

THE RIO NEWS.

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NUMBER 32

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Church Directory. CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Evaristo da Veiga. Morning service every Sunday at 11 a.m. Evening service during cool season according to notice. Holy communion after morning service on 1st Sunday in the month and on 3rd Sunday at 9 a.m. Baptisms after morning service, or at other times by special arrangement. HENRY MOSLEY, M.A. British Chaplain. Rua das Laranjeiras. METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Caticte. English services: at 12 m. Portuguese services: at 10 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sundays 7:30 p.m. Wednesday—E. JOINER and JOSE DA COSTA REIS, Pastors. Sunday School 11 a.m. at Fabrica Caticte, Sunday Evenings 6 p.m. Rev. João Tavares. 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. ANTONIO LINO DA COSTA, Pastor. BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua Barão de Capaneza No. 13. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; and every Wednesday at 7 p.m. Residence: Ladeira do Senado No. 22. Dr. Wm. Frederick Eisenlohr, German Physician. Office: 98, Rua General Camara. Consulting hours from 12 to 3 p.m. Dr. Ed. Chapot Prevost, professor of Histology, especially of Zoology, and Surgery in the Faculty of Medicine. Office: 23, Rua da Quitanda; Hours from 2-4 p.m. Residence No. 3, Rua Alice, Laranjeiras.

Medical Directory. Dr. William Frederick Eisenlohr, German Physician. Office: 98, Rua General Camara. Consulting hours from 12 to 3 p.m. Dr. Ed. Chapot Prevost, professor of Histology, especially of Zoology, 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 Seade Setembro No. 71.—On sale, the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages. Also Evangelical books, tracts, hymns, in Portuguese. BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.—113 Rua da Assembléa.—Open from noon to 6 p.m. For terms, apply to Librarian. RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.—Rest and Reading Room.—25, rua de São João, floor: HENRY BRADBURY, Missioner. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc. of left-off clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission or at No. 25, rua Theophilo Ottoni. IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Larga de S. Joaquin, No. 179.—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays: Prayer meeting at 10 a.m.; Worship at 11 a.m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 5:45 afternoon. Gospel preaching, at 7 p.m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study, and preaching, at 7 p.m. JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS

—The population of Uruguay was estimated on December 31st, 1894, at 776,314 inhabitants. —The Argentine press has been warmly applauding the attitude of Brazil in the Trindade question. —Swarms of locusts have recently invaded the provinces of Santa Fé and Corrientes. They come from the Chaco. —The Argentine government proposes to purchase merchant steamers for the coasting trade south. It is hardly a commendable scheme. —The Argentine congressmen are privately considering a project for the coinage of 5, 10 and 20 centavo nickel pieces. They would be much preferable to the filthy script now used. —Two officers embarked at Buenos Aires on the 30th for England to bring out the new Argentine cruiser Buenos Aires. It is expected that the cruiser will arrive in Argentine waters early in October. —The Buenos Aires Review was astounded the other day to find Livesey pot sleepers, costing \$10 currency, at a place where the incomparable hand-hay sleeper can be supplied at \$1.20 to \$1.80 currency, each. It is quite clear, neighbors; there were no "return commissions" on the wooden sleepers. —The Buenos Aires Review calls attention to the stupid internal regulation which compels passengers by the river boats to have their luggage examined at Rosario, although they can go by rail without incurring such treatment. It is something like the custom formerly prevailing here as between Rio and Santos. —A new project has been introduced into the Argentine Congress for the compulsory naturalization of foreigners. At the end of ten years' residence they are to be considered citizens, unless they make a formal declaration to the contrary. Would it not be better to make Argentine citizenship worthy of the spontaneous acceptance of foreign residents? —The committee of the British Hospital are preparing for a week of Fetes during next month at the Pabellon Argentino and have asked a number of very representative gentlemen to assist them in the arrangements so that the English community may have some enjoyable gatherings something like the Fiestas St. Cloud that were recently so successfully managed by our French neighbors, and it is suggested that the prices of admission should be moderate and within reach of all the British community in order to make the entertainments popular in the widest sense. The proceeds are to be devoted to building new wards that are urgently wanted in order to meet the increasing requirements of the hospital, and notwithstanding the very considerable increase of accommodation provided by the proceeds of the bazaar in 1892, so large has been the number of patients during the past year that on 107 days it has happened that one or other of the wards has been overcrowded. —Times, Buenos Aires, July 18.

—The Argentine government has resolved to adopt rigorous measures against those who have neglected to attend national guard drill. —To facilitate the development of Patagonia it is said that President Uruburu will declare the ports of the south open to commerce without restrictions. —The exports of cereals from Uruguay for the first six months of the current year have comprised 12,418 tons maize, 47,154 tons wheat, 10,024 tons flour, 221 tons oats, 370 tons birdseed, 2,319 tons bran. —The total debt of Uruguay on July 1st was \$105,403,965, gold, of which \$80,414,962 represented the 3½ per cent. "consolidated debt," and \$24,989,003 that absurd Brazilian loan made by the Banco Credito Popular. —Colonel Fernandez, formerly governor of the "fortlet" on Cerro hill, Montevideo, has been sentenced to five years' imprisonment for irregularities in the keeping of its powder magazine. Large quantities of dynamite and powder were found to be missing after being deposited there by private firms. —The Paraguayan government has resolved to create an official bank, to be known as the "Banco del Republica." It is to have a capital of \$4,000,000 gold, one-fourth of which will be subscribed by the government. It is an ambitious undertaking for so small and poor a country, and will inevitably end in disaster. —According to a telegram of July 9 to a Belgian paper, the Italian government decided to sell the cruiser Gemblot to Argentina because of defects in construction and inferiority of the type of its boilers. The price agreed upon was 7½ millions liras for the ship and 8 millions for the armament. It is a good price to pay for a defective cruiser, surely. —The export of live stock since the beginning of this year has reached enormous figures. On July the 14th, since the beginning of the year 202,295 head of cattle, 744 horses, 1453 mares, 214,477 sheep, and 4195 pigs left the Madero port, and during the second week of this month 2438 bullocks, 5400 sheep, and 200 pigs were shipped at the same port. These figures will give an idea of the extent to which the live stock export business has now grown.—Sport and Pastime, Buenos Aires, July 17. —The enthusiastic and intensely patriotic youth of Rosario and Cordoba are bent upon showing the youth of Valparaiso that they can raise subversive cries against Chile at a moment's notice. The intemperate youth of both republics might with equal advantage be allowed to meet in the Cordilleras and settle international affairs in their own fashion; a few days' experience in these altitudes would doubtless cool their excessive patriotic ardor. Sensational editors of both sides should be told off to direct them.—Times, Buenos Aires, July 18. —In one respect at least the vital statistics of Buenos Aires are satisfactory. The decrease of deaths from tuberculosis is quite a distinctly marked feature. During the quinquennium ending with 1889 the rate was 255 per 100,000, and in the subsequent quinquennium it had fallen to 212. It is, of course, somewhat difficult to trace the cause of this; but it seems reasonable to conclude, as some of our doctors have done, that the improvement is largely due to sanitary reforms, and more particularly to the better drainage of the city.—Review, Buenos Aires. —The report submitted by the minister of government in the La Plata legislature is not consoling, either for teachers, or for those who are interested in the cause of education. The amount due for salaries is between \$900,000 and \$1,000,000, and to meet this the department is only in possession of some \$50,000. The revenue due for this purpose from municipalities is practically uncollectable, though the arrears amount to over \$2,000,000. Other sources of income are lamentably insufficient. This one of the most important departments of all is starved and rendered valueless.—Review, Buenos Aires. —The Cordilleras of the Andes have had papers open up to the last few days, but the cold of the last week must have frozen up everything with any moisture in it, since when a heavy fall of snow has taken place. Even round Buenos Aires snow fell and some of the suburbs were quite enveloped in white, but only for a very short time. In the south a heavy fall took place, as much as eight inches lying on the ground, and in the Mar del Plata was also clad in a robe of white for a considerable time. The highest register of frost I heard of in the suburbs was thirteen degrees Fahr. on the ground.—Sport and Pastime, Buenos Aires, July 17. —The Buenos Aires and Pacific railway, like other foreign railways in Argentina, has a contract which requires it to pay 50 per cent. of its gross receipts to reimburse the government for the guarantee advanced. The company now finds itself face to face with the necessity of calling up money from the shareholders to pay the government. In other words, the shareholders must be asked to pay for the pleasure of running a railway in Argentina. On December 31st last the company owed the Argentine government, under this contract, the enormous sum of \$13,117,005.86, currency, of which \$2,072,069.61 represented interest. The government at the same time owed the company \$2,785,756.48, gold, from which it results that the company then owed the government a balance of about £200,000. —A correspondent sends us the following particulars regarding ramie:—"The climate of Paraguay is undoubtedly suited for the growing of this plant—monte soil being the most adaptable, one square of 100 by 100 sq. ft. will hold 10,000 plants. Best time for planting the months of July, August and September, and the plants must be seedlings. The beds should be got ready in April and May. One square will give from 1½ to 2½ tons of fibre, and you can get four crops a year and if no frosts vice, but four are sure. The fibre placed on the London market is worth from £15 to £18. Probable profit say £4, which gives a net profit of 20¢ pounds per annum. This certainly looks very well, and I am told by an expert that he did not think the expenses would be anything like 10¢ per square, but it is always best to be on the safe side."—Sport and Pastime.

Banks.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

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

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BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO
10, Rua de Alfandega

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RIO GRANDE DO SUL, PELOTAS,
PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AYRES
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Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co., PARIS,
Messrs. Schroder & Co., J. H. Schroder & Co., HAMBURG,
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Established in Hamburg on 16th December 1887 by the "Direction der Dirono Gesellschaft" in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg," Hamburg.

Capital. . . 10,000,000 Marks.

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(Caixa 108.)

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos

(Caixa 530.) (Caixa 185.)

Draws on:

(Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin.)
Germany..... Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg, (and correspondents.)
(M. A. von Rothschild & Söhne, Frankfurt a. M.)
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Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Company, Limited, London.
Union Bank of London, Limited, London.
(Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London.)
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Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Paris.
Heine & Co., Paris.
Lazard Frères & Co., Paris.
André Neufville & Co., Paris.
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Uruguay..... L. B. Supervielle, Montevideo.
Argentina..... Ernesto Tornquist & Co., B. Ayres.
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Directors.

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PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 1 A, Rua da Candelaria.

Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 15th October, 1891.

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

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Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.—PARIS.
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First National Bank of Chicago.—CHICAGO.

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

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

Capital..... £ 1,000,000
Idem paid up..... 800,000
Reserve fund..... 350,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1° de Março

Branches at:

S. PAULO, SANTOS, BAHIA, PARÁ, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AIRES AND ROSARIO

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Draws on its Head Office in London:

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OF

THE CROWN PERFUMERY CO., LONDON.

No. 67, Rua do Ouvidor.

From The Southern Cross, July 5th.

VENEZUELA AND ITS CAPITAL.

III.

For places of amusement Caracas has its opera house, theatre, and "plaza de toros." The former is built on the site of a convent of pious and charitable ladies, in whom the poor and the orphan children of the city had tireless and never-failing friends. Guzman Blanco seized their property and razed their buildings to the ground for the purpose of erecting a theatre to be named after himself—"Teatro Guzman Blanco." The name of the building has long since been changed, but it was monstrous that Don Guzman should ever have it in his power to seize on anybody's property for the purpose of erecting a building in his own glorification.

This fellow, Blanco, was a disgrace to the masonic body, whose shining light he was during his reign in Caracas. No man ever better feathered his nest by masonry than did Guzman Blanco. He had the egregious vanity to try and perpetuate his memory by the erection of three statues to himself, to wit, an equestrian statue in the plaza in La Guayra; ditto in Caracas in front of the capitol, and the third, a bronze life-size statue erected on an immense pedestal on the most elevated site of the park, of which mention has already been made, as though Guzman were the guardian genius of the capital. The people long ago kicked those idols down, and indeed they should never have allowed them to be set up. And one fine day Don Guzman, finding the country becoming a little too hot to hold him, went down the mountain to La Guayra, and on board a steamer bound for Europe, from whence he never returned. He took up his residence in Paris, where he lives in regal splendor to the present day, being often seen driving on the grand boulevards in a coach and four. It appears he can afford to do that. The Venezuelans sorrowfully tell you that in leaving Caracas, along with his masonic insignia, he took with him, by way of

a "recuerdo" of Venezuela, the trifle of twenty million dollars gold, which he filched from the public treasury. All hail to thee Don Guzman, for surely thou wert a sensible "francemason."

We will now return to Caracas. The national library contains some 60,000 volumes, mostly in Spanish and French. It is installed in a handsome building which the late President—Palacios—erected to serve as a private mansion for himself, but which was confiscated by the present government and diverted to its present uses, immediately after the triumph of the revolution which drove Palacios from power and compelled him to follow in the wake of Guzman Blanco. The reading tables are ranged under the balconies which surround the spacious and richly mosaic-tiled 'patio.' Altogether it is a cool, comfortable, and convenient place to read in. The frequenters of the library have reason to rejoice that old Palacios went to the trouble and expense of building such a commodious residence for himself.

Caracas is not a very cosmopolitan city, though there are a good many French and German residents. These last maintain a flourishing club of their own. The principal railway in Venezuela—that from Caracas to Valencia—is owned by a German company. There is but a very small English-speaking colony in this city. There is no British legation here, as diplomatic relations were long ago broken off with Great Britain.

