evil smelling, are undoubted conveyors of disease; and we only hope that this new coinage, which by the way has been talked of before, will really be an accomplished fact. — *Sport and Pastime.*

—The Buenos Aires police appear to have got hold of the gang who have been robbing the banks so ingeniously recently, by means of forged cheques issued out of books obtained by them from the banks on the strength of letters bearing the real signatures of their customers, but whose subject matter had been taken out by chemical means and the request for a cheque book introduced in its place. The authors of these *estafas* appear to hail from the sunny shores of Spain, and to have had regular branches and correspondents in various camp towns. — *Sport and Pastime.*

—The deputies of this province have refused to sanction the project for giving 20,000 dollars towards buying a new torpedo-boat, on the ground that the treasury is empty and the employes have received no salary for over a year, besides the item of 225,000,000 currency owed abroad, the interest on which cannot be had and has not been paid. The decision is right and laudable and will meet with public approval. No doubt had the cash been available it would have been voted for the very doubtful benefit of a torpedo-boat, or a fleet of them, as has already been seriously suggested. It will be a very long time before the government will be in funds to fritter their money as formerly. — *Argentine News, Rosario, July 25.*

—More Argentine race horses sold to the Brazilians. Señor Abasta, the owner of the Brazillian, has sold Estepan to Central for 2500 and 4000 respectively to a Rio Janeiro sportsman. If they go on buying at the same rate as they have been doing lately, our friends up north will leave us only a few corks to dispute the usual Sunday and holiday races. The four-year-old Diamond by Phoenix-Bissfal, has also been sold to a Brazillian sportsman for 2000. He was shipped last Saturday for Rio by the *Apitane*. Athos will be shipped next month for Rio, where he will run in the Premio Derby Club on the 7th September and the Gran Premio America of 25,000\$ gold on the 12th October next. — *River Plate Sport and Pastime, July 27th.*

—Increasing mortality among infants is reported from Rosario.

—A commercial treaty has been signed between Argentina and France.

—The President of Uruguay, in a recent message to Congress, says that the bank circulation in that country has been reported to 82,388,000.

—Two wrecks were reported at the Ponta de Pedra, near Montevideo, on the 7th, but the nationality of the vessels was not known.

—According to the balance sheet of the conversion office, the amount of bank notes in circulation in Argentina on June 30th was 3262,498,975.

—The Rosario gas company has informed the municipality of its intention to cut off the gas supply if its little account of 220,000 for lighting be not settled.

—Another revolution in Bolivia, which is said to have been repressed at once. It begins to look like a revolution before breakfast every day in Central and South America.

—In view of the low state of the municipal exchequer the promise of 10,000 dollars towards the proposed new torpedo boat has been cancelled. Bravo Consience! — *Argentine News, Rosario.*

—An expedition against Indians in the Chaco, apparently conducted by private parties, recently returned with a number of prisoners and 150 horses. It was apparently a pillaging expedition. The Indians will become slaves and their horses will be treated as spoils.

—The Montevideo branch of the English Bank of the River Plate has been granted an additional thirty days' moratorium, dating from August 1st. The liquidators had asked for another year, and this short period was granted to enable Congress to study the question.

—The Montevideo vital statistics for June give 683 births (of which 61 illegitimate), 99 marriages and 381 deaths. Of the deaths 16 were from small-pox, 11 diphtheria and croup, 75 pulmonary diseases, etc. The total shows an increase over May (326) which is ascribed to influenza.

—In the excitement of the moment the Club Progreso of Buenos Aires voted 110,000 towards the purchase of a new torpedo-boat to replace the *Rosales*. They then discovered that there was no money in the treasury, so they decided to raise the subscriptions 45 a month, the difference to form a "reflex" fund.

—It seems that much of the haste among the Argentines to order a new torpedo-boat to replace the wrecked *Rosales*, was due to a desire to impress the Chilians that Argentina proposes to maintain her naval strength. The popular subscription, however, revealed elements of weakness which it is not good policy to exhibit.

