

# THE RIO NEWS.

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NUMBER 12

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79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 21ST, 1893.

The situation in Rio Grande has become somewhat more complicated during the past week although no battles of importance have been fought. Telegrams were received here on the 16th announcing that a battle had been fought at Uparomori, near Livramento, in which the national forces under General Silva Telles had been defeated, and that Alegrete had been taken. The news of the battle appears to have been false, as nothing more than a few skirmishes occurred in which both sides claim advantages. The taking of Alegrete was at first denied, but is now confirmed, and a force of a thousand men has been sent by Gov. Castilhos from Cacequy to recapture it. As for the general movement of troops, Gen. Silva Telles entered Livramento unopposed on the 17th, and Gen. Hyppolito, who was marching from Uruguayana to join him, has been ordered to return to that city. The federal forces under General Silva Tavares, it is said, have been divided into three sections, which have marched into the interior, thus abandoning the siege of Livramento. This agrees with the report received a short time ago to the effect that Gen. Tavares would not oppose the relief of Livramento, but would then operate in the rear of Gen. Telles' forces, cutting his communications and capturing the towns of the interior. According to this morning's telegrams, Gen. Tavares is marching upon Bagé, the terminus of the Rio Grande railway line, Gumersindo Saraiva has recaptured D. Pedro, and telegraph communication with Livramento, Bagé, Uruguayana and Alegrete has been broken. On the other side, the telegrams from Porto Alegre report the defeat and dispersion of federalist bands in every part of the state, and during the past week they even reported the complete annihilation of the army under General Tavares. So untrustworthy are these telegrams that no one attaches the slightest importance to them. This is much to be regretted, because when the scene of operations is transferred into the interior of the state we shall have no other communication than the state telegraph line through Porto Alegre.

On Friday last the *Jornal do Commercio* posted a telegram at its door, confirming a telegram from Montevideo the preceding day as to the defeat of the national forces at or near Livramento. The *Jornal* was perfectly right in publishing these telegrams. It may be that the reports are untrue; but it is impossible for a newspaper to verify the accuracy of every item of news that appears in its columns. The *Pais*, however, and subsequently the *Figaro* think that newspapers should not publish unfavorable news, and the latter even calls for a censorship of the telegraph. These journals are the loudest advocates of what is called "republicanism," and they are also the warmest defenders of what they are pleased to call the "liberties of the people." They forget that a free expression of opinion and immunity from official censorship are among the popular liberties which a republic should guarantee. They forget that in a true republic the people should be independent and that they should not only think and decide for themselves, but also that every source of information should be open to them. And they forget, also, that false items of news in favor of the government, such as is published in the *Pais*, are even worse than false

reports of revolutionary successes, for they are deliberate attempts to deceive and mislead. The truth will eventually transpire, colleagues, no matter how many false reports may have been published and no matter how many deceptions may have been practised. We have far more fear of the results of official interference, than we have of false telegrams. Let us therefore have all the news, from all sources, and then let the editors and the people make what comments they please. Fears of the effect of false telegrams of federalist successes, lead us to believe that the authorities are very uncertain of their position even here in Rio, and this is an impression they are trying to prevent, if we mistake not. Let the censor be buried forever, then, and let us have all the news. It will not take the public long to find out whether the movements on the Rio Grande frontier are genuine, or whether they are for rhetorical effects.

The situation in Santos has been for some time a repetition of what occurred there last year. Last month the deaths from yellow fever alone numbered 480, which for a city of about 20,000 population gives a frightfully high death rate. From what we can learn, the course of events there is a close reproduction of the terrible scenes which characterized that pest hole last year, except that a larger number of business men are living up the railway line and in São Paulo. The hospitals are again crowded with the victims of fever, the poorer classes among the foreigners, principally Portuguese and Italians, are dying off in their hovels like poisoned rats, and the crews of vessels in port are being swept away at a rate which paralyzes description. The principal occupation of the place is that of attending the sick and burying the dead. In view of all that has occurred in Santos, of all that has been said, and of all the valuable interests at stake, is it not time that the commercial world should unite to abandon and condemn a place so fatal to human life? It is useless to appeal further to the humane interference of the Brazilian government, for it has apparently no feeling whatever for the plague-stricken strangers who are dying there every day, and no thought for the terrible reputation which Santos is gaining. It has long known the unsanitary condition of Santos, and it has had many a measure of relief placed before it, but all to no avail. This government apparently prefers to protect jobbers and parasites than to interfere in behalf of the countless lives exposed there to the ravages of fever. It prefers to pen up a multitude of laborers and commercial employes in the swamps of that port, than to permit a foreign railway to increase its traffic facilities so as to relieve the crowded condition of the city. The death of four hundred poor laboring men in a month is nothing to a government whose protegés are legion, and whose patriotic ambition is confined to political honors and to the introduction of servile laborers for the favored few. In view of all this, the port of Santos should be denounced and abandoned. Let the government go on building quays if it pleases, the merchant and shipmaster are not obliged to go there, to further enrich its fetid soil with their bodies. Let them move away to some other place and refuse longer to risk life and property in so pestiferous a hole. There need be no fear as to the result, for products will always go where the buyers locate. In our opinion it would be a wise thing for the business men of Santos to move *en masse* to Ubatuba, and then take their own precautions against the abuses and pollutions which have made Santos so deadly a place, and which are rapidly ruining many an interior town.

**CHURCH RESPONSIBILITY.**

São Paulo, 18th March 1893.

To the Editor.  
Sir—Having been a constant reader of your valuable paper since I came to Brazil (i. e. about two years ago) and having observed from time to time that you are an advocate of fair-play, I beg that you grant me space in your next issue for the few following remarks regarding your leading article of the 14th inst. No impartial Catholic will deny that there are a great many "black sheep" within the fold of the Church, even (I acknowledge it with shame) among the priests and bishops, but I most strongly protest against your assertion that the Catholic Church in this country (or any other) is to be held responsible for crimes committed by the people.