One fine day, in the year 1823, the citizens of La Guayra were astonished to see 200 Scotch Highlanders in all the glory of kilts, plaids and bareshins arrive amongst them. They had been sent out to found a colony in the neighborhood by an English company called "The Colombian Agricultural Association," which had been formed during that speculative era. The colony soon went to the dogs for lack of resources, for the English company that had started it, finding that it was not going to be quite as remunerative as they had expected, soon began to desert the colonists and refused to furnish them with anything but fine promises and hymn-books, and finally severing their connection with them altogether, alleging that they (the Scotchmen) were misconducting themselves and refreshing their stomachs to too great an extent with Venezuelan "caña." The truth was that the poor Scotchmen were not making money fast enough for the cool, calculating speculators over the border that had sent them out to toil in the tropics for them, and so they soon found themselves abandoned altogether. A good many of them died, and the rest soon became scattered over the West Indies. Few of the poor fellows were ever gladdened by the sight of their native heath again.

There are a good many families in Caracas bearing Irish names, but if you happen to be introduced to any of them you soon find that they don't speak English. They are mostly descendants of Spanish-Irish families and of the Irish officers who took part in the war of independence. An evening paper called *El Combate* was lately edited and owned by one of them—Don Eduardo O'Brien. It would appear, however, that it was a little *too combative* and outspoken to suit the present government and so it was one evening suddenly suppressed, its editor—Senor O'Brien—being put in prison and thus placed *hors de combat*.

Within the last few years a good number of immigrants—chiefly Spaniards and natives of the Canary islands—have come to the country at the expense of the government. A good many Italians and "Naps" also came over, the result of which was that the citizens of Caracas soon had the satisfaction of seeing two new and flourishing industries added to the number of those already existing in the city, viz, macaroni manufacture and boot-blackening on the streets. There is more than one thriving macaroni factory in Caracas to-day, and as for the boot-blackening industry, I have been assured by an individual who is actually engaged in it, that it is in a most flourishing condition and that the amount of "denaro" that he himself has earned at it, has far exceeded his most sanguine anticipations. All the approaches to the Plaza Bolívar are held by strong detachments of good-humored "Naps" with brass rings on their ears and shoe-polishing outfits slung on to their backs, prepared at a moment's notice to make the dust fly with lightning rapidity from the boots of the

passing pedestrian, and only expecting for this important service "cinque soldi" from Venezuelans, but "dieci" or "quindice" from such fair-complexioned individuals as are suspected of being "inglesi." Soon after sundown these various detachments undergo a kind of mobilization and form themselves into a boot-blackening exchange. The pedestrian who has occasion to pass by the corner of the Plaza during the twilight hour, is very apt to hear an interesting colloquy among the members as to the condition of the trade in general, and their respective earnings during the fiscal "giorno" ending at sunset, all their financial operations being invariably reckoned up in "liri" and "soldi." While being professionally served by a member of this exchange on a recent occasion, I was entertained by him with some interesting facts and figures relating to the industry with which he is connected. He assured me that though he was earning plenty of money he was nevertheless dissatisfied with the country and the "mangiare" to be found in it, and was only waiting to earn a few hundred more "liri" before returning to Italy, for as the hearts of the Israelites of old were always turned towards the land of promise during their long wanderings in the desert, so the hearts of the poorer classes of Italians in America are ever turned towards "la bella Italia." "Si signor," said the poor Nap, as he stowed away his fee in a long and bulky red wallet, "voglio sortire da questa terra salvaggio." He was about to enter on an elaborate exposition of his reason for thus entertaining such a contemptuous opinion of Venezuela, but, catching sight of a tall swallow-tail coated individual coming round the corner, who looked like a lawyer or a politician, and whose boots appeared to stand in need of a shine, he hastily gathered up his professional apparatus, and was soon at the feet of the new-comer and lessening the sum that stood between him and the realization of his wish to return to Italy, by another "cinque soldi."

That Venezuela has not been as well patronised by immigrants as Brazil or the Argentine republic is, can only be accounted for by the extreme ignorance respecting it which prevails among the poorer classes of European immigrants. Few countries offer more unexceptional facilities to the immigrant for securing a competence, and even a fortune. Besides, the working classes are here paid in gold, for, unlike the Argentine republic and Brazil, this country is not cursed by an inconvertible currency. There is a brilliant future in store for Venezuela, for it is undoubtedly one of the finest countries on the habitable globe. There is abundance of gold, copper and iron ore. Your correspondent has been assured that most satisfactory results have attended the working of the mines of these metals in the interior. Besides these great sources of wealth, coffee, sugar, and particularly cocoa of superior quality, are cultivated to a considerable extent.

Like the Argentine republic, Venezuela has hundreds of leagues of pampas, or "llanos," as they call them here; vast plains where the eye, in the compass of a wide horizon, often does not discover an eminence of six feet high, and through which the mighty Orinoco sweeps majestically. These pampas are covered with luxuriant pasture on which millions of horned cattle, sheep, horses and mules are fed. The export of the hides of the animals forms one of the chief branches of the commerce of Venezuela. It is really a pity that revolutions are of such frequent occurrence, for they must necessarily retard the country's progress. Under a steady and honest administration, Venezuela would soon occupy the foremost rank in Spanish-American nations. It is a pity that a few cartloads of the generals, colonels and surplus army officers and politicians of every kind, could not be carted down the mountain from Caracas to La Guayra, and there shipped to the North or South Pole, or to some other part of the universe from whence they could never return. Venezuela would be well rid of them. What the country wants are agriculturists and not agitators. The present government can scarcely be said to be popular with the masses; still less its head—General Crespo. His villa residence in the suburbs, where he lives, is always strongly guarded by a whole battalion of infantry. On going to and from the government house, he is always accompanied by a mounted and armed escort dressed *à la gaucha*. The spectacle of the chief magistrate of the

nation riding in the midst of such a lot of rough-looking customers, can scarcely be said to be edifying. He is not accused of having accepted the presidency from mercenary motives, for the office is not worth the half it costs him to get. Besides, it is well known that he is immensely wealthy, owning, as he does, some of the finest estates in the country—estancias which are stocked with upwards of 80,000 head of horned cattle—besides a palatial city residence and a suburban villa. Crespo does not need to fleece the treasury, as so many of his predecessors have done before him. It is to be regretted that there should be so much division and disunity amongst political parties in Venezuela, inasmuch as it precludes the possibility of their taking any joint action in the direction of checking British encroachments on the national territory. It must be a constant source of mortification and exasperation to all enlightened Venezuelans to see their rich and splendid territory being gradually absorbed and gobbled up by foreigners with whom they are in no way connected by ties of kindred, creed and language—this same territory for the independence of which their fathers fought, and bled, and suffered untold hardships during the long war with Spain; being often obliged to subsist for months at a time on meat without even salt to season it with, and without clothing of any kind save such as could be made out of untanned cowhides.

For the last few years, the Venezuelans have been clinging to the forlorn hope that the United States government will one day or other interfere in their behalf in this vexed question; but, indeed, it would appear as though the Americans were too busy chasing the "almighty dollar" to have any time to trouble their heads about the wants and wishes of the Venezuelan people. Men of the civic virtues of the immortal Washington are mighty few and far between among American politicians nowadays, if their country's press does not belie them greatly. Anyhow, if Americans really believe in, and are prepared to stand by, the principles enunciated by the Monroe doctrine, it is certainly about time that they gave practical proofs of it to the Spanish-American people. In the Anglo-Venezuelan imbroglio the United States government has confined its action to a mild attempt at intervention with the English government.

Surely Venezuelan politicians ought to have patriotism enough to make mutual sacrifices on the altar of their country, and make common cause with the government in repelling British encroachments on the region of the Orinoco. At the present rate of British progression towards the westward, it is safe to assume that, unless it is checked, the "flag for a thousand years," etc., will be seen waving, within the next generation or two, over the Casa Amarilla in Caracas, and the Plaza Bolívar will be made to resound with Salvation Army hymns sung to the tune of "We won't go home till morning," or "The night before Larry was stretched," or to some such inspiring music.

Meantime the Monroe doctrine is supposed to exist, but, up to the present, the poor Venezuelans have no reason to suppose that it is worth anything more than "words, words, words."

GIAOUR.

TRINIDAD ISLAND.

On the 20th of August, 1880, Mr. E. F. Knight, a London barrister, left Southampton on a yachting cruise to South America and the West Indies. His yacht, the *Falcon*, was of only 30 tons register, but with so small a craft Mr. Knight successfully completed an ocean and land journey of 22,000 miles, including a trip up the Paraná and Paraguay rivers, extending over a period of twenty months. On the outward voyage the yacht was manned by four amateurs and a cabin boy, but in October of the following year the party broke up at Buenos Aires, and Mr. Knight was left alone. He then engaged an Italian crew of three men, with which he prepared to return home by way of the West Indies.

After refitting, the *Falcon* left Buenos Aires November 4th, 1881, and Montevideo November 15th, clearing for Pernambuco. After encountering several storms and varying head winds, the yacht was near the latitude of Cape Frio on November 23rd when Mr. Knight concluded to improve the

opportunity to call at the deserted island of Trinidad. His account of the visit, which is told with a freedom and charm characteristic of the born yachtsman, was afterwards published in "The Cruise of the *Falcon*" (London, 1887). In view of the interest now taken in the desert island of Trinidad we take the liberty of reproducing Mr. Knight's descriptions and experiences.

In latitude 20° 30' south, and some 700 miles from the Brazilian coast, is situated the group of desert islands known as the Trinidad and Martin Vas. Of these Trinidad is a fair-sized island, about fifteen English miles in circumference, with lofty, rugged mountains; as our course was likely to bring us somewhere in the vicinity, I thought it would be quite worth our while to effect a landing and explore it if possible.

The description of this islet in the "South Atlantic Directory" was certainly tempting, though hinting at dangers, and there were held out to us in this work promises of good fishing around its coasts, and sport among the hogs and goats in its ravines, not to mention turtles, green food, wreckage, and other attractions. The following is taken from the description in the above-mentioned work:

"Trinidad is surrounded by sharp, rugged coral rocks, with an almost continual surge breaking on every part, which renders landing often precarious, and watering frequently impracticable, nor is there a possibility of rendering either certain, for the surf is often incredibly great, and has been seen during a gale at S. W., to break over a bluff which is 200 feet high. "Capt. Edmund Halley, afterwards Dr. Halley, Astronomer Royal, landed on this island the 17th of April, 1700, and put on it some goats and hogs, and also a pair of guinea fowl, which he carried from St. Helena. 'I took,' says his journal, 'possession of the island in his majesty's name, as knowing it to be granted by the king's letters patent, leaving the Union Jack flying.'"

"When the English went to Trinidad in 1781, in order to ascertain whether a settlement was practicable there, they did not find it answer their expectations.

"The American commander, Amasa Delano, visited Trinidad in 1803, and, again, describes it as mostly barren, rough pile of rocky mountains. What soil there is on the island he found on the eastern side, where are several sand beaches, above one of which the Portuguese had a settlement.

"This settlement was directly above the most easterly sand-beach on the east side of the island, and has the best stream of water on the island running through it.

"Delano got his water off the south side of the island. Here a stream falls in a cascade over rocks some way up the mountains, so that it can be seen from a boat when passing it. After you have discovered the stream, you can land on a point of rocks just to the westward of the watering-place, and from thence may walk past it, and when a little to the eastward, there is a small cove among the rocks where you may float your casks off. Wood may be cut on the mountain just above the first landing-place, and you may take it off if you have a small oak boat.

"All the south side of the island is indented with small bays; but the whole is so iron-bound a coast and such a swell surging against it, that it is almost impossible to land a boat without great danger of staving it. The south part is a very remarkable, high, square bluff-head, and is very large. There is a sand-beach to the westward of this head, but I should caution against landing on this beach; for just at the lower edge of it, and amongst the breakers, it is full of rocks, which are not seen till you are amongst them.

"If a ship is very much in need of wood and water it may be got at Trinidad; or if the crew should have the scurvy, it is an excellent place to recruit them in, as you can get plenty of greens on the south-east part, such as purslain.

"We [Delano] found plenty of goats and hogs—the latter were very shy, but we killed some of them and a number of goats; we also saw some cats."

"When my men heard of my intention of sailing to this lone island of the South Atlantic, they expressed great delight, especially when they learnt that pigs and goats were reported to be its sole inhabitants. On this, the 23rd of November, being our ninth day out, Trinidad was about 1,000 miles to the north-east of us."

The 7th of December was a calm, cloudless day, and hot. At eight a. m. we were about forty-six miles from Trinidad, at which distance its lofty mountains should be visible in clear weather.

As the sun rose higher we perceived to the south-east, in which direction we expected to discover the island, a bank of cloud on the horizon. We knew that the lonely rock of ocean lay in the midst of this, for all such lofty and isolated islands attract to them masses of clouds. The multitudes of fish, too, that swam around our vessel were a sure indication of the

presence of land. At eleven a. m. this vapor lifted somewhat, and we distinguished the whole rugged form of the iron-bound island, its pyramidal summits being capped by clouds.

But the ill-fate of Vanderdecken seemed still to attend us, for the wind, that though light had been fair, fell away. We had been allowed to catch a glimpse only of our much-desired port, when heavy banks of clouds rose from the south-east horizon with ominous rapidity, and scarce had we time to take in our spinnaker, and reef our main-sail, before the squall was on us, blowing right in our teeth from the direction of the island, and accompanied by a regular tropical downpour of rain. The whole heavens were now covered with rolling vapor, and of course the island became invisible to us.

The south-east wind blew throughout the rest of the day, and a steady drizzle set in that promised to last some time, but taking our boards we sailed on against wind and rain undiscouraged, for we were so near to our destination that we now could afford to laugh at the foul weather. Already we smelt the smell of roast pigs, and our mouths were watering at the thought of the delectable crisp crackling thereof.

At length the sky cleared, and in the moonlight we once more perceived Trinidad standing out black and distinct with rugged outline before the blue starlit sky, one solitary white cloud crowning its highest peak. The wind blew steadily from the south-east. This is the prevailing wind off Trinidad, for the island lies outside the region of the Brazilian monsoon, and within the zone of the south-east trades.

At daybreak of the 8th of December we were becalmed under the lee of the island, about three miles from the beach, upon which we could hear the sea break furiously. Trinidad certainly appeared a wild and uninviting spot, a precipitous mass of barren volcanic rock, with lofty inaccessible summits, the whole surface being studded with sharp needle-like peaks.

