

# THE RIO NEWS.

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VOL. XXI.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JANUARY 29TH, 1895.

NUMBER 5

## WILSON, SONS & CO. (LIMITED)

2, RUA DE S. PEDRO  
RIO DE JANEIRO.

### AGENTS OF THE

Pacific Steam Navigation Company  
Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., Ltd.  
The New Zealand Shipping Co., Ltd.

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Having large workshops and efficient plant we are in a position to undertake repairs of all descriptions to ships and Machinery.

Coal.—Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited) have depots at St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Montevideo, La Plata and at the chief Brazil Ports; and, among others, supply coal under contract, at Rio, 101.

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

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Tug Boats always ready for service.

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### Official Directory

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Minister.  
BRITISH LEGATION.—Travessa de D. Manoel, No. 8.  
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AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 46, Rua  
Theophilo Ottoni. WM. T. TOWNES, Consul General.  
BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 8, Travessa  
de D. Manoel. WM. GEO. ABBOTT, Consul General.

### Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Evaristo da Veiga. Morning service every Sunday at 11 a.m. Evening service during cool season according to notice. Holy Communion after morning service on 1st Sunday in the month and on 3rd Sunday at 9 a.m. Baptisms after morning service, or at other times by special arrangement.  
HENRY MOSLEY, M.A. British Chaplain.  
Rua das Laranjeiras.  
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Catete. *Anglican services:* at 12 m. *Portuguese services:* at 2 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sundays; 7:30 p.m. Wednesday.—E. E. JOINER and JOSÉ DA COSTA REIS, Pastors. Sunday School 11 a.m. at Fabrica Carioca, Sunday Evenings 6 p.m. Rev. João Tavares.  
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—N. 15 Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m., and 7 p.m., Sundays; and at 7 p.m. Thursdays.  
A. TRAJANO, Pastor.  
BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua Baixa de Capanema No. 13. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; and every Wednesday at 7 p.m.  
J. J. TAYLOR, Pastor.  
Residence: Rua do Bispo No. 35.  
IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Larga de S. Joaquin, No. 179.—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays: Prayer meeting at 10 a.m.; Worship at 11 a.m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 5:56 afternoon. Gospel preaching, at 7 p.m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study, and preaching, at 7 p.m. on Wednesdays.  
JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

### Medical Directory

Dr. Cleary, Physician and Surgeon; Office 56, Rua Theophilo Ottoni. Hours, from 12 to 3. Residence, Rua de Real Grandeza No. 33, Botafogo. Telephone 1556.  
Dr. W. Havelburg, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur; Office and residence: Rua 1º de Março No. 50, from 2 to 4 p.m. Telephone 1016.  
Dr. Ed. Chapot Prevost, professor of Histology, especially of Gynecology, and Surgery in the Faculty of Medicine; Office 23, Rua de Quitandinha; Hours from 2-4 p.m. Residence No. 3, Rua Alice, Laranjeiras.

### Miscellaneous.

RIO HARBOUR MISSION.—Sailors' Home and Institute.—No. 1, Travessa do Moreira, Rua do Livramento, Saude.—Bethel services: In English on Sundays at 3 p.m. and 7 p.m.; on Mondays at 8 p.m. Free organ Easy Concert on Wednesdays at 7 p.m. Reading room open daily from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.  
AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 66 Rua da Assembleia.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.  
BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro No. 71.—On sale, the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages. Also Evangelical books, tracts, hymns, in Portuguese.  
JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.  
BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.—114 Rua da Assembleia.—Open from 1000 to 6 p.m. For terms, apply to Librarian.  
RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.—First and Reading Room.—35, rua da Saude, 1st floor; Hours: 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc., also of left-off clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission or at No. 25, rua Theophilo Ottoni.

## AZEVEDO, MURRAY & Co. Curitiba (Brasil) and Branch Office at Buenos Aires.

Agencies: Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo, Rosario, Valparaiso.  
Exporters and Commission Merchants.  
Agencies and correspondence solicited.

Preparers and exporters of best Brands and qualities of Matté (Paraguay Tea).  
AVERAGE MONTHLY SHIPMENTS 600 TONS.  
Samples forwarded on application to any part of the world, Respectable agents required.

Bankers:—LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LD.  
TELEGRAMS—INDBANCO.

## Grand Hotel International

SITUATED ON THE PICTURESQUE  
SANTA THERESA HILL,  
Rua do Aqueducto No. 104,  
and served every 15 minutes by the tram-cars line from the town (plano inclinado, rua do Riachuelo) to this hotel, and Silveira.  
This establishment, the first in Brazil, for its elegance, comfort and situation amidst forests and enjoying the most magnificent scenery views of the mountains, town, the harbor and high seas, is the most suitable for families and gentlemen of distinction.  
Excellent restaurant, always ready.  
Finest wines and liquors. Numerous shower and warm baths. Purest air, temperature bracing and invigorating. No health resort in the world is better.  
TELEPHONE 8018.

## Grande Hotel Metropole

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The Hotel Metropole is luxuriously furnished and is situated in one of the most convenient and  
Healthiest Suburbs of the City.  
It is the only one in this capital which is prepared to attend to a large number of guests. Every room is comfortably furnished, the service is complete in every respect, it has excellent baths, electric communications, telephone, trams at the door day and night, carriages for the use of guests, and, in short, every modern improvement for the convenience of the most exigent.  
JOSÉ AUGUSTO DAS NEVES,  
Manager.

## PETROPOLIS

Pension Petropolis.  
Comfortable accommodations for families and single gentlemen,  
Terms moderate  
Avenida 15 de Novembro, 82 and 84.  
3 m.

## George's Restaurant.

8, Rua do General Camara.  
New, centrally-located, clean and well-equipped in every respect.  
The proprietor—formerly manager of Whyte's Hotel (Tijuca), Hotel Cintra and the Restaurant Silva gives his personal attention to the catering.  
The service and kitchen are of the best.  
GEORGE SCHNEIDER, Proprietor.

## HOTEL DE CINTRA

Parlors and Rooms for Families  
RESTAURANT  
of the highest order with moderate prices.  
Manoel Pereira Ribeiro  
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Rio de Janeiro.

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To the American & English Gentlemen of Rio.  
I beg to solicit a trial order for shirts made to your measure and in any manner according to your taste. I employ only the finest materials and workmanship and guarantee a perfect fit. If you will notify me by letter I shall be pleased to call at your office or residence to take your measure.  
S. Stanley Jacobs,  
79 Rua Sete de Setembro.

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PITTSBURG, PA., U. S. A.  
MANUFACTURERS OF THE  
WESTINGHOUSE AUTOMATIC BRAKE  
The Westinghouse Automatic Brake is now in use on 26,000 locomotives and 390,000 cars.  
Freight Cars.  
The Westinghouse Air Brake Co. are prepared to fill orders for one to one thousand sets of Air Brakes for Freight Cars, at one hour's notice.  
For further particulars apply to their Sole representatives in Brazil:  
Norton Megaw & Co. L'd.  
58, Primeiro de Março.  
Rio de Janeiro.

## YOU DO NOT

need much money nowadays to replenish the little necessary articles of your wardrobe, that is of course if you know where to buy a thing right, and surely such articles as collars, cuffs, shirts, neckwear, umbrellas, canes, cannot be bought to better advantage than of the importer. You save the middleman's profit. I import direct the latest and best goods and should be very pleased to have you call even if you do not require anything. Might mention by the way that I have a pure linen collar 18, also an umbrella guaranteed for one year (nobly handles) 17500. Stores on the Ovidor ask 258 but what is the use of continuing? Just give me five minutes of your time, it will pay you.

S. Stanley Jacobs,  
Rua Sete de Setembro, 79  
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WILSON & CO.  
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and General Commission Merchants.  
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Northern (Fire) Assurance Company, London.  
Telephone No. 193. P. O. Box No. 167

## AMERICAN Bank Note Company,

78 TO 86 TRINITY PLACE,  
NEW YORK.  
Business Founded 1795.  
Incorporated under laws of the State of New York, 1856.  
Reorganized 1879.  
ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS OF  
BONDS, POSTAGE & REVENUE STAMPS,  
LEGAL TENDER AND NATIONAL BANK  
NOTES OF THE UNITED STATES; and for  
Foreign Governments.  
ENGRAVING AND PRINTING,  
BANK NOTES, SHARE CERTIFICATES, BONDS  
FOR GOVERNMENTS AND CORPORATIONS,  
DRAFTS, CHECKS, BILLS OF EXCHANGE,  
STAMPS, &c., in the finest and most artistic style  
FROM STEEL PLATES,  
WITH SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITING.  
Special papers manufactured exclusively for  
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RAILWAY TICKETS OF IMPROVED STYLES.  
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JAMES MACDONOUGH, President.  
AUG. D. SHEPARD, } Vice-Presidents.  
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JNO. E. CURRIER, Ass't Sec'y.  
J. K. MYERS, Ass't Treas.

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PHILADELPHIA, PENN.  
(Established, 1831)  
BURNHAM, WILLIAMS & CO.,  
Proprietors.  
These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of service, and are built accurately to standard gauges and templates. Like parts of different engines of same class perfectly interchangeable.  
Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomotives, Narrow Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Cars etc., etc. All work thoroughly guaranteed.  
Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers.  
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General and Commission Merchants,  
SHIPPING AND STEAMER AGENTS.  
AGENTS FOR  
Companhia de Fiação e Tecelagem Carioca  
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Coasting Steamers.  
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P. O. Box 741. Rio de Janeiro.