Regarding Catholic morality "The Scotsman," a leading Presbyterian journal (July 1869) gives these facts regarding Catholic Ireland as compared

with England and Scotland. "The proportion of illegitimate births to the total number of births is, in Ireland, 3.8 per cent; in England the proportion is 6.4, in Scotland 9.9. In other words England is nearly twice, and Scotland nearly thrice, worse than Ireland. Something worse has to be added, from which no consolation can be derived.

The proportion of illegitimacy is very unequally distributed over Ireland, and the inequalities are such as are rather humiliating to us as Protestants, and still more as Presbyterians and Scotchmen. Taking Ireland according to registration divisions the proportion of illegitimate births varies from 6.2 to 1.0. The division showing this lowest figure is the western, being substantially the province of Connaught, where about nineteen-twentieths of the population are Celtic and Roman Catholic.

The division showing the highest proportion of illegitimacy is the northeastern which comprises or almost consists of the province of Ulster where the population is almost equally divided between Protestant and Roman Catholic, and where the great majority of the Protestants are of Scotch blood and of the Presbyterian Church.

The sum of the whole matter is, that semi-Protestant and semi-Scottish Ulster is fully three times more immoral than wholly Popish and wholly Irish Connaught—which corresponds with wonderful accuracy to the more general fact that Scotland as a whole, is three times more immoral than Ireland as a whole.

In conclusion—as it is only just and right to honor those to whom honor is due, let us not forget to blame those that have offended.

The cause of so much crime and immorality in this country is not to be found in the Catholic Church but in misgovernment.

If Congress were to introduce capital punishment instead of the present system of transportation for a few years, I think we should very soon see a change for the better, and for the *benefits* that interfere with innocent children I should strongly recommend Judge Lynch.

Thanking you in anticipation for inserting the above, I am, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

R. J. F. INGRAM.

Our correspondent apparently misunderstands the object of our criticism. We have no wish to attack the Catholic church, nor to indulge in a religious controversy, nor to institute comparisons between religions, or countries. Comparisons are at best very misleading, as our correspondent might see by substituting almost any other Catholic country for Ireland in the illustration given above. No one would say that England is more immoral than either Portugal, or Spain, or France, or Italy, or Austria. Here in Brazil we have seen statistics which show that in certain localities the proportion of illegitimate children has reached as high a figure as 50 per cent. However, this also is only a part of the case. If our correspondent has followed the daily newspaper records, he has certainly seen a very ugly list of assassinations, suicides, seductions, outrages on children, frauds, peculations, thefts, burglaries, and all that. And if he is at all familiar with life behind the political curtains he has also seen no small display of bribery, blackmail, fraud and robbery which never appears in print. All this of course is found elsewhere, but as our influence and work is limited we are obliged to restrict our criticism to the cases around us. There can be no disputing the statement that the standard of morality all through South America is very low, and also that very little is being done to improve it. It is idle to charge that all this is due to "misgovernment," for misgovernment itself is a result of the low moral standard of the people. The prime cause of all these crimes and immoralities is to be found in the bad, or defective training of the people, and this is just where the responsibility of the Church is to be found. The church in Brazil has been a branch of the state, it has had the sole religious training of the people, and it has kept secular education within its control. It is not so very long ago when it was impossible to introduce a text-book into the schools of this country without the approval of the church. In other South American countries we find very much the same state of things. In Perú and Ecuador particularly the domination of the church is so absolute that there is hardly a sign of dissent to be found. Under such conditions, this dominant institution, the church, which assumes the sole right and authority to develop the moral character of the people, to teach them truth and virtue, and even to guide them in their temporal occupations, can not escape the responsibility which it has insisted upon assuming. If the people thus led and instructed are ignorant of the sacredness of human life and of the rights of persons and property, who is to be blamed? If they lie and steal and fight, without an apparent thought of the wrong committed, upon whose shoulders falls the responsibility? For nearly four centuries the church has been dominant here in South America,

and in a considerable part of North America, and even yet there is but very little to show for its guidance and teaching? Take away Parisian fashions and a few modern improvements, and the civilization to-day in these countries will show but a very slight advance on what was introduced by those who conquered and plundered them. If the church is not largely to blame for all this, then, we ask again, who is?

From the *Buenos Aires Herald*, March 3rd.

**HOPE IN THE FUTURE.**

The political situation is not a reflex of our material condition. With regard to the former there is no apparent improvement except in the personal and official honor of the President and his ministers and in an enforced economy. These are valuable elements, since they give a chance for the operation of beneficent causes. Materially we are getting on. The pace of this getting on is as rapid as we have reason to ask. Every one has enough to do; if not work of one kind another is open to him. Labor has a bountiful yield and reward from nature and after giving abundant food for ourselves leaves as a generous surplus for selling abroad for the purchase of things better bought than produced. Every year we have more cattle and ducks, a greater acreage under tillage, a greater harvest, and consequently greater wealth. These developments are constantly going on and are bound to continue in greater force and ratio. Politics may be unsettled but cattle graze, wool grows, the plough and reaper do not stop. So long as government does not allow wholesale robbery or unlimited extravagance this wealth will continue to augment. Our credit has suffered so that capital will not come here as formerly. It is to be regretted that confidence in Argentina has been impaired but it is not a matter of mourning that a check has been given to the flood of capital that poured in a few years ago. We borrowed too much. Capital was too easily available and as a consequence extravagance and speculation ran a race which became a dead heat. We shall need more capital from abroad but the pause in its coming and the diminution of its volume will not harm us. This period of suspense gives us the opportunity to digest what had before been begun or done, and to catch up with the artificial conditions of life we had created. The economy which has become general will be none the less effective because enforced and true. "Good times" are the seed-time of coming good times, just as the days of the late lamented boom, if "good times," were the seed-time of present panic or hard times. The wise man will in these facts discover groundwork for hope, confidence and action. He will see that of necessity the results of present conditions must be future prosperity, and he, being the wise man aforesaid, will not wait until the dullard gets the fact driven through his thick skull, but will so act as to reap the full benefit of the wisdom he possesses.