We got out sweeps, and with their aid slowly approached the south-west corner of the island. I recognized many of the landmarks that previous navigators had described; the huge Monument—the Sugar-loaf and others—and on opening the south-west bay, I perceived a considerable issue of water leaping down a rugged, barren ravine in a series of cascades into the sea. This I soon concluded must be the one described in the Directory, and I determined to come to an anchor off it.

After having got our chain and anchor up from the hold, I sent the mate on in the boat to take soundings, and choose a suitable anchorage. He returned at midday, and reported that he had found bottom—coral, and broken shells—in eighteen fathoms, at about half a mile from the shore. Further in he said there were many dangerous rocks.

It was now a dead calm, so we towed the vessel towards the bay with our boat. As there was a slight current against us, this was pretty hard work, under the rays of a vertical sun. At 2.30 p. m. we came to an anchor off the cascade, the south-west point of the island bearing south-east, and Bird Island, N. N. W. Bird Island, so named by us, is a rock of considerable size, peopled by thousands of sea-birds, that lies off the north point of South-West Bay.

Glad we were to hear our chain rattle out once more, even though in an open roadstead in mid-ocean, off a small desert island, after our weary twenty-four days of battling with the rainy monsoon.

Having made all snug, I decided to dine first, and then search for a landing-place in the boat. It did not look much like landing at all from our deck or masthead, for the great smooth ocean swell in which the *Falcon* now rose and fell so gently, broke heavily on the coral-fringed shore. There seemed to be one unbroken line of great breakers even on this the lee side of the island, and the roar of them reverberated among the rocky ravines like loud thunder, that did not sound encouraging to the explorers.

We enjoyed a very varied fish dinner, for the cook had not been idle with his lines. I was aware that the sea round any desert isle rarely visited by man and far distant from any main, always teemed with fish, but I had no idea that any portion of ocean ever swarmed with life to such a marvellous extent as is the case round this islet.

There was a species of black pig-fish, as the Italians call them, that sailed in to vast shoals, so dense that the clear water presented an unbroken inky appearance in every direction for a time. There was another species of pig-fish, too, that was beautifully striped with broad bands of violet; there were fish of every colour of the rainbow, of every size and shape.

"Too much fish, Mistare Niti!" exclaimed the cook, who gazed with an amazement almost mixed with fear at this more than dream realization of his very wildest piscatorial dreams. He rubbed his eyes and cried, "Is it not a vision? but I will try." And he forthwith cast his lines, and no sooner did the hook touch the water than hundreds of fish were at it, and the chief, indeed only, skill required by the fisherman, was to haul the line quickly back before the secured prey was devoured by his cannibal brethren.

There were eight distinct varieties of fish, and all edible, crowding the waters

around our hull, and none were timid and shy, for what knew they of the insidious hooks that lay buried in the tempting morsels that these strange monsters that had visited their island for the first time were so kindly throwing to them?

But now sharks, perceiving the unwanted commotion and large crowd of smaller fry that was collected round us, came up to discover what was going on. At one time there were quite thirty of these ugly monsters swimming round us. The other fish dispersed as they approached, and only the very greedy ones remained. The sharks spoilt our fishing somewhat during our stay off Trinidad; but not much, there was enough for all. What we chiefly objected to was their habit of biting some fine fish off our hooks before we could get him on board; but Mr. Shark got caught himself several times in consequence of this unneighborly practice, and even before our dinner this day we had hooked and slain four fair-sized sea-lawyers.

After dinner I pulled off in the boat with the mate and Panissa to discover a landing place, taking a net and some fishing lines with me. On approaching the shore we found it run steep down, so that the sea only broke when it reached it, there not being two or three lines of breakers as is the case on gently shelving coasts. But though we rowed along the line of surf for some distance, we could nowhere perceive any spot on which a boat could be beached without running a great risk—indeed, certainty would be the proper word—of getting our store in. There was but a narrow verge of beach between the cliffs and the breakers, and this was composed of sharp coral rocks and huge boulders fallen from the mountains; there were no sandy or pebbly beaches.

We could examine the shore very close, for the sea broke always so exactly in the same spot that we were enabled to keep the boat on the summit of a wave just before it was about to break, and look down on the beach below us.

We rowed under the Monument, which is a four-sided column of basaltic formation, quite 800 feet high, I should say,—separated from the cliff by a wide opening. We passed between Bird Island and the mainland, and pulled on for an hour to the northward, but everywhere the sea broke furiously on an iron-bound coast. We observed that little rivulets fell in cascades down every defile in the mountains, so of fresh water there was evidently an abundance on the island.

We could perceive no vegetation on the beach or on the lower slopes of the mountains, which were either precipitous or steep inclines of loose rocks and stones of every shape and size. But we noticed that there were plateaus and great domes at the summit of these hills, which were covered with a bright green grass or other herb, and, in places, forests of some sort of tree.

Amazed as we had been at the quantity of fish that swarmed in these waters, we were still more so when we perceived the myriads of sea-fowl of various species that covered this island. Seen at a distance many of the cliffs appeared white, as if of chalk, with the multitude of the snow-plumaged birds that were perched on their honey-combed surface. Bold as had been the fish, these birds were more so. Hundreds of kittiwakes and certain great fluffy, hoarse-voiced fowl, whose true name I am unacquainted with, came off their cliffs to inspect us; they looked about our boat, and followed us as we coasted along, their number ever increasing. They kept up a continual chatter, no doubt discussing what we strange creatures could be, whether we were fish or birds, a new species of shark or albatross. They approached so near to us that we could knock them down with stretchers, and even catch them with our hands as they flew round our heads. But we saw no signs of any other life on the island, and commenced to entertain some doubts as to the existence of the pigs and goats. I think that after our experience with the fish and birds, we had half expected to see these quadrupeds flock down to the beach in battalions to welcome us to Trinidad.

We returned on board considerably disheartened at sunset, but were hungry and did justice to the cook's dinner of rock-cock and pig-fish. Failing land-pigs, that ardent disciple of Walton had caught "too much fish-pokki," to use his own words.

The next day was fine, but a fresh south-east wind had raised a considerable sea outside; this caused a higher swell than usual to run into South-West Bay, so that the surf on the beach was more dangerous than it had been on the previous day.

After breakfast I rowed off with the mate and Panissa in the boat, with the intention of again attempting to effect a landing. I made for a spot that I had observed on the previous day, and which seemed to me then to be the best, if not the only, locality adapted for a boat landing-place; this was a promontory of coral formation, that ran out into the sea some fifteen yards or more beyond the breakers. It was situated in South-West Bay, a short distance to the northward of the cascade. It was, indeed, a natural pier, for its sides ran perpendicularly down into deep water, and its summit was but six feet or so above the level of the sea. We got alongside of this, and the swell that passed by was so regular, though high, that it would have been easy to have approached close to, and when the

boat was on the top of a wave, and so almost on a level with the summit of this coral jetty, for me to have leapt on shore without any danger, for the rough coral was not slippery.

But the mate was a timid boatman, and Panissa a more timid one; so after several attempts, I had to abandon this method of landing; for as soon as a wave approached, these fellows would get frightened, and push off so far from the rock that leaping on it was quite out of the question.

I made them row along the coast far to the northward, and I observed that this portion of the island was far the most precipitous and inhospitable. At last we came to a cove, on to whose beach the sea broke dangerously at long intervals only; for two precipitous capes that bounded it sheltered it considerably. We observed also that in one portion of the cove there were no sharp rocks to oppose us, and the shore just there, which seemed to be of coral formation, was flat, and terminated seawards in a steep step. Here landing seemed to be feasible. Our method was as follows: We dropped our anchor some fifteen yards from the beach; and then, choosing our opportunity, slackened our cable and backed stern on towards the shore. I stood up in the stern, ready to leap on to the beach as soon as the boat was near enough, leaving the mate to watch the sea, and choose a proper time for the breakers. As soon as I leapt on to the land he was to haul out again; my provisions and rifle were to be passed to me by a line. So it was arranged; but this is what occurred. I was standing up in the stern in readiness, with my face turned to the beach, when I heard a cry, and the next moment felt a mass of water strike me on the back, nearly pushing me overboard.

The clumsy mate had allowed a sea to break over our bows. I nearly filled our boat up; she quivered, uncertain whether to turn turtle or not. The mate seemed to be paralyzed by the accident, and not till I poked an oar into his stomach, to wake him up, had he sense to obey my orders and haul away at the line, so as to get beyond the limit of the breakers before the next was on us. By balancing the boat carefully we managed to keep her upright, and set to work to bale out, as rapidly as possible. It was a near shave, and a nice mess we should have been in had we lost our boat, for she certainly would have been stove in had she been rolled over on to hard rocks by the powerful waves. It would not have been very prudent to have swum back to the *Falcon* through a sea swarming with sharks, and I had left no one on board who would have been capable of navigating her to the Brazilian coast, to purchase a boat with which to take us off. I saw I had committed a very imprudent act, so determined when I next attempted a landing to leave the mate on board the yacht, with definite instructions as to what to do in case of an accident occurring to the party on shore.

We returned on board in time for dinner; the mate and Panissa were more than discouraged by their morning's adventure. They suggested that we had better sail at once for Bahia, that landing on Trinidad was impossible, the attempting it a serious risk to life; besides, they urged, "we have been close to it; it is all a heap of stones; if we did land we should discover nothing worth the discovering." These arguments were just, but I did not like being beaten by Trinidad, and after sailing all this way I thought that we had hardly tried enough yet, and should not give in.

The cook was strongly of my opinion, and volunteered to accompany me on a voyage of discovery after dinner.

So we got under way once more at three p. m., taking with us a rifle, a bottle of rum, some biscuit, a tin of sardines, some tobacco, and of course fishing-lines. I arranged a series of signals by means of which I could communicate from the shore to the mate in case we lost the boat, one signal being an order to bring the yacht nearer to the shore, so that we could swim out to her; another, an order to sail to Bahia, purchase a boat, and return for us, this latter being in view of our finding abundant food on the island and finking the sharks.

This afternoon I examined the coast much more closely than I had done before, and knew that if landing was feasible, land we now should; for my companion was a thoroughly good boatman, and quite fearless, to boot. Paulo Ciarlo was ever ready for any wild adventure, and was a great contrast to the timid mate and cowardly Panissa.

Just to the northward of the Monument there is a promontory of precipitous rock, honeycombed at full tide, on to which the sea breaks with fury. On the other side of this cape, and sheltered by it, is a bay hemmed in by barren mountains, steep, and seemingly inaccessible from the sea. There was little surf here, so we determined to land. To beach the boat we saw would be impossible, for the shore was encumbered with huge boulders of rock fallen from above. So we dropped our anchor far outside the breakers in about twenty feet of water, jumped overboard there were no sharks so near the breakers—and swam to the shore.

We soon found ourselves standing on dry land once again, and rejoiced exceedingly. The next question was to get our stores on shore also. Now as the breakers were

higher than they seemed to be from the boat, and the back undertow difficult to contend against even for a strong swimmer, we simplified matters by carrying a line from the stern of the boat to the shore; we hauled it taut and made it fast to an elevated rock. We found it quite easy to travel along this, hand over hand, through the water, with our baggage tied on to our heads. In two journeys we had brought all on shore. We put our property under a hollow rock, took a tot of rum each to counteract the dampness of our garments, lit our pipes, and proceeded to look around us. We wished to discover if it were possible to reach the rest of the island from this barren bay; if it were so, I decided to return on board, and get some of the crew to land us here again on the morrow; then they could take the boat away until our exploration was complete and we signalled for them to return to bring us off. We of course dared not leave the boat at anchor in this exposed spot for any time, for a westerly wind might spring up and bring a furious sea into the bay at very short notice.

The coast upon which we had landed was certainly an uninviting one. We could find no issue of water anywhere. The two precipitous capes that shut in the bay to the north and south put insurmountable obstacles to our progress in those directions, so we proceeded to scale the mountains to the back, to see if we could find an exit to a more fertile region.

In four different places in succession we attacked the mountains, and four times were defeated, but not till we had attained a considerable elevation on each occasion.

The lower slopes were formed of *débris*, loose stones of every size, that the slightest touch dislodged, so even this portion of the ascent was not unattended with danger. Above these steep inclines of rolling stones was an almost precipitous wall, hundreds of feet in height, of basaltic formation, rising in shattered regular-shaped columns similar to those of the Giant's Causeway. So many were the inequalities of surface offered to the climber's foot, that to ascend this would not have seemed an alarming feat to any one with a good head, were he sure of his foothold.

But we soon found the mountain to be literally rotten. The columns were broken through at short intervals, and crumbled away when one grasped them. There was not one stone that was not loose and ready to topple down.

Thus, after struggling up to a much greater height than prudence should have sanctioned, for we had some narrow shaves, we were compelled to give in, weary and disappointed, and confess that we had landed in vain, having fallen on a cove from which there was no escape in any direction, surrounded by impassable cliffs.

As we discovered afterwards, this savage spot afforded a good specimen of the nature of the island. Utterly barren mountains rose from a coral beach, the mountains were rotten—and the whole island is so burnt and shaken to pieces by the fires and earthquakes of volcanic action.

What struck us as remarkable was, that though in this cove there was no live vegetation of any kind, there were traces of an abundant extinct vegetation. The mountain slopes were thickly covered with dead wood, wood, too, that had evidently long since been dead; some of these leafless trunks we reprobate, some still stood up as they had grown; many had evidently been trees of considerable size, bigger round than a man's body. They were rotten, brittle, and dry, and made glorious fuel. This wood was close grained, of a red color, and much twisted. When we afterwards discovered that over the whole of this extensive island, from the beach up to the summit of the highest mountain—at the bottom and on the slopes of every now barren ravine, on whose loose rolling stones no vegetation could possibly take root—these dead trees were strewn as closely as is possible for trees to grow; and when we further perceived that they all seemed to have died at one and the same time, as if plague-struck, and that no one single live specimen young or old was to be found anywhere,—our amazement was increased.

