

THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY.

Vol. XX.

RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 7TH, 1893.

NUMBER 10

WILSON, SONS & CO.
(LIMITED)
2, PRAÇA DAS MARINHAS
RIO DE JANEIRO.

AGENTS OF THE

Pacific Steam Navigation Company
Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., Ltd.
The New Zealand Shipping Co., Ltd.
Prince Steam Shipping Co., Ltd.
Gallatin, Hankey, Sewell & Co's. Brazil Line.

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

The Brazilian Government;
Her Britannic Majesty's Government;
The Transatlantic Steamship Companies;
The New Zealand Shipping Companies;
&c., &c.,

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

Tug Boats always ready for service.

Ballast Supplied to ships.

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

Official Directory

U. S. LEGATION.—Petropolis. Office hours to a. m. to 1 p. m. E. H. CONGER, Minister.

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

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 20, Largo da Carioca. O. H. DOCKERY, Consul General.

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

Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Evaristo da Veiga. Morning service every Sunday at 11 a. m. Evening service during cool season according to notice. Holy communion after morning service on 1st Sunday in the month and on 3rd Sunday of 9 a. m. Baptisms after morning service, or at other times by special arrangement.

HENRY MOSLEY, M. A. British Chaplain.
Rua das Laranjeiras.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Cattedo. English services at 11.30 a. m. Portuguese services at 10.30 a. m. and 7.0 p. m. Sundays, 7.30 p. m. Wednesdays, 7.0 p. m. A. TILLM and MA-NOEL DE CAMARGO, Pastors.

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

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua do Conde d'Eu, No. 122. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11.30 a. m. and 7 p. m. and every Wednesday at 7 p. m.

J. J. TAYLOR, Pastor.
Residence: Rua do Bispo No. 27.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FUMINENSE.—Rua Largo de S. Joaquin, No. 179.—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays. Prayer meeting at 10 a. m. Worship at 11 a. m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 5.15 afternoon. Gospel preaching, at 7 p. m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study, and preaching, at 7 p. m.

JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

THE CHURCH OF CHRIST IN NICTHELOV.—Rua d'El-Rei, 129 A. Divine Service in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. and every Thursday at 7.30 p. m.—Bible Studies.—Every Sunday at 5.30 p. m.

SALOMON L. GINSBURG, Pastor.

Medical Directory

Dr. Cleary, Physician and Surgeon.—Office, 41, Rua dos Ourives. Hours, from 12 to 3. Residence, Rua da Real Grandeza No. 23. Befraggio. Telephone 1550.

Dr. W. Havelburg, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.—Office and residence: Rua da Alfandega No. 29, from 2 to 4 p. m.

Dr. A. Stewart, late resident surgeon Glasgow Western Infirmary and senior assistant physician City of Glasgow Fever Hospital, Office, 29 Rua do Rosario; 11 a. m. to 1 p. m. Residence 110 Rua da Passagem. Telephone 5956.

Dr. L. Schreiner, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur. Ladies specialist. Consultation hours from 1 to 3 p. m. Office: Rua dos Ourives 75.

Dra. Antonia Dias Morpugo, Physician and Accoucheur. Rua S. José 48, near Largo da Carioca, from 1 to 3 p. m. Ladies only accepted for treatment. Calls by letter. Residence: Rua Evaristo da Veiga, 75.

Miscellaneous.

RIO HARBOUR MISSION.—Sabbath Hours and Institute.—No. 9, Travessa de Moraes, Rua do Livramento, 28, 2nd.—Bethel services: In English on Sundays at 3 p. m. and 7 p. m.; on Mondays at 7 p. m. Free and Entire Concert on Wednesdays at 7 p. m. Reading room open daily from 10 a. m. to 9 p. m.

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.

JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.—114 Rua da Assembleia.—Open from 10 to 6 p. m. For terms, apply to Librarian.

FLINT & Co.
68, Broad St., New York
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
MACHINERY AND RAILWAY SUPPLIES.

Sole Export Agents in New York for many of the leading Manufacturers of the United States.

Represented by
QUAYLE, DAVIDSON & Co.

121, RUA DA QUITANDA.
RIO DE JANEIRO.

Companhia Importadora Paulista.
(THE S. PAULO TRADING COMPANY.)

CAPITAL—1,000,000\$000, or £100,000 Sterling.
RESERVE FUND 500,000\$000
IMPORTERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, ETC.

Warehouses:—Rua Florencio de Azevedo 15 and Largo do Ouvidor 1^a
Head offices and sample show rooms:—Largo S. Francisco 1.
Address all correspondence to

JOSEPH W. MEE,
Managing Director,
SÃO PAULO, BRAZIL.

GUILD, MILLER & Co.
RUA 1.º DE MARÇO, 107
(P. O. Box 1164) Rio de Janeiro
General and Commission Merchants
Steam-ship Agents
Lighter owners.

MILLER, GUILD & Co.
RUA 24 DE MAIO, 15 | RUA SÃO BENTO, 39
(P. O. BOX 139) | SANTOS | P. O. BOX 272 | S. PAULO
Agents in the Province of São Paulo for
CORY BROTHERS & Co., L'd., London.
Cardiff.

General & Commission Merchants, Steam Ship Agents,
Tug Boat, Lighter and Wharf Owners.
also of a Coal Depot, where a stock of Cory's Merthyr is always on hand.
Cable address: "NAIAD", (Rio Santos) São Paulo

**THE WESTINGHOUSE AIR
BRAKE COMPANY,**
PITTSBURG, PA., U. S. A.
MANUFACTURERS OF THE
WESTINGHOUSE AUTOMATIC BRAKE

The Westinghouse Automatic Brake is now in use on 22,000 engines, and 250,000 cars. This includes 101,000 Freight Cars.

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

Orders have been received for 100,000 Quick Action Brakes since December, 1887.

For further particulars apply to their Representatives in Brazil:

Norton Megaw & Co.
32, Primeiro de Março,
Rio de Janeiro.

W. R. CASSELS & Co.
13 Rua Primeiro de Março, RIO DE JANEIRO,
32 Rua do Comercio, SÃO PAULO,
and
CASSELS, KING & Co.
858, Calle Cangallo, BUENOS AYRES.

Importers and Agents for Manufacturers.
Further Agencies, suitable to their lines of business—Hard ware, Domestic good, Specialties, etc., etc.—are respectfully solicited.

**AMERICAN
Bank Note Company,**
78 TO 86 TRINITY PLACE,
NEW YORK.
Business Founded 1705.
Incorporated under Laws of the State of New York, 1856.
Reorganized 1870.
ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS OF
BANK NOTES, POSTAGE & REVENUE STAMPS,
LEGAL TENDER AND NATIONAL BANK
NOTES OF THE UNITED STATES; and for
Foreign Governments.
ENGRAVING AND PRINTING,
BANK NOTES, SHARE CERTIFICATES, BONDS
FOR GOVERNMENTS AND CORPORATIONS,
DEBITS, 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
use of the Company.
SAFETY COLORS. SAFETY PAPERS.
Work Executed in Preparation of Building-
LITHOGRAPHIC AND TYPE PRINTING.
RAILWAY TICKETS OF IMPROVED STYLES.
Show Cards, Labels, Calendars.
JAMES MACDONOUGH, President.
AUG. D. SHEPARD, } Vice-Presidents.
TOURO ROBERTSON, }
THEO. H. FREELAND, Sec'y and Treas.
JNO. E. CURRIER, Ass't Sec'y.
I. K. MYERS, Ass't Treas.

**BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE
WORKS,
PHILADELPHIA, PENN.**
(Established, 1831)
BURNHAM, WILLIAMS & CO.,
Proprietors.
These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of service, and are built accurately to standard gauges and templates. Like parts of different engines of same class perfectly interchangeable.
Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomotives, Narrow Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Cars, etc., etc.
All work thoroughly guaranteed.
Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers.
Sole Agents in Brazil:
Norton, Megaw & Co.
No. 32, Rua 1º de Março,
Rio de Janeiro.

JOHN H. BELLAMY & Co.
General and Commission Merchants,
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. SS, Rua 1º de Março,
Rio de Janeiro.

**NOBEL'S EXPLOSIVES CO.
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 fumes 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 Dickford's patent use. For further information and prices apply to the Agents for Brazil:
Watson, Ritchie & Co.
No. 25, Rua Theophilo Ottom.
Rio de Janeiro.

