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From the Ceylon Observer, Nov. 20th, 1894.

TEA versus COFFEE PLANTING IN CEYLON.

A correspondent who writes us that he has read with interest our former article on the relative healthiness of the pursuits of tea and coffee planting in Ceylon, remarks that we have ignored one great advantage of the credit of our present chief industry, to wit, the fact that he refers to entirely of a financial character; but there can be no doubt, that the lightening of "financial worries," as our friend terms them, has an immense deal to do with the healthiness of those exposed to them. What were the financial conditions in the past, from which the planter of the present day is, fortunately, freed? Coffee was an annual crop only, save in a few exceptional cases. It resulted that the expenditure on cultivation could only be recouped after a long period. All the money that had to be laid out upon this had to be found in advance, and we all know how seriously this burden told upon the resources of the coffee planter. It was almost the invariable rule that money had to be obtained either from the banks or the agencies. The former adopted the practice of making advances against crops; but certainly did not find the system work altogether satisfactorily for themselves, and had to adopt very stringent conditions to guard as far as possible against loss. The stringency of these caused many planters to prefer resort to the several large agency houses. Once in their grip, however, the coffee planter often found that his independence was comparatively gone. The agencies insisted, as one of the conditions under which they made advances, that the curing of the crops should be placed in their hands, as well as all matters connected with their shipment. Not content with this, they further frequently claimed to supply all the necessaries required on the estates. Rice, tools, gunny bags, and a hundred other items had to be procured solely through this agency. In those days, in fact, the agent, and not the planter, was the principal. It was probably the case that from the commencement of this labour to the receipts of payment for its fruits, some fifteen months, or even more, had to elapse.

How different are the circumstances of our tea planters! They are forwarding, and receiving payment for their crops every month or at shorter intervals. The labour for plucking and preparing is paid for probably within two months of incurring the cost of it. There is little or no need, therefore, to have recourse to borrowing, with all its worrying and generally hampering results. None but those who were well-acquainted with, and probably suffered from, the evils of former days, can adequately realize how great is our present generation of planters in their almost total freedom from troubles of the class we have mentioned. That the relief thus caused must contribute to the maintenance of cheerful spirits and good health is a fact that may, therefore, justifiably be placed to the credit of tea planting in comparison with coffee planting.

In view of the possibilities of Paraguay as a wheat growing region, great interest was attached to the experiment in that direction made on the New Australia settlement, where a couple of hundred acres of land were put under this crop as a test. Mr. Macnamara writes to our ancient contemporary that the result was far from satisfactory, and the loss of the anticipated cereal crop must be a severe blow to the hopes of the colonists. Referring to this experiment, a resident of Villa Rica writes under date of November 28th:—"Out at the New Australia settlement this wheat crop has been a complete failure. They reaped it, but they say they will not thresh it. It grew splendid straw but formed no grain. I saw a sample of it. The grains are shrivelled little things, no bigger than a pin's head."—Sport and Pastime.

EMPRESA ESTIVADORA

79 RUA 1º DE MARÇO 79

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PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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

RIO DE JANEIRO, JANUARY 8th, 1895.

In urging the need of international regulations for the enforcement of quarantines against persons and property, we assume that the relations now subsisting between commercial nations establish the existence of rights in such intercourse which can not be disregarded without incurring a corresponding penalty. These rights are already recognized in ordinary commercial intercourse and in the more complicated relationships, partly arising from commerce, which have sprung from travel and residence in a foreign country. The foreigner is no longer a man without a country and protector. If he is deprived of his liberty without cause, or if his property is seized under conditions which indicate exceptional treatment, he is entitled to appeal to the representative of his country for protection. It has been a slow growth, but little by little have come into existence a collection of precedents, conventions, and agreements which form what is generally called international law. Some of its principles have been established by treaty, others deduced from precedents. In general they serve to better protect men residing or travelling in foreign countries, as well as to define the relations between governments. It is therefore wholly within the line of progress which the civilized world has been following, to undertake the regulation of a practice which is always a serious obstacle to commerce, and which involves risks and losses in life and property. It can be said that quarantines are impartially executed, falling alike on the native and the foreigner, yet their enforcement is generally directed against the foreigner, and their burdens generally fall upon his shoulders. They are generally enforced on the seaboard, and against shipping arrivals of all nationalities. This being the case, they properly fall within the scope of international regulations and should be governed by some common agreement, so that third parties may not be compelled to suffer through the rivalries and misunderstandings of nations who seek to injure each other by the imposition of unjust quarantines. If this right be conceded of exercising protection over the lives and property of citizens in a foreign country, when unjustly assailed, then this right should be extended to his protection when arbitrarily held in quarantine, and when his business is prejudiced, or property destroyed, through expulsion, delays, disinfection, and all other arbitrary measures designed to protect a country from some exterior pestilence. Whether the danger is real, or imaginary, the principle of responsibility is the same. If the danger is real, then the community benefits from such measures, and should therefore bear the costs. Should these costs be distributed throughout a whole community, the burden will fall lightly upon each one of its mem-

bers. Under existing practices they are arbitrarily forced upon the victims themselves. If, however, the danger is imaginary, then the government at fault is under the greater obligation to bear all the costs, and to indemnify the victims of its ill-judged action for the treatment accorded them. We deny the right of any government to inflict penalties and losses without incurring responsibility for miscarriage of justice. A government should be just as amenable to the law, as is the lowest citizen, and it should be held just as rigidly to an account for its acts.

In establishing general regulations for the imposition and administration of quarantines, the following points should be considered as essential: 1st, uniformity of system; 2nd, skilled superintendence; 3rd, obligatory compliance with established sanitary requirements by all lazarettos; 4th, full responsibility of the government imposing quarantine for all losses, damages and personal injuries arising from quarantine and disinfection; 5th, complete exemption of persons and goods quarantined and disinfected from all costs and charges on same, the government imposing the quarantine being liable for all the expenses incurred; 6th, liability of the government imposing quarantine for all damages suffered by steamers and sailing vessels on account of quarantines of which they have not been duly advised; 7th, the combination of neighboring countries in the imposition of quarantines so that these may not be duplicated, or rendered unnecessarily severe. There are, of course, other requirements equally necessary, but the foregoing will serve to illustrate the general plan which, in our opinion, should be adopted. As long as quarantines can be imposed for the benefit of officials and contractors, abuses will surely prevail, and for this reason, as well as in the interests of abstract justice, the persons and merchandise subjected to quarantine should be released from every charge. It would, in our opinion, be good policy to leave the superintendence of lazarettos to the steamship companies, who would surely find it to their interests to administer them efficiently and economically. Of the general plan outlined above, the first three requirements would probably be accepted without question. No one will contest the advantage of having one uniform system, so that the shipmaster and traveller may know exactly what is expected. Some of the details, however, might not be so readily accepted, for it should be insisted that the health inspectors should be men of experience and sound judgment, instead of the striplings who cause so much mischief at the River Plate. An international system should also provide for a general board of health, with authority to annul the decrees of any local board. Of skilled superintendence we have already spoken. As it is designed to secure the comfort of the traveller, and to instil order, economy and efficiency into a service so notoriously bad in every respect, no one will contest its desirability. Of the third, everyone will agree to the principle, but few will know how to carry it into effect. Something can be established, however, in regard to the buildings and their sanitary arrangements, the healthfulness of the sites selected, and the frequent abuse of overcrowding them. The fourth, fifth and sixth points have already been discussed fully. As for the seventh, it is designed to cover the anomalies which now exist on this coast, both in the duplication of quarantines, and as to the inexcusably burdensome requirement that vessels shall go to a distant port to undergo quarantine. At

the present moment there are quarantines against cholera here and at Montevideo, Buenos Aires and Sandy Point — the latter for Chili. It is possible that vessels might be required to undergo quarantine at each one of these places in succession. We have known cases to occur where the quarantines have been repeated at a second port, and that too without the excuse of a suspicious case of illness. If the quarantine is against Europe, then the time served at the first port visited on this coast, should hold good for all subsequent visits. As for the other matter, it is sufficient to say that we have known sailing vessels ordered from Pará to Ilha Grande, a sailing distance of over 2,500 miles, for a petty quarantine of eight to ten days. Further south, we have known sailing vessels sent from Bahia Blanca to Buenos Aires for the same purpose. This contemptuous disregard of the convenience and rights of shipping men is a matter which ought not to be overlooked any longer. If a nation will not give up the idea that pestilence can be combatted only by means of artificial barriers, then it should be enforced with the least possible amount of hardship and expense.