At one time Trinidad must have been one magnificent forest, presenting to passing vessels a far different appearance to that it now does with its inhospitable and barren crags.

The descriptions given to the Directory allude to these forests; therefore, whatever catastrophe it may have been that killed off all the vegetation of the island, it must have occurred within the memory of man. Looking at the rotten, broken-up condition of the rock, and the nature of the soil, where there is a soil—a loose powder, not consolidated like earth, but having the appearance of fallen volcanic ash—I could not help imagining that some great eruption had brought about all this desolation; Trinidad is the acknowledged centre of a small volcanic patch that lies in this portion of the South Atlantic, therefore I think this theory a more probable one than that of a long drouth, a not very likely contingency in this rather rainy region.

As we coasted along the shore, in one cove we saw that there was nothing left for us but to pack up our stores once more, swim off to our boat, and row back to the yacht. We felt very disinclined to undergo the exertion of all this. It was now dusk, and we had been toiling hard, rowing or

climbing, all day under a fiery tropical sun so we were pretty well fagged out; our several duckings in our clothes, too, had assisted not a little to the exhaustion of our energies.

We should have preferred camping out where we were for the night, but without water this was impossible, for we were even now parched with thirst.

I had already packed up my bundle and was preparing to wade out into the breakers with no pleasant sensation, when a joyful cry burst from the cook, who was prowling about the shore in an inquisitive fashion.

"Agua! senior! aqui hay agua!"

I dropped my bundle and hurried up to him. He pointed to where, drop by drop, a crystal fluid was oozing from an overhanging rock, to be absorbed by the dry volcanic *débris* beneath. It was but little, but it was enough, and a quart bottle which we had brought with us filled, on being held under the tiny issue, in about five minutes, with as cool pure water as any one could desire.

I tasted it, and then said, "Paulo, we will sleep here to-night."

"It's good, senior," he replied eagerly, for he was as tired as I was, and hence funk the plunge into the strong breakers as much as I did myself.

We now proceeded to make ourselves comfortable for the night. The overhanging rock under which we had placed our guns and stores on landing afforded us excellent shelter from a drizzling rain which had set in. We collected a large quantity of the dead wood, and soon had a glorious blaze blazing at the mouth of our cavern, which quickly dried our sea-drenched garments.

Our dinner was a luxurious one, for we had an abundance of biscuit, a box of sardines, and a bottle of rum; besides these we had a few bright speckled sea-snakes we had found among the rocks, and some fine crabs, which when roasted we pronounced to be excellent. We both felt thoroughly comfortable and contented as we smoked our pipes by the loud-crackling fire at the completion of our meal.

We were far from being in sole possession of this little cove; bare of vegetation though it was, it swarmed with life. The hideous yellow land-crabs were very numerous, and attracted by the unworldly light, marched into our fire all night long, to be roasted in hecatombs. But more numerous than even these were the birds; there are several species of sea-fowl on Trinidad, but this cove was peopled only by a pretty sort of small gull like our kittiwakes.

It was now the breeding-season. On every stone and stump of wood the female birds were sitting on their eggs; our presence in no way alarmed them; they permitted us to stroke them, and seemed rather to like our kind attentions. The overhanging rock under which we slept, though not of larger size than is, say, a brewer's dray, must alone have been occupied by one hundred of these gulls, so prodigiously crowded with bird-life is this lonely island.

Every crevice in the rock had an egg or freshly-hatched chicken in it. One mother had a fluffy baby on a ledge within arm's reach of where I sat by the fire. Once when the mother was away I presented this baby with some roasted crab, which the dissipated little creature sipped off eagerly. The mamma returned before it had finished the delicacy, and snatched the unwholesome morsel from its offspring, following up with a shrill and voluble sermon as to the peril of allowing strange beasts to stain our bodies.

We slept soundly on our beds of stone and coral, though we were frequently disturbed by the claws of the inquisitive land-crabs that crawled over us in a most irritating manner throughout the night.

At midnight I was awakened by the much increased roaring of the waves on the beach; a high sea was evidently running, and the spray of it occasionally dashed into our cavern. So I turned out to have a look at the weather. I was far from reassured by what I saw. The rain was still falling, the clouds above were of a very stormy appearance, and were travelling in a southerly direction at a rate that betokened a stiff breeze. Even on this, the lee-side of the island, the sea had felt the influence of the wind, as its loud roar clearly proved. I knew that as the sea rose it would break further out, in which case our boat anchored where it was would almost certainly be swamped by the rollers or dashed to pieces on the rocks. The night being dark, I was unable to distinguish it and relieve my anxiety.

To lose our boat and be left on this desert gulf, unable to cross the imprisoning mountains to a point opposite to the *Falcon*, whence we might make signals of distress to her, was no pleasant prospect; it would be quite a question whether, even if the mate sailed round the island in search of us, he would be able to distinguish ourselves or our signals from the distance at which he would be bound to keep the vessel; besides, there was no spare boat on board wherewith to fetch us off if discovered; the "collapsible" had long since been worn out and thrown away. To stay here for a month or so, living on gulls and crabs, was, for me and the cook, I saw, a now not improbable adventure.

However, anything was better than trying to get off to the boat in the dark, tired as we were; so as nothing could be done

till dawn, I piled up some more trees on the fire, lit a pipe, and smoked till I fell asleep again, which was not long.

We were awake at five o'clock the next morning. "Es muy flo"—"It's very ugly"—was the cook's remark, after silently inspecting the ocean that lay before us for a few minutes. Ugly it was, but not so ugly as it might have been, for our boat was still riding safely beyond the breakers, though hidden from us at intervals as it fell into the hollows of the high swell. To reach her, however, burdened as we should be, would be a formidable undertaking. On the sharp slippery coral rocks, offering insecure foothold at the best of times, the surf was dashing furiously. The rock, too, to which we had fixed the stern-line from the boat was now no longer out of reach of the waves, for the tide had risen considerably, so we had not the support of the rope to rely on just where we most needed it, that is in the shallow water among the breakers.

The weather looked very dirty, so we saw that we ought to hurry back to the *Falcon* without delay. But first we roasted some crabs, and off these, with rum and pipes, breakfasted—a very necessary preliminary, for we had hard and dangerous work before us; besides which we were fagged, chilly, and aching in our limbs, the result of yesterday's adventures. Having lashed some of the stores on my back, including a bottle of rum, a hatchet, and my rifle, I proceeded to make for the end of the rope. As I was clad in a thick port suit and heavy sea-boots, I found myself to be a very unready mass to guide when I got into the troubled water. I had to watch my time, and hold for life on the sharp coral as a wave approached, allowing it to go over me, a process attended with no few cuts and bruises. Half-drowned, and considerably knocked about, I at last managed to reach the rope, and proceeded to haul myself along it, hand over hand, towards the boat. Breathing between the passing waves I got on very well for a few yards, then the water deepened suddenly. I was out of my depth, and I found that my impedimenta were so heavy that it was quite impossible for me to keep my head above water, and the rope was so slack that my weight at once dragged it under.

I shall never forget that journey, and do not wish ever to repeat it. I was travelling under water. It was a race for life. I hauled myself along the line as fast as my hands would move, with the energy of a drowning man. I felt as if I must have gone over a mile, and yet no boat; and, indeed, the distance was a very long one for a journey of this description. So long was I under water, that the cook, looking on from the shore, thought I had been drowned.

But at last I felt the line tighten, my head rose above the water, and there was the boat just in front of me. Purple of visage, and gasping, I hauled on to the stern for a minute, then crawled on to the deck, and with more ado lay down until the results of the semi-suffocation had passed, when a tot of rum from the bottle set me right again.

It was now the cook's turn. Not profiting by my example, he, too, overloaded himself. He passed through the same period of torture, and, after dragging his weary limbs into the boat, vomited a gallon or so of Atlantic Ocean that he had swallowed on his way.

After half an hour's rest we recommenced work. There were still a few things on the shore, so, stripping all my clothes off, I jumped into the water, and returned to the beach. Collecting what there was, I hauled myself back again along the line, this time with my head above water, for I carried but a slight burden. Then the cook in his turn had his second ducking, for the line had to be cast off from the rock.

On his return we proceeded to weigh the anchor. Alas! our troubles were not over yet, for strive our utmost it would not come up, having evidently got foul of some rock at the bottom. After dragging our boat's stern down to the water's edge in our endeavors, we had to give it up, cut our cable as low down as we could, and leave our keedge behind us. We soon reached the yacht, running under our lateen sail before the strong wind. Those on board were much pleased at seeing us again, for they had been rather anxious for our safety.

(To be continued in our next.)

The *Peruvian Mail* reproduces the following extract from an article published in the *Opinion Nacional* of June 19th, which shows that some Peruvians are beginning to understand the situation in that unhappy country. In advocating a better industrial, commercial and financial system, the writer says:—

"We have enjoyed political independence for over half a century, and we cannot cite a single case of an industry flourishing on account of administrative policy; on the contrary, no sooner has one of these succeeded in going ahead—than the government has some sinister means against it and crushed it in the bud. We have a wretched administrative service, a defective monetary system, a worse system of taxation, a customs tariff full of absurd anomalies, and there is scarcely a stone in the social edifice which is not suffering from decay. How on earth are we to go ahead under such circumstances? The result of all this is clear as daylight. Perù is today simply a heap of ruins; and yet we must not, and need not despair. These lines written perhaps with excessive severity, may possibly find an echo, and as Perù is endowed with more than ordinary resources, it will endure it."

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OUR municipal legislators are again busily at work on a project designed to regulate the incomings and outgoings of domestic servants. It is but few years ago, in the time of the monarchy, when a similar scheme was under consideration and came very near becoming law. There would have been less inconsistency then in subjecting servants and housekeepers to so rigid and vexatious an inspection, for we are accustomed to associate such an interference in private affairs with an arbitrary form of government. But for a republic to enter upon minute and vexatious interferences in private affairs, is certainly inconsistent with the fundamental principles of such a form of government. Liberty is generally considered to be the corner-stone of a republic, and yet we find it seriously advocated by men claiming to be republicans that no one should be permitted to seek employment as a domestic servant without registering at the police and reporting there on every change, and that both master and servant shall be fined for an engagement outside of these rules. And we also hear it advocated, in all seriousness, that the police should be permitted to make domiciliary visits to determine whether this vexatious ordinance has been observed. This may be liberty according to the Latin ideal, but it certainly is not the liberty which the Anglo-Saxon considers his birth-right, in England as well as in the United States. There every man's house is his castle, and it would arouse a revolution were the police to force their way into it to investigate the status of his servants. Then, again, it is commonly considered that equality is another corner-stone of the republican system. But what equality is there, either for master or servant, in an ordinance which places domestic service under special and vexatious regulations which are unknown to other occupations. A man may employ as many servants, clerks and operatives as he pleases in his office, his warehouse and his factory, and no one interferes, but when he wants a cook, or a waiter, or a nursery-maid, he can do it only through the interposition of the police. And as for the unfortunate servant, he finds that while his neighbors are employed in business houses, in factories, on public works, on plantations and on shipboard without vexatious restrictions, he must register at the police station, carry a pass-book, report himself at intervals or on change of employment, and have all the particulars of his engagements entered both at the station and in his pass-book. This may be very satisfactory to the ex-slaveholder, who is not accustomed to consult the feelings of his menials, but it will hardly suit the temper of the honest servant. It degrades him in comparison with the plantation laborer and the factory operative, and it creates an unjust discrimination against him by the law. All citizens should be equal before the law, but how can they be so where some men are free to sell their services at pleasure, while others of the same class and condition can do so only with the consent of the police? Clearly such an ordinance would not only be vexatious and burdensome, but it will outrage every principle of republicanism and every feeling of independence. It is desirable, we admit, to have something done to secure trustworthiness and permanence in domestic service, but this could better be done by promptly punishing the unfaithful, and requiring notice to be given

either of dismissal or withdrawal, either party forfeiting the wages for said period in case of default. The proposed ordinance will never cure the evils of which housekeepers complain; on the contrary, it will serve to aggravate them, for it will drive thousands away from a service where they are kept so closely under vexatious police supervision. And then, think of the delays, and the blackmail, and the corruption which must result from this dependence upon police registry and inspection! It is a mystery how any man can advocate such a scheme!

THE Central railway is by far the most important public enterprise in Brazil. It represents an enormous investment of capital, and it employs a small army of officials and laborers. More than this, it serves an enormous area of country, the inhabitants of which depend upon this railway for nearly everything required for their consumption and for the transportation to market of their productions. At a rough estimate, one-fourth of the population of Brazil is more or less dependent upon this railway. All things considered, we know of no other district and population of equal size and number so wholly dependent upon one railway line, as is the case with the district served by the Central. To suspend traffic on this line for a week means hunger and distress for thousands, for it is a strange fact that the agricultural districts of Brazil do not produce more than a small part of their own food. Continue this suspended traffic over a longer period, and we find the people suspending their purchases of clothing, for the enhanced costs of foodstuffs absorbs all their earnings. Many a time within the past two years, since traffic on this road has become so irregular and retarded, have we heard of distress and famine in the towns through which it runs. Unfortunately for themselves, the people of Minas Geraes and of a considerable part of Rio de Janeiro have become so dependent upon the Central railway that their very existence is bound up in its operation. It will be seen, therefore, that the management of this road has become a very serious responsibility for the state, for it involves the prosperity of an important part of the country as well as an income from the capital invested. The government may for a time surrender its income in order to improve the property, but it can not as easily sacrifice the prosperity of the districts in question. In this sense, if in no other, the government can not afford to defer the thorough reorganization which this great line requires. The destruction of life and property through the negligence or criminality of employes, the criminal violations of property, and the cynical treatment of those who travel or ship goods over the road—all these should end. It can not be doubted that the employes of the road are wilfully destroying enough property every year to make a welcome surplus for the state, but were the treasury to pay for the losses suffered by private parties through the culpable negligence of these same employes, it is equally beyond doubt that the Central railway would yield a very handsome deficit every year. Beyond this we must consider the heavy indirect losses which the people up country are suffering on account of the bad management of this road. For the past two years food and clothing have been excessively dear simply because of these traffic interruptions. While rice was worth only 125000 a bag here in Rio de Janeiro, with an excessive stock on hand and consequent losses for the importers, at Juiz de Fora, about seven hours distant, it was selling for 405000 a bag. This was due not to the freight charged, which is only 200 reals a bag, but because of the long intervals between the days on which shipments could be made to that place. When such a day was announced there was a frightful rush of carts, two days not infrequently were spent waiting to discharge, and as a consequence the cartmen collected fabulous rates, frequently from 140\$ to 160\$ for a single cartload. It thus happened that the cartage on a bag of rice was 45000 to 55000, while the freight was only 200 reals. The limited quantity shipped of course gave the fortunate merchant up country his opportunity, and he has not failed to ask 38\$ and 40\$ for an article costing him less than 18\$. This is merely an example of what has occurred in scores of places and with scores of articles required for the daily necessities of the people. That they have suffered repeated privations and have paid famine

prices for the food and clothing they could not go without, is wholly due to the shameful mismanagement of this great railway. And that they have submitted to all this for two mortal years, and have not risen against the speculators and parasites and agitators who have brought these evils upon them, is eloquent witness of their pacific character.