CHAS. H. NORRIS.
General and Commission Merchant.
RUA DE S. PEDRO No. 1, 2nd floor.
REPRESENTING AMERICAN PRODUCTS.
Agent for
Stationary and Portable steam engines and boilers.
Electrical motors and appliances of all kinds.
Ice and Refrigerating machinery.
Steam Pumps, Valves and Condensers
Asbestos, joints and packing.
Gas Engines.
Edison motor fans.
Edison mimeographs.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.
P. O. Box 1064, Rio de Janeiro



**EUREKA LODGE
No. 3**
The regular sessions of the above are held at the Masonic Hall, Rua Lavradio No. 81, on the second and fourth Saturday of every month at 8 p. m.
All Reg., F., and A. Mas., are requested to attend in regalia.
By Ord.,
The Sec'y.

Insurance.

THE FREE TONTINE POLICY OF THE EQUITABLE

is as liberal a contract as can be issued by any life assurance company, with due regard for the essential principles of the business and the interests of the policy-holders.

CHALK & COONAN, LONDON, SANTOS and S. PAULO.

General Merchants, Shipping and General Commission Agents, Tug-boat, Water-boat and Lighter owners.

AGENTS FOR:—Lloyd's, London. Powell Duffryn Steam Coal Co., Limited, John Sunley & Co., London, Thomas Ford & Co., Swansea, and the Brazil Line of Packets.

Codes used: SCOTT'S, A 1, WATKINS and A. B. C. [4th Edition] Cable address: DESPATCH-SANTOS. P. O. Box, 135, Santos. London address:—8 LONDON ST., FENCHURCH ST.

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE. Established 1782. Authorized by Imperial Decree No. 8,057 of March 24th, 1831. Insures against risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise, and offers the best of guarantees with the most favorable conditions. G. C. Anderson, Agent. Rua de S. Pedro, No. 1—1st floor.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D. Fire and Marine. Capital £2,500,000 Agents for the Republic of Brazil: Walter Christiansen & Co. No. 115, Rua da Quitanda.

THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED. Capital £1,000,000 sterling Reserve fund £ 480,000 ,, Agent in Rio de Janeiro G. C. Anderson. Rua de S. Pedro No. 1—1st floor.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL. Capital £2,000,000 Accumulated Funds £6,000,000 Insures against the risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise of every kind at reduced rates. John Moore & Co, agents. No. 8, Rua da Candelaria.

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D Capital £1,000,000 sterling Reserve fund 1,328,751 ,, Uncalled capital 2,400,751 ,, Agent : P. E. Swarnick, 4, Travessa do Conselheiro Saraiva.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO. Agents in Rio de Janeiro Smith & Youle. No. 62, Rua 1 de Março.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co. Agents in Rio de Janeiro Watson Ritchie & Co. No. 25, Rua de Theophilo Ottoni.

NORTHERN (FIRE) ASSURANCE COMPANY Established 1836 Capital £3,000,000 Accumulated funds £4,057,000 Agents in Rio de Janeiro Wilson & Co. No. 21 Rua do Conselheiro Saraiva.

Banks. LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED. Capital £ 1,500,000 Capital paid up 750,000 Reserve fund 500,000 HEAD OFFICE: LONDON. BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO 10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies: LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ, FERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO, RIO GRANDE DO SUL, PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AIRES AND NEW YORK. Also on: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., LONDON, Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co., PARIS, Messrs. Schroder & Co., F. H. Schroder & Co., HAMBURG, Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co., HAMBURG, Messrs. Grand Brown & Co., GENOA,

BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED. HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORGATE ST. London, E. C.

Capital £ 1,000,000 Idem paid up 800,000 Reserve fund 800,000

Provisional office in Rio de Janeiro: 32, RUA DA ALFANDEGA. Draws on Head Offices, and Branches at: S. PAULO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO AND BUENOS AIRES. Also on: The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited, LONDON. Messrs. Heine & Co. PARIS. Messrs. J. Berenberg Gossler & Co. HAMBURG. Banca Generale and Agencies ITALY. Charles M. Fry, Esq. NEW YORK.

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

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

Established in Hamburg on 16th December 1837 by the "Direction der Director 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. 10,030)

Draws on: [Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin, and correspondents.] Germany..... [N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London, International Bank of London, Limited, Union Bank of London, Limited, London (Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London, Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches, Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Paris, Heine & Co., Paris.] England..... [Crédit Lyonnais, Madrid, Barcelona and correspondents.] France..... [Banque d'Anvers, Antwerp, H. Albert de Bary & Co., Antwerp.] Spain..... [Banca Generale, branches and correspondents, Meuricoffre & Co., Naples.] Belgium..... [Banco Lisboa & Agores and correspondents.] Italy..... [G. Amsinck & Co., New York.] Portugal..... [Ernesto Tornquist & Co., Montevideo, do Banco Commercial, do] United States..... [Ernesto Tornquist & Co., B. Ayres, do] Uruguay..... [Deutsche Uebersee Bank, do.] Argentine..... 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. Boetiger, —Krah, Directors.

THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED. LONDON: 52, Moorgate St. E.C. Rio de Janeiro: No. 2, Rua S. Pedro. Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 17th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital £ 1,500,000 Realized do 900,000 Reserve fund 800,000 BRANCHES: Paris, 16, rue Halévy, Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Rosario and Paysandú.

DRAWN ON:— London and County Banking Co., L'd.—LONDON. Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.—PARIS. Banco de Portugal and agencies.—PORTUGAL.

CHARLES HUE JUNR & CO. Ship Chandlers and Commission Merchants Rua Fresca No. 8. Caixa 392. RIO DE JANEIRO. Water supplied on short notice.

WILSON & CO. 21 Rua Conselheiro Saraiva, Rio de Janeiro. Importers, Exporters and General Commission Merchants. AGENTS OF THE Northern (Fire) Assurance Company, London. Telephone No. 193. P. O. Box No. 167.

WILSON, BEAVER & CO. No. 1, Travessa de Santo Antonio, Santos. Importers, Forwarding Agents, and Commission Merchants. Telegrams: "Winchester" P. O. Box No. 111

SUPERIOR HUNGARIAN WINES. Recommended brands: Hungarian Claret, Château Palugyay, Karlovitz. TOKAY WINE is the best reconstituent for convalescents from febrile 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.

CRAUFURD COLLEGE. MAIDENHEAD, BERKS, ENGLAND. Head Master: The Revd. Edward de Ewer.

The attention of parents who desire a good English education for their sons, and a happy home, is directed to the above establishment. The house is spacious, the situation high and very healthy. Terms inclusive and moderate.—Entire charge can be taken of boys. References to parents in Brazil: W.M. SPEERS Esq. Superintendent of the S. Paulo Railway. S. PAULO, BRAZIL. respects on application.

Hyland, Huggins, Hammond & Co. ENGINEERS. Railway Contractors, Importers of all Kinds of Machinery, Railway Material, Portable Railways, Coffee Machinery. 31, RUA SÃO BENTO, 31 SÃO PAULO. Caixa do Correio, 291.

CRASHLEY & Co., Newsdealers and Booksellers. Subscriptions received for all the leading English and American newspapers and periodicals. Agents for The European Mail. A large assortment of English novels, of the Tauchnitz Editions, of the Franklin Square Library and of the Lovell Library constantly on hand. Views of Rio and neighbourhood. Orders received for Scientific and other books. Agents for Longstreth's Rubber Stamps. Dealers in Atkinson's, Piesse & Lubin's and Royal Perfumeries and Pear's Soap No. 67, Rua do Ouvidor.

THE MONTEVIDEO TIMES DAILY MORNING PAPER ESTABLISHED 1888. Circulates in Montevideo and the Republic of Uruguay Buenos Aires and the Argentine Republic, Europe and the United States. This paper is absolutely independent and is the only acknowledged representative organ of English interests in the Republic. Its recent articles on financial topics have secured general attention on account of their accuracy and outspokenness. FIRST CLASS ADVERTISING MEDIUM. Advertisements and subscriptions received by post. For terms, etc., apply to THE MANAGER, Calle Treinta y Tres 61.—Montevideo.

The Chandler & Price x x GORDON & PRESS x x and the Golding & Co. x x PEARL & PRESS x x

THE RIO NEWS PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign 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 report from the Associação Commercial, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

(Cash invariably in advance)

Subscription: \$25.00 per annum for Brazil.

\$10.00 or £4 abroad (30% paid here).

