

THE RIO NEWS.

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NUMBER 28

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PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 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 Barão de Capanea No. 13. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; and every Wednesday at 7 p.m. W. B. BAGBY, Pastor. Residence: Ladeira do Senado No. 22.

Medical Directory

Dr. William Frederick Eisenlohr, German Physician. Office: 75, Rua General Camara. Consulting hours from 12 to 3 p.m. Dr. Ed. Chapot Pravat, professor of Histology, especially of Gynecology, and Surgery in the Faculty of Medicine. Office: 23, Rua da Quitanda; Hours from 2-4 p.m. Residence No. 3, Rua Alice, Laranjeiras.

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 66 Rua da Assembléa.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent. BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Rua Sena de Setembro No. 21.—On sale, the Bible in all languages, 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.—113 Rua da Assembléa.—Open from noon to 6 p.m. For terms, apply to Librarian. ROY SEAMEN'S MISSION.—Rest and Reading Room.—35, rua da Saude, 1st floor: HENRY BRANDERT, Missioner. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc., also of new clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission or at No. 25, rua Theophilo Ottoni. IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Largo de S. Joaquim, No. 129.—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 5.30 p.m. Gospel preaching, at 7 p.m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study, and preaching, at 7 p.m. JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

WEST COAST ITEMS.

The Chilean government will soon begin the construction of a new postoffice at Valparaiso. Japan has recently concluded a commercial treaty with Peru, similar to that ratified with the United States. The making of this treaty is another step in Japan's new commercial policy. It is true that the Argentine and Chilean governments have no warlike intentions, then their present course is grossly criminal. They are spending large sums in military armament and ships which are useless for any other but war purposes, and for which they can not really afford to pay. Such expenditures are not trifles to a tax-ridden people. A telegram of yesterday says that the ministerial crisis in Chile continues, and that the situation there is daily growing more and more critical. Annoyed by these partizan quarrels, President Monti threatens to resign if the contending factions continue to place obstacles in his way. The deputies will meet to-day to decide upon their future course of action. The Western Courier of Valparaiso states that General Korner has engaged in Germany to officers for instructing the non-commissioned officers of the Chilean army, and that he has also contracted for 100,000 Mausers, with ammunition for them, 10,000 swords on the French model, 15,000 equipments and 15 batteries of Krupp field guns (six to a battery). It is no new thing for public men, especially for government authorities, to stir up an excitement for party purposes. We believe there is nothing in all this Chilean discussion but a well-designed diversion of public attention, and the creation of a state of mind in which the spending of large sums of money would be tolerated by the people. We do not believe there is a man of intelligence who thinks there will be any trouble with Chile, and yet the nonsensical agitation is kept up.—Buenos Aires Herald. There is an observatory in Santiago, but for all the information it vouchsafes to give to the world it might just as well be closed, and the apparatus it contains be sold off to the best bidder. There have been of late several severe seismic disturbances, but for the little we know about their intensity, extent and duration, we are indebted to lighthouse keepers, local papers, and the director-general of telegraphs. To the observatory we owe nothing. So it is with respect to all the information, if it has any, which we get for since the time of Moesta the observatory has been positively and absolutely dumb.—Chilian Times.

The Chilean Times of June 15th says that a traveller who recently arrived at Talca from Catamarca reports that three men belonging to the Argentine boundary commission have been frozen to death in the cordillera. Two engineers belonging to the same commission had not been heard of for eleven days, and it was feared that they, too, had perished.

A number of persons have presented themselves before the municipality of Santiago complaining of having been tortured by the police. In Renca the same thing has taken place, the police having dislocated a man's shoulder blades because they suspected him to be a thief. The chief of police has been suspended from his post.—Western Courier, Valparaiso.

Peruvian news is generally lively. The latest is of a somewhat novel character. The Huanoico Indians headed by a clergyman of the "endowed" church, are on the war-path and are committing every atrocity imaginable. An aristocrat, Pirola has magnanimously consented to be sacrificed by becoming a senator for Tacna and President of the republic—later on.—Times, Buenos Aires.

The Bolivian press—the opposition press—is beginning to kick against the treaty of friendship, commerce and other matters lately signed with Chile. If that portion of the press manages to keep up the excitement until Dr. Rocha arrives there, there is every chance of lively times in Bolivia. Our brand new diplomatic minister is an old hand at shedding wings on the green.—Times, Buenos Aires.

BOLIVIA AND ITS MINERALS.

One stealing from Bolivian mines is regarded as quite the proper thing to do, and is winked at by the governing authorities. The miners, many of them, would rather work without pay in a rich mine than receive a good day's wage for working in a poor mine. The only thing to do is to take all the care there is possible, and after that, if the robbing still goes on, one must say nothing about it and take still more care. Good men can be got at from \$2 to \$3 a day (3s. 6d. to 5s.), boys getting from 10d. to 1s. 8d. Labor is paid for by the day, by metres, and by the quintal. In the towns religious and national feasts interfere to a considerable extent with every industry, but in the country districts, where there are only mines and those connected with them, there are fewer days of idleness. The principal holiday is the carnival, when the greater part of a week is wasted in drinking and rioting, and the people seem to be vying with each other in the effort to make countless fools of themselves. The materials necessary for mining in a modern manner are scarce in some parts of the country. The absence of good timber compels miners to open up stone in its place, and the mine masons, or pongos, as they are called, are wonderfully expert at arching, keeping open ground, and getting through "runs" with no other material than stone and small, though tough, pieces of timber, which are sufficiently light to carry on the backs of llamas. Hides are also an important factor. Boys carry the stuff in bags made of it, buckets for drawing water and stuff are made from the same materials. The aristocracy of the country are now very poor. They have the innate politeness of the Spaniard, are very hospitable, generous to a fault when they have the wherewithal to be generous with, and prodigal beyond the conception of those who have not lived among them. The immense fortunes that were taken from the mountain of Potosi have been squandered long, long ago, and to-day the whole country is wretchedly poor.—Western Morning News.

From The Montevideo Times, June 18.

FINANCIAL JUGGLING. Sunday's Siglo incidentally calls attention to a peculiar, not to say serious, aspect of the financial situation of the government. Although the customs revenue has not failed to show the increment usual at this season of the year the payment of the local obligations—now represented by the periodical redemption of the treasury certificates—has gone backward rather than forward. In the middle of January last the certificates for September had just been redeemed, leaving payments 3 1/2 months in arrear. Now, in the middle of June, the certificates for January have only just been redeemed, and consequently payments are 4 1/2 months in arrear. This payments have lost ground at the very season when it is usual to recover it. At this time last year, that is to say at the end of May, 1894, Sr. Burda's government, then new in office, had practically brought payment of its local obligations up to date, and there were no such things as treasury certificates in circulation or even in existence. To-day there are certificates in circulation corresponding to any transactions in April and May, irrespective of the current month. These certificates represent about 55% of the local monthly obligations, the other 45% being paid in cash or favored—and very unjustly favored—parties and are up to date. Practically then the treasury, up to date at this time last year, is now some 2 1/2 full months in arrears. This serious difference can not well be accounted for by any considerable decrease in the revenue or increase in the expenditure, for any fluctuations in either have been within much narrower limits. Wanting other explanation, then, the Siglo attributes the circumstance to the government having deliberately kept back in its coffers the revenues that should have gone to the payment of its monthly obligations, that is to say to the redemption of its treasury certificates as promptly as circumstances would permit. The Siglo asserts that there are funds accumulated in the treasury or there should be, for there is no other means of lawfully accounting for the money—equivalent to fully two months treasury certificates. And, adds the Siglo, the object of the government in thus accumulating funds is to make provision for the purchase of arms and other military expenditure in case of the dreaded Chile-Argentine outbreak.

Banks.

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Capital..... £ 1,500,000
Capital paid up..... " 750,000
Reserve fund..... " 600,000

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(Caixa 108.)

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(Caixa 510.) (Caixa 185)

Draws on:

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

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Idem paid up..... " 800,000
Reserve fund..... " 880,000

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From The Southern Cross, June 14th and 21st.

VENEZUELA AND ITS CAPITAL.

Having spent a month in the city and province of Santiago de Cuba, your correspondent bade adieu to the island, and, taking passage at Santiago in a Spanish steamer bound for Venezuelan and Columbian ports, arrived at La Guaira, Venezuela, after a delightful sail of three days across the Caribbean sea. We had previously read Humboldt's enthusiastic description of the mountain scenery around La Guaira, and were therefore somewhat disappointed on finding ourselves in the midst of the reality, which certainly falls far short of the famous voyager's description. Viewed from a distance at sea on a bright, sunny day, the mountain, enveloped in a blue haze, does indeed look beautiful. But, in this case at least, it may be truly said in the words of Campbell:—

"'Tis distance lends enchantment to the view
And robes the mountain in its azure hue.

By the time the vessel has cast anchor in front of the town, the stranger finds it hard to believe that the huge, barren mountain

which towers gloomily aloft behind it, can be the same that delighted his eye, and excited his admiration, when he first caught sight of it miles away on the Caribbean sea.

La Guaira, notwithstanding its unhealthy climate and wretched harbor, has always been the seat of a considerable trade. This is chiefly owing to the fact of its being the port of Caracas—the capital of the republic—from which it is distant seven miles as the crow flies, or twelve miles by the old post road which the Spaniards constructed. Until recent years its harbor was reckoned amongst the worst, and the most unsafe on the Caribbean sea-board. At length a magnificent concrete breakwater was constructed in the face of tremendous difficulties at a cost of 5,000,000 dollars. It contains several fine warehouses, into which the railway waggons enter and are loaded with merchandise direct from the ships, which is subsequently discharged at the custom houses of La Guaira and Caracas. The breakwater shelters an area of some seventy acres of deep water, which is amply sufficient to meet the shipping requirements of the port.

The population of La Guaira, including that of its suburb, Macuto, amounts to 20,000. The streets are narrow and confined, and, in many places, very steep—a considerable part of the town being built on the slope of the mountain. The town boasts of three handsome plazas, one of which is graced by a bronze statue of a once distinguished citizen—Dr. Vargas. Until a few years ago, the plaza in front of the custom-house, boasted of an equestrian statue of that monstrous arch-humbug, prince of South-American frauds, rival worshipful brother of the order of the square, trowel, shovel, &c., and *soi-disant* Ilustre Americano, Pacificador y Regenerador de Venezuela—Guzman Blanco. "Pues mi amigo," said an old citizen of Caracas to me, "ahi estaba Don Guzman, montado a caballo, con el sombrero en la mano saludando al pueblo, hasta que en fin la gente se cansaron de el, y un buen dia lo rodearon, lo tumbaron de ahi, lo despedazaron y lo echaron al diablo."

La Guaira boasts of a commodious theatre and "plaza de toros". The bull-fight is usually well patronized on Sundays and holidays, and the tremendous shout into which the audience bursts when the bull makes his appearance, and at the conclusion of the last strange scene, is something that makes a strong impression on the mind of the stranger. Strolling in the neighborhood of the plaza de toros on the first Sunday after our arrival at La Guaira, we stopped to read a long flaming placard announcing the approaching "corrida," and containing the figure of a bull of enormous girth in the act of charging on the "picador," with lowered horns and elevated tail. While thus engaged an old native wearing a great broad-leaved straw came along and asked us for a match to light his cigarette. Imagining that I was interested in the bull fight that was about to come off, he (the native) entered into a conversation with me on the bull-fights in general, and, judging from the nature of the remarks I made to him on the subject, that I was by no means an enthusiastic admirer of the sport, he frankly admitted to me that, though he was very fond of the sport himself, he would nevertheless refrain from going to that day's bull-fight, being influenced by a feeling of compassion and sympathy for the bull that was about to be sacrificed that day for the amusement of the public.

Seeing that my curiosity was aroused, the old native proceeded to say that, knowing me to be a foreigner, he would not mind telling me that which, for the sake of the "empresario" of the plaza de toros, he would not like to tell to any of the townspeople, viz that the stout old bull that was about to enter the lists that day against the "picador" and "matador," so far from being of thoroughbred Spanish stock as the placards represented him to be, was, in reality, a beast of burthen that had worked for himself (the native) for many years around Caracas and La Guaira hitched to a cart, along with a "yuanta" of oxen, drawing bricks and sand for building purposes to Caracas, occasionally coming down the mountain to La Guaira with a load of bones which he (the old native) used to buy now and then from the butchers of Caracas, and afterwards sell to a bone dealer in La Guaira. This bull, which he had christened Fidelidad, had belonged to him since he was a calf, and always manifested such a quiet, good-tempered

disposition that he became quite a favorite with his family, and was gradually trained to go with a cart. Some few months previously, however, he had sold him, as well as the rest of his oxen, having been obliged to retire temporarily from the carting business, on account of injuries which he had sustained from a fall from his horse while returning one Sunday evening from a dance at which he drank more "cana" than was good for him. The cattle-dealer to whom he had sold "Fidelidad" sent him out to graze for the purpose of having him fattened for the butcher. It would appear, however, that the "empresario" of the plaza de toros took a liking to him one day, the result of which was that poor "Fidelidad" was bought for the purpose of furnishing some amusement to the people of La Guaira. The native assured me that he was profoundly afflicted on learning that poor "Fidelidad" had just been driven round to the plaza de toros, to be hunted to death later on in the day.