## Nobel's Explosives Co., L'd.

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and GELATINE DYNAMITE,  
under Government inspection.  
Packed in cases of 50 lbs. each, nett weight.  
Works: ARDEER, Ayrshire } Scotland  
POLMOUTH, Strlingshire }  
Stocks of above goods always on hand in Rio magazines, and also of Detonators and Safety fuses suitable for all workings.  
All information concerning the above can be had on application to the Agents in Brazil  
Watson Ritchie & Co.  
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Rio de Janeiro.

## W. R. CASSELS & Co.

11 Rua Primeiro de Março, RIO DE JANEIRO,  
32 Rua do Comercio, SÃO PAULO,  
and  
CASSELS, KING & Co.  
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Importers and Agents for Manufacturers.  
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EQUITABLE  
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY  
OF THE UNITED STATES.**

**Assets \$169,056,396.—Surplus \$32,366,750.**  
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Rio de Janeiro.

**LOCAL DIRECTORY:**  
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Dr. J. M. Leitão da Cunha, Counsel.  
Dr. Rodrigues Lima, }  
Dr. Azevedo Sodré, } **Medical-Directors.**  
Carlos Pereira Leal, Managing-Secretary,  
William P. Massie, Accountant.

Correspondence to be addressed to the Secretary.

**PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.**  
Established 1782  
Authorized by Imperial Decree No. 8,057 of  
March 24th, 1887.  
Insures against risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise,  
and offers the best of guarantees with the most favorable  
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**COMMERCIAL UNION  
ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D.**  
Fire and Marine.  
Capital .. .. . £2,500,000  
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Walter Christiansen & Co.  
No. 115, Rua da Quitanda.

**THE MARINE INSURANCE COM-  
PANY LIMITED.**  
Capital .. . . . £1,000,000 sterling  
Reserve fund .. . £ 500,000 ,,  
Agent in Rio de Janeiro  
G. C. Anderson.  
Rua 1<sup>a</sup> de Março, No. 73.

**ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,  
LONDON AND LIVERPOOL**  
Capital .. . . . £2,000,000  
Accumulated Funds .. . £6,000,000  
Insures against the risk of fire, houses, goods and merchan-  
dise of every kind at reduced rates.  
John Moore & Co. agents.  
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**LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE  
INSURANCE Co.**  
Capital (fully subscribed) .. . . . £3,127,500  
Reserve fund .. . . . £ 670,355  
Agents in Rio de Janeiro  
Watson Ritchie & Co.  
No. 25, Rua de Theophilo Ottoni.

**NORTHERN (FIRE) ASSURANCE  
COMPANY**  
Established 1886  
Capital .. . . . £3,000,000  
Accumulated funds .. . . . £4,957,000  
Agents in Rio de Janeiro  
Wilson & Co.  
No. 21 Rua do Conselheiro Saraiva.

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

**GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE  
INSURANCE CO., LIM'D.**  
Agents in Rio de Janeiro  
Smith & Youle.  
No. 62 Rua 1<sup>a</sup> de Março.

**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. 591, of 17th October, 1891.  
Subscribed capital .. . . . £ 1,500,000  
Realized do .. . . . ,, 900,000  
Reserve fund .. . . . ,, 900,000  
**BRANCHES:**  
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Aires, Montevideo, Rosario and Paysandú.  
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London and County Banking Co., Ltd.—LONDON.  
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Banco de Portugal and agencies.—PORTUGAL.  
And on all the chief cities of Europe.  
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First National Bank of Chicago.—CHICAGO.

**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 :  
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PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO,  
RIO GRANDE DO SUL, PELOTAS,  
PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AYRES  
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. Granet Brown & Co.  
GENOA,

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

Capital .. . . . £ 1,000,000  
Idem paid up .. . . . ,, 800,000  
Reserve fund .. . . . ,, 220,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:  
**31 A, Rua 1<sup>a</sup> de Março**  
Branches at:  
S. PAULO, SANTOS, PARA', MONTEVIDEO,  
BUENOS AIRES AND ROSARIO  
Agencies at Pernambuco, Ceará, Maranhão and  
Rio Grande do Sul.  
Draws on its Head Office in London:  
The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited, LONDON.  
Messrs. Hoine & Co. PARIS.  
Messrs. J. Berenberg Gossler & Co. HAMBURG,  
and correspondents in Germany.  
Sig. Giulio Belinzaghi and correspondents in ITALY.  
The Bank of New York, N. B. A. NEW YORK.  
Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and transacts  
every description of Banking business.

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DEUTSCHLAND.**  
Established in Hamburg on 16th December  
1887 by the "Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft"  
in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in  
Hamburg."  
Capital. . . . 10,000,000 Marks.  
**BRANCH-OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.**  
(Calixa 108.)  
**Branch-office in São Paulo**  
(Calixa 510.)

**DRAWS ON:**  
Germany..... { Direction der Disconto }  
                            { Gesellschaft, Berlin. }  
                            { Norddeutsche Bank in } (and corres-  
                            { Hamburg, Hamburg. } pondents.  
                            { M. A. von Rothschild }  
                            { Söhne, Frankfurt a. M. }  
England..... { N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London. }  
                            { International Bank of London, Limited }  
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                            { Haïme & Co., Paris. }  
Spain..... { Crédit Lyonnais, Madrid, Barcelona }  
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Belgium..... { Banque d'Anvers, Antwerp. }  
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                            { Meuricoffre & Co., Naples. }  
Portugal..... { Banco Lisboa & Açores and corres- }  
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Uruguay..... { Ernesto Tornquist & Co., Montevideo. }  
                            { L. B. Superielle, do }  
Argentina..... { Ernesto Tornquist & Co., B. Ayres. }  
                            { Deutsche Uebersee Bank, do }  
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.  
Boeliger, —Krah,  
Directors.

**CRASHLEY & Co.,**  
Newsdealers and Booksellers.  
Subscriptions received for all the leading English and Ameri-  
can newspapers and periodicals. Agents for  
The European Mail.  
A large assortment of English novels, of the Tauchnitz Edi-  
tions, of the Franklin Square Library and of the Lovell Library  
constantly on hand.  
**Views of Rio and neighbourhood.**  
Orders received for Scientific and other books.  
Old Brazilian stamps bought  
Collections of stamps purchased  
Agents for Longstreth's Rubber Stamps.  
Dealers in Atkinson's, Plisse & Lubin's and Royal  
Permanence and Pear's Soap  
No. 67, Rua do Ouvidor.

**WEST COAST ITEMS.**

— An Iquique telegram of the 16th says that  
the laborers there have revolted and pillaged the  
city.  
— In 1877 Punta Arenas and the adjacent  
territory contained less than 1,000 inhabitants.  
The population to-day is estimated at 7,000.  
— A considerable number of horses are being  
shipped from Chile to Peru for both of the  
parties engaged in the present civil contest in that  
country.  
— On the 15th and 17th ult. the Chilean  
Congress voted a bill appropriating \$30,000 for  
the adoption of precautionary measures against  
cholera.  
— It is telegraphed from Lima that the defen-  
sive works of that city have been completed,  
and that the revolutionists are preparing to bom-  
bard the place.  
— The University professor of geology, Mr.  
Alfonso Noguez, has been commissioned by the  
government to study and report on the carbon-  
iferous beds in the south of the republic. This  
is a step in the right direction.—Chilian Times.  
— From the first proximo the percentage of  
duties now payable in bills on London must be  
paid in gold coin. It is understood that the  
banks are making preparations to supply their  
customers with sovereigns. *Apocops of duties,*  
the actual customs tariff will continue in oper-  
ation during 1895.—Chilian Times, Dec. 29.  
— The repair and improvement of the road  
over the cordillera, *viâ* Uspallata, is being  
steadily prosecuted, and a considerable amount  
of work has been done. In November 142 men  
were employed and the expenditure amounted  
to 6,785 dohs. At the end of that month the  
whole of the section from Juncaal to Salto was  
opened for carriage traffic.—Chilian Times, Jan.  
5th.  
— The report that the phylloxera had appear-  
ed in some vineyards in the south, happily  
turns out to be unfounded. The vines, speak-  
ing generally, never looked better, and the  
prospects for an abundant and excellent vintage  
are very favourable indeed. The outlook for  
the barley and wheat crop is also very good,  
and an abundant harvest is expected.—Chilian  
Times.  
— A singular case of assassination took place  
at 240 San Isidro street, Santiago, on Tues-  
day evening, when a Spaniard named Martin  
Calzadío quarrelled with his wife Carmen Cuni,  
whom he brutally knocked down, and after-  
wards choked her to death. The assassin was  
apprehended, but declared that his wife died in  
his arms from an attack of apoplexy.—Chilian  
Times, Dec. 29.  
— A triumph in engineering is reported from  
the mountains of Peru, where a twin-screw steamer of  
540 tons, 170 feet long and thirty feet wide has  
been successfully launched on Lake Titicaca, the  
highest navigable waters in the world, more than  
13,000 feet above the sea. This steamer which  
belongs to the Peruvian government, and is to be  
used for freight and passenger traffic, was built on  
the Clyde, then taken apart in more than a  
thousand pieces and shipped to Mollendo by sea.  
It was then carried to Puno by railway and  
transported over the mountains on the backs of  
llamas and mules and put together by a Scotch  
engineer.  
— "A Scotch warehouseman in this same city  
of Valparaiso, was lately taking stock, one of his  
clerks assisting him. They finished pretty late at  
night, and the clerk having made a final tally of  
the figures the merchant was delighted to find that  
he was richer by about \$2000 than he had antici-  
pated. "Mon!" he said, "that's just bonnie.  
Here, Awlick, here a whisky an' a cigar an' away  
home wi' you." But when Alick returned next  
morning he was received with scorn and contum-  
ely. "A pretty bonny to add up figures, ain't  
ye," said the disappointed merchant; "why, mon,  
ye added up this year of our Lord 1894 so! the  
profits of the business."—Western Courier.  
— There are some changes in the South Ameri-  
can steam ship service which deserve a word of  
notice. By a re-arrangement of sailing days and  
calling ports between Liverpool and Valparaiso,  
the Pacific Steam Navigation Company announce  
that they will be able to shorten the passage of  
their steamers very appreciably. The omission of  
the Brazilian ports by every alternate steamer  
during the summer months will certainly be re-  
garded with favour. By the omission a saving of  
time is gained, the passage to Montevideo being  
made in 22 days, and on to Valparaiso in 34 days.  
Calling at Rio and omitting Pernambuco and  
Bahia the passage will occupy one more day, and  
calling at all ports Valparaiso is reached in 36  
days. As regards the mails two days have to be  
taken off on account of their shipment at Lisbon.  
The vessel leaves Liverpool on Thursday and is  
caught at Lisbon by the Saturday evening mail  
from London. The mails for Santiago are to be  
landed at Coronel and reach the Chilean capital  
on the day following. The time from the River  
Plate to Coronel via the Straits will be nine days,  
and to Santiago ten days only. On the homeward  
voyage the speed is accelerated, and the sailing  
day from Valparaiso will be Tuesday instead of  
Saturday as at present. The first sailing from the  
West Coast on the new plan will be 22nd January  
next.—Transport, Dec. 14, 1894.

# THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of freights and charters, a summary of the daily coffee report from the Associação Commercial, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JANUARY 29th, 1895.

THE case with which the small state of Espirito Santo has been able to raise a loan in Europe of £700,000, is a subject for thoughtful consideration. We must admit that it is a source of no slight satisfaction to the inhabitants of a small and comparatively unknown state to be able to make so successful a debut in the great financial world, but, unfortunately, a success like this is not always an unmixed blessing. Sometimes good credit is a source of great danger, as many of the Latin-American republics now know to their shame and bitter humiliation. It may be that the state of Espirito Santo needs this money, and that she will make good use of it; on that question we have nothing to say just now. We must say, however, that the total revenue of the state for the current year is estimated at only 3,311,000\$ (say £144,000), that the expenditures authorized very nearly absorb this amount, and that the interest and amortization service on this new debt will absorb fully one-fourth of this revenue, thus creating a deficit of over 800,000\$ a year unless new sources of income are discovered. This is certainly not a good beginning for a new, half-organized and sparsely-settled state, threatened with political disorder and unable to support a much heavier burden of taxation. It is true that the soil of Espirito Santo is fertile, that the coffee industry is steadily increasing and that other industries might be successfully established, but we know how easily all these are counterbalanced here in Brazil by a little misgovernment. The great danger, however, lies in the demoralization which is sure to follow closely on the heels of such easily-realized loans. We have the example of the Argentine provinces before us, and it is one which no self-respecting people would care to follow. It is a record of reckless extravagance and folly, of dishonesty and repudiation. Ten of these provinces owe an aggregate of \$131,685,833 gold on foreign loans, and they do not even pretend to pay any part of the interest on this huge indebtedness. Their incomes are hopelessly inadequate to meet the interest, and they are no longer troubling themselves about it. It may be said that the financiers who floated these loans are equally to blame, to which we fully agree, but this takes nothing from the moral and financial responsibility incurred, nor from the discredit and shame caused by the dishonesty and repudiation which followed. The whole world now knows how the money was spent, and this adds to the shame of the transaction. To avoid such a state of affairs here in Brazil, prompt steps should at once be taken to restrict the borrowing capacity of the states, and the financiers of Europe should limit the credit facilities which they are accustomed to offer. In this the press on

both sides of the Atlantic can render invaluable service in seeking to check the thirst for great credit operations which is sure to come later on. If something is not done, a half dozen states will be seeking loans before the year closes and in a few short years the Argentine experience will be once more repeated to the shame and discredit of Brazil, and to the prejudice of thousands of European investors who are accustomed to buy on the mere representations of the financial agents who float such loans.

SINCE Friday last the streets of this city have again been the theatre of riotous demonstrations on the part of a small faction of Brazilian citizens. Naturally these disturbances are creating alarm and apprehension among the residents of the city, and are seriously injuring the credit of the country abroad. They are serving to show the world that the Brazilian people are not prepared for a republican form of government, and that revolution will probably soon be the normal condition of the country, just as it has been in all the other Latin-American republics. It is useless, perhaps, to expect any other result. There are no principles at stake in the disturbances which are now agitating the city, nor is there even the incentive of party rivalry. A small group of demagogues and roughs, fancying that they alone have the sacred fire of republican principles in their keeping, are seeking to impose their narrow views on the country by force. They are chauvinists and are therefore seeking to drive foreigners away from the country. To this end they are constantly attacking the Portuguese and are doing all that ignorance and petty malice can invent to insult foreigners of every nationality. During the revolt this faction was protected and favored by the President, for which reason its members are ardent admirers of Floriano Peixoto, and have been ardent advocates of a scheme to continue his dictatorship, in violation of the constitution and of the election which placed Prudente de Moraes in the presidency. Another object of their antipathy is the newspaper *Jornal do Brazil*, owned and edited by a gentleman who was the commander-in-chief of the national guard during the revolt. No one questions the loyalty of this gentleman, but as he has always been opposed to the barbarities and oppressive acts of certain officials, and as he has now opened his columns to narrations of the criminal acts committed by government forces in various places, this group of partizans has come to the conclusion that the said paper must be raided. For the last four days, therefore, groups of disorderly characters have gathered in the streets for the express purpose of attacking this particular newspaper, and to attack others as well should the opportunity be favorable. The chief of police, however, has not hesitated to take prompt measures to repress the first signs of violence, and the intended assaults have been prevented. Some trifling conflicts have occurred and two military students, who had no business whatever with such a demonstration, have been hurt. Last night there was some firing and it is said that casualties resulted, but of this we have no certain information. At this moment the situation is highly critical and some trifling incident may precipitate a conflict. The chief of police is clearly right in the measures which he has taken to repress violence, but in our opinion he might go one step further. The leaders of these illegal demonstrations are well known. Why not arrest them and bind them to keep the peace? Why

should the police wait for an assault from these men? They are conspiring against the government, and are disturbing peace and good order in the streets. They are trying to prove, also, that a civil government can not maintain order, and that we must have their favorite military dictator back at Itamaraty. Their mistake should be proved to them at once, and it should be demonstrated in so practical a manner that they will not care to repeat the offence.

THE decision of the supreme military tribunal on the question whether the naval cadets are to be included in the amnesty decree of the 1st instant, is a curious illustration of the indirect means sometimes found necessary to accomplish what is generally considered right. The decree in question offered amnesty to all deserters of the rank and file (*praças de pret*) of the army, navy, national guard, police and fire brigade. As the cadets are required to enlist as *praças de pret* on entering the military and naval schools, and as they are classed and treated as *praças* in the regulations of those establishments, the question naturally arose whether they were entitled to the immunities offered by this amnesty decree. The extreme partizans of the last government were of course bitterly opposed to the concession, while the conservative people of all classes and parties were either openly or secretly in favor of it. What the President thought, or whether he foresaw this complication, we do not know, but it may be safely assumed that the decision as it now stands is not much of a disappointment to him. The circumstance that this decision has placed the supreme military tribunal, composed of several prominent officers of the army and navy, on record as favorable to an extension of the principle of amnesty, and inversely as opposed to a continuation of the vindictive repression advocated by the partizans of the last government, must be considered as a decided triumph for the friends of peace and concord. It must also be considered as a signal defeat of the men who have been advocating proscription and repression, and who have been trying to make the world believe that they represented the wishes and feelings of the Brazilian people. The world is slowly learning, however, that the extreme partizans of Marshal Peixoto do not represent the Brazilian people; they are but a small faction, though with the armed classes behind them they must be considered a strong and extremely dangerous faction. The great majority of the Brazilian people, however, is heartily in accord with this decision of the supreme military tribunal, and would rejoice were the provisions of this amnesty act carried even further. Were the President also to try pacification in Rio Grande instead of armed repression, he would find himself supported by the Brazilian people with genuine enthusiasm. The country is thoroughly tired of this insane effort to maintain the authority of a political usurper in Rio Grande, and they are now beginning to realize what such an effort means. Were the executive to decree general amnesty and then place the government of Rio Grande in the hands of an interventor, as is the custom in Argentina, the war would come to an end, and an opportunity would be given to reorganize the administration of that state in accordance with the wishes of the people. Such a measure might not suit the *bravos* who are prosecuting a war for their own selfish purposes, but the country will care very little for all this. It wants peace and harmony, and will gladly second every effort which the President can make in that direction.