—The government has named the adjutant general, Col. R. Blanco, as the arbitrator on the claim of the captain of the steamer *Spencer* for compensation for the damage done to her by the torpedo catcher *Rosales* in the collision at the entrance to the port about two months ago. The sum claimed is 85,000. — *Buenos Aires Herald.*

—Government has formally notified the Chambers that it is about to celebrate a commercial treaty with Brazil, which will be duly submitted for legislative consideration. It has also forwarded to the Chambers for ratification the commercial treaty with France, on the base of the "most favored nation" clause, which has already been signed by the respective ministers. — *Montevideo Times, July 29.*

—We hear from a recent visitor to Rivera that the fighting in Santa Anna reported last week was by no means a myth. The state of things was such that he found it impossible to visit Santa Anna, a Brazilian town which lies within a few squares of the Oriental town of Rivera. People were being shot down pretty freely in the streets, and the prospect was not very inviting to a peaceably disposed citizen. — *Uruguay News, Montevideo, July 31.*

—During June there were in Buenos Aires 37 marriages, 2018 births and 1896 deaths, of which 741 were of children under 5 years of age and 103 children were still born. The population on July 30th is estimated at 541,885. The police arrested 8221 persons. There were 13 fires, which caused loss to the amount of 84,245,715 with insurances for only 110,000. The hippodrome clubs sold sport tickets for 1,041,759 and the Buenos Aires Fronton for 358,460; the theatres received 111,054 from 89,649 spectators. The tramways carried 4,534,015 passengers. — *Montevideo Times.*

—The large Spanish steamer that came out here some time ago for the plausible purpose of exhibiting Spanish manufactures and has been sold in Montevideo and bought by Don Pedro Gardland at a very cheap figure, is now being fitted up as an excursion steamer to take Argentines to the Chicago exhibition. She will sail down the St. Lawrence, and through the lakes, affording the tourists a magnificent "ruise" and at a very cheap cost. It is the first expedition of the kind ever started in the River Plate. — *Buenos Aires Standard.* The steamer was called the *Conde de Villana*, we believe, but will probably be rechristened.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—There are still deaths from yellow fever in Bahia.

—The Amazon legislature was formally opened on the 2nd inst.

—The Pernambuco legislature closed its sessions on the 6th inst.

—The sessions of the Bahia legislature have been protracted to the 20th inst.

—Montevideo telegrams report everything quiet on the Rio Grande frontier.

—Petropolis is also having its little vexation in the shape of thieves. The town is over-run with them.

—In Rio Grande do Sul the monarchists celebrated Princess Isabel's birthday on the 29th ult. and sent her a congratulatory telegram.

—It is stated that 100 Italian families have abandoned the plantation of Barão de Pirapitiguay in S. Paulo, and demand repatriation.

—The Rio Grande dictator, Dr. Julio de Castilhos, is now on his way to Rio. We do not know whether he is to have a triumphal entry, or not.

—The Pernambuco chamber of deputies on the 2nd inst. passed by a two-thirds vote, over the governor's veto, the bills on the police force and municipal organization.

—The two houses of the S. Paulo legislature in joint session on the 4th inst., rejected the bill granting a subsidy to a line of steamers for importing food products.

—A peculiarly appropriate nomination was recently made, or indicated, by the Bahia state senate, which named Dr. Tranquillino Torres for the presidency of the *tribunal de conflictos*.

—An Italian was found assassinated in Rua Antonio Prado, São Paulo, on the morning of the 7th, and an Italian woman was a rested just as she was about to throw a newly-born babe into the river.

—The governor of Pará has resolved to order the beginning of work on the roads from Obidos and Alenquer toward the Guiana frontier, as provided for by a recent act of the state legislature.

—The surveys for a general plan of sanitary improvements in Santos were inaugurated by Prof. John E. Hill on the 5th. He will be accompanied by a commission of physicians and engineers.

—The municipal chamber of Niteroiro has appointed a committee to confer with President Floriano Peixoto in regard to the means of improving communications between Rio de Janeiro and that city.

