

THE RIO NEWS.

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NUMBER 49

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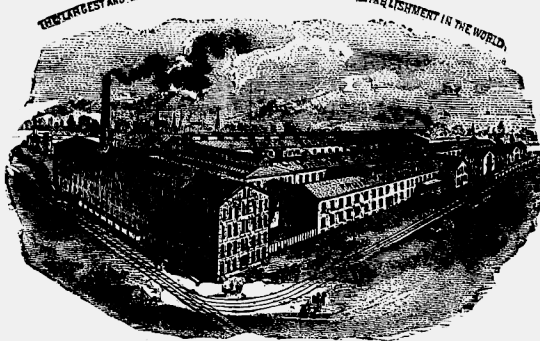
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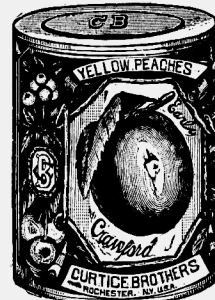
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EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES.—
79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, DECEMBER 18th, 1894.

ON the 6th of December, 1893, the editor of this paper received an order from the chief of police of this city, forbidding its publication until further notice. No reason whatever was given for the order at the time, nor is it known even now why the publication of this paper was considered perilous to the interests of the state. We were under the impression at the time that the embargo would continue but a very few weeks, and we therefore continued the publication of our market reports in circular form in order to preserve unbroken the statistical reports and summaries which have appeared in these columns for so many years. The weeks passed into months, however, and the embargo remained. The collapse of the revolt in this harbor on March 13th, which ought to have effected some relaxation in the military restrictions imposed upon the residents of this city, brought no relief, for martial law was continued and the police embargo was not raised. As our friends already know, this city remained under martial law until August 31st. Owing to broken health and threatened arrest, we left the country in March and did not return until after the inauguration of the new President on November 15th. During this period we have not only lost heavily through the arbitrary suspension of this paper, but our staff has been broken up and our facilities for editing and publishing the paper have been greatly reduced. The publication of our Market Report was discontinued in June, and our commercial reports have been interrupted therefore for the last six months. In resuming the publication of THE RIO NEWS, after this hiatus of one year, we confidently expect to receive the cordial support of all our old subscribers and advertisers. It is in evidence that we have never lost their sympathy and good will, and we hope that they will not hesitate to demonstrate this fact in the support accorded to us. We do not discuss the act which has caused us so heavy a loss, for there is really no discussion of the irresponsible and unreasonable acts of a dictator. Had we been guilty of any act which could be considered perilous to the government, it is certain that we should have been arrested. The authorities, however, had no excuse for such an arrest, and they were therefore compelled to close up a newspaper which had become distasteful to them, simply because it was distasteful. If there is any satisfaction to them in the contemplation of an act so unjust, so arbitrary and so cowardly, then they are welcome to it. We have broken no law of this country, nor have we exceeded our privileges as a journalist; and in the future we shall continue to discuss the subjects suitable for these columns with the same opinions and language which have characterized our editorial work in the past.

WHILE the doctors are disagreeing over the character of the epidemic which has appeared at places in the valley of the Parahyba, it may not be out of order for us to express an opinion that the epidemic is far from being malignant, and that there is no cause for alarm. Were the disease Asiatic cholera, it is reasonably certain that the death rate would have been much higher. In reality, the number of deaths has been relatively insignificant, when we consider the number of cases reported. It is true that the localities infected are sparsely inhabited and widely separated, which would tend to prevent a bad epidemic, but, at the same time, it must be remembered that these country places are not well provided with physicians and medicines, and that the people live under conditions which would make cholera excessively fatal. Of the first fatal cases reported, it was said that none of them had medical advice. The mild character of the epidemic, and its amenability to medical treatment, are assurances that it is not the dreaded Asiatic scourge with which we have to combat, but the less dangerous choleraic diarrhoea. Is it inconceivable that in an epidemic of cholera, where 60 new cases were reported in one day, only three deaths should occur, but it is quite conceivable that in the milder disease, where prompt medical advice is given, this result might easily follow. If we are not mistaken the Parahyba valley and other parts of Brazil have been visited by similar epidemics in the past. Under conditions like those of the present year,—continued rains and flooded streams, followed by intense heat, and accompanied by bad sanitary habits and the dangerous consumption of unripe fruit—such epidemics are far from uncommon. They are known elsewhere, and occur almost every year. While we do not criticise the precautions taken, nor deprecate the warnings and advice published, we do consider ill-advised and mischievous the course pursued by some journals and physicians in proclaiming the existence of Asiatic cholera, and in giving circulation to every rumor about the appearance of new cases. One of the newspapers of this city is evidently making a sordid speculation of the circulation of these reports, and has not hesitated to magnify the most trifling complaints into cases of the dreaded scourge. All this is provocative of alarm and disorder, and might seriously cripple the efforts of the government were the disease really in our midst. Panic may be even more terrible than the disease itself, and those who seek to create it are assuming a very serious responsibility.

THE quarantine conflict which has arisen between Brazil and the River Plate promises to create intense irritation and reprisals on the part of our southern neighbors. Whether cholera really exists in Rosario and Santa Fé, or not, the fact remains that reports to that effect are in circulation, and the Brazilian government has acted upon the statements telegraphed by its official representatives in Argentina. This is the course uniformly pursued by the Argentine authorities in regard to Brazil, and they can not reasonably complain that they are now made the victims of their own vicious and arbitrary system. For many years the Argentine sanitary authorities have been accustomed to impose quarantines against Brazil on the most trifling pretexts, and to enforce them in the most brutal manner possible. They have imposed extra quarantines on ships and passengers when there was not a sign of yellow fever on board, simply because some ignorant young practitioner mistook some common ailment for the dreaded fever. We are personally cognizant of one such case. They are accustomed to appoint inexperienced young physicians to the responsible position of sanitary inspectors, and upon their unreliable decisions, immense prejudices have been imposed upon the ships and travellers arriving there from Brazilian ports. It has been useless to protest, for the Argentine authorities will listen to nothing. Their quarantine station at Martin Garcia is nothing but a speculation, and we have good reasons for believing that the sanitary board is not ignorant of the profits realised by the purveyors. However that may be, the fact remains that the Argentines have been guilty of the grossest abuses in the imposition of quarantines, and have even forced Uruguay into a similar course of

conduct by enforcing quarantine against the river steamers running between Montevideo and Buenos Aires. They can not reasonably complain, therefore, when Brazil imposes similar restrictions on arrivals from Argentine ports. The talk of reprisals is absurd and silly. If such a policy is attempted, it will be the means of arousing this country to a better comprehension of Argentine selfishness and insolence, and of creating a determination among the people to shake off their dependence upon the River Plate for foodstuffs. And, we may add, such an awakening will not be an unmixed evil. During the last five years Brazil has been rapidly drifting into a dangerous state of dependence on the southern republics for bread and meat. The imports from Argentina are to-day five times what they were in 1888. The Brazilian must be awakened to the fact that he ought to produce his own cattle and maize, and that he ought not to be dependent upon a neighbor who is so exacting, so selfish and, on any pretext, so hostile. No country can afford to maintain and protect an enemy next door.

THERE are three capital reasons why the measure now before Congress, authorizing the acquisition of the Western and Brazilian cables, should not pass:—1st, the lack of funds for the purchase; 2nd, its detrimental influence on the service; and 3rd, the further extension of government control over services best left to private management. It is not definitely known whether the present administration favors this measure, as it really originated with the autocratic regime which has just passed into history. And, as the authorization is not mandatory in character, it is not certain that the government will at once proceed to realize the purchase even were the measure to pass. However this may be, it will be well to look the transaction squarely in the face, and to understand its bearings thoroughly before it becomes law, as it probably will. In the first place the taking over of this enterprise in accordance with the terms of the company's contract means a minimum outlay of nearly two millions sterling, which is its present working capital. This, of course, means the addition of another two millions sterling to the national debt, which has already become a heavy burden upon the resources of the country, and an increase in the interest obligations of the treasury of at least one hundred thousand pounds per annum. As the company is now earning dividends, after many years of unremunerated investment the shareholders will very naturally want something additional on account of prospective profits, and as the question will go to arbitration, as provided in the contract, it is more than probable that the claim will be allowed. With these two items, therefore, which will easily reach two and a quarter millions, and the interest on this amount for, say, twenty years, the state will be paying about three and a half millions for a property of which it has no need, and which will yield no profit to the treasury in the future. In the second place, the enterprise is essentially commercial in character, and can be more economically and efficiently managed by private individuals. Its work, outside of cipher messages, is largely in the English language and almost wholly in languages other than Portuguese. Were these cables to become state property and the offices filled with native employes, who have not had thorough training in this special work, and who do not value accuracy as highly as Englishmen do, the character of the service can not fail to be seriously prejudiced. The cable employes will of course be accorded the same privileges and immunities enjoyed by those of the state land lines and the state railways, which means that official work will always be accorded the preference, and that private parties will have no recourse against the mistakes, oversights and abuses of the officials and employes in charge of the service. In view of the fact that the commerce of this port represents an enormous sum of money during the year, and that the success of a great part of this depends on a quick and accurate cable service, it will be seen that the consequences of this proposed change are most serious. It will be said, of course, that the government will provide as good a staff and insure as efficient a service, as any private company can do. But who will guarantee this? What assurances have we that the government will do any better

with this new service, than it is doing with the land lines, the state railways, the post-office, and other branches of public service? If the government were successful in its administration of any one of these services, then we might be constrained to believe that a well-directed effort might be also successful in the management of a cable service. The probabilities are, we regret to say, that the proposed change will not only add heavily to the burdens pressing on the treasury, but will seriously prejudice the business interests of the country. In the third place, we contend that the principle underlying this proposed transaction is not only a false one in a republic, but that it is a serious obstacle to the true development of the country. The state ownership of railways, telegraph lines and other public services, makes the government a great employer of labor, and transforms it into a gigantic bureaucracy. It unavoidably fosters corruption, officialism and government interference in elections. The abuses which grow out of such a system infinitely overbalance the few benefits which may be derived from it. Then, too, here in Brazil, where the pension system has become fastened upon every branch of the public service, every new addition to the army of public employes, means new obligations and burdens in the line of pensions. Look at it as we may, there is not one single side of the question which does not present some burden to the public treasury and some peril to the future development of the country. All individual initiative will be lost in this great flood of officialism, and in time the shadow even of the liberties now so prized by the people, will be irretrievably lost.