The number of the wise is less now than in the time of ancient parable when wise and foolish were equal in numbers, and the greater number follow a leader as sheep follow a leader, quite as readily into a ditch as into green pastures, but now and then the wise man may be found who will do these wise things.

**RIVER PLATE ITEMS.**

—It is announced that all the Argentine bank notes are to be withdrawn and replaced by new issues to the amount of \$771,000,000.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 18th says that the police have arrested the principal accomplices in an important factory of counterfeit money in that city.

—It is announced that the Argentine government will intervene amicably in the Catamarca revolution which recently overthrew the authorities of that province.

—There were 1,984 passenger and 6,689 immigrant arrivals at Buenos Aires in February. The departures comprised 1,137 passengers and 3,445 immigrants.

—According to a *Pais* telegram there has at last occurred a fatal duel in Argentina. Two Cordoba bank employes fought each other a few days ago, and one of them was killed.

—The February customs receipts at Montevideo were \$621,136.74 from imports and \$98,898.80 from exports; a total of \$740,035.54 against \$701,322.87 in the same month of last year.

—It was reported on the 15th that the Rio Grande federalists had purchased 800 Remington carbines and 80,000 cartridges in Buenos Aires which had been shipped to some point on the coast.

—If the federalists are not to be permitted to receive arms and ammunition through Uruguay, why are the Castiblanco permitted to send such supplies over Uruguayan railways to the relief of Livramento?

—Liebig's saladero has once more been obliged to suspend its slaughtering for want of fit beasts, but it is hoped to resume them about the 5th, a supply being expected from Estancia Gross. The effects of the drought are still felt in all the saladeros, the slack business of which, for want of fat cattle, contrasts unfavorably with the unusual activity with which the season opened. The estancieros are again calling out for rain.—*Montevideo Times*, March 10.

—Apparently the Argentine government has resolved to reverse the finding of Col. Lowry in the *Rosales* investigation. A Buenos Aires telegram of the 16th says that the minister of interior has resolved to make a personal inquiry, to determine whether the recent finding was made in bad faith. Should an acquittal follow, it will be the crowning disgrace to a most disgraceful incident, and a new scandal in a government which can not afford to add to its long record in that line.



—It is asserted that 23 students have withdrawn from the Polytechnic School and gone to study engineering in Montevideo.

—A crowd with two bands of music called at Ipanema palace on Friday to congratulate the President on the news announcing the arrival of Gen. Telles at Livramento. For some reason (perhaps because they had no street-cars) Gen. Floriano didn't take them for conspirators and sent them all to Cuculy.

—The *Pais* on Saturday claimed to have been informed that on the previous day 8 members of the municipal council met at a house on Rua da Candelaria for the purpose of taking into consideration a proposed pledge to abstain from discussing in that chamber everything on which they had not previously consulted the prefect.

—A fire broke out in No. 26 Rua do Livramento, at 2 a.m. on the 18th and the building was completely destroyed, together with the adjoining building, No. 24. The building on the other side, No. 28, was somewhat damaged. The buildings were partly occupied as dwellings, the street floors being used for small shops. The insurances were for small amounts in native companies—the Mutua and Brazil-General.

—Solicitor-General Villaboin informs the minister of justice that criminal cases are not conducted with the desirable rapidity on account of the defective division of the limits of the respective jurisdiction of the pretors' courts. Some of these courts, he says, cannot possibly attend to all the cases that come before them, while others have very little to do. He suggests a new and better division of the territory of the federal district among these courts.

—There is something decidedly wrong with the postoffice. We recently failed to receive a letter from São Paulo, which had money in it, and now another letter, from Buenos Aires, is missing. Surely there can be no question where so many complaints are made almost every day. These complaints indicate dishonesty and negligence, and until a better service is given these features will continue to characterize the administration of the postoffice.

—The controversy at the Escola Polytechnica, where the students have become very much excited over the failure of their reclamations to the government, resulted on the 18th in a disorderly attack on the secretary's office by a party of students, who broke up the furniture, hit the absent official, and kicked up an infernal row for a time. The director, who was also absent, telephoned for the police as soon as the news reached him, and in a short time the building was closed and guarded by policemen.

—It was reported here on Thursday and Friday that Gen. Silva Telles had been defeated at Upamory and forced to fall back to D. Pedro; but on Saturday the *Diario Official* contradicted the report and published a telegram from that general announcing his arrival at Livramento. It was reported on Friday that the *Jornal do Commercio* had received a telegram stating that the federalists had captured Livramento, and that this telegram, having been posted by the *Jornal*, was torn down by order of the police.

—While the director-general of the postoffice amuses himself with personal quarrels with his subordinates, the service there grows worse and worse every day. It is no uncommon thing to see half-a-dozen clerks engaged in conversation, while a score of persons wait for the conversation to end in order to be served; nor is it all uncommon to be obliged to spend an hour in registering a letter or half a day in paying for a box. A 23rd of November of the public against the postoffice is something that is very much needed.

—On Friday, at 1 o'clock a.m., Lieut. Roberto Lecoq de Oliveira, an officer of the navy, was attacked on Rua do Lavradio and severely wounded in the face by 2 soldiers of the army, a policeman and two soldiers of the national guard. It appears that Lieut. Lecoq, who was in civilian dress, was so independent as to pass through this group of soldiers who were occupying the sidewalk and who considered this act of the lieutenant as offensive to their dignity as component parts of the army and navy, on which, as everybody knows, the institutions of the country depend.