—A S. Paulo telegram of yesterday states that the jewelry store of Birle & Co. was robbed the preceding night of 150,000\$ worth of goods. There was no residue of the thieves and no signs of how an entrance was effected.

—The president of the Bahia senate still continues president of the court of appeals of that state, notwithstanding its illegality and impropriety. It would appear from this that restrictive laws are intended only for those in opposition.

—A new Italian journal appeared in São Paulo on the 7th under the singular title *Le Forche Caudine*. The editor was promptly addressed by the police that he must not use any inconvenient expressions against the Brazilian nationality.

—The municipal chamber of Niteroiro some time ago sent agents to Minas Geraes to buy cattle for supplying that city with beef. These agents arranged for the purchase of 10,000 head of cattle, but were unable to obtain transportation for them on the railways.

—At Santos on the 4th inst. there was a meeting of importers and exporters for the purpose of taking measures for improving the service of transportation of merchandise. A new agreement was made with the S. Paulo railway in regard to the receiving of freight.

—In Pernambuco the Associação Commercial published on the 2nd inst. a vigorous protest against the provisions of the municipal budget, which it considers unconstitutional and detrimental to commercial interests. It is stated that among the provisions there is one taxing the carrying of parcels in the streets.

—A S. Paulo telegram of the 7th says that two Italians were arrested at Penha for disobeying the police. At night some of their countrymen assaulted the police station for the purpose of releasing them, but were driven away by the arrival of a detachment of cavalry. Some of the policemen were considerably injured in the fight, and several assaults were arrested.

—In Rio Grande do Sul the members of the legislature on the 2nd inst., after the adjournment of that body, collectively resigned their seats, declaring that, having defeated their adversaries in an armed contest, they now desire to have their victory confirmed at the polls. Unless the federal troops are withdrawn from the state, their wish will probably be gratified.

—A telegram of the 4th inst. from S. Paulo says that the financial crisis is at last beginning to empty that city. Many persons have left and the number of houses for rent is increasing. There has been a decline in the value of real estate. Many immigrants are leaving for Europe and Argentina. The municipal council has opened two shops for selling food to the poor.

—Telegrams from Paraná report much political agitation in that state. It is reported that the arrest of Drs. Doria, Westphalen, Cunha Brito, Manoel Pedro, Anyntzas and others has been ordered, and that several officers of the army, including Col. Olympio Ferraz, commander of the 17th battalion, have received instructions to report in person at the war office in Rio de Janeiro.

—The Castilhos partizans appear to have sacked the *estancia* of José Bonifacio da Silva Tavares, near Bagé, Rio Grande do Sul, causing losses to the extent of 90,000\$. It is said that robberies and assassinations for political reasons have occurred in every part of the state. It is evident that we have not seen the last of the Rio Grande difficulty, nor will we as long as partizan reprisals are carried on.

—Full returns from the congressional election in Bahia show the following result:—Senate: Ruy Barbosa, 33,570; Victorino Monteiro, 34,432; César Zanni, 13,540; Teixeira Soares, 13,117. Chamber of Deputies: Manoel Caetano, 23,808; Francisco de Mattos, 21,110; Lycurgo Mello, 20,835; Rocha Leal, 15,254; Pedreira Franco, 13,065; Deodaciano Ramos, 1,508. Ruy Barbosa and Victorino Monteiro are consequently elected senators and Manoel Caetano, Francisco de Mattos and Lycurgo Mello are elected deputies.

—On the Bajiara coast, to the north of the Rio Grande bar, the Uruguayan schooner *Grande*, laden with rails for the Pelotas street railway, was wrecked on the 2nd inst. The crew and passengers were saved.