THE sudden plight of the deputies before the threatened invasion of cholera, is not without its compensations, for it leaves unsettled the Jacobin bill providing for the arbitrary expulsion of foreigners from Brazil. Before the next session opens, the legislator will have had time to study out the bearings and consequences of so pernicious an act. He will see, perhaps, that it contravenes that provision of the constitution which guarantees to foreigners the full protection of the law of the country. He will also see that it is grossly inconsistent with his efforts to promote immigration. And when he studies the question still more closely, he can not fail to see that the expulsion of a foreigner from the country, without trial or recourse, is grossly unjust to the victim, and dishonorable and cowardly on the part of the government. If a foreigner commits an offence against the laws of the country, he ought to be tried and punished by the same laws which govern the destiny of the citizen. If he is accused of an offence, he is entitled to an unprejudiced hearing, and should have all the immunities and privileges which belong to a citizen similarly accused. To expel him for the commission of a punishable offence, is an avoidance of duty, for it is assisting a criminal to escape the penalties of his crime. If, however, he is expelled merely for his opinions, or because he may teach the people something the authorities do not approve, then the act is cowardly and is a confession of impotence. Every government ought to have confidence in its own strength and right, and ought to invite the fullest and freest discussion of its acts. To repress discussion and to shut out all inquiry, is a confession of weakness and culpability. We know what the military governments of Europe are doing in this respect, but this is not a guide for Brazil, nor does it prove that the expulsion of strangers is right. There is nothing more contemptible in current history, than the spectacle of a great country, like Germany, or Russia, expelling some obscure journalist for fear that he may say something distasteful to their imperial masters. Were they more confident of the strength and justice of their institutions, they would never stoop to an act so despicably petty. Of course the execution of such a law will depend largely on prejudice, and will therefore be unequal and discriminating. A chance word, a vague report, a personal dislike, a mistaken impression, a desire for revenge—all these will be more frequently the real causes of expulsion than those apparently described by the law. Under no circumstances can this, or any free country, afford to pass so unjust a law.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—There were 66 steamship and 30 sailing arrivals at Montevideo in October.

—Gold has been on the rise again in Argentina. The Standard "gold eagle" is trying to carry too many shoulder straps.

—In Montevideo an agitation has been initiated in favor of an increase in the navy. In our opinion Uruguay is better off with her two light cruisers. A larger navy would be useless as well as expensive.

—According to all signs, the coming Brazilian season promises to be very severe in yellow fever and a cholera epidemic. The habits of the people do not tend to minimize the dreadful effects of the epidemic.—Times of Argentina.

—Several men, calling themselves Brazilian revolutionary chiefs, have been arrested at Santa Fé on suspicion of belonging to a band of robbers. The Brazilian captain Juan Miguel has also been arrested for enlisting men to invade Brazil.—Buenos Aires Herald.

—On account of the declaration of close time for birds, the municipality caused to be seized on Saturday some 400 brace of partridges and 300 wild pigeons which were being sent to market. The confiscated birds were distributed among the hospitals and asylums.—Montevideo Times, Nov. 27.

—An Argentine exchange says:—The Government has declared infected the Brazilian ports Rosenda, Cachoeira, Villa Redonda, Campo Bello and Barra de Pirahy and suspected those of Rio Janeiro and Santos. Quarantining interior towns is quite in line with the intelligence commonly displayed by the Argentine sanitary officials.

—The political crisis in Argentina continues. The President is unable to do anything because of the opposition and intrigues of General Roca and his followers. The Union Civica Nacional has reorganized its directory, and great agitation prevails throughout the whole country. Argentina will have a full-blown revolution on hand one of these warm mornings!

—We have heard of late great complaint about the mortality of animals on board of steamers plying between this and Rio, through the want of a sufficient supply of fresh water; shippers are beginning to take measures to avoid the frequent losses which arise from this cause; and a meeting is about to be held to consider the subject.—Sport and Pastime.

—We are glad to hear that the wheat shown by the Australian colonists in Paraguay has turned out a success, though we suppose they do not intend to grow more than necessary for their home consumption at present. Considerable numbers of the Australians returned home last week, but those remaining on the colonies seem to be doing well so far.—Buenos Aires Sport and Pastime.

—The Argentine and Bolivian commissions appointed for the demarcation of frontiers, met yesterday in the city of Salta. The interview was very cordial and it was decided that each commission should offer a banquet to the other, after which a hall will probably be given in honour of the two commissions, the members of which will probably pay a visit to Jabea, and if no earthquake or some other sort of diversion is offered, they may probably decide to fix the date on which work will probably be commenced.—Times of Argentina, Dec. 1.

—The public and more especially North Americans are warned against advancing money to a person who in the following ingenious manner, has, it is stated, obtained funds from firms in Valparaiso, Chile, Montevideo and Buenos Aires. His method of working is to hand cheques on a bank in the United States or in some other country to a firm or bank for collection, and to ask that an order may be obtained by cable for payment. The bank or firm receiving one of these cheques gives a receipt specifying the amount, and the holder of such receipt obtains an advance thereon from some credulous victim. He has hitherto given the name of Hiermann Schneider.—Montevideo Times.

—If the report current be true that a meeting of military officers has taken place to decide the attitude that the army is to assume if a conflict arises between the executive and the legislature, it proves that the republic is sliding fast into administrative chaos. We suppose however that "as things are going" complete chaos is necessary before active republicanism ensues. Great realizations need great remedies, but the constitutional President should act the part of head physician, a post which cannot and must not be delegated to an assembly of soldiers.—Times of Argentina.

—Quite so, colleague; but where are the signs? We have neither yellow fever, nor cholera, as yet. Would it not be better for Buenos Aires to come out of this chronic state of funk and show a little common-sense and courage in this matter of epidemics? If the quarantine doctors and contractors must be supported, then we'll pass the hat—and save them the necessity of so much lying.

—On Wednesday, El Tiempo published a statement of Dr. Tomás Sarmiento, secretary to the central committee for assisting San Juan and Rioja, to the effect that the governor of San Juan alleges that he spent \$160,000 in aiding the victims of the earthquake. During the first fortnight meat, bread and other provisions together with beer and liquors were distributed gratis to all comers, with the result that there was a large influx of people from places not affected by the earthquake. All the public carriages in San Juan were hired by the government and any one could have a ride at the expense of the charitable public. All the committees and other visitors lived free on the fund. Moreover, excessively high prices were paid for the animals bought for slaughter and no one knows what became of the hides, etc. The money sent to San Juan was turned into treasury bills, at a discount of 75% in relation to national money. On Thursday, in the Chamber of Deputies, Sr. Balaguer said that Dr. Sarmiento's statements were completely false, but the Tiempo affirms that Dr. Sarmiento makes himself responsible for the truth of what was reported.—Buenos Aires Herald, Nov. 30.

—And this individual is not the only Porteno who has assisted in wrecking the Cordoba bank.

—The burning of \$500,000 of paper money every month in Buenos Aires is to be stopped. We thought so!

—The agents of Baron Hirsch are now exercising more care in the selection of Jewish emigrants for the colonies created in Argentina.

—It is announced that boards of health are to be created in all the ports of Argentina. Merciful! Are the unhappy people of that country to be oppressed with still another official burden?

—It is stated that among the debtors to the Bank of Cordoba is a well-known politician of Buenos Aires who owes it more than \$2,000,000, and who has never paid any part of the principal or interest.

—There were 170 immigrant and passenger arrivals at Montevideo, from across seas, during the month of October, the departures being only 481. The arrivals from Argentina in the same month were 3182, against 3320 departures for that country.

—The official declaration of cholera in Brazil has alarmed the sanitary authorities here, and one of their first steps will be to redouble vigilance on the frontier and to increase the quarantine measures. They do not seem to think of attending to the sanitation of the houses though that should be their first care.—Montevideo Times, Dec. 13th.

—The Brazilian legation having notified that it is in possession of the \$10,000 given by the Brazilian government as indemnity for the death of Lieutenant Godwin on the frontier, a year ago, 69 many persons have cropped up pretending to have claims on the money, that it will be necessary to apply to the tribunals to decide how it is to be divided and whose claims are to be admitted.—Montevideo Times, Dec. 13th.

THE SUGAR CROP.

According to recently-published estimates the sugar crop for the current year will be as follows, in tons, compared with preceding years:

Table with columns for Beet Root Sugar and Cane Sugar, listing countries like Germany, Austria, Russia, Belgium, Holland, and various sugar-producing regions like Cuba, Porto Rico, Trinidad, Barbadoes, etc., with their respective crop estimates in tons.

From The Montevideo Times, Nov. 30th.

SANITARY PANIC AND INSANITARY HABITS.

