

# THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY.

VOL. XX.

RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 31ST, 1893.

NUMBER 43

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2, PRAÇA DAS MARINHAS  
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Dr. W. Havelburg, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur; Office and residence: Rua 1º de Março No. 59, from 2 to 4 p.m. Telephone 1045.

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EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—  
79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 31ST, 1893.

The telegrams received here on the 26th of the recall of Admiral O. F. Stanton, commander-in-chief of the United States naval forces on this station, occasioned a general surprise. It was not known that the Brazilian government had complained of him, nor was it known that any breach of etiquette had been committed. We have no disposition to discuss a question which can only be settled by the authorities at Washington; we have besides only one side of the case, and the other can not be known until Admiral Stanton makes his official reply to the charges made. All that can be said is that he is accused of receiving and returning calls from Admiral Custodio de Mello, before having called on the constituted authorities. We are advised that these calls were of the briefest character and were devoid of all political interest. The relations between the officers of other nationalities and the insurgent chief probably led to the impression that no importance was attached to these calls. Whether an error was made, or not, we do not presume to say, but in view of the fact that an officer of long experience, unblemished character and good judgment is concerned, there can certainly be no ground for the harsh criticisms on his conduct which some of the partizans of the government have seen fit to make. That no intentional slight or offence was committed, no one can dispute, for Admiral Stanton had only just arrived and could have formed no opinion on the conflict. We are glad to say that his recall, not "dismissal" as some native journalists say, is universally regretted, not only by Americans, but by foreigners of every nationality. He had already won the confidence and esteem of a large number of residents, who not only sympathize with his misfortune, but who deeply regret his departure.

We have received a long communication from a gentleman connected with this *praca* in regard to our discussion of the question of non-intervention. As the great part of this communication is devoted to the questions at issue between the government and the insurgents, which we are not permitted to discuss, and to the conduct of the foreign representatives in relation to the events which have recently occurred, which we are likewise prohibited from discussing, we must decline to give it space in these columns. Our correspondent will surely not expect us to publish a criticism and denunciation, which can not be answered without incurring penalties of a serious character. A part of his argument is based on a misapprehension of our position, and as for his conclusions we can do no better than to refer him to any standard modern authority on international law. One paragraph, however, we can not allow to pass without reply. He says:

"I have now still to draw your kind attention to the consequences resulting from the proceedings as well as from the abstinence (sic; non-intervention) of the foreign representatives. It is well known that these gentlemen have declared, on more than one occasion, their sympathies for Mr. Mello—their knowledge beforehand of the outbreak of a naval revolt—and their conviction of the victorious end in his favor."

We quote this, not only to show what measures have been adopted to discredit the purposes of the foreign diplomatic corps—for these charges have been industriously and openly circulated by the friends of the government—but for the express purpose of challenging their accuracy. We are not in the confidence of the diplomats resident here, and we have no means of knowing what they have said, or left unsaid, but we will risk our reputation as a journalist on the assertion that the above statement is not true. We challenge any man to bring us proofs that any minister accredited to the government of Brazil has ever declared his sympathy for the revolt, or has ever said that he knew of the intended outbreak. Such remarks from a diplomat would insure his immediate recall, as every one of them is aware. It is inconceivable that such reports can find credence in a community so largely composed of foreigners and business men whose knowledge of the world and of diplomatic usages ought to be far above the average. Such reports might be believed in the interior of Goyaz, but here in Rio de Janeiro there is no possible excuse for it. We are not authorized to speak for the diplomatic corps, but we desire to say that they have employed every means within their power to do what is right and equitable in this difficulty. They are accredited to the government of Brazil, which is represented by Marshal Floriano Peixoto and his cabinet, but this does not require them to participate in any internal question between Brazilians. Had this revolt occurred in Ouro Preto, or even among the battalions garrisoning this city, no question could have arisen as to the propriety of their non-intervention. Then why should an exception be made simply because it is a naval revolt, instead of an army revolt? They have tried to do in this case, if we have understood them correctly, just what they would have done in case of a revolt on shore. Of course, other questions have arisen, originating in risks to commerce, etc., which would not have been encountered in a revolt of land forces, but the general principle is the same. Instead of condemning them for not assisting the government to put down this revolt, the people of this city ought to bear in mind that they owe the foreign diplomats a lasting debt of gratitude for offering their mediation to protect them from bombardment. Had it not been for their efforts, and in no small measure to their forbearance, the city of Rio de Janeiro would unquestionably have suffered the fate of Nictheroy. Instead of carping at them, criticising and blaming them, and spreading false reports about them, we ought to be thanking them with overflowing hearts for the great service which they have rendered to us.

MARTIAL LAW.

Decree No. 1577, of October 28th, 1893.

Extends to the 30th of the coming month of November the term for which martial law was declared by Decree No. 1563, of the 13th inst.

Whereas, the grave internal disturbance caused at some points within the territory of the union by the revolt of a part of the national navy, has not yet ceased to exist, so that constitutional guarantees can not yet be restored;

Therefore, the Vice-President of the republic of the United States of Brazil hereby resolves, in conformity with Art. 80 of the constitution, to extend to the 30th of the coming month of November the time for which martial law was declared in the federal district and in the states of Rio de Janeiro, S. Paulo, Paraná, Santa Catharina and Rio Grande do Sul.

Federal Capital, October 28th, 1893, 5th year of the republic.

FLORIANO PEIXOTO.  
Fernando Lobo.

THE NAVAL REVOLT.

Our last report closed with the 23rd. There had been but little change in the situation here, as the engagements between the forts had resulted in nothing more than slight damages to their lightly-constructed dependencies. The streets were full of rumors, however, and many items of news had been received from the south which it was inconvenient to publish while the government was silent on the subject.

During the 24th the forts and squadron maintained silence. The garrison of Villegaignon could be seen at the batteries ready for a reopening of hostilities and at 6 p. m. a shot was fired to indicate a willingness to

begin, but the national forts made no response. It was reported that they were short of ammunition, but this, of course, might have been an unfounded rumor. There were several skirmishes on the shore line in the early morning, but without result.