Actuated by a desire to see "Fidelidad" in the flesh we repaired later on to the "plaza de toros", which we found replete with an enormous concourse of people of all sorts and conditions who, of course, were altogether ignorant of the fact that the "toro" of the day had ever taken such an active part in the brick and bone trade of the neighborhood. The procession soon entered, closely followed by "Fidelidad" himself. He appeared somewhat astonished at first by the tremendous cheer which greeted his appearance in the ring. He seemed to be a quiet, poor animal enough, and one that was disposed to live at peace with all the rest of the animal creation. His eyes slowly wandered round the place as though in search of the cart to which he had been accustomed to be yoked; but the sudden attack of the "picadores" with their irritating scarlet cloaks and pointed instruments of torture, appeared to have the effect of rousing him from his natural lethargy, and from that moment the poor irrational creature seemed to become thoroughly alive to the fact that he had very different customers from bricks or bones to tinkle on that day. We will spare your readers the recital of what followed. Most of them have read descriptions of the exciting and disgusting scenes incident to a bullfight. The worm will turn when trodden upon, and so will the quietest bull that ever lived when goaded to death by a Gallego, or an Andaluz, in the midst of a frenetically excited moment.

A zigzag railway of some twenty miles in length winds up the mountain sides to Caracas. The stranger is sure to like the novelty of the ride, as the train rolls onward and upward, going higher and higher with each successive revolution of the wheels; now darting through a long, dark tunnel, and emerging, sweeping cautiously around a sharp curve of rock, and crossing bridges over apparently unfathomable ravines and rocky gorges, where Nature is seen in her wildest and rudest aspect, and occasionally catching a glimpse of the broad, blue expanse of the Caribbean sea as it stretches away to the horizon, bearing on its bosom merchant ships of all nations, which come here to barter for the rich products of these glorious tropical climes, and before the stranger has had quite time to realize the change the train has quitted the solitary abodes of Nature, and once more entered the haunts of man, and, rolling through the valley of San Francisco, pulls up at the station in Caracas.

The city of Caracas is delightfully situated in the valley of San Francisco at an altitude of several thousand feet above the level of the sea. The climate is remarkably steady, not varying on an average more than a dozen degrees in the course of the year. Few cities on the American continent are more favored than Caracas in point of climate and mean annual temperature. The city was founded in 1567. While yet in its infancy, so to speak, it received a serious check to its progress at the hands of a band of English pirates who, to the number of 500, and led by the notorious sea robber Drake, sacked and plundered the then rising little town, during the absence of the governor and the Spanish troops. Immediately on receipt of the intelligence that the pirates had landed near La Guaira, naturally expecting to meet the "ingleses" on the way; but the "ingleses" were too crafty for them. Their first step on disembarking was to seize on a Spaniard, and force him under a threat of death to lead them over the mountain to Caracas by a secret path, as, of course, they did not want to have to fight their way up the public

road. Thus it happened that while the Spaniards were waiting for the enemy on the high road to La Guaira, the robbers had in the meantime got over the mountain and entered Caracas, which, however, they found deserted, all the women and children having cleared out to the camp and sought refuge in the neighboring estancias, taking with them all their most valuable effects, besides having buried a good deal in the ground in the hope of saving them from the pirates.

On learning that they had been outwitted, and that the robbers had succeeded in getting to the town by a by-path over the mountains, the "alcaldes" at once marched their forces back to Caracas, but it was then too late, for the pirates had in the meantime fortified themselves in the church and plaza, and had already begun a most industrious search of the deserted houses for plunder.

There is an incident recorded in connection with the entry of the English pirates into Caracas which could scarcely be deemed worthy of credence if it were not for the fact that it is gravely attested to by Oviedo and other Spanish writers of that period. As has been already observed, the pirates, on arriving at the town, found it completely deserted by its inhabitants. One solitary old Spaniard, however, remained, whose name has been handed down to posterity—Don Andrea de Ledesma. This worthy son of old Spain, doubtless full of the chivalrous and romantic spirit of that age, and probably resolved to die, mounted his horse, and, armed with lance and shield, charged on the advancing robbers, alone and unaided. But the odds were too heavy against the poor knight-errant. The robbers soon killed him and commenced the good work of plundering by day, and singing hymns by night. It took many years for Caracas to recover from the injury done by the pirates; for the majority of the inhabitants found themselves reduced to penury through the wanton destruction and burning of their property. As for the pirates, they kept up their career of rapine and murder on the Caribbean sea—successively plundering the unfortified Spanish towns along the coast of South and Central America, as well as Santo Domingo, the Canary and Cape de Verd islands, and finally returning to England loaded with an immense booty which, as the historian Baralt says, "hizo nacer entre sus compatriotas la afición á los viajes, y expediciones marítimas." What wonder!

At the beginning of the present century, and previous to the outbreak of the revolution which culminated in the severance of the ties which for three centuries had bound Venezuela to the mother country, the city of Caracas had a population of close on 60,000, which was as much as Buenos Aires had at the same time. Singularly enough, the present population does not much exceed 80,000. One fine day in July the French man-of-war—*Le Serpent*—arrived at La Guaira bearing dispatches from Joaquin Murat—the then lieutenant-general of Spain, and the same to whom Napoleon had given his sister in marriage and afterwards the crown of Naples. The officers who came ashore with these dispatches, lost no time in hastening up the mountain, and delivering them to the captain-general at Caracas—Don Juan Casas. These dispatches announced the new order of things in Spain consequent on the French invasion of that country and the placing of the crown by Napoleon on the head of his brother Joseph. The captain-general first was sorely puzzled by the text of the dispatches he had received and tried to prevent the truth from leaking out amongst the people, and would have succeeded but for the imprudent bragging of the French officers who, at the hotel to which they had retired, entered into an argument with several Spanish and Venezuelan military officers. In support of their assertions, the Frenchmen produced some Bayonne newspapers which gave an account of the success of the French arms in Spain, the abdication of Charles the Fourth and the subsequent shameful occurrences in the presence of Napoleon at Bayonne. Thus the cat was let out of the bag. The bystanders at once saw how the royal family of Spain had been victimized by Napoleon, and, the military officers becoming excited, rushed out into the street shouting for Ferdinand the Seventh and calling for war and vengeance on the French. The news spread like wildfire through the city. Ten thousand armed men

soon filled the streets fired with a generous indignation at the injustice that had been done to the royal family. Doubting the loyalty of the captain-general and the authorities, they surrounded the government house and compelled the captain-general to proclaim Ferdinand the Seventh and swear with them fidelity to his throne and person. At that time (1808) nobody in Caracas seemed to entertain the idea of cutting adrift from Spain. In the midst of the popular tumult there arrived at Caracas the captain of an English sloop of war which had that morning arrived at La Guaira soon after the French vessel, Spain being then at peace with England. This officer brought dispatches to the captain-general, from the admiral of the English fleet in the West Indies, informing him of the existing state of affairs in Spain and the total subversion of the Spanish dynasty. Having delivered his dispatches, the officer begged to be allowed to retire, as neither himself nor his escort had dined. On their way to the hotel they were eagerly surrounded by the people, who received from them a full corroboration of the truth of the French officers' boastful assertions that the French were masters of the greater part of Spain. So great was the public exasperation against the French that the officers of *Le Serpent* were forced to hide in the house of a respectable citizen, escaping down the mountain at night to their ship, under a military escort.

On the morning of the 19th April, 1810—the day being Thursday of holy week—the ayuntamiento of Caracas met, and, according to the usual custom, sent an invitation to the captain-general to assist with them at the religious ceremonies in the cathedral. A plot had previously been formed to seize and depose him, as well as the rest of the constituted authorities, if he refused his adhesion to a project which had been formed to change the then existing form of government, and appoint a junta to govern the country in the name of Ferdinand the Seventh during the absence of that monarch from Spain. Ignorant of everything, the captain-general soon made his appearance in the midst of the ayuntamiento and was at once informed of the project which was on foot, and asked to adhere to it. The captain-general evasively replied that the safety of the country did not require the taking of such an extreme step; that in any case it was better to wait for the arrival of further dispatches from Spain, which he was hourly expecting, etc. Putting on his hat he walked slowly out of the sala and down into the street, leaving the members of the ayuntamiento in consternation. A few of the bolder spirits, however, knowing that all was lost if he once entered the cathedral, from which he could issue an order for their immediate arrest, followed him out and surrounded him on the plaza, telling him that it was necessary for him to return at once to the ayuntamiento and that the public safety required it. A noisy crowd quickly collected and added to the tumult, seeing which the soldiers who had come to take part at the religious ceremony, at once rushed to their arms, but their officers, who were in the secret of the movement that was on foot, ordered them to stand by and not to interfere. The captain-general was thus forced to return. On re-entering the sala where sat the ayuntamiento, he was again warmly pressed to give in his adhesion to the movement, some of the members even going the length of asking him to place himself at its head.

While all this was going on in the council-chamber of the ayuntamiento, there sat in a confession-box in the cathedral, quietly hearing confessions, a hale and hearty old priest known to the public as Dr. José Cortes de Madariago. He was a Chilian by birth, but had left that country many years before to go to Spain for the purpose of seeking redress of some grievances or other which he had against his ecclesiastical superiors. On his way back to Chile he came by Venezuela. Reaching Caracas, he was—according to a Venezuelan writer—so much charmed with the "social intellectual y espíritu avanzado" of the city that he resolved to take up his residence there, being subsequently appointed canon of the cathedral. He was, according to a writer of that period, a "genio atrevido y emprendedor, de condición apasionado, y vehementemente instruido y dotado de una elocuencia verdaderamente tribunicia, sin arte ni método, pero concisa, animado y ironante."

Such was the man who sat in the confession-box, when a couple of the patriots who, knowing the powerful influence he exercised

over the spirit of the masses, and becoming alarmed at the proposition which some of the leaders were making to the captain-general to assume the direction of the movement, rushed in and hurriedly informed him of what was going on. Hastily gathering up his skirts, the worthy old canon rushed from the confessional, leaving the rest of his penitents to keep their sins to themselves for another day, and, taking to his heels across the plaza, rushed breathlessly into the midst of the ayuntamiento. He began by rating them soundly for their shortsightedness in offering to place the direction of the movement in the hands of the captain-general who, though he might agree to accept it for the moment, would nevertheless crush it at the first opportunity, and again seek to bring the country under the rule of Napoleon's brother, King Joseph. The captain-general seeing the day going against him, suggested as a last resource that the question be left to the decision of the people. He accordingly stepped to the balcony, and in a loud voice asked the immense crowd of people outside if they were satisfied to have him continue at the head of the government. Canon Madariago, knowing the fickleness of the populace, took care to step to the balcony also, and, the moment the captain-general asked the question, to make a sign to the people with his hands to answer in the negative. The result was that a tremendous shout of "No" went up from all sides.

"Tis thus the spirit of a single mind
Makes that of multitudes take one direction,
As roll the waters to the breathing wind."

The captain-general finding himself answered in the negative, spitefully remarked: "Pues yo tampoco quiero mando." This was virtually a resignation of his authority. A few days later, himself and the principal authorities were shipped out of the country, and a junta was formed to exercise the sovereignty in the name of Ferdinand the Seventh.

One of the first acts of the junta was to issue a manifesto declaring the unswerving loyalty of the people of Venezuela to Spain and the house of Bourbon, and inviting all Spaniards who might be obliged or inclined to fly from Spain to escape the persecutions of the French, to repair to Venezuela where they would find both a home and a country ready to receive them. It would have been well for Spain and the Spanish nation in general, if the statesmen who had control of the destinies of the country at that time, had known how to appreciate at its true value this generous manifestation of loyalty and attachment on the part of the Venezuelan people. When the news of the French invasion of Spain first reached Venezuela, the people rose as one man against it, fired by indignation against the French, and full of generous sympathy towards the mother country and the royal family. In forming a junta to exercise the sovereignty in the name, and during the absence of Fernando VII., Venezuela had only done that which Spain herself had done. But by some unhappy fatality or other, the regency in Spain blindly and insanely refused to look upon the formation of an independent junta in Caracas in any other light than that of an act of open hostility towards the mother country and open rebellion on the part of the Venezuelan people. The simple truth was that Spanish statesmen of those days were so much wedded to the principle of taxation without representation, and so accustomed to govern their American colonists without any regard for their wants and wishes, that they became fired with jealousy the moment they observed a disposition on the part of their colonists to think and act independently for themselves.