At the commencement of every summer, and we may indeed add all the year round since the last outbreak of cholera in Europe, the River Plate falls into a state of sanitary panic that magnifies every case of diarrhoea into cholera mokus and every case of bilious attack or jaundice into yellow fever. And thus every time some foolish person suffers the natural penalty of consuming anripe fruit or of exposure to a burning sun after eating and drinking too heartily, the whole district is thrown into a panic, the nervousness of the public is wrought to straining pitch by a constant flow of telegrams mostly extremely exaggerated, and all known and many unknown medical authorities are consulted to know what plague has suddenly appeared in our midst and how soon we may all be measured for our coffins. When the wonderful "suspected case" occurs on land the sanitary authorities have to make the best of it, feeling themselves comparatively helpless, but when it occurs on board some vessel, as frequently happens, then they are in all their glory and revenge themselves by ordaining measures of quarantine, disinfection, fumigation, "sanitary observation," and so forth, ad libitum. And within the last two or three years, in order to be quite sure of being on the right side, they have acquired the habit of imposing a quarantine that practically lasts all the year round, whether necessary or not, and entirely irrespective of the enormous prejudice it may cause to the interests of ship-owners, merchants and travellers. In fact this excessive quarantine has grown to be a very real and serious abuse, and has earned the River Plate yet another bad name, but, as it has proved profitable to a few native doctors and officials and to some jobbing lazaretto purveyors, and as the burden falls most entirely on foreign shoulders, there seems little hope of its being remedied. Certainly, in the past season, some of the foreign legations have been driven to protest by the grotesquely unnecessary quarantines imposed against European ports, but their protests were mild in the extreme and consequently of no avail against the interested views of the "authorities" and the cross absurdities of their so-called sanitary regulations. And so the abuse maintains and grows until we still expect to see realised our prophecy of some years ago that some day a vessel will be quarantined in the River Plate because the captain has a corkleg and the complaint may be catching.

But with all this exaggerated nervousness about the appearance of disease, we fail to see any prac-

tical steps taken to prevent its dissemination once it has appeared. Should the enemy effect a landing at the city remains at its mercy. England now languish at cholera because the sanitary arrangements are such that the disease can make no practical headway. This very year quarantine has been finally and officially abolished in the English ports, as a useless and vexatious institution. And it is to be presumed that the sanitary authorities in England are as wise as those here. But then quarantine gives the sanitary authorities little trouble and much profit, whilst interior sanitation gives much trouble and no profit. Hence nothing is done here except to order an annual whitewashing of the sides of houses, where people do not live, whilst the arrangements of the interior, where people do live are allowed to go on in the same old dirty, unwholesome way, and are a standing invitation to the propagation of zymotic diseases.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The state of Minas has created a sanitary station at Serraria, on the Central railway.

—In Bahia two soldiers quarrelled over 80 reis, which one lost in some gambling game, whereupon one of them killed the other.

—All the reports from the infected districts yesterday, state that the epidemic is steadily decreasing. In many places it has entirely disappeared.

—There were 781 immigrant arrivals in Espirito Santo during the month of November. Of these, only 23 came spontaneously, the others coming under state and federal subsidies.

—There was a conflict at Taperoa, Bahia, on the 4th inst., between the people and the police. Three of the latter are said to have been severely wounded.

—The Bahia municipal council has resolved to undertake the meat supply of that city. The experience of Rio de Janeiro in this line, might be of much value to Bahia in this undertaking.

—A Montevideo telegram of the 17th says that Col. Telles has written to the federalist leaders threatening to imprison their families and distribute their cattle to the poor. Col. Telles is an officer of the regular army.

—An opposition party has been organized in Campinas, São Paulo. Two parties are essential in a representative form of government, and every step toward the organization of a second party should be hailed with satisfaction.

—A telegram from Cachoeira on the 15th says that the epidemic has entirely disappeared in that place. Thirteen deaths have occurred during its existence, but the number of cases is not given. The epidemic first appeared in Cachoeira.

—The elections in Paraná for members of Congress and the state legislature, are to be held on January 6th. Much intimidation has been attempted by the ruling faction, but it is said that the opposition is determined to have fair play.

—Telegrams of the 11th and 12th announce that the coasting steamer Lucia, belonging to the São Paulo and Rio Company, had run aground on the bar of S. Francisco. The cargo had been landed and on the 13th it was telegraphed that the steamer had been saved.

—Six carloads of melons from Santa Barbara, containing 7432 melons, were seized at Parystation on the 5th inst., and were ordered to be destroyed. They were destined for the S. Paulo market. It is said that the melons afterwards made their appearance at the quaiets.

—The S. Paulo municipal council has founded an institute of wet nurses. We have felt morally certain that our neighbors would eventually succeed in requisitioning this service. We are not yet informed whether the indispensable quack is to be admitted to the institute, or not.

—It is said that Dr. Venesio Escobar, who was recently arrested in Porto Alegre by the Venesios government, had been assured that he would not be disturbed when he returned there. His arrest occurred immediately after his return. This is what Julio means by "pacification."

—Various political prisoners, including Col. Facundo Tavares who has been in prison nearly two years without even a formal accusation, were embarked on the transport Ondina at Porto Alegre on the 17th inst. The Supreme Federal Tribunal of this capital has issued a requisition for the appearance of Col. Tavares.

—A recent election in Nietheroy was so scandalously manipulated by the police authorities, who interfered to prevent the meeting of the election boards, that a denunciation in the Gazeta de Noticias has urged the governor to order an investigation. The summary punishment of these offenders is much needed.

—The Provincia of Pará calls attention to the gold discoveries in the territory in dispute between French Guyana and Brazil. Rich washings have been found on the Calsoene and Casapure rivers, and considerable quantities of gold have been carried to Cayenne. The Provincia urges Brazilians to visit the district.

—The Pernambuco journals which suspended publication when the Gazeta da Tarde was threatened by the governor, reappeared on the 12th, declaring their appeal to President Prudente de Moraes unanswered and the press without guarantees. Our colleagues forget that there is still one guarantee which can be tried when the law and the government fail to protect.

—A conflict has arisen between the federal sanitary officer and the town of Vassouras. The latter had established a lazaretto and quarantine. The former disapproved the act, so he called in a police force, closed the lazaretto and carried off the municipal disinfecting machine. The act was so monarchically arbitrary that the good citizens of Vassouras feel themselves compelled to protest.

—In July and August last the faculty of medicine of Bahia reported the conduct of some medical students, who had insulted one of the professors, and the punishment inflicted on them by the faculty. On the 12th inst. a formal approval of the faculty's action, signed by the President of the republic and his minister of justice, was published in the Diario Oficial, and on the following day another decree relieved the students from the penalty imposed.

—It is announced that a society for the prevention of cruelty to animals is about to be organized in S. Paulo. If it does no more than the Rio society, which existed for some years without making one single attempt to protect animals, it would be better not to organize. That the services of such a society are universally needed in Brazil, no one will deny, but it will first be necessary to create a sentiment really antagonistic to cruelty. To do this many police regulations must be changed, the inhuman treatment of human beings like animals must be forbidden, and penalties for cruelties to animals must be secured. At present such a society would not be supported either by law, or by public sentiment.

RAILROAD NOTES

—A petition to declare the Sponcubby company bankrupt was thrown out in the courts on the 14th inst.

—The bill regulating the salaries of employés on the Central railway passed the Senate in 3rd discussion on the 14th inst.

—The Central line between Rio das Velhas and Vespasiano was considerably damaged by the heavy rains of the 12th and 13th.

—The S. Paulo railway has called the attention of the state government to the danger of another block to traffic, but thus far without effect.

—The expenditures on the Central railway next year, independent of prolongations and pensions, are estimated at 26,322,521\$075 in the budget.

—A S. Paulo telegram of the 13th inst. announces the execution of the documents by which the Central Paulista railway is sold to Messrs. Prado, Chaves & Co. for the sum of 7,024,000\$00.

—Four Baldwin locomotives of the "consolidation system" were recently received at Santos for the Sorocabana company. They came out from the United States on the steamer Salvo.

—The S. Vicente tram line, running from Santos to S. Vicente, has been intimated to relay certain worn-out rails within a period of two months, under the penalty of a fine.

—The government has resolved to advise the S. Paulo and Rio Grande company that work must be at once resumed on the line from Itararé to Cruz Alta, the reasons for suspension of work having ceased to exist.

—The Minas state government, in combination with the Bahia and Minas company, has accepted the tenders made by Maj. Chagas Pinto for the construction of the terminal section of that line between Santa Cruz and Philadelphia, 85 kilometres in length.

—The Minas and Rio report states that the receipts of that railway for the year ending 30th June last, calculated at 27 pence, amounted to 4,150,610, against 2,140,300 during the preceding twelve months. The dividend paid for the year was 7 per cent.

—The minister of industry has advised the inspector-general of railways, in response to a protest from the Imperial Central Bahia railway, that the nomination of employés is subject to a stamp tax of 2½ per cent. according to the law of 11th February, 1893.

—The South American Journal of October 27th says: "An express train service was to be inaugurated on 1st October between Pernambuco and Manaus, capital of the state of Amazonas." How such a service is to be inaugurated without a railway, the Journal does not inform us.

—The North Brazilian Sugar Factories Co. has committed the unpardonable sin of beginning work on a railway, probably much needed, before the plans had been approved by the government. In extenuation it may perhaps be said that the manager wished to accomplish something before old age and Father Time should interpose their embargoes.

—The gross receipts of the S. Paulo railway for the half-year ending June 30th last were 4,701,600\$380, against 5,294,900\$500 in the corresponding period of 1893. This decrease is attributed to smallness of the coffee crop and to the revolution. The working expenses were decreased, however, from 70.14 per cent. in 1893 to 56.55 in 1894. Remittances were made at an average of 9½ pence during the half year. The dividend paid was at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

—The new director of the Central railway has initiated investigations to discover the authors of the thefts occurring in the deposits of that line. During the past year the reclamations of shippers on this point have been ignored, but now, under a civilian administration, an effort is being made to protect property and enforce the law. The thefts of coffee have developed into a gigantic speculation, and the violation of packages of merchandise have been of daily occurrence. Several dismissals have already occurred.