THE TRINIDAD QUESTION.

—Last December, as duly recorded in our columns at the time, H. M. S. *Barracuda* raised the British flag on the desert and abandoned island of "Trinidad" in the Atlantic ocean, about 500 miles due west (?) of Bahia. The Brazilian authorities, it would appear, have just become aware of the fact, and now propose sending a war-vessel there to haul down the union jack and put the Brazilian green and yellow in its place. This has caused some surprise in England, for Brazil had never made a formal claim to the island, and has got into contemporaries much to say, but we do not imagine any serious conflict will ensue. The island, about the size of the Isle of Wight, is hardly worth quarrelling over.—*Montevideo Times*, July 23.

—With regard to the occupation by a British man-of-war of the island of Trinidad, supposed to belong to Brazil, the probabilities are that some British sailors have landed for practice only, unless the place is either uninhabited or Brazil possesses no authorities whatever in the place. In that case, it will doubtless be contended that peaceful possession is nine points of the law. Under any circumstances it would be a boon to humanity if England took possession of it and made something out of a bare rock in the Atlantic, and for this the Brazilians ought to be truly thankful.—*Times*, Buenos Aires, July 20.

—In referring to *The Cyclopaedia of Names* by Benjamin E. Smith A. M., for 1895, we find that the island of Trinidad, which the Brazilians are now trying to affirm is a Brazilian possession, is already therein described as a small island in the south Atlantic, belonging to Great Britain.—*Times*, Buenos Aires, July 21.

REVER PLATE ITEMS

—The returns received at government house with regard to the number of national guards formed on the 9th of July, give a total of 65,066 men. The returns are not however complete, inasmuch as no data had been received from the provinces of Rioja, Santiago, Jujuy and Tucuman, nor from the camp districts of Buenos Aires, Entre Rios, Corrientes, Salta, San Luis, and Catamarca. The returns from the national territories are also wanting. The grand total will probably reach 75,000, a good and meritorious display for such a young country and which will have to be taken into serious consideration in future international conciliations.—*Times*, Buenos Aires.

—There is a muttering of war in Uruguay, where it apparently suits the authorities, in the absence of any real grounds for alarm, to assume the quarantine business is very dull just now, and that Uruguayan officials must live somehow. Moreover, President Borda's seat is not too secure, and some of the armament he is anxious to acquire may come in handy should an attempt be made, which is by no means unlikely to dispossess him. Even if these attempts should prove successful, it is contended for Borda in the thought that he will not retire into abject poverty. His honest earnings during his brief tenure of power amount to a fair sum, which speaks volumes for the energy with which he has worked and explored so limited a field.—*Review*, Buenos Aires, July 20th.

—The immigration returns continue to be of a peculiarly unconsoling nature, especially in a year when a large amount of work exists which can only be done by hand. The stream of population into the country is stationary, and would flow backward, were it not for Jewish immigration, the ultimate results of which are seriously occupying the attention of the head of the immigration department. For this experiment is likely to provide us with a new social problem. Many of our politicians are concerned because the Italian and other immigrants do not readily assimilate with the Argentine population, but remain alien in habits and sympathies. And all this is true of the Jewish immigrants than of any others, nor is it easy to see, if allowance be made for differences of training and faith, how it could be otherwise. Yet no statesman worthy of the name could view this as a calamity, or with alarm the rise of an *imperium in imperio*, of a commonwealth existing in, and yet quite separated from the commonwealth of the nation.—*Review*, Buenos Aires.

—Our Argentine contemporaries are constantly preaching the necessity of inviting and attracting foreign capital into this republic, and at the same time our legislators persist in placing obstacles in the way of any and all foreign enterprise. As a case in point we may cite that of Messrs. Evans and Liveck who proposed to form a company for the construction of railway rolling stock in Argentina, which would bring some hundred or hundred and fifty thousand pounds sterling into the country and give employment to a large number of operatives. As the railway companies, however, are allowed to import their rolling stock free of duty, Messrs. Evans and Liveck petitioned Congress to be allowed likewise to import free those materials which can not be obtained within the country and which being referred to committee, these legislative wisacres advised Congress to grant the petition upon its materials and thus be utterly unable to compete with the foreign manufacturer whose rolling stock can always be imported free of duty by the railway companies. This idiotic legislation naturally nips Messrs. Evans and Liveck's scheme in the bud, and our legislators may pride themselves of having once again thwarted the young and driven capital away from our shores.—*Review*, Buenos Aires, July 6.

WEST COAST ITEMS.

—Santiago telegrams report that the dispute between Bolivia and Peru has been arranged to the satisfaction of both parties.

—The cabinet crisis in Chili was settled last week, an organization by Manuel Recabarren being effected among radicals and socialists.

—The *Chilian Times* notes an unusual number of assassinations and robberies in Chili. The bandits have even had the audacity to enter the suburbs of Valparaiso and rob unsuspecting pedestrians. Murders are of daily occurrence, often accompanied with shocking cruelties.

—It is satisfactory to learn that it is the general opinion in Peru that the Bolivian ultimatum will not bring about a war between those two republics. Perhaps that war depends more on Chilian manipulation than anything else, and if Chile can weaken both sides by causing a rampus between them, she will doubtless do so, thus facilitating the final incorporation of the Pacific coast of South America to Chile, a measure which will doubtless spread civilization and advancement where semi-barbarity and administrative corruption now reign supreme. The national guards of northern Chile are to be organized at once, a very suggestive step under present diplomatic difficulties between Peru and Bolivia.—*Times*, Buenos Aires, July 20.

—The *Esmeralda* of Coronel reports the arrival at that place of a countryman of Selkirk, named Johnson, after a series of remarkable adventures. Johnson belonged to the *Chilian Times*, July 10, which was lost on September 19, 1888, off Palmer island, while on a voyage from Australia to Chili with coal, and a Chilian boy, named Ramon Rojas, a native of Valdivia, aged 19 years, were the only persons who escaped drowning. They reached the island, which is uninhabited, on a spar. They built a hut, and they subsisted on coconuts, eggs and oranges. At the end of two years Rojas was attacked with dysentery and died. At the end of three years a German vessel came in sight of the island, and Johnson's signals being observed he was taken off and conveyed to Hamburg. Here his necessities were attended to by the Chilian consul, and finally he shipped in an English vessel for Callao, where he deserted, and made the best of his way to Coronel where his wife and a child reside.—*Chilian Times*, July 10.

—As we write there are rumors of ministerial difficulties, which would not be in the least surprising, for a period of political evolution has been reached. The question which is coming to the front is, who is to be the next President of the Republic? There are, as usual, several aspirants for the position, and as a natural consequence a large amount of political intrigue is going on. Several political reasons of a private nature have been taken place, and alliances, probable and improbable, are talked of. Still, the hour is rapidly approaching when something of a definite nature will be agreed upon, and this circumstance is quite sufficient to create a suspicion of instability in the ministry, whose term of office will depend, under any circumstances, on the political evolution now in progress. It is but fair to say, however, that the actual cabinet, when they leave office, will leave an excellent record behind them. They have pulled well together, and have done a large amount of very good work without noise or display of any kind.—*Chilian Times*, July 6th.

—The collapse—or next thing to it—of the Anglo-Chilian tribunal of arbitration has created no little surprise, and is the subject of severe comment in public. In the first place, the Belgian arbitrator went on a colonisation rampart to the straits of Magellan and then cleared out for his native land, and nothing has been seen or heard of him since. Then, unfortunately, the British arbitrator, Mr. Joel, was taken ill, and was incapacitated for a while, and shortly after resuming his labors he was the victim of a serious accident which precluded, for some time, his attendance at the tribunal, and now he has resigned, and leaves for England on the 22nd inst. And now to cap all, the Chilian arbitrator has cleared out for Iquique, where he has gone to defend Mr. Chice in his law suit with Mr. Mackenna. So that if the newly appointed British arbitrator should arrive during the Chilian arbitrator's absence things will remain pretty much as they are now. It is rumored that a representation on a satisfactory state of affairs will be made to the British government.—*Chilian Times*, July 6th.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

JULY 26.—*Senate*.—Senator Gomes de Castro said that in Brazil there could not be more than one opinion on the Trinidad question and it would be really lamentable, he added, if the republic showed that it was unable to defend all the territory which it had received from the monarchy. Senator Ottonica offered the following motion, which was unanimously voted by the 51 senators: "The Senate of the republic, certain of the right of Brazil to the island of Trinidad and dominated by the feeling of respect for the integrity of the territory of the country and for national sovereignty, awaits the result of the measures adopted by the executive in regard to the occupation of that island and asserts its solidarity in the purpose of aiding the government in this patriotic resolution, with the means within its reach for preserving this part of national territory." Senator Szevicio Vieira said that the aggression received from the French government in the Amapa question was no less criminal and unjust than that of England in the question of Ylithud. He accused the French government of unworthy complicity in the cowardly murder of Brazilian women and children. That government, he said, while pretending ignorance of what had occurred, has decorated the officers who took part in the notorious deed. The bill regulating the promotion of the 2nd lieutenants and ensigns of November 3 was voted in 1st discussion. The deficiency appropriation of 4,515,328\$80 passed in 2nd discussion, as did also the bill reducing to two months the period fixed in the law of January 26, 1894, for the eligibility of presidents, governors, vice-presidents and lieut.-governors of states.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Thomaz Cavalotti said that the policy of the minister of marine is opposed to

that of the President of the republic. Deputy Bueno de Andrade asked for the postponement of the vote on the motion for the appointment of a committee of five to frame a bill for the reorganization of the nation...

JULY 27.—Senate.—The Senate voted in 3rd discussion a deficiency appropriation of 600,000 for public relief. On motion of Senator Gonçalves Chaves the bill on duplicate governors and legislatures was recommitted.

JULY 29.—Senate.—Senator João Barbalho introduced a bill for regulating the means for obtaining redress for grievances caused by acts of municipal authorities in the federal district.

JULY 30.—Senate.—Senator Coelho Rodrigues said that, without wishing to defend the conduct of England in the Trinidad question, he must be allowed to remark that there are other powerful nations that are not less rapacious and unscrupulous.

S. Paulo, he declared that the latter, whether the bill passed or not, will in due time have a seat in the Senate. Senator Quintino Bocayuva spoke in favor of the bill and opposed the principle of ineligibility.

AVG. 1.—Senate.—Barão do Ladario denied that the list cabinet of the monarchy had used pressure at the elections, and said that he would rejoice to see the day in which citizens are as free under the republic as they were in the time of the monarchy.

AVG. 2.—Senate.—Senator Rosa Junior severely censured the illegal retirement of public employees. This abuse, which he proved with official documents, disorganizes the public service, burdens the treasury and violates the constitution.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—In spite of official pressure the opposition carried the municipal elections at Fianen, S. Paulo.

—The German minister is in S. Paulo, where, it is said, he intends visiting some of the large plantations.

—Another municipal council has been deposed in Sergipe. The victim this time is the council of São Amaro.

—Dr. Paes de Carvalho has recently returned to Pará from Europe and is a candidate for the office of governor of that state.

—Col. Valladao, usurping governor of Sergipe, and Col. Olympio Ferraz, who assisted him to usurp the governorship, were indicted on the 30th ult., by the district court of that state.

—On the 31st inst. two dynamite bombs were thrown by unknown persons on the roof of the residence of Antonio Guerra Tavares, near Pavuna. The explosion damaged the building, but no one was wounded.

—A telegram of the 1st inst. from Macché accuses the police authorities at that place of arresting respectable persons without cause, of breaking into houses and of causing policemen to fire into a group of peaceful citizens.

—A São Paulo telegram of the 3rd says that the elections at various places in that state were attended with violent conflicts. At Bragança the police fired upon those who were coming into town, killing and wounding several persons.

—The municipal elections held on the 30th ult. throughout the state of S. Paulo resemble the majority of the recent elections in Brazil: the government used what it considered the requisite amount of pressure and consequently elected its candidates.

—The supposition that the police sent from São Paulo to Bragança was intended to interfere in the election proved to be correct. On election day this force aided by a body of roughs headed by the police delegate surrounded the town to hinder the entrance of opposition voters. It afterwards fired into a crowd, killing one man and wounding several.

—The solicitor of the republic in Pernambuco has forwarded to the solicitor in Alagoas the papers relating to the trial of José Mariano, Aníbal Falcão and others.

—Col. Valladao offers his services to the government for the defence of the island of Trinidad. Why not make the colonel governor of the island and see whether the English have as much difficulty as the people of Sergipe in getting rid of him?