SINGLE COPIES: 500 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, MARCH 7th, 1893.

THE news from Rio Grande during the past week have been comparatively unimportant. The Castilhistas have received reinforcements of about 700 men from Rio de Janeiro and Santa Catharina, and have been concentrating their forces near the federalist army under General Tavares. A few small conflicts have occurred in other parts of the state, according to Castilhistas reports, have been adverse to the invaders. Several detached bands of federalists, however, have succeeded in joining General Tavares, who is stationed, it is said, somewhere near Livramento. It is probable, from advices received, that the federalists are badly crippled for want of ammunition, otherwise they would not have remained inactive so long while their adversaries were concentrating forces to attack them. The action of the Uruguayan government, also, is a severe blow to their hopes, for it deprives them of the support of friends living near the frontier. The struggle, however, is far from being decided, as the federalists need only arms and ammunition to make them dangerous antagonists for any force the government may be able to send against them. Still further, they are operating in a territory with which we have no direct communication, and we are therefore not well advised of their movements.

We regret to note that, according to a complaint published in another column, the police soldiers of this city still consider it their privilege to insult and abuse the foreigners who may be so unfortunate as to fall into their hands. As long as their treatment stops short of serious physical injury, or protracted imprisonment, there may be no remedy, as no foreign minister would consider it within his duties to protect young men against the consequences of their own imprudence or conviviality. It is not possible, therefore, to do more than to appeal to the sense of justice of those in authority, and to ask if it is either proper, or necessary, to impose treatment so brutal and offensive upon young gentlemen. If it is not possible to guard against such treatment at the hands of ignorant policemen, then some provision should be made for better men at the police stations, who might be empowered to take a note of the complaint with names and addresses of prisoners, and then discharge them under a promise to appear before the police delegate on the following day. There is no need whatever of locking up a clean and respectable young fellow with a miscellaneous crowd of drunkards, vagabonds and thieves, in an indescribably filthy room, just because a little too much wine had made him foolish and noisy. If he has incurred a reprimand, or a fine, for his conduct, then he will submit to it without a murmur, but he does not care to stand the blows and gibes of a gang of police bullies, nor the contemptuous indifference of the common run of sub-officials. We venture to say that the cause of good order in this city would be very much strengthened by an improvement in the service on the lines herein suggested, and we shall still hope to see the police authorities taking it into serious consideration.

LOCAL CONSULAR REGULATIONS.

To the Editor of the Rio News: Sir,—Will you kindly grant me space in your esteemed paper to draw attention to the arbitrary rules, made and enforced—by what authority it is puzzling to discover—at the British consulate? I refer to the rule which precludes shipmasters from receiving their letters at any time of the day save between the hours of 2 and 3 p.m. A mail may arrive in the morning and masters may be most anxious to receive their letters as early as possible, but in order to suit the whim of some subordinate they can until it shall please those subs. to deliver them their letters, somewhere between 2 and 3 p.m. It is almost unnecessary to point out the great inconvenience that this capricious, fatuous arrangement causes shipmasters, and when complaint has been made, we have been advised, with amusing childishness, "to appeal to the Board of Trade." Sir, I do think our British consular service would be much more useful and popular if there were less staid imperiousness displayed by its officers, in short, it more resembled the service of other, sometimes younger, nations. I think this latest display of absoluteness is without its equal in the history of even the British consular service, a service too much given to harassing the trade that brought it into existence, and for serving which trade it is, I think, abundantly even lavishly remunerated. The ordinary consulate day of five hours is surely not too wearisomely protracted. Ordinary people can remain un-fatigued after being occupied in laboring for even twice that number of hours, and were sentiment only involved, I am of opinion that even then, it would not cost much to be obliging and conciliatory. Thanking you in anticipation for the insertion of this in your next issue, I am, etc.

D. S. CHROMATY, F. R. Met. Soc. Shil. Cambuskenneth.

Rio de Janeiro, 3rd March, 1893.

POLICE EXCESSES.

To the Editor. Sir,—Being a frequent reader of your valuable paper and knowing the special interest you take in defending strangers against injuries and brutalities committed by the police force, I beg you to bring the following case before the public. On Saturday night, at about 8 o'clock, the writer and three of his friends, being in a merry humor, were taken prisoners at Santa Theresa. Although we followed the so-called policemen quietly and without any resistance, we were treated in a most scandalous manner, called "cachoeros," hit with fists and swords, our clothes torn, etc. There being about a dozen members of the police force at the station at Santa Theresa, it was very difficult for us to keep them at a respectable distance. An old lady, wanting to give evidence, was pushed back in a most brutal way. The "subdelegado" or whatever he was, took the protocol and did not do the least to stop the brutalities and insulting conduct of his inferiors. Then we were transported to the next station, near the Largo da Caraca; although it rained cats and dogs, one of us was not allowed to open his umbrella, so that he got wet to the skin. At this station we had to deliver watches, money, etc., for which we were cautious enough to ask an itemized receipt and were conducted to a filthy hole, dirty and filled with an indescribable smell, the uncovered closet without any drains in the corner, our two companions being a fireman of the marinha (he had been locked up because he tried to defend another person against the brutalities of policemen!!!) and a vagabond in rag. Next morning at 9 1/2 o'clock we were brought before the subdelegado and at 10 o'clock transported by policemen to the delegacy, the vagabond in company with us. At the delegacy we had to wait for two hours, but I must say that here at least we were respected as men of education. The delegado put us at liberty without any delay, the best proof as to the character of our offences. If I give this affair in such detailed manner, it is only to show once more in what a shameful and scandalous manner decent foreigners are treated by the police force, in a country that thinks itself civilized. To speak about the elements the police force is composed of in general, is I think useless, as everybody knows it thoroughly. We beg you to insert this, as an example for all strangers, so that they may know how to appreciate this body of police, and how the same ought to be treated by any gentleman.

Rio de Janeiro, 6th March, 1893. FOUR VICTIMS OF THE POLICE. R. L., R. SCH., E. U., L. P.

From The Western Courier, Valparaiso, February 11th.

GRAVE CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY.

The present condition of this country is grave in the extreme. Exchange on London has fallen rapidly, until it has reached 16 1/2%. The lowest rate during the revolution was 15 1/4%, and it is now the opinion of many well informed business men that it will again touch that point. The custom house and merchant's stores are filled with merchandise and sales are few. People who have brought capital to this country are losing all faith and are gradually withdrawing their money. House rent, warehouse and store rents, are rising with astonishing rapidity, and as business is falling off in the same ratio it may be expected that in a short time numbers of stores and dwelling houses will be unoccupied. The extraordinary issues of paper money during the Balmaceda administration created a fictitious prosperity. The banks were overflowing with paper money and accepted unusual risks in order to find an outlet for it. This fostered a spirit of gambling that passed the limits of the brokers' reckless speculation, and took a firm hold of staid, grave merchants who had never thought or dreamed of speculation before, and Calle Post became the centre of rings and combinations, the seat of projected companies. Unlimited credit granted by the banks, upon doubtless (doubtful?) security or no security at all, did the rest and bonds and shares were tossed up and down at the will of each of the interested combinations, thus producing heavy losses and splendid gains

of the Jay Gould class. The country and the world is none the richer for it; nothing of a substantial character has been produced, but wealth has simply passed from the pocket of one speculator into that of another. The sharks have devoured the herding, and now the day of reckoning is slowly coming in, and an exchange on London, that should not have been lower at the present moment than 20%, has by a combination of events (specially by speculation) been forced down to 16 1/2%, and will possibly be lower.

All the trouble that is now threatening the republic has been caused by the issue of a paper currency, which has from the first been gradually, slowly and surely losing its value. A nation could not be afflicted with a greater curse, for when it once gets the upper hand it will keep it to the bitter end, or to that time when the people refuse to recognise the filthy rag money as of any value. In the meantime the cost of clothing for the poor, food for their children, and the rent of their miserable huts is raised in proportion to the fall in exchange; in many cases still higher by the avaricious, grabbing landlords, and the state of affairs becomes at last intolerable. The reaction has arrived: business that has been overdone is entirely suspended, house building ceases because stores and houses innumerable will be found unoccupied.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The passenger and immigrant arrivals at Montevideo in January numbered 771, and the departures 454. The arrivals from Brazilian ports numbered 147 and the departures 94. —The Argentine minister of war offered his resignation on the 4th, which was not accepted by the President. It is said that this resignation was taken because of the shame caused by the details of the Rosales affair, his son being one of the officers implicated.