On the morning of the 25th fighting was renewed in Nictheroy over the possession of the Armação, the land forces trying to drive the insurgents away from the place and the latter trying to protect the men at work in the deposits. The firing continued, with but few interruptions, during the greater part of the day, but without any apparent result except that the sailors were left undisturbed in their work of removing stores. Later on the batteries of S. João opened on Villegaignon, perhaps with the object of making a diversion from Nictheroy. The insurgent fort did not reply, however, even when some of the shells fell in the barracks and within the walls. About half past five in the evening the *Aquidaban* hoisted the signal for a general attack, and in a moment everything was changed. The *Aquidaban*, followed by the *Trojano*, moved down near Gragoatá and opened fire on the national forts, seconded soon after by the heavy guns of Villegaignon. For a few minutes the cannonade was terrific. A number of shells were seen to fall within the walls of Villegaignon, and from the dust observed much damage must have resulted to the light structures inside. Several shells were also seen to fall inside of Santa Cruz, and the guns of Lage were silenced for a time by a well directed shot. The engagement led to no practical results, however, for the forts suffered but slight material damages and the ships withdrew from it without a scratch. The fight came to an end at 7 o'clock.

An incident occurred at the beginning of the engagement, which for a time distracted the attention of all observers. Just as the *Aquidaban* had opened fire, a column of flame and smoke was seen to rise just beyond Armação point, followed by a tremendous crash. Many believed that the *Guambara* had blown up, as that vessel was completely hidden with smoke at the time. A hundred rumors were soon afloat, the majority of which were to the effect that the powder magazine of the insurgents had been completely destroyed. It was also claimed that the explosion was caused by a shot from one of the shore guns. From subsequent inquiry we learn that the explosion occurred in a temporary powder deposit on some rocks at the head of Mocanguê island, which had been located there some years ago. A considerable quantity of powder, our informant adds, was scattered about on the floor, owing to the breaking of packages, which was probably unfit for use. How much the insurgents had in store there is not known, but it is probable they had left little or none, as they had withdrawn the vessel and men stationed there to guard the place. It is believed by some that the place was blown up by the insurgents themselves, as a torpedo boat was in the vicinity and three men were seen to leave the place only a short time before the explosion. The quantity of powder exploded is estimated from three to ten tons.

Nothing of interest occurred on the 26th beyond the continued removal of munitions and stores from the Armação deposits to the insurgent vessels and to some point up the bay. Although we are constantly told that the insurgents have been repelled, hundreds of them can be seen with a good glass constantly at work removing these stores. Aside from this there was nothing of interest on the bay to engage the attention of the thousands of idle spectators who spend the whole day on the water front watching the squadron and the forts. A new and lucrative industry has sprung up at these points, the letting of glasses to spectators.

Beyond the great activity displayed by the smaller boats, and an occasional exchange of shots between the insurgent vessels and the Nictheroy batteries, there was little to engage the spectator's attention on the 27th. A number of shots were fired at Villegaignon by the batteries of S. João, apparently for practice, but without much result, the former remaining silent. There were many rumors afloat in the city, as usual, but the day closed without an event of importance. The *Pais* to-day received a telegram from the Nictheroy chief of police, claiming that the explosion of the 25th was caused by a Krupp gun fired from Ponta de Areia.

The 28th also passed in comparative quiet. A violent fire across the bay on the 28th had caused much curiosity, the *Pais* claim-

ing that it was one of the Armação deposits, but no certain information on this point could be obtained. This morning a battery of rapid-firing guns was discovered on Mocanguê island, mounted there by the insurgents to protect the vessels in that vicinity against the Krupp gun mounted at Ponta de Areia by the government forces. There was some firing between these two batteries, in which an infantry force is said to have taken part. The forts were silent during the day, and there was no movement in the squadron, except among the launches and the boats employed to bring off munitions from the Armação. Persistent rumors were still afloat that formal notice had been given to the foreign powers of the organization of a revolutionary government at Desterro, but of this we could obtain no satisfactory confirmation.

The 29th proved to be another field day, although the indications in the morning were that the forts were disposed to permit the day to pass in peace. The artilleryists of S. João, however, were determined to force another engagement and began early in the day to practice on the walls of Villegaignon. But few shots were fired at this time, however, as the insurgent fort showed no disposition to respond. At half past five, the regular time, it would appear, for opening fire, the engagement began, both Santa Cruz and S. João firing their heavy guns upon the plucky little fortress. In a few minutes the engagement was general, the government forts firing continuously and rapidly, Villegaignon responding only at intervals. In point of strength the insurgent fort is no match for its opponents, for it has but six or seven available guns to meet the 30 or 40 which the three outside forts are able to use. This inequality is shown by the fact that in this engagement the government forts fired 329 shots, if the *Pais* counted correctly, to which Villegaignon responded with only 59 shots, of which only 8 were from the large guns.

A larger percentage of the shots took effect on Villegaignon this time, than on any preceding bombardment, and the barracks and inside buildings suffered accordingly, but as far as outside appearances show the walls of the fort are still intact and not a gun has been dismounted. As for the result on the outside forts nothing is definitely known, but it is quite certain that they suffered but little from the fire of Villegaignon, whose artilleryists had no time either to load or train their guns. The firing ceased at 7 o'clock, it being then too dark to see the forts on either side. During the progress of the fight, several shots passed over Villegaignon and fell in the bay near the war arsenal, and on two occasions the pieces from bursting shells fell uncomfortably near the shore.

In Nictheroy the firing continued during the day, having been begun (the *Pais* confesses it) in the morning by the shore batteries. Beyond the damage caused to the town, there was nothing to show for it, the land forces remaining in their trenches and the ships at their usual anchorages.