Accordingly, the Spanish government of the day lost no time in commencing hostilities against the people of Venezuela by way of showing their appreciation of their loyalty towards Spain. Ships were sent to establish a rigorous blockade of the whole coast of Venezuela, and the Spanish troops throughout the territory were put in motion against the people who, at length becoming exasperated by the unnatural conduct of the mother country, took to arms against their oppressors. Thenceforward the flames of civil war burst forth everywhere, never to be quenched until 13 years later the flag of Castile and Leon was hauled down for the last time from over the fortress of Puerto Cabello, and the entire territory of the old "capitania-general" of Venezuela was freed forever from the yoke of Spain.

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RIVER PLATE ITEMS

—Masses for Saldanha da Gama have been celebrated at Montevideo and Buenos Aires, and have been largely attended.

—A telegram from Mendoza, Argentina, on the 4th inst., reports intense cold in that region, though the Uspallata pass across the Andes was still open.

—During May there were 588 births (74 illegitimate), 104 marriages and 292 deaths in the city of Montevideo. The passenger and immigrant arrivals numbered 5,948, and the departures 5,322.

—It is telegraphed that the Uruguayan government has now resolved to make new purchases of arms and ammunition. Why Uruguay should throw away money in this way, no one can understand, unless it be for the benefit of contractors and officials.

—The province of Santiago del Estero, Argentina, seems to have a small civil war on hand. The friends of the recently deposed governor Lagar, have rallied and are now in armed conflict with the usurping government. A telegram of the 8th says that conflicts have already occurred, resulting in deaths and wounds, and that many houses in the interior have been sacked.

—Some time ago, Mr. Barrow, of the Great Southern railway, made a visit to the United States with the object of studying the means of transport for live cattle adopted there. All that he gathered by his visit, Mr. Barrow has put into practice on his railway, and there are now some five hundred wagons for live stock running on the line, constructed on the most improved American plans. These wagons leave little to be desired if properly loaded, and should convey animals with proper comfort.—Sport and Pastime, Buenos Aires.

—There is a general complaint in commercial circles against the banks in general, for the policy adopted by them, in safeguard as they call it, of their interests. Merchants of high-standing merit, who have first-class documents signed by colleagues of ample guarantee, are obliged to keep them in their safes because the banks do not feel disposed to discount them. This restriction not only throws back commerce, but industry and agriculture, hindering business and depriving our sources of wealth of the principal element necessary to their development.—Rosario Echo, June 27th.

—The death of Floriano Peixoto the ex-President of Brazil, removes a striking figure from the revolutionary drama which was enacted some time back in that republic. After the determined and bloody struggle he so persistently carried on, it was feared that although he had retired from the leading position he had held, he would prove an element of unrest and disquiet in the history of the nation, and some reason for this fear had already been given, as several attempts at incipient revolutions had been caused by his friends and supporters quite lately. Even with the removal of Peixoto there is every probability that Brazil will again be in the throes of a revolution ere long.—Times, Buenos Aires, June 30.

—Mr. Nicholas Calvo, of the firm of Calvo and Calvo, has returned from a trip to Rio de Janeiro, and gives a contemporary the following interesting particulars about the cattle trade with Brazil. Mr. Calvo says that at present the shipment of cattle to Brazil is not a paying business. There is no difference of price between a mestizo novillo and a grillo, or a fat and a thin one. But the butchers always make a good profit, as they purchase a carcass for 650 reis the kilo and sell it at one peso. The profit ranges from 12 to 16 cents per kilo. The carcasses which arrive at Brazil from the Argentine republic are landed there by means of flat-bottomed boats. The voyage tires cattle very much. As soon as the animals arrive at the slaughter house they are shut into small poteros with very little hay and of the worst class. The way in which cattle are slaughtered is an abominable martyrdom to the unfortunate animals, as they are pricked with long lances and other instruments before being finally killed.—Sport and Pastime, Buenos Aires, June 26.

—The reports that reach us from the agricultural districts of the republic tend to show that unprecedented wheat-sowing is being undertaken. The low prices obtained of late have not deterred agriculturists from enlarging their field of operations. The area dedicated to wheat for the coming crop is roughly estimated to be double the extent sown last year, and it is therefore calculated that, with fair average weather, the next wheat crop will yield three million tons for export. The relative low price of wheat in Europe has evidently induced agriculturists on this side to increase their operations. They argue that low prices check the sowing in the United States, Black Sea districts and generally throughout Europe. Wheat, it appears, cannot be raised to realize present quotations in consuming markets, and the recent losses sustained have checked production in metal-currency countries. The fact that expenditure in connection with production here is based on inconvertible currency, and the realisation of the produce being on a gold basis, enables agriculturists to realize a profit on the operation which is denied to countries unversed in the system of inconvertible paper money. Their argument extends to the fact of having previously acquired the necessary agricultural machinery to conduct operations, an expenditure in gold which they are now called upon to meet. Their contention is therefore limited to the gold premium. A high premium enables Argentina to compete with the world's production of wheat. A low premium evidently nonplusses our agriculturists.—Times, Buenos Aires, June 25.

MILITARY MURDER OF FRENCH CITIZENS.

From the correspondence between the Brazilian government and French legation in this city, which is very interesting, we make the following extracts: Legation of the French Republic.

Rio de Janeiro, Jan. 7, 1895.

Monsieur le Ministre.

I have received the note of the 4th inst. in which Y. Ex. refers to the conferences which we have had since the 15th of last November in regard to the question of Buette, Muller and Deville, and in which you communicate to me the reflections which they have suggested.

I thank Y. Ex. for the occasion which you thus afford me to duly characterize the present state of the question, recording certain facts and rectifying some of the assertions in the said note which may occasion lamentable mistakes.

I shall begin by asking permission of Y. Ex. to remind you that at our first conference on the 22nd of last November, when Y. Ex. spoke to me of the means within the reach of the French government for obtaining an investigation offering the proper security through the initiative of the Federal Supreme Court, I at once gave you my reasons for thinking that this expedient could not be adopted. It is true that at first the French government asked for an investigation; but, on terms with which it could not dispense, this was refused. Afterwards the situation was modified. The time elapsed rendered difficult, if not impossible, the work of seeking and obtaining material proofs, which those whose interests were thereby affected had had time and means to cause to disappear. On the other hand a new government had been inaugurated and public opinion had begun to recover all its liberty. Light was beginning to be publicly thrown on the circumstances of the homicide of Buette and Muller. Information arrived from all quarters and the documents and explanations already collected were such as to render an investigation unnecessary.

In support of my proposition I communicated to Y. Ex. as a conclusion (but not as an initial point) the two documents mentioned in your note of January 4th, of which, at your request, I hastened to send you certified copies. On reading these documents Y. Ex. did not hesitate to declare to me that the circumstantial evidence of the death of Buette and Muller was overwhelming, and you no longer insisted on the expedient which you had previously suggested. You displayed a willingness to seek with me for a solution of this grave affair.

It seemed to you a priori that the agents to whom the homicide was attributed might be brought to trial before a military court and that the families of the victims should receive compensation. At our next conference, on November 29, Y. Ex. displayed the same spirit without concealing, however, the difficulties which the Brazilian government would have to encounter in bringing to trial those who are guilty. You concluded by desiring me to ask for instructions from Paris for facilitating an agreement.

On the 11th of December I was able to explain to Y. Ex. how the question was understood by my government. I reminded you that Buette and Muller had been arrested in spite of the obligations which Admiral Gonçalves had assumed towards them and also in spite of the services for which they had been regularly appointed, and that their arrest had been the cause of their death. The French government had, consequently, for these reasons in any case, a right to demand redress. Speaking thus I did not desire, as Y. Ex. understood, to present the case under a new aspect. It remained as it was, and there was merely added a new argument intended to show once more that the idea of an investigation should be relinquished. As to the death of the two Frenchmen, this, unfortunately, was a point on which discussion was no longer admissible.

It only remained, then, to arrive at an agreement in regard to the nature of the redress. This, as my government instructed me to say to Y. Ex. and as Y. Ex. had yourself admitted, should consist: 1.—Of moral redress, including the punishment of the culprit;

2.—Of a compensation to be fixed for the families of the three Frenchmen, Buette, Muller and Deville.

As to the last-named, Y. Ex. acknowledged, as your predecessor had likewise acknowledged, that the case was a special one in consequence of the distance of the locality in which the death had taken place and of the circumstances connected with it; the investigation of the matter was almost impossible. But in regard to him, as in regard to the other two, there was no proof; in Montevideo there were found witnesses whose statements left not the slightest doubt on the subject.

The murder of M. Deville after the battle of Sarandy could be considered certain; but it was difficult to establish the responsibility of the criminals and to find and punish them. The government, however, had by no means relinquished the idea of redress; it desired, on the contrary, that the death of this French physician should be included in the estimate of the compensation which it reserved the right to divide as it deemed advisable among the families for which that compensation is intended.

This, M. le Ministre, is a summary of what took place at our various conferences in regard to this question at the dates which you were pleased to mention in your note of the 4th inst.

Moreover, the situation, as far as Buette and Muller are concerned, may be reduced to very simple terms.

The two French engineers, after rendering their professional services to the insurgents, went spontaneously to offer them to Admiral Gonçalves when the legal squadron arrived at Destierro. The admiral accepted them, as is shown by the document dated April 18 and bearing his signature, in which Buette and Muller are officially designated for undertaking the work of saving the *Aquidaban* and the torpedo-boat *Marelio Dias* afterwards for taking charge of the Destierro navy-yard under the inspection of Rear-Admiral Short. The two Frenchmen fulfilled their engagement, floated the *Aquidaban* and thus rendered an important service to the federal government.

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A. J. LA MOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 9th, 1895.

Y. Ex. has expressly acknowledged this in your note of Jan. 17th. Admiral Gómezes, on the other hand, when on the 12th of June... with the squadron for the north, delivered Buette and Muller to Col. Moreira Cesar, military governor of Santa Catharina, without the slightest possibility of being unaware of the fate that awaited them.

As to Col. Moreira Cesar, after incarcerating Buette and Muller on June 12th in the Parthenon prison, he transferred them on the 15th to the fortress of Santa Cruz (Island of Anhatomirim) where they were killed in the early morning of the 16th.

When at my request the department of foreign affairs questioned him for the first time on the 16th of last June in regard to the fate of these Frenchmen, the colonel, as I was informed, failed to reply. After a month of fruitless investigations I was led in consequence of information furnished me from the River Plate, to renew my insistence with much earnestness on the 15th of July, Col. Moreira Cesar, again questioned by Y. Ex.'s predecessor, not daring to confess the truth, asserted that Buette and Muller had escaped from the fortress on the night between the 16th and 17th of June, and that he had been unable to capture them. This version, repeated in the report of June 20th, of which the minister of foreign affairs sent me a copy on August 7th, it was, in Y. Ex.'s opinion, not worth the while to discuss.

The whole city of Desterro would unite in testifying that the two French engineers were shot without trial by order of Col. Moreira Cesar. The fact has been related, printed and published throughout the world. It was added and was in fact that the luggage and effects of Buette and Muller had been plundered by troops of the garrison. Since then none of these articles have been found.

No one here has asserted that these statements are false; no one at present can in good faith doubt their authenticity. As I have already had the honor to say to Y. Ex., material proofs must elude us, since the military governor of Santa Catharina possessed discretionary powers which prevented all investigation of external origin and permitted him to destroy even the vestiges of the crime. But the crime was committed and should be punished.

Pursuing Y. Ex. for bringing to my knowledge, in your note of Jan. 4th, the resolution of the Chamber of Deputies voted on the 22nd of last November for approving the acts of the executive and its agents during the insurrection of September 6th, 1893, I shall ask your permission to remark that this measure has been adopted by only one of the houses of Congress and that, consequently, even from a Brazilian standpoint, it cannot be considered valid, and, moreover, even after being definitely sanctioned, it would not diminish the responsibility of the federal government to the government of France.

The government of the union took pains to cause to be officially declared in Europe by its representative in Paris on the 20th of last September that "no one had been shot in Paraná, or Santa Catharina, either during the insurrection, or afterwards," which means that it intended to repudiate all responsibility for the summary and illegal executions which excited public indignation, and that it would allow the burden to fall exclusively upon those who were guilty. The murders whose details have for the last six weeks been published in the Brazilian press are consequently crimes of common law; those who committed them are not responsible to Congress, but to the ordinary courts.

As to the Frenchmen, Buette and Muller, the gravity and illegality of the act was so manifest that no one has ever contended for the irresponsibility of its authors. The fact of their death was denied and the story of their escape was invented.

As to the preliminary questions to which Y. Ex. alludes in your note of the 4th inst., it is evident that they could not be raised. In fact, from the document signed by Admiral Gonçalves and from the terms employed by Y. Ex. to characterize the services which Buette and Muller rendered alternately to the insurgents and to the legal government, it results that there was no question of combatants but of skillful engineers whom a high order of professional capacity recommended to the choice of the two parties.

