



# THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

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RIO DE JANEIRO, AUGUST 13TH, 1895.

NUMBER 33

## WILSON, SONS & CO.

(LIMITED)

2, RUA DE S. PEDRO  
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AGENTS OF THE

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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 Catted. English services: at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Portuguese services: at 10 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sundays: 7:30 p.m. Wednesday—E. E. JOINER and JOSE DA COSTA REIS, Pastors. Sunday School at 10 a.m. at Fabrica Carioca, Sunday Evenings 6 p.m. Rev. João Tavares. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—N. 15 Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m., and 7 p.m. Sundays 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. W. B. BAGBY, Pastor. Residence: Ladeira do Senado No. 32.

Medical Directory Dr. William Frederick Eisenlohr, German Physician. Office: 78, Rua General Camara. Consulting hours: 10 to 3 p.m. Dr. Ed. Chapot Prevost, professor of Histology, especially of Gynecology, and Surgery in the Faculty of Medicine. Office: 23, Rua da Quitanda. Hours from 2-4 p.m. Residence No. 3, Rua Alice, Laranjeiras.

Miscellaneous. AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 96 Rua da Assembleia.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent. BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro No. 75.—On sale, the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages. Also Evangelical books, tracts, hymns, in Portuguese. JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent. BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.—Office: 78, Rua General Camara. Consulting hours: 10 to 3 p.m. For terms, apply to Librarian. RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.—Rest and Reading Room.—35, Rua da Saúde, 1st floor; HENRY BRANDENBURG, Missioner. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc. also left-off clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission or at No. 25, Rua Theophilo Ottoni. IGREJA EVANGELICA LUMINENSE.—Rua Largo de S. Joaquin, No. 179.—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays: First meeting at 10 a.m., 2nd at 7 a.m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 5 1/2 afternoon. Gospel preaching, at 7 p.m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study, and preaching, at 7 p.m. JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