—Owing to the persistent efforts of the Gazeta de Noticias the government ordered the removal of the prison car—a closed freight car—which was kept at the Central railway station for the summary and illegal imprisonment of persons accused of violating regulations. It was had removed during the period of martial law, but the director of the line seems to have considered himself authorized to continue the abuse in normal times. On receipt of orders from the government for the removal of the car, Col. Vespasiano de Albuquerque promptly resigned, and the President then appointed Marshal Jeronymo Rodrigues de Moraes Jardim, a retired officer of engineers, to the post.

EXPENSES OF THE CENTRAL RAILWAY.

According to a speech of Senator Ottonio in the Senate on the 12th inst., the expenses of the Central railway, compared with its earnings, have been increased to an alarming degree. In 1892 the total expenses were 12,482,195\$; in the succeeding year these were increased to 15,752,431\$, and in 1894 to 27,683,276\$ — by which it is seen that the expenses were more than doubled in two years. For 1895 the budget asks for 29,522,521\$, a still further increase. Besides all this, over 30,000,000\$ have been appropriated, by means of special credits, for the acquisition of new material. During these three years, therefore, 1892 to 1894, the Central railway has cost the country a total of 86,847,000\$, including special credits, which is largely in excess of the gross receipts of those years. It will be seen from this that the Central railway has become a source of expense to the state, instead of a source of revenue. The force of employes has been more than doubled, while, at the same time, the service has become steadily worse. There is insubordination and disorganization everywhere, and even now, with a really good man at its head, it is uncertain whether the line can be again reduced to a good, working condition.

COFFEE NOTES

—The *Journal de Commercio* of the 17th says:—"An intelligent federal deputy, in a conversation with some merchants of much experience, estimated that the next crop in the state of São Paulo will produce about six millions of bags of coffee." —Complaints have begun to come in against the prejudices caused by the suppression of traffic on the Central railway. One from Mendes, where there has been no sign of epidemic, says that a large quantity of coffee is awaiting shipment and is suffering injury by the delay in reopening traffic. —As gauged by the value of shipments, India's export trade in coffee showed a slight decline in 1893-94, as compared with 1892-93; but the change is unimportant. In 1889-90 the amount of exports was 1,489,872, in 1890-91 Rs. 1,454,685; in 1891-92 Rs. 1,998,659; in 1892-93 Rs. 2,066,562; and in 1893-94 Rs. 2,002,171. The decrease in the last year, as compared with 1892-94, is about 3.1 per cent. Reckoned by actual shipments, measured in hundred-weights, the falling off was greater, and the cause of it is generally much less satisfactory. In 1885-87 the exports of coffee amounted to 370,458 cwt., in 1893-94 to only 278,735 cwt., and yet the value of the latter year's traffic exceeded that of the former's by about 100,000\$.—*Madras Times*.

LOCAL NOTES

—Quarantines against Brazil have been decreed in Spain and Portugal. —The present session of Congress has been prorogued to the 20th inst. —Another modification in the uniforms of the army was decreed on the 3rd inst. —The death rate in this city continues exceptionally low, in spite of the quarantines at the River Plate. —The *Aquidaban*, which left for Toulon some weeks ago and had to stop at Bahia for repairs, has been ordered back to this port. —There were religious services held in various churches of the city on the 5th inst., in commemoration of the death of Dom Pedro II. —It is stated that there are a great many hogs raised in the immediate neighborhood of the Tinga sources of our water supply. The minister of industry has been called upon to suppress the nuisance. —The "cholera" scare has met the needs of our River Plate neighbors to a "U." They have promptly decreed eight days quarantine, and are cheerfully waiting for the *Paz* to give the word for making it double. —The *Diario Official* of the 5th inst. publishes general instructions to the public for protection against cholera. It may be summed up in a very few words: cleanliness, pure water, wholesome food, temperate habits. —The government has released General Francisco Solon from imprisonment, but requires his residence within municipal limits pending investigation. Gen. Solon has been imprisoned since the early days of the revolt. —Capt. Victor de Lamare, sub-manager of the Lloyd Brazileiro company, who was arrested and imprisoned in November, 1893, was released by a military council on the 4th inst. because there were no charges nor testimony against him. —A decree of the 3rd inst. promulgates a legislative act prohibiting the further transportation of condemned criminals to the island of Fernando de Noronha, and ordering the return of the prisoners now there to the states to which they belong. —At a meeting of the Supreme Military Tribunal on the 5th inst., General Pego Junior, ex-commodore of the military district of Paraná and Santa Catharina, was acquitted, by a vote of 7 against 3, from the charges preferred against him. —A special train leaving this city at 10 p. m. on the 11th inst. was the means of conveying Marshal Floriano Peixoto to Tres Bichas in Minas Geraes, where he is to be a guest of Dr. Santiago for a season. A few intimate friends were at the station to see him off. —The sance for the goose, has really become sance for the gander. On the 11th, by the recommendation of our sanitary authorities, quarantine was declared against Rosario, and Santa Fé and sanitary observation against Buenos Aires and other Argentine towns, dating from the 1st inst.

—It is proposed to organize a club of officers of the national guard in this city. —The cable announces the appointment of Sr. Carlos de Castro as Uruguayan minister to this capital. —A Montevideo telegram says that Casto de Melo has announced his intention to join the Rio Grande revolutionists. —The Swedish and Norwegian consuls *Elliott* and *Ridder* entered this port on the 13th, exchanging salutes according to established custom. —An attempt will soon be made to fill the vacancies of directors of sections in the national museum. Some of these vacancies are of long standing. —An executive decree of the 13th appoints Gen. Francisco Antonio de Moura to the command of the 6th military district and all the forces in the field in Rio Grande do Sul. —On the requisition of Senator Costa Arevalo on the 13th, the Senate decided to ask the government for the prompt publication of the military executions ordered in Paraná, Santa Catharina and elsewhere. —We are in almost daily receipt of newspapers which have been lying in the post-office for days and weeks. Is it not possible to cause something of efficiency into the administration of this public department? —Dr. Ubaldo do Amaral advised the president of the Senate on the 15th that he had taken his seat as a justice of the Supreme Federal Tribunal. This creates a vacancy in the senatorial representation from Paraná. —An *aviso* of the 11th inst. declares the ports of Holland free from infection, and that all shipping arrivals from those ports, clearing after this date, shall have free passage in Brazilian ports after the customary sanitary visit. —Frequent interviews have taken place lately between the minister of foreign affairs and the Italian minister, with reference to pending questions between the two governments. It is believed that a satisfactory solution will soon be agreed upon. —Notwithstanding the money expended, and the approach of the hot season, the streets of this city are indescribably dirty and out of repair. Why can not the sanitary authorities impose fines on the aldermen for their inexcusable neglect in this matter? —We are glad to note that Mr. Richard Cutts Shannon was elected to the United States Congress, in the recent election, from the 13th district of New York. Mr. Shannon is well known here in Rio, and his success will elicit a thousand hearty congratulations. —The minister of war has transferred to his colleague of marine all the naval officers still under arrest together with the processes against them. It is worthy of note that this is not done until nearly nine months have elapsed since the collapse of the naval revolt in this harbor. —The circumstance seems to be existing no common, but the fact remains that there is an average of at least one death by violence per day in this city, while the murderous assaults are almost as frequent as thefts. Surely something must be done to remedy so bad a state of affairs. —The *Journal* of the 14th calls attention to the irregularities practiced in the provisioning of Brazilian naval vessels at Montevideo. We have no positive information on the subject, but it is the general impression in the south that some snug little fortunes are being made out of these naval contracts. —A two months' leave of absence has been conceded to the director-general of the postoffice, Dr. Demoshenes da Silveira Lobo, for the benefit of his health. An indefinite extension of this leave of absence, in the opinion of many, would be for the benefit of a very badly administered public department. —There 503 deaths, 483 births and 141 marriages in this city during the second half of October. According to our computation the death rate was about 23 per 1,000 per annum, though the statistician of the board of health records it as 19.12 per 1,000. Of the births, 103 or about 30 per cent. were illegitimate. —According to decree 247, of the 15th inst., the pay of soldiers in the army, and sailors of the 2nd class in the navy, is increased to 360 reis a day, and rations. Volunteers will receive a bonus of 125 reis a day, and soldiers who continue in the ranks after the expiration of their enlistment will receive a bonus of 250 reis a day. —An *aviso* of the 11th inst., signed by the minister of justice and internal affairs, declares the ports of Rosario and Santa Fé infected with cholera, and other Argentine ports are to be considered suspected. All ships leaving the first named ports on and after November 28th, and other ports after the 6th inst., must call at the Ilha Grande quarantine station for the usual sanitary treatment. —The proprietor of a brewery on Rua das Marezes, Sr. José Joaquim Alves, has begun proceedings for 100,000\$ damages for an illegal imprisonment of 59 days by order of the police *delegado* of the 6th district. It is certainly a hazardous business when the actions of these arbitrary imprisonment began to demand justice. There will be no cessation of the abuse until the government and its agents are made responsible for their acts. —There was another conflict on the night of the 15th between soldiers and policemen, the former attacking two of the latter in the Rua Senhor de S. Passos. One of the policemen had his arm broken. It would be interesting to know why soldiers are permitted to loaf about the streets at night, provoking disorders and engaging in conflicts with citizens and policemen. Good discipline certainly does not permit license and disorder of this character.