—A London telegram of the 1st inst. says that The Times consents the Argentine government to employ foreign experts to study and improve the finances of that country. The engineers of course repudiate the suggestion as an offense to what they call their dignity.

—The Montevideo Times of the 25th ult. corrects its translation of the act imposing duties on printed matter, which appeared in these columns, by expecting printed books from the new taxes. These books remain under the old schedule which imposes 6% for unbound and 8% on bound works.

—The shareholders of the guaranteed railways, whose guarantee was cut down to 3 1/2% a year ago because government found itself unable to pay 5% originally promised, will hardly understand how government is now about to promise a guarantee of 7% on a meat-exporting enterprise with a capital of three million dollars. —Montevideo Times.

—According to the Argentine consul at New York the exports from the United States to Argentina last year amounted to \$3,278,240, while the imports from that country to the United States were valued at \$4,819,000. Of the former, pig and hard woods were valued at \$1,336,240 and agricultural machinery and implements at \$1,910,747. Among the latter were 8,742 harvesting machines, valued at \$1,134,926.

—On Friday and again on Saturday, the police made a raid upon some notorious gambling halls, and captured many gamblers, mostly youths, who were taken to the police station and released on payment of a small fine. Of course, being mostly jóvenes concidos, their names have been kept a profound secret. We are afraid it will require severer steps than this to check the evil. —Montevideo Times, February 21st.

—The Buenos Aires director of public assistance has published figures to prove the falsity of the report that typhoid fever is increasing in that city. In 1890 there were 628 deaths from typhoid fever, 417 in 1891 and only 215 in 1892. The proportion to 100,000 of population was 117 in 1890 and only 37 in 1892. The deaths from the disease in January and the first half of February 1892 were 38 and in the same period this year only 18.

—The Board of health has issued, with the government authorisation, an important decree concerning waste waters, prohibiting them from being thrown or carried into natural streams or on to neighboring lands, unless they have first been purified from any noxious or dangerous matter. Existing establishments are given six months to fulfil the order, which is intended to prevent the pollution of streams. —Montevideo Times, February 21st.

—At last! The Lord Mayor has acceded to the request of Mr. Cassels, manager of the River Plate Electricity Co., for establishing an experimental electric tramway in one of the wide streets or avenues of the city. The advantage of this system over horse traction will therefore soon be made visible to the inhabitants of the city, and the first mail will thus be driven into the coffin of horse traction for tramway purposes. The benefits that will accrue to the city by a universal adoption of electric traction on the tram lines are manifold and too numerous to enumerate. We congratulate Mr. Cassels on the success that his project has attained up to the present, and augur for it a great future. Before the end of the year we may hope to see electrically superseeding horse traction on some of our city lines. —Review, Buenos Aires, Feb. 25.

—We suppose the city of Buenos Aires is about as unhealthy as any city could possibly be, and its present unhealthy condition can only be attributed to the lethargy of the authorities in all things connected with hygiene. We have lately been informed by the department which has the health of the city under its special mission, that typhoid fever has been cautioned and instructions issued for the prevention of its spreading. Great care should be given to the proper flushing of drains and a free use of disinfectants is advised. Water from wells or aljibes should not be drunk, but only pipe purposes should be filtered. Those who by force of circumstances are obliged to use well water should have same boiled before drinking. —Review, Buenos Aires, Feb. 25.

—It is reported in Buenos Aires that the government intends to renew the present issue of paper money.

—The Argentine health authorities have raised the quarantine against Marseilles, but they persist in relating that against Rio.

—The Uruguayan government has issued orders for internment the federalists 30 leagues from the frontier and has forbidden Silveira Marini's return to Rivera.

—The telegram informs us that the governors of Salta, Tucuman and Jujuy, have formed a defence league, called the north league, on the same basis as that formed by the governors of Buenos Aires, Santa Fe, Entre Rios and Corrientes. A mighty fear must have seized these despisers of the mighty country that they have to league together so as to be able to remain in power. We wonder what the national government will have to say to these gentry. —Review, Buenos Aires, Feb. 18th.

—Only a few days ago the governor of Santa Fe and his minister, Leiva, promised a revision of the cereal tax law, and on that promise the colonists returned to their homes and enabled Minister Leiva to retire to Santa Fe as a private citizen. A mighty victor of the first magnitude. Official promises are like pie-crusts, liable to break with little handling, and the minister having had sufficient time, conveyed himself that perhaps he did come out he can pose as a magnate and forget the promises made in the battle—we mean, the fact that the Humbolt colonists have different views of the government, and have consequently parted together with those of Esperanza and other clubbed and quietly await the arrival of the brand new "council" of the tax, to meet them with the "council" of admiration due to their cheek. There is likely to be serious trouble in Santa Fe before long. —Times of Argentina, Feb. 19th.

—The Head Quarters of the Argentine navy has addressed communications to the merchant steamship agencies here, requesting permission to send the naval river pilots on board of Uruguayan navigating the Rivers Paraná and Uruguay, in order to receive the necessary practical experience. The request is made upon the fact that whenever a man-of-war enters any of those rivers, she is invariably run upon a mud bank, and which is attributed by the Head Quarters to the ineffable nonsense of mud banks shifting their snug quarters whenever a man-of-war appears on the scene. It seems to us, that unless such banks are ejected to keep clear of men-of-war, no practical experience ever acquired by naval pilots in the way suggested, will prevent them making a close acquaintance with the Argentine navy. It is pre-eminently the duty of the merchant steamers' dinner table and cosy bunks. —Times of Argentina.

—The famous Corrientes warrior, Colonel Angel Blanco, has, at least for the moment, convinced himself that the pen is mightier than the sword, and accepted the post of travelling agent for our colleague La Prensa and La Union. Unfortunately, the debut of this correspondent-militant has brought him into conflict with the Brazilian authorities. It appears that in search of "copy" for the columns of the newspapers he represents, Colonel Blanco interviewed the military commandant of Uruguayan; but this despot, far from duly honoring the letters of introduction presented, showered a torrent of abuse upon the unfortunate "special" and expelled him from his presence. It seems that at one period of his stormy career Blanco had given utterance to opinions unfavorable to the government as at present constituted in Rio Grande. Of course to the laughing Brazilian, but although the offended party magnanimously eschewed the choice of weapons "being, as an Argentine, certain of superiority whatever arm may be selected", the only answer was that the incident had no higher importance than a mutual slanging match, in which each got as good as the gave; and as furthermore, the laws of the country prohibit duelling, Lieutenant-Colonel Lydio Pupulard de Santos Costa, declines to go out, reply to mean a thorough seconds interpret this inflicted on their client's honour; it is to be hoped that the latter will consider the matter terminated, and exclaim with ancient Pistol, "As I suck blood, I will some mercy show!" —Times of Argentina.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—Patriotic meetings are now the fashion throughout the country.

—On the 2nd inst. Gen. Roberto Ferreira resumed the command of the military district of Pernambuco.

—The delay of the federalists in following up the victory at D. Pedro is attributed to the lack of ammunition.

—In February there were slaughtered at the abattoir in S. Paulo 2,085 beavers, 1,548 hogs, 431 sheep and 41 calves.

—There are complaints in S. Paulo that the municipal chamber of Santos has cut off the supply of fish to the former city.

—The printing-office of the Mercantil, of Porto Alegre, was broken up by a mob of Castilhistas patriots on the night of the 4th.

—The Juazeiro arrived at Rio Grande on the 4th with about 700 officers and soldiers for the army operating against the federalists.

—The Castilhistas are circulating reports of barbarities committed by the federalists after taking D. Pedro. This is evidently an afterthought.

—It was reported in S. Paulo on the 2nd that the 10th regiment of cavalry stationed in that city had received orders to leave for Rio de Janeiro.

—Dr. Antão de Faria has telegraphed to Dr. Demetrio Ribeiro contradicting the report of his having advised his friends to abstain from taking part in the Rio Grande revolution. He adds that only Castilhistas assert that the object of the revolution is to restore the monarchy.

—It is stated that the monarchists have carried the municipal elections in Rio Preto, Minas Gerais.

—Some days ago at Vallinhos, S. Paulo, a man was killed by his brother. The murderer was arrested.

—On the 2nd inst. at Bahia a police force escorting prisoners was attacked by soldiers of the 5th regiment of artillery and the prisoners were set at liberty.