In short, Admiral Gonçalves erred twice: first by delivering to the military governor of Santa Catharina two defenceless foreigners to whom Brazil owed the saving of the Aquiduan and whose lives were in every respect sacred, and afterwards by distorting the truth, when he stated, as the predecessor of Y. Ex. informed me in his note of the 21st of last July, that in a few hours he had discovered that Buette, was incapable of rendering the services which he had offered.

Col. Moreira Cesar, on his part, after causing the two French engineers to be put to death, sought to deceive his government, the French legation and public opinion by positively asserting in a report, containing details and depositions, whose inverisimilitude is evident, that the two prisoners had made their escape and that it had not been possible to capture them.

The good name of the Brazilian government and the honor of the Brazilian army and navy demand that such acts should not go unpunished. With the means of which the federal government disposes for this purpose, I am unacquainted; but they must exist, and it is the duty of the Brazilian administration to find them.

I have devoted myself incessantly to this matter since last June. For more than six weeks I have discussed it with Y. Ex. and have recited at length all the arguments calculated to throw light upon the subject and to cause you to understand that it is the interest of the Brazilian government to settle the question.

On your part, Y. Ex. has constantly assured me that the government of President Prudente de Moraes earnestly desires to reach a solution of this grave and delicate question and that this is also your personal wish, and that I shall find you ready to unite your efforts to mine.

At present all possible light has been thrown on the subject and Y. Ex. will agree with me in thinking that the moment has arrived for giving

this question the solution for which the French government asks and which is also demanded by justice, by public opinion and by the great principles which control modern social organizations and to which civilised nations must conform.

As I have already had the honor to state to Y. Ex., my government, relying on the good faith of the present administration of Brazil, is certain that this administration cannot wish to share the hazardous responsibility (risco que se incorrer em solidariedade compromettora) of those who allowed themselves to be led into inexcusable excesses during the insurrectionary period.

This administration could find no better means of freeing itself from complicity (solidariedade) than by punishing the responsible authors of crimes which have caused so much impression and which the Brazilian government itself, as Y. Ex. stated in your note of Jan. 4th, is the first to deplore.

I doubt not that Y. Ex., sharing these views and desiring to maintain harmony between our two countries, is ready to place yourself in accord with me for framing, on the basis which I have had the honor to indicate, a definite agreement whose conclusion has also been too long delayed.

Accept, Monsieur le Ministre, the assurances of my high consideration.

A. IMBERT

To H. Ex. M. Carlos de Carvalho, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The answer of Minister Carlos de Carvalho to the foregoing note contains an appeal which is almost pathetic and which will be readily understood by all who are acquainted with the political situation in Brazil. After stating that the question in discussion was one of the utmost gravity, giving the conference an essentially confidential character and requiring the greatest delicacy and tact in its management, he continues:

Using this language, I deemed that I thus complied with the demands of public order, in which the French republic is also interested. The consolidation of peace in Brazil is a problem whose solution must not be disturbed by agitating passions, or by favoring in any way the ferment of anarchy. Brazil is not isolated: all are affected by its international existence.

After consulting the French government the legation declared that that government, for the sake of maintaining the cordial relations between the two countries, admitted that "the question of moral redress, as it had been stated in my note of the 7th of last January, might be momentarily waived and that we might limit our action at present to appraising the compensation intended for the families of M. M. Buette, Muller and Deville."

The declaration does not seem to justify the statement made in Minister Carlos de Carvalho's report that the question was definitely settled by the voting of the bill approving of the acts of the executive and its agents; for the French government in consenting to waive momentarily the question of moral redress, did not bind itself to refrain from bringing up that question again at the future period when its discussion will no longer agitate passions and disturb the consolidation of peace in Brazil.

SEASICK AND IRRESPONSIBLE.

"I was coming from Liverpool upon one of the famous liners," says Bishop Potter "and, although the sky was clear and the weather warm, a somewhat tempestuous sea had occasioned more than the usual amount of seasickness among the passengers. As I paced the deck one afternoon I noticed a lady reclining upon one of the benches, and the unearthly pallor of her face and the hopeless languidity of her manner indicated that she had reached that state of collapse that marks the limit of seasickness.

"Touched by this piteous spectacle, I approached the poor creature, and in my most compassionate tone I asked: 'Madam, can I be of any service to you?'

"She did not open her eyes, but I heard her murmur faintly: 'Thank you, sir, but there is nothing you can do—nothing at all.' 'At least, madam,' said I, tenderly, 'permit me to bring you a glass of water.' 'She moved her head feebly and answered: 'No, I thank you—nothing at all.' 'But your husband, madam,' said I, the gentleman lying there with his head in your lap—shall I not bring him something to revive him?'

"The lady again moved her head feebly and again she murmured between gasps: 'Thank you, sir, but—he—is—not—my—husband. I don't—know—who—he—is!' " — Chicago Tribune.

THE whole of the tonnage on the oceans of the world last year was about 140,000,000 tons, while the tonnage of the railways of the world, carried 100 miles, was about 1,400,000,000 tons. There are 400,000 miles of railroads in the world, of which 180,000 are in the United States. Of the 1,400,000,000 tons carried 100 miles last year on the railways of the world, 800,000,000 tons were carried on the railways of the United States. You take the 600,000,000 tons carried 100 miles on the railways of the world outside of the United States, and then you add to it 140,000,000 carried on the ocean in the commerce of the world upon the seas, and we still have in the 800,000,000 tons carried on the railways of the United States 60,000,000 tons more than on all the railways of the world outside of the United States and in all the ocean commerce of the world put together. This traffic is carried by the American railways at an average of 8 mills per ton per mile, while the railways of Great Britain charge 2 cents and 8 mills, France 2 cents and 2 mills, the government-owned roads of Germany 2 cents and 6 mills, of Italy 2 cents and 5 mills, and Russia 2 cents and 4 mills. — Chalmers M. Depece.

As anticipated, the efforts to recover the body of Saldanha da Gama have been fruitless. The orders of the President have been disregarded, the commission sent to receive the body has been treated with discourtesy and evasion, and no trace has been found of the remains of a man whose courage and character will some day command the homage of every patriotic Brazilian. Aside from the savage and revolting treatment to which his lifeless body was apparently subjected—a treatment which proves the victors to have been barbarians of the worst type—the simple fact that the officers in command of the government troops permitted such excesses and then coolly disregarded the orders of the President that the body should be delivered to the dead soldier's relatives, proves that other questions than this must be seriously considered. It is of importance to the Brazilian people to know that their military forces are committing atrocities very similar to what the Turks and Chinese have been widely condemned for doing. And it is equally important for them to know that there are many educated men in the country who are applauding these atrocities and that their representatives in Congress have not a word of regret or condemnation for them. All this is bad enough; in a way, it could not be worse. But when we consider that in addition to this, the criminals openly defy the chief magistrate of the nation and refuse to obey his orders, we have something more than a partisan war to deal with. It is reported, and with apparent truth, that the mutilated body of Saldanha da Gama was burned after the President's order for its delivery was received. Whether this was done to hide the proofs of the shameful outrages perpetrated upon it, or to defeat an act of clemency, or to demonstrate their contempt for the orders of a civilian president, matters little. The simple fact remains that these orders were disobeyed, and no excuse has been given for it, so far as the public is informed. And still worse, up to the present moment not an officer has been arrested or reprimanded for so gross an act of disobedience, and the President is silent under the insult. How peace is to be restored in a state where there is so little respect for law, justice and authority, we do not know; nor can we understand how a country can be properly governed by a President whose orders are so cynically disobeyed, and who makes no effort to punish the offenders. It was bad enough to protect the assassins who disgraced the administration of his predecessor, but this is even worse. The President is a humane man and he knows the need of enforcing the law against criminals of every class and description; how, then, can he overlook this open defiance of his orders? If he can not compel obedience in a matter like this, how can he expect to secure justice and protection for the federalists who are now asked to lay down their arms and submit to the authority of the national government?

ALTHOUGH the sanitary authorities know that the germs of two or three epidemic diseases are always present with us in this city, the epidemics themselves always come as a surprise and find us totally unprepared for them. This is our experience year after year, and yet we never see anything done to anticipate, or prevent an outbreak, and we are never quite ready to meet the

demands of the moment when the disease breaks out. This, we regret to say, is apparently to be our experience again this year. The other day it was casually announced that there was considerable small-pox in some of the suburbs on the Central railway, then it was said that various cases had appeared at the police barracks, and now it is known that virulent cases have appeared in every part of the city. There is not a district which is free from the dreaded disease. We are informed of a bad case in one of the hotels of the Lavradio, in the immediate vicinity of the theatres where thousands of careless people assemble every night. From all we can learn, almost no effort has been made to isolate the cases, and the friends and attendants of the sick have been permitted to spread infection in every direction. How the authorities could have remained so blind and indifferent to the danger, we can not imagine, for they must know how easily and quickly the infection spreads, and how difficult it is to control when once it has a secure foothold throughout a large city like Rio de Janeiro. That they have been blind and negligent is now clearly apparent, and the mischief has been done. Before they are aware of it, they find themselves face to face with one of the most dreaded and loathsome epidemics known. It has secured a foothold in the suburbs and in every part of the city, and infection may be encountered in every tram car and public carriage, in every public assembly, and in every public street. If cases are to be found in open hotels, and nothing is done to isolate the patient and to exclude unsuspecting visitors, how is it possible to prevent its general dissemination? There is no knowing what mischief has been done, nor how serious the danger we have to meet. There is, in our opinion, no time to be lost, and the authorities should at once prepare themselves not only to check all further spread of infection, but also to meet the demands of a widespread and serious epidemic. For this the one small hospital on Santa Barbara island is clearly insufficient. A temporary hospital should be established at some point on the Central railway for the use of the suburbs in that direction, another at Copacabana for the districts on that side of the city, and a part at least of the S. Sebastião hospital, at Caju, should be opened for small-pox patients. Prompt action may avert a great disaster, and as the authorities have been culpably negligent so far they should make tardy amends by these necessary and urgent preparations for the future.

We are informed by a veterinary surgeon of this city that the foot and mouth disease has made its appearance among the cattle here, and that many of the cow stables from which the city is supplied with milk, are badly infected with it. We have no means of verifying the statement, but we see no reason to doubt the information. The surgeon in question tells us that the disease is dangerous for men as well, and that it is essential for the public to use the greatest care to avoid infection. No milk should be used until it is boiled. Our readers will of course see the necessity of being careful in all such matters. Milk is a very common medium of infection for many dangerous diseases, and as it is a common food for children and for the sick, it can easily be made the medium of much harm if proper precautions are not taken. Then, too, a dangerous epidemic has lately appeared in the cattle districts of São Paulo and Minas Geraes, which is spreading rapidly and is causing great mortality. It was first reported from Uberaba, then from Campinas, then from Sitio, and then from Taubaté. It exists among the cattle sent down from Goyaz, and in all probability the pastures used by the cattle-dealers who supply this city with animals, are thoroughly infected. It will be difficult, in our opinion, to avoid the sale of these diseased animals at Santa Cruz, and as the municipality does not employ a competent veterinary surgeon, the beef from such diseased animals is sure to find its way into our markets. Great care should be taken, therefore, to have the beef thoroughly cooked. In view of the harm which is caused by such epidemics, it is inexplicable that so little attention is given to veterinary surgery here in Brazil. One rarely hears of an educated practitioner of this description. And yet the horses, mules and cattle of the country represent an important part of its wealth, and the preventable loss every year represents a very important sum. Surely it is full time

that something were done to provide skilled surgeons for the stock-raising industries of the country, who will be competent to check the epidemics which periodically cause so much loss.

ACCORDING to telegrams from London, negotiations are in progress there for a new Brazilian loan, the amount of which is said to be eight millions sterling. It is also said that the money will be granted only on the condition that peace is secured in Rio Grande do Sul. It is significant that at the same time, and without any previous announcement or public official authorization, the military commandant in that state opens negotiations with the revolutionists for peace. Barely two months ago the President announced that the revolt must be repressed and the authority of the government enforced. This was interpreted as a declaration that the war would be prosecuted to the bitter end, and that no terms would be granted to revolutionists with arms in their hands. Now, however, we are suddenly apprised that an armistice has been arranged and that the commanders of the opposing forces are to meet to-day to discuss terms of peace. This is clearly a change of front on the part of the President. We know, of course, that Castilhos and his partisans will oppose any terms except the unconditional surrender of the revolutionists, and we also know that the Jacobins here will do the same. We have a right to ask, therefore: Is the President prepared to grant any of the demands of the revolutionists, and is he strong enough to enforce such a treaty? And we would also like to ask if there is any connection between the negotiations in Rio Grande and those in London?

THE STRANGERS' HOSPITAL.

Some time ago we called attention to the circumstance that the health authorities had prohibited the further treatment of fever and general cases under the same roof, although great care had been taken to isolate the fever wards and to prevent the conveyance of infection to other parts of the hospital. Two seasons had passed in this manner, and no harm had ever resulted. The authorities, however, did not consider it safe to continue this arrangement, and the directors were therefore compelled to remove all general patients to the nurses' residence, which is a separate building, and to devote the hospital building proper to the treatment of yellow fever only. The fever season being over, this arrangement is no longer necessary, and the nurses are now returning to their own quarters.