The account which we publish elsewhere of the atrocities committed in Peru, will convey some slight idea of what is occurring in that country in the name of legality, but it will be only a partial conception. It is impossible to imagine what is really occurring there; the country is under a veritable reign of terror, and the telegraph lines and post-office are so closely watched that it is very difficult for any resident to send news outside the country. Occasional letters have found their way into the newspapers, however, and from these we have learned something of the atrocities which are being committed there by the Caceres government, which like so many others is masquerading before the world as the legal representative of the people. Of its acts, we have only a partial record, but these are sufficient. Violent arrests, imprisonments, assassinations, executions without even the form of a trial, arson, tortures, outrages on women, pillage, everything that hatred and fiendish cruelty can devise — these are the means employed to suppress a revolt against the constituted authorities and to enforce the orders of the legal government. A revolutionist himself more than once, Caceres has so great an aversion for this method of working political changes that he would exterminate the whole brood with fire and sword. No one should be left except those who, like himself, represent order, legality, and authority. If revolution is always wrong and authority always right, then the history of the world is extremely misleading, and there is much to correct in our political philosophy. Reasoning from cause to effect, we might conclude that in a country where spies are omnipresent, where one's most guarded conversations are reported to the police, where one dare not go into the streets, nor to church, nor to the burial of a friend for fear of imprisonment, where the telegraph offices are under official control and all messages are read, where one's letters are broken open and read with impunity, where one's property is seized and confiscated at pleasure, for the use of the state where murder, outrage, pillage, torture, imprisonment, false testimony, intimidation, the suppression of civilian rights and privileges in every particular, are common daily occurrences, — one might conclude from all this that the government itself is a tyranny and deserves to be overthrown. But, according to the

new argument, revolution is so destructive and bad, that all these must be borne uncomplainingly, for they represent legality and established authority. If the tyrant executive wills that one's throat should be cut, the victim should submit to the sentence with a smile and offer to hold the basin himself! It is strange indeed that we have drifted so far from the beaten paths of political development that such atrocities are permitted without outside interference or protest. If the Turk massacres an Armenian village, the whole world cries out in horror, but when a South American despot commits a similar offence not a word is said. It has been suggested that it is the Monroe doctrine which is protecting these monsters and repressing the voice of protest throughout the civilized world, but this we do not believe. The Monroe doctrine was never designed to protect a dictator, or a tyrant; nor to shield assassination and outrage. The American people would be as deeply shocked as any other, were they to know what has really happened in Peru and other parts of South America. In all probability, however, they are ignorant of what is really happening. They have been taught to look upon the South American as a Christian and a civilized being, and they are reluctant to believe that he could destroy whole villages, that he could murder helpless prisoners, that he could shoot them treacherously in lonely places, pitch their bodies over precipices and there leave them for the vultures, that he could so terrify men through the employment of spies that they dare not speak even in the seclusion of their own homes. The American citizen knows no terrors like these under his own flag, and he naturally hesitates to believe that they could possibly exist in any country calling itself a republic. Some day he will learn the truth, however, and then he will know how gross a despotism a South American republic can really be.

Of the terrible accident which occurred on the bay Sunday evening, there is but little that one can say either in explanation or excuse. The disaster came so suddenly upon us and there was so little control and intelligible appreciation of the situation on the spot, that no one seems able to give an intelligent account of it. Up to the present moment we do not know how many people were on the burning ferryboat, nor how many lives were lost. We probably never shall know. Nor do we know to a certainty how the fire originated, nor how it is the alarm was not given earlier. It would seem that the company has been negligent of precautions against fire, probably through the long immunity from accidents which it has enjoyed, and that it has been more than negligent in not employing more trustworthy men on the boats. The worst feature of the disaster, however, was the cowardly conduct of the passengers of the ferryboat *Quinta*, who, with revolvers, prevented the master of that boat from going to the rescue. It is known that the master turned his boat toward the *Tereira* with the intention of taking off the passengers, which he could easily have done, but the passengers of his own boat rushed upon him and threatened his life if he did not withdraw. They alleged, it is said, that the fire might be communicated, or that the *Tereira's* boilers might explode, and thus their precious lives might be lost. Much good such miserable, cowardly lives are to the world any way. Had they used their eyes and limited reasoning powers, they could not have failed to see that the engineer of the *Ter-*



ceira had opened the valves to avoid an explosion, and that the ends of the two boats could have been joined long enough for the victims to escape without the slightest risk. In their intense selfishness and cold-blooded brutality they saw nothing, and were content to stand by and see scores of helpless men, women and children burning and drowning without making one heroic effort to save them. The infamy of such conduct is simply beyond our limited powers of denunciation. No time should be lost, however, in publishing the names of these miserable cowards, and in having them prosecuted for carrying prohibited weapons and threatening life with them. Their cowardice may not be a punishable offence before the law, but on two points, carrying and drawing firearms, they have certainly broken the law. It is a public duty to denounce them and have them punished.

#### RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of Sunday says that the epidemic in Rosario is considered to be extinct, no new cases having appeared for some days.

—The Argentine and Uruguayan governments were about to modify their quarantines against Brazil when the news was received that cases had appeared in Rio de Janeiro. No modifications will now be considered until the state of Rio is better known.

—A Montevideo telegram of December 26th published in Buenos Aires says:—"The Brazilian Admiral Saldanha da Gama will shortly proceed to Rio Grande to take command of the rebels; he will be accompanied by Argentine and Uruguayan officers engaged for the purpose."

—The whole quarantine system, as carried out by South American countries, is not only cumbersome in itself, and inefficient in the way of preventing the importation of contagious diseases, but it is a disgrace to our civilisation, and a standing menace to the public health.—*Review*, Buenos Aires.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 6th says that General Mitre and Dr. Pellegrini have both refused to accept the post of the cabinet. Why were they asked, we should like to know? The man of the time in Argentina, is the one who will govern without the assistance or fear of Roca, Mitre and Pellegrini.

—According to the *Razon* of yesterday, the total expenditure on account of the August fêtes and the Paraguay medals amounts to \$120,000, as was calculated by the independent papers at first. This would have paid the medals lists for a month. The benefit of this expenditure may be described as nil.—*Montevideo Times*, Dec. 19th.

—The ministry of war has forwarded to the office of direct taxes the trifle of 800 diplomas of military grades and promotions, principally corresponding to the civil government of Dr. Herrera, and some dozens to the present government. A stamp of \$15 will be placed on each diploma, the value of which will be discounted from the pay of the party interested.—*Montevideo Times*.

—The trial of the reformed rifles took place at Punta Carretas on Monday, lasting from 5 a. m. until 5 p. m. The President, minister of war, chief of the staff and majority of the military authorities were present. These guns were bought by Dr. Herrera from the German government, and were reformed by contract with Sr. P. Darcielo, representative of the French Company of Fortin Arms, which has a depot in this capital. Some 15,000 rounds were fired, the occasion being also made one of general firing practice. Some unfortunate mares were chosen for experiments in *corpore vili*, and it was found that the bullets made a terrible perforation in the living body. One of the mares was killed by a first shot at 200 metres. The technical report has not yet been issued, but the general verdict was that the new guns were superior in range, precision and quick-firing to those at present in use. The cartridges supplied also gave great satisfaction, not one of the 15,000 missing fire. According to the *Nacion*, the new rifles, with French bayonet and straps, cost about \$20 each, whereas the old Remingtons cost \$15 to \$20.—*Montevideo Times*, Dec. 19th.

—The frantic denials of the existence of cholera in Argentina have subsided, and our Buenos Aires colleagues are publishing telegrams like the following:

"Santa Fé, December 26.—It is said that there are seven cholera cases in Colastiné. Considering the quality of water obtained there, it is strange that so few cases are reported. Paraná still continues to place arrivals from this province in quarantine. Every precaution is being taken here against an invasion of the disease."