—The President has taken his family to Petropolis, where they will reside during the hot season. —Chili even has declared quarantine against us. We are now expecting news from Peru and Equador. —It is claimed that the *frat* condemned in the matter of the 25th inst. for committing a crime, is taken on the sultan's and sold. The sanitary authorities should look after this complaint. —A Montevideo telegram of the 17th says that Rio Grande revolutionists have invaded the state of Santa Catharina, and that sanguinary conflicts have occurred at Lages and Catiolano. —A priest, named Padre Emanoel de Macara, was arrested at the Hotel Gravel on Sunday, on a requisition from the chief of police of Jag. Le For, for the crime of rape. It is believed that he was arranging to embark for Italy. —It is said that Minister Vitoriano Monteiro will leave for Montevideo on the 22nd inst. It is noteworthy that the Brazilian ministers at both Montevideo and Buenos Aires were absent from their posts at the beginning of the existing complications in regard to quarantine. —The *Journal de Commercio* of the 6th inst. contains a translation of a highly valuable article on "Ascaric cholera" and "cholera" diarrhoea by Dr. C. Macnamara, published in Quin's Dictionary of Medicine. The article should be attentively studied by everyone. —Therees were a duel on the 4th inst., nominating Drs. Ubaldo do Amaral and Afonso Penna as members of the Supreme Federal Tribunal. The first is a senator and the second is the present governor of the state of Minas Geraes. Both are good appointments. —It has been found somewhat difficult for General Valle to attend to his duties as an inspector of war material in Minas Geraes and as a deputy here in Rio de Janeiro, both at one and the same time. It is probable, therefore, that he will be relieved of the first-named service. —These are the incidents which disturb our respect for government privileges in South America. At present all vessels from Santos are required to call at Ilha Grande for quarantine. One day last week a relative of a prominent government official came up from Santos, and the steamer was excused from quarantine, although a preceding steamer was kept at Ilha Grande four days. —There being about 1300 immigrants from the Ilha das Flores in this harbor, destined for the state of Minas Geraes, the minister of industry has ordered the authorities of that state that the steamer should be freighted to take them to Caravelas, where they can be transported into the state over the Bahia and Minas railway. It is a long roundabout journey to reach their destination. Better send them *via* Nova Friburgo. —The work of reducing the sidewalks of the city to a width suitable for one person, is going on swimmingly. How one is to sell a washer-woman with a swollen bundle of soiled clothes on her head, or a sweating citizen of color with an squealing brig under his arm, is more than we can imagine, unless he takes permanently to the middle of the street. Another disadvantage of the new walks, is that they no longer afford room for the groups of loafers who usually occupy them. —The deputies seem to think that legislation can be carried on by force, as well as the executive branch of the government. The Senate having modified some of the appropriation bills, as passed by the Chamber, the latter promptly vetoed the same amendments, and then cleared for their constituents, leaving the Senate with the only alternative of backing down completely, or leaving the government without legal resources. It is needless to add that a deputy capable of such a trick, should in future be kept at home. —Brother Jonathan will be pleased to hear that the name of his country has at last reached an insignificant "A. do Norte." When he adopted the title of "United States of America," he thought himself secure against either imitation, or appropriation, and was the best laid schemes of nice and mean, gang all-egley." He is now denied the right to use the word "American" to describe his nationality, and the honored name of his country has been shorn to the expression "A. do Norte" and "E. U. do Norte." Poor Jonathan! —The *Journal de Commercio* of the 8th inst. publishes an account of the military execution of five sailors at Pernambuco on November 23rd, of last year, by orders of Gen. Leão de Castro. The author of the article, Deputy Gonçalves Maia, states that the men were removed from prison at 2 a. m. and were shot at daybreak. They had no trial and the execution was carried out without any of the forms considered in dispensable among civilized nations. The writer gives names and particulars together with the entries on the prison register. —We were till a few days since that the municipal authorities are now endeavoring to such an extent with the privileges of householders, that they will not even permit a man to whitewash his own house without a municipal license. Surely there must be some mistake in all this! We are now living under a republic, you know, and that means the practical use of something we call liberty. If a citizen wants to give a nail in the wall to hang his hat on, or to whitewash his kitchen for the sake of health and cleanliness, surely he can do so without asking official permission. —Some thirty or more men, who were connected with the naval revolt, are expected to arrive here today from Montevideo on the *Dezete*. They are to be placed under arrest on arrival. In this connection, it will not be out of place to remind the President that a general amnesty would go far to settle existing troubles. It is the rule in other countries to declare amnesty at once on the termination of a revolution. Here the amnesty and repression of actual war have been prolonged for months after the revolt terminated, and with the result that the country is as far from pacification to-day as it was in March last.

—Our Argentine exchanges of the 29th ult. publish the following telegraphic news from this city:—"Yellow fever in an epidemic form has broken out in Victoria, on the frontier of Minas Geraes, the president of that state being amongst those who are attacked. The municipal council of this city is a taking measures to check the propagation of the disease, and has commenced by stopping all railway traffic with Minas." To make the matter apparent, we will say that there is yellow fever in Victoria, and a ball typ of diarrhoea on the Minas Geraes frontier, principally in the state of Rio de Janeiro. Victoria, however, is a seaport and is a long distance from the Minas frontier, besides which there is no railway communication with the place. The intercity railway traffic was on the Central line between Rio and the districts supposed to be infected with cholera. —The bill voted by the Chamber of Deputies approving the acts of the government in relation to the naval revolt of 6th September, was sent to the Senate on November 24th, and was there referred to committee for deliberation. The majority of the committee, Sr. Gattin de Oliveira, signed a favorable report, another member a contradictory report, and the others not at all. Consequently the bill has not been placed on the order of the day. On Sunday the *Paz*, Sr. Bayeux's paper, had the effrontery to accuse the president of the Senate with suppressing this bill. It is our opinion that Congress can not pass such a bill, without seriously prejudice to its prestige and privileges. It is not only the arbitrary and savage act of the legislative branch which ought not to be approved, but the illegality of public money and the illegality of currency which should never permit it. Then for what purpose the rule should be an appropriation for every expenditure. —*LEITE*. —In this city on November 21st, the wife of Dr. J. McNell, of a daughter. —**BUSINESS NOTES** —The salaries of 217 new companies next year will amount to 2,944,143\$00. —The fines imposed on the North Brazilian Sugar Factories Co., Limited, amounting to 31,000\$ in all, have been recently declared null. —The hull and machinery of the first steamer *Leônia*, burned by the government forces during the revolt, was sold to the *Leônia* Navigation Company on the 8th for 15,000\$. —The state telegraph service will cost the taxpayer the snug little sum of 7,714,593\$ next year, in addition to the pensions, fuel and the cost of the Western and Brazilian cables. —At a meeting of the Sociedade Anonima de Gas de Rio de Janeiro in Brussels on the 10th inst., Messrs. Raffal, Lauzeys and Dugmar were elected directors of the company in Brazil. —The act of Congress extending the time when the existing trade shall be carried out only under the Brazilian flag, has been signed by the President. It postpones the restrictions by another two years. —The minister of industry has advised the minister of foreign affairs that Brazil can not take part officially in the projected Vienna Exposition of next September, because no funds are available for that purpose. This is a bit of a blow. It is doubtful if the results justify the expense of these frequent expositions. —The item of "immigration," which has thus far cost the country a hundred times the benefit received, figures at 8,799,436\$28 in next year's budget. It is a relief to find the cost cut down to the last "88 reis," because it is the indication of an intention not to spend more money than the appropriation. —The success of the Manton table water in this market is noteworthy. The fact that it is a natural mineral water, of recognized value in the treatment of digestive derangements, as well as a beverage of unusual purity and flavor, has unquestionably contributed largely to the success which Mr. Breiz has achieved here. —The general receipts bill has passed in 3rd reading in the Senate, and has been sent to the President for approval. The deputies having dispersed, no amendments were possible without leaving the government without the annual budget law. The amendment authorizing the taking over of the Western and Brazilian cables was adopted without discussion. —The economic value of the *corralão* palm can not be overestimated. According to the *Revista* of Ceará, the following products from cultivated trees were exported from Aracaty, Ceará, during the first half of the present year, valued in all at Rs. 166,079\$ 443,400 lbs., 73,300 mats (*matras*) 120,000 brooms, 2,000 pieces of cordage, 110,612 kilos of wax, 14,149 kilos of emuls, 62,000 kilos of fruitstones, 200,000 lbs. and 110,000 lbs. The *corralão* palm is one of the most useful trees of the interior, for it furnishes food, clothing, shelter, cordage, wax, thread for nets, fencing, etc., etc. —At the ordinary general meeting of the Brazilian Sulfonamine Co., in London on 9th October 27th, the chairman, Sir John Fenner, made the following statement regarding the proposed amalgamation between that company and the Western and Brazilian, quoted from the *North American Journal*:—"It was not their company alone that I expressed an unwillingness to ally and I expressed my unwillingness to ally with the Brazilian authorities, their directors in the '93, the Western and Brazilian Company were equally concerned. He could not help thinking that two companies so closely connected by a joint purchase agreement, having some 40 years to run, each company continuing and completing the service of the other, should be more closely allied than they are. He felt strongly that it would be in the interests of the holders of shares both of the separate companies were made good." It is said that the residue of the Brazilian government to take over the Western and Brazilian cables was never placed by the threatened nation of the 3rd marine factory.

—A new series of revenue stamps, printed with fugitive inks, are ready for issue, and will go into use as soon as the stock is exhausted.

—An executive decree of the 11th inst. approves the act of Congress opening a supplementary credit of 1,402,000\$ for the ministry of marine.

—In a recent lecture at Limoges, Professor Goerres urged the great importance of cultivating commercial relations between France and Brazil.