—A Porto Alegre telegram of the 4th denies the report that Col. Manoel Barreto has been wounded. We can quite believe the denial. To the swift belongs that honor.

—We see that one of the federalist leaders in Rio Grande wears the delicious mod. (Dr. Adelgo Dourado, Dr. Gilded Angel). There is nothing feudalish about that.

—The launch *Carmelita* has been restored to its owner. It is watched, however, by the steamer *Vigilante* to prevent the delivery of the arms on board to the federalists.

—There was an attempt on the part of some police officials in Maranhão, on the night of the 2nd, to depose the governor. The federal forces intervened and the attempt failed.

—In Porto Alegre the Castilhistas have changed to Floriano Peixoto and João Telles the names of the streets Silveira Martins and Silva Tavares. And thus the defeat at Dom Pedro is avenged!

—The police inquiry into the fight at Ubá, Minas, on the 19th ult., was completed on the 27th, and resulted in the arrest of several parties as principals and accomplices in the assassinations.

—In Bahia on the 2nd inst. the municipal chamber appointed a committee to speak to the governor in regard to the illegal and barbarous manner in which the recruitment service is conducted in that city.

—It is stated that Gen. Rocha Osorio, who some months ago resigned the seat in Congress, has decided to take no part in the present struggle in Rio Grande. He will wait to see which side wins before deciding.

—Dr. Antônio de Faria denies the statement attributed to him in regard to the restoration purposes of the federalists. We are inclined to believe that no serious person even credited the accusation. It sounds too much like the old cry of "sebastianist" of last year.

—The arrest of the son of Silveira Martins in S. Paulo was due to the circulation of a large number of the proclamations of Gen. Tavares and Gumersindo Saravia. The authorities, unable to account for the appearance of so many proclamations, cut the gordian knot by making that arrest.

—The captain of the coasting steamer *Alvaroz* on arriving at Bahia notified the commandant of that military district that he could not proceed on his voyage because of the notorious behavior of some soldiers of the 26th battalion on board. It was necessary to send an escort on board to repress disorder.

—The garrison of Santa Ana do Livramento is said to be composed of 200 soldiers of the 18th battalion of infantry, 100 of the 6th, 60 of the 12th regiment of cavalry, 50 custom-house guards, 50 municipal guards, 80 national guards, 60 Castilhistas and 40 artillerymen with two pieces of artillery.

—If some of the Paulistas gave to Silveira Martins money of which, as it belonged to them, they had a right to dispose as they pleased, for freeing Rio Grande from Castilhistas rule, does that justify the state government of S. Paulo in taxing the people in order to give 2,000,000 to the Castilhistas?

—A Castilhistas telegram states that Dr. Adriano Ribeiro, a brother of Demetrio Ribeiro, having crossed the Uruguay river with 15 men for the purpose of inciting the people of Alegrete to rise against Castilhistas rule, was attacked by a body of Castilhistas and forced to recross the river, after losing four of his men.

—The police officials have compelled the editor of the *Bhonnener Zeitung* to leave the place to escape arrest. The quarrel continues in that place, and is becoming all the more scandalous in view of the impending elections. It would seem full time for the state authorities to cut the wings of a few meddlesome police officials.

—Julio de Castilhos, who appears to be his own minister of foreign affairs, has requested the President of Uruguay to arrest Gumersindo Saravia. That President will probably not be able to comply with Julio's request; but, when Gumersindo reaches Porto Alegre, Julio, if he remains there, will have an opportunity to arrest him himself.

—The governor of S. Paulo sent a commission composed of Drs. Alfredo Ellis and Julio de Mesquita to offer assistance to President Floriano Peixoto in suppressing the revolution in Rio Grande. We do not believe that Governor Bernardino represents the feelings of the people of his state. We see no reason why the Paulistas should wish to subjugate the people of Rio Grande.

—Pará telegrams of the 3rd state that advice has been received from Manóis of an attempt to depose Governor Eduardo Ribeiro by the military forces garrisoning that place. The revolutionists have proclaimed Major Antonio Constantino Nery governor of the state. Nery was backed by the 36th battalion of infantry, while Gov. Ribeiro was defended by the police battalion. The latter was besieged in his official residence.

—There was a disturbance in the theatre at Campos on the evening of the 3rd, said to have been promoted by the police on the pretext that someone was smoking inside. Great alarm prevailed for a time and several arrests were made. A young fellow named José Amos, who had been arrested and roughly handled by the police, was so outraged by the occurrence that he attempted to commit suicide, shooting himself in the ear.

COFFEE NOTES

—The exports of coffee from Ceylon in 1892 amounted to only 43,143 cwts., against 86,692 cwts. in 1891 and 308,628 cwts. in 1883.

—The *South of India Observer* has the following note on a new source of "Mocha" coffee: "It is a curious coincidence that native buyers secured nearly every bean of coffee available last month on the hills and in Mettappolium, and the largest buyer was shipping his purchases to Egypt, the prices paid being quite above the equivalent of London rates. Hitherto most 'Mocha' coffee has really been grown in Abyssinia, but apparently India is entering into competition."

—We are delighted to learn that Liberian coffee is being planted in more than one district on a liberal scale. Besides the 20 acres occupied with this product on Gikiyankande, Kalutara, we learn that the new proprietors of Arampola estate, Kurunegala district (Messrs. Harper and Davidson) have planted up no less than two acres with Liberian coffee. We trust to hear of this example being freely followed elsewhere during the next south-west monsoon.—*Ceylon Observer*, Jan. 5.

MALT COFFEE.

The following paragraph from an exchange describes the Bavarian process of making coffee from malt:

The malt is first soaked in water at 40 degrees C., and dried in a coffee-roaster until the grains assume a glossy brown appearance. It is then sprinkled with hot water and the roasting is continued until the skin of the malt is loosened. A liquid having the aroma of coffee, and prepared as described below, is then sprayed into the roaster, which is kept revolving; when the spray is discontinued, the malt is further heated until it becomes quite dry. The roaster is removed from the fire and, when the contents have cooled somewhat, a little cocoa-butter, or some similar fatty matter, is introduced, and the roaster is rotated until the "malt-coffee" has become covered with a very thin layer of grease. The coffee-liquid, above alluded to, is made by condensing the vapors which arise when genuine coffee is being roasted. The condensed liquid is concentrated by boiling, and neutralized with a little bicarbonate of soda. Sufficient sugar is then added to make a syrup, when the liquid is ready for being sprayed into the roaster. Instead of going to the trouble of preparing this liquid, the manufacturers sometimes use extract of coffee for spraying into the roaster. The finished product, when ground, is said to be a passable coffee substitute.

RAILROAD NOTES

—It is said that the director of the Central line, Lt.-Col. Souza Aguiar, is very much dissatisfied with the dismissal of Dr. Jorge Rademaker, whose services as chief of traffic have been 'inestimable to him.

—As a sop, perhaps, Dr. Jorge Rademaker Gronowald, just dismissed as acting director of the Central railway, has been attached to the general-inspectorate of railways, with the salary of chief of traffic of the Central line. Is the country so rich, then, that it can afford to create sinecures to cover up the mistakes of a minister?

—The Paulo Alfonso railway cost 6,451,521 \$524 and the excess of operating expenses over total receipts from 1885 to 1892 inclusive, was 742,092\$8-699. Last year the operating expenses amounted to 141,497\$350 and the traffic receipts to 92,886\$ 91. There passed over the road last year 6,706 passengers, 18,991 kilos of baggage and 6,820,500 kilos of freight.

HOSPITAL NOTES.

—The employés of the Santa Barbara (small-pox) hospital have not received their pay for two months.

—In view of the circumstance that it is difficult for working people to visit their friends in the Misericórdia on Thursdays, the provisor has given orders that they may visit the wards of that hospital on Sundays from 12 to 2 p.m.

—The Hospital directors have now secured the services of a fourth nurse, who is expected to arrive here in a few days. This will complete the staff which it will be necessary to maintain in order to be ready for all emergencies.

—We are advised that the Bazaar commission at Petropolis will be able to return not less than 18,000\$ as the net proceeds of the bazaar. Many gentlemen are assuming the expenses incurred of wines, electric light, etc., which is considerably swelling the result.

—Until further notice, the visiting hours at the Strangers' Hospital will be 2 to 3 and 8 to 9 p.m. The latter hour is for the convenience of those who cannot find the time to visit their friends during business hours. It should be remembered, however, that permission to visit a patient should be obtained from the physician in charge, as it may not always be considered advisable to admit any one to a sick-room.