"Rosario, December 26.—It is stated that Señor Puccio died in Alberdi from cholera, which proves the existence of the disease. A large number of people are leaving the city. All the fruit in the markets has been destroyed and the sale of ice-creams has been prohibited. A medical doctor is in attendance at every police office. Minister Alcazar has arrived from Santa Fé to adopt the necessary sanitary measures."

"Catamarca 26 December.—The national health station is about to establish a lazaretto in Recreo to provide against the development of cholera. The heat is almost unbearable; the thermometer yesterday and to-day registered 39 centigrades in the shade."

—The Uruguayan government has at last ordered an investigation into the alleged abuses at the Flores island quarantine station. This should have occurred long ago.

—The depressing news comes from some of the colonies in Santa Fé that the colonists will not get their grain as their harvest is so poor that the result will not pay the enormous taxes levied upon it.—*Sport and Pastime*.

—In the month of November there were 593 births, 69 marriages and 286 deaths in the city of Montevideo. The population was estimated at 240,390. The passenger and immigrant arrivals numbered 5,412, and the departures 4,565.

—The Royal Mail Co. is advertising direct-to-Europe steamers from the River for April 18 and May 15, should sufficient inducement offer. It puzzles us to know why a direct service should be started when the hot season is practically over.

—The quarantine regulations imposed on our ships by the Brazilians has for the moment paralyzed every kind of export trade here, most especially live stock, jerked beef, wheat, maize, and all kinds of produce, do not find a single buyer for Brazil, and prices have consequently fallen. Wheat may be said to have fallen 70 cents for superior and good classes, and 80 cents for inferior. Hay is now very cheap, as also is barley for fodder.—*Sport and Pastime*.

—The Montevideo health board came in for some free and undiluted cursing, and maledictions were heaped upon their heads by a crowd of disappointed hotkey makers bound for the other side. As the news that five days quarantine would be imposed on arrivals from our city was only received late in the afternoon, a number of passengers went down to the boat, and only learnt when on board that the boat would not sail that night. This undoubtedly caused a great deal of annoyance and loss of time and the members of the Montevideo health board were spoken of as anything but gentlemen.—*Times*, Buenos Aires, Dec. 23.

—The Executive has applied to the Chambers for an extraordinary credit of \$30,000 for sanitary measures against cholera. This was approved at once by the Senate and doubtless will be also by the other chamber. The only measures so far proposed in the application of the council of public hygiene which was the basis of the grant, are the establishment of a sanitary cordon on the Brazilian frontier and of five sanitary stations at the frontier towns of Santa Rosa, San Eugenio, Rivera, Artigas and Chuy. It is thought this will be sufficient to prevent the disease coming overland from Brazil. Desinfecting stores will be ordered from Europe by telegraph, and when done with on the frontier will be passed on to the towns of Salto, Paysandu, Mercedes, San José and Minas. The installation of the five sanitary stations is estimated at \$3000 each, and the monthly expenses at \$500 each. Not a word is said about any interior sanitary measures.—*Montevideo Times*, Dec. 19.

—The real reason why the Montevideo authorities have subjected Argentine arrivals to quarantine is not in any way connected with the supposed cholera cases in Rosario or Colastiné. A few days ago, a sailor on board a steamer about ready to sail, was taken ill, in dock here. An examination of the patient induced the doctor to believe that it was a case of cholera, upon which the steamer was ordered to sail immediately for her destination, which she did a few hours afterwards, proceeding to Brazil. The case was known in Montevideo, hence the reports of cholera since that quarantine would be imposed. The matter was however satisfactorily arranged. Yesterday morning a precisely similar case happened and a sailor on board the British steamer *Malistow*, in port here, was reported suffering from cholera, and a few hours afterwards the steamer was steaming off for Brazil. A repetition of an internal disorder brought on by Boga-gin and unripe fruit was "too much" for the Montevideo authorities, and hence the quarantine imposed, *Volta tu!*—*Times*, Buenos Aires, Dec. 23. And yet, in Buenos Aires they find no one to blame but the foreign government which imposes quarantine against such a place. If they would deport their health board to China, the whole difficulty would disappear.

—A disgraceful scene, in which two Argentine officers were concerned, took place at the Retiro station on Christmas evening. Two men who were shifting trucks, etc., managed somehow to bump or otherwise disturb the *dignidad del hombre* of the gallant soldiers. Some high words followed and the officers struck the men, but as two or even four can play at this game, the men returned the blows with interest. This was too much for the noble lieutenants, who finding they were getting the worst of it, with true manliness drew their swords upon their opponents. By this time the stationmaster had become aware of the fracas, and came forward to interfere, receiving as his reward a slash on the arm, being a powerful man he went for his armed assailants and with bare fists managed well enough to *disturb* the brave men against whom he was fighting. He then called a vigilante and marched the defenders of their country to the police station, following them with the spoils of war, in the shape of the two swords under his arm. The commissary, after regretting that in such a case he was powerless to punish the offenders, returned the dishonoured swords to their cowardly and beaten owners and bowed them out of the place. That an officer, to whom a sword is given presumably for use in his country's service, should so far degrade his uniform as to draw that sword in a brawl in a peaceful spot on an unarmed man, is a disgrace to the whole Argentine army, but that a man in endeavouring to do his duty should be exposed to the murderous violence of such so-called officers and although being wounded, should be unable to obtain any redress because the men are military men, is a disgrace to the Argentine nation and a blot upon its idea of justice. Any officer committing an act of this description in a civilized country would be hounded with ignominy from the service he had disgraced and the uniform he had degraded.—*Times of Argentina*, Buenos Aires, Dec. 27.

—It is noteworthy that as soon as Victorino Montevideo reached Montevideo, the air was at once filled with false rumors. Victorino is an adept at that kind of warfare.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 5th says that a bill will be presented to Congress depriving members of pay for the time they may be absent. This is a step in the right direction, and will do much to reduce the "no quorum" record.

—A report having been circulated to the effect that divisions had appeared among the revolutionary leaders, the junta at Montevideo has published an energetic protest against the report that the Rio Grande federalists intended to separate from the others.

—Quarantine! It makes one hold one's breath to think of it, but it is on in all its rigour and passengers coming from Rosario will have a coach to themselves and suffer the tortures of disinfection either on the road or on arrival at Belgrano where they will have to get down. Montevideo has imposed five days quarantine on passengers from here. It is said not because they are frightened of contagion from here, but in order to convince Brazil that we are unclear, in which case Brazil will prefer Oriental beef to Argentine. The cause of all this scare is reported cholera in Rosario, Colastiné, and Santa Fé, but so far the doctors have not been able to make up their minds that the epidemic in Colastiné is anything more than the cholera that visits us every year at this time. People are very frightened of cholera here, but in Buenos Aires and Rosario where there are good water supplies, there is no cause for alarm if ordinary precautions are taken and people keep themselves in healthy condition.—*Sport and Pastime*, Buenos Aires, Dec. 26th.

—The 26th important question of the jerked-beef industry and quarantines in Brazil still occupies prominent attention, though it is difficult to see what can be done. Superfluous and vexatious quarantine against Brazil has so often been imposed in the River Plate, that we can hardly protest now that Brazil takes an opportunity of retaliating in kind, for she has simply to print on our own coasts as an unanswerable precedent. It is to be hoped that the serious dilemma we are now placed in will have the effect of arousing the authorities to consider the quarantine question in a more serious light than they have done hitherto, and to see that the decision of a matter so seriously affecting many important interests is not left to a handful of quarrelsome doctors whose motives have not always been above suspicion. The chamber of commerce intends to make an official representation to government on the injury being done to one of our principal industries, but, as we have already said, it seems to us that government is practically helpless in the matter, being bound to wait on the good will or caprice of the Brazilian authorities. Certainly there is the alternative, which Brazil apparently wishes to force on us, of declaring quarantine against Argentina, but that is an evil hardly less serious than the one it is required to remedy.—*Montevideo Times*, Dec. 18.

#### WEST COAST ITEMS.

—The Chilians have established eight quarantine stations on the Argentine frontier.

—In consequence of the appearance of cholera in Rio de Janeiro the sanitary station at Punta Arenas will be re-established.—*Chilian Times*.

—The total receipts of the Exhibition up to the 1st December amounted to 117,739 dollars to compare with the Brazilian authorities. Four days in October and the whole of November.—*Chilian Times*.