The inconvenience of this arrangement and the totally insufficient space afforded by the nurses' residence for the treatment of general cases, together with the disinclination shown by patients to come to a hospital whose fever wards are not entirely separated from the building used for general cases, compelled the directors to take steps for the immediate construction of a properly isolated ward. The plans and estimates were some time since prepared by Mr. H. L. Wheatley, of the City Improvement Co., and were duly accepted by the directors and trustees of the hospital association. They have also been approved by the sanitary authorities and the municipal engineer, and the order has gone forward for the material.

According to the plans submitted, the new fever ward will be built of Swedish pine, cut and finished in Sweden, and sent out ready for erection. The building will comprise a general ward for 12 to 14 beds, ten private rooms, two nurses rooms, pantry, linen room, bath rooms and closets. It will be built with double walls, tile roof, and will have water laid on in every part for bedside baths. It will be the most complete and convenient fever hospital in this city, for its size, and will be specially arranged to facilitate the work of the nurses. Its sanitary arrangements, ventilation, etc., will also be as perfect as modern skill and knowledge can make them.

As the directors have decided to locate this ward on the unused carriage way behind the hospital, the expense of preparing the foundations and putting in drainage, is reduced to a minimum. The cost of transporting material to the site is also much reduced. The total cost of the building, transportation, foundations, drainage, erection, painting, etc., is estimated at a trifle less than 46,000\$, exchange 9½¢. In view of the rise in exchange this estimate may

be considerably reduced. The ward will require additional furniture, however, and the total expense will therefore not fall short of 46,000\$ even should the present rise in exchange continue.

In view of this important and necessary addition to the hospital, which involves a large expenditure, the directors are compelled to again appeal to the friends of the Strangers' Hospital for assistance. The outlay is unavoidable, and in making it every care has been taken to reduce the expenditure to the lowest possible figure consistent with the objects in view. By using wood, instead of brick, the cost is reduced at least one half, and nothing has been sacrificed thereby which can be required for the patients. The initial expenses have been guaranteed by the friends of the hospital residing here, who have already given most generously for its creation and support, but more than this is required. The material will be arriving before the end of the year and the foundations should then be ready for the immediate erection of the building. To aid in this it is hoped that the many friends of the hospital will again be generous to it and provide the funds necessary for the object in view.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

JUNE 28.—Senate.—There was received from the President of the republic a message stating that, as the laws, decrees and dispatches for 1892, 1893 and 1894 have not been published, he is unable to furnish them to the Senate. Barão do Ladarão regretted that his efforts to assist in the recovery of crimes which it is sought to conceal, should annoy the senator for Piahyá. He had been informed, he said, that Gen. Costallat, ex-minister of war, had shown Admiral Coelho Netto, ex-minister of marine, a list of the victims of military murder in Santa Catharina. He read a letter from Capt. Manoel Ignacio Domingues in regard to his brother, also a captain, who had gone on board the transport *Senáo* and, like so many others, had disappeared. He also read letters addressed by the latter to his wife. He moved to ask for information on these subjects. Senator Quintino Bocayuva said that the army is badly organized, armed and equipped, notwithstanding the large appropriations voted by Congress for the war department. He censured the government for depriving warrant ensigns of their rank and for closing the military schools and expelling cadets. It is necessary, he said, to put an end to plots, not only among the people but also at Itamaraty palace.—Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Alvaro Botelho introduced a bill for transferring to the state of Minas Geraes a plantation belonging to the general government in the vicinity of Campanhia. Deputy Augusto Neiva introduced a bill for the montepio for public employes and Deputy Gylcyrio Cintra spoke on affairs in Pernambuco. The Chamber voted the motions of Deputies Junqueira Ayres and Paulino de Souza Junior in regard to the bills for regulating the execution of Art. 6 of the constitution. Deputy João Pemiolo spoke against the bill granting three lotteries of 1,000,000\$ each to the Candelaria brotherhood. Deputy Thomaz Cavalcanti moved to refer the bill to the committee on the constitution.

JULY 1.—Senate.—After remarks from the chair and from Senators Oticias and Quintino Bocayuva, the Senate voted a motion for attending in a body the funeral of Marshal Floriano Peixoto, for expressing profound sorrow for his death and for three days' adjournment.—Chamber of Deputies.—The chair and Deputy Francisco Gylcyrio made speeches eulogizing the late Marshal Floriano Peixoto. A bill was introduced for constructing on Praça da Republica a monument for the remains of Marshal Deodoro da Fonseca. Gen. Benjamin Constant, Conselheiro Saldanha da Gama, Marshal Floriano Peixoto and of others whom this honor may be granted hereafter by act of Congress, and for authorizing the government to expend at once for this purpose the sum of 1,000,000,000. There was also introduced a bill for erecting a statue of Marshal Floriano Peixoto on the same square. The Chamber then voted a motion to adjourn for three days.

JULY 4.—Senate.—Barão do Ladarão explained why he voted against the motion for the Senate to attend in a body the funeral of Marshal Floriano Peixoto. In view of the abuses committed with impunity under the administration of the late vice-president of the republic he did not think that the Senate should make this innovation in its practices. Senator Vicente Machado asked for information in regard to the alleged armistice in Rio Grande do Sul. He asserted that by consenting to an armistice the government implicitly granted belittlement to the revolutionists. He was answered by Senator Catunda, who said that, if in the midst of the present political chaos there is any one feeling that has assumed a definite shape, it is the longing for peace in Rio Grande do Sul, and he did not think that any technical difficulty should be allowed to prevent the realization of this praiseworthy aspiration for putting an end to a struggle in which Brazil has been dishonored by a series of atrocious crimes commencing with the murder of the sons of Facundo Tavares and ending with the mutilation of the corpse of the illustrious Admiral Saldanha da Gama. By a vote of 28 to 13 the Senate rejected the motion of Senator Vicente Machado for asking the government to observe an armistice. Barão do Ladarão had agreed to an armistice. Barão do Ladarão moved to inquire whether the body of Admiral Saldanha da Gama had been delivered to his family, and, if not, what cause had prevented this from being done. In defending the motion he alluded to threatening anonymous letters which he

had received and solemnly challenged the authors of such letters, if they felt aggrieved by anything which he had said, to seek openly for redress. He also referred in the course of his remarks to military murders committed on islands in the harbor of Rio de Janeiro. At one time detachments of prisoners were detailed every day on the island of Cobras ostensibly for fast duty, but really for the purpose of being taken to some other island and shot. The Senate voted in second discussion the army bill with the amendment of Senator Oticias.

JULY 5.—Senate.—There was received a communication from the minister of marine enclosing a copy of the log of the transport *Santos* from May 4 to 8, inclusive, 1894. The navy bill after being voted in 2nd discussion was referred to the war and marine committee for verbal alterations. The bill on warrant midshipmen was unanimously rejected. Senator Gomes de Castro and Cordeá de Araújo spoke on the bill relating to the holding of more than one remunerative office.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—In the first half of the present year there were 909 deaths in the capital of Ceará.

—From Ceará there emigrated in the first half of the present year to Maranhão, Pará and Amazonas 6,840 persons.

—The demand for the *Cidade do Rio* has been so great in S. Paulo that on one day in particular 2,000 were offered for single copies.

—Telegrams from Bahia on the 6th report the serious illness of Councillor Saraiva, one of the best among the old-school statesmen.

—During the first half of June there were 234 deaths in Pernambuco. The principal causes of death were pulmonary consumption and malaria.

—The governor of Pernambuco has published a law providing that the gubernatorial elections shall be held on December 7th next. It is claimed by the opposition that Gov. Barbosa Lima's term has expired and that he is now nothing but an usurper.

—The state of Minas Geraes is paying 2,663,800\$ a year on primary instruction, and 1,272,000\$ on superior instruction, including 805,000\$ to normal schools, 202,600\$ to the Gymnasio Municipal, 91,400\$ to school of pharmacy and 79,000\$ to a free-law faculty.

—The state government of Pernambuco has celebrated a contract with Sansone for a season of opera at the S. Isabel theatre between 1st September and 30th November, in consideration of a subsidy of 20,000\$. It would be interesting to know by what right such a subsidy is granted.

—The *Journal de Noticias*, of Bahia, of the 26th ult., notes the finding of a bottle at Barra do Gil, Itapicua island, which contained a partially destroyed piece of paper. Enough remains, however, to show that it was thrown overboard from some British steamship on June 10th, 1894, long 16° 53' E., for the purpose of determining ocean currents. The paper should be sent to the Meteorological Society, London.

—The *Journal do Recife* condemns vigorously the excesses of the Pernambuco police, who wantonly attacked the people in the streets on the 26th ult. It is said that the police were acting under orders from those near the governor, and as they took particular pains to destroy all the copies of opposition papers which came in their way, the suspicion seems to have some foundation. The situation in Pernambuco is certainly no credit to the government of that state, nor to the ideas prevalent throughout the country.

—The popular leader Antonio Vicente Mendes Maciel, commonly known as "Antonio Conselheiro," is said to have at present 1,000 followers, including 800 armed men. The town of Canudos in Bahia is completely under his control and no one can enter the city without his permission. The police of the country are not enforced there, nor is the circulation of the money of the republic permitted. At last accounts Antonio Conselheiro and his followers were engaged in building a chapel at Canudos.

—At Pernambuco on the 1st inst. the representative of the *Journal do Brazil* discovered in the jail 12 prisoners who had been kept there five years and six months without trial and without charges against them. These men had been arrested and sent to the island of Fernando de Noronha by chief of police Sampaio Ferraz when he was engaged in making war on the *capangas*. From Fernando de Noronha they had been sent to Pernambuco and lodged in jail, where they had apparently been forgotten.

—The *Journal do Recife* of the 23rd ult., says that a report was current of an attempt to poison Gov. Barbosa Lima on the 22nd by means of belladonna. The poison was given in a *freguetira* (a fried dish) sent from the house of an intimate friend. Ten people were affected by it, but no one seriously. It is possible that something poisonous may have been in the dish, as so frequently occurs everywhere, without any criminal intention. People are frequently poisoned by oysters which have absorbed something poisonous from the water and objects about them.

CRICKET IN SANTOS.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK LD., PAST AND PRESENT VERSUS XI. OF THE WORLD.

The Bank winning the toss went in first but were unable to do much against the very good attack of Messrs. Elworthy and Barber who succeeded in disposing of the side for the paltry total of 32—Barber taking 6 wickets 15 runs, Elworthy 4 wickets 10 runs.

The World on going in to bat fared even worse against the bowling of Messrs. Kentish and Tross, Kentish capturing 4 wickets for 6 runs and Tross 3 for 12. After a short interval the Bank batted again, and treating the fielders to a rare leather hunting succeeded in putting together the good score of 120—Messrs. Tross and Kealan especially batting well: Tross 45, Kealan 26. The match resulted in a well-earned victory for the Bank.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LD., PAST AND PRESENT.

at Innings		and Innings.	
A. Kealan, c. and b.	4	b. Barber.....	16
P. W. Crewe, b. Barber.....	12	Richard, b. Elworthy.....	9
H. Tross, b. Elworthy.....	9	b. Barber.....	45
J. W. H. Fussell, b. Elworthy.....	4	b. Barber.....	9
J. A. Cross, b. Elworthy.....	4	b. Barber.....	14
Kentish, c. Cross and b. Elworthy.....	0	b. Crossland.....	6
E. A. Barham, b. Barber.....	0	b. Barber.....	13
J. H. Cooper, b. Barber.....	0	b. Elworthy.....	1
A. Dickson, not out.....	0	run out.....	3
F. Paterson, b. Barber.....	1	c. Tross, b. Elworthy.....	0
E. Buxton, b. Barber.....	0	not out.....	9
Extras.....	7	Extras.....	12
Total.....	32	Total.....	120

XI. OF THE WORLD.

A. L. Tweedie, c. Kentish, b. Tross.....	1
J. Crossland, run out.....	4
A. Richards, c. Kentish, b. Tross.....	0
F. H. Gepp, b. Kentish.....	3
J. W. Elworthy, b. Kentish.....	1
H. Crook, not out.....	1
H. Barber, b. Kentish.....	0
George, b. Kentish.....	5
P. N. Denoy, run out.....	0
A. Sell, run out.....	3
E. Cooper, b. Tross.....	8
Extras.....	8
Total.....	26

OVER 28 vs. UNDER 28.

Played Sunday, 30th June and resulting in a win for the "Old Boys."

UNDER 28.

A. L. Tweedie, c. Dickson, b. Elworthy.....	2
A. Richards, c. Bryant, b. Fussell.....	2
J. Crossland, b. Fussell.....	8
G. Barboza, b. Bryant.....	2
C. L. Stock, b. Bryant.....	5
H. Barber, c. Fussell, b. Elworthy.....	5
Macfarlane, b. Elworthy.....	0
E. Thomsen, c. Elworthy, b. Fussell.....	0
A. Smith, not out.....	8
C. Mawson, b. Fussell.....	0
Extras.....	7
Total.....	45

OVER 28.