Yesterday seems to have been devoted almost wholly to offensive operations on the opposite side of the bay. In the morning a force of marines is said to have landed in Barreto, a suburb of Nictheroy, where an engagement with the land forces resulted. The results are not yet known, but as the sound of small arms continued during the day it would appear that the insurgents had secured a permanent footing on land and were fighting to gain the rear of the forces behind the Armação. During the day also the insurgents were engaged in landing and mounting a heavy gun on Mocanguê island, commanding the Ponta de Areia and S. Lourenço bay. The land batteries were silent during the day, owing perhaps to the necessity of preparations against the new movement of the insurgents. On the bay, nothing occurred of special importance. Both the squadron and the forts remained silent. The steam launches of the insurgents were active as usual, and the garrison of Villegaignon were engaged in repairing damages and strengthening their defences. The news of the loss of a government steamer bringing up troops from Rio Grande was again current, but we have been unable to find a confirmation of it. The *Republica* left Montevideo on the 22nd and might have returned in time to capture the steamer, but we are at a loss to know how the news could have come up the coast.

This morning there was a sharp skirmish along the shore of Gloria hill and Praia do Flamengo between a couple of torpedo boats

and the land forces. The firing lasted about an hour. At day-break the fighting in Nictheroy was renewed, and the heavy gun on Mocangú opened fire on the land forces. From nearer points of observation, the reports of small arms on shore was heard, showing that operations on land were still in progress. The results of this movement are being watched with much anxiety, as it will have an important bearing on the final issue.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—It is announced that the passes across the Andes into Chili are again open. The Transandine line proposes to run trains to the top of the track now laid in order to shorten the trip across.

—The representative of a strong syndicate in Havana has lately arrived in Buenos Aires with the view of acquiring a large tract of land in view of the cultivation of tobacco; the capital of the syndicate is one million gold.—Review.

—There are now 979 prisoners lodged in 794 cells in the penitentiary prison and the director has asked that 51 minors and 170 prisoners convicted of light offences may be withdrawn from it, on the grounds of morality, hygiene and internal management.—Buenos Aires Herald.

—A telegram of the 27th inst. from Montevideo says that the Uruguayan government has given permission for the trans-shipment of merchandise for Brazil in the Montevideo custom-house, overland via Paysandú and Santo Eugenio. The transit of wool, hides and skins from Brazil is also permitted.

—This capital is now affording shelter to numerous political exiles from Brazil, Argentina and Chili. And yet with all these revolutionary elements, there is no smell of revolution in the air. That it is a wise and prudent policy not without its pirate apprehensions probably the effect of a guilty conscience.—Montevideo Times.

—Those who seek to found new colonies in Argentina should stipulate in their contracts that the colonists may live in fortified villages, keep arms, establish their own courts, and punish those who trespass upon them. It is the only way by which they can protect themselves against the savages of that country.

—The traffic steamer *Sofia* left on Tuesday with 50 Brazilian marines for the *Bahia* which is on her way down from Paraguay. The *Tiradentes* remains outside the harbour, with her fires lit, but shows no signs of sailing. Perhaps she is waiting until the *República* is well out of the way. Nothing more has been heard of the latter.—Montevideo Times, October 26.

—The Argentine press has been working up a fine display of indignation over the reported aiton of the foreign diplomats in Rio de Janeiro. They consider it an unwarranted interference in South American affairs. These indignant penitencers, however, completely ignore the friendly character of the so-called interference, its objects, the good results, and the right which warranted it.

—The *Provence* brought some 180 Brazilian marines and soldiers, intended to reinforce the *Bahia*, *Tiradentes* and other vessels being concentrated to attack the insurgent squadron. The *Bahia* is now on her way down from Assunção. On her arrival the revolutionary leaders here and in Buenos Aires will do their best to get her over to their cause.—Montevideo Times, October 27.

—The military commissariat has ordered 45,000 uniforms of *brin* for summer use, 15,000 for the national guard and 30,000 for the troops of the line. Each uniform including jacket, kepi, boots and gaiters will cost \$14, and the mantles \$6 a piece. The government has contracted with the house of Zaldariga of this city for 5,000 blouses and as many pants.—Southern Cross, Buenos Aires.

—The following is to be the base of the arrangement arrived at between the Mortgage Bank and the Banco Popular of Brazil. The Oriental government will repay the loan made by the late National Bank of Uruguay by creating a debt of 3 million dollars. The Banco Popular will pay to the Mortgage Bank \$170,000 in bonds of this debt and \$30,000 in gold. Each of the banks will pay its own costs in the various judicial actions established. Dr. Pallo de Maria, advocate of the Mortgage Bank, receives an honorarium of \$20,000.—Montevideo Times.

—Uruguay seems intent on mixing herself up in Brazilian internal affairs, and the last move has been to allow the passage through her territory of a small army of troops, when driven across the frontier at San Eugenio (when the Federals stormed San Juan Bautista), took train with arms and ammunition to Uruguayana, without let or hindrance on the part of the Oriental authorities. This sort of friendly act is all very well if the favored parties come out victors, but if otherwise, it is calculated to create a feeling similar to that of Chili towards Argentina for the action of the latter in 1891.—Review, Buenos Aires, October 14th (Montevideo correspondence).

—In the year 1889 an international South American congress was held in Montevideo, initiated by the Oriental and Argentine republics. Representatives were also present from the republics of Brazil, Paraguay, Chili, Bolivia, Peru, Colombia, etc. Treaties, relating to commercial, civil and criminal codes, imports, public and private rights, trade-marks, copy-right, etc. were made and signed by the majority of the representatives, this republic being amongst those who took no practical part in the decisions of the congress. The committee of constitutional business of the Senate, reported favorably on those treaties, but there the matter was left as parliament took no further steps to sanction them. It is however pretty certain that the government will now include these treaties in the list of business down for transaction during the extra sittings.—Times, Buenos Aires.

—The triple event came off yesterday: the first anniversary of the President's assumption of power; the celebration of the conclusion of the revolution; and the commemoration of the discovery of America. With regard to the first, we hail it as a good omen: the second gives cause for thankfulness; and as to the third, we can only say that the event has been fraught with immense benefit to the world and that Christopher Columbus has been more honored in his death than life.—Times, Buenos Aires, October 13th.