—The employés at the quarantine station have not yet received their January pay, and are very properly complaining about it. The new-fangled requirement at the Treasury of having all accounts passed by a *tribunal de contas*, which meets once or twice a month, is creating much inconvenience and delay in the payment of such accounts, as a slight irregularity in form, or an error in calculation, defers a poor man's wages for a whole month, if not more. Why is it not possible to pay all such items by the department itself, without the employment of so much "red tape"?

—If subservience is essential to the harmonious co-operation of the prefect and city council, then the latter are likely to fully meet all requirements. As our readers are aware, there has been a divergence between them for a long time, which is due in great part to the determination of the prefect to play the rôle of dictator. On the 18th there was a caucus of the intendentes favorable to the prefect, at which was presented a set of resolutions declaring themselves in accord with the prefect and promising every assistance to him, providing for a committee (*directoria*) of three members who will be conveyed to the council all measures which should be adopted in accord with the prefect, prohibiting the presentation of petitions, representations or projects without the approval of the committee and the prefect, to withdraw from the council when the voting is contrary to the wishes of committee and prefect, and to pledge themselves, by word of honor, to adhere to this compact.

—The *Figaro* advises the government to establish a censorship over the telegraph.

—According to the *Jornal*, Dr. Zozimo Barroso of the Chicago commission has gone to California to observe the results of Chinese labor.

—The Brazilian North Atlantic squadron, under the command of Rear Admiral Julio de Noronha, will leave for the United States on the 24th.

—The *Tavoca* leaves for Rio Grande to-day with 215 soldiers just arrived from the north, 22 cadets, 8 officers, and 19 women and children belonging to the soldiers.

—Some curiosity is manifested over the sudden disappearance of an honest and trustworthy employé of a prominent commercial house of this city. Why not look among the press-gang recruits for him?

—A decree of 7th June, 1892, was published on the 19th inst., approving the treaty signed at Washington on April 28th, 1890, with the United States, Bolivia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Nicaragua and S. Salvador.

—There were 6 deaths from yellow fever in this city on the 18th and 7 on the 19th—the highest daily number that we have noted thus far this season. On the 19th also, which was a close, hot day, there were 8 deaths from *accessio perniciosa*.

—The *Jornal do Commercio* says that the honor of being the first naval vessel to enter the Panama canal has been accorded to the Brazilian corvette *steam up the dredged-out stream that forms the beginning of the so-called Panama canal, but if there is any satisfaction in the event surely no one will raise an objection.*

—Another for the Misericordia! On the arrival of the British bark *Margaret Mitchell* a seaman called Martin Gross, who had been sick with dropsy for two weeks, was sent (February 28th) to the Misericordia Hospital. On March 11th he died in the Santa Isabel hospital from yellow fever, having been sent there from the Misericordia on the 9th. What are the Misericordia physicians doing?

—The ways of the Misericordia are truly peculiar. The seaman John Murray, who was shot by the carpenter on board the ship *Everett*, was sent to the Misericordia for treatment in February 15th. He remained there three days and was then discharged cured. The wound becoming worse he was again sent to the Misericordia on February 23rd, and then died in S. Sebastião on the 25th from yellow fever.

—The *Jornal* calls attention to the fact that a judicial officer recently refused to dispatch an important document because it lacked a 20-reis revenue stamp. As the stamp does not exist and as the minister of finance has decided that the law may not be enforced as long as the fractional stamps are not provided, this decision can not be considered right and just. Either these stamps should be printed, or the law should be annulled.

—On the 17th a brute named Alfredo Manoel de Nascimento was placed under arrest for a criminal assault on a little girl of 7 years. The mother complained of the criminal act and the child was subsequently sent to the police for a medical examination. In our opinion it is full time that these fendish crimes should be punished as they deserve. A few of these brutes left to ornament the lamp-posts would probably have a good effect.

—The congressional election held in this city on the 15th inst. is generally acknowledged to have refrained from going to the polls. At many voting places no elections were held and at others fraud and violence prevailed. At Santa Cruz, we are informed, the police actually forced people to go to the polls and vote. It is said that one man, who by the way is not an elector, was thus forced to vote three times.

—If any foreign physician wants to come to Brazil to study yellow-fever, he should first pay his devotions at the shrine of St. Domingos de Cryptococcus. If he fails to do so, he will find the doors of this free country closed against him. He should be in mind that St. Domingos has taken out a patent on his cryptococcus and on the mode of using it to prevent epidemics, consequently every hostile investigator will be inconvenient to the patentee and perilous to the well-being of the republic.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 15th to the *Pais* states that the board of health there insists on the fact that the telegrams published by them are the ones received from Col. Faunero, consul in Rio de Janeiro. As the Buenos Aires board of health publicly charges the Brazilian authorities with concealing the true death reports from yellow fever, and as these charges are based on Col. Faunero's reports, we do not see how the government can avoid the alternative—either to acknowledge the charge, or to demand the recall of a consul who is abusing his official position here to the prejudice and discredit of this country. Those who have the means of knowing will not hesitate to deny the charges of concealing deaths in this city, as absolutely untrue.

—According to mail advices lately received from the United States the Cleveland cabinet is composed as follows:—

- Walter Q. Gresham, of Indiana, secretary of state,
John G. Carlisle, of Kentucky, secretary of the treasury,
Daniel S. Lamont, of New York, secretary of war,
Hilary A. Herbert, of Alabama, secretary of the navy,
Hoke Smith, of Georgia, secretary of the interior,
J. S. Morton, of Nebraska, secretary of agriculture,
Wilson Bissell, of New York, postmaster-general,
Richard Olney, of Massachusetts, attorney-general.

Recent telegrams state that ex-Secretary Bayard has been appointed minister plenipotentiary to Great Britain.