—The governor of Paraná is a very brave man. When the city of Curitiba was trembling with fear over an impending revolution on the 30th ult., the governor coolly went out to the theatre almost, but not quite, as though nothing was going to happen. The manager had arranged the evening's representation for the governor's entertainment, and it would of course have been unkind to have caused him loss and disappointment. So the governor went to the theatre attended by all the military force of the place—the infantry with fixed bayonets and ball cartridges, the cavalry in saddle with drawn swords, and the artillery with shotted guns and lanterns hung on the pieces to keep the enemy from running against them. Thus protected the governor passed a tolerably pleasant evening, but the revolution came not.

RAILROAD NOTES

—On the 5th inst. President Floriano Peixoto signed the decrees permitting the extension of the Mogyana railway to Santos and that of the Paulista to S. Sebastião.

—The formal inauguration of work on the Sorocabana extension took place in Santos on the 6th. There was much rejoicing over the event, as many consider this a solution of the transportation problem. It is forgotten, apparently, that some years will elapse before the road will be finished.

—A semi-official statement in the press says that the government does not contemplate leasing the Central railway. It looks very much as though nothing is to be done for that grossly mismanaged property, but to leave it in the hands of incompetent and negligent employes. In a very short time it will not be worth leasing.

—The Espírito Santo executive has granted a two years' extension of time to the Spaculy company for building a railway from Victoria to Mathile. The contract will be renewed, the capital fixed at 3,600,000\$, and the interest guarantee at 5 per cent. The original contract called for the construction of a line to Rio Paulo, but the extension beyond Mathile is now dropped until a more favorable time.

—The S. Paulo railway directors have entered a protest with the *juiz real* against the concessions granted to the Sorocabana and Mogyana companies for extensions to Santos. The policy of the London directors of this company can hardly be considered wise. They fail to give urgently needed traffic facilities, and oppose others who are willing to give them. If a word of advice will be accepted, we would urge the company to drop this "log-in-the-manger" policy and carry out the work itself. This is the best way to prevent other lines going to Santos.

—The ease with which permission has been obtained for the Paulista and Mogyana extensions to the sea-board, while obstructions are placed in the way of the S. Paulo line, shows very clearly what degree of justice is to be expected from Congress. While the objection to the claim of the S. Paulo line to an exclusive use of the port of Santos may be well taken, we do not see the necessity of making its settlement an obstacle to the enlargement of that road. The Paulista and Mogyana schemes are costly and impracticable, and their realization will require years. In the meantime the port of Santos can be irretrievably ruined.

RAILWAY AID.

The following excellent message to Congress was published in the *Diário Official* of Sunday: *Gentlemen, Members of Congress:*

It being desirable to facilitate the means of realizing capital for the works of authorized lines, for completing some and for others not yet begun, in order that we may secure good results in the immigration of foreign laborers, to promote the settlement of our soil, elevate exchange, develop economies and obtain a consequent increase in the public revenues, and it being proved that at present the system of interest guarantees does not attract capital, I submit to your enlightened opinion the enclosed bases upon which should be framed a project of law relative to the subject.

As a matter of great importance, I expect from your zeal that you will study the question, accepting or modifying the ideas which I submit to your appreciation, if you see that it is really necessary in the present financial situation to raise capital abroad which can be used in the development of our railway system, accelerating our progress and improving our economical condition.

The following are the bases upon which, in my opinion, the authorized railway companies or grantees can most readily succeed in obtaining the necessary capital:

- To authorize the government to renew the concessions of roads of real and immediate public utility and whose capital may not be realized, substituting the interest guarantee for debentures guaranteed by the hypothecation of the roads for whose construction, or continuation of construction, they shall be emitted, and by the State, which shall be able to redeem them by lot or purchase whenever it thinks convenient;
- The debenture interest should not be more than 5 per cent, per annum, at the exchange of 27 pence per milreis, and an amortization of one per cent;
- The payments of interest should be made half yearly by the Treasury and its agencies abroad; the payment of amortization, however, should be made annually;
- The government will be the judge of the convenience of applying this system to any railway concession, being able, however, to grant it only for roads which shall be clearly advantageous, which are seeking productive regions and which do not require a large number of years for construction and to expedite traffic;
- In the act of authorization, the government will fix the maximum of capital which each company can raise, the total of the authorizations not being permitted to exceed 10,000,000 sterling in the current year;

On Saturday the market was steady at the quotations we give below.