—The appearance of the *República* in the port of Montevideo on the 22nd, created great excitement in that sleepy old town. The cruiser anchored close to the Mauá dock, where the *Tiradentes* had been lodged for a month. The Lloyd Brasileiro steamers *Desterro* and *Santos* were at once towed in close to the beach, and the captain of the port went out to order the inconvenient visitor away. This the *República* acceded to, as soon as fresh water could be procured. A water boat was sent out, but no communication was permitted beyond the landing of a pilot. The *República* was constantly signalling, however, and at 2:30 p. m. took her departure to the eastward. The *Bahia* had arrived at Rosario with a damaged rudder, and a steamer had been sent to her assistance with an additional force of men.

—At last the port of Bahia Blanca is to be provided with a small steamer for port services. The minister of marine has given the necessary instructions that the launch Bahia Blanca be despatched for that port within the course of a few days. We have repeatedly drawn attention to the fact that this port is fast becoming one of the most important in the country, and also that it was totally unprovided with vessels or appliances of any description for rendering aid to vessels that might happen to be grounded on the various sand banks that abound on that shore. It would certainly have been advisable if instead of purchasing such a number of first class war vessels, that are being allowed to rot at their anchorages, a portion of the money had been invested in acquiring the vessels, etc., necessary for the equipment of our ports, but it has always been a trait of South American governments to place the cart before the horse.—Review, Buenos Aires.

—A reporter on the staff of this journal yesterday had an interview with Señor Graen da Zavala, charge d'affaires for Brazil, in this country, with respect to the actual state of the revolution in Brazil. In the opinion of this gentleman the situation of the rebel squadron is very critical, for the reason that it has received no assistance from his own country, which will shortly be the means of compelling it to give in. He judges that if the government of Paris wished it to submit, it would have nothing more to do than to bring down the squadron of the north, and prepare the cruiser *Tiradentes*, which is in Montevideo, in order to carry it out. Señor Zavala also pointed out, that the government had prohibited the entrance to the port of Rio de Janeiro of all ships of South American flags, in order to prevent assistance being brought to the navy. Nevertheless, notwithstanding the statements of the Brazilian diplomat, if Peixoto wished the squadron to submit, he would have made it do so from the first moment.—Times, Buenos Aires, Oct. 14th.

—The news from the Santa Fé colonies is far from reassuring. Murders, rapine, robbery, and violence are now the order of the day. A group of despots, *ex-jueces de paz*, and comisarios of the ex-Caferata régime, are scouring the colonies with numbers of landlits, dealing out vengeance to the poor colonists on account of some of their number having taken part in the late revolution. Homes are being destroyed, women and children outraged, and families murdered wholesale, but no steps are being taken to capture the assassins, who state that they are commissioned by the authorities to search for arms. As yet we hear of no action on the part of the authorities to protect the poor colonists from such wanton outrage, nor yet to punish the miscreants who state that their crimes are committed at the instigation of the authorities. Urgent measures must be taken or serious trouble is to ensue, and lynching on a large scale will be resorted to by the exasperated colonists, who have suffered long enough from those petty tyrants of the camp districts—the *jueces de paz* and *comisarios*. Unless some action is taken by the authorities international trouble is sure to ensue, as European countries will not see their sons ruthlessly butchered without indemnity being demanded.—Review, Buenos Aires.

—The giving of lectures and holding of debates amongst the English speaking community in Buenos Aires has now become an established custom of respectable proportions, thereby showing a distinct advance in the intellectuality of the community. The *Times of Argentina* gives the following census of the work done by what it calls the "knowledge-distributing societies" of the city during the past season. "During the past year, lectures have formed the principal portion of the intellectual amusement of these societies, of which the St. Andrew's stands at the head of the list with fifteen lectures, the English Literary Society being a good second with thirteen; eleven were delivered under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, and the Epworth League, which has only just been established, has had two lectures delivered, making a total of forty-one. Classified as to subjects, they show, historical and poetical (two) fifteen, serious and general ten, monetary, economic and political nine, literary four, philological one, and scientific two." If we do not present for comparison a similar record on the part of Montevideo it is for the plain reason that there is no such record to present, nor are there any "knowledge-distributing societies" to make it, all efforts to establish such having been uniformly met with the coldest of cold shoulders.—Montevideo Times.

THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

If anything were needed to prove the justice of our criticism of *The Southern Cross* for its unscrupulous and dishonest methods, the article supplied by our contemporary's issue of the 13th inst. We do not in the least mind the personal

compliments hurled at us, nor the exhibition of Yankeeishness which our talented friend is unable to dissemble. Although we are not puritanical, nor a "know-nothing," nor a "Rocky-mountain scaling knife," nor a "down-east superlative bluntness," nor any other creation of a disordered Irish imagination, we are quite willing that the *Cross* should display its temper and religious zeal on us in that style if its cause requires it. But our sole objection should remember that every one of these nasty little exhibitions of temper only proves the weakness of his position. He denounces Sarmiento for the creation of secular schools, and then abuses every one who ventures to believe that Sarmiento did right—and all this in language which demonstrates how absolutely ineffective must have been the religious influences under which he was trained. If there is any good whatever religion, it should be seen in the daily conduct of those who profess it, and not the least of its manifestations should be a spirit of charity and tolerance. Our testy contemporary, however, has neither charity nor tolerance for those who differ with him; his editorial shot-gun is always loaded and any hedge or stone-wall will serve as a cover for his attacks. He does not even spare the women who teach in these schools—which is not a national trait of Irishmen, we are glad to say, and must be credited therefore to the religious zeal infused into him by some savage crusader. We do not need any other proofs, friend Dinneen, than your own paper to prove our assertion. You can not open your mouth without condemning yourself.