NOTES FROM BUENOS AIRES. Buenos Aires, July 31st, 1895. The gold premium is falling. It has climbed down seven or eight points within the last few days, and is now hovering about 240 with an evident desire to drop lower still. This means that things in general are showing symptoms of improvement. The good year enjoyed by both pastoral and agricultural people has put a good deal of money into activity. Discounts are somewhat easier. The large camp stores have been able to collect some of their outstandings—consequently the importing houses find themselves in a far more hopeful and comfortable position than this time last year. And what about the Chilean war? For the present nothing. The question stands just as it did. Our minister, Dr. Quirno Costa, has returned to Santiago, where he was received with every mark of cordiality and distinction. The work of demarcation is of course suspended owing to the winter weather up the Andes. When it is resumed there will be time enough to consider the probabilities of a serious disagreement. Meanwhile both countries are arming. The spirit of militarism has taken hold of us. We are spending on both sides of the Andes millions on costly armament. General Koeber is said to be on his way back from Europe and already the first consignment of his drill instructors have begun work amongst the Chilean rifles. Late telegrams from Valparaiso say that large supplies of mountain artillery are coming out from Germany. The Chilean squadron is constantly manœuvring. The Chilean national guard is being reorganized and a bill dealing with its mobilization and military instruction is now before Congress. Add to this that the Balmaceda party has at last obtained a voice in the cabinet. This party does not love us. We should have heard from them in '90 were it not that the naval revolt in Chili proved more fortunate than in Brazil. Here in Argentina the national guard is still undergoing elementary battalion instruction. After the splendid parade on the 9th of July the enthusiasm of the citizen-soldiers suffered a slight reaction. But now the Sunday masters are increasing. The government has, as you know, bought the Garibaldi, a powerful armored cruiser. A sister ship, also on the stocks, is being, it is said, treated for. Several commissions of our military men are in Europe picking up artillery, ammunitions requisites, engineering effects, small arms, and—most important still—scrapping together a little technical knowledge. All this looks well enough. Besides which the cable brings us news dry after day of the doings in the congress halls of Montevideo and Rio, where the Argentine-Chilian war is openly canvassed and Uruguayan and Brazilian neutrality openly proclaimed. Even Paraguay—poor beggared Paraguay—proposes to defend its neutrality by the purchase of 10,000 Mausers, and Bolivia is said to be in treaty with Brazil with a like object. Oh, Mr. Editor, there is an awful clanging down in these latitudes just now about war! Here in Buenos Aires the gilded youngsters who form the club called the Circulo de Armas, propose organizing a volunteer cavalry regiment to be called the horse-grenadiers (granaderos a caballo) in memory of San Martin's famous veteran troops—the heroes of all the fights from San Lorenzo to Ayacucho. Every second neighbor's son who has a government title (he is a national guard) with which he manœuvres wildly in front of the looking-glass in the privacy of his sleeping apartment and with which he kills many serious ranks of imaginary Chilians. The local poets are casting around after war subjects upon which to spill out their divine effusions, the catch-penny papers are aglow with the fire of martial literature. It is terrible—a general meeting of the Literary Society is nothing to it. And yet the serious people—the people who think—the people of sense—the people who know both countries and who are at once patriotic and intelligent, do not believe in the war. They do not absolutely laugh at the idea of its taking place, but all the same they look upon it as an eventuality far from probable. They appear to be right. Victory for either country means ruin for both. A war between these two republics would mean the development of financial, social and political curses which neither nationality could hope to live down in half a century. They are arming and let them arm. The common sense of both peoples will prevail in the end. We view with much interest your present difficulties with John Bull in regard to the interesting island of Trinidad. We are in the position of the party on the fence. We notice that your patriots of the Ouvidor advocate the dispatch of your gun-boats in order to expel the proud invader, and we are anxious to see how the indignant Brazilians will deal with the sons of Albion. Trinidad is of course in every sense of the word a blasted rock of a place. But then there is the dignity of national integrity to be met and mollified. Well, do not maul poor old John Bull too much. Let him down easy. He is not naturally a bold bad man. He has a weakness for stray islands which may almost be said to amount to kleptomania. But he is rich upon your know, and rich kleptomaniacs are treated with every consideration. The social season here in all circles is most brilliant. The Amateur Dramatic Club has given three splendid performances of Iolanthe. The last Cinderella dance was the grandest affair ever witnessed here. In native circles fashionable balls and marriages are happening with magnificent frequency. There was a marriage at the Carmen church on the 30th of last month and the diamonds worn by the fair dames are said to have been worth over two million dollars. Up in Rosario the festive strain of humor has also taken possession of the people, all the good-looking wheat brokers having nothing to do but dance, now that the busy season is over. They have had already two most successful Cinderella dances here, besides a grand ball given by Mr. Craik, general manager of the Central Argentine railway, and another ball given by Mr. Malcolm Graham of the same institution. The winter here has been exceptionally mild. It is only last week that the leaves finished falling and already the buds are showing signs of the coming spring. There will be a great deal of marriages celebrated this spring. There is marriage in the air. It is the war of the Plate. It is on the top of the sinking gold premium. It is, in effect, on the moon. The census returns are not all in yet, but it seems that the population will not go many thousands above four millions. Just think of it! A country from the corner of which you could steal the United Kingdom and yet with a population not anything so large as London. A country from which you could slice off a new France and a new set of peninsulas without straining yourself, yet practically unhabited! What do we want with more territory? What sane person can conceive a reason why we should want to fight Chili for a few miles more or less of Andine rock? The idea of such a thing is apparently too preposterous to be for a moment seriously entertained. Your colleagues down here are all flourishing and all—for a great wonder—are at peace. The newspaper world is quiet. Congress is engaged over the discussion of some of the eternal interventions which the national government thinks it necessary to carry out in the provinces. Nobody feels much interest in these complicated squabbles but a few hungry legislators and political adventurers. The government is every day consolidating itself. We feel at last that we have a man of sense and firmness at the head of affairs. The writer is not a Roquista, but being a foreigner he thinks that the strong man who lives his political life inside the constitution is the best man. All we want is peace—not dictatorial peace, but peace insured by intelligent and constitutional government. We have peace here at present. It hardly deserves to be called constitutional, but it is at the same time far from being dictatorial. The Bourgeois do not yet rule the roost here, but they have at least a little hand in building up the fire and turning the spit. Political evolution is slow. Ours has but just passed the primary stages. But we have advanced somewhat—we are advancing—solemn fact!