## QUARANTINE DATA.

The following letters from the masters of vessels detained in quarantine at Ilha Grande have been received by the agents in this city. As they are of supreme interest at this time, we take much pleasure in placing them on record.

S.S. "Mortlake,"

Ilha Grande, Jan. 19th, 1895.

Messrs. W. Samson & Co.,

Rio de Janeiro.

Dear Sirs.—I have just had a conversation with Capt. Robertson, S.S. *Twickham*. The state of affairs on board is very bad; there have been two deaths and the last one only two days ago—cholera in both cases. They have very little food left and are short of water. If they receive pratique tomorrow, they will be unable to reach Rio de Janeiro, as they have no bunker coals. They can get no attention from the authorities here. No doctor will visit the vessel, and, from what Capt. Robertson says, the vessel will lay here until all hands are dead.

Thanking you in anticipation,

Yours truly,

T. S. FOSTER,  
Master.

S.S. *Twickham*,

Ilha Grande, 20 Jan., 1895.

Messrs. Samson & Co.,

Rio.

Dear Sirs.—I have several times tried to write you, also to telegraph, but the quarantine authorities have always refused to take anything from the ship.

Since writing the enclosed letter on the 17th, our cook died during the night of the 17th.

Please arrange to have the articles mentioned in other letter sent here as soon as allowed.

The hay was all finished on the 5th, and the cattle were without hay for seven days, when we got three days' hay, and they are now four days' again without hay. All our water finished to-day, so the cattle won't last many more days unless something is done quickly.

I don't know who is to blame for our first nine days' detention here, as till then we were all right.

Yours truly,

CHAS. ROBERTSON.

In reply to the foregoing letters, which were published in the *Jornal do Commercio*, the port health inspector denies the statements made, and says that the lazaretto doctor at Ilha Grande, Dr. João Baptista Malheiros, has rendered medical aid daily to the sick. He does not tell us how this medical relief was rendered, nor does he assert that Dr. Malheiros ever went on board one of these vessels. As Dr. José da Silveira is stationed here in Rio de Janeiro, he is of course unable to say anything from personal observation.

We have, however, the explicit statement that no medical aid was given, by which we understand that no medical visits to the sick were made. The effort to treat a sick man by coming alongside in a steam-launch and shouting instructions about a patient you have never seen, can hardly be called a medical visit, nor will it be considered as valuable medical relief by those whose lives are in danger. We have the testimony of eye-witnesses that the medical visits are made in this manner.

Dr. José da Silveira also tries to show that hay and water have been furnished regularly. How does he know? Captain Robertson says that his cattle were without hay seven days, then a supply was furnished which lasted three days, and then up to the 30th they had been again without for four days. Capt. Robertson was on the spot and knew what he was talking about; Dr. José da Silveira is here in Rio de Janeiro and knows only what is reported to him.

To paraphrase, we might say: "It is easy, my dear sir, to write denials, and to paint this or that fact in colors more or less rose-tinted, when one wishes to cover up defects." The truth is, the sanitary authorities are working on suppositions, and they are enforcing quarantines without the facilities for treating a dangerously contagious disease. More than this, they are proceeding without the slightest regard for the rights of life and property, and have

made but a feeble effort, so far as we can see, to alleviate the sufferings of those imprisoned at the Ilha Grande quarantine station. And, worse than all, they have shown themselves to be afraid of personally treating the cases which come under their care, thus showing themselves unworthy of the posts they occupy and the profession to which they belong.

COFFEE-STEALING.

The following representation, signed by all the prominent coffee-exporters of the city, has been presented to the chief of police. Efforts have been made to protect the coffee in question by direct interference with the operations of the thieves, but without effect, the latter drawing their knives on any one interfering with them. They steal coffee, in open daylight, both in the street and in the Docas, and then walk directly into a neighboring *casa*, where it is weighed and sold. More flagrant cases of robbery have never occurred; and yet thus far no protection has been furnished, either by the police, by the custom-house authorities, or by the manager of the Docas.

The representation is as follows:

To His Excellency the Chief of Police:

The undersigned, merchant exporters of coffee, beg to call your attention to a fact so anomalous and serious that they are certain, if the truth be verified, that vigorous measures for its repression will not be delayed.

It treats of the following: of the perfectly-organized robbery by individuals who, awaiting the arrival of the waggon which carry coffee to the Docas Dom Pedro II, assault them and violate the bags, taking from them the largest quantity of coffee possible.

At first sight it would seem strange that an occurrence of such gravity could take place with the greatest possible publicity and in the presence of innumerable witnesses, and that it should not be repressed.

But, your excellency, this is because the authors of these assaults, as the undersigned have already stated, compose a numerous group and are thus able to resist all those who seek to oppose their exactions.

Our coffee-carriers, those who have this service in charge, have been terrorized, and naturally so, by the violence practised by individuals of the worst character. The drivers are principally the victims of this gang of daring criminals; beaten, threatened even with death, they have become cowed and unable to defend the merchandise entrusted to them.

The most violent assaults are practised when the waggons are stationed in front of the doors of the Docas, affording time to the assailants for their vandalism.

What is most surprising, your excellency, is that these facts are witnessed by the numerous personnel of the Docas, by persons of the neighborhood, and by others, who are not moved to interfere, frightened by the audacity of the assailants.

To these should be added other thefts of coffee in the passage of the waggons to the pier, and also when there deposited for the final embarkation. Here others are the robbers, the conductors themselves of the coffee being accepted for such service without any previous inquiry, in view of its urgency.

The destination of the coffee stolen by these and others, both outside and inside the docks, is usually the eating-houses (*laseras*) of the neighborhood, the refuge of those individuals given to the constant practice of crime.

In these terms the undersigned request that your excellency will design to order that an investigation shall be opened in regard to the facts set forth, and solicit, as a measure of precaution, that a sufficient force for the protection of the property of others thus daily assaulted, be stationed at the place.

Rio de Janeiro, 18th Jan., 1895.

(Signed.) Levering & Co.; Hard, Rand & Co.; Arbuckle Bros.; p.p. James B. Kennedy; p.p. J. W. Doane & Co.; W. E. Burch; W. F. McLaughlin & Co.; p.p. John S. Keogh; Frank Norton & Co.; Phipps Brothers & Co.; Steinwender, Stoffregen & Co., p.p. Ed. J. Mellor; p.p. Norton, Megaw & Co., Limited; S. Masses; Wilson & Co.; Ed. Johnston & Co.; p.p. Wille, Schimlinsky & Co.; Gustavo Wachheldt; Pecher & Co.; Karl Valais & Co.; Zenha Ramos & Co.; Faria, Cunha & Co.; John Moore & Co.; Rich. Riemer & Co.; Robert do Coutto & Co.; p.p. James Matthews & Co.; D. L. Lacombe; Aug. Leuba & Co.; p.p. Watson, Ritchie & Co.; Hugh Montgomery; p.p. Ed. Ashworth & Co.; C. J. Gemmill.

From the *Jornal do Brazil*, January 22.

AN EXPLANATION.

The position which I have assumed since the purchase of the *Jornal do Brazil* has been frank and undoubtedly independent.

Since the outbreak of the revolt of 6th September I have frankly and decidedly shown myself opposed to this crime against the country, and in accord with this political imbecility; and in accord with all my companions of the national guard, this city I organized the 2nd brigade of infantry, in the same manner the 3rd had already been organized under the command of my distinguished friend and companion, Manoel Cotta.

On the night of the 8th September 1893, being at the headquarters of the brigade, perfecting its mobilization, I was called by telephone to the palace of Itamaraty, and was immediately introduced to Marshal Floriano Peixoto, then Vice-President of the republic. His Excellency stated that I had been nominated commander in chief

of the national guard pro tem, and after listening and not agreeing to the suggestions which I made to him, he determined that I should on the very next day take charge, having beforehand combined and decided as to the way in which I should proceed in the delicate circumstances of the moment.

From that time to the 16th April 1894, all the world knows what zeal, what dedication, what sacrifice, and what an example of citizenship and patriotism was displayed by the glorious national guard of the federal capital, under my interim command.

But whatever might have been the exigencies, whatever might have been the necessities, I never desisted from protesting most energetically when circumstances permitted it, whenever there was any attempt at an open violation of or disgraceful moment of displeasure or disgraceful conferences with these generals, Enéas Galvão, Costellat and Floriano Peixoto were invariably caused by the determined resistance which I made to the acts of government agents who infringed directly or indirectly the law, for which we were fighting, for which we abandoned our homes, and for which so much worthy and generous blood was spilled.

So it will be seen that, always striving for the law, and for justice, and being accompanied in this sublime and patriotic plan by my brave and dedicated comrades, from the illustrious and loyal chief of staff Colonel Cotta, to the youngest of the officers worthy of this honor, I could never countenance the procedure of the nominal defenders of the law and of authority, whose acts savagery, barbarity and inhumanity constricted against the orders that came directly from Marshal Floriano Peixoto, which I affirm this on my word of honor, never ordered directly or through the medium of the minister of war, to proceed against the laws in force relating to executions or irreparable evils which could not be justified in time.

I was always a vigilant watchman of the rights of the national guard, of the armed civilians in fact. And if at any time they were oppressed, the organization owes it to the inexperience of some of its members or to ignorance of the laws on the part of others.

How often have I plucked from the wrath of certain delegates of the central power unfortunate guards and inexperienced officers whom those gentlemen treated as their slaves, or as their inferiors. And in this matter, never was any complaint of mine ever neglected either by the Marshal, or by his ministers.