In regard to the facade which the *Cross* has erected upon us, a friend in Argentina sends us the following comment:

—The editor of the *Southern Cross* displays a lamentable knowledge of American political history in the concluding paragraph of his diatribe against the editor of the *RIO NEWS*, and credits the American people with a propensity for hanging mere political offenders hardly justified by practice, even in the case of the most violent of Erin-American offenders. That President Jackson, after having been twice "elected constitutionally" President of the republic, and having had ample means to transmit the staff of office to his successor on the same glorious principle of respect for liberty and the constitution, he trampled liberty and the constitution under his feet and imposed" Martin Van Buren on the republic as his successor in the presidential chair. Did the American people hang Jackson? We have no record of the execution of hanging (the mode of punishment reserved for condemned criminals in America) they simply resolved that this thing should not be repeated, for, although Van Buren was afterwards several times a candidate for President, he was always defeated at the polls—a mode of redressing political grievances having manifest advantages over the shot-gun from behind a hedge, or a knife-stab from beneath a poncho.

A Chilean cruiser, the *Blanco Encalada*, was launched on Saturday by Sir W. G. Armstrong & Co. She is one of the largest yet built at present, being 370 feet long and 46 feet 6 inches broad, and has a draught of 18 feet 6 inches. Her displacement is 4,400 tons, and her indicated horsepower 14,500. She has been specially constructed for a high speed, and is expected to attain 22½ knots under forced draught. Her armament is very strong, comprising 41 guns, viz., two 8-inch breech-loading guns, ten 6-inch quick-firing guns, twelve 3-pounder guns, twelve 1-pounder guns, and five torpedo tubes. She was designed by Mr. P. Watts of the Elswick firm, and has been built under the inspection of Sir Edward Reed, K. C. B., M. P., and Captain Munoz Hurtado on behalf of the Chilean government.—Transport, Sept. 15th.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The governor of Bahia has organized a commission of engineers for selecting a new site for the state capital.

—The President of the United States has appointed Mr. R. P. McDaniel, of Florida, as consul at Bahia.

—A Pernambuco telegram of the 29th inst. reports the illness of Rear-Admiral Duarte, commander of the northern naval division.

—The Italian cruiser *Etna* reached Bahia on the 17th inst. This cruiser carries 22 guns and is manned by a crew composed of 348 persons all told.

—The *Leopoldinense*, of Leopoldina, Minas Gerais, says that the coffee trees in that locality have lost the greater part of their flowers and young fruit because of the hailstorms.

—A Rio correspondent of the *Diario Popular* of S. Paulo, says that the defence of the Arraçoá by the government force, "has been a poem." In blank verse, of course!

—Recent advices from Montevideo report the gradual concentration of the federalists in the neighborhood of Porto Alegre, Pelotas and Rio Grande, to which points the Castillistas are retiring.

—In S. João d'El-Rei on the 5th inst. a duel between two newspaper men resulted from a discussion on the revolution. One of the duellists was slightly wounded in the right arm. We are not advised which party he belonged to.

—In Bahia on the 12th inst. at 9 o'clock p. m. there was a fight between policemen and marines belonging to the cruiser *Princesa de Maria*. Three policemen were wounded, one of them severely, and several arrests were made.

—The inspector of the Santos custom-house has petitioned the government for an increase of 40 per cent. on their present wages, in favor of the employes of that establishment. This act has caused much satisfaction among the men.

—It is reported that parts of a mastodon's skeleton have been found on a sugar plantation in Guarará, Sergipe, the vertebral column of which measures 9.24 metres. The same story mentions an incisor tooth, 1.87 metres long, but perhaps one of the animals tusks is referred to.

—The chief of police of S. Paulo has prohibited the departure of vessels from the port of Santos, without permission from the police authorities.

—Officers of the garrison at Pernambuco telegraphed to the press of Rio de Janeiro on the 29th stating that to defeat the manoeuvres of the press they have signed a declaration showing their loyalty to the government of Vice-President Floriano Peixoto.

—There was considerable agitation in Pernambuco on the 14th over a report that an order had been issued at Rio for the arrest of José Matizmo. This gentleman at once went to the governor, and then to the military commandant, and was assured by both that no such order had been received.

—The death of a negro reported to be 105 years old occurred in Bahia on the 18th inst. and that of a negro woman stated to be 130 years old recently occurred in the vicinity of Piracibana, São Paulo. We had supposed that all the exaggeration prevalent in Brazil was confined to Rio de Janeiro just now.

—The *Commercio* of Pernambuco of the 14th inst., says that a private telegram had been received there stating that the *Riachuelo* and *Benjamin Constant* had passed St. Vincent on their way to Brazil. We are inclined to doubt the story however, as no advice has been received that these vessels have left Toulon.

—The *Jornal do Recife*, of Pernambuco, relates that on the 16th the police attempted to arrest a drunken artillery soldier, who was in civilian dress and was creating disorder. The soldier, however, made his escape. On the following day, at 3 p.m., some companions of the soldier met a party of policemen, and a fight ensued. They were separated, however, and the soldiers returned to their quarters in Fort Brum. At 5 o'clock a party of 16 soldiers, led by a subaltern officer and armed, made an attack on a police station. A severe fight ensued, which resulted in the evacuation of the station by the police. The soldiers entered and broke up everything in the place. One policeman was killed on the spot and a number were wounded, some of them mortally. The leader of the soldiers was also seriously wounded. Gen. Leite de Castro appeared on the scene after the fight was over, and took charge of the wrecked station with a detachment of infantry.

RAILROAD NOTES

—A deposit of railway material is to be created on the grounds belonging to the S. Christovão palace.

—A letter of the 23rd from Nictheroy states that the damage caused to the Cantagalo railway by the revolutionists had been repaired.

HOSPITAL NOTES

—We take much pleasure in announcing the receipt of £13 the results of a subscription taken up on the *Royal Mail* steamer *Trent* for the benefit of the Strangers' Hospital. This is the second time Capt. Milner has so kindly remembered us in this manner, and we trust the custom will soon be general on all the mail steamers running to this port.