—A Valparaiso telegram of the 3rd says that suspected cholera cases have been reported from Santiago, but that the doctors have pronounced them nothing but cholericine caused by eating fruit.

—A Lima (official) telegram of the 3rd announces a defeat of the revolutionists at Quebrado, resulting in many casualties and prisoners. Among the latter were four colonels and the revolutionary war minister, Dr. Arana.

—Serious divergencies have arisen between the Argentine minister and the chief of the Chilean boundary commission, which will either terminate the surveys or be sent to arbitration. Both sides are evidently seeking advantages at every point.

—With his customary munificence, Mr. Augustin Edwards has subscribed 10,000 dollars to the fund for the proposed Bacteriological Institute, and he has promised, moreover, to settle on the institute a sum of 3,000 dollars a year in the shape of a charge on real estate.—*Chilian Times*.

—A Santiago telegram of the 2nd inst. says that the Chilean press expects a pacific solution of the boundary question with Argentina. In the meantime, however, the government is making heavy acquisitions of arms and ammunition in Europe, and it is reported that two ironclads have been obtained from the United States government. The last report may be quarantined at once.

—The *Emeralda* has gone at last. She left this port on Saturday (Dec. 8) bound for the Galapagos and she is to exchange the Ecuadorian flag for the Japanese. From hence it is reported that she will proceed to Honolulu, from whence, after replenishing her coal bunkers, she is supposed to steer for Yokohama. Chili has made an excellent bargain in disposing of the *Emeralda* for £225,000. With this sum she can obtain a vessel of greater power and of more modern type.—*Chilian Times*.

#### A TERRIBLE DISASTER.

About 7:15 on Sunday evening a fire broke out on the ferryboat *Tercera* soon after her leaving the S. Domingos landing. The boat left Rio de Janeiro with a large number of passengers, estimated from 80 to 300, the greater part of whom disembarked at S. Domingos. About 50 passengers remained on board. It is generally estimated that there were from 100 to 150 persons on board at the time of the disaster.

Although the *Tercera* was barely 300 metres from land when the fire appeared, nothing ef-

fective appears to have been done to save the passengers, except the foresight of the engineer in opening the safety valves of the boilers to prevent an explosion. The master signalled for the engines to stop, and then nothing more was done. There were apparently but few life-saving appliances on board. The fire burned with such rapidity, however, that the passengers were soon driven overboard, where many were drowned, some were rescued by the launches and boats which hurried to the scene, and a few succeeded in swimming ashore.

The ferryboat *Quinta* had just left the Nietheroy slip when the fire broke out, and the master promptly hurried to the rescue. On approaching the burning vessel, he was suddenly surrounded by an excited crowd of passengers, some with revolvers in their hands, who threatened his life if he ventured near the burning boat. He was therefore compelled to turn away and leave the passengers of the *Tercera* to their fate. Before doing so, however, he had all the benches and other means of saving life thrown overboard for those struggling in the water. Detestable and cowardly as was this act of the passengers of the *Quinta*, the press has had very little to say in regard to it. The *Pais*, however, has condemned it in unmeasured terms, and will join us, we trust, in insisting on the prosecution of these cowards for carrying and drawing firearms.

In little more than half an hour the terrible scene was at an end, so far as the passengers were concerned. The ferryboat was new, this being her first day's service, and the paint was still fresh on the woodwork, which will in part account for the rapid progress of the flames. Up to last evening 24 bodies had been recovered, but the list of the missing already reaches 30. While the list of those known to have been saved is about the same number. A large number of bodies have been recovered to-day and the total is already in the neighbourhood of 50.

The *Tercera* was built at S. João da Barra and was fitted with engines from the Quindaro Iron Works. She was provided with electric lights and was fitted up with an elegant saloon far unknown to the ferry service on this bay. It is said that she had cost the company about 500,000, which we presume was not covered by insurance. It is thought that the fire originated on the woodwork about the smoke stack of the smaller engine used to run the electric lights, which does not seem to have been properly protected.

#### AMNESTY.

On the 3rd inst. the *Diario Oficial* published the following decree of amnesty:

"The President of the Republic of the United States of Brazil, in consideration of the day, consecrated to the commemoration of universal fraternity, and attending to the conditions which are placed the soldiers of the regular guard, of the army, of the navy, of the police brigade and of the firemen's corps, who have had the misfortune of deserting, separating themselves from their flags, resolves in accordance with the authorization which Art. 48, § 6, of the constitution confers upon him, to pardon the said soldiers who have been sentenced or are being sentenced for the crime of first and second desertion simple or aggravated, and also those who, having committed this crime, present themselves to the national authorities at home or abroad, within the period of two months, counting from the publication of this decree in each one of the comarcas of the Republic; and abroad by the Brazilian legations. Capital Federal, 1st January, 1895, 7th of the Republic.

#### PRUDENTE J. DE MORAES BARROS.

Dr. Antonio Gonçalves Ferrera  
Eliodoro José Barbosa,  
Bernardo Vasquez.

This is the decree which was proclaimed at the River Plate as an amnesty to the insurgents. It will be seen that no reference is made to those taking part in the revolt, either directly or indirectly. Their offense is considered as much more serious than a first or second degree of desertion. On the 3rd the *Pais* admitted that the question had been asked whether the naval students are included, but evaded an answer by referring the inquirers to a congratulatory telegram from Buenos Aires, where they know nothing about it. The *Pais* may consider such a subtlety honorable, but it will strike many as a treacherous avoidance of the truth, that the insurgents are not contemplated in the above decree.

#### PERUVIAN ATROCITIES.

The following letter appears in the *Times of Argentina*, dated from Lima, October 31st:

You complain that I do not comply with your orders to write to the *Times of Argentina* the daily occurrences in respect of the revolutionary movement in the republic. Please hear this tale: No body here is allowed to tell the truth, every newspaper office has an intervener, every telegraph office is equally under government immediate supervision. No telegraphic communication is therefore possible. To give you an idea of the risks run by anybody giving information of the revolutionary movement I may state that the residence of every suspected person is invaded by the police at all hours of the night, the furniture destroyed, the male residents turned into the streets and the female portion cruelly violated. People are arrested, pell-mell, whipped, tortured, shot, or decapitated without trial. Political prisoners disappear and their families can not even ascertain where their dead bodies are interred, the only consolation allowed them is that they can pray for the souls of the departed.

Recruiting in the public thoroughfares goes on continually, often a raid is made at a church door on the people for coming on. The men are then entrapped, tied up manacled, and with six drivers convey their slaves, and marched off to the barracks to increase the government forces. Anybody with a sword dangling at his side considers himself the arbitrator of life and property.



Caceres' hordes entered Matucama the other day. The town was completely sacked, men were shot in heaps and even women in the town became the prey of the ruffians who go under the name of soldiers. Nothing of such a barbarous nature has ever been witnessed in history and the celebrated Bulgarian atrocities pale under the shadow of the iniquities in Matucama. An Englishman who happened to witness a portion of the cruelties was so greatly impressed with the scene and so horror-stricken that he often doubts if the whole scene was not a vision!

A friend of mine will post this letter in Valparaiso: no such missive could be trusted to our post office.

### PROVINCIAL NOTES

—A new slaughter-house was formally inaugurated at Uberaba, Minas Geraes, on the 30th ult.

—The registered rainfall at Fortaleza, Ceara, last year is reported to have been 2,725 millimetres.

—A Rio Grande telegram of the 1st inst. announces the death of Mr. Preller, the American vice-consul at that port.

—During the year 1894 there were registered in Juiz de Fora, Minas Geraes, 512 deaths, 727 births and 181 marriages.

—The civil registry at Rio Claro, São Paulo, shows 728 births, 607 deaths and 156 marriages in that municipality during the past year.

—The municipal council at Feira de Sant'Anna, Bahia, succeeded in defeating the opposition by neglecting to count the votes within the legal time. *Tudo para republica.*

—Telegrams from Aracaju state that everything is now quiet in Sergipe, and that there is no more talk of deposing the governor. It is the calm that once reigned in that law!

—The heavy storm which visited the mountainous districts in this vicinity on the afternoon of the 1st inst., extended some distance into the interior. The *Imparcial* of Taubaté reports some damages in that city.