J. Fussell, b. Barber.....	2
P. W. Crewe, b. Barber.....	6
W. Bryant, c. Smith, b. Stock.....	11
J. W. Elworthy, retired hurt.....	5
F. H. Gepp, b. Barber.....	7
A. Dickson, b. Stock.....	11
F. Colbourne, b. Barber.....	3
H. Wright, run out.....	2
A. Sell, b. Barber.....	0
H. Stenhouse, not out.....	0
Extras.....	4
Total.....	51

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

The religious ceremonies in honor of the memory of Admiral Saldanha da Gama have been largely attended. At the exercises on the 3rd inst. it is estimated that no less than 5,000 persons were present. What gives these demonstrations their great value is their spontaneity, which shows that there is a widespread feeling of admiration for the revolutionary leader and of sympathy for the cause in the defense of which he died. It is useful to doubt the sincerity of those who take part in demonstrations, when there are such inducements as official encouragement, the manifold effects of a lavish outlay of public money, morbid curiosity and the dread of offending a body of self constituted and irresponsible rulers, for their intolerance and turbulence and supported by the bayonets of an undisciplined soldiery. But, when homage is paid to the memory of a leader whose career, though glorious, has ended in disaster, we are obliged to feel that it comes from the heart and is inspired by motives of an elevated order, and consequently entitled to our cordial and respectful approval. Such is the homage that is paid to the memory of Saldanha da Gama.

Among the religious ceremonies through which this homage was rendered, that which appealed most strongly to the imagination was the mass said on Friday in the name of the heroic garrison of Villegegnon, whose insouciant gallantry, displayed in so many feats of daring during the naval revolution, took an extraordinary hold on the popular heart. Gen. Innocencio Galvão, commander of the 6th military district, and Gen. Favares, commander of the revolutionists, having agreed on an armistice, hostilities were suspended on the 2nd inst. This armistice is to last until the close of the conference between the two generals, which will begin to-day and which General Galvão, in a telegram to a Bahia congressman, says will end, he hopes, in peace that will be honorable for the army and without humiliation for his adversaries. He has sent instructions to his subordinate officers ordering the strict observance of the armistice.

The belief that Admiral Saldanha da Gama's body would not be delivered to his friends has proved to be too well founded. It is said to have been burnt after the order was sent for its delivery.

The committee which had been sent by the Brazilians at Montevideo to receive the body, returned to city on the 4th inst. After a fruitless visit to Rivera, the members of this committee proceeded to the battlefield, where it had been promised that Gen. Hyppolito, or his representative, would meet them and deliver the body. On their arrival there, however, they found that the promise had not been kept. They carefully examined the ground and buried the corpses that had not been previously interred. Among the corpses there were 30 which bore no wounds that would account for their death, save the opening of the carotid artery, which leads irresistibly to the conclusion that the Castilistas cut the throats of their prisoners. The only member of the marine corps found with his throat cut was a young cadet Alberto Peixoto, who had been shot through the heart, apparently while defending Saldanha.

The members of the committee recognized the bodies of Pinto Ribeiro, Timotheo Rosa, Alberto Peixoto, Arthur Torres, Antonio Carvalho, Adriano Chaves, Luder, Scherir and Ulysses Canho, belonging to the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th regiments of the cavalry. Nearly all the corpses were mutilated. They were informed that the body of Saldanha da Gama was placed on an ox-hide and dragged to headquarters, where it remained on exhibition for two days, being burnt, it is said, on the 27th. The hide was found by the members of the committee and taken by them to Montevideo.

The result of the labors of the committee has been reduced to writing and will, it is expected, be published.

Some of the survivors of the engagement have reached Montevideo. Among them is Lieut. de Lamare, who made his escape by swimming a stream near the battlefield.

People at Rivera state that a field-glass belonging to Saldanha da Gama has been seen in the possession of One Souza, who furnishes horses to the Castilistas, and that a relative of Joao Francisco has a gold pen-holder, which was presented to Saldanha on his birth-day in 1884 by some of his comrades.

The *Noticia* of Buenos Aires contains an account of the battle of Campo Osorio, said to be derived from a statement made by naval cadet Arthur Echebarre, adjutant of Lieut. Honorio Barros, commander of Saldanha da Gama's sharpshooters.

The reporter of the *Noticia* evidently failed to understand the statements that were made to him, for he gives a very confused account of what occurred. What he gathers, however, from this account is as follows:

The Castilistas had 800 infantry and 400 cavalry, and the federalists 70 infantry composed of marines and 250 cavalry.

Saldanha's plan, it appears, was to defeat the Castilista cavalry and then retire from the field in good order. For this purpose he gave instructions which were intended to draw the Castilista cavalry within range of his infantry, whose fire, it was expected, would create confusion in the ranks of that cavalry, whose defeat would then be completed by a charge from the cavalry of the federalists.

But the blunders committed in the execution of his instructions enabled the Castilista cavalry to penetrate his lines without resistance and make an impetuous attack upon his cavalry, which gave way, leaving his infantry unsupported. It was consequently impossible for the latter to resist the overwhelming force of the assailants.

Saldanha himself is said to have been the last man to leave the battle-field. Although urged to put spurs to his horse and secure his own safety, he withdrew slowly in the rear of one of the retreating groups, and it is stated that when last seen he had dismounted from his horse and was surrounded by Castilista lancers.

The *Noticia's* account estimates the loss of the federalists at 150 and that of the Castilistas at 120.

RAILROAD NOTES

The last of the Brooks "mastodon" locomotives has been mounted and set at work on the Central railway.

Since the beginning of the month the quantity of merchandise carried on the Central railway has averaged 1,800 tons a day.

It is reported that the São Paulo railway directors in London have resolved to raise two millions sterling for the extensions authorized by the government.

It is stated that the director of the Central railway expects to be able to regulate during the present month the service of the transportation of merchandise on that road.

In Espirito Santo the district court has recently decided against the Sapucahy company in a suit for annulling the concession for a line from Victoria to Cabeceiras do Rio Pardo.

Another accident on the Central on the 7th caused a two hours' delay for those who were returning from the races. It is becoming very uncertain travelling on this railway.

It is now announced that traffic on the Central railway will be going on regularly before the end of the month. This is not the first time, by any means, that this announcement has been made.

During the month of June the traffic receipts of the Central railway were 2,617,363\$489 and receipts for connecting lines 263,583\$771, making a total of 2,880,947\$260. The disbursements amounted to 2,436,502\$017.

LOCAL NOTES

Gen. Ewerton Quadros has asked to be placed on the retired list.

It is reported by cable that yellow fever has appeared at Tampa, Florida. The disease has been raging in Cuba for some weeks.

It is said that the negotiations in regard to the Amajá incident are progressing favorably, and that the dispute will soon be submitted to arbitration.

It is said that Marshal Floriano Peixoto left 232,000\$ in public funds to his heirs, three house properties in this city, and three sugar estates in Alagoas.

A telegram from Paris says that Carlos Gomes has sailed for the south. It would appear that the composer of *Guaraní* and *Foça* intends to pay us another visit.

Gen. Ewerton Quadros has been placed on the retired list. The general should first have been held to answer for those military assassinations in Paraná.

The masses for Saldanha da Gama and his companions which were held at the S. Francisco de Paula church on the 3rd, 4th and 5th, were attended by an immense concourse of the best people of Rio.

The French government has removed M. Charvein, the governor of French Guiana, and has appointed M. de Lamoignon as his successor. The latter is instructed to amicably settle the recent conflict at Amapá.

—Capt. Eneas Oscar de Faria Ramos, an ex-political prisoner, has been restored to active service in the navy.

—Really, something must be done to improve the postal service of this country! We are now advised of an important letter sent from Ceará on May 29th, which has never reached us. Will not some congressman call for a reform in the service.

—It is stated that the widow of Marshal Floriano Peixoto intends selecting four persons, two civilians and two military men, to examine his papers in order to decide which of them are suitable for publication. These papers said to fill six boxes and eight bags.

—On Sunday the Instituto Historico Geographico de Brazil held a solemn session for the reception of the new honorary members, Ministers Thomaz Ribeiro and Garcia Merodi. Addresses were made by the president, the two honorary members and Dr. Alfredo do Nascimento.

—On the 8th the Senate rejected the interpellation of Barão do Ladario in regard to the atrocities at Campo Osorio and the barbarous mutilation of the body of Saldanha da Gama. The Senate wishes to protect the men who are disgracing the whole nation by giving it the reputation of a ferocity found only among savages.

—Some days ago Alberto Pinto, a clerk of the firm of Rodolpho Imão & Mattos, disappeared with the sum of 14,000\$000 belonging to the house. Detectives who were put on his track succeeded in discovering and arresting him at the station of Maranhão, finding in his possession the sum of 13,300\$000, which was delivered to its owners.

—We are requested to announce that there will be religious services at the Methodist church, Largo do Catete, every evening this week beginning on Wednesday. The services will be conducted by Bishop Granbery and Dr. Morrison, using the medium of an interpreter. On Sunday Dr. Morrison will preach at the same church at 12 m.

A cordial invitation is extended to all. —On the 3rd various self-appointed commissions went about the streets requesting shopkeepers to close up on the following day, when the burial of Marshal Floriano was to occur. Later on the burial was postponed to Saturday, but the fact was made apparent that much of the public show of respect for the deceased was nothing more than the compulsory acquiescence in the demands made upon them.

—It is quite within the code of honor of the Jacobin party which is trying to run this country, to send anonymous threatening letters to men like Barão do Ladario. They can not defend their excesses, and they dare not challenge an investigation. They dare send written threats, however, and they might venture upon personal violence, providing the odds were largely enough in their favor. And all this they call "defending the republic."

—There has been published what purports to be the last political document emanating from the late Marshal Floriano Peixoto. This document is addressed to his friends, who are advised not to give blind credence to the statements which the public is out of danger, but to be vigilant and active in defending it from the insidious attacks of its enemies. The advice contained in this document will probably be the rallying cry of the Jacobins.

—Capt. Gomes de Castro, president of the committee of the Escola Superior de Guerra, Club Militar and Escola Militar, which had charge of the arrangements for the burial of Marshal Floriano Peixoto, has been placed under arrest for ten days, presumably on account of the letter which he addressed to the President on the 4th inst. implicitly censuring the war department for occasional non-compliance of the original programme for the funeral.

—A *propos* to the illegal resolution adopted by the government of paying, without legislative authorization, the funeral expenses of the late Marshal Floriano Peixoto, our attention has been called to the fact that those of the late Secretary Gresham were personally defrayed by President Cleveland. It certainly seems to us that if the Brazilian government instead of constantly pleading the example of foreign nations as an excuse for abuses and blunders, would in preference imitate them in acts showing respect for the law, it would be much better for the country.

—The *Jornal do Commercio* of the 6th inst. has an article on the inhumanity of "hard labor" to which criminals are sentenced in England. After describing the treatment, where the unfortunate prisoner is obliged to work *three hours a day*, and the striped uniform which he is obliged to wear, our tender-hearted colleague says that all this "hardly compatible with the habits of gentleness and humanity of our times." What times, neighbor? The sword-beatings administered in this city, torture in Chile, filthy surroundings everywhere—are these the humane habits you speak of? Or the throat-cutting in Rio Grande? Or the assassinations in Paraná?

BIRTH.

On the 4th inst., at Santos, the wife of Hugh Crook, of a daughter.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Esboço Biographico do Doutor Affredo Ellis: Vol. 1, by Libero Braga. São Paulo: Maciel & C., 1894.

The first volume of a biographical sketch of one of leading part not only in the affairs of his own state, but also in those of the nation.

O Direito e o Politívino. A discourse delivered before the Instituto do Advogados de São Paulo, on May 13th, by Dr. João Mendes de Almeida. It is an argument and protest against the influence exerted by Comissom on the laws merits the most serious consideration from every Brazilian.

Traços Biographicos e Historicos of one of the victims of the legal government on the night of May 20th, 1894, at kilometer 65 of the Paraná railway. A sketch of the life and assassination of José Lourenço Schleider, one of the political prisoners shot without trial or formality in Paraná. It is principally composed of letters and documents proving the injustice of the accusations against Schleider.

Relatorio da Camara Syndical dos Corretores de Fundos Publicos. An official report to the minister of finance on the movement of public funds during the year ending on April 30th last.

Gazeta Commercial e Financieira; Vol. 1, No. 1. A new weekly journal, devoted to "commerce, industry, finance, banking, works, transportation, immigration and political economy." There is great need of serious discussion on all the subjects to which our new colleague is devoted, and we doubt not he will do much to solve many of the problems which are now pressing upon us for solution.