—The Donations and Subscriptions received by the Treasurer of the Strangers' Hospital since the acknowledgment of 22nd August last have been as follows:

Donations:	
W. Litchfield.....	200 000
Anonymous p. (C. J. Gemmill)....	20 000
Windfall do.....	170 000
High Cowan Deans.....	200 000
	410 000

Annual Subscriptions:

Wilson & Co.....	300 000
A. Findlay.....	100 000
Rev. H. Mosley.....	200 000
London & Brazilian Bank.....	2,000 000
British Bank of S. America.....	1,000 000
H. Estill.....	50 000
H. R. Beames.....	50 000
Western and Brazilian Telegraph Co.....	500 000
John Davy.....	50 000
London & River Plate Bank.....	2,000 000
Havilland A. De Lisle.....	100 000
George D. Estill.....	50 000
Cia. Industrial São Sebastião.....	500 000
J. H. Lowndes & Co.....	200 000
Hampshire & Co.....	100 000
A. W. Saunders.....	100 000
H. Athol Murray.....	50 000
F. Markland.....	200 000
E. S. Youle.....	50 000
C. J. Gemmill.....	200 000
T. C. Jackson.....	50 000
T. D. Bunn.....	50 000
Henry Knight.....	50 000
Newlands Brothers.....	200 000
P. S. Youle.....	50 000
J. W. Beswick Parthena.....	200 000
Thomas Scott.....	50 000
J. K. Eldowes.....	50 000
C. E. W. Taylor.....	100 000
	8,650 000

LOCAL NOTES

—Another Portuguese war vessel, the corvette *Afonso de Albuquerque*, is expected to arrive shortly at this port.

—Dr. Francisco de Paula Ferreira de Rezende, one of the judges of the Federal court, died in this city on the 26th inst.

—The Emperor of China has graciously accepted the nomination of Dr. Assis Brazil as minister to his court.

—Dr. Bernardino Ferreira da Silva, the retiring chief of police, has been made minister of the supreme military court.





MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 30th October, 1893.

Exports.

Coffee.—The course of the market has been quite unchanged, and daily sales, that equal, or generally exceed, the supply, in connection with an expectation that lower rates of exchange are imminent, have kept prices very firm, and the market opened this morning with a decidedly upward tendency. The sales for the week will sum up about 35,000 bags, against which only some 27,000 bags have come in. Shipments continue moderate, and stocks are reduced slowly, so slowly indeed that an outsider is led to believe that the dealers, in imitation of the exporters, are doing a "hand to mouth" business also. The long expected steamer arrived yesterday, but brought no coffee, and the arrival of the vessel, referred to in our last report, is now awaited with interest, for some coffee is confidently expected by this conveyance, and the entire cessation of the coastwise supply is unquestionably a serious feature in the market. There is certainly an impression in the trade here that, in view of the position of coffee, the gold price is far from excessive, and if this view be accepted abroad—the slight fluctuations in "spot" coffee, and the moderate supply of coffee in the American markets seems to endorse—with a decline in exchange here, we will certainly see the currency prices of coffee reach a preposterous figure. We have mail advices from Santos to the 26th inst. There had been a good deal of business there, with sales of about 60,000 bags since the 15th. The receipts had increased and stocks were estimated at 270,000 bags. The figures from the 1st to the 26th inclusive were: sales 191,000 bags and receipts 205,000 bags, while the total shipments were only about 157,000 bags. The market was reported quiet and quotations were 158,000—158,500 per 100 lbs.

The shipments since our last report have been:

Table with columns: Type, per arroba, Type, per arroba. Lists various coffee types like United States, Europe, etc.

35,450 bags. The vessels cleared with coffee are:

Table with columns: United States, Bags, Europe, Bags, Cape of Good Hope, Bags, River Plate and West Coast, Bags, Coastwise, Bags.

There have again been no official quotations furnished and the Santos remittance at \$129 per kilogramme. Brokers' quotations this morning were:

Table with columns: Type, per arroba, Type, per arroba. Lists coffee types like No. 6, No. 7, etc.

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Imports.

We have again but a meagre report to make on the markets, for brokers decline to furnish quotations, reporting that the movement does not justify these. Flour has been quiet, stocks in first hands have increased, and the quantity now here, ashore and afloat, is very considerable, over 500,000 bags are in sight. Quotations for foreign flour are lower all around, but the city mills maintain their prices steadily. A moderate quantity of White Pine and a cargo of Swedish have arrived; the markets are still considered nominal. On the evening of the 26th a violent fire destroyed an important planing mill here, and a considerable quantity of lumber was burned, but we have obtained no estimate of what the loss reaches. There have been no receipts of kerosene, nor of lard: the quotations for the latter show dealers' ideas for loss, and the former we are unable to quote. Receipts of rice continue large, and of codfish the usual quantity comes in regularly; both articles are nominal, and it is becoming a serious question as to where proper storage is to be found for the rice that has arrived, and that is still expected. There have been considerable receipts of bran and quotations for River Plate are lower; Indian corn is also quoted lower by dealers, the decline on River Plate reaching about 15,000 per bag. The other articles we quote are nominal. During the past week discharging operations have been at least partially resumed, but there is still some risk where cereals, or provisions generally, are in question. Every one is heartily tired of the position of the markets, and it will be little less than a miracle if no financial disturbances ensue. At the same time there appears to be some movement, although of course the important coastwise trade is almost at a complete standstill. There is little to be said as regards exchange: the market has ruled steady for this month, but it is expected that November will sharply rise the rates.

Flour.—The receipts since our last report have been:

Table with columns: Flour type, Quantity, Price.

14,433 bbls.

All of which is still afloat. Brokers report that market has been quiet, and quotations are reduced on all grades of foreign flour, but city mills remain unchanged. The stocks in first hands are estimated to be 25,000 bags. American and 11,000 bbls. River Plate, and the quotations furnished us today are the following, viz:

Table with columns: Flour type, Price.

White Pine.—Receipts have been 36,519 feet per Robert S. Patterson from New York, brokers still decline to report.