—A meeting was held at the Banco Mutuo on Sunday, at which 14 senators and deputies were present for the purpose of considering the situation in Rio Grande. The object is to devise some way in which to secure peace in that state. In view of the small attendance a second meeting is to be held on Thursday next.

—According to the *Temps* the Brazilian minister of marine will have the greater part of the new vessels of war built in France, because of the superiority of the shipyards there. We learn from this authority that the addition to the Brazilian navy which Admiral Custodio de Mello has decided upon will comprise 4 ironclads, 6 1st-class cruisers and 6 torpedo cruisers. Unfortunately the *Temps* does not tell us where the money is coming from.

—Another of those much too frequent crimes, assassination and suicide, occurred at 185 Rua do Hospicio on Sunday. A woman named Maria Manso was living there in company with a man named Antonio Pinto dos Reis. She had just returned to her rooms when an old lover, a Spaniard named Casemiro Cabanellas, with whom she had once lived, suddenly made his appearance. Words were exchanged and then Casemiro drew a knife and gave her two frightful slashes in the abdomen. He then stabbed himself in the abdomen. In response to the cries for assistance the police soon appeared. Casemiro was taken to the police station where he died soon after. Maria was taken to the Misericordia in a very serious condition.

DIED.

WADSWORTH.—On March 3rd, at Santos, of yellow fever, H. C. WADSWORTH, of Worcester, Mass., U.S.A., secretary to the American Consulate.

BIRTH.

On the 11th inst., at Pernambuco, the wife of W. J. W. Honey, of a son.

MARRIED.

FINLEY.—MARTIN.—On March 14th, at the residence of Dr. J. R. Smith, Nova Friburgo, the REV. WOODWARD E. FINLEY, of Lancaster, Pa., and MISS LILLY B. MARTIN, of Pernambuco, daughter of Mr. T. D. Martin, of Midway, Ky., U.S.A.

BUSINESS NOTES

—In the capital of Ceará and the municipal districts of Porangaba and Mecejana, the production of cajú wine last year was 568 pipes valued at 268,640\$.

—The shipments of rubber from Pará amounted in January to 1,628,912 kilos, of which 1,000,483 kilos were shipped to the United States and 628,429 to Europe.

—By-the-way, we hear that the insurances have not yet been paid on the losses incurred by the fire at the kerosene trade some months ago! Are the national companies insolvent?

—According to the report presented by the president of the Companhia Hotel Metropoli, the net profits of that hotel (ex-Candido's Hotel) for the nine months ended Dec. 31st, 1892, was 39,089,699 besides 3,169,430 carried to the reserve fund.

—On the afternoon of the 18th the sanitary authorities visited Nos. 53 Rua da Ajuda, 45 S. 1085, 96 Ratchelto, and 31 Uruguaiana, where large quantities of falsified liquors, with the labels of well-known foreign houses, with the labels of the proprietors of these establishments, were arrested. It is to be hoped that the work of breaking up these places will be continued. The country is full of these falsified liquors, mineral waters and pharmaceutical preparations, and it is full time that the shameful business should be suppressed. It is almost impossible to find a bottle of legitimate mineral water in any of the hotels and restaurants of the city.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—A decree was signed on the 17th opening a supplementary credit of 99,200\$ for the ministry of industry for general expenses.

—The Banco Espirito-Santense reports a net profit of 46,406\$600 on its operations for the year 1892. The capital of the bank is 500,000\$, of which half is paid up.

—A Victoria telegram of the 15th says that the governor of that state had deposited 900,000\$ more in the Banco da Republica, being a surplus balance for account of the state of Espirito Santo. This balance now amounts to 1,400,000\$.

—The *Jornal* hears that the minister of industry will soon open a credit of 150,000\$ for the Brazilian embassy to China. But why the minister of industry? Is the Brazilian minister to China under the orders of the department of industry?

—A São Paulo telegram of the 18th says that Dr. Antonio Ferreira de Queiroz, representing an English syndicate, has made a proposition for a loan to the municipality for improvements. He says the syndicate is ready to advance up to two millions sterling to the municipalities of Santos and S. Paulo.

—With regard to the question of exchange during the first years of the monarchy and our quotation of 54 pence, we have been shown data to the effect that transactions were effected on London early in 1825 at 52 pence. This supports the published statement of Mr. Sturz that "at the latter end of 1825 and at the beginning of 1826, (it) vibrated between 52 and 56."

—The Brasilianische Bank received 90,000 sovereigns by the *Tamar* last week.

—A credit of 10,000\$ has been granted to the Bom Despacho hospital at Bahia where yellow fever patients are landed from passing ships.

—The minister of industry has fixed provisionally the capital to be expended by the Companhia E. de F. Oeste de Minas on the road from Barra Mansa to Catalão for 6,137,316\$, the interest on which will run from the date of deposit in some accredited bank. The company had asked to have the capital fixed at 7,804,000\$, but the experts residing here in Rio know much better what is required.

—On the 14th inst. the state government of S. Paulo made an appropriation of 1,000,000\$ for the immigration service, in addition to those made on January 31st and March 2nd. It appears that all the failures and scandals which have marked the immigration quest in this country, conveys no lesson to the public men of that day. The millions thrown away will be followed by still other millions—and all to no effect.

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, March 20th, 1893

Table with exchange rates for Brazilian milreis (1000, gold, 27 d), U.S. coin at \$1.86, U.S. coin at \$1.00, and U.S. coin at \$1.87.

Table with bank rate of exchange, official on London to-day, present value of the Brazilian milreis (gold), and value of \$1.00 and U.S. coin.

EXCHANGE.

March 14.—The official rates at the banks were 12 1/2% on London, 7 1/2-7 3/4% on Paris and 9 1/2% on Hamburg, at 9 1/2% on 38923-38950 on New York, at sight. The market was firm in the morning, when bank sterling was reported as high as 12 1/2% and commercial at 13, but there was a easier feeling in the afternoon, although the banks continued to draw at 12 1/2% on head offices, and commercial sterling was quoted at 12 1/2-12 1/4%.