Now, this is what annoys those who do not wish to understand my position. They know that I do not mince matters in questions of principle, and therefore I could never have been a partner in the crimes and outrages of Sepeliba, Magé, Paraná, Recife, Santa Catharina, and others. I, who never hesitate, in the time of war, to vote in a legal and legitimate council, for the death of the revolutionary inciters or chiefs of the revolt who did so much harm to our country, I can never agree with these cold and heinous assassinations, without trial, without proofs, disastrous as the revolt itself.

And? The government chiefs, when taken prisoners by the revolutionists, were not killed, but they were set at liberty on parole, and are nearly all living, except those who succumbed in battle; and shall we, defenders of the law, who lent moral and material support to law and authority, ever be abettors of those dark occurrences which Brazil already points to with horror, and which humanity should exclude from its association? Never!

And as there might be injustices, and as political perverseness might cast at some ignominious accusations, I thought it proper that public opinion should be informed of those excesses, so that the accused might defend themselves. I publish the accusations honorably, without concealment, without aggression. At the same time I have offered the accused a complete defence gratuitously. But why do they not make use of this means of defence? No; they prefer attacking an independent journal that always showed a rare example of impartiality, and in whose leading articles were only words of praise for the energetic marshal who endeavored to save authority and law.

It must be observed, however, whatever might have been the grudge, which only tends to show the disposition of the aggressors, whatever might have been the rage with which speculators or fanatics possessed themselves, I wish one thing only to be very clear: that is, that I defended the right, law, and authority, by the side of the ex-vice-president of the republic, Marshal Floriano Peixoto. I am in agreement with all the acts which were necessary, *within the law*, to save the republic, and I protest that the blood uselessly and illegally spilled will never revert on the heads of the sons of

DR. FERNANDO MENDES DE ALMEIDA.

From the *Financial News*, December 31st.

LATIN AMERICAN SECURITIES.

In South American securities 1894 has been a year of revival, as the appended table clearly shows.

The most brilliant advance has been made by Uruguay bonds, which have put nearly 15 points to their credit. This is due as much to the judicious marketing of the large holding of the Baring estate as to the regular remittance of funds to meet the debt service. It was in March that a block of £1,000,000 sterling of Uruguayan was acquired by syndicate at 40, which had an option to take £600,000 at 41. Sales were made at the same time of Buenos Aires Waterworks bonds, and again in September and November the syndicate took over further large lots, thus paving the way to the winding up of the prolonged liquidation of the Baring estate. While the punctual fulfilment of all obligations enabled Uruguayan bonds to get the full benefit of these operations, the advance in Argentines has been somewhat checked by the eccentricities of Dr. Terry, the national finance minister, whose objections to a settlement with the guaranteed railways

on a basis acceptable to the latter, have created a feeling of distrust. Brazilian loans close almost at the highest point of the year with a gain of about 18 in the representative loan. The conclusion of the civil war in April was the signal for the upward movement, which was artificially stimulated in September, when the balance of the Minas loan was placed, and further borrowing operations were contemplated. Brazilian finance is unmistakably top-heavy, and the rise in these bonds cannot be regarded with unmixt satisfaction. Chileans have improved with the gradual recovery of the republic from the effects of the civil war, the accumulation of specie in view of the introduction of a gold basis for the circulation helping to reassure investors. The troubles of the Peruvian Corporation are due to the fall in silver and the political unrest, which together kill business and arrest development in the republic. The ingrained dishonesty of Peruvian politicians has added to the embarrassments of the corporation, whose revenues are becoming terribly attenuated. To the fall in silver must be ascribed the renewal of the absence of good faith in both cases prevented them from receiving the sympathy so freely extended to Mexico. That republic is struggling gamely on to pay its gold obligations in full, and everyone hopes that the strain may not become too severe for the resources of the country and the fidelity of its government.

	Dec. 30, 1893	1894	Highest	Lowest	Dec. 29
Argentine, 1886	67½	69½	66½	68	68
Do. Funding	72	74½	62½	71½	71½
Brazil, 1889	57½	77½	54½	73½	73½
Chilian, 1886	83½	99	80½	96	96
Costa Rica	63½	62½	37½	38	38
Mexican Sixes	66½	72½	57	71	71
Peruvian Corp. Pref.	14½	16	8½	9	9
Do. Debts	54½	56½	43	43	43
Uruguay	34½	49½	34½	49½	49½

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—A Montevideo telegram of the 22nd says that the Buenos Aires papers announce the reappearance of cholera in Rosario and Cordoba.

—The Uruguayan government has resolved upon a revision of its customs tariff, and has appointed seven commissions to report on it.

—The intendente of Quarahim has been charged with an investigation of the recent invasion of Uruguayan territory, and he arrived in Montevideo on the 27th.

—There were 13,702 deaths in the city of Buenos Aires during the past year. This shows an average of 23 per thousand, estimating the population are 600,000.

—Congress, instead of insisting upon the liquidation of all the insolvent state banks, is passing an iniquitous law which will give the debtors to those establishments the opportunity of getting rid of their debts without paying them.—*B. A. Herald.*

—The Buenos Aires *Herald* has celebrated the advent of a new year by coming out in an eight-page form, which is a great improvement on its old-fashioned blanket sheet. The *Herald* is showing new life and vigor in all its departments and deserves the success it is making such a struggle to achieve.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 24th says that Congress has approved the general amnesty measure. The radicals have announced their intention to oppose the Uruburu government. Up to that date there had been 87 suspected cases of cholera in Buenos Aires, of which 14 resulted fatally.

—An attempt was made in Montevideo to hold a meeting at the evening of the 23rd inst. as a manifestation against Brazil because of the recent violation of Uruguayan territory. The police interfered to disperse the meeting, and a conflict ensued, resulting in the wounding of several citizens. Several of the persons who signed the call have been arrested.

—The Court of Appeal has decided that Haupt, the miller of Bolivar, who killed a police official in self-defence, is free from guilt in the matter. Nevertheless, he has been for two years in prison, and has had his business ruined and has been put to great expense in defending himself. The province ought to compensate him for all this.—*B. A. Herald.*

—The minister of foreign affairs will propose to the Brazilian minister that a South American congress shall be held in Rio Janeiro in order to establish a customs and sanitary union of the states of this continent.—*Montevideo Times.* It is a beautiful idea, on paper, but it won't work. No one state will yield enough of its dictatorial authority to give the projected "union" the shadow of an individuality.

—Some years ago the yellow fever was making ravages in Memphis, Tenn., U.S. A. A bark came to this port from Portland, Oregon, on the Pacific, 2500 miles from Memphis, around Cape Horn in the winter, and a hundred days at sea, all aboard being all frozen, but our health board put the ship and crew in quarantine. This seems incredible but we vouch for the exact truth of the statement, and it is doubtful whether we have advanced much since then.—*Buenos Aires Herald.*

—It is announced that on the reopening of Brazilian Congress there will be presented to the Senate the impeachment of Peixoto and his accomplices on the charges of violating the Constitution, abusive and arbitrary proceedings, and attacks on the life and property of citizens. Bravo! That sounds good and healthy. That is the proper way to treat ex-presidents who have misbehaved themselves, and is an example to the rest of South America. We would like to see a little of the same spirit here and in Argentina. The impeachment of an ex-president—or of several—would have a wonderfully wholesome effect.—*Montevideo Times.*

—It is said that the sanitary state in Santa Fé is becoming worse, though a Havas telegram of Sunday says that the few cases there do not present the character of an epidemic.

—The extraordinary intensity of the rain of Tuesday may be judged that in 95 minutes down-pour the pluviometer registered 450 millimetres. This was heavier than the storm that caused the disastrous inundations in Mendoza. This record for the capital, in the interior it appears to have been milder, though the Estancia Uruburu gives a record of 83.9, presumably for a longer period.—*Montevideo Times*, January 17th.

—The "suspected" case among the passengers by the *Stabsburg* turned out to be nothing worse than ordinary "colic," and the passengers have been allowed to land. From all we hear of the treatment on Flores Island, it is strange something worse than colic is not produced. At this remarkable lazaret and quarantine station where people have to be kept for several days and pestilence known.—*Montevideo Times*, January 16th.

—Telegrams of the 22nd state that the Argentine Congress accepted President Saenz Pena's resignation by 70 votes. The public treated the event with the greatest indifference. The vice-president, Dr. Uruburu, at once took steps to secure a cabinet which, it was believed, would be composed of men free from the complications which have lately caused so much trouble. As Dr. Uruburu is a younger and more determined man, he will unquestionably afford the country a stronger and more rational administration than that of his unfortunate predecessor.

—We are not consoled enough to attribute the altered instructions given to policemen with respect to first aid to the wounded, to our propaganda, but we are very glad to note that in the sad accident to two labourers which occurred in central station on Thursday last, the police did not wait for any inspector or commissary, but allowed a medical man present to assist them, and fetching stretchers as quickly as possible, removed the sufferers to the hospital without any unnecessary delay. We are as quick as any of our colleagues in denouncing abuses, but are also very glad to have an opportunity like the present of recognising an effort to improve a department of the public service.—*The Review*, Buenos Aires, Dec. 29.