—The Supreme Federal Tribunal, in a recent decision, has declared unconstitutional the "statistical tax" on imports imposed by the state of Bahia.

—The Charrens Reunis company has added the larger steamers *Cristina* and *Californica* to its fleet. These steamers have exceptionally large accommodations for immigrants.

—The high prices ruling for necessities of life in Bahia is causing much discontent in that city. The authorities and citizens are proposing every remedy but the right one—industry and the local production of food.

—At the last meeting of the A. & F. Pears Co. in London, the chairman stated that they had thus far expended over £1,000,000 sterling in advertising. And yet, there are some good people who urge that advertising does not pay!

—On the 13th the President signed the bill appropriating 800,000\$ for the festivities connected with the visit of the Uruguayan military commission to this capital. The money had of course been spent before the credit was solicited.

—On the 12th inst. the President sanctioned the bill passed by Congress opening a supplementary credit of 1,420,058\$833 to meet expenses in the Caixa da Amortizaçào to the close of the current year in the acquisition and signing of currency notes.

—The Pacific Mail Co. is arranging for quicker voyages next year, and will add two new, first-class steamers to the service within the next three months. The *Oregon* is expected to sail on January 31st, and the *Orissa* about the middle of March.

—The November receipts of the Pernambuco custom house were 1,661,614\$742, against 1,589,285\$171 in the same month of last year, and 1,679,408\$226 in 1892. The receipts for account of the state were 445,126\$802, against 604,266\$651 last year.

—The state of Ceará has celebrated a contract with the Companhia Navegaçào do Maranhão for a semi-monthly steamship service between Fortaleza and ports of Maranhão and Pará. The subsidy is to be 165,000\$ per annum, and the contract is for five years.

—On the night of the 23rd ult. the Bahia customs official apprehended 795 bags of coffee which were being shipped by the *Dante* without the legal documents, and also 1,000 hides which were being shipped by the *Bredona*. The matter is now under judicial investigation.

—If you want a really good whiskey, call on Crashey & Co., and ask for E. & G. Stewart's "Finest Old Vatted Scotch." We can not undertake to say how old it is, nor how much superior to everything else in the market, but we can refer you to Crashey for every particular in that direction. But bear in mind, when you go, that the proof of the pudding is in the tasting of it.

—It is worthy of note that the four foreign banks of this city had over 65,000 contos in cash in their safes at the end of the past month. The actual amounts were:
London and Brazilian Bank . . . 48,060,885\$310
London and River Plate Bank . . . 17,387,998, 490
British Bank of South America . . . 11,955,579, 330
Brasilianische Bank für Deutschl. Land . . . 17,783,601, 517

—The Austrian bank *Credito* was encountered abandoned on the 18th, 36 miles west of Cape Frio, by Capt. E. J. Locke of the British ship *Anna Maria*. Capt. Locke placed an officer and six men on board, and on arrival here sent a steam tug out after his prize. The bark was brought in and delivered over to the courts. She was found to be laden with railway rails, zinc tiles, iron tanks, stores and other merchandises.

—The President has informed Congress by means of a special message that the appropriation of 10,000,000\$ for the iron "interest" on guaranteed railways "is insufficient to meet extensions for the current year. The engagements in foreign countries alone call for 9,105,123\$158. The government has resolved therefore to remit abroad only the amounts due on the first half year, and to ask Congress for a supplementary credit of 3,341,510\$713 to meet the deficiency on the second half year.

—In the letter from J. W. Avery to the minister of industry in regard to the projected exhibition at Atlanta next year, which was published in the *Paroif Official* of the 15th inst., we find the following astounding statement: "In the year 1892, Brazil effected negotiations with the United States to an aggregate of £132,925,477, in a total of a little over 300,000\$ of trade with foreign countries." Something was evidently wrong with the *Diario's* pro-freeder, or else Commissioner Avery has tripped decidedly in his use of money symbols.

—The new President of Brazil has entered upon his office in the usual way—with a profusion of good intentions. The administration of the public funds is to be subject to the severest supervision, and he promises to do his best to secure economy in the collection of the revenue, the reduction of expenses, an equilibrium in the budget, and the gradual redemption of the paper money. In short, if promise and performance were the same we might expect a new era of prosperity and good government for Brazil. In the meantime, however, the budget committee estimates a deficiency of about 38,000 contos for the year, and advises the raising of a loan of £6,000,000.—*Financial News*, Nov. 21st.

—The republic of Honduras has adopted the United States gold dollar as its standard coin.

—The revenue account of the Ouro Preto Gold Mines of Brazil, shows that the value of the gold produced during the year was £49,212 17s. 8d., which, with the sums received for rent, etc. brought up the total income to £49,259 14s. 7d. The total expenditure was £49,818 8s. 2d., leaving a balance of profit of £641 6s. 1d. to be carried to profit and loss account, which has been dealt with as follows:—The sum of £1,312 1s. 11d. has been written off for depreciation of buildings, machinery and plant at the mines, £3,066 10s. has been paid for interest on the debentures, £11 7s. 6d. has been paid as balance of income-tax, and £23,000 has been carried to a reserve fund to meet the redemption of the debentures. These items and the debt balance of £144 5s. 7d., brought from the previous account amount to £7,474 5s. 3d., leaving a credit balance of £997 0s. 10d. to be carried to next account. The quantity of ore crushed was 38,919 tons, as compared with 39,692 tons in the previous year.—*Financial News*, Nov. 21st.

THE BAHIA GAS CO.

The accounts show a loss for the half year of £466 14s. 4d. The report states that since the shareholders' meeting in May last the directors and officers have been engaged endeavoring to obtain payment of the accounts due to the company, and with fair success, taking into consideration the difficult circumstances in which they have been placed owing to the termination of the concession. The sums now outstanding, being principally accounts due by the government and municipality, will be handed over to the company's solicitor in Bahia for collection when the manager leaves next month for England. This being the present position of affairs, the directors consider it unnecessary to retain the services of the staff, and recommend that a resolution be passed for putting the company into liquidation. The directors consider it desirable to report that they have received from the state government 10 promissory notes of £10,000 each, payable annually on May 17, carrying interest in the meantime at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum. These securities are lodged for safe custody with the company's bankers in Bahia, the first note being due on May 17, 1895.—*Financial News*, 31 Oct., '94.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—The November receipts of the Victoria custom house were 97,848\$628, against 97,434\$822 in the same month of last year.

—The November receipts of the Rio Grande custom house were 724,165\$890, against 399,082\$25 in the same month of last year.

—The November receipts of the Santos custom-house amounted to 2,182,312\$861, against 1,945,676\$880 in the same month of last year.

—On the 5th inst. the Senate passed a number of extraordinary credits for the departments of war and marine, aggregating over 60,000,000\$.

—An executive decree of the 13th sanctions the legislative appropriation of Rs. 25,500,000\$ to liquidate the expenses of the war department to the end of the current year.

—The budget for the department of industry, communication and public-works (ex-agriculture) calls for an expenditure of 103,832,856\$075 in 1895, besides several unspecified expenditures.

—The municipal council of Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul, has been authorized to borrow 100,000\$ on *anticipes*, at 7 per cent. interest and 5 per cent. amortization, to pay the floating debt of the municipality.

—It is announced that the Espirito Santo loan of £700,000 was successfully issued in Paris on the 11th inst., at an issue price of 83. It was at first proposed that two-thirds of this loan would be placed in Brazil, but on this point the reports are silent.

—It is not yet known what action Congress will take upon the confidential message of Ex-President Floriano Peixoto asking for an extraordinary credit of 27,000,000\$ for the purchase of war material. It is believed that much of this material has already been ordered, and that the appropriation is therefore strictly a bill of indemnity.

—The minister of finance has advised the governor of Pernambuco that the stamp tax imposed on commercial books by that state, is illegal, because this tax belongs exclusively to the federal government by virtue of the constitution and of the special laws governing the subject. The governor is therefore called upon to suspend the collection of this tax, and to restore the amounts thus illegally collected.

—On the 7th inst. the prefect of the city, Col. Henrique Valladares, signed the resolution of the municipal council authorizing a loan of Rs. 40,000,000\$. The objects of the loan are: to redeem the loan of April 25, 1893; to resell the Lambert contract for the rental of the Praça do Mercado; to execute various public works ordered by the municipal council; the payment of various indemnities decreed by the courts or accepted by the council; the payment of the municipal debt; and the construction of edifices for municipal schools. The loan is to be redeemed in 20 years, and the interest is fixed at 6 per cent. for an internal loan, and 5 per cent. for an external loan. The house tax is set apart for the service of the debt. The prefect is authorized to anticipate the loan, by borrowing 5,000,000\$ for expenses this year in combating the threatened invasion of cholera. One of the aldermen, Dr. Barcellos, has since taken legal steps to embargo the loan on the ground of its illegality.

—An amendment to the budget of the department of public works, presented to the Chamber on the 4th inst., authorizes the acquisition of Western and Brazilian cables. The government is also authorized to make the necessary credit operations for that purpose. The acquisition will be effected in accordance with the terms of the contract under which the company is now operating. The working capital of the company now amounts to nearly two millions sterling.

COMMERCIAL

Table with exchange rates for Rio de Janeiro, Dec 18, 1894. Columns include item, date, and rate. Items include Par value of the Brazilian milreis, Bank rate of exchange, and Value of £1 sterling.

EXCHANGE.

December 1.—The official rates at the banks were London 11 3/4, Paris 8 1/4 and Hamburg at 90 days 48 1/2 to 45 1/2 on New York at sight. The same rates were maintained till close of the market, business being done at 11 3/16. The movement during day was small, extreme rates being 11 1/2 to 11 5/16 on bankers and 11 1/2 to 11 3/16 Head Office. Private Paper 11 1/2 to 11 3/16. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 218 1/2 and sellers 218 3/4.