Of one thing, however, the people of Brazil must be made aware, and our new colleague will undoubtedly help in this, and that is this; they must depend more on their own hands and brains, and less upon legislation and artificial support for the development of their country. If the *Gazeta* can make them feel this, the *raison d'être* of its creation will be established.

Balmaceda; by Joaquim Nabuco. Rio de Janeiro: Typographia Leuzinger, 1895. A republication of a series of articles which appeared in the *Gazeta Commercial*, in which the author seeks to give a resume of Espinosa's recent work on the Chilean dictator, his government and the revolution of 1891. The subject is one of profound interest for the Brazilian reader, and in the hands of Joaquim Nabuco it could not fail to win his best attention. The problems of republican government, and the excesses of arbitrary authority, are common to all the states on this continent, and it is in the study of the phases common to all that one can best find the remedy for them. To this end Joaquim Nabuco's critical summary of Espinosa's defence of Balmaceda can not fail to serve a highly useful purpose.

A Constituição do Brazil; Historia Noticia, Texto e Commentario; by Aristides A. Milton. Rio de Janeiro: Imprensa Nacional, 1895. A brief outline of the events connected with the organization of the monarchy in 1889 and with the organization and progress of the government succeeding it, followed by the text, with comments, of the constitution adopted February 23, 1891. From a cursory examination, the author appears to have treated the subject impartially and with a sincere desire to instruct his countrymen on all points essential to a better understanding of the system under which they are now governed. The need of such instruction is great, not only among the people but also among those who are governing the country in the name of a constitution which they neither understand nor respect.

Historia da Revolta de 1891; by Castidio José de Mello. Rio de Janeiro: Cunha & Imão, 1895. This is not designed to be a formal history of the naval revolt of 1891 which overthrew the presidency and dictatorship of Deodoro da Fonseca, but is designated as a contribution toward such a work. The event was an interesting one, not only because it overthrew those who had been founder and first president of the republic, but also because its easy success evidently misled its nominal chief into a belief that he could do the same thing again in 1893. His blind confidence in this led him into the revolt of September 6th without preparations and without a plan. This constitution will be specially interesting in respect to the conspiracy over which Peixoto assumed toward a movement which subsequently made him President.

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COFFEE NOTES

The exportation of coffee from Santos during the year ending the 30th ult., is given by one of our exchanges as 3,904,078 bags.

There were 1,210,817 bags of coffee shipped for foreign ports from the D. Pedro II docks in this city during the first half of the current year.

The damage caused by frost to young coffee trees in the municipal districts of S. Simão, Ribeirão Preto, Bataias and Jaboticabal is said to be enormous and will, it is thought, diminish considerably the crop for next year, which was expected to be large.

BUSINESS NOTES

The steamer *Antonio Olyntho* was launched at Joazeiro on the 2nd inst.

The cotton factory belonging to the Companhia Inducrial do Ouro Preto is to be sold at auction on the 16th inst.

It is announced that the new Portuguese minister has received instructions to initiate negotiations for a commercial treaty with Brazil.

At the last Maragogipe fair, Bahia, held toward the end of last month, *farinha* sold for 2\$ to 3\$200 for 20 litres, beans 7\$200 to 8\$ do., maize 3\$200 to 4\$ do., coffee 19\$ to 20\$ for 15 kilos, fresh beef 900 to 1,000 reis per kilo, dried beef 640 to 700 reis do., fowls 1\$800 to 2\$000 each, eggs 640 to 800 reis per dozen.

If anyone still doubts that a depreciated currency confers a bounty on the producers of a country which enjoys that not altogether welcome or creditable boon, he may be referred to the newly-published report of Acting Consul Williams, of Pernambuco. Mr. Williams shows that when the milreís is at the par of 27d, the Brazilian planter gets little more in currency than it costs him to grow his produce, and so, though imported goods are cheaper, he cannot afford to buy them. On the other hand, when the milreís falls to 10d, he gets 100 per cent. more in currency for the produce he exports to Europe, while his working expenditure is very slightly increased. Consequently, he has a surplus to spend on imported machinery and luxuries, although the cost of these is necessarily enhanced by the lowness of exchange. Mr. Williams' report may be commended to the attention of those who have an interest in the railways of northern Brazil, as he gives some useful information regarding them and a good map, prepared by himself, which shows how the sugar and cotton-growing zones lie in relation to the railways.—*Financial News*, June 17.

It is stated that 200 town lots at Bello Horizonte, the future capital of Minas Geraes, are offered for sale and that tenders of intending purchasers will be received up to the 10th prox.

The June exports of wheat to Rio de Janeiro from Rosario amounted to 5,974,122 kilos, including 58,684 kilos published as shipment to New York. There seems to have been no flour shipments during the month.

From the Docas Nacionaes there were shipped during the first half of the present year 1,210,817 bags of coffee against 1,306,158 bags in the first half of 1894. Of the 1,210,817 bags, 613,864 were from the state of Minas Geraes, 520,927 from that of Rio de Janeiro, 56,489 from S. Paulo and 19,537 from Espirito Santo. The receipts of foreign merchandise at the dock amounted to 325,341 packages and those at the Trapiçae Saude to 122,150.

We see by the daily papers that Director Sanchez of the New York Life (South American Dept.) has telegraphed to his representative to prosecute the Equitable for offensive comments against himself, his character and reputation. The offer, if we understand the question, was the publication of a telegram from New York saying that Mr. Sanchez's chief, President McCall, denies certain assertions made by Mr. Sanchez. Really, gentlemen, can you find nothing better to do? While you are quarreling the Jacobin will slip in and rob the till!

Counterfeit notes of 100\$ are in circulation in this city and S. Paulo.

The customs receipts at Ceará for the first half of the present year amounted to 1,668,713\$295.

The June receipts of the Pará custom-house were 1,276,602\$969, against 1,193,043\$826 in June, 1894.

The June receipts of the Santos custom-house amounted to 3,247,487\$105, against 2,018,769\$173 in the same month of last year.

The customs receipts at Paranáquá for the first half of the present year amounted to 790,941\$240, against 448,322\$381 for the first half of 1894.

The May receipts of the Pará custom-house were 1,199,800\$186, of which 1,056,471\$567 were derived from import duties and sutaxes on the same.

The governor of Pernambuco has published a legislative act authorizing a loan of 500,000\$ for the creation of a public promenade (*parque publico*) in that city.

For the first half of the present year the Banco da Republica do Brazil is announcing a dividend of 12\$000 per share and the Banco Commercial do Rio de Janeiro a dividend of 9\$000.

By an executive decree of the 1st inst. it was declared that the funeral expenses of Marshal Floriano Peixoto would be paid by the state, and that Congress would be asked to confirm the expenditure.

Reports have been current in the city during the past week of negotiations for a Brazilian loan in Europe. One report places the amount at eight millions sterling, and says that the money is promised on condition that peace is secured in Rio Grande.

What has been done with the currency withdrawn from circulation about three months ago? The public would be glad to hear something about its final destruction, and also about the other withdrawals promised. It is remembered that a half of the last loan was to be devoted to this good purpose.

It would be a good object lesson if the sound-money journals of the United States were to give daily quotations of the market value of the silver contained in a dollar coin. It might help to convince the people of the sheer dishonesty of the attempt to make this small quantity of silver pass for one dollar gold.

The expenses of the Pernambuco state government in 1894, as nearly as the governor can compute it, were 6,022,017\$663, of which 3,678,672\$288 were appropriated in the annual budget, 1,005,417\$186 were disposed of by supplementary credits, and 1,347,928\$201 by extraordinary credits. The funded debt of the state is 9,838,184\$803, of which 3,831,500\$ are 7 per cent, 5,770,684\$803 in 5 per cent. annuities delivered to the Banco Emissor, and the balance is 5 per cent. obligations. The floating debt was 320,273\$824.

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, July 8th, 1895

Par value of the Brazilian milreís (1000) gold. 27 d.
do do do do in U. S. ...
do \$100 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold.... 54 75 cts.
do of 1\$ stg. in Brazilian gold..... 8 30p

Bank rate of exchange official on London to-day 11 d
Par value of the Brazilian mil reís (gold) ... 24 1/2
do do do do (paper).... 107 1/2 gold
do do do do in U. S.
coin at 80 per cent. stg. 22.00 c

Value of 1\$ coin (\$4.80 per cent. stg. in Brazilian currency (paper)..... 45 1/2
Value of 1\$ sterling 21 1/2 d

EXCHANGE.

July 2.—The Banco da Republica opened at 10 1/2%, the foreign banks at 3 1/2% and the Banco Nacional at 10% and all were drawing from the commencement at 10%, the London and River Plate Bank posting 10 7/16 during the afternoon, and business was then freely done in bank sterling at 10 1/2%. The greater part of the business done was in futures, the banks apparently finding little money, and the rapid advance in rates based on these speculative operations was not entirely assuring. There was a good deal of business done, at the extremes of 10 1/2%—10 1/2% for bank and 10 1/2%—10 1/2% for other sterling, with 10 1/2%—10 1/2% reported for August, 10 1/2%—10 1/2% for September and up to 10 1/2% for October

delivery. Sovereigns closed at the Bolsa with buyers at 237 1/2, sellers at 238 1/2; on the street 237 1/2 was quoted.

July 3.—The London and Brazilian and London and River Plate banks, with the Banco da Republica opened at 10 1/2, the Brasileira and British at 10 1/2 and the Banco Nacional at 10 1/2, but all, except the Banco da Republica, were drawing freely at 10 1/2, and the British bank posted 10 1/2 during the afternoon. The market was very firm and the last business done in bank sterling was at 13 1/2 with repassed paper offering freely at 10 7/8, when the day closed. Bills were offering here both from the North and from Santos, and the business done during the day was considerable, the reported extremes being 10 1/2 to 13 1/2 for bank and 10 1/2 to 11 7/8 for repassed paper, with 13 1/2 to 10 7/8 reported for September. The Banco da Republica declined to draw over 10 1/2. Sovereigns sold at the Bolsa at 237 1/2, closing with buyers at this price and sellers at 238 1/2; on the street 237 1/2 was quoted.

July 4.—The Brazilian banks posted 10 1/2, and showed considerable reserve during all the day, the Brasileira and London and River Plate posted 10 1/2 and the London and Brazilian and British banks opened at 10 1/2, the market ruling animated and firm, in the morning, with bank sterling done up to 10 7/8 and repassed or approved paper at 10 1/2. Early in the afternoon there was a halt, and some States; the banks refusing money over 10 1/2, and other bills "went down" until 10 1/2, but later the market recovered, and closed very steady at 10 1/2 to 10 7/8 for bank, and 10 1/2 to 13 1/2 for other sterling. The movement during the day was very fair, the declared extremes being 10 1/2 to 11 7/8 for bank and 10 1/2 to 13 1/2 for other sterling, with 10 1/2 to 13 1/2 for September. Sovereigns sold at the Bolsa at 237 1/2, closing with buyers at this price, sellers at 238 1/2; on the street 237 1/2 was quoted.

July 5.—The Brazilian banks posted 10 1/2, but the Banco da Republica did business up to 10 1/2, and the Banco Nacional was said to have given higher rates. The foreign banks opened at 10 1/2, with the British Bank drawing at 10 1/2, at which business was also reported in repassed paper, but in the afternoon the London and River Plate bank posted 10 1/2, and it was done freely by most of the banks, against it was said, purchases at the North at 11 1/2. There was a large business done, the reported extremes being 10 1/2 to 11 7/8 for bank and 10 1/2 to 13 1/2 for repassed and approved bills, with 11 1/2 to 13 1/2 quoted for August-October. At the close there was a slightly easier feeling, and the banks were not furnishing every one with bills at 11, but the market was steady for other sterling at 11 1/2 to 11 3/4. Sovereigns closed at the Bolsa with buyers at 237 1/2, sellers at 238 1/2; on the street 237 1/2 was quoted for sovereigns and 238 1/2 for Brazilian gold.

July 6.—Business was generally suspended on account of the State funeral of Gen. Floriano Peixoto.

July 8.—The market opened with 10 1/2 the official rate at the banks, the British Bank drawing at 11 1/2 and the others at 11, which was posted by all the English banks during the morning, and rates advanced steadily until bank sterling was reported at 11 1/2 to 11 3/4. About midday there was a halt, and 11 1/2 was said to have been the rate for bank sterling, but the firmness reappeared, and the day closed with bank sterling quoted at 11 1/2 to 11 3/4 and repassed and approved bills at 11 1/2 to 13 1/2. During the day the banks always found some sort of paper to cover their drafts, and business at high rates was reported from Santos, the extremes being 11 1/2 to 13 1/2 for bank and 11 1/2 to 13 1/2 for repassed and approved sterling, 11 1/2 to 13 1/2 for August and September. There were no bids for sovereigns at the Bolsa; on the street 237 1/2 was quoted.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES

Table listing sales of stocks and shares for July 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, including various companies like Apolices, Constructor, and others.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

Balance sheet for London and Brazilian Bank, Limited, 28th June, 1895. Assets: Capital, 1,500,000; Reserve Fund, 600,000. Liabilities: Capital subscribed, 1,333,333 1/3; Deposits in account current, 8,147,264 1/2.