**Banks.**

**LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.**

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

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO  
 10, Rua da Alfandega

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

Also on:  
 Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., LONDON.  
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 Messrs. Schroder & Co., J. H. Schroder & Co., HAMBURG.  
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 Messrs. Grandt Brown & Co., GENOA.

**BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.**

Established in Hamburg on 16th December 1887 by the "Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft" in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg," Hamburg.

Capital . . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

(Calcutta 188.)  
 Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos  
 (Calcutta 530.) (Calcutta 185.)

Draws on:  
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 Opens accounts current.  
 Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.  
 Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every description of banking business.  
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**THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.**

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

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

Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 17th October, 1891.

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

**BRANCHES:**

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**THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.**

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

Capital..... £ 1,000,000  
 Idem paid up..... " 500,000  
 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  
 Agencies at Pernambuco, Ceará, Maranhão and Rio Grande do Sul.

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 Messrs. J. Berenberg Gossler & Co., HAMBURG, and correspondents in Germany.  
 Sig. Giulio Belinzaghi and correspondents in ITALY.  
 The Bank of New York, N. Y. A. A. NEW YORK.  
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Most Aristocratic and Delicious Perfumes

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White Rose,  
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Sole 1893, 2,000,000 Bottles



Established 1800  
 17 first Medals

Ask for the Genuine

**LAVENDER & EUCALYPTUS SALTS**

Cure for Headache, Colds, Depression, Influenza and Nausea. Cooling and Refreshing at all Times.

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THE tobacconists are in a state of expectancy concerning the new tax on that article of commerce in which they deal and have declared that if the tax is imposed they will all go out on strike, which in a city of cigarette smokers like Buenos Aires would be little short of a national calamity. Although there is not much fear that this threat of the tobacconists will be fully carried out in case the obnoxious law comes into force, there is little doubt that the imposition of the tax will completely paralyze the action of several smaller manufacturers of cigarettes, etc., as they will find it impossible to continue work under the disadvantages which the new law will inflict upon them.—Times, Buenos Aires, July 31.

**From The Field. A TRIP TO BOLIVIA.**

On the last day of May in last year I set out from Valparaiso with intent to make a trip into the interior of Bolivia and Peru. I had as travelling companion an old Oxford friend, Hicks by name. Our ship was the *Aconagua*, the finest vessel of the Chilean steamship line, officered and engineered entirely by Europeans. The steamers are English built, and specially designed for the coasting trade. On the lower deck we had 400 mules and as many cattle, which we were taking to the northern ports. The second deck contained excellent state rooms forward, a fine saloon amidships and aft, and the most curious feature of all these ships, a complete travelling market, with stocks of hens, cabbages, potatoes, fruit, and every kind of commodity likely to be acceptable in the vast rainless district which these ships serve. Over all was a magnificent promenade deck. Except that the smell of the stables was always with us no ship could have been more comfortable.