—Telegrams from the south report the defeat of Pina by the government commander Elias Amaro. The former took refuge in Uruguay. There appears to have been no real fighting, however, the federalists being outnumbered.

—The *Journal* of the 5th says that Floriano Peikoto is still at Tres Bicas, being unable to go to Barbacena on account of the bad weather. He has been improving in health, however, and is able to move about the house. He takes a lively interest in the city papers and is making notes.

—The heavy rainstorm which caused so much damage in Petropolis on the 1st inst., seems to have done much harm at other places in the Organ mountains. The road to Theresopolis has been so torn up by the floods as to be impassable for coaches. The passengers who left this city for Theresopolis on the 3rd were compelled to return.

—Bahia, telegrams of the 2nd and 3rd advise us that a conflict is imminent between the parties headed by the governor on one side, and Senator José Gonçalves on the other. The difficulty has arisen over the electoral count at Villa Nova, where the municipal council favors Gonçalves and has already declared the count. The governor is not satisfied, and proposes to have a count made by his own friends. Gonçalves occupies the town with about 150 *capangas*, and the governor has sent a police force of 100 men to dislodge them, first ordering Gonçalves to leave the place.

—According to telegrams from Paraná the elections on Sunday were characterized by widespread frauds and violence. The opposition voters were kept away from the polls by violence and intimidation, and some of their leaders were placed under arrest. In Curitiba only a third of the voters appeared; at Paranaguá only 180 voters appeared, but the government party counted 666 votes all the same. On the other side the victorious party reports that the election passed off peacefully and successfully, and that Vicente Machado was elected senator. If this is the style of republican liberty the country is to enjoy, then one could be supremely happy under a despotism.

—The *Provincia* of Pará of the 13th ult. publishes a letter from Gregorio Accacio de Figueiredo, writing from Jatobá on the upper Tocantins on November 24th, from which we learn that the celebrated Boa Vista war is going on worse than ever. The two local chiefs Carlos Leitão and José Dias are still carrying on open war against each other in Goyaz. Leitão and his friends had been driven out of Boa Vista, and had taken refuge in Porto Franco. José Dias then laid siege to the place, and after 56 days investment, secured possession of the town through a treaty with Lieut. José Ignacio Hesketh, who was in command of the place. His first act was to release all the persons in prison, and his second to incarcerate all the principal persons and officials of the place, all of whom were afterwards murdered. The savagery displayed in this conflict would be incredible were it not vouched for by so many witnesses during the past two years.

—New Year's day in Petropolis will be remembered as the date of a great inundation. An exceptionally heavy rainstorm visited that locality about 5 o'clock, in the afternoon, and with the result that the *Fiabonha* was unable to carry off the floods of water that piled down the hillsides into the town. The river soon overflowed its banks and the streets were full of water. Much damage was done to the streets and gardens, and the water even invaded many lowlying shops and dwellings. On the hillsides deep gullies were washed out, and in some places large trees were uprooted. The railway connecting with Maracá was also so much injured that all traffic was suspended for the moment, and the passengers from Rio were compelled to return. At the Alto the railway buildings and rolling stock suffered much damage from a heavy landslide. Smaller landslides occurred at other points, but the company was able to open communication toward evening on the 2nd.

—There were 1,462 deaths in Fortaleza, Ceara, during the past year. The emigration from the state numbered 4,932 persons, which gives an aggregate of about 35,000 during the past three years. Ceara is evidently losing ground rapidly.

—An old epidemic is again raging in São Paulo—that of burglary. It is humbly suggested that rigorous vaccination is the only recourse against the evil, but it should not be forgotten that the burglar, not his victim, is the one to be operated upon.

### RAILROAD NOTES

—It is said that the minister of industry will soon initiate work on the change of the gauge between Cachoeira and São Paulo, to make it uniform with the Central.

—The government is now considering the proposal of the S. Paulo Railway Co. for the laying of an extra broad-gauge track and a metre-gauge track between Santos and Jundiahy. The government and people of S. Paulo are urgently demanding this improvement, and we can therefore see no reason why the national government should refuse its permission.

—Seldom has such a story of "alarms, excursions, parties firing," been recited to a city meeting as was unfolded to the shareholders of the Donna Theresa Christina Railway Company yesterday. For seven months of the year the line was alternately in the hands of the government troops and the insurgents in the province of Santa Catharina; but strange to say, the actual physical damage done did not exceed £3,000. Both insurgents and soldiers seem to have been infinitely tender to the line. Perhaps its feminine title appealed to their finer feelings. As 5,457½ passengers were carried during the year, it might seem as though one of the travellers had been cut in two during the disturbances; but it is only a little way the company has of giving its statistics in the very extreme detail. Besides an endemic revolution, the company had to cope with a strike which lasted about three weeks, and entirely stopped the traffic. During the "warlike operations" the company's manager got lost; he could not communicate with the board, and the directors fancied he must have been locked up. He was, apparently, lucky to escape that fate; for the government seemed to think he deserved it—an opinion in which the directors by no means share. *Financial News*, Dec. 8.

### COFFEE NOTES

—The export of coffee from Victoria in December aggregated 18,880 bags, officially valued at £1,135,952\$944.

—We are informed that the next coffee crop in São Paulo promises to be a large one. Some complaints have been made from the Ribeirão Preto district to the effect that the rains have caused much damage, but from other localities the reports are unanimous in prognosticating a heavy crop.

—During 1894 the "maritime section" of the *Empresa Industrial de Melhoramentos do Brazil* (lessees of the D. Pedro II docks) embarked 2,592,198 bags of coffee, against 2,358,052 bags in 1893. Of the coffee embarked last year, 1,490,000 bags came from Minas Geraes, 1,069,956 from Rio de Janeiro, 176,776 from S. Paulo, and 58,575 from Espírito Santo.

### LEAF DISEASE IN AFRICA.

A Zanzibar correspondent of the *Ceylon Observer* writes as follows, November 1st, in regard to the appearance of leaf disease at the new coffee plantations in East Africa:

"The prospect before the coffee planters of Usambará in German East Africa have unfortunately assumed an aspect anything but encouraging. Leaf disease has undoubtedly made its appearance and has already put a different complexion on the condition of some of the fields. News of this disastrous occurrence was reported at Bombay, and the trees were said to have been denuded of leaves which turned black and dropped. From further inquiry I am led to believe this to be an exaggeration unless it was in the case of very young plants. Inquiry at Tunga, the German sea-port for Usambará and the coast terminus of the railway now under construction, elicited an evasive answer only, but subsequent confirmation of the bad news reached Zanzibar by a Ceylon man who had seen one of the superintendents lately sent from Ceylon to Usambará.

On one property, men were set to strip off the infected leaves, (such of them at any rate as could be detected) and burn them, whilst other remedies were also applied. In addition to this the tender fruit was also stripped off to prevent weakening of the plants. Whilst some of the seed coffee was obtained from Mexico and other places, some was obtained, I am told, from Ceylon and hence, probably, the introduction of the disease."

### LOCAL NOTES

—The immigrant arrivals at this port during the month of December numbered 8,728.

—The Rua Gonçalves Dias is steadily growing worse, and is now difficult even for the goats. Will Dr. del Vecchio kindly look into the condition of this much-used thoroughfare?

—After mature deliberation for 24 hours, and having obtained privately the opinions of the President and his minister of marine, the *Pais* announced on the 4th that the recent decree of amnesty does not include the naval students.

—A Frenchman recently arrived at Montevideo, who had been kept in prison in Paraná six months for the monstrous crime of having photographed the insurgent chiefs! What monsters these fellows must have been—those imprisoned, we mean!

—A Montevideo telegram of the 2nd inst. reports 8 cases suspected to be cholera in Buenos Aires.

—In view of budget provisions the government has abolished for the current year the office of technical adviser on sugar factory concessions in the department of industry, which has been for some time occupied by Dr. Frederico Mauricio Draener.

—Among the departures for the south on the coasting steamer *Desterro* on the 2nd inst. were General Moura, commandant of the Rio Grande military district, Colonel Vespasiano, ex-director of the central railway, Dr. Herclilio Luz, governor of Santa Catharina, and others.

—The new prefect took possession of his office on the 1st inst. One of his first official acts was the appointment of Dr. Adolpho del Vecchio to the position of director of public works of the municipality. We trust that some fixed plan will now be adopted for the improvement of the streets.