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

Balance sheet for London and River Plate Bank, Limited, 28th June, 1895. Assets: Capital, 1,500,000; Reserve Fund, 900,000. Liabilities: Capital subscribed, 1,333,333 1/3; Deposits in account current, 8,147,264 1/2.

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

Balance sheet for Brasilianische Bank für Deutschland, 28th June, 1895. Assets: Capital, 4,500,000; Reserve Fund, 350,000. Liabilities: Capital subscribed, 10,000,000; Deposits in account current, 6,681,536 4/8.

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

Balance sheet for The British Bank of South America, Limited, 30th June, 1895. Assets: Capital, 1,000,000; Reserve Fund, 350,000. Liabilities: Capital subscribed, 1,000,000; Deposits in account current, 6,681,536 4/8.

MARKET REPORT.

Exports. Rio de Janeiro, 8th July, 1895. Coffee.—There was nothing doing up to the 4th, when a slight demand resulted in sales of some 4,000 bags, and on the following day about 13,000 bags were sold, establishing the quotations we give below, at which however, the market was weak this morning, with a little business doing. The steady advance in exchange and the approaching new coffees have not much to do for the factors, and the decline since the last business done, previous to the new shipping quotations, is not far from 2500 per arroba, of which over one-half has gone in the increased gold value of the Brazilian currency.

The accounts of the quality of the new crop continue to be very favourable, and before it has commenced to come in, we have already increased estimates of the return, based upon the weight of the beans, which are considerably heavier than those of the preceding crops. On the other side some native in the local press has "dig" at the exporters who last year estimated the past crop at over 3,000,000 bags, and would like reliable figures as to its approaching issue.

No great animation is expected in the market for the next fortnight, although if the factors continue to show weakness, a renewal of purchases is not at all impossible.

Table showing the shipments during the week for Europe, United States, and Cape.

Table showing the vessels sailing with coffee for United States, Europe, and Cape.

Table showing receipts during the past week for various commodities like Washed, Regular, and Ordinary.

Brokers' quotations, according to New York ticks and per arroba, were the following:

Table showing brokers' quotations for various commodities like No. 6, No. 7, No. 8, No. 9, No. 10.

but the market was considered weak this morning at the lower quotations. Stocks were this morning were estimated to be 172,913 bags, in all hands.

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Table showing daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro from July 1 to July 7, 1895.

Imports.

The rather important improvement in the gold value of the nitrate appears to have disturbed the import markets, and the quotations we furnish below are in most cases quite nominal. A very moderate quantity of flour, with larger receipts near by, has upset the market, which is reported dull, at a decline of nearly 25000 per barrel. Lard also is dull, but pork and codfish are unchanged, as are the quotations for rice, three cargoes of which have arrived during the week, and there are others close by. In the pine markets there are no marked changes; a cargo of Pitch has arrived and also a cargo of Swedish, which, for candle-makers, there have been no receipts; if Kerosene and insignificant of turpentine, but another considerable shipment of Belgian cement has arrived. The supply of Indian corn has been considerable and prices have given way; we have received no hay, nor bran, and dealers ask more money for the former at present. The near future of the markets largely depends upon what is to be the exchangeable value of the Brazilian currency, and the experience of importers has heretofore been no better, that it must be comforted that the advance in exchange rates is received with a good deal of mistrust.

Table showing imports for various commodities like Trieste, Richmond, Baltimore, and others.

Lard.—Receipts have been 350 cases, 60 cases per C.A. 100, and dealer's quotations are normally unchanged at 700-7400 per lb. for George's and 700-720 for other marks.

Codfish.—The receipts are 1,635 cases Norwegian fish per Caribbea. There seems to have been a rather improved market for the article, but total quotations are continued, viz: Canadian fish 44000-45000 and Norwegian cases 48000-47000.

Rice.—Receipts are 34,000 bags per Fibbia from Bangkok, 45,000 bags per Kalliope and 27,500 bags per Irene, from Rangoon; the Jugwood from Rangoon has also arrived. Dealers still quote, for small lots, at 17,500-18,000 per bag.

Pork.—The Citania brought 250 lbs. 3 1/2 half-hogs, 725 cases from the United States. Prices are flat, but the retail quotations still appear to be 17,500-18,000 for American and 18,000-18,500 for native pork.

Pitch Pine.—The Oaf Tiggeron brought 64,600 feet from Penacola, and we learn of no change in quotations 68000-70000 per cord.

White Pine.—The Frederica has arrived from New York, but the market is not available. The normal quotations may be continued, viz: 42-42 1/2 per cord.

Spruce Pine.—There is nothing new. Swedish Pine.—Receipts are 603 doz. per Edvard from Dronthim to a candle factory. Quotations are virtually nominal.

Kerosene.—There have been no receipts and, in the absence of business, we may continue the retail quotation of 11,000 per case.

Turpentine.—Receipts are 51 cases per Caribia. Brokers have reduced the quotations to 700-800 per kilogramme.

Rosin.—Receipts nil, and the retail quotations of 18,000-20,000 per barrel according to quality are unchanged.

Cement.—Receipts are 210 bags per Fabiana A.S. from Hamburg and 4,000 bags from Antwerp. Last quotations were: British, 18,000-16,000, German and Belgian 18,000-12,000, and French 18,500-16,000, per barrel.

Indian Corn.—The receipts have been 8,160 bags per Eastern Prince, 1,032 bags per Barn, 9,250 bags per Brazil, 320 bags per Thames and 17,874 bags per Europa, from the River Plate. This supply appears to have been too much for the market, and prices have given way to 8500-9500 per bag for River Plate, with native corn, according to quality, at 8500-9500 per bag.

Bran.—The e are no receipts, nor change in quotations of 3800-3800 per bag for River Plate and 2800-3800 for native bran.

Hay.—Receipts nil. Dealers' ideas are now said to be about 20-20 1/2 per ton. Last receipts have been: 3,076 tons per Atala, from Cardiff; 1,172 tons per Crown Prince, do; 2,888 tons per Two Cheekam, do; 1,791 tons per Homeowner, from Blith.

The Crown Prince also brought 566 tons patent fuel, and all comes to dealers and companies.

SHIPPING NEWS

Table showing arrivals of foreign vessels for July 1 to July 7, including ship names, origins, and arrival dates.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS

Table showing departures of foreign vessels for July 1 to July 7, including ship names, destinations, and departure dates.

VESSELS AFLOAT & CHARTERED FOR RIO

Table showing vessels afloat and chartered for Rio, including ship names, agents, and dates.

NATIONAL LOTTERY

LOTTERY OF MINAS GERAES

For the benefit of the Santa Casa de Misericordia — Ouro Preto

Extraction by the system

“RAPID EXTRACTION.”

Privileged by the Government of the United States of Brazil.

LARGEST PREMIUM

20:000\$000

EXTRACTION OF THE 5th LOTTERY

TO-MORROW

→ Wednesday 10th July 1895 ←

TO-MORROW

4,000 TICKETS — 1,000 PREMIUMS

The attention of the public is called to this very important system with its great advantages, by guaranteeing besides the largest premium and other smaller ones, 60% in premiums superior to the cost of each ticket, substituting the old methods used up to date.

EACH TICKET HAS 5 DIFFERENT NUMBERS, COMPOSED SOLELY OF THOSE BETWEEN 1 AND 100.

This system leaves a large margin of probability, and the public will easily recognize this most important improvement, which causes the disappearance of the many thousands of tickets of successive numbers limited by this system to the numbers between 1—100 in its varieties of combination, to the content of the most exigent plans of lotteries.

In an issue of 4,000 tickets, 1,000 premiums are distributed, the smallest of which is 24\$000, falling on those which contain one only of the extracted numbers, guaranteeing effectively 60% in premiums in conformity with the approved plans.

Other advantages of greater importance, attach to those tickets which contain the numbers which obtain the larger premiums, as for instance 20:000\$000, 20:00\$000, 240\$000 and 80\$000, as shown in the printed plan on the back of the ticket.

EXAMPLE :

One set of tickets, costing 1,000\$000 has 600\$000 guaranteed.
Having besides the chances of obtaining larger premiums.

One set of 100 decimals costing 100\$000 has 60\$000 guaranteed.
Having also the chances of obtaining one of the large premiums.

ONE TICKET HAS FIVE NUMBERS AND COSTS 10\$000

By drawing 1 number obtains .. 24\$000. — By drawing 2 numbers obtains .. 80\$000. — By drawing 3 numbers obtains .. 240\$000.
By drawing 4 numbers obtains .. 2:000\$000. — By drawing 5 numbers .. 20:000\$000.

Half-tickets and decimals in the same proportion.

PERCENTAGE OF THE PREMIUMS :

In the 1st Lottery 66.08 %, 2nd 69.20 %, 3rd 65.92 % and 4th 66.28 % according to the tables deposited at the department of Finance.

The Extractions will take place on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays at 4. p. m. with the assistance of the competent authorities. In cases of impediment, the following day.

Extractions during the current months :

6th Lottery Wednesday 10th July	11th Lottery Thursday 18th July	15th Lottery Thursday 25th July
7th " Thursday 11th "	12th " Saturday 20th "	16th " Friday 20th "
8th " Saturday 13th "	13th " Monday 22nd "	17th " Monday 20th "
9th " Monday 15th "	14th " Wednesday 24th "	18th " Wednesday 31st "
10th " Wednesday 17th "		

The days of Extraction during the coming month of August will be shortly announced.

PRICE OF EACH TICKET:— Whole ticket 10\$000. Half ticket 5\$000, Decimals 1\$000. — For sale at the Treasury of the

LOTERIA NACIONAL

No. 28 & 29 A. RUA DO OUVIDOR — No. 7 RUA DA CANDELARIA
RIO DE JANEIRO

And at all Lottery stalls and Kiosques of this City.

All orders from the Interior for private persons and for business purposes are executed, if accompanied by the respective amounts in either money, pay orders or Postal orders. Also against telegraphic orders.
The remittances of tickets will be made by registered letter, even on the days of extraction up to 1 hour before extraction, with the declaration on the Envelope, in order to guarantee the buyer. In cases of the letter going astray, a new remittance will be made.

Orders should be directed to **ANTONIO IGNACIO DA FONSECA** *Manager of the Lottery.*

7, Rua da Candelaria, 7

“SORTEIO RAPIDO”

RIO DE JANEIRO

The attention of Retail business houses is called to the fact that by having in their establishment these tickets for sale, they not only receive a good commission on the sales made, but also of having their general establishments made more widely known, as there will be shortly a list published, containing the names of the salesmen and speciality of their business branches.

THE DIRECTORY :

Telegraphic address — SALONA

P. O. Box No. 41

To-morrow Wednesday 10th July 1895, extraction of the 6th Lottery.

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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		
July 10	Tamar	Bahia, Macao, Pernambuco, Lisbon and Southampton.
" 14	Magdalena	Southern on and Antwerp, calling at Bahia, Pernambuco, Li-bon and Vigo, Montevideo and Buenos-Ayres.
" 16	Nie	

This Company will have steamers from and to England three times per month. Insurance on freight shipped on these steamers can be taken out at the Agency. For freight, passages and other information apply to
 73, Rua Primeiro de Maio, 1st floor.
G. C. Anderson,
 Superintendent.

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PASSENGER SERVICE FOR NEW YORK
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ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

DEPARTURES FOR LIVERPOOL.

Britannia	July 10th
Orelana	July 24th

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 NB.—Special attention given to large stamps (trade-marks) and large type for marking coffee bags.

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ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

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 and for passages and other information to
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 No. 2, Rua de São Pedro.

Missing Friends.

Information wanted at the British Consulate General, No. 65, Rua 1^o de Março, as to the following:

OSWALDESTON PETER.—Information is desired as to the value and disposition of the Estate of this gentleman who died at Rio about 1824 or 1825. It is supposed that he arrived here about 1793 or 1794.

FLORENA CALLUS GONOVES desires news of her brother who was a Restaurant Cook in this City in 1873.
 Rio de Janeiro, 17th June 1895.

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SQUARE COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES,
 from superior calendared papers of various colors;

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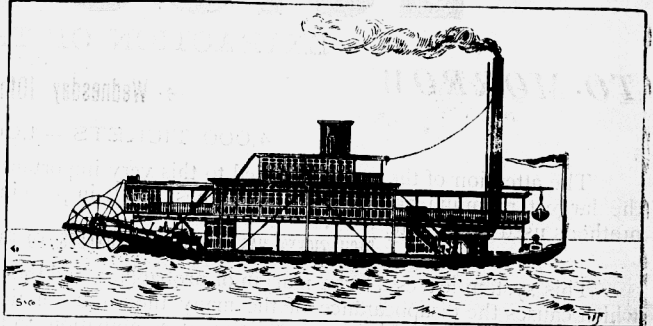
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