—Judge Aurrecochea who in union with the third arbitrator passed an iniquitous sentence on the Great Southern railway, condemning them to pay to one José Vicente Benítez the sum of \$480,930 for a small fraction of land in Maipú, has not waited until the case was definitely decided by the Supreme National Court, which body it was referred, but has placed an embargo on the ticket and goods office of the company in Plaza Constitución. The company have however got the better of him because they have closed the ticket offices and sell all the tickets in the train; no collections are being made for freights, so that the company has virtually nothing for the judge to lay his hands upon.—*The Review*, Buenos Aires, Dec. 29.

—The latest quarantine freak is to the effect that horses can not be admitted from countries infested with cholera. This phase of lunacy has been developed at Montevideo, where the celebrated Frank Brown's circus was undergoing quarantine about the middle of the month. When his period of quarantine had nearly expired, Mr. Brown was advised by the sanitary pirates that he would not be permitted to land his horses. No previous announcement had been made of such a resolution; its enforcement against the first applicant is all the notice these irresponsible dictators think it necessary to give. If Argentine cattle can be landed in Brazil, surely horses from Brazil might be landed in Uruguay—but the health board can not see it!

—From the remote fastnesses of Chillico the cry of the oppressed reaches us. In spite of the fact that the population in that part of the country is already but scanty, and that something might be done to develop industries if the workers were left unmolested, and the railway were completed, recruiting agents are said to be busy, and we presume their methods do not take the form of mild persuasion, but are rather akin to those of English recruiting agents early in the century. For all their position, rulers who have forfeited the confidence of the country—provided they retain the allegiance of the officers—or assisting in the spread of cholera, we might now dispense with recruiting for a little while.—*Review*, Buenos Aires.

—The damage and loss of life caused by the inundation at Mendoza were much greater than was at first supposed. The houses in the eastern part of the city have been greatly injured and fell. The streets are full of furniture, carriages, carts, and all kinds of household effects. There are numbers of dead animals in the streets and watercourses. The markets are completely inundated. The exact number of the killed is not known, but it is not less than 50, mostly children. More than 200 persons are homeless and they have been lodged temporarily in the club house. The municipal authorities are now demolishing the houses which are in a dangerous condition.—*Buenos Aires Herald.*

—This year's crop of wheat is estimated by the *Pronto* at 2,044,937,000 kilos, which it divides as follows:

Buenos Aires	348,132,000	kilos
Santa Fé	1,294,346,000	"
Entre Rios	223,750,000	"
Cordoba	176,729,000	"
of which 1,856,230,000 kilos		
are for export and 188,718,000		
for manufacture into flour.		
Our contemporary calculates the area cultivated for wheat growing, and therefore from which this year's crop may be estimated, as follows:—		
Buenos Aires	450,000	hectares
Santa Fé	2,000,000	"
Entre Rios	290,300	"
Cordoba	250,000	"
<i>Spot and Pastime</i> , Buenos Aires.		

—Buenos Aires telegrams of the 25th state that all the political prisoners, both civil and military, have been set at liberty by virtue of the recent amnesty decree.

—Secret sessions have been held by both chambers to consider, it is supposed, the state of the boundary question with Chile. It seems that, if the dividing line be marked strictly in accordance with the terms of the convention, Chile will obtain about 1000 leagues of what has always been treated as Argentine territory, including the pasture land allotted to the Welsh colonists and a part of the gold fields. Of course, this would be very annoying, especially to the Welshmen, but our advice to the Argentines is faithfully to comply with the terms of the treaty, no matter how disadvantageous they may be, and if Chile should thereby acquire territory which is needed by this country, equitable terms can no doubt be arranged for getting it back. England has often been a sufferer by treaties and arbitrations, but she never went back from her word nor sought to evade the obligations of a treaty.—*Buenos Aires Herald*, January 6th.

—On Tuesday morning the steamer *Freshfield*, of the Norton Line of New York, arrived at Flores Island from Buenos Aires. She was bound for New York, having on board 70,000 dried hides and 2,000 bales of wool, expecting to take up another 1,000 bales near on the north side, the *Freshfield* ran aground between the first and second island, remaining stuck with her bow towards the west of the passenger's mole, on a rock bottom. The str. *Helios* worked for an hour trying to tow her off, but without avail. Some tugs also went out in the afternoon but their services were refused. Yesterday, however, it was seen that her situation was rather serious, and the services of Lussich's salvage tugs were accordingly accepted, and the *Huracan*, *Empire*, *Toro* and other tugs were despatched at once. As efforts to move her proved unavailing, preparations were made for taking out her cargo, which work was proceeding, with every hope of ultimate success, at the time of writing.—*Montevideo Times*, January 17. Later telegraph advices, as our readers are aware, led to the effect that the steamer had finally been saved and had been taken into Montevideo for repairs.

### PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The 20th infantry, coming from the south, arrived at São Paulo on the 20th inst.

—The epidemic at Porto Novo is said to be declining. There have been 12 deaths from it in the place.

—The faculty of the Ouro Preto school of mines has voted against moving its domicile. They ask for a new edifice.

—Various citizens of Maranhão have united to create a university in that city, which is to be called the "Universidade Nova Athenas".

—At Lorena, São Paulo, it has rained so heavily lately that the Parahyba has overflowed its banks and inundated a part of the town.

—The Buenos Aires *Herald* is informed that Wolf, the fugitive proprietor of the Criterion, of that city, is now established at Santos, São Paulo.

—Maranhão papers up to the 13th inst. state that a detachment of 50 men of the 5th infantry, had left for Bôa Vista, Goyaz, under the command of Lieut. Silva Leite.

—The Nor *bx*, loaded with coal, which had been wrecked off the port of Maranhão, was sold at auction in that city and realized only 1,000\$00 for hull and cargo.

—The station of Barra Funda, on the São Paulo railway, was burned on the 20th inst. It is supposed that the fire originated from the sparks thrown out by some passing locomotive.

—The *Epoch* of Franca, São Paulo, says that that town is threatened with grave disorders, which will surely occur if the state government does not take prompt measures with the police force stationed there.

—A new weekly publication has appeared in Juiz de Fôra under the title of *A Cruz*. It is primarily a religious paper, but intends to discuss politics and other questions of public interest. The *Cruz* has our best wishes for a long and useful career.

—A Montevideo telegram of the 24th inst. says that the port of Itaquí, Rio Grande do Sul, had been completely closed by orders of the military commanders in that district. The mails are exchanged in the middle of the river with those from Alvear, Argentina.

—Those who have been such ardent defenders of the cause of "legalidade" should find some way to explain, deny or excuse the massacres and assassinations which are now coming to light. The scenes at Magé, if true, are not what one might expect from a civilized people.

—A Santos telegram of the 24th inst., says that from December up to the 22nd inst., 32 cases of yellow fever had been received at the yellow fever hospital, of which 9 died, 4 were under treatment and the balance had recovered. The sanitary state of the city was considered good.

—According to the *Pharos* of Juiz de Fôra, the immigration officials in Minas Geraes have shown themselves incompetent to deal with the reception and distribution of immigrants. They first celebrate contracts for the transportation of Italians to Brazil, but when they arrive here the officials are not ready for them, as occurred in the case of the *Iniciativa*, most of whom were left to take care of themselves, without food and shelter, in the streets of Juiz de Fôra. Of the immigrants in the *hospedaria* there, the national government took 600 of them to the *Fieiros Hospedaria*, because the Minas planters were not receiving them, and because of the danger of a cholera outbreak where they were. The Italians will do well to keep away from Minas Geraes.

—There was a heavy rainfall at Quixadá, Ceará, on the evening of the 9th inst., the pluviometre registering 30 millimetres. This is considered the beginning of a good winter.

—The Salesian fathers are to establish an agricultural school at Cachoero do Campo, Minas Geraes. This is a step in the right direction. If the good fathers can now induce the *moidade* to go there, they will deserve more from the country than all the men together who have worn shoulder-straps.

—The directory of the "republicano federalista" party in Bahia has resolved to change its name to "republicano federal". This party presents the name of Dr. Severino Santos Vieira as a candidate for the seat in the Senate made vacant by the election of Dr. Manoel Victorino to the vice-presidency.

—On the 20th inst. a negro named Romualdo assaulted the wife of a colonist on the plantation of Sr. Salvador Toledo, in the municipality of Capivary, São Paulo. Filled with his designs, he procured a bushhook, and killed her with it. He was captured and taken into Capivary, but on the following morning was taken from the prison by a mob and lynched.

—In Ceará there was great scarcity of food early in the month. On the 13th fresh beef was sold at \$200—2500, and fish from 800 reis to \$500 per kilo. The municipal council then interfered and arranged a tariff of prices with the butchers by which fresh beef is to be sold at 800 reis with bone and \$800 per kilo without bone to the end of March next. From April to December the price is to be 600 and 800 reis.

—The case of lynching at Capivary, São Paulo, was carried out so brutally that it diminishes the sympathy which the lynchings might otherwise count upon. They broke into the prison, removed the assassin to the street outside, and then killed him like a rabid dog, with stones and shots. They then poured two tins of kerosene over the body and set fire to it, burning it to cinders. Why is it not possible to do these things decently and in order? If the laws will not repress crime, then lynching is defensible, but it should be carried out as an example of justice, and not of savage brutality.

### RAILROAD NOTES

—Engineer Jorge Rademaker, for a long time chief of traffic, has been appointed sub-director of the Central railway.

—Traffic has been re-established on the Carangola line through the personal efforts of the railway officials. The panic over the *Paiz* cholera has begun to subside.