The shipments since our last report have been: 23,803 bags for the United States, 35,485 " Europe, 1,510 " Cape of Good Hope, 7,161 " River Plate and West Coast, 20,161 " Coastwise, 15,077 bags.

The vessels cleared with coffee are: United States: Aug. 1 New York Br str. *Amber* 10,921, do " *St. Paul* 2,955.

Europe: Aug. 1 London Br str. *Rainford* 1,600, Antwerp Ger str. *Orla* 3,000, Mediterranean Fr str. *Agulhas* 9,700, do " *Hal str. P. de* 4,208, Hamburg Ger str. *Isparica* 10,329, Mediterranean Ital str. *Perseo* 4,927.

Elsewhere: Aug. 4 River Plate Br str. *Trent* 1,536. Receipts for the past week were 6,350 bags, against 6,075 bags in the preceding week and 14,277 bags for the week before. The receipts in Santos for the week were 54,974 bags.

Stocks were this morning estimated to be 1,359,149 bags, in all hands.

Prices quotations this morning are the following: *via*: Type, per arroba, 12,500-12,500 No. 8, 12,500-12,500 No. 7, 12,500-12,500 No. 6, 12,500-12,500.

Table of vessels loading and to sail, listing ship names, destinations, and dates.

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Table showing daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro, with columns for date, receipts, and shipments.

Total foreign clearances of Coffee from Rio for the first month crop-year:

Table showing total foreign clearances of coffee from Rio for the first month crop-year, categorized by destination.

Total foreign clearances of Coffee from Rio for seven months:

Table showing total foreign clearances of coffee from Rio for seven months, categorized by destination and month.

Imports.

There has been a fair amount of business doing in the markets during the past week. Flour, under advice of the market, is rather better. Rather letter, although prices in gold are still very low.

Flour.

Receipts from the River Plate, 1,953 bags, against 1,441 bags in the preceding week. Stocks in first hands are now estimated to be 27,000 bags.

Stock.

Stock, July 15th, 10,800 bags. Receipts since, 20,850 bags. Stock on August 14, 10,900 bags.

Pine.

White Pine—Receipts are being 81,088 feet per Mt. Maria, 20,500 feet per *Charles Loring* and 4,800 feet per *Luz*, all from New York.

Swedish Pine.

The cargo of *Henry*, which was stored here, is reported sold at about 6500 per doz.

Spice Pine.

Receipts in July were 412,885 feet, against 311,000 feet in the same month last year.

Kerosene.

Receipts are 25,000 cases per *St. Mary*, 10,000 cases per *Charles Loring* and 10,750 cases per *Luz*, from New York.

Lard.

Receipts have been 1,000 kegs per *Fiora*, from New York. We may continue quotations of 600-620 per ctn.

Rice.

There have been no receipts during the week and quotations of 1250-12800 are continued.

Cedillo.

Receipts are 1,205 cases Norwegian per *Persepolis*. Retailers continue to import the kind they require for their trade.

Brans.

Receipts last month were 2,510 bags of foreign bran, against 100 in July last year.

Indian Corn.

There are no receipts since our last report and in July we received 6,183 bags of foreign corn, against 1,100 bags in July, 1891.

The *J. M. Bunt* jetted 920 bags, which we have deducted from the entries. Brokers quote River Plate corn at 8800-9200, and dealers quote native at 6800-10800, according to quality.

Hay.—There are no receipts for the week, and last month we received 11,168 bales and bags, of which 530 bags from Europe, against 21,075 bales in July last year.

Turpentine.—Receipts nil. Quotations are sharply reduced and brokers quote at 750-800 rs. per kilogramme.

Coal.—Receipts since our last report have been: 1,825 tons per *Columbo*, from Cardiff; 907 " *Savannah*, do; 1,510 " *King James*, do; 1,477 " *Acadia*, do; 1,413 " *Black Bay*, from Greenock.