Swedish Pine.—There is nothing new to report. The Candover brought 1,045 doz. from Wisby and the Bondina has since arrived with 929 doz. from the same port. Quotations are still nominal.

Kerosene.—Receipts nil. Brokers do not quote, but dealers' prices are 90 c. per lb. for George's lard and 840—850 c. for other marks of American.

Rice.—The Sardaunks brought 29,626 bags, and there have arrived since also from Rangoon, Earl Colong, 37,113 bags and Earl Duranov, 14,452 bags. The Jofefa and Alako are also in port. Retail quotations are still 17800—17350 per bag.

Codfish.—Receipts are 1,192 cases Norwegian per Ita, Porto and 1,000 tubs per Mashkine from New York. We are still without quotations.

Hay.—Receipts are 2,755 bales per Pedro III and every thing is quite nominal, according to brokers' reports. Receipts have been 2,128 bags per Pedro III, and we now have quite River Plate bran at \$800—\$850 per bag and city mills at \$870—\$880.

Indian Corn.—Receipts are 11,595 bags per Pedro III and 6,444 bags per Portuguese Prince, from the River Plate. Dealers may quote River Plate corn at \$800 per bag, and native at \$1,300—1,250; there is no supply of native corn from coastwise ports.

Turpentine.—Receipts have been 135 cases per Robert S. Patterson from New York, and we have still no quotations to report.

Rosin.—The only receipts are 50 bbls. per Robert S. Patterson and we have nothing to report.

Coal.—Receipts since our last report have been: 2,726 tons per Centurion, from Cardiff, 1,646 " Highnoon, do, both to dealers.

Cement.—Receipts are 1,144 bbls. per Salcha from Antwerp and 12 in. per Aquilina from Marseilles. We have been unable to obtain quotations.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table with columns: Date, Name, Where to, Consigned to. Lists arrivals of various ships like Carmine, Wistany, Macao, etc.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. OCT. 27. LIVERPOOL.—Ger by J. M. Buck; 180 tons; Midbro: 60 ds; sundries to W. W. Williams & Co. (arrived 28th).

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. OCT. 28. OPORTO.—Port bk Venturosa; 437 tons; Moraes: 44 ds; sundries to J. A. C. Santos & Co.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. OCT. 29. RANGON.—Ger bk Earl Cadogan; 1334 tons; Bentley: 513 ds; rice to Norton, Megaw & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table with columns: Date, Name, Where to, Consigned to. Lists departures of ships like Praga, Pensacola, Pernambuco, etc.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. OCT. 28. BALTIMORE.—Amer lug White Wings; 651 tons; Davidson: coffee.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. OCT. 29. BALTIMORE.—Amer lug White Wings; 651 tons; Davidson: coffee.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. OCT. 30. BALTIMORE.—Amer lug White Wings; 651 tons; Davidson: coffee.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. OCT. 31. BALTIMORE.—Amer lug White Wings; 651 tons; Davidson: coffee.

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DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with columns: Date, Name, Where to, Cargo. Lists departures of steamers like Oct 23, Oct 24, Oct 25, etc.

\* Calling at intermediate ports.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 30th, 1893.

Table with columns: Name, Date, Where from, Consigner. Lists sailing vessels like American, sp Charges, sp America, etc.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. OCT. 31. BALTIMORE.—Amer lug White Wings; 651 tons; Davidson: coffee.

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STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

October 28th, 1893.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate %, Denomination, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Includes entries for Apolices, Gold Loan 1888, and State of Minas Geraes.

BANKS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Name, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists various banks like Agricola do Brazil, Credito Commercial, and Mercantil do Rio de Janeiro.

DEBENTURES.

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

HYPOTHECARY NOTES.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate %, Banks, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists notes from banks like Credito Real S. Paulo and Mercantil Santos.

SHIPPING.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists shipping companies like Agricola do Ribeirao Preto and Lloyd Brasileiro.

MILLS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists mills like Alianca, America Fabril, and Brazil Industrial.

INSURANCE.

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists various miscellaneous companies like Agricola e Com. do Brazil and Mercantil do Rio de Janeiro.

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 Alagoana, Cahn Frio, and Estrada de Ferro do Rio de Janeiro.

**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.**

**L**IVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER  
 PLATE MAIL STEAMERS.  
 LAMPORT & HOLT LINE.  
**PASSENGER SERVICE  
 TO NEW YORK.**

Intended sailings from Rio:

Maskelyne.....	5th Nov.
Wordsworth.....	—
Hevelius.....	—
Galileo.....	—
Coleridge.....	—
Leibnitz.....	—

The well known steamer  
**MASKELINE**

Captain Gregory  
 Will sail on the 5th inst. at 10 a.m. for  
**BAHIA  
 PERNANBUCO  
 and  
 NEW YORK**

These steamers offer the best and quickest means of conveyance for passengers of 1st and 2nd class, who intend visiting the United States, the annoyances of transshipment via England being avoided.

Return tickets issued.

For cargo apply to the Broker  
**Wm. R. McNiven,**  
 87, Rua 1.º de Março.  
 For passages, parcels, etc., to the  
 Agents—**NORTON, MEGAW & Co.**  
 58, Rua 1.º de Março.

**ROYAL MAIL  
 STEAM PACKET COMPANY.**

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

**TABLE OF DEPARTURES,**

Date	Steamer	Destination
31	Thames...	Southampton and Antwerp calling at Bahia, Macao, Pernambuco, Lisbon and Vigo.
Nov. 6	Nile.....	Montevideo and Buenos-Ayres.
16	Tagus...	Southampton and Antwerp calling at Bahia, Pernambuco, Las Palmas and 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.

**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:

Rio—Antwerp, Bremen.....	1st-cl. 500 Marks.	3rd-cl. 140/000
—Vigo.....	500 "	130/000
—Lisbon.....	500 "	120/000

For further information apply to

**HERM. STOLTZ & Co., Agents.**

Rua da Alfandega, No. 18. Rio de Janeiro.