December 2.—The market again opened with rates at 11 1/2, but shortly nothing better than 11 1/2 could be had. Afterwards the Brasilianische withdrew its table and business was then done at 11 1/2. The Banco Nacional also had no table. The extreme rates were 11 1/2 to 11 3/16, bankers 11 1/2 to 11 5/16 Head Office and Private Paper.

December 3.—The market today was very undecided and very weakly. The London and Brazilian Bank opening at 11 1/2, but the others at 11 3/16, whilst 11 3/16 could be generally had. The Banco Nacional eventually gave table rate at 11 1/2. Considerable business was done for this month and for January. Transactions were made in approved Bills and Private Paper at 11 1/2 and 11 3/16 for this month and 11 1/2 and 11 3/16 for January. Extreme rates of day being 11 1/2 to 11 3/16 on bankers and Head Office and Private Paper 11 1/2 to 11 3/16. Sovereigns quoted, buyers 218 1/2 and sellers 218 3/4.

December 5.—Banks opened with official rate of 11 1/2 but before mid-day the banks had adopted 11 which they held to the close. Little business was done at extremes of Banks 11 to 11 1/16, Head Office 11 to 11 1/16 and Private Paper 11 to 11 1/16.

December 6.—Market opened with Banks drawing at 10 1/2 and some small amounts at 11, but shortly only 10 1/2 could be had, business being done at 10 1/16. Considerable business was done at extremes of 10 to 10 1/16 on Bankers and Private Paper 10 1/2 to 11.

December 7.—The posted rates today were Banks 10 1/2, Paris 8 1/4, Hamburg 15 1/11. The official rate was not long sustained and the rate was reduced to 10 1/2, which continued during the day; business was small at extremes of 10 1/2 to 10 1/16 on Bankers and Head Office and 10 1/2 to 11 Private Paper.

December 10.—The Banks opened with official rate of 10 1/2 which was maintained during the day. Business in Bank Paper being done at 10 1/2 and Private Paper 10 1/2. Approved bills for January were negotiated at 10 1/2 to 11. Extreme rates for the day were—Banks 10 1/2 to 10 1/16, Head Office 10 1/2 to 10 1/16, Private Paper 10 1/2 to 11 1/16.

December 11.—The market opened firm at 10 1/2 on London 10 1/2 to 9 1/2 on Paris 8 1/4 on Hamburg 15 1/11 and New York 20 to 19 1/2 on sight. Market closed firm with extremes of day 10 1/2 to 10 1/16 on Bank and 10 1/2 to 11 1/16 Private Paper.

December 12.—The posted rates at Bank on opening was 10 1/2 which was raised to 10 1/2 before mid-day and business was then done at 10 1/2 to 11 1/16, but on the afternoon only 10 1/2 could be done and market closed undecided, with extremes of day at Bank 10 1/2 to 11 and also Head Office, Private Paper 10 1/2 to 11 1/16.

December 13.—The National Bank (Banco Nacional) opened with 10 1/2 and the foreign Banks with 10 1/2 up to mid-day, when London and Brazilian Bank and London & River Plate Bank gave 10 1/16 and Brasilianische Bank 10 1/2 all with different rates. The extremes being Banks 10 1/2 to 11 1/16, Head Office 10 1/2 to 11 1/16 and Private Paper 10 1/2 to 11 1/16. Sovereigns with buyers at 228 1/2 and sellers 228 3/4.

December 14.—Market opened weak with Bank rates at 10 1/2 which was subsequently lowered to 10 1/2 and business even done at 10 1/2 and Private Paper at 10 1/2 was numerous. The extremes of the day were 10 1/2 to 10 1/16 on Bankers and Head Office and 10 1/2 to 11 Private Paper 10 1/2.

December 15.—The Brasilianische Bank opened with 10 1/2 the other Banks 10 1/2. The official rates were London 10 1/2, Paris 8 1/4, Hamburg 15 1/11 and New York 20 to 19 1/2 on sight. Sovereigns buyers 228 1/2 and sellers 228 3/4. The extreme rates of the day being Bank 10 1/2 to 11 1/16 also Head Office and 10 1/2 to 11 Private Paper.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 17th December 1894.

Exports.—There has been little animation in the market during last 15 days and the small receipts consequent upon closing railway traffic is the reason of cholera up country, has caused the market to be very unsettled. Sales have been about 60,000 bags. Santos advices are that the market is firm. Receipts to 15th inst. have been 23,000 bags with price 12\$ per ton to buyers superiors.

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Table showing daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro from Dec 1 to Dec 15, 1894. Columns include date, receipt (bags), shipment (bags), and total.

Imports table listing flour receipts for Dec 5, 10, 13, and 15. Includes items like Tagua, White Wings, and Dem Pedro II with quantities and values.

We have been unable to obtain the information, formerly given in these columns, regarding many imports. The character of the trade has so changed and so great a part of these imports are received for private account, that quotations are not always obtainable. We hope to supply the deficiency in this respect in our next issue.

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

Balance sheet of the Rio Branch, 30th November, 1894. Shows Assets (Bills discounted, Bills receivable, Loans, etc.) and Liabilities (Declared capital, Deposits, etc.).

E. & O. E. Rio de Janeiro, 31st December, 1891. For the London and River Plate Bank, Limited. Havilland A. De Lisle, Manager. Frank Webb, pro Accountant.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

Table with financial data: Capital £1,500,000, Reserve Fund 500,000, BALANCE SHEET, 30TH NOVEMBER, 1894.

Assets:

Table of assets including Capital un-called, Bills discounted, Loans, Sundry accounts, Cash, etc.

Liabilities:

Table of liabilities including Capital subscribed, Deposits in account current, Loans, Sundry accounts, Bills payable, etc.

E. & O. E.

Rio de Janeiro, 4th December, 1894. For London and Brazilian Bank, Limited, Y. Mackenzie, Manager.

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

Table with financial data: Capital 50,000 shares at £20., Reserve Fund 300,000, BALANCE SHEET, 30TH NOVEMBER, 1894.

Assets:

Table of assets including Capital un-called, Bills discounted, Loans, Sundry accounts, Cash, etc.

Liabilities:

Table of liabilities including Capital, Guaranteed accounts, Deposits, Loans, Sundry accounts, Cash, etc.

E. & O. E.

Rio de Janeiro, 5th December, 1894. For the British Bank of South America, Limited, Arthur S. Davidson, actg. Manager.

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

Table with financial data: Capital, Reserve Fund, BALANCE SHEET, 30TH NOVEMBER, 1894.

Assets:

Table of assets including Capital un-realized, Guaranteed accounts, Head office, Loans, Sundry accounts, Cash, etc.

Liabilities:

Table of liabilities including Capital subscribed, Deposits in account current, Without interest, Deposits with fixed maturity, Securities pledged, Sundry accounts, etc.

E. & O. E.

Boettger, -Krahl, Directors.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table of arrivals including ROSARIO, CARDIFF, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEWCASTLE, KRANSFORD, etc.

MONTEVIDEO—Arg bk Buenos Aires; 573 tons; Barros; 10 days; sundries to order.

PARAHIBA—Am bk Bony Down; 545 tons; Bonyem; 11 days; sundries to W. McNiven.
DEC. 11.
PASSEIAC—Br bk Rapier; 137 tons; Le Sear; 51 days; cod fish.
NEWCASTLE—Br bk Sam. Mendel; 956 tons; Lewis; 51 days; coal to Davidson.

ARACAJU—Dutch sch Hamania; 151 tons; Sukkine; 12 days; sundries to Companhia Nacional.
NEWCASTLE—Br bk Crater; 1933 tons; Mitchell; 51 days; coal to Belmino, Rodrigues & Co.

CARDIFF—Gr ship Othmarschen; 1,700 tons; Sacler; 49 days; coal to order.
DEC. 13.
NEW YORK, via Imbebia—Am bk Hattie M. Bain; 371 tons; Gould; 59 days; sundries to Biaga Falco & Co.

BALTIMORE—Am bk White Wings; 651 tons; Davidson; 39 days; sundries to Wilson & Co.
CARDIFF—Br ship Newman Hall; 1,349 tons; Davies; 51 days; coal to Brazilian Coal Co.

CARDIFF—Br bk Parthenia; 749 tons; Davies; 57 days; coal to Belmino Rodrigues & Co.
PERCE—Pr sch Western Belle; 143 tons; Johnson; 44 days; coal to P. S. Nicholson & Co.

DEC. 14.
CADIZ—Gr bk Olga; 550 tons; Kaufmann; 53 days; salt to Macedo Junius & Co.
NEW YORK—Br ship Lennie Burrill; 1,328 tons; McLaughlin; 56 days; sundries to order.

BALTIMORE—Amer bk D. Pedro II; 465 tons; Hudgins; 47 ds; sundries to Watson Ritchie & Co.
PENSACOLA—Dan bk Olga; 991 tons; Schmidt; 79 ds; pine to order.

HULL—Br ship Royal Fort; 9,988 tons; Cooper; 69 ds; coal to order.
OPORTO—Port bk Nova Uniao; 393 tons; Fernandes; 47 ds; sundries to J. A. Gonçalves Santos & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

DECEMBER 1.

FALMOUTH—Nor bk La Glana; 267 tons; Myhr; hides.
BUENOS AIRES—Br bk Alana; 354 tons; Henvey; ballast.
ROSARIO—Nor bk Zenith; 355 tons; Starick; ballast.

PERANABU—Ger bgn Marsha; 168 tons; Reolots; ballast.
DEC. 2.
NEWCASTLE—Br bk Port Somachan; 1,112 tons; Dunham; ballast.