—The Journal do Commercio is informed that the Italian government has prohibited the embarkation of emigrants for the state of Espírito Santo, in view of the reports made by the Italian legation here and the Italian consulate at Victoria.

—The sanitary returns for the month of June give the following results for the principal cities and towns in the state of São Paulo:

Table with 4 columns: City, births, marriages, deaths. Rows include São Paulo, Santos, Campinas, Ribeirão, Amparo, Sorocaba, Pandamonhangaba, Rio Claro, Itú, Mogy-mirim, Guaratinguetá, Limeira, Taubaté.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

It is generally believed that the result of the cabinet meeting on the 30th ult. was unfavorable to pacification. It is even said that only two of the ministers are willing to grant terms that the revolutionists can accept.

Some of the papers, however, appear to take a hopeful view of the matter, and it is possible that something may have occurred since the cabinet meeting of the 30th ult. to change the state of the question.

The greater part of the regular troops in Rio Grande are said to be very tired of the war and anxious for it to end.

The number of regular troops in the state, according to the most recent official data, was, at the time of the organization of the said data, 1,091 officers and 8,239 men, viz: 15 battalions of infantry, 9,528 officers and 6,010 men; 7 regiments of cavalry, 262 officers and 1,017 men; 2 regiments and one battalion of artillery, 132 officers and 939 men; 1 battalion of sappers and miners, 25 officers and 279 men; transportation corps, 26 officers and 166 men; military school, 108 officers and 254 men; total, 12,091 officers and 8,289 men, not including the 16th battalion of infantry, which had not at that time arrived in Rio Grande.

Of irregular government troops there were at that time 42 commands of infantry, 707 officers and 7,353 men; 31 commands of cavalry, 572 officers and 5,559 men; 2 commands of artillery, 11 officers and 224 men; 59 staff officers; total, 1,349 officers and 13,146 men.

The regular and irregular force, then, formed an aggregate of 23,975 officers and men, of whom 2,440 were officers.

Since these data were organized some of the irregular troops have been disbanded by the present commander of the district.

A telegram of the 2nd inst. from Montevideo states that some days ago Col. Carlos Telles, commander of the 2nd division of government troops, breakfasted with Appareio Sarauva and that on the same day Appareio and 40 other revolutionary officers dined with Telles. A Porto Alegre telegram, however, contradicts the statement.

Notwithstanding the armistice there have been several fights between Castilhistas and federalists in different parts of the state.

At Uruguaiana, on the 24th ult. a mass which some of the ladies caused to be said for Admiral Saldanha da Gama was interrupted by Castilhistas with music, fireworks and other noisy demonstrations. Occurrences like this show the intolerant spirit of the dominant party and give little hope of a lasting peace as long as that party is held in office by the general government against the will of the majority of the people of the state.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The first locomotive of the new branch of the Central to Belo Horizonte, arrived at that place on the 29th ult.

—For the seven months ending on July 31, 1895, there were shipped on the Central railway 277,329 tons of freight.

—In the month of July the receipts of the Central railway amounted to 3,037,648\$232 and the disbursements to 3,026,368\$556.

—The Botanical Garden tramway directors expect to inaugurate electrification on the Laranjeiras section on November 15th next.

—A man was killed at the S. Francisco Xavier station of the Central railway on the morning of the 2nd inst. He was run over by a passenger train.

—A train was derailed at Aparecida, on the Central railway, on the morning of the 3rd, an oiler being injured. The director at once ordered the dismissal of the switchman and his arrest.

—There was another accident on the Central, at Cascarda, on the 30th, an engine driver neglecting to observe signals and colliding with another train. The two locomotives were badly damaged, and traffic was interrupted until 10 a.m. the following day.

—The inquiry into the collision at Queimados, Central railway, has resulted in a resolution, the Journal hears, to dismiss the telegraph operator on that station as the principal author, the suspension of the station master for 30 days, and suitable punishment for the driver of the train "M. 3," and the line master. It would be interesting to know how much the state loses by the accident.

—The gross receipts of the Central railway in 1894 were 25,913,081\$249 against 24,926,354\$245 in 1893. The expenditures in 1894 were 27,056,805\$934, amounting in 1893 to 24,012,114\$990. The trains carried 12,071,277 passengers and 745,969 tons of freight in 1894 against 11,496,570 passengers and 672,045 tons of freight in 1893. At the end of 1894 the length of the road in operation was 1,164 k. 229 m.

—While everybody except the minister of industry complains of the cost of shipping merchandise on the Central railway, his excellency evidently thinks the public will cheerfully bear a few more burdens, for he has repeated the order granting an abatement of 50% to Brazilian cereals and has generalized the labor fee, which was previously limited to a few articles. Perhaps he hopes to pay in this way for the property damaged by discontented Vespasianists.

LOCAL NOTES

—Prudente José de Moraes Barros Filho has matriculated at the free law school in this city.

—The hospital tax on shipping yielded 55,058.422 last month, which sum goes to the Misericórdia.

—According to the minister of industry the consumption of water in this city averaged last year 250 litres for each person.

—It is stated that the Partido Republicano Federal (Glyceiro's party) is going to establish a newspaper in this city. It needs one, surely!

—D. Myrthes Gomes de Campos is attending the free law school in this city. She is, we believe, the first lady to study law in Brazil.

—The Journal do Commercio of Sunday states that the government has yet no official advice of the detention of any Brazilian at C. P. as a prisoner, as reported from Pará.

—A dinner in honor of Her Majesty's representative, E. C. H. Phillips, Esq., was given by the German minister at Petropolis on the 30th ult., at which all the foreign ministers were present.

—It is stated that some nights ago on Largo do Rocio a livery driver, after enjoying a good sound sleep in his vehicle, was astonished on awakening to find that his horse had been stolen by a heartless thief.

—There is a report current that Floriano Peixoto promised Trinidad island to the United States, but we are very much inclined to doubt it. The United States has no use for an island so difficult of access.

—At the annual conference in S. Paulo of the Methodist Episcopal church just closed, Rev. E. A. Tilly was assigned to the English congregation of this city. Mr. Tilly is so well known here that he needs no introduction.

—The irrepressible Capt. Gomes de Castro has again broken into prison. This time the captain was arrested at the instance of the director of the military school. His friends insist that he is being persecuted for being a positivist.

—We are glad to note that the Journal do Brazil discards the headline of which we complained in our last issue. We were certain it was not the act of those who are responsible for the character of that paper, but until corrected they were of course responsible for it.

—Quick work. The bill creating a consulate at Cayenne was signed on the 27th ult., the consular was appointed on the same day and on the 29th the President, by executive decree, made a special appropriation of 7,000,000 in gold for the payment of the respective expenses.

—Last Saturday on board the corvette Trajano (now called the Touleira) there occurred an explosion of the boiler, which killed two firemen and wounded 13 other persons, three of whom have since died. The men had just thrown some buckets of water on a hot boiler.

—A telegram from Alagoas on the 3rd inst. announces the arrival there of rifles, side-arms, ammunition and a machine gun—all for account of the state government. The question is asked if the governor can dispatch these at the custom-house without license from the minister of finance.

—Among the passengers for Europe on the Afric was Dr. Aníbal Enrígo, recently political editor of the Cidade do Rio. At Pernambuco he stated that he had been compelled to leave Rio because his life had been threatened by the Jacobins. It is a curious state of affairs surely where groups of men are permitted to threaten their opponents with assassination.

—The Journal do Brazil of the 3rd inst. says that the Italian government has declined to accede to the terms proposed by Minister Carlos de Carvalho for the settlement of the Italian claims against Brazil. The minister's proposal, it appears, evaded a direct acknowledgment of the justice of those claims and reduced the amount of compensation to a sum which the Italian government regards as preposterously inadequate.

COFFEE NOTES

-The Montevideo papers state that Brazilian and Chilean squadrons are expected to arrive there for the 25th of August festivities.

-Deputy José Carlos de Carvalho says the foreign insurance companies "are all thieves," and he surely ought to know!

-Deputy Medeiros e Albuquerque has recently gone so far as to insinuate that the Equitable is preparing to offer bribes for the defeat of the insurance companies bill now under discussion.

-Why is it not possible to inaugurate a little discipline among those who throng the crowded streets of this city? It has become a source of constant vexation to pass through a crowded street, owing to the straggling, wayward and unsystematic movements of the people.

-The army bill, which was signed by the President on the 30th ult., provides for the following number of enlisted men:—army, 28,160; military schools, 1,200; sergeant's school 200; total, 29,560.

-The third ball of the season will be given by the Arranjos Club on the 14th inst., and like its predecessors will attract a full attendance.

-The papers of this city published last Thursday a telegram in which Mr. Bayard, the American minister to England, is represented as having expressed the belief that the British government would disoccupy the island of Trinidad.

-In a letter to the Jornal do Commercio of the 4th inst., Dr. Pedro Afonso complains of the apathy of the people in regard to vaccination, and of the obstacles created by the army and police authorities who have denied permission to the doctors to enter the houses to vaccinate the soldiers.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

No Defensica: Commentarios á Morte do Dr. José Maria; by Justus. A republication of articles written for the Diario de Pernambuco upon the assassination of Dr. José Maria.

Relatório annual da Associação Christã de Moços. The retiring officers report the association to be in a fairly prosperous state. It has only just closed its second year, but it has a membership of 108, and has a cash balance to its credit.

Reminiscencias sobre Vultos e Factos do Imperio e da Republica; by Padre João Manoel. Amparo: Typ. Correio Amparense, 1895. Few men of the present day in Brazil are better known as controversialists than Padre João Manoel, and for this reason his reminiscences will be full of interest to all Brazilians.

Historia Constitucional da Republica dos Estados Unidos do Brazil. By J. B. de F. Alvim, by Felisbello Freire. Rio de Janeiro: Typographia Alvim, 1895. The completion of the third volume of Dr. Felisbello Freire's important work has been awaited with keen interest, for it treats of subjects of daily discussion. The constituent assembly; the federal organization, with its division of revenues, systems of taxation, banking privileges, etc.; the legislative power; with the separate tributes of senate and house; the powers of Congress, particularly with reference to certain important questions which have come before it; distinctions between laws and resolutions; the President and Vice-President, their election, powers, cabinet and responsibility; the judiciary; the states and their minor political divisions—all these are questions of the day, and are almost as far from settled as they were in 1890.

-The state of Minas Geraes has opened a revenue office in this city (No. 1 Rua Municipal) for the collection of the state export duties on coffee, heretofore paid at the federal custom-house.

-A recent labor commission in Hawaii sees no reason why the coffee industry should not be made to equal the cultivation of sugar in that country. The soil and climate are favorable and the demand for laborers is readily supplied by the Japanese whose contracts with sugar planters have expired.

COFFEE IN JAVA.

In a report on the trade and industries of Java, acting Consul MacLachlan has the following to say in regard to coffee: The total production from private and government lands has been 50,500 tons as against 18,000 tons in 1893. Provided that atmospheric conditions are favourable, an increased quantity from land is being continually opened up in the east end of the island, the crops from which are now coming, for the first time, on the market.

The cultivation of the Liberian bean, both in mid and west Java, is rapidly increasing and the satisfactory results obtained from its introduction become year by year more apparent as the principal difficulties attending the preparation of this coffee for the market are gradually being successfully surmounted. As a result a marked improvement in the appearance and quality of the coffee is noted, and its favour is becoming more and more assured.

The continued recurrence of the so-called "leaf disease in the Java coffee on low-lying lands, from which the Liberian still preserves comparative, though by no means entire, immunity, causes more confidence to be felt in the latter, and many lands which have suffered most severely from the ravages of this disease in the Arabian plant are being replanted with Liberian.

LIBERIAN COFFEE IN SUMATRA.

An old Ceylon coffee planter writes to the Ceylon Observer as follows in regard to Liberian coffee in Serdang, Sumatra: The following figures are all calculated in kattes and piculs:—1 kattie=1 1/2 lb, 100 kattes=1 picul, 1 picul=134 1/2 lbs. avoirdupois.

123,000 cherries=1 cwt. clean coffee. Ergo 137,446 cherries=1 picul clean coffee. So far Ceylon.

My experience in another country with old coffee and poor soil is that 220,000 cherries=1 picul clean coffee. Here in Serdang it has been found that 160,000 cherries=1 picul clean.

It is of course well-known that the size of the cherry and of the bean diminishes as the tree grows older. Therefore the deduction is that the Ceylon figures were gathered from young coffee in good soil.

My figures were, as I have stated, from old coffee in poor soil. The Serdang proof was from coffee between 4 and 5, growing in splendid land, but worked "on the cheap."

Here, I myself have counted several trees of 20 months old, and found several with fruit on them from 2,000 to 2,430 per tree. This is equivalent roughly to a kattie a tree. Trees planted 10 ft. by 10 ft.=435 per acre. Result, pl. 435=100th per acre before the trees are 3 years old. I do not, of course, pretend to state that all the 20 months old bushes are like this. But it will give nearer 2 piculs per acre than I before it is 3 years old. The trees are healthy and making new wood.

A neighbour who has counted on some of his four-year-old trees, now rising five, as many as 4,000, 5,000, 6,000, and even 7,000 fruit on a single tree. Work this out at 435 trees per acre, and 2,000 cherries per kattie of clean coffee; and say if it is not better than a smack in the face with a dead rat.

P.S.—Since writing the above I have received from an obliging friend the following:—

From coffee 18 years old, after having been abandoned for five years, the yield per tree was from 200 to 300 kattes. Each kattie=2,212 beans clean coffee from 1,426 cherries. Both the yield after abandonment, and the large proportion of clean coffee (not parchment) from the cherry speak volumes for the soil.

BUSINESS NOTES

-Santa Rita de Passa Quatro is to be lighted with electricity.

-The Café de Londres at Santos has changed its name to Café Trinidad.