—The S. Paulo state government has been asked for a concession for a narrow gauge railway from Jahú to the Itapua colony. The petitioner asks for a 60 years concession and 5% guarantee on \$3,000,000.

—The Conde d'Eu railway (guaranteed) has declared a dividend of 10 per share, less income tax, making with the interim dividend paid in August a total of 4 1/2 per cent. for the year ending June 30th, 1894.

—The government has authorized the Bahia and S. Francisco company to acquire new rolling stock to a maximum cost of 472,000\$, charging the same to the working expenses of the next two years.

—The Minas state government has appointed Dr. Alvaro da Silveira as chief of the geographical and geological commission of that state, and Dr. Augusto Cesar de Vasconcelos as chief of a similar commission operating on the São Paulo frontier, to determine the boundary between the two states.

—The *Pharos*, of Juiz de Fôra, hears that the sanitary inspector of that place, Dr. Penna Filho, is very indignant because the Central railway officials have sent suspected cholera cases there for treatment. The inspector says that the Central railway is able to take care of its own sick, and if any more patients are sent to Juiz de Fôra for treatment in the contagious diseases hospital, he will absolutely refuse to receive them.

—The government is studying measures for the sale or lease of the state railways of the north. This is one of the most sensible steps the government has yet taken. The state railways are all most expensively and inefficiently managed, and they are therefore a source of expense to the taxpayer. The government should go out of this line of business altogether.

—The director of the Central line has been greatly surprised lately by the number of complaints received in regard to the violence and rudeness of his subordinates toward passengers. The abuses in this direction are of long-standing, for it is many months since the public has been permitted to complain. Inattention, insolence and even violence have been common enough on the Central railway, during the past eighteen months, to make one think twice before entrusting himself to its tender mercies. The director will do well to entertain the idea that it is the purpose of the Central railway to serve the people, not to oppress them.

### LOCAL NOTES

—The new Uruguayan minister to Brazil, Dr. Carlos de Castro, will not leave for this city until February 10th.

—A manifestation in honor of the President, promoted by the commercial classes, is spoken of for the 10th prox.

—The Italian ironclad *Liguria* is on her way to Brazil. The press assures us that the visit has no political significance.

—A national guard club was definitely founded in this city on the 25th inst. Its first president being Colonel Dr. Jorge Morero Pacheco.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 24th says that Custodio de Mello is now at Alvear, and that Saldanha da Gama is at the Rio Grande frontier in conference with various federalist chiefs.

—Singularly enough, the defenders of legality of yesterday, are to-day the conspirators against it!

—It is reported that Capt. Dias Jacaré was wounded in one of the conflicts which occurred last night.

—Our issue of December 26th took 17 days to reach Montevideo. It must have been an object of interest in the postoffice.

—The *Paiz* of the 26th says that it will not continue the discussion as to the character of the existing epidemic. Our colleague might have taken this resolution some time ago.

—Attention has been called to the turbid condition and bad quality of the water supply for some weeks. In all probability much of the illness reported as cholera has arisen from this cause.

—The government has resolved to dismiss from the service those midshipmen who present themselves under the recent amnesty decree. They will be dismissed as an example of military discipline.

—Sr. Carlos Gianelli, Uruguayan consul at this port, has recently been appointed an honorary secretary of legislation, in recognition of services rendered during the visit of the Uruguayan military commission to this city.

—The *Paiz* of the 26th had nothing to say about the Jacobin disorders of the preceding night, which were mainly directed against the government. This helps to locate our colleague, the quondam friend of "legality."

—It is said that the Jacobins are provoking attacks daily on the cartmen and laborers at the Camboia station, who are in great part Portuguese. These patriots will not work for themselves, and are not willing that anyone else should work.

—Telegrams from Montevideo report that 14 midshipmen have resolved to return home under the terms of the recent amnesty decree. It is to be presumed that the midshipman now under arrest on the *Nichero* will be released.

—The telegrams from Buenos Aires on the 23rd and 24th were far from reassuring. Cholera is said to be increasing in Corioba and Rosario, and is spreading through the province of Santa Fé. In Buenos Aires new cases have appeared in the insane asylum there.

—It has been reported, as a certainty, that an extraordinary session of Congress will be convened in March next, to consider various questions relative to the financial and economic condition of the country. The *Journal* of the 26th, however, says that there is no foundation for the report.

—A Montevideo telegram of the 24th in the *Paiz* says that Capt. João Francisco has been sent to Porto Alegre under arrest, thus terminating the frontier incident. From this it would appear that there was a violation of Uruguayan territory after all, and that Minister Monteiro now admits it.

—The *Republica* returned to this port on the morning of the 25th, leaving the two torpedo boats at Santa Catharina, whence they are to be conveyed to Rio Grande by the transport *Santos*. This peculiar voyage of the *Republica* arouses a suspicion that there is something out of order in the service.

—It must be noted that the civil and criminal court of this city has condemned Manoel Martins Balieira to 7 1/2 months imprisonment and 150\$ fine for selling coffee mixed with maize. This is perfectly right. Now let us have an example of the fellows who sell water, mixed with a little milk and starch!

—The director of hygiene, Dr. Torres Cortes, and the sanitary inspector of asylums, hospitals and schools, visited the *Strangers' Hospital* on the 23rd, and found everything in order. These inspectors have been unanimous in their praises of the sanitary arrangements and cleanliness of this hospital, as well as of the facilities it offers for the treatment of the sick.

—The *Journal do Commercio* says that the Argentine government has recently signed a contract with the Armstrong house for a large cruiser now under construction in their shipyard. The conditions are that the cruiser shall be completed as quickly as possible, and the cost is about \$400,000. This illustrates the value of all that talk the other day about disarmament.

—The frequency of burglaries has become so great that the chief of police has urged his delegates to redouble their endeavors to stop the business. It may be predicted, however, that the delegates will do nothing of the kind. They are too busily engaged in worrying the peaceable citizen, to pay much attention to the burglar. These house-breaking exploits are of nightly occurrence, but somehow the police are never in the neighborhood.

—A Rio Janeiro telegram says that the diplomatic representatives there have been much disgusted at receiving a circular informing them that the government has resolved not to submit to arbitration the claims of England, Italy, Germany, France and the United States, for losses in the recent revolution, but that the said claims will be heard and decided by the Brazilian Supreme Tribunal of Justice. The diplomatic corps will enter a protest, whilst awaiting further instructions from their governments.—*Montevideo Times*, January 18th.

—Of course we wish to place no obstacle in the way of the importation of jerked beef—but, all the same, we want to ask a question. If there is any scientific reason for believing that jerked beef from Argentina might contain cholera germs, are we to believe also that the deposit of the said beef in some isolated place for the space of ten days destroys the said germs? Dr. Farjado says that the *vibrão cholero* lives only five days in sterilized jerked beef, and that it can not live in saturated solutions of chloride of sodium peptonated. All of which is comforting, and enables us to receive our beef regularly. Science is a great thing, surely!

—Telegrams of the 24th from Buenos Aires state that Chili has ordered another cruiser in England. How merrily the new idea of disarmament is progressing?

—The police authorities complain that they have only seven men with which to patrol the suburb of Botafogo at night. It is little wonder the burglars are active just now.

—Our latest advices from Buenos Aires are still conflicting. Some of the telegrams state that there is no epidemic, while others report new cases.

—A telegram from Genoa announces the sailing of the *At. Emberto* with 1500 immigrants for Brazil, 1450 of which are for the Sociedade Promotora of São Paulo. We thought that this current of immigration had been checked for the moment.

—The intense heat of the last seven or eight days has had the effect of increasing the number of yellow-fever cases. There were four deaths from this disease on the 25th. From the 1st to the 27th inst. there were 23 deaths from yellow fever in this city.

—On Sunday some soldiers attacked an Italian in Rua da America, and nearly killed him with their knives. The soldiers escaped, and the poor Italian was taken to the Misericordia in a dying condition. This is the liberty for which we fought—the republic which we helped to save!

—The world-be opposition politicians are now hard at work organizing a "parliamentary republican" party, of which Dr. Americo Brasilense has been invited to act as chief. We are now waiting for the *Paiz* to give the alarm, for "parliamentarism" is rank treason in that quarter.

—The number of armed police in the Ouvidor to-day looks as though another disturbance is anticipated. The *Paiz* is fearing an attack, and is greatly troubled for fear that the republic will suffer. It is to be remembered that the *Paiz* is the only true friend and protector which the republic possesses!

—Poor Brazil! Even the director of the Ilha Grande lazaretto thinks that he is serving his country by enforcing obsolete quarantine restrictions against the unfortunate traveller! The salary and position are nothing; he is doing it all through patriotism, for the honor and glory of his beloved country, and for the satisfaction of his own conscience. It was ever thus!

—The excessively arbitrary conduct of sanitary officials, not only in the imposition of quarantines, but in the imposition of disinfection, and in the removal of patients to isolated hospitals, ought to be placed under some restraint. We deny their right to damage and destroy property, or to send a man to Jurujuba, except in clearly established cases. Is there no protection against these outrages?

—The Italian steamer *Washington* arrived at Ilha Grande about ten days ago, bringing out over 800 Italian immigrants for Minas Geraes. The sanitary authorities at first wished to compel the steamer to return these immigrants to Italy, but when it was proved that the *Washington* sailed before notice was given of the suspension of Italian immigration, it was resolved to receive them at Ilha Grande for account of the Companhia Metropolitana, the state of Minas Geraes being unable to receive any more immigrants.