March 15.—The banks all posted 12 1/2% at opening and the market seemed firm during the morning, with bank sterling reported at 12 1/2%, repressed paper at 12 1/2% and commercial at 12 1/2-12 1/4% but about 2 o'clock there appeared to be no "cover" functioning, and the banks declined to draw; shortly after the London and Brazilian Bank took down its table, and 12 1/2% was said to be the rate for bank sterling, although no business was reported at this figure. Later the British Bank was drawing at 12 1/2% on head office, and the market closed about steady, with bank sterling at 12 1/2-12 1/4% and commercial sterling at 12 1/2-12 1/4%.

March 16.—The market was a trifle "shaky" in the morning, for although the banks posted 12 1/2% repressed paper found money at 12 1/2% and commercial sterling at 12 1/2%. In the afternoon a very considerable quantity of bills suddenly appeared and the market became firmer, the banks then drawing at 12 1/2% and finally at 12 1/2% on bankers. There was a good deal of business done, with bank sterling reported at 12 1/2-12 1/4% and commercial at 12 1/2-12 1/4% the market closing firm. Sovereigns sold at 188 1/2-188 1/4 and closed with sellers at 188 1/2, buyers at 188 1/4.

March 17.—The telegrams announcing a victory for the Federalists (sic) in Rio Grande do Sul demoralized the exchange market, but in the afternoon there was some recovery, probably because the government telegrams flatly contradicted the others. At opening the London and River Plate Bank posted 12 1/2% on London, with the others at 12 1/2% but about 11 a.m. the London and Brazilian Bank also posted 12 1/2%, while the other foreign banks made no change in their official rate. There was a good deal of business done, at irregular rates naturally; bank sterling was reported at 12 1/2-12 1/4%, repressed paper at 12 1/2-12 1/4% and commercial sterling at 12 1/2-12 1/4%.

March 18.—The official rates at the banks were 12 1/2% on London, 7 1/2-7 3/4% on Paris, and 9 1/2% on Hamburg, at 9 1/2% on 38970-48000 on New York at sight. There was a fair amount of business done and the market was firm in the morning, when bank sterling on head office was reported at 12 1/2% but in the afternoon a flutter once was manifest, and at the close rates were barely steady. The business done comprised bank sterling at 12 1/2-12 1/4% on bankers, at 12 1/2-12 1/4% on head offices, and at 12 1/2% for repressed paper, with commercial sterling quoted at 12 1/2-12 1/4%.

March 20.—The market was firm and tended upwards during the day, closing firm at the highest rates current. The banks posted 12 1/2% on London, but all accepted money at 12 1/2%, and were drawing more or less freely at 12 1/2% when the market closed. There was a very fair movement during the day, with bank sterling reported at 12 1/2-12 1/4%, repressed paper at 12 1/2% in the morning, and commercial sterling at the extremes of 12 1/2-12 1/4%. Sovereigns sold at 188 1/2, and closed with buyers at 188 1/4, sellers at 188 1/2.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table with columns for stock types (Sovereigns, Apolices, etc.), prices, and quantities. Includes sub-sections for Banks and Miscellaneous.

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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, quantity, and origin.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

From Messrs. Thomson & Co's. Market Report, dated February 28th: Although we have had plenty of rain in the meantime, which has been of immense benefit to the country and consequently for the fattening of cattle, killings during the month have continued on a very small scale, amounting only to about 20,000 head including Porto Alegre and Itajaí in all for the season to about 31,000, against 175,000 same time last year and 128,000 in 1891.

Transmissions in dry hides have likewise been quite insignificant during the month, barriqueiros having been unwilling to submit to the offers made by exporters, which are equal to about 12 1/2 sterl. per cwt. steamers' freight and commission for American and 13 1/2 sterl. per cwt. for heavy hides.

Imports.—The markets have been very quiet, and brokers report pretty much everything nominal, owing to the insignificant receipts for the past two weeks. Receipts of flour are only moderate, but dealers are now carrying fair stocks, and the market is reported very quiet and weak; the city mills give way in prices sharply during the week. No pine has come in and the markets are reported to be quite nominal. There are no receipts of kerosene, and very small of oil, and these articles are also nominal as to quotations. Codfish is flat; with the approach of Easter and a fair stock, prices are rather lower, and there is only a moderate demand, principally for tallow. Rice is also quite nominal. A moderate quantity of bran has arrived from the River Plate, but no quotations are yet furnished for the article; city mills bran is rather lower. Receipts of Indian corn are insignificant from the River Plate and small from coast ports. All the other articles we quote are quite unchanged. The exchange market has been sharply affected by the daily returns from Rio Grande do Sul, and on the 17th a decline was the result of unfavorable advices from the South, but on Saturday there was some recovery, and the market was about steady at the close.

Flour.—Receipts since our last report have been: Dallon, from the United States, 9,000 bbls. Alphonse, from France, 480 " Bonwick, from the River Plate, 1,520 "

The receipts are again nearly all for account of dealers, who are now holding fair stocks, and the market is reported quiet and weak, with a stock in first hands estimated to be 4,200 bbls. American, 1,500 " River Plate. 6,000 bbls. Brokers' quotations are the following, viz: Trieste, nominal Richmond 1st, 22 5/8 nominal 2nd, 22 1/2 nominal Baltimore 1st, 22 1/2 nominal 2nd, 22 1/2 nominal Western & Interior, 22 1/2 nominal 2nd, 22 1/2 nominal City Mills, 22 1/2 nominal 2nd, 22 1/2 nominal

Pitch Pine.—There have been no receipts and the market is nominally unchanged at 68 bbls = 7000 per doz. White Pine.—The quotations of 175-180 lbs. per ton are quite nominal and receipts are nil. Spruce Pine.—Nothing to report. Swedish Pine.—Nothing to report. Kerosene.—Receipts nil and the last quotation of 7800 per case is nominal. Lard.—Receipts are 750 bags per Dallon from New York and George's lard, in lots, is still quoted at 720-740 lbs. per lb. and other marks at 700-730 lbs. Tallow.—Receipts are 5,000 bags per steamers via Havre and Hamburg, and quotations are nominally unchanged at 15000-16000 per bag.