-The Commercio do Espirito Santo says that at Victoria oranges have recently sold for 400 reis.

-The new contract with the Amazon Steam Navigation Company was signed on the 3rd inst.

-The wool used at the Rink factory in this city for the manufacture of woollen goods, comes from the Cape of Good Hope.

-It is stated that the Don Quixote sold over 12,000 copies of the number containing the picture of Admiral Saldanha da Gama.

-A rough diamond, said to weigh 646 grammes (!) recently found at Lenções, was sold at Bahia for 100,000\$000 and is valued by its present owner at 150,000\$000.

-Minister Assis Brazil, who has purchased 12 houses in Turkey, finds that, if he wishes to ride them, he must go to that country, for the sultan has prohibited the exportation of horses.

-It is stated that the steamers belonging to a French and an Italian company will leave off touching at Pernambuco if the governor of the state continues to collect the tax of 300 reis per ton on shipping.

-It is said that the state government of Rio de Janeiro has undertaken to settle the claims of the Saneamento company for guaranteed interest on the Santa Isabel do Rio Preto railway. The interest due for 1894 will soon be liquidated, 106,000\$000 having already been paid on account.

-A telegram of the 2nd inst. from Macéio states that the government of Alagoas has received per str. Saabara 1,000 repeating rifles, 75,000 cartridges, 300 bayonets and a machine gun. As the governor apparently means business, we put this item in our "Business notes."

-It is stated that the customs conferentes collected 246,165\$185 in "differences" in June at the doors of the custom-house. Much of this is due to bad classifications, and not a little to official imposition. Improper classification is so common an occurrence, that it requires no explanation.

-Deputy Augusto Montenegro is clearly a prodigy in figures. He says that the two foreign life insurance companies have sent 215,000,000\$ out of the country in the last twelve years, but he does not tell us how they managed to obtain it. The Deputy's imagination is evidently running away with him.

-It is interesting to note that a considerable and increasing volume of merchandise for localities in Minas and São Paulo which have been generally served by the Central railway, now go by way of Santos and the city of São Paulo. This helps to increase the trade of Santos, and to diminish the trade of Rio.

-On the 31st ult. there was seized in this city, at the instance of the representative of the Compagnie Permère, a large quantity of imitation Vichy water. The falsification of Vichy water here has been going on for a long time, and so openly that we have known restaurant-keepers to admit that they were using the spurious article. Shameful as the speculation is, the authorities have been wholly indifferent in regard to it.

-We take much pleasure in calling attention to the advertisement of the Crown Perfumery Co. which appears in another column. The products of this company are already known here, but it is desirable that they should be better known, for they rank among the best produced in Europe. The special representative of the company, Mr. E. Hancock, is now here in Rio and is engaged in extending the market for these products.

-During the half year ending June 30th last the Amazon districts exported 10,553,811 kilos of rubber, of which 6,217,412 went to the United States and 4,336,399 to Europe. In the same period of 1894 the exports were 10,456,557 kilos, of which 5,627,128 went to the United States and 4,829,429 to Europe. On June 30th last the stock of rubber at Pará and Manaus was only 68,000 kilos, against 324,000 kilos on June 30, 1894.

-There is something very curious about the speech of Medeiros e Albuquerque against the foreign life insurance companies on the 31st. His chief argument, as well as the statements offered, suggested that they had originated in an insurance company's office. If the signs are correct, the trusted representatives of a certain foreign company are grossly deceiving and betraying their employers. The more we see of this scheme, the more we feel convinced that there is a conspiracy behind it that is anything but patriotic.

-According to the report of the minister of industry the immigrant arrivals last year for the ports of Rio de Janeiro and Santos numbered 63,294, of which 33,733 landed at Rio de Janeiro and 29,561 at Santos. Of the 33,733 landing here, 14,513 were Italians and 14,200 Portuguese, 24,387 males and 9,346 females, 16,488 destined for this city and 11,909 for São Paulo. In view of the circumstance that 21,835 are described as "agriculturists" it would be interesting to know why 16,488 elected to remain in this city. Possibly bootblackening and selling lottery tickets are considered buccic pursuits.

-We see by our London exchanges that the new cable company for the Amazon was floated there early in July, under the concession granted to Mr. R. J. Kelly, of the Western and Brazilian Company. The company is to be known as "the Amazon Telegraph Co., Limited," its capital to be 25,000 shares of 100 each, and the cable is to be laid by Siemens Brothers & Co., Limited. The total length of the cable from Pará to Manaus will be 1,365 miles, which must be laid before March 1, 1896. The company will receive an annual subsidy from the Brazilian government of 2,171,245 for 20 years, and at the expiration of the term the cable reverts to the government. The government also reserves the right of purchase after the first ten years, the price to be based on outlay and traffic income of the preceding five years. The company pays 211,000 for the construction and laying of the cable, and the transfer of the concession, the balance being available for working capital. In all probability the line will be worked by the Western and Brazilian.

-It is estimated that within two years 829 houses will have been constructed at Ballo Horizonte. It is thought that there will be many applicants for town lots at the sale which takes place on the 10th inst.

-Really, the coaches for the life insurance companies bill are not half attending to their business! On the 31st they put Medeiros e Albuquerque forward to say that in three years the Equitable had sent 900,000\$000 out of the country, and then two days later they allowed Augusto Montenegro to say that the two companies had sent 215,000,000\$ out of the country in twelve years. If, then, the Equitable sent 900,000\$ away in three years, then it may be assumed that 3,600,000\$ represent the sum sent away in twelve years, consequently the New York Life must have sent away the balance of 211,400,000\$! Surely the coaches could not have intended this!

FINANCIAL NOTES

-The export duties collected for the state of Minas Geraes in July amounted to 731,644\$042.

-The customs receipts at Ceará amounted in 1894 to 5,113,257\$133, against 5,434,400\$671 in 1893.

-The revenue of the state of Ceará amounted last year to 2,226,865\$863 and the expenditure to 1,579,007\$854.

-The July receipts of the Paranaíba custom-house were 163,248\$737, against 55,978\$666 in the same month of last year.

-In Alagoas the state legislature has fixed the expenditures for 1896 at 1,502,621\$236, and has estimated the revenue at 1,560,191\$778.

-Between April, 1894, and March, 1895, no less than 134 public employes were relieved from the service. These employes cost the treasury 423,352\$423 per annum.

-The President has signed the bill making a deficiency appropriation of 4,516,323\$080 for the navy department and that making a deficiency appropriation of 600,000\$000 for public relief.

-In July the customs receipts amounted to 1,210,504\$554 at Porto Alegre and 680,145\$673 at Rio Grande, against 863,035\$996 at the former port and 384,087\$772 at the latter in the corresponding month of 1894.

-The state of Minas Geraes has made an agreement with that of S. Paulo for the collection of duty on Minas products shipped from the port of Santos. It pays a commission of 3/4% on the gross amount thus collected.

-In 1892 the minister of finance asked for 4,016,516\$845 for pensioners and retired public functionaries. For 1896 he requires 8,355,137\$423, this item of public expenditure having thus nearly doubled in four years.

-The receipts of the Santos custom-house for July were 3,528,829\$546, against 1,071,507\$456 in the corresponding month of 1894. A part of this increase is due to the delays and difficulties encountered on the Central railway.

-The July receipts of the Natal (Rio Grande do Norte) custom-house amounted to only 8,391\$643, against 89,739\$816 in the same month of last year. The small states of the north seem to be passing through a very serious crisis.

-A São Paulo telegram of the 4th says that a person well known in Campinas has been arrested for passing counterfeit 200\$ notes. On that day the police searched a business house in Ladainia Paço and discovered a quantity of counterfeit notes concealed in sacks of Indian corn.

-The budget committee of the Chamber of Deputies estimates the gold disbursements of the treasury for 1896 at 39,294,528\$601. This, however, does not include the interest and sinking fund of the recent loan, or of that of the Oeste de Minas railway, nor any of the purchases ordered by the government in Europe and the United States.

-The July receipts of the custom-house of this port were as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes imports, exports, tobacco tax, hospital tax, and municipal revenue.

Total..... 9,093,230\$307

-The situation continues to be far from reassuring. The resistance of the Jacobins to pacification in Rio Grande is believed to be triumphant, all domestic, are still unsettled, Congress in the last month of the session is just beginning to discuss the budget and the reports of the budget committee show that no serious effort has been made in favor of a retrenchment policy even of the mildest kind. For the war department, for which 29,000,000\$ had been voted in 1894 and with which, it is stated, 100,000,000\$ was actually spent, the government asked, for the coming year, for 48,122,401\$809, which the committee increases to 53,090,718\$509. For the department of finance the committee proposes to grant 117,177,328\$878, instead of 106,919,780\$217 for which the government had asked. In these two items alone there is, consequently, an increase of 15,000,000\$ over the estimates of the minister of finance, whose fictitious equilibrium between revenue and expenditure is thus completely upset. If even on paper this is the case, we can well imagine, judging by the results of previous years, what it will be in reality.

COMMERCIAL.

Table with exchange rates for Rio de Janeiro, August 5th, 1895. Includes rates for Brazilian milreis, London, and other currencies.

EXCHANGE.

July 30.—The banks opened at 10 1/2, and did something at 10 1/4, but in the morning a considerable liquidation was spoken of...

July 31.—Liquidations were again considerable and the fluctuations in rates were almost incessant. The banks opened at 10 1/2, but the demand was immediate, and before 11 o'clock the London and other bills at 10 1/2...

August 1.—The market was very quiet and steady all day at 10 1/2 to 10 1/4 for bank and 10 1/4 to 10 1/2 for other rates, with more desire shown to buy than to sell...

August 2.—The banks opened at 10 1/2 and in the morning 10 1/4 was reported in bank and repossessed sterling, but a demand appeared at this rate, and before 11 o'clock 10 1/2 to 10 1/4 were posted by the foreign banks...

August 3.—The official rate of 10 1/2 was steady during the day, and in the afternoon the British Bank was drawing at 10 1/2, with the others open to offers at 10 1/4...

August 4.—The market was quiet and 10 1/2 for bank and 10 1/4 for other rates were quoted, but the rates of the day which was very quiet. The banks posted 10 1/2 and all commenced early to draw at 10 1/4, with no money for other bills under 10 1/2...

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table listing sales of stocks and shares for July 29 and August 1, 1895. Includes Apolices, Commercial, and other securities.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 5th August, 1895.

EXPORTS.

Coffee.—The sales reported for the past week were again fair, about 52,000 bags, and the market advanced steadily...

Receipts continued moderate until Saturday with those by the railway lower, gradually increasing, when nearly 90,000 bags came in on Saturday, and the weekly supply has been very nearly 50,000 bags.

On the 30th, 8 coffees were quoted at 17 1/2 to 18 1/2 on the 1st 17 1/2 to 18 1/2 was quoted, with dealers' bids rather above the higher quotation, but on the 2d exports showed less animation, and, as mentioned above, the market opened quiet to-day.

Santos has shown firmness, with sales for the week of 49,000 bags, against receipts of about 60,000 bags. The shipments during the week were 3,000 bags for the United States and 27,000 bags for Europe. The market closed firm on Saturday at 14 1/2 per 100 average, an advance during the week of 5 c. to 10 c. per 100.

The shipments during the week have been: 28,875 bags for the United States, 7,370 for Europe, 831 for Cape, 5,077 for River Plate, and 42,433 bags.

Table of Apolices and other securities for August 1, 1895.

Table of Commercial and National banks for August 1, 1895.

Table of Apolices and other securities for August 2, 1895.

Table of Commercial and National banks for August 2, 1895.

Table of Apolices and other securities for August 3, 1895.

Table of Commercial and National banks for August 3, 1895.

Table of Apolices and other securities for August 4, 1895.

Table of Commercial and National banks for August 4, 1895.

Table of Apolices and other securities for August 5, 1895.

Table of Commercial and National banks for August 5, 1895.

Table of Apolices and other securities for August 6, 1895.

Table of Commercial and National banks for August 6, 1895.

Table of Apolices and other securities for August 7, 1895.

Table of Commercial and National banks for August 7, 1895.

Table of Apolices and other securities for August 8, 1895.

Table of Commercial and National banks for August 8, 1895.

Table of Apolices and other securities for August 9, 1895.

Table of United States vessels sailed with coffee for August 1, 1895.

Table of United States vessels sailed with coffee for August 2, 1895.

Table of United States vessels sailed with coffee for August 3, 1895.

Table of United States vessels sailed with coffee for August 4, 1895.

Table of United States vessels sailed with coffee for August 5, 1895.

Table of United States vessels sailed with coffee for August 6, 1895.

Table of United States vessels sailed with coffee for August 7, 1895.

Table of United States vessels sailed with coffee for August 8, 1895.

Table of United States vessels sailed with coffee for August 9, 1895.

Table of United States vessels sailed with coffee for August 10, 1895.

Table of United States vessels sailed with coffee for August 11, 1895.

Table of United States vessels sailed with coffee for August 12, 1895.

Table of United States vessels sailed with coffee for August 13, 1895.

Table of United States vessels sailed with coffee for August 14, 1895.

Table of United States vessels sailed with coffee for August 15, 1895.

Table of United States vessels sailed with coffee for August 16, 1895.

Table of United States vessels sailed with coffee for August 17, 1895.

Table of Trieste and other international vessels sailed with coffee for August 1, 1895.

Table of Trieste and other international vessels sailed with coffee for August 2, 1895.

Table of Trieste and other international vessels sailed with coffee for August 3, 1895.

Table of Trieste and other international vessels sailed with coffee for August 4, 1895.

Table of Trieste and other international vessels sailed with coffee for August 5, 1895.

Table of Trieste and other international vessels sailed with coffee for August 6, 1895.

Table of Trieste and other international vessels sailed with coffee for August 7, 1895.

Table of Trieste and other international vessels sailed with coffee for August 8, 1895.

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Table of Trieste and other international vessels sailed with coffee for August 14, 1895.