Our last view of hospitable Valparaiso was a pretty semi-circle of lights rising high above the water. Next morning we had a good sample of the lazy, long Pacific roll, but it is a form of motion to which one speedily gets accustomed. The coast some four or five miles distant was desolate and barren in the extreme. After a halt of a few hours at Coquimbo, with its smelting works and railway terminus, we continued our journey along the uninteresting coast, and arrived next day at Caldera. The most interesting thing at Caldera, though little is to be seen of it, is the wreck of the *Emeralda*, which was sunk by Balmaeda's torpedo boats in 1891. The captain and most of the officers were believed to be miles away. Caldera is well into the rainless zone, though they say it rains there for about three minutes at a time three times in the year. It is the most dreary, desolate, sandy place imaginable. The inhabitants have planted a few trees, but they are hardly as high as the railings surrounding them, and are mostly dead. There are smelting works there and a railway, and not a few English.

Next day, after a few more hours of desolate coast, we arrived at Antofagasta. That was a bigger place, with the same background of brown, hideously barren hills. The ugly coast range entirely blocks out a view of the fine mountains behind. In almost all the west coast ports, the ships lie in the open roadstead, and a landing has to be effected in boats through a heavy surf. The town is dirty, dusty, and ill-kept, but it has a good water supply. This water is brought in pipes from the slopes of the volcano of San Pedro, a distance of close on 200 miles. As this was to be our starting point for our trip into the interior, we had to spend a day or two in making arrangements and purchasing some stores. We found time, however, to visit the nitrate works, and the magnificent smelting establishment of the Huanchaca companies, some miles to the south of the town. Since the opening of the railway line they have been able to work ore which, in the old days of mule carriage, it did not pay them to touch. They have another smelting establishment at the mines, and the two of them turned out in April, 1894, respectively 40,000 and 50,000 marks (a mark equals 80z.) of pure silver. One morning, by special permission, we left in a freight train for the nitrate fields. Probably no important line in the world is built on such a small gauge as the 2ft. 6in. of the Antofagasta line. Originally it was simply a mineral line from the nitrate fields to the works, but the Huanchaca company took it over, and extended it first to their mines and then to Oruro, in Bolivia, a distance in all of nearly 600 miles.

Pampa Central was our destination, and after a six hours' run up a steep grade through brown, bleak hills we arrived there, and were welcomed by the manager of the nitrate fields. This property is very rich, and belongs to an old-established Chilean company. We rode out in the afternoon on muleback to see a part of the property, which covers in all some seventy miles in length by eight in width. The nitrate as a rule lies close to the surface, though it sometimes stretches down some 20 ft. or more. The method of getting it is quite simple—put in a charge of gunpowder, blow it up, and then break the blocks into stones of tolerably reg-

ular size. About 100 carloads are despatched every day into Antofagasta. The workmen have a regular town of their own, the only one in the ninety miles from Antofagasta. The men earn perhaps \$100 a month (a dollar equals 2s. to 2s. 6d.), and judging from the excellent articles, including all manner of wines, kept in the company's store, they must be able to live very fairly well. A five hours' railway journey on the following day brought us to Calama, a dirty little town some 8,000 ft. above the sea. It is a wretched little place, but fairly prosperous, as being almost the only oasis in this vast desert. A good deal of hay and barley is raised there and it is the great resting place for cattle driven from the Argentine provinces of Salta and Jujuy.

It was uncommonly chilly when, at 5.30 next morning, we turned out of our comfortable beds in the station house. Fortunately we had not had to face the horrors of the one small inn. The trains, as on many of the South American lines, do not run in the night time, and, as we had a fourteen hours' journey, an early start was necessary. The little composite American car was for a wonder tight packed with Germans and a few English interested in various mining enterprises. I do not know how to describe the journey—it was supremely ugly and even monotonous, and yet it was interesting. We went mounting upwards along a perfectly desolate valley bounded by hills, whose sides seemed to be scored with water-courses, though in reality these can not have existed for a very long time. All this country is the desert of Altiplano, which is said to be yearly extending. Before the war with Chile, the whole district, with the port of Antofagasta, belonged to the Bolivians, who now have absolutely no access to the sea, save through foreign territory. At midday we reached Ascotan, the highest point of the line, some 14,000 ft. above the sea. As is the case with all but two of the stations between Antofagasta and Uyuni—a distance of close on 400 miles—it merely consists of a watering place for the engine, and a small collection of huts for workmen engaged on the line. After Ascotan our course lay along the shore, and subsequently across the bottom of a huge dried-up lake. Here is to be found a vast deposit of borax, which extends for many miles, though it is only being worked to a very limited extent underneath the still active volcano of Olague.