Codfish.—Receipts are 475 cases per Dallon from Liverpool, 1,000 lbs. coastwise and 1,840 cases per Montevideo from Hamburg. The market is easier again for cases, and quotations are retail, to-day easy; Canadian tallow 28000-29000, fresh 30000-34000 and Norwegian cases 41000-42000.

Bran.—Receipts have been 3,373 bags per Bonwick, from the River Plate. River Plate bran is nominal at 4800-5000 and city mills is selling at 4800-5000.

Indian Corn.—The only receipts are 180 bags per Bonwick from Buenos Aires, and quotations for River Plate corn are nominally unchanged at 5200-5300 per bag. The supply of native corn is still small, and dealers quote at 9800-9950 per bag according to quality.

Hay.—Receipts have been 2,375 bales per Dallon from Buenos Aires, and nominal quotations are from 100-110 lbs. per kilogram.

Turpentine.—Receipts are 50 cases per Dallon from New York. Quotations are unchanged, and nominal, at 220-225 lbs. per kilogram.

Rosin.—There have been no receipts, and nominal quotations are 28000-28500 per lb. according to marks.

Coal.—Receipts during the week have been: 1,125 tons per Gloria, from Cardiff 2,950 " Koeleker, from Hull. The last comes to the gas company, and the first to a dealer.

Cement.—There are no receipts and quotations are nominally unchanged, viz: British 14000-15000 per bbl, German 12000-13000 and French 14000-15000.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. MARCH 15. MARSHALLS.—Br bk Katie Stuart, 267 tons; Edwards; 56 ds sundries to order. High Sea.—Br bk Parnassus, in distress; crew sick.

MARCH 16. HULL.—Ger ship Koelleker, 1,381 tons; Haase; 43 ds: coal to Gas company. COCOA.—Yankee Fr bk Lion, 473 tons; Herbert; 4 ds: coal-rocket to Madejora company.

MARCH 18. CARDIFF.—Br bk Gloria, 733 tons; Williams; 59 ds: coal to J. C. G. Crosby. OPORTO.—Port bk Bella Formiga, 590 tons; Reis; 43 ds: sundries to Veiga Pinto & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS. MARCH 14. PORT ELIZABETH.—Swed lug Alina, 333 tons; Holmberg; coffee. MARCH 15. MOBILE.—Nor bk Mynt, 1,257 tons; Pedersen; ballast. BURGOS.—Br bk Higginson, 1,123 tons; Mellgraf; do.

MARCH 16. PARAGUAY.—Br lug Mary Ann, 238 tons; Woodruff; ballast. MARCH 17. BALTIC.—Damer bk Don Pedro II, 465 tons; Hudjins; coffee. CONSUELO ISLAND.—Amer bk Henry A. Lichfield, 622 tons; do. BRITISH HONDIKAS.—Swed bk Axel, 368 tons; Nilson; do.

MARCH 18. PHILADELPHIA.—Br ship Madagascar, 2,071 tons; Dunlop; do. BARBADOS.—Br bk Masthead, 767 tons; Harding; do. WAVE.—Br bk Alcega, 1,065 tons; Livingstone; do. BARRAS.—Br bk Mac Callum, 1,391 tons; Brandt; do. BARBADOS.—Br bk Mac Callum, 1,391 tons; Hayton; ballast.

ABDELA.—Br bk Philomene, 1,315 tons; Hessel; do. MARCH 19. BARBADOS.—Aust bk Resi, 310 tons; Zucovich; ballast. NEW YORK.—Br bk Rutwell, ballast. MOBILE.—Swed bk Condon, do. BARBADOS.—Br bk Catherine, do.

CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA. VESSELS AFLOAT & LOADING FOR RIO. Adeline, Oporto. Amy, Baltimore 17 Feb. America, Newport 20 Feb. Anglo American, St. Simon's 31 Jan. Charles, Cardiff. Conroy Zito, Pensacola. County of Clare, Cardiff 27 Jan. Coringa, New York 5 Feb. Caledonia, London 4 Feb. Contary, Jersey 15 Feb. Delcy, Philadelphia 28 Jan. Inoco, Pensacola 24 Jan. Florida, New York 4 Feb. Fairmount, New York. Fanny L. Cann, Bismarck. G. B. Smith, Bismarck. Gehon, Maranhens. Grace Andrews, Pernambuco. Harboure, Baltimore 18 Feb. Gaiete, Cardiff. Hermann, London. Hennessey, Hamburg 2 Feb. Hinghola, Swansea 2 Feb. Heiga, Pensacola. Newcastle, Pensacola 12 Jan. John Caysonell, Pensacola. Jane Barrill, Cardiff. Larnia, Cardiff. Lisie Barrill, Cardiff 27 Jan. Lynton, New York 10 Feb. Linton, Maranhens. Linculet, Maranhens. Madras, Pensacola. Moore Charlotte, at Cuxhaven. Morrill, London 15 Feb. Nara, Cardiff 5 Feb. Mariposa, Oporto 4 Feb. Nonand, Oporto. Nautik, Antwerp 7 Feb. Nettie Murphy, Cardiff 4 Feb. Otago, Philadelphia 27 Jan. Orinoco, Pensacola 1 Feb. Prince Charlie, Cardiff. Portland, Cardiff 4 Feb. Romanoff, Pensacola. Soga, Hamburg. S. G. Hart, Ship Island. Siro, Maranhens. St. Julian, Grimsby 1 Feb. Tendadora, Oporto 2 Feb. Tova, Pensacola. Tronget, Hamburg. Tronget, Pensacola 2 Feb. Vanthorn, Jersey 4 Feb. Vindicta, Cardiff 15 Feb. Widdow, Bismarck 15 Feb. Zartina, Liverpool 25 Feb.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table showing arrivals of foreign steamers, with columns for date, name, where from, and consigned to.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table showing departures of foreign steamers, with columns for date, name, where to, and cargo.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 20th, 1893.