Table of Trieste and other international vessels sailed with coffee for August 15, 1895.

Table of Trieste and other international vessels sailed with coffee for August 16, 1895.

Table of Trieste and other international vessels sailed with coffee for August 17, 1895.

COFFEE SHIPPERS IN JULY

Table listing coffee shippers in July, including Arubuck Brothers, W. F. de Lanchin & Co., and others.

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Table showing daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro from July 29 to August 17, 1895.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table listing arrivals of foreign vessels, including AWACAP, Mosses, and others.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table listing departures of foreign vessels, including PORTLAND, NEWCASTLE, and others.

VESSELS AFLOAT & CHARTERED FOR RIO

Table listing vessels afloat and chartered for Rio, including Albania, Austria, and others.

Table of arrivals and departures of foreign steamers, listing ship names, origins, and dates.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table of arrivals of foreign steamers with columns for Date, Name, From, and Consigned To.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table of departures of foreign steamers with columns for Date, Name, Where To, and Cargo.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, AUGUST 4th, 1895

Large table listing foreign sailing vessels in the port, including ship names, types, arrival dates, and agents.

AZEVEDO, MURRAY & Co.

Curitiba (Brasil) and Branch Office at Buenos Aires.

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

Agencies and correspondence solicited.

Preparers and exporters of best Brands and qualities of Matté (Paraguay Tea.)

AVERAGE MONTHLY SHIPMENTS 600 TONS.

Samples forwarded on application to any part of the world. Respectable agents required.

Bankers:—LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LD.

TELEGRAMS—INDOBANCO.

To Mill Owners, Mill Managers, etc. Anticipating the great rise in Hides and Leather, Lancaster & Co. Manchester (England)

Have made contracts which enable them to supply all their old and new clients with the BEST BELTING at a much cheaper rate than any other firm. Cables "Lancastrian," Manchester A. B. C. CODE USED.

STRANGERS' HOSPITAL, 110, Rua da Passagem.

Now open for the reception of patients.

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

Applicants for admission should present themselves between 10 and 11 a.m., if possible, or should first see the visiting physician (Dr. Blandina) before going there, in order to secure prompt medical attendance.

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

Orders of admittance may be procured at this office.

The consulting office of the regular visiting physician is: DR. BLANDINA, No. 78 Rua 1ª de Março, from 1 to 3 p.m.

The visiting hours are for the present, 8 to 9 in the morning and 3 to 7 in the evening.

Last Quotations of Stocks and Bonds---Aug 5th.

Large table of stock and bond quotations, including Public Funds, Capital, Banks, Railways, Transoceanic, and Mills.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.

A general all-round hand, first sweeping, scrubbing, cleaning windows and furniture, etc., wants employment. Wages, \$3.00 a day and food. Address, Jorge Cox, at this office.

ASKED FOR ALL OVER THE WORLD

Most Aristocratic and Delicious Perfumes. CRAB APPLE BLOSSOMS. Violets de Parme. Matsukita del Japon. White Rose, Chypre, Gardenia, etc., etc.

Sale 1893, 2,000,000 Bottles



Established 1800. 17 first Medals. Ask for the Genuine LAVENDER AND EUCALYPTUS SALT. Cure for Headache, Colds, Depression, Influenza and Nausea. Cooling and Refreshing at all Times. Sold at CRASHLEYS' and all principal Perfumery Stores.

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A furnished room, with board, in healthy part of Rio, thru fine view, in a very quiet family house. Rua Princesa Imperial n. 31.

FILTROS PASTEUR FILTROS. VENDEN-SE NO DEPOSITO DOS UNICOS AGENTES de la Société anonyme du FILTRE CHAMBERLAND SYSTÈME PASTEUR PARIS Para o Brasil EMANUELE CRESTA & C. 44, rua da Quitanda, 44 RIO DE JANEIRO

CARMO BATHS. CHIROPODIST. Hot and Shower Baths, Sulphur and Medical Baths, Plunge Baths, etc. No. 28, Rua do Carmo, RIO DE JANEIRO.

THE FRANKLIN TYPEWRITER.

"GUARANTEED THE BEST"



SOME DISTINCTIVE FEATURES

Simplicity.—Has fewer by six hundred parts than any other type-bar machine, thus reducing liability of getting out of order. Any intelligent person can understand and operate it.

Durability.—All metal, except the key-tops, platen, and feed-rolls. Constructed of the best material, by the most skilled workmen.

Alignment.—The type-bars are guided, thus ensuring exact and permanent alignment.

Speed.—The expertness of the operator is absolutely the only limit to its speed.

Visible Writing.—Every letter is shown as soon as struck, and the work remains in sight. Corrections are thus easily made, and context verified.

Manifolding.—The stroke is downward, direct, and powerful, making it the most perfect manifolder and mimeographer on the market.

Repairs.—Owing to every part being interchangeable, purchasers can almost invariably make what few repairs may be needed themselves, thus saving cost of repairer. The machine is therefore extremely economical.

Type Cleaning.—The types are cleaned in five seconds time, without touching with hands.

Ribbon Changing.—No soiling of hands or loss of time in changing ribbons, the latter being reeled from the spool on which it is purchased to the machine spool.

Keyboard.—Has the standard keyboard, with capital shift, locking shift, and celluloid keys—the latter being black and white, as recommended by eminent oculists.

A Time Saver.—Owing to its automatic paper shift ribbon changing device, ease in making corrections, quickness of type cleaning, and the fact that the work is always in sight, it is the greatest time-saving writer manufactured.

Appearance.—Without exception, the handsomest typewriter made, beautifully nicked and japanned—an ornament as well as an article of necessity.

Work.—Its work is clean, clear cut, and beautiful in appearance. Samples cheerfully furnished upon application.

Arranged for writing Portuguese, French, Italian, Spanish and German, without charging parts.

Price: \$80 with Table.

M. M. King & Co.

RUA DA ALFANDEGA 77 & 79
RIO DE JANEIRO.



WREXHAM

EXPORT PILSENER LAGER BEER

brewed by the Wrexham Lager Beer Co. Wrexham, England, and imported by Messrs. Zenha Ramos & Co.

PURE and WHOLESOME

One of the finest light beers brewed for export.

LOUIS BELLEZA, Cl. Agent.

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STOUT ON DRAUGHT

Everybody knows how enjoyable this is and how difficult to obtain in a hot climate.

Try M. B. Foster & Sons'

bottling of Guinness' Stout and you will have the nearest possible approach to Draught Stout.

Sole Agents:

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"MILD, MELLOW AND MATURED"

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SOLE AGENTS

HOGG & MURLY

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DO YOU BATHE ?

Of course you do, and in order to enjoy your bath you must have one of our INSTANTANEOUS WATER HEATERS, a machine that will heat enough water for a comfortable bath in five minutes, burning an insignificant quantity of gas, and will heat water instantly for all other domestic purposes, being always ready day or night.

These machines being constructed entirely of copper, their durability is in no wise affected by any chemical action arising from the acid or alkali contained in the water, and the three points of vantage we claim for these machines over all others are:—

1. That they burn 80% less Gas.

2. That they will last a life time and not corrode and wear out in a short time as is the case with cheap iron ones.

3. That in addition to being a useful and practical necessity, endorsed by leading physicians, it is a handsome feature of decoration to the bath room and is guaranteed for 10 years from the date of purchase. —

We invite the public to visit our office, where it will afford us the greatest pleasure to show this machine working and answer any question in explanation.

We will undertake to place this machine in working order in your bath room for a very reasonable price, our address is

THOMAS PRICE & Co.

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In *São Paulo* we have established an agency at

No. 25, Rua dos Protestantes,

H. Papert & Co.

and in *Campanas* at

Rua 13 de Maio,
esquina da rua Senador Saraiva.

Wm. Cory

At either of the above places customers will find the machine on exhibition and for sale.

S. Paulo

OSWALD EVANS,

Import and Commission Merchant.

Lubricating Oils,

Plows, Hardware, etc.

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P. O. Box, 527.

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SWANSEA (England)

Correspondence invited.

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ENGINEERS.

Railway Contractors,

Importers of all Kinds of Machinery

Railway Material,

Portable Railways,

Coffee Machinery.

31, RUA SÃO BENTO, 31

SÃO PAULO.

Caixa do Correio, 291.

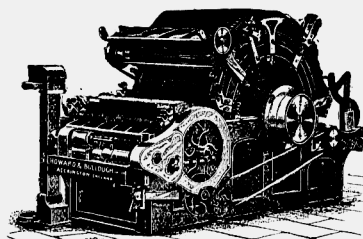
SPINNING AND WEAVING MACHINERY.

HOWARD & BULLOUGH, LIMITED

SPECIALISTS IN SPINNING;

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HEAD OFFICE: Wolverhampton, England.

Mill Sundries always in Stock in Rio.
Plans and estimates on application to Agents.

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

Steamships.

**ROYAL MAIL
RSTEAM PACKET COMPANY.**

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

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Date	Steamer	Destination
1895		
Aug. 7	Tagus	Antwerp calling Bahia, Macaio, Las Palmas, Lisbon and Southampton.
" 11	Danube	Montevideo and Buenos-Ayres.
" 13	Magdalena	Southampton calling Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon and Vigo.
" 25	Trent	Santos.

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 Março, 1st floor.
G. C. Anderson, Superintendent.

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE MAIL STEAMERS.

LAMPORST & HOLT LINE

PASSENGER SERVICE FOR NEW YORK
PROJECTED SAILING

Galileo..... 17th August
The Steamer

COLERIDGE

(electric light throughout)

will sail for

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Taking 1st and 3rd class passengers at moderate rates. Surgeon and Stewardess carried. The voyage is much quicker than by way of England and without the inconveniences of transfer. For freight apply to the Broker
Wm. R. McNiven,
87, Rua 1^o de Março.

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58, Rua 1^o de Março

**PACIFIC STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY.**

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

DEPARTURES FOR LIVERPOOL.

Potosi..... Aug. 21st
Orcana..... Sept. 4th
These popular steamers are fitted with the electric light and all modern conveniences. Insurance policies may be taken out at the agency on merchandise, baggage and values. For freights apply to **P. D. Machado,**
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and for passages and other information to
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No. 2, Rua de São Pedro.

WILLIAM SAMSON & CO.

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HOWDEN LINE OF STEAMERS

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Montevideo, Calle Zabala No. 30, " " 253

Rosario, Calle Bajada No. 156, " " 54

Cable Address:—SAMSON.

RUBBER HAND STAMPS.

and
Metal-Bodied Rubber Type.

S. T. LONGSTRETH,

Office and works: 15, Travessa do Ouvidor, 1st floor.

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

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LEA & PERRINS'

OBSERVE THAT THE
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Lea & Perrins IS NOW
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IN BLUE INK
DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE
OUTSIDE WRAPPER

of every Bottle of the

ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors,
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Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London;
and Export Oilmen generally.

RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

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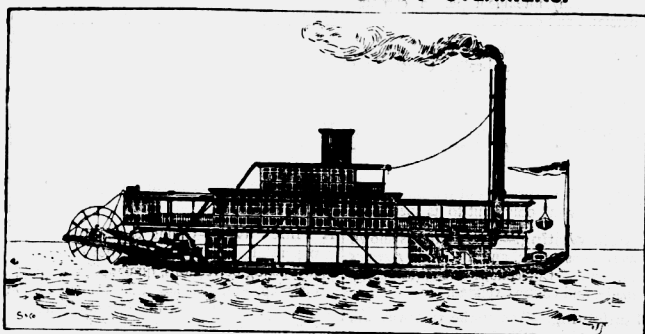
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THE CHARLES A. VOEGELE CO.
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STERNWHEEL STEAMERS have been found by experience to be the best type of vessel for shallow river navigation, and of these Messrs. Yarrow have constructed a large number of successful examples for all parts of the world. Vessels on this system are constructed when required, to draw as little as 6 inches. Messrs. Yarrow lately built the sternwheelers "Mosquito" and "Herald" for the British Government, for service on the Zambesi. They were constructed in floatable sections (capable of shipment), which were simply bolted together, avoiding thereby the costly and difficult process of riveting up and launching. For full particulars apply to—
YARROW & CO., Shipbuilders,
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**SHAW, SAVILL & ALBION Co.,
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ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

BETWEEN

NEW ZEALAND and LONDON.

HOMEWARDS—Due at Rio de Janeiro.

Ionic..... Aug 16th
Steamers superior in every respect and fitted with every convenience for the comfort of travellers. Call at TRINITY and PLYMOUTH; passengers may land at latter port. For freight apply to **F. D. Machado,**
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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:
ALLEN, Mrs. James, née Mary Roberts; whose mother is residing in Buenos Aires.

RUPP, Thomas; at one time Chief Engineer of Brazilian warship *Sciencias*.

DUTTON, Thomas; (or any members of the family) at one time residing at Montebello and Puma, near Itapericim and Benevente.
Rio de Janeiro, 27th July 1895.

LAWRENCE W. HISLOP,

PELOTAS,

and

HISLOP & Co.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL,

Brazil.

Ship, Steamer and General Commission Agents.
Correspondence and Consignments Invited.

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General and Commission Merchants,
SHIPPING AND STEAMER AGENTS.

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Companhia de Fiação e Tecelagem Carioca

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Recommended brands:

Villanyi,

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TOKAY WINE

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

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Scott's Midlothian Oat Flour

Unsurpassed for Invalids and Children

CRASHLEY & CO.

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CLUB DAS LARANJEIRAS

The fourth dance of the season will take place on Wednesday 14th inst. Members requiring invitations for friends should communicate with the Secretary.

Rio de Janeiro, 3rd August 1895.

H. W. STACEY, Hon Sec.

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FORWARDER**

Goods forwarded and insured to and from all parts of the world.

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A LARGE ASSORTMENT LATELY RECEIVED OF
SQUARE COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES

from superior calendared papers of various colors;

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LINEN ENVELOPES,

made from the best qualities of linen papers known in the United States.

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