—The 1892 report of the British Hospital at Montevideo shows the following results: Patients under treatment January 1st 24, admitted during the year 296, discharged 280, died 13, under treatment Dec. 31st 27; total receipts \$10,318.92 (of which \$4,753.00 from paying patients), total working expenditures \$13,212.88, additional expenditures on buildings and furniture \$836.46, total deficit \$3,730.12, which was covered by a draft on the "investment fund." The charges for patients are: \$3.00 a day for private room, \$2.00 for semi-private room, and \$1.00 for general ward. In view of the costs of living in Montevideo these charges appear to be very low, and this may perhaps be a reason for the deficit noted above.

ACCORDING to an exchange, improvements have recently been made in the telescope to enable the people in Chicago to find out whether the upper floors of their high houses are inhabited.

LOCAL NOTES

—Only 29 heaves were slaughtered at the Santa Cruz abattoir on the 3rd inst.

—The new cruiser *Republica* arrived at St. Vincent on the 3rd and left for this port on the 5th.

—The government has decided to send a war vessel to Ceará to witness the eclipse of the sun on the 15th prox.

—"What next?" Why, Police General Silva Telles has gone to conquer the state he claims to represent in Congress.

—Of course the battalions didn't refuse to go. They are still here because Floriano was unable to bear the pang of parting.

—At a meeting of students on the 28th ult. it was decided to ask the government to cause the examinations to be held in March.

—It is said that over 400 individuals have been impressed recently in this city and sent forward to Rio Grande as *voluntarios da patria*.

—Commandador Bethencourt's personal property at the Lycée was insured for 6,000\$, which was promptly paid by the insurance company.

—Why doesn't Floriano go to Rio Grande himself? He is the cause of all the trouble and is responsible for every drop of blood that is shed in that state.

—The *Paris* says that in this country desertions in the moment of danger are as common as adhesions in the moment of victory. Send Gen. Quintino to Rio Grande at once!

—The Polytechnic students have asked the President of the Republic to rescind certain articles in the regulations of that school. If he refuses, then a serious incompatibility will arise.

—If all the blatant journalists that are thirsting for blood were sent to Rio Grande, the country would derive therefrom more benefit than it did from the sending of the friends of Deodoro to Cucuy.

—There is some talk of raising in this city several battalions of volunteers for the conquest of Rio Grande. Without great exertion of our memory we can remember the time when there was talk of paying off the national debt by means of a popular subscription.

—The courage and patriotism of a few stay-at-home republicans were manifested in the Gloria parish on the evening of the 3rd, where a party of them went through Rua Silveira Martins and tore down the tablets, substituting the name of Rua Col. Barbosa, the officer who was defeated at D. Pedro.

—The commission nominated at Juiz de Fora a few days ago to visit this city and present a reclamation to the government in the matter of the debt owing cattle merchants by the municipal government of Rio de Janeiro, called upon the minister of interior on the 3rd. The minister promised to find a solution for the difficulty in a few days.

—We are glad to note that the *Tempo* has promptly and stoutly rebuffed the scandalous attacks on the American consul which have been published in that paper. It appears that the good faith of the managing editor has been imposed upon by a subordinate, and he knew nothing of the libelous statements and innuendoes which were appearing under the title of "Cartas Americanas."

—The *Times of Argentina* of the 24th, in an article on yellow-fever, says: "Dr. Tessi, on board the Royal Mail ss. *Tagus*, informs the health board that in spite of what the Brazilian press asserts to the contrary, yellow-fever is raging in that capital."

This is another proof of the malicious animus of our Argentine neighbors. Dr. Tessi is probably one of the steamship inspectors who are supposed to give correct information on these questions. He should be compelled to visit all the hospitals when next he comes here.

—On the 5th Col. Sampaio Ferraz, at the head of his battalion, called Tiradentes, presented themselves at Itamaraty palace and placed themselves at the disposition of the President. We sincerely hope the President will accept the services of the battalion and send it to the frontier at once. The fervid and vociferous patriotism of this battalion is becoming a little tiresome. In the evening certain members of this patriotic body gave evidence of the faith—and sense—that dwell within them by disfiguring a door of the London and Brazilian Bank.

—We regret to see that the subscriptions for the rebuilding of the Lycée de Artes e Offícios are being made in trifling little sums, which will never yield the amount required. What are the rich men of this city thinking of? If it were an oil portrait or some other gift to a political magnate, they would be free enough with their money. Where is the man who will head a real subscription with 50,000\$, or more, for the one truly efficient school of this city? Such a school is the best monument that can be erected, and it represents the only means by which this country can be made prosperous and progressive.

—In announcing the attempt to depose the governor of Maranhão, the *Diario Official* of the 4th says that it was organized by some police officers who had been overlooked in the reorganization of that corps. The *Journal of the 5th* says that it has no political importance and was nothing more than an act of insubordination. With all deference for our neighbors' opinions, we must say that these repeated acts of "insubordination" have the greatest political importance, for they involve questions of good order, security for life and property, and the general prosperity of the country. Seditious movements in Amazonas, Maranhão, Pernambuco and Rio Grande, all at the same time, can not be considered unimportant.

—A man sent to the Misericórdia on January 29th with a broken arm, died on the 28th ult. from *accessio perniciosa*.

—The Sociedade Reunião dos Expositores da Industria Nacional has turned over 5 1/2 apolices, representing 5,500\$, to the Lycée de Artes e Offícios for the reconstruction of its building. This looks like business!

—It is stated that Mr. Benjamin has received a telegram from Impresario Ducci informing him that he has engaged the actresses Sarah Bernhardt and Julie, who will play in this city, the latter in May and the former in June.

—The loss caused by the burning of the Lycée de Artes e Offícios is estimated at 1,600,000\$, the building being valued at 1,000,000\$ and the furniture at 600,000\$. The value of the buildings, however, seems highly excessive.

—With some of our would-be aristocrats their pretensions seem to be inversely proportional to their ability to meet their daily expenses. The biggest swell is the man who owes the most money and makes the least effort to meet his obligations.

—The commission sent to Santos to conquer yellow fever by means of Dr. Bethencourt's vaccination, is said to have made a "sufficient number of vaccinations," and has therefore suspended work. In the meantime the epidemic has steadily increased.

—It is said that the number of troops that left for Rio Grande on the 1st on the steamer *Itaca* was 523. It was expected that, with the detachments from Paraná and Santa Catharina, the steamer would carry altogether from 800 to 1,000 soldiers.

—It is said that if Juca Reis could be induced to join the Rio Grande federalists, Sampaio Ferraz would at once join the other side and seek him on the tented field. The trouble is that both would go in too much for strategy, thus prolonging the strife indefinitely.

—We could very readily spare a few of the battalions now stationed in this city and be all the better for it. And yet the President leaves them here and takes from Minas the only battalion in the state. He mustn't be surprised then, if people put their own construction on his action.

—The *Itaca* sailed for the South on the morning of the 1st with Gen. Silva Telles and staff, and with 523 officers and men of the 31st battalion under the command of Lt.-Col. Carlos Telles. According to Col. Valladao the reinforcements to be received at southern ports will increase this force to 700 men.

—The director-general of the post-office says that the complaints of the public in regard to the delay in the delivery of mail matter arriving by the evening trains, seem to be well founded, and he calls the attention of the chief of the 2nd section to this irregularity, promising to apply the regulation penalties, should the said irregularity continue.

—Sr. Januário de Azevedo went to the Banco da Republica on the 1st to deposit 17,000\$. He happened to have a 100\$ note of the Banco Emissor de Pernambuco which the receiving teller refused to accept. While absent at another window where these notes are exchanged an expert thief picked up his pass-book, containing about 64,000\$, and decamped.

—A number of Portuguese merchants, residents of this city, called upon Dr. José Carlos Rodrigues, editor-in-chief of the *Journal do Commercio*, on the 1st inst. and presented him with the insignia of commandador in the Order of S. Thiago, which dignity had just been conferred upon him by the King of Portugal. Dr. Rodrigues will kindly accept our heartiest congratulations for the honor conferred upon him.

—On the 28th the *Journal do Commercio* stated that a report was current to the effect that the Tiradentes battalion had offered to go south "in the defence of legality." If Col. Sampaio Ferraz has a clear idea on that point, for heaven's sake let the offer be accepted. There are not a few quiet citizens who would be glad to see these political home-guards leave for Rio Grande to-morrow.