Table showing foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, with columns for name, arrival, departure, where from, and consignee.

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

March 18th, 1893.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate %, Denomination, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists various government bonds like Apolices, Gold Loan 1868, etc.

DEBENTURES.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate %, Companies, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists various companies under categories: RAILWAYS, TRAMWAYS, SHIPPING, CENTRAL SUGAR FACTORIES, MILLS, MISCELLANEOUS.

SHIPPING.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists shipping companies like Carrioca, Lloyd Brasileiro, etc.

INSURANCE.

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

RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists railway and tramway companies like Alagoas, Cato Frin, etc.

BANKS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Name, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists various banks under categories: RIO DE JANEIRO, PROVINCIAL.

HYPOTHECARY NOTES.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate %, Banks, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists hypothecary notes from various banks.

MILLS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists mill companies like Aliança, America Fâtil, etc.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists miscellaneous companies like Agrioola de Paramapunga, Agrioola de Ribeirão Preto, etc.

Shipping.

THOMAS NORTON'S OLD REGULAR LINE OF SAILING PACKETS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL PORTS

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

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

TABLE OF DEPARTURES, 1893

Table with columns: Date, Steamer, Destination. Includes entries for Mar. 21 Clyde, Mar. 25 Magdalena, April 6 Tamar.

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.

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE MAIL STEAMERS.

LAMPORT & HOLT LINE

INTENDED SAILINGS FROM RIO. New York:

Table of intended sailings from Rio to New York, listing ship names like Hevelius, Dalton, Buffon, Herschel, Valparaiso, Canton, Siddons, Lassell, and Holbein.

For further information apply in Santos to Messrs. F. S. Hampshire & Co., Agents. In Rio For cargo apply to the Broker Wm. R. McNiven.

PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY. ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS. DEPARTURES FOR LIVERPOOL.

Table of departures for Liverpool, listing ship names like Potasi, Galicia, Rimutaka, and Ruahine.

NEW ZEALAND SHIPPING Co., Ltd. ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

HOMEWARDS—RIO TO LONDON. Due at Rio de Janeiro. Rimutaka, Ruahine.

LEA & PERRINS'

SAUCE.

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE



Ask for LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Cruse & Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

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.

Table of passage rates for Vigilancia to Liverpool and New York, including gold and silver rates.

SHAW, SAVILL & ALBION CO., LIMITED. ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW ZEALAND and LONDON.

HOMEWARDS—Due at Rio de Janeiro. Coptic, Jonic, Steamers superior in every respect and fitted with every convenience for the comfort of travellers.

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

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

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AGENTS OF THE ALLAN LINE OF STEAMERS, HOWDEN LINE OF STEAMERS, GELLATLY LINE OF STEAMERS, HOULDER LINE OF STEAMERS.

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.

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. RUBBER HAND STAMPS.

Metal-Bodied Rubber Type. S. T. LONGSTREET, Office and works, 18, Travessa do Ouvidor, 1st floor.

VA. WENCESLAU GUIMARAES & 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.

Burgundy, Rhine and Mosel wines, Sherris, Champagne Cognacs and Liqueurs of the best brands.

THE BRAZILIAN COAL Co. LIMITED. Representatives of GORY BROTHERS & Co., Ltd., London

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

NURSE WANTED.

An English family, leaving shortly for England, desires to engage a person to act as nurse to 3 children during the voyage; must be a good sailor.

APARTMENT TO LET.

Some bachelors occupying a very pleasant house on Santa Theresa, most desirably situated, have a good furnished room, which they would be glad to place at the disposal of a gentleman of quiet tastes.

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.

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 2800 per box, or 12800 for 5 boxes and 20800 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.

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.

Mr. R. J. CALLANDER, C.E.

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

67, Rua do Ouvidor—Rio.

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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.)

Advertisement for St. Jacobs Oil, featuring an illustration of a man carrying a large fish on his back. Text: ST. JACOBS OIL THE GREAT REMEDY FOR PAIN. RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, BACKACHE, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, SORE THROAT, BRUISES, SPRAINS, BRUISES, BURNS, SCALDS, FROST-BITES.

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Non-SUBSCRIBERS will be admitted on presentation of an Order of Admittance signed by any subscriber. The payment of a sum equivalent to a fortnight's treatment, or a guarantee for all expenses from some resident in good standing, will be required.

Applicants for admission should present themselves between 10 and 11 a.m., if possible, or should first see one of the visiting physicians (Dr. Rocha Faria, Bandeira, or Newland) before going there, in order to secure prompt medical attendance.

Patients employing other physicians can go direct to the Hospital, but should carry with them the physician's instructions as to assignment—whether in the ordinary or fever wards, and whether in a general ward or private room.

Orders of admittance may be procured at this office. The consulting offices of the regular visiting physicians are:

DR. ROCHA FARIA, No. 1 Rua 19 de Março DR. BANDEIRA, No. 55 Rua dos Ouriques DR. STEWART, At the Hospital and No. 29, Rosário. The visiting hours are, for the present, 2 to 3 in the afternoon and 8 to 9 in the evening.

Typ. ALDINA, 79 Sete de Setembro.