This is a very volcanic district, and some of the mountains—notably the twin summits of San Pedro and San Paulo—go far to atone for the general ugliness of the scenery. After running for many miles over a great salt deposit, apparently the bottom of another dried-up lake, we arrived at Uyuni, our destination, at about 9 p. m., having covered about 230 miles. Uyuni is a small place at one extremity of a vast wind-swept plateau some 12,500 ft. above the sea, though peaks rise round it, and even from the middle of it, to a far greater height. It has only sprung into existence since the railway was completed a few very years ago. It is bitterly cold, the thermometer in the winter months registering some 26° of frost Centigrade. Needless to say that even in a tiny room, with everything closed, a jug of water was frozen to a solid block by the morning. Fortunately the inn was kept by a Frenchman, with some ideas of cleanliness, as when I woke up I found myself suffering from the sorroche, or mountain sickness. The symptoms were not very severe, but included a bad earache and bleeding at the nose, and were sufficient to postpone our expedition to the mines of Huanchaca. I tried the local remedy of garlic with very little effect, but got far more benefit from an excellent lunch, to which we were invited by a Swiss gentleman, who was the head of the only large business house in the town. He and his two English assistants were very kind to us, and as they occupied the only house with a decent store in Uyuni and had the only French cook in Bolivia, we were very glad to accept an invitation to take our meals there.

Next morning we set off to see the mines, and were accommodated with armchairs in one of the empty cars running up to Pulu-cayo. The distance is little more than twenty miles, but, as the line mounts about 2,000 ft. there is scope for some interesting engineering, especially as there is neither tunnel, bridge, nor cutting of any importance. After lunching with the manager, we were taken round by the mining engineer, who turned out to be an old Cliftonian. It is the most curious place imaginable, the

strangest mixture of primitive Indian village and northern manufacturing town. It is perched in a little corner in the mountains, and, though there are 7,000 inhabitants, it covers very little space, the small one-storied thatched houses being piled in rows one above the other, with hardly room for the steep-pitched streets in between. On the other hand, there is abundance of the most modern machinery, and seven new Galloway boilers had just been ordered. One curious sight is the remains of a huge mountain of ore, said to have contained 100,000 tons, not of good enough quality to repay the working till the railway superseded mule carriage to the coast. But, of course, the inhabitants afford the most curious sights. Of the men we saw little, as they were all at work in the mountain, from which 120 tons of ore are removed each day, this company owning the largest single lode of silver in the world. Crowds of women we saw engaged in breaking up the ore into small pieces, exercising their own judgments as to what was worth preserving and what not. They were almost entirely half-castes or pure-blooded Indians, and were of every degree of ugliness. Their dress consisted of a bright red or green baize skirt and a coloured shawl. The skirts stuck out somewhat in the manner of a crinoline; in fact, however, it is due to the number of skirts they wear. They put on fresh skirts every carnival, and wear them till they drop off. They earn about 60 cents—say 1s. 6d.—a day, and the men from \$1 to \$2. The company maintains a large and excellent store, containing all manner of high-class goods; but there is also a large number of privileged retail dealers, who form one of the most picturesque sights of the place, squatting in the streets, with every variety of goods, from country-made boots to vanilla, spread in front of them.