—For some mysterious reason the government has found it necessary to dismiss its lottery fiscal and his assistant. It is possible that the weakness to which all human flesh is heir, has crept into that immaculate institution? If we are to lose faith in the lottery, to what can we cling? And—as the *Pais* would say—whither are we going?

—The new federal sanitary institute has been organized with the following staff:—Dr. Francisco de Castro, director; Dr. Luiz Antonio da Silva Santos, vice-director; Dr. Antonio Augusto de Azevedo Sodré, secretary; Dr. Francisco Fajardo, chief of the bacteriological laboratory; Dr. José Luiz de Bulhões Carvalho, chief of the statistical bureau.

—The dispute between the editor-in-chief of the *Journal do Commercio* and the president of the Banco da Republica has now reached that point where the former accuses Sr. Rangel Pestana of seeking to defraud him of his property, and then, falling in this, of seeking to ruin his firm and credit. Dr. Rodrigues then asks the bank president to bring an action for libel.

—There were 14,342 burials in the public cemetery of S. Francisco Xavier during the past year. The highest number in one month was in March, when 2,805 interments were made. At the public cemetery of S. João Baptista the interments last year were 4,527, making a total of 18,879 for the two cemeteries. The burials in the private cemeteries of the city have not yet been published.

—Without doubt the *Journal do Commercio* can find only too much that is worthy of censure in the daily incidents and life in the United States, but would it not be better to seek better sources of information than the notoriously hostile French press? A journalist who calls the regular December meeting of Congress "an extraordinary session" is certainly not a safe authority to quote on American affairs.

—The *Pais* has given another cry of alarm. The proprietor of a *trapiche* on Ilha Seca, who left the harbor with the insurgents, is negotiating the rental of his property. This has given great pain to the patriotic interior of our colleague—hence the cry. Those who are suspected of sympathy with the revolt should be very careful how they work upon the tender sentiments of the *Pais*, for these *daily grilos* are very exhausting.

—The *Journal do Commercio* of the 4th inst. publishes a letter from the well-known naval constructor Trifjano Augusto de Carvalho, who announces his departure for London on a brief visit to one of his sons who was wounded in the recent revolt. In this letter he relates the story of his imprisonment from February 16th to September 6th, and the reported assassination of his two sons, Alvaro and Arthur, at Santa Catharina. He proposes to bring the assassins to justice if possible.

—The French government has refused to permit newspaper correspondents to accompany the Madagascar expedition, and has forbidden the officers to furnish information. It is to be a "still hunt." While we do not consider such a measure wise and just, we can not deny the fact that the correspondents of some of the great newspapers have given ample cause for it. Men who lie and betray and play the spy can not expect to command much confidence.

—Bravo! The Argentine health board is beginning to show signs of recovery. According to telegrams published here on the morning of the 6th, our neighbors have suddenly discovered that Brazil is not in so bad a sanitary condition after all, that Rio is comparatively healthy, and that the quarantine against us might be modified. Had it not been for the insane conduct of the *Pais* and its sanitary inspectors over that case of oyster parties in Rua Guarda Velha, we should have had the quarantine off by this time.

—It may be useless perhaps to complain further of the delays and blunders of the postoffice, but if the complaint is not made then the reform will never come. It must be said that the service rendered here is so bad that it will be difficult to find anything worse in such a city in any part of the world. It frequently occurs that letters and papers are delivered days after the arrival of a steamer, and it is of daily occurrence to find your letters mixed up with those of persons having names resembling your own. Surely something ought to be done to improve this service.

—We take much pleasure in announcing that the Woman's Board of Missions, of Nashville, Tenn., has recently secured the large *palacete* built by Mr. A. Januzzi in Petropolis, where a school for young ladies will soon be opened under the direction of Miss Mary Watts, the accomplished directress of the young ladies school at Piracema, São Paulo. The *lousa palacete* is one of the finest residences in Petropolis, and is exceptionally well adapted to its new purposes. It is situated on a charming site, is beautifully provided with water, and its sanitary arrangements are of the best. A better location and edifice could not have been found. We understand that the school will not be opened until about the end of the hot season.

—The American consulate has been removed to No. 56 Theophilo Ottoni.

—The cruiser *Republica* and torpedo-boats *Silvado* and *Pedro Afonso* left for Rio Grande on the 3rd inst.

—The Argentine government has appointed D. Eduardo Lavalle to the consular vacancy at this port.

—A London telegram of the 3rd announces the departure for Rio de Janeiro of Mr. Phipps, the new British minister to this country.

—We see by our Buenos Aires exchanges that the Argentine minister has been complaining of the alarming telegrams about cholera sent up by the *Pais* correspondent in that city.

—On the 4th inst. the Catholic organ of this city, *O Apostolo*, entered upon its 31st year. The frankness and courage with which our spiritual contemporary is now discussing the political questions of the day shows that it possesses also not a little of the temporal ardor which, when well used, renders the church so formidable an opponent.

—A sanitary precaution of the most urgent character, and one which is really urgent every day in the year, is to be found in the prompt withdrawal of all mutilated and soiled currency. A more fertile source of infection does not exist, and as these notes are continually passing from hand to hand they can not fail to spread the germs of contagious disease. To facilitate the exchange of such notes, the government should instruct the postoffices, revenue offices and banks to receive them and send them in to the redemption bureau for destruction.

—The *Pais* of the 4th was again to the front with his cholera microbe. An illness in the Guarda Velha on the morning of the 3rd was pronounced to be cholera, according to our colleague, and two patients were removed to the Jurujuba hospital. The street was soon after filled with disinfection carts, etc., and all precautions were taken to create the greatest amount of alarm possible. The trouble is, the *Pais* and certain doctors have been so stirred up by recent controversies that they feel compelled to make all the noise they can over every case. Whether it was cholera, or not, there was no occasion for minute descriptions of symptoms in the morning's paper, nor for a formal parade of disinfection carts in the vicinity. If these overzealous parties wish to scare the city into fits, they may continue on the course begun.

### BUSINESS NOTES

—The Netheroy telephone company has ordered from Buenos Aires the material required for repairing its cable across the bay.

—The government restored the Netheroy and Rio telephone service to its proprietors on the 31st ult., that is to say, nine months after the revolt ended in this harbor. Why was it considered necessary to retain this property so long a time?

—On the 4th inst. the minister of finance issued a circular declaring that all merchandise embarked in the United States for Brazil up to the 31st ult., accompanied by the documents required to prove such embarkation, will be admitted in the custom-houses of Brazil under the provisions of the reciprocity treaty just expired.

—The new antiseptic and disinfectant "Izal" is rapidly gaining a prominent place among the preparations recommended by medical authorities for the destruction of noxious germs. It is a non-poisonous preparation, and is used internally as well as externally. For toilet purposes it is invaluable, especially in a climate like this. We would advise our readers to give the agent, Mr. Nestor Sampaio, a call at No. 55 Rua do Ouvidor.

—On the 2nd inst. the minister of finance issued a circular revoking the circular of May 25th, 1894, which was based on another circular of May 25th, 1893, all relative to the exemption of American merchandise imported under the reciprocity treaty, from the *expediente* tax, but refusing repayment of the sums thus far illegally received. The minister now recognizes the justice of these claims and calls for a specification of the amounts thus collected.

—The contracts for the supply of about 150,000 tons of steam coal for the Royal Mail Steamship Company have just been accepted. That for the whole of the coal required for bunkering the steamers at Southampton has been obtained by the Cambrian Navigation Company. It is a quantity being upwards of 80,000 tons. The other Welsh firms whose tenders have been accepted are the Ocean, the Powell Duffryn, and the Naval Colliery companies. The price is understood to be somewhere between 10s. 9d. and 11s. per ton.

—*Transport*, Dec. 7.