**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: *Crosse & Blackwell, London, &c., &c.*; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

**RETAIL EVERYWHERE.**

**PACIFIC STEAM  
 NAVIGATION COMPANY.**

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

DEPARTURES for LIVERPOOL.  
 Calling at Lisbon, Bordeaux and Plymouth.  
 Potosi..... Nov. 6th  
 Galicia..... " 20th

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.

**SHAW, SAVILL & ALBION Co.,  
 LIMITED.**

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS

BETWEEN  
**NEW ZEALAND and LONDON.**

HOMEWARDS—Due at Rio de Janeiro.

Doric..... Nov. 3d  
 Arawa..... Dec. 6th

Steamers superior in every respect and fitted with every convenience for the comfort of travellers. Call at **TEWITERS** 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.

**NEW ZEALAND  
 SHIPPING Co., L'd.**

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

HOMEWARDS—RIO to LONDON.

Due at Rio de Janeiro.

Tongariro..... Nov. 17th  
 Ruapehu..... Dec. 16th

These steamers are first-class in every respect and are celebrated for quick homeward passages and superior accommodations. Call at **TEWITERS** 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.

**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 Cayo No. 429, " " 905  
 Montevideo, Calle Zabala No. 39, " " 253  
 Rosario, Calle Bajada No. 156, " " 54  
 Cable Address:—**SAMSON.**

**WILSON & CO.**

21 Rua Conselheiro Saravia,

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



**Brazil Postage Stamps.**  
 A splendid collection of Brazilian postage stamps for sale for 100,000.  
 All Brazilian and foreign stamps sold separately at Rua dos Ouvides, 42. (Stationers.)

**SITUATION.**

An Englishman with many years business experience in Brazil desires an appointment of trust in an English or American house in Rio or other city. Knows the language thoroughly and is a first rate accountant. Best references. Address: K. C. B., Box. 792 Post office. 31.

**SITUATION WANTED.**

Wanted by a young Englishman lately arrived in Rio a situation in a mercantile house where English is spoken. Good correspondent, with general knowledge of business. Replies to P., Rio News.

**GOVERNESS,**

An English lady (27) seeks re-engagement as governess, or companion; can give a six years' reference. Address L. L., at this office.

**BRAZILIAN POSTAGE STAMPS**

For sale:  
 Collections of 40 varieties..... \$5.00  
 " " 20 " " " " 10.00  
 " " 10 " " " " 20.000  
 " " 5 " " " " 10.000  
 " " 2 " " " " 5.000  
 " " 1 " " " " 2.500

72, Rua da Quitanda

Papelaria Ribeiro Macedo & Co.

**PETROPOLIS**

**Pension Petropolis.**

Comfortable accommodations for families and single gentlemen,  
**Terms moderate.**

Avenida 15 de Novembro, 82 and 84.

**The Chandler & Price**

x x **GORDON & PRESS** x x  
 and the **Golding & Co.**  
 x x **PEARL & PRESS** x x

are great favorites with all job printers. We have some of each for sale.

**SEA SICKNESS.**

Every traveller should be provided in his sea voyages with a bottle of **NECTANDRA AMARA**, to use against the terrible sufferings of this sickness, as soon as it appears. A teaspoonful (5 grammes) of this tincture, in a tablespoonful (20 grammes) of pure water, taken every two hours, will promptly and with efficacy relieve him against this evil, and it is well to know that he, who is provided with this tincture, possesses a powerful remedy to cure any kind of stomach diseases or disarrangements of the bowels.  
 The tincture of **NECTANDRA AMARA** of Antero Leivas is sold at all chemist shops in Brazil.  
 The depot of the manufacturer is in Rio de Janeiro at No. 72, Rua de S. Pedro.

**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 25,000 per box, or 12,000 for 6 boxes and 20,000 for 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 de S. Pedro No. 72, Rio de Janeiro.



**ST. JACOBS OIL**  
 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 Cent 8 Bottles. Breveted in 11 Languages.  
**THE CHILMARK & VOGLER CO.**  
 Baltimore, Md., U.S.A.

**STRANGERS' HOSPITAL,**  
 110, Rua da Passagem.

Now open for the reception of patients.

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, Londoner, or Stewart) 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. BARRETTA**,..... No. 72, Rua 1.º de Março.  
**DR. STEWART**, At the Hospital and No. 19, 11.º de Março

The visiting hours are, for the present, 2 to 3 in the afternoon and 8 to 9 in the evening.  
 TRV. ALDINA—Rua Sete de Setembro, 79.

**RUBBER HAND STAMPS.**

and  
**Metal-Bodied Rubber Type.**

S. T. LONGSTRETH,

Office and works: 18, Travessa do Ouvidor, 1st floor. NB.—Special attention given to large stamps (trade-marks) and large type for marking coffee bags.

**Business Signs Engraved**

**V. A. 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.

**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 Alfandega, 83.**

**THE BRAZILIAN COAL Co.,  
 LIMITED.**

Representatives of  
**CORY BROTHERS & Co., Ld., 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.**  
 Praça do Commercio, Salas 25 and 26.

Entrance: Rua Gen. Camara

**DEPOT:**  
 Ilha dos Ferreiros

**SUPERIOR HUNGARIAN WINES**

Recommended brands:  
 Villányi,  
 Hungarian Claret,  
 Chateau Palugay.

**TOKAY WINE**

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

Sole Importers:  
**Rombauer & Co.**  
 75, General Camara. Rio de Janeiro.

**Grande Hotel Metropole**

181, RUA DAS LARANJEIRAS, 181

The new extensions of this important establishment being now completed, we take pleasure in inviting travellers and the public in general to favor us with their patronage as in former times. The Hotel is luxuriously furnished and is situated in one of the

**Healthiest Suburbs of the City.**

It is the only one in this capital which is prepared to attend to a large number of guests. Every room is comfortably furnished, the service is complete in every respect, it has excellent baths, electric communications, telephones, trams at the door day and night, and, in short, every modern improvement for the convenience of the most exigent.

**JOSÉ AGUIAR DAS NEVES,  
 Manager.**