All to dealers and companies. Last month receipts were 34,970 tons, of which 240 tons from Antwerp, and the rest British.

Cement.—Receipts are 2,407 bbls. per *Sago* and 2,314 bbls. per *Swift*, from London.

Quotations are unchanged, viz: British 18500-18700, German 14800-14900 and French 16800-17000 per bbl.

Receipts in July were 10,400 bbls. Belgian, 3,000 bbls. German and 470 bbls. from Genoa, against 21,400 bbls. of all kinds last year.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

ARRIVED: LONDON.—North Br. *Sigurd*, 417 tons; Rasmussen; 65 ds; sundries to G. Laper. AUG. 5. NEW YORK.—Amer. bk. *Charles Loring*, 535 tons; Rosen; 1408 sundries to General Commercial-Industriale Company.

NEW YORK.—Amer. bk. *Charles Loring*, 535 tons; Rosen; 1408 sundries to General Commercial-Industriale Company.

NEW YORK.—Br. *Flora*, 522 tons; Davies; 47 ds; sundries to Carlos G. Magaloes & Fernandes.

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ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table showing arrivals of foreign steamers, including ship name, origin, and arrival date.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table showing departures of foreign steamers, including ship name, destination, and departure date.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, AUGUST 8th, 1892.

Table showing foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, including ship name, origin, and destination.

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

August 6th, 1892.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

BANKS.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate %, Denomination, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists various government bonds like Apolites, Gold Loan 1868, and State of Rio de Janeiro.

BANKS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Name, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists banks such as Agricola do Brazil, Alianca do Brazil, and various commercial banks.

DEBENTURES.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate %, Companies, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists debentures from companies like RAILWAYS, SUGAR FACTORIES, MILLS, and SHIPING.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Name, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists banks under the heading 'PROVINCIAL'.

SHIPPING.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists shipping companies like Uniao and Nac. Navegacao.

HYPOTHECARY NOTES.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate %, Name, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists hypothecary notes from banks like Credito Real do Brazil and Credito Real de S. Paulo.

INSURANCE.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists insurance companies like Alianca, Argos Fluminense, and others.

MILLS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists mills such as Alianca, Bom Fim, and various industrial mills.

RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists railways and tramways like Alagoas, Calor Frio, and various regional lines.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists miscellaneous companies like Agricola do Parana, Agencia do Ribeiro Preto, and others.

Shipping.

THOMAS NORTON'S

OLD REGULAR LINE OF SAILING PACKETS

BETWEEN THE

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL PORTS

Established in 1865

Loading Berth: Covered Pier No. 17, East River

For Freight and General information apply to

Thomas Norton,

104 Wall St., New-York.

Steamships.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE

CARRYING THE U. S. AND BRAZILIAN MAELS

SAILINGS FOR NEW YORK:

The fine Steamer

VIGILANCIA

Captain CROSSMAN

will sail for

NEW YORK

calling at

BAHIA, PERNAMBUCO, MARANHÃO, PARÁ, BARBADOS AND ST. THOMAS.

Friday 10th August at 10.0 a.m.

Passage Rates

Table with 3 columns: Destination, Cabin, Storage. Rows: To Liverpool (\$220 gold), New York (\$145 gold), & back (\$275 gold).

For passages and information apply to

E. C. Baker, Manager

42 Rua do Ouvidor.

And for cargo to

W. C. Peck,

No. 1 A, Rua de S. Pedro.

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

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

TABLE OF DEPARTURES, 1892

Table with 3 columns: Date, Steamer, Destination. Rows: Aug. 15 (Thames to Montevideo and Buenos-Ayres), Aug. 24 (Trent to Bahia, Pernambuco, Rio de Janeiro, Vigor, Southampton and Antwerp), Sept. 7 (Tagus to Montevideo and Buenos-Ayres), Sept. 15 (Thames to Bahia, Pernambuco, S. Vicente, Lisbon, Vigor, Southampton and Antwerp).