CANANHA—Nor lug Margit; 195 tons; Hansen; ballast.
DEC. 3.
BUENOS AIRES—Nor lug Haver; 445 tons; Kethelsen; ballast.

DEC. 4.
SANTOS—Am bk Priscilla; 612 tons; Klages; ballast.
DEC. 5.
GUAM—Br ship Celtic Monarch; 1,957 tons; Morrison; ballast.

DEC. 7.
BARBADOS—Nor bk Cortes; 324 tons; Oldmosen; ballast.
NEW ZEALAND—Gr bk Charlotte; 500 tons; Bindhoff; sundries.

MELBOURNE—Br ship Durham; 5,092 tons; Thomson; ballast.
ROSARIO—Nor bk Alert; 430 tons; Kruger; sundries.

DEC. 8.
BUENOS AIRES—Nor bk Carsten Boer; 851 tons; Carstensen; ballast.
BARBADOS—Nor bgn Bower; 395 tons; Just; ballast.

COLLASTINE—Swd bk Bondina; 305 tons; Nelson; ballast.
DEC. 9.
ROSARIO—Br bk Parkhook; 793 tons; Amer; ballast.

BALTIMORE—Am bk Josephine; 893 tons; McClean; coffee.
DEC. 11.
NEW ORLEANS—Port bk Para; 566 tons; Santos Chaves; ballast.

NEWCASTLE—Br bk Trufalgan; 1,616 tons; Bowdin; ballast.
ADLRAID—Br ship Hilston; 2,004 tons; Moore; ballast.

DEC. 13.
BRUNSWICK—Am bk Jacob A. Stamber; 999 tons; Stern; ballast.
BARBADOS—Swd bgn Vigilante; 218 tons; Alurg; ballast.

Am bk Fante; 652 tons; Ulmer; ballast.
Nor bk Success; 395 tons; Christiansen; ballast.
DEC. 14.
BALTIMORE—Amer bk Julia Rollins; 586 tons; Kiehn; coffee.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, WHERE FROM, CONSIGNED TO. Lists arrivals from Dec 1 to Dec 15.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, WHERE TO, CARGO. Lists departures from Dec 1 to Dec 15.

* Calling at intermediate ports.

Hyland, Huggins, Hammond & Co. ENGINEERS.

Railway Contractors, Importers of all kinds of Machinery, Railway Material, Portable Railways, Coffee Machinery. 31, RUA SÃO BENTO, 31 SÃO PAULO. Caixa do Correio, 291.

IF PHILIP DAVID BENJAMIN,

late of 86 Westbourne Terrace, Hyde Park, London, (son of David Benjamin Esq., deceased), who was last heard of at the Hotel du Dragon d'Or, Aix-la-Chapelle on 1st September 1892, will communicate with the undersigned, he will hear of something to his advantage, and any person giving such information as will lead to his discovery will be rewarded.

Emanuel & Simons, Solicitors, 363, Finsbury Circus, London, E. C.

Banks.

THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C. PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro: No. 1 A, Rua da Candelaria.

Authorized by Decree No. 53, of 17th October, 1893.

Subscribed capital £1,500,000. Realized do 900,000. Reserve fund 850,000.

BRANCHES: Paris, 16, rue Halévy, Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Rosario and Paysandú.

DRAWING ON:

London and County Banking Co., Ltd.—LONDON. Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.—PARIS. Banco de Portugal and agencies.—PORTUGAL. And on all the chief cities of Europe.

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORCATE ST. London E. C.

Capital £1,000,000. Idem paid up 800,000. Reserve fund 200,000.

Office in Rio de Janeiro: 31 A, Rua 1º de Março.

Draws on Head Office, and Branches at: S. PAULO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AIRES AND ROSARIO.

Also on: The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited, LONDON. Messrs. Heine & Co., PARIS.

Messrs. J. Berenberg, Gossler & Co., HAMBURG. Banca Generale and Agencies, ITALY.

The Bank of New York, NEW YORK. Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and transacts every description of Banking business.

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

Established in Hamburg on 16th December 1859 by the "Direction der Deutschen Gesellschaft" in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg," Hamburg.

Capital . . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

Branch-office in São Paulo. Draws on: [List of banks]

Germany: [List of banks]. England: [List of banks]. France: [List of banks].

Spain: [List of banks]. Belgium: [List of banks]. Italy: [List of banks].

Portugal: [List of banks]. United States: [List of banks]. Uruguay: [List of banks].

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

Boettger, -Krahl, Directors.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

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

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON. BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO: 10, Rua da Alfandega.

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies: LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO, RIO GRANDE DO SUL, PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AIRES AND NEW YORK.

Also on: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., LONDON. Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co., PARIS.

Messrs. Schroder & Co., J. H. Schroder & Co., HAMBURG. Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co., HAMBURG. Messrs. Grand Brown & Co., GENOA.

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Geo. R. Pention. Frank H. Norton

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Old regular Line Sailing Packets to
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Steamships.

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER
PLATE MAIL STEAMERS.

LAMPORT & HOLT LINE
INTENDED SAILINGS FROM RIO.
New York:

Blela direct	3rd Dec.
Galileo [Bahia and Pernambuco]	12th "
Ptolemy [Bahia]	18th "
Dalton	26th "
Coleridge [Bahia and Pernambuco]	30th "

* Receives 1st and 3rd class passengers.

For New Orleans:

Delambre	3rd Dec.
A steamer	24/28 "

For Valparaiso, Callao and West-Coast Ports:

Garrick	15th Dec.
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For Liverpool:

Cyrene	6th Dec.
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For Antwerp:

Copernicus	4th Dec.
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For Antwerp & London:

Melbourne	20th Dec.
Queensland	24th "

Intended sailings from Santos for New York:

Sirius	5th Dec.
Laxton	14th "
Hogarth	23th "
Macklynne	29th "
Nasmyth	28th "

For New Orleans:

Delambre	1st Dec.
A steamer	18/22 "

Intended sailings from Victoria for New York:

Hogarth	18th Dec.
Dalton	26th "

Other steamers calling at Victoria if sufficient inducement offers.

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

In Rio For cargo apply to the Broker

Wm. R. McNiven,
87, Rua 1^a de Março.

For passages, parcels, specie, etc., to the Agents—NORTON, MEGAW & Co.
58, Rua 1^a de Março

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

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

TABLE OF DEPARTURES, 1894

Date	Steamer	Destination
Dec. 15	Magdalena	Montevideo and Buenos Aires.
19	Nile	Bahia, Pernambuco, Las Palmas S. Vincent, Lisbon, Vigo, Southampton and Antwerp.

This Company will have steamers from and to England twice per month.

Insurance on freight shipped on these steamers can be taken out at the Agency.

For freight, passages and other information apply to
Rua de S. Pedro No. 1, Sobrado.
G. C. Anderson,
Superintendent.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

Capital. 40,000,000 Marks.

Regular Lines of Steam Packets between Bremen—United States

"	Brazil
"	River Plate
"	China, Japan
"	Australia

Departures from Rio de Janeiro on the 8th and 23rd of each month to Bahia, Lisbon, Antwerp and Bremen.

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

Passage Rates:	1st-cl.	3rd-cl.
Rio—Antwerp, Bremen	500 Marks.	150\$000
"—Vigo	500	135\$000
"—Lisbon	500	120\$000

For further information apply to

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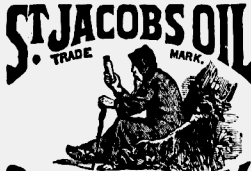
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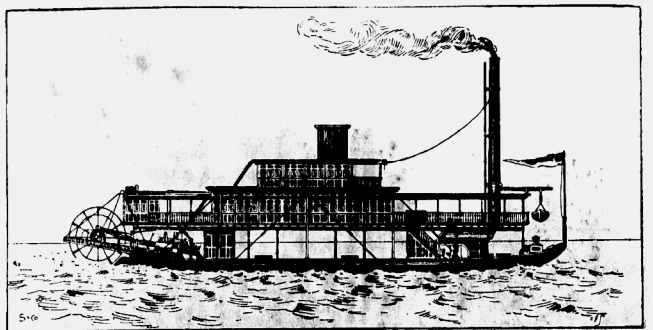
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W. R. Cassels & Co., Agents for Brazil.

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STERNWHEEL STEAMERS have been found by experience to be the best type of vessel for shallow river navigation, and of these Messrs. Yarrow have constructed a large number of successful examples for all parts of the world. Vessels on this system are constructed when required, to draw as little as 6 inches. Messrs. Yarrow lately built the sternwheelers "Moaquito" and "Herald" for the British Government, for service on the Zambezi. They were constructed in floatable sections (capable of shipment), which were simply bolted together, avoiding thereby the costly and difficult process of riveting up and launching.

For full particulars apply to—
YARROW & CO., Shipbuilders,
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PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
DEPARTURE for LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Lisbon, La Pallice and Plymouth.
Orellana..... Dec. 31st
Sorata..... Jan. 14th

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

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Montevideo, Calle Zabala No. 30, " " " 253
Rosario, Calle Bajada No. 156, " " " 54
Cable Address.—SAMSON.

NEW ZEALAND SHIPPING Co., L'd.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
HOMEWARD—RIO to LONDON.
Due at Rio de Janeiro.
Ruahine..... Dec. 21st

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

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RUBBER HAND STAMPS.

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Metal-Bodied Rubber Type.
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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.

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LONG DOCUMENT ENVELOPES,
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from superior calendared papers of various colors;

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

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The consulting offices of the regular visiting physicians are: Dr. BANDEIRA..... No. 75 Rua 1^a de Março. The visiting hours are, for the present, 2 to 3 in the afternoon and 8 to 9 in the evening.