—It is necessary to note that parties of rowdies and vagabonds are scattered over the whole city, creating disorder and alarm. At times they amuse themselves by attacking the Portuguese, and others they confine their patriotic aspirations to common theft and trespasses upon private property. A few days ago a party of six or seven invaded a *chaacra* in one of the suburbs, which had no one but women and servants to defend it, and demanded coffee. This was refused, when they threatened to return, a dozen in number, and compel the people to serve them. They then amused themselves by stealing fruit and fowls, and literally encamped there for some time.

—An artillery lieutenant named Cintra Ramalho, stationed at Fort Santa Cruz, merits the attention of the adjutant-general. Some days ago he caused a civilian to be arrested and sent to the *Nichero* police authorities. They found nothing against the man, and released him. Thereupon Ramalho took some private soldiers and went to his victim's house, and there gave him a terrible beating, after which he took him to the old *Praca de Fôra* fort. On the way he met an old resident of the place and commissary of police, who protested against the illegality. Ramalho gave him a beating also, and had him locked up and afterwards conducted to Santa Cruz. This officer is playing the petty tyrant about Jurujuba, and it is time to make an example of him.

—Rio presented a sorry spectacle last night. There were detachments of infantry and cavalry stationed at the Gloria, Largo da Lapa, Largo da Cariocas, Largo de S. Francisco, and elsewhere. A mob of roughs paraded the Ouvidor and were dispersed by the mounted police. Trifling conflicts occurred at various points and it is said that some persons were wounded. The reports, however, are decidedly alarming. The Jacobins announce that they propose to take the *Journal do Brazil* to-night, it is said, no matter what the attitude of the police may be. The *Paiz* is openly defending the rioters, and some military officers and students are abetting their excesses. Unless more vigorous measures are taken, we shall have fighting in the streets before many days.

### BUSINESS NOTES

—The electric light is among the coming possibilities in Barbacena, Minas Geraes.

—We are indebted to the American Bank Note Co. for specimens of their incomparable calendars for 1895.

—The government delivered the steamer *Itaipá* to her owners, Messrs. Lage & Irmãos, on the 26th inst.

—In 1894 there were exported from Pará 22,673 kilos. of *guaraná*, valued at 111,283\$400. The exports in 1895 were 15,741 kilos.

COMMERCIAL

The São Paulo commercial association was formally inaugurated...

The Lloyd Brasileiro company has been authorized to increase passage rates...

A decree was signed on the 21st conceding certain modifications in the landing of jerked beef...

Passengers are charged 4000 each at Ilha Grande for having their luggage disinfected...

Tenders are to be invited soon for the laying of a cable between Pará and Manaus...

During the month of December the rubber exports from Manaus amounted to 1,866 tons...

Five tenders were received by the government for the supply of the Central railway with coal during the current year...

After having refused to go down to Ilha Grande to receive cattle from the steamer W. C. Mitchell and Zwickham...

A report is current to the effect that the New Zealand steamers are to discontinue their calls at this port...

FINANCIAL NOTES

The December receipts of the Maranhão custom-house amounted to 323,361\$618.

The municipal council of Manaus, Amazonas, has been authorized to borrow 100,000\$ and to issue interest-bearing bonds for the same.

The minister of finance is said to be preparing a report upon the claim of the regional banks for indemnity for the suspension of the privilege of issuing bank notes.

The situation in Rio Grande may be appreciated very accurately from the following items of expenditure in 1893...

The Rio correspondent of the Financial News writing Dec. 15th, says that the President had advised Congress in secret session...

The minister of industry has requested the minister of finance to accept the accounts of Luiz Cruz...

The Pará customs receipts in 1894 amounted to 16,149,028\$54...

We were shown a printed circular from London, a few days ago, in which a certain offer to give commercial houses abroad a credit of 2,000,000\$...

COFFEE NOTES

The municipality of Tiéti, São Paulo, possesses 2,890,000 mature coffee trees, 1,300,000 trees three to four years old...

Table with exchange rates for various currencies and banks, including Banco Nacional and Banco de São Paulo.

EXCHANGE.

January 23.—The market opened at 10 1/4 to 10 1/8 for London, business being effected freely at the higher rate...

January 24.—The opening rate today was advanced later on to banks with 10 1/2 on London, which was advanced later on to 10 3/4...

January 25.—The market opened at 10 1/4 on London, but this rate was soon substituted by 10 3/4...

January 26.—The opening rate today was 10 1/2, but this rate was advanced later on to 10 3/4...

January 28.—The rate for exchange on London was exceptionally steady during the day, the posted rate being 10 1/2...

January 29.—The opening rate today was 10 1/2, but this rate was advanced later on to 10 3/4...

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table listing sales of stocks and shares for January 23, including Apolices of 5% and 10%.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table listing sales of stocks and shares for January 24, including Apolices of 5% and 10%.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table listing sales of stocks and shares for January 25, including Apolices of 5% and 10%.

Table listing various companies and their stock prices, including Republica do Brasil, V. Ferraz Sapucahy, and S. Christoval.

MARKET REPORT.

Exports.

Table listing export data for various goods, including Apolices of 5% and 10%.

Imports.

Table listing import data for various goods, including Flour and Rice.

Imports.

Table listing import data for various goods, including Flour and Rice.

Indian Corn.—The receipts of the past week have been 12,010 bags per Acaia, 6,218 per Thianga...

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table listing arrivals of foreign vessels, including PANARAO, CANARNA, and GOTHENBURG.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table listing departures of foreign vessels, including BURGOS AERES, BARBADOS, and MOSCOW.

ARRIVAL OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table listing arrivals of foreign steamers, including PANARAO, BURGOS AERES, and MOSCOW.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table listing departures of foreign steamers, including BURGOS AERES, BARBADOS, and MOSCOW.

List of sailing vessels at anchor in the bay of Rio de Janeiro 27th January, 1895.

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

CHARLES HUE JUNR & CO. Ship Chandlers and Commission Merchants. Rua Fresca No. 5. Caixa 302. RIO DE JANEIRO.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY. Rua Sete de Setembro n. 71. RIO DE JANEIRO. For sale, Bibles and New Testaments, in English and other languages.

GEPP, WYSARD & FLETCHER. 10 Rua Frei Gaspar, 1º SANTOS. P. O. BOX 22. Cable address: WYBARD. General Commission Agents and Exchange Brokers.

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FRENCH WINES. CLARET. of different qualities imported direct from Bordeaux. Special depot of P. SALINS & FILS aîné, Bordeaux, for the sale of table wines.

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VICTORIA STORE. Caixa O. São Paulo. The very finest Spectacles and Eye Glass from the best European Factories. Eyes tested free of charge. 75, RUA SETE DE SETEMBRO. between Ruas dos Orives and Gonçalves Dias.

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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.

CREOLIN-PEARSON. The best desinfectant for vessels. Rua da Alfandega n. 70. ROOMS TO LET. In a pleasant street and with a family, suitable for Gentleman and Wife, or single Gentleman. Rent reasonable. 11 A, Rua dos Araujos, Fabrica das Chitas.

Missing Friends. Information wanted at the British Consulate General, No. 8, Travessa D. Mauol, as to death or whereabouts of the following: EDWARD LEAV, 72 years of age; has resided 35 years in Brazil. WILLIAM DAVIS, deserted on the 20th September 1890, at Rio de Janeiro, from barque Hechtanooga. CAMERON MACINTOSH, 25 years of age; last heard of on board of the British ship Tycant Court. REUBEN SAVERS, seaman on board the barquentine Branette which loaded at Imbetiba for Rio de Janeiro, June, 1891. Mrs. LOBO, daughter of Mrs. Kisten, whose husband was supposed to be in command of the Brazilian vessel Guanahara. Rio de Janeiro, 22nd December, 1894. C. F. Ancell, Acting British Consul General.

N. B. The letter D on the margin indicates that the ship has been dispatched.

## Shipping.

Geo. R. Peyton. Frank H. Norton  
ESTABLISHED 1865.

## THOMAS NORTON &amp; Co.

Ship Brokers and Commission Merchants.  
Old regular Line Sailing Packets to  
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104, Wall Street. NEW YORK.

## Steamships.

ROYAL MAIL  
STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

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

## TABLE OF DEPARTURES,

1895

Date	Steamer	Destination
1895		
Jan. 30	Thames...	Montevideo and Buenos Aires via Ilha Grande.
" 30	Tagus...	Bahia, Macae, Pernambuco, Las Palmas, Lisbon, Southampton.
" 31	Danube...	Lisbon, Vigo, Southampton, and Antwerp from Ilha Grande.

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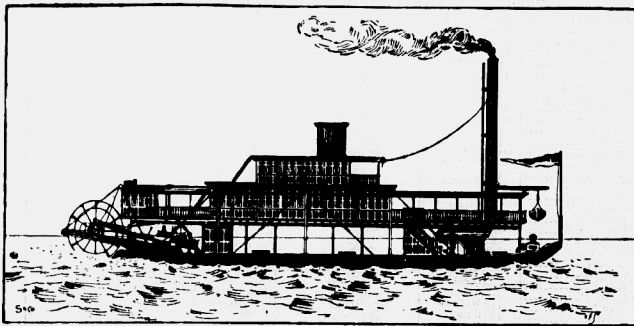
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