This Company will have steamers from and to England twice per month. Insurance on freight shipped on these steamers can be taken out at the Agency.

For freight, passages and other information apply to

Rua de S. Pedro No. 1, Sobrado,

G. C. Anderson,

Superintendent.

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE MAIL STEAMERS.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE

BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENT.

INTENDED SAILINGS FROM RIO.

For New York:

Port Jackson Aug. 11th

Mails are closed as announced by the Post Office.

For cargo apply to the Broker

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89, Rua 1º de Março.

For passages, parcels, specie, etc., to the

Agents—NORTON, MEGAW & Co.

WILLIAM SAMSON & Co.

Steamship Agents and Shipbrokers

AGENTS FOR THE

ALLAN LINE OF STEAMERS

RIO DE JANEIRO, Rua S. Pedro No. 1, P. O. Box 1113.

BUENOS AIRES, Calle Cuyo No. 429, P. O. Box 905.

MONTEVIDEO, Calle Piedras No. 35, P. O. Box 253.

ROSARIO, Calle Bajada 156, P. O. Box 54.

Cable Address:—SAMSON.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY NEW YORK AND LONDON

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS OF THE

Celebrated Sewing Machines SINGER Celebrated Sewing Machines

General Agency in South America:

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BRANCH AGENCIES:

Table of branch agencies: Nitheroy, São Paulo, Bahia, Campos, Porto Alegre, Buenos Aires, Rosario, Montevideo, and others.

and at Salto, La Plata, Cordoba, Santa Fé, Tucuman, Asuncion, Valparaiso, Santiago, Guayaquil, Lima, Iquique, La Paz, etc., etc.

O'KELL, WILSON & Co.

21 Rua Conselheiro Saraiva 22 Becco de Bragança.

AGENTS OF THE

Northern Assurance Company,

General and Commission Merchants

for foreign and home trade with the interior.

THE BRAZILIAN COAL Co. LIMITED.

Representatives of

CORY BROTHERS & Co., Ltd., London Idem Cardiff

A constant supply of fresh steam coal "Cory's Merit" always on hand. Prompt delivery at reasonable prices. Tugboats always ready for service.

OFFICES:

Rua 1º de Março No. 86.

DEPOT:

Ilha dos Ferreiros

CHARLES HUE JUNR & Co.

Ship Chandlers and Commission Merchants

Rua Fresca No. 5.

CAIXA 392. RIO DE JANEIRO.

Water supplied on short notice.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

Capital. . . 40,000,000 Marks.

Regular Lines of Steam Packets between

Bremen—United States

" Brazil

" River Plate

" China, Japan

" Australia

Departures from Rio de Janeiro on the 5th and 23rd of each month to

Bahia, Lisbon, Antwerp and Bremen.

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

Passage Rates: 1st-cl. 3rd-cl. Rio—Antwerp, Bremen, 500 Marks, 125,000 " —Vigo, 500 " 125,000 " —Lisbon, 500 " 92,500

For further information apply to

HERM. STOLTZ & Co., Agents.

Rua da Alfândega, No. 58. Rio de Janeiro.

PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

DEPARTURES FOR LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Lisbon, Bordeaux and Plymouth.

Poteni, Aug. 18th

Luzitania, Aug. 19th

These popular steamers are fitted with the electric light and all modern conveniences. Insurance policies may be taken out at the agency on merchandise, baggage and values.

For freights apply to W. C. Peck,

No. 1 A, Rua de S. Pedro;

and for passages and other information to Wilson Sons & Co., L'd., Agents.

No. 2, Praça das Marinhãs.

WALDEMAR MATTHIESSEN, Practical

Chronometer and watch-maker and Optician. For many years in one of the busiest repairing shops in Rio, now closed.

Used to English watches.

Repairs carefully done.

75, Rua Sete de Setembro.

W. R. CASSELS & Co.

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CASSELS, KING & Co.