—The students of the military school held a meeting on the 2nd "to agree upon the attitude which they should adopt in face of the occurrences in Rio Grande do Sul." Just think of the cadets in England, France, Germany, United States, or almost any other country, meeting to decide upon a course of action! Their instructors would decide that course for them so quickly that it would make their heads swim.

—It will be remembered that in noticing an accident to a Portuguese in Rua do Sacramento on the 1st ult., in which his left foot was injured by a tram-car, we remarked that it would be well to wait for the result of sending him to the Misericórdia hospital. On the 27th ult. the man died from gangrene. We have more than once hinted that the Misericórdia had become infected. Will the medical faculty not order an investigation?

—The commander of the firemen defends the men under his command from the charges made against them in connection with the burning of the Lycée and retorts that it would be more appropriate to ensure the department that controls the water supply, and the want of vigilance displayed at the Lycée, where no attempt was made to extinguish the flames or to inform the firemen in time, and where, he says, at that hour the gas should have been turned off.

—The daily papers make contradictory statements in regard to what President Floriano Peixoto did to the deputation that called on him on the 27th ult. All these statements, we are in a position to assert, are incorrect. What the President really did say was as follows: "The report that the invaders of Rio Grande carry monarchical flags is not true, because there are no invaders. The government has information which leads it to believe that peace reigns supreme in the state. This it has already said in the *Diario Official* and it added at that time and now repeats that, should the state be invaded, the government is prepared to crush the invaders immediately."

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Table with columns for Receipts, Shipments, and various coffee types (Cape, Europe, etc.) with corresponding dates and quantities.

Total foreign clearances of Coffee from Rio for eight months of crop-years:

Table showing coffee clearances by destination (United States, Europe, Elsewhere) for the years 1892, 1891, and 1890.

Total foreign clearances of Coffee from Rio for two months:

Table showing coffee clearances by destination for the years 1893 and 1891.

Imports.

A fair amount of business is reported for the past week. Receipts of flour continue moderate, and withdrawals are about equal to the supply...

Flour.—Receipts since our last report have been: Don Pedro II, from Baltimore, 5,300 bbls.

The deliveries have about equalled the supply and at 40c, in first hands, are estimated to be 12,000 bbls. all American.

White Pine.—Receipts nil. Quotations are nominally unchanged at 175-180 rs. per foot and the market continues flat.

Swedish Pine.—Receipts have been 628 doz. per Cowanda from Laurvig, which were sold on private terms, and quotations are nominal.

Spruce Pine.—Nothing to report.

Argentina.—Receipts nil. Quotations are reduced to 72c.—85c per case, and the market is reported flat at the decline.

Lard.—The Don Pedro II brought 100 kegs from Baltimore. The market is higher, and firm, at 70-75 rs. per lb.

Rice.—Receipts are 2,255 bags per Janet Court and 13,754 bags per Caracas, from Rangoon, and 9,056 bags per steamers via Europe.

Codfish.—Receipts have been 2,373 tons per Davon from Jersey, 637 bbls. and 270 half-bbls. coarwise, 200 tubs from New York, 10 cases from Lisbon and 2,352 cases of Norwegian fish per Amozas.

Brain.—Receipts in February last year were 4,348 bags. Brokers to-day quote River Plate nominal at 4800-5800, and city mills at 4850-4750.

Indian Corn.—Receipts are 4,866 bags per Mary Ann from Buenos Aires. River Plate corn is quoted today at 9500-9800 per bag, and native, according to quality, at 9500-9800.

Hay.—Receipts nil, and quotations are unchanged at 100-110 rs. per kilogramme. Receipts last month were 18,925 bales of all sizes against 20,025 bales in February last year.

Turpentine.—Receipts are 100 cases per Elsie from New York. Brokers still quote at 800-850 per kilogramme.

Rosin.—The only receipts are 30 bbls. per Elsie, and quotations are unchanged at 12000-98500 per bbl. In February receipts were 2,010 bbls. against 428 bbls. in February last year.

Coal.—The receipts during the week have been: 1,494 tons per Australia, from Cardiff; 2,243 " " Pass of Balmaha, do; 3,210 " " Cambria, do; 886 " " Margaret Mitchell from Ardrossan.

All to dealers and companies. Last month receipts were 23,240 tons of British coals and 2,255 tons from Sidney, or 24,495 tons, against 47,312 tons in February last year.

Cement.—There have been no receipts, and brokers continue to quote British at 14000-15000 per bbl., German at 12000-13000 and French at 14000-15000.

Imports.—There have been no receipts, and brokers continue to quote British at 14000-15000 per bbl., German at 12000-13000 and French at 14000-15000.

Imports.—There have been no receipts, and brokers continue to quote British at 14000-15000 per bbl., German at 12000-13000 and French at 14000-15000.

Imports.—There have been no receipts, and brokers continue to quote British at 14000-15000 per bbl., German at 12000-13000 and French at 14000-15000.

Imports.—There have been no receipts, and brokers continue to quote British at 14000-15000 per bbl., German at 12000-13000 and French at 14000-15000.

Imports.—There have been no receipts, and brokers continue to quote British at 14000-15000 per bbl., German at 12000-13000 and French at 14000-15000.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. FEBRUARY 27. ANDROSSAN—Nor bk Felicitas; 731 tons; Haagensten; 53 dis; coal 1 J. C. Pacheco & Co.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. FEBRUARY 27. BARBADOS—Br bk Calixto; 1309 tons; Lewton; ballast.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. FEBRUARY 27. BARBADOS—Br bk Glad Tidings; 646 tons; Collier; coffee.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. FEBRUARY 27. BARBADOS—Br bk Jessie Morris; 328 tons; Heyburn; ballast.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. FEBRUARY 27. BARBADOS—Br bk Albion; 343 tons; Omandson; do.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. FEBRUARY 27. BARBADOS—Br bk Lyr; 265 tons; Hansen; ballast.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. FEBRUARY 27. NEW BRUNSWICK—Br bk Artizan; 1098 tons; Kinsman; ballast.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. FEBRUARY 27. TALLANT—Br ship Fiery Cross; 1398 tons; Carey; do.

CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA.

CHANNEL I.O.—Rus lug Venus; sailed hiles. WEST HAV.—Br bk Birnam Wood; ballast. NEWCASTLE—Br ship Soudan; do

VESSELS AFLOAT & LOADING FOR RIO.

Table listing vessels (Adonia, America, Alexander Keith, etc.) with columns for destination, arrival date, and agent.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, WHERE FROM, CONSIGNED TO. Includes entries for Clyde Fr, Napoli Ital, Aconagua Br, etc.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, WHERE TO, CARGO. Includes entries for Aconagua Br, Napoli Ital, Buenos Aires, etc.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 6th, 1893.

Table with columns: NAME, TONS, ARRIVED, WHERE FROM, CONSIGNEE. Lists various foreign sailing vessels and their details.

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

March 4th, 1893.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

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

BANKS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Name, Dividend paid, Nom. value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Includes sub-sections for RIO DE JANEIRO and PROVINCIAL.

DEBENTURES.

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

HYPOTHECARY NOTES.

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

SHIPPING.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, 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.

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 quotation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

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.

ROYAL MAIL
STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

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

TABLE OF DEPARTURES,
 1895

Date	Steamer	Destination
March 9	Tagus	Bahia, Pernambuco, Las Palmas, S. Vincent, Lisbon, Vigo, Southampton and Antwerp.
" 17	Tamar	Montevideo and Buenos Aires.
" 21	Clyde	Southampton and Antwerp calling at Bahia, Macao, Pernambuco, Lisbon and Vigo.

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.

LAMPORT & HOLT LINE

INTENDED SAILINGS FROM RIO.
New York:

Lassell	11th
Hevelius	12th
Receives passengers.	
Holbein	25th
Calling at Victoria if sufficient inducement offers.	

For New Orleans:

Bellucia	Mar 15th
Rosse	Mar 15th

For Amsterdam and London

Valparaiso, Callao and other Ports.

Caxton	Mar 15th
--------	----------

Intended sailings from Santos for New York:

Nasmyth	Mar 7th
Calling at Victoria	
Dalton	Mar 15th

For Amsterdam and London

Rosse	Mar 15th
-------	----------

For further information apply in Santos to
Messrs. F. S. Hampshire & Co., Agents.

In Rio
 For cargo apply to the Broker
Wm. R. McNiven,
 89, Rua 1^o de Março.