—A new contract has been celebrated between the French government and the Messageries Maritimes company, and is now awaiting the approval of the legislature. The old contract was celebrated in 1888 for a period of fifteen years, under which the company undertook that its mail packets should cover 453,215 marine leagues a year, in return for an annual subvention of 12,469,284 francs. According to the new contract, the different lines will be subsidised at different rates per marine league (about 3½ sea miles), viz, the Mediterranean line, 14 francs 80 centimes; Brazil and La Plata line, 17 francs 80 centimes; East Coast of Africa line, 20 francs; India, China, and Australia line, 32 francs; the average being 26 francs 91 centimes. The object of the new convention is to further extend some of the existing lines, and to increase the speed of the boats in the principal lines by half a knot or a whole knot per hour. The company is to receive no increase of premium for this, but will reap the advantage of prolongation of the contract for another nine years, or until 1912. The company besides relinquishes the subsidy of 878,904 francs now granted to the Brazil and La Plata line, without discontinuing the line, but this sacrifice will prove to be a very small one because the steamers running to South America will have a claim to the navigation bounty, which, while subsidised for the mail service, they do not enjoy.



The rubber receipts at Mandos in November amounted to 874,375 kilos.

The reciprocity treaty with the United States terminated on the 1st inst. All American imports will now pay the regular duties.

We are indebted to Messrs. Quirino Irmãos & Co. of "Aux Tuleries," for a New Year's souvenir in the shape of a polka specially written for that well known shop.

The Rosario exports to Brazil during the month of November were 67,389 bales of hay, 1,415,519 kilos, of wheat, 536,000 kilos, of bran and 506,554 kilos, of flour. Of the wheat 572,519 kilos, were for Porto Alegre, and all the flour except 2,250 kilos, went to Santos. In the circular from which these figures were taken, 2,000 bales of hay, 4,000 kilos, of bran, and 118,580 kilos, of flour, per Pascal, are reported for New York—an evident mistake.

Messrs. Harland and Wolff, of Belfast, have launched the Oropesa, a twin-screw steamer constructed for the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, and intended to run in that company's line of mail steamers between Liverpool and the eastern and western ports of South America. She is 420 feet in length and 48 feet 6 inches in breadth, and has a gross tonnage of about 5,370. Accommodation will be provided for 440 third-class passengers, a few of whom will be placed in rooms on the main deck forward, and the remainder on the lower deck.—Transport, Dec. 7.

FINANCIAL NOTES

It is worthy of record. Dr. Rangel Pestana only occupies the position of president of the Banco da Republica because of his love for the republic! It is quite a new thing in banking!

The customs receipts at Fortaleza, Ceará, last year amounted to 3,240,715\$241, or 769,634\$662 less than in 1893. The receipts of the state of Pernambuco for the year were 1,216,951\$321, or 151,498\$991 less than in 1893.

The December receipts of the Bahia custom-house were 1,983,453\$871, against 1,944,982\$465 in the same month of 1893. The total receipts for the year were 20,575,312\$468, against 19,244,671\$196 in 1893.

In any comparison of customs receipts with those of preceding years it should not be forgotten that the currency now received is much depreciated, and that the duties have been considerably increased by surtaxes, etc.

The executive has opened a supplementary credit of 995,000\$ to meet deficiencies in the administration of the postoffice during the past year. The negligence and inattention to their duties on the part of employees, are not covered by this credit.

It is reported by telegraph that the December receipts of the Porto Alegre custom-house were 1,026,156\$020, an increase of 344,518\$007 over the same month of last year. The import duties yielded 591,214\$250, on which the surtaxes amounted to 275,499\$722. For the year 1894 the total receipts were 8,309,298\$279, an increase of 2,705,736\$896 over the preceding year.

In a circular to all the customs inspectors of the country, dated the 5th inst., the minister of finance advises them that all merchandise from the United States covered by the reciprocity treaty of 1891, which had been embarked up to the 31st ult. and is submitted for dispatch before February 28th next, should be taxed according to the provisions of the said reciprocity convention. Great care should be taken to verify the clearance of the merchandise before the 1st inst.

The list of subscriptions to the new 7,000,000 loan of the Brazilian province of Espiritu Santo will be opened in Paris by the Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas on the 11th inst., from ten to four o'clock. The loan is designed to meet the expenses of railway construction in the state of Espiritu Santo, and English investors, with the example of the Argentine provincial debts before their eyes, are not likely to be very disappointed that this loan has got into French hands.—Financial News, Dec. 8.

A gratifying report is presented by the directors of the London and River Plate Bank, whose dividend has again reached the 15 per cent. level of the years previous to 1890. The net profits, after the usual deductions, amount to £23,760, as against £194,740 for 1892-93, and after paying the dividends and bonus, amounting to 15 per cent., and putting £50,000 to the reserve—£900,000—£23,760 is carried forward. More than a third of the liabilities are represented by cash.—Financial News, Dec. 7th.

COMMERCIAL

Table with exchange rates for Rio de Janeiro, January 7th, 1895. Columns include gold, silver, and various bank notes.

EXCHANGE.

January 1.—New-year's day. The market was very quiet all day. The foreign banks opened at 10 1/2, and this rate remained all day. The Banco Nacional, in the afternoon fixed the rate at 11 1/2, and piece of legitimate business at this rate. Transactions took place in private paper and approved bills at 10 1/2 to 10 3/4. Before closing the London and Brazilian Bank would draw at 10 1/2 on Head Office. The official rates for the day were 10 1/2 to 11 1/2 on London, 8 1/2 to 8 7/8 on Paris, 18 1/2 to 18 1/8 on Hamburg and 48 1/2 to 48 3/4 on New York, extremes being 10 1/2 to 11 1/2 on bankers and 10 1/2 to 10 3/4 on Head Office, and private paper at 10 1/2 to 10 3/4. Sovereigns were quoted at 22 1/2.

January 3.—Foreign banks opened with the official rates at 10 1/2 at the Brazilian Bank, 10 1/2 at the London and Brazilian Bank and London and River Plate and 10 1/2 at the British Bank, but the Banco Nacional continued to-day with the rate at 11 1/2. Later in the day the Brazilian Bank adopted the rate of 10 1/2. Business was done in approved bills at 10 1/2 to 10 3/4. The official rates for the day were 10 1/2 to 11 1/2 on London, 8 1/2 to 8 7/8 on Paris, 18 1/2 to 18 1/8 on Hamburg and 48 1/2 to 48 3/4 on New York, extremes being 10 1/2 to 11 1/2 on bankers and 10 1/2 to 10 3/4 on Head Office, and private paper at 10 1/2 to 10 3/4. Sovereigns were quoted at 22 1/2.

January 5.—Foreign banks opened with the rate at 10 1/2 and the Banco Nacional still held the rate at 11 1/2. Business was done in private paper and approved bills at 10 1/2 to 10 3/4. The official rates for the day were 10 1/2 to 11 1/2 on London, 8 1/2 to 8 7/8 on Paris, 18 1/2 to 18 1/8 on Hamburg and 48 1/2 to 48 3/4 on New York, extremes being 10 1/2 to 11 1/2 on bankers and 10 1/2 to 10 3/4 on Head Office, and private paper at 10 1/2 to 10 3/4. Sovereigns were quoted at 22 1/2.

January 7.—The foreign banks opened with the rates at 10 1/2 on London. Business was done by the British Bank at 10 1/2. In the afternoon, rates were much firmer. Bills discounted, private paper and approved bills were quoted at 10 1/2 to 10 3/4. The official rates for the day were 10 1/2 to 11 1/2 on London, 8 1/2 to 8 7/8 on Paris, 18 1/2 to 18 1/8 on Hamburg and 48 1/2 to 48 3/4 on New York, extremes being 10 1/2 to 11 1/2 on bankers and 10 1/2 to 10 3/4 on Head Office. Private paper was quoted at 10 1/2 to 10 3/4. Sovereigns were at 22 1/2.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED. Balance Sheet, 31st December, 1894. Assets: Capital, 1,500,000; Reserves, 500,000. Liabilities: Capital, 1,500,000; Reserves, 500,000.

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED. Balance Sheet, 31st December, 1894. Assets: Capital, 1,500,000; Reserves, 500,000. Liabilities: Capital, 1,500,000; Reserves, 500,000.

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED. Balance Sheet, 31st December, 1894. Assets: Capital, 1,500,000; Reserves, 500,000. Liabilities: Capital, 1,500,000; Reserves, 500,000.

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND. Balance Sheet, 31st December, 1894. Assets: Capital, 10,000,000; Reserves, 2,000,000. Liabilities: Capital, 10,000,000; Reserves, 2,000,000.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES. January 5. 100 1/2 Sovereigns, 23\$000; 100 1/2 Republica do Brazil, 17\$000.