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Importers and Agents for Manufacturers.

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

MR. R. J. GALLANDER, C.E.

undertakes to make Surveys, Plans, Estimates, Reports, etc., and to carry out the Construction of Engineering, and Architectural Works, in accordance with Government Regulations.

67, Rua do Ouvidor—Rio.

NEW ZEALAND SHIPPING Co., L'd.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

HOMEWARDS—RIO TO LONDON.

Due at Rio de Janeiro.

Table with 2 columns: Steamer, Date. Rows: Kaikoura, Aug. 25th; Tongariro, Sep. 25th.

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

For freights apply to W. C. Peck, No. 1 A, Rua de S. Pedro; and for passages and other information to

Wilson Sons & Co., L'd., Agents,

No. 2, Praça das Marinhãs.

SHAW, SAVILL & ALBION Co., LIMITED.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS

BETWEEN

NEW ZEALAND and LONDON.

HOMEWARDS—Due at Rio de Janeiro.

Table with 2 columns: Steamer, Date. Rows: Tainui, Aug. 12th; Doric, Sep. 9th.

Steamers superior in every respect and fitted with every convenience for the comfort of travellers. Call at LONDON and PLYMOUTH; passengers may land at latter port.

For freight apply to W. C. Peck, No. 1 A, Rua de S. Pedro; and for passages and other information to

Wilson, Sons & Co., L'd., Agents,

No. 2, Praça das Marinhãs.

WANTED.

A situation as Working Foreman in a Brickyard by an Englishman, who thoroughly understands the business, including burning, glazing and fancy work. Address J. L., care 406 Metz office.

Wanted a Situation by a young person as Nurse, in an English family. Can teach children. Address A. C. 6, Humaya.

Bookkeeper required by foreign import firm in São Paulo. Must be a thoroughly competent, steady man, and must be able to speak Portuguese and read German. Apply by letter to Caixa 724, Rio de Janeiro.

THE STOMACH AND BOWELS.

There is no medicine for the radical cure of dyspepsia and other diseases of the stomach, as well as diarrhoea and disarrangements of the bowels, which works quicker and more efficaciously than the preparations of Nectandra Amara the Indian remedy of André Leivas. It is sold by all the leading chemists in Brazil; at the deposits of the manufacturer in all the Provincial Capitals and in the Federal Capital, rua S. Pedro 82, 1st floor.

NECTANDRA AMARA PILLS.

For all diseases of the stomach and disorders of the bowels there is no more powerful medicine than these health-giving pills which for 2500 per box, or 12500 for 6 boxes and \$3.00 for 12 boxes, are specially in a registered packet by post to help the sick in any part of Brazil, or abroad, from wherever they may be ordered. Address Joaquim Bueno de Miranda, rua S. Pedro No. 82, Rio de Janeiro.

SUPERIOR HUNGARIAN WINES

Recommended brands: Hungarian Claret, Château Paluguy, 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. Rio de Janeiro.

ENVELOPES.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT LATELY RECEIVED OF LONG DOCUMENT ENVELOPES, manufactured from blue and white cloth-lined paper and Japanese parchment:

SQUARE COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES

from superior calendared papers of various colors: American Commercial Envelopes, made from the best white and tinted papers:

LINEN ENVELOPES,

made from the best qualities of linen papers known in the United States.

These envelopes are superior in both quality and make. Samples may be seen at the

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79 Sete de Setembro—1st floor.

(Under new direction.)

Advertisement for St. Jacobs Oil, featuring an image of a man carrying a large fish on his back. Text includes 'W. R. CASSELS & Co., Agents for Brazil' and 'THE GREAT REMEDY FOR PAIN. CURES Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites.'

FELLOWS' HYPOPHOSPHITES

THE GREAT TONIC AND STRENGTH GIVER

This medicine invented in Canada in 1856 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 Debility, 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 remarks; 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.

Sole Agents: W. R. Cassels & Co. Rua da Cantelaria, 8.

TP. ALDINA, 79, Sete de Setembro