For passages, parcels, specie, etc., to the
 Agents—**NORTON, MEGAW & Co.**
 82, Rua 17 de Março

PACIFIC STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
DEPARTURES FOR LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Lisbon, Bordeaux and Plymouth.

Lusitania	Mar. 12th
Potosi	Apr. 9th

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 **F. D. Machado,**
 No. 4, Rua de S. Pedro;

and for passages and other information to
Wilson Sons & Co., L'd., Agents,
 No. 2, Praça das Marinhãs.

NEW ZEALAND
SHIPPING Co., L'd.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
HOMEWARDS—RIO TO LONDON.

Due at Rio de Janeiro.

Aorangi	Mar. 12th
Rimutaka	Apr. 9th

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

For freights apply to **F. D. Machado,**
 No. 4, Rua de S. Pedro;

and for passages and other information to
Wilson Sons & Co., L'd., Agents,
 No. 2, Praça das Marinhãs.

LEA & PERRINS'
SAUCE,

The ORIGINAL and Genuine

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

bears the Signature, thus:—

Lea & Perrins

Ask for

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crase & Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL
MAIL STEAMSHIP Co.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE
 CARRYING THE U. S. AND BRAZILIAN MAILS

SAILINGS FOR NEW YORK:

The fine Steamer

VIGILANCIA

will sail for

NEW YORK

calling at

Bahia, Pernambuco, Maranhão, Pará, Barbados and St. Thomas.

Passage Rates

	cabon	steerage
		gold
To Liverpool	\$220	
New York	\$145	\$75
" & back	\$275	

For cargo to

W. C. Peck,

No. 1 A, Rua de S. Pedro,
 and for passages and general information apply to

The offices of the Company

Rua do Ouvidor 42.

SHAW, SAVILL & ALBION Co.,
LIMITED.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS

BETWEEN

NEW ZEALAND and LONDON.

HOMEWARDS—Due at Rio de Janeiro.

Coptic	No. 1 A, Rua de S. Pedro
Jenic	Mar 24th
	Apr. 21st
Steamers superior in every respect and fitted with every convenience for the comfort of travellers. Call at FERRISBURG and Plymouth; passengers may land at latter port.	

For freight apply to **F. D. Machado,**
 No. 4, Rua de S. Pedro;

and for passages and other information to
Wilson, Sons & Co. L'd., Agents,
 No. 2, Praça das Marinhãs.

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 8th and 23rd of each month to

Bahia, Lisbon, Antwerp and Bremen.

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

Passage Rates:	1st-cl.	2nd-cl.
Rio—Antwerp, Bremen	500 Marks.	145\$000
"—Vigo	500	135\$000
"—Lisbon	500	125\$000

For further information apply to
HERM. STOLTZ & Co., Agents.
 Rua da Alfândega, No. 58. Rio de Janeiro.

WILLIAM SAMSON & Co.
Steamship Agents

AGENTS OF THE

ALLAN LINE OF STEAMERS
HOWDEN LINE OF STEAMERS
GELLATLY LINE OF STEAMERS
HOULDER LINE OF STEAMERS

Rio de Janeiro, Rua S. Pedro No. 1, P. O. Box 1113	
Buenos Aires, Calle Cuyo No. 429, " "	905
Montevideo, Calle Zaballa No. 39, " "	253
Rosario, Calle Bajada No. 150, " "	54
Cable Address:—SAMSON.	

LESSONS GIVEN.

A German lady with diploma and excellent references, who has been during six years teacher in a well-known family of this capital, wishes to give lessons in German, English, French, Portuguese, sciences and music.

Apply: Catete, 165, and Rua do Hospício, 25, 1st floor.

APARTMENT.

An educated lady, with good references, wishes to find a furnished apartment, with or without board, in a respectable family where she would be the only boarder.

Address, stating price, to W. X. Y. at the office of the Rio News.

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 2\$500 per box, or 12\$600 for 6 boxes and 20\$800 for 12 boxes, go speedily 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.

NECTANDRA AMARA.

Marvellous discovery for the prompt and radical cure of all diseases of stomach and the bowels; also recognized as the most powerful remedy against sea-sickness, according to the certificates of many travellers, who have made use of it. For sale at all druggists and chemists's stores.

Depot: No. 82, RUA S. PEDRO, 1st floor.
 Rio de Janeiro.

Mr. R. J. GALLANDER, C.E.

Engages to carry out the Construction of Engineering, and Architectural Works, in accordance with Government Regulations.

67, Rua do Ouvidor — Rio.

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

Typographia Aldina

79 Sete de Setembro—1st floor.

(Under new direction.)

COMMERCIAL PRINTING

of every kind and description at

No. 79 Rua Sete de Setembro

1st floor.

ST. JACOBS OIL
 TRADE MARK
THE GREAT REMEDY FOR PAIN.
 CURES
 Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica,
 Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache,
 Sore Throat, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises,
 Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Fifty Cents a bottle. Directions in 11 Languages.

THE CHARLES A. VOGLER Co., Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

W. R. CASSELS & Co., Agents for Brazil.

W. R. CASSELS & Co., Agents for Brazil.

W. R. CASSELS & Co., Agents for Brazil.

W. R. CASSELS & Co., Agents for Brazil.

W. R. CASSELS & Co., Agents for Brazil.

W. R. CASSELS & Co., Agents for Brazil.

W. R. CASSELS & Co., Agents for Brazil.

W. R. CASSELS & Co., Agents for Brazil.

W. R. CASSELS & Co., Agents for Brazil.

W. R. CASSELS & Co., Agents for Brazil.

W. R. CASSELS & Co., Agents for Brazil.

W. R. CASSELS & Co., Agents for Brazil.

W. R. CASSELS & Co., Agents for Brazil.

W. R. CASSELS & Co., Agents for Brazil.

W. R. CASSELS & Co., Agents for Brazil.

W. R. CASSELS & Co., Agents for Brazil.

W. R. CASSELS & Co., Agents for Brazil.

W. R. CASSELS & Co., Agents for Brazil.

W. R. CASSELS & Co., Agents for Brazil.

W. R. CASSELS & Co., Agents for Brazil.

W. R. CASSELS & Co., Agents for Brazil.

W. R. CASSELS & Co., Agents for Brazil.

W. R. CASSELS & Co., Agents for Brazil.

W. R. CASSELS & Co., Agents for Brazil.

W. R. CASSELS & Co., Agents for Brazil.

W. R. CASSELS & Co., Agents for Brazil.

W. R. CASSELS & Co., Agents for Brazil.

W. R. CASSELS & Co., Agents for Brazil.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN
BIBLE SOCIETY.

Rua Sete de Setembro n. 71.

RIO DE JANEIRO.

For sale, Bibles and New Testaments, in English and other languages.

In Portuguese, Figueiredo's Bible and Testaments, also the Protestant Bible by Almeida, revised and corrected.

42-52. Agent, JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS.

AULT & WIBORG'S

PRINTING INKS

Have so superior.

They are used in this office.

WATCHES AND CLOCKS

CLEANED and REPAIRED

H. Kiewer makes a speciality of the above work.

All high class watches personally attended to, and in every case the workmanship is guaranteed.

74 RUA DO OUVIDOR 74

3 m.

RUBBER HAND STAMPS,

and

Metal-Bodied Rubber Type.

S. T. LONGSTRETH,

Office and works: 15, Travessa da Ouvidor, 1st floor.

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

Business Signs Engraved

VA. WENCESLAU

GUIMARÃES & Co.

WINE MERCHANTS.

Importers of

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

Sole Agents for

BLANDY BROTHERS & Co.,

Exporter of Madeira Wines;

G. PRELLER & Co.,

Bordeaux,

Exporter of Bordeaux Wines;

E. REMY MARTIN & Co.,

Exporter of Cognac

Dealers in

Burgundy, Rhine and Mosel wines, Sherries, Champagne

Cognacs and Liqueurs of the best brands.

Rua da Alfândega, 83.

THE BRAZILIAN COAL Co.

LIMITED.

Representatives of

CORY BROTHERS & Co., L'd., London

Idem

Cardiff

A constant supply of fresh steam coal "Cory's Merithy" always on hand. Prompt delivery at reasonable prices.

Tugboats always ready for service.

OFFICES

Rua 1.º de Março No. 86.

DEPOT:

Ilha dos Ferreiros

Typ. ALDINA, 79 Sete de Setembro.