MARKET REPORT. Rio de Janeiro, 7th January, 1895. Coffee, little animation continues to exist in the market and the consequence is that very little business is done, caused still by the irregular traffic on the Central Railway.

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO. Table with columns for date, quantity, and price.

Imports.

Imports. Codfish, 45\$ per barrel and half barrels were quoted at 48\$; Beer—Receipts were 374 cases per Catania and 2075 per Carl Pohl from Hamburg, 334 cases per Baron Gasimis from Lisbon.

Imports. Butter—Receipts were 1,077 cases per Cordoba, 2028 cases per Entre Rio from Havana, 2 cases per Clyde and 39 cases per D. Pedro from Buenos Aires.

Imports. Rosin—Receipts to hand were 2,700 blrs. per City of Montreal, 2,050 per Bellicha from New York, also 333 per Napuan and 200 per Rio Pardo, conswive, quotations were at 740 to 760 reis for P. S. George mark and 700 to 720 reis for other marks.

Imports. Kerosene—Up to date, receipts of this article amount to 15,600 cases per City of Montreal, 15,000 per Southward Hubert, from New York; prices were quoted at 148 to 175\$ per case.

Imports. Hay—Up to date, receipts were 10 bales per Chinese Prince, from the River Plate, which were quoted at 85 to 95 reis per kilo.

Imports. American Pine—This market received since last report, 416,570 feet per Southward Hubert and 235,612 per City of Montreal, from New York, quoted at 100 to 200 reis per foot. This article is firm.

Imports. Spruce Pine—Receipts came to 636,500 feet per Gotha and 775,861 per Y. L. Harway, from Quebec, at 70\$000 per day.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. JANUARY 1. CARDIFF—Gr bk Brillant, 1165 tons; L. A. Kessal, 45 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co., Limited.



DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

JANUARY 1. TALCAHUANO—Ger ship Ben Veitlick; 1417 tons; J. Wecker; ballast. RANCOON—Ger ship Coriolanus; 1006 tons; Johan Gotting; ballast. NEW CASTLE—Br ship East Lothian; 1398 tons; W. Farland; ballast. MONTEVIDEO—Amer bk Mabel Jordan; 819 tons; J. W. Ballano; ballast. JAN. 2. ALAGOA BAY—Br bk Ok-Kim-Boon; 841 tons; Walter A. Cermain; coffee. JAN. 4. HARBADOS—Amer bg. Bonny Doon; 346 tons; C. Burgess; ballast. PORT ADLRAIDE—Br ship Mount Carmel; 1595 tons; A. Livingston; ballast. JAN. 5. ST. THOMAS—Nor bk Insula Capri; 405 tons; Ch. Kroeg; ballast. JAN. 6. HARBADOS—Nor bk Hamingga; 472 tons; G. Kristensen; ballast. HOBART TOWN—Br bk Lumberman's Lassie; 983 tons; J. Stewart; ballast. JAN. 7. BUENOS AIRES—Nor bk Casar; 1997 tons; O. J. Christensen; ballast. ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS. JANUARY 1. HAVRE—Fr str Entre Rios; 24 ds. LA PLATA—Br str Chinese Prince; 20 ds; Quayle, Davidson & Co. SANTOS—Br str Trent; 20 hrs.; Royal Mail Co. IMBETIBA—Fr str Capoteles; 1 d. JAN. 2. WELLINGTON—Br str Gothic; 20 ds; Wilson Sons & Co. MONTEVIDEO—Ger str Pelotas; 5 ds; Edward Johnston & Co. VICTORIA via ILHA GRANDE—Nor str Sif Berger; 2 ds. JAN. 3. GENOA—Ital str Las Palmas; 24 ds; Max. Notthmann & Co. RIVER PLATE via ILHA GRANDE—Fr str Equateur; 9 ds; Messageries Maritimes. SANTOS—Ger str Tijuca; 18 hs.; Edward Johnston & Co. JAN. 4. MIDDLESBOROUGH—Br str Navigation; W. Sampson & Co. GENOA—Ital str Iniziativa; 23 ds; Jaco. M. de Vincenzi & Filho. JAN. 5. RIVER PLATE via ILHA GRANDE—Fr str Blarney; 9 ds; Kail Valais & Co. RIVER PLATE via ILHA GRANDE—Br str Magdalena; 9 ds; Royal Mail Co. SANTOS—Aust str Berenice; 26 ds; Rombauer & Co. JAN. 6. ANTWERP—Br str Flaxman; 36 ds; Norton Megaw & Co. VALPARAISO—Br str Phidias; 31 ds; Norton Megaw & Co. BUENOS AIRES via ILHA GRANDE—Br str Gordon Castle; 24 ds; L. Gianelli. SANTOS—Br str Namyth; 18 hs.; Norton Megaw & Co. ARACAJU—Nor str Noric; 6 ds; Queiros Moreira & Co. JAN. 7. FIUME—Aust str Deak; 51 ds; Rombauer & Co. DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS. JANUARY 1. RIVER PLATE—Br str Clyde; A. E. Bell; sundries. JAN. 2. SOUTHAMPTON—Br str Trent; Exham; sundries. HAVRE—Fr str Coravelle; Henry; sundries. RIVER PLATE—Fr str Dordogne; Fournier; sundries. SANTOS—Ger str Koln; H. Hasbagen; sundries. — Ger str Patagonia; J. G. von Holtz; sundries. JAN. 3. LONDON—Br str Gothic; Kidley; sundries and coffee. BORDEAUX—Fr str Equateur; Larigue; sundries. NEW YORK—Br str Coleridge; coffee. PERNAMBUCO—Nor str Sif Berger; A. Pedersen; ballast. RIO GRANDE—Br str Freda; J. Brown; sundries. SANTOS—Ger str Corrientes; N. Meyer; sundries. JAN. 4. VICTORIA via SANTOS—Ital str Las Palmas; M. Motta; sundries. SANTOS—Fr str Cordoba; A. Thomas; ballast. JAN. 5. SOUTHAMPTON—Br str Magdalena; H. C. Rigaud; sundries. HAMBURG—Ger str Tijuca; Lauterhan; sundries. SANTOS—Br str Bessie; A. Alcott; ballast. — Br str Severn; J. W. Reid; coffee. JAN. 6. MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AIRES—Br str Bellucia; O. Aigard; sundries. ARACAJU—Br str Pilcomayo; W. Willage; ballast. SANTOS—Ital str Iniziativa; J. Demetrio; sundries. JAN. 7. MARSEILLES—Fr str Beare; Iperiti; coffee and sundries. \* Calling at intermediate ports.

List of sailing vessels at anchor in the bay of Rio de Janeiro 6th January, 1895.

Table with columns: NAME, Tons, Master, Entered, From, Consignees, Destinations. Lists various ships from different countries like American, Argentine, Austrian, British, Danish, Dutch, German, Italian, Norwegian, Portuguese, and Swedish.

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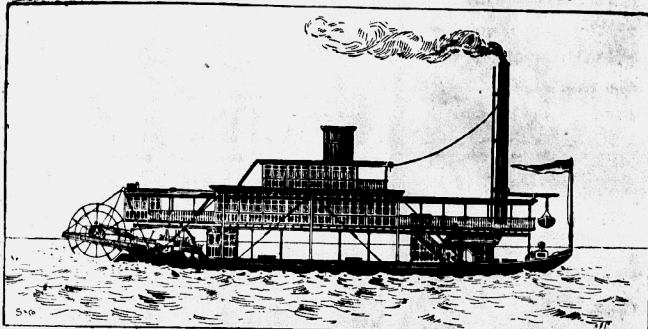
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Recommended brands:

Villányi,  
 Hungarian Claret,  
**Château Palugyay.**  
**TOKAY WINE**

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

Sole Importers:

**Rombauer & Co.**

78, General Camara. Rio de Janeiro.

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

Now open for the reception of patients.

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

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

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

Orders of admittance may be procured at this office. The consulting offices of the regular visiting physicians are: **DR. BANDEIRA** . . . . . No. 75 Rua 1ª de Março.

The visiting hours are, for the present, 8 to 9 in the morning and 5 to 7 in the evening.