After exhausting the sights of Pulucayo, we left in the afternoon in a mule-drawn car for Huanchaca, where are the old works of the company. The way lies at first through a fine tunnel, some 3,000 metres long, which took close upon ten years to build. At the further end of the tunnel we met the fortnight's bars of silver from the Huanchaca works going down to Antofagasta for export. A locomotive which had been taken through the tunnel in pieces drew us the remaining five miles to Huanchaca. There are the original smelting and amalgam works. It is a cosy little place, considering that it is 4,500 ft. above the sea. There is a nice old-fashioned looking plaza with a fountain in the middle and arcades round two sides of it. In one corner were the retail dealers, and in a very picturesque corner they made with their bright cotton goods hung up in the shadow of the arches. A curious feature of the works is a huge chimney, some 1,500 ft. long, carried up the side of a hill with a view to ridding the town of the poisonous fumes. Both at Pulucayo and at Huanchaca the authorities are very particular as to whom they admit within the gate of the township. They have to a secret police, and that their office is no sinecure is shown by their having shortly before our arrival arrested at two in the morning a number of men loading mules with the amalgam of silver and mercury which they had purchased from thieving employes. We spent a very lively evening with the acting administrator, a very intelligent German, and to oblige our charming hostess, the only European lady in Huanchaca, Hicks had to dance the highland shottische, no light feat at an elevation of over 14,000 ft.

(To be concluded in our next.)

(Continued from our last.)

#### TRINIDAD ISLAND.

On the following day, the 11th of December, a rather high sea was running, so I saw it would be impossible to effect a landing; but I coasted along the shore, this time in a southerly direction, to prospect. I satisfied myself that South-West Bay was the best, if not the only portion of the island that afforded facilities for landing.

One's foot once on shore there, it would be easy to ascend the ravine above the cascade to the forest-clad domes above, and thence to descend to the fertile vales that are rumored to exist on the windward side of the island.

So much I could perceive from the *Peleon's* deck. I have described further back the little promontory, or natural jetty, of coral formation, near the cascade, that juts out beyond the breakers. It was on that I determined to land as soon as the sea should go down.

Coasting this day to the southward I was astonished to discover what really magnificent scenery this little island contains.

Passing South-West Point, a low, narrow isthmus, terminating seawards, we opened out an extensive gulf, narrow at its entrance, shut in by two stupendous precipices, but broadening within. The sea, even in this sheltered fiord, was tumultuous, and dashed furiously on the rocky islets that thickly covered its surface. The volcanic shores appalled the fancy with their strange forms and forbidding appearance. To the back of this gulf were lofty mountains, among others the Sugar-loaf.

Passing this nameless gulf, that probably no keel of boat had ever disturbed, we came to another and still stranger fiord, that caused an exclamation to burst from both of us, when it suddenly and unexpectedly opened before us, framed as it was picturesquely by a great arch in the cliffs. This was a deeper inlet than the other. Surrounded like it by fantastic rocks, its further extremity yet presented a most inviting appearance, for there a beautiful beach of golden sand fringed the white foam of the perpetually-breaking sea. Above this rose gentle slopes of verdure, of what nature we could not distinguish. Behind all rose steep, bare mountains, the great square bluff of South Cape, or Noah's Ark, as I named it from its shape (resembling that of the toy of our childhood), towering to the right.

To land here would be delightful, so we penetrated the gulf for some way; but, alas! had soon to abandon the attempt. For the bottom was everywhere sown with rocks, some rising above the sea as islands, others just awash, and these latter were a source of great danger to us. For at times, as our boat sank down into the hollow between two waves, we were horrified to perceive through the clear blue water some sharp rock just beneath us, on to which we were rapidly falling, appearing, though, as if itself were rising upwards to pierce our fragile craft. The danger from this cause was so great that we found ourselves obliged to reluctantly return, having feasted our eyes on the strangest and grandest scenery, but having convinced ourselves of the impracticability of landing in any of these rough and rock-sown fiords to the southward of Trinidad.

On the next day, the 12th of December, success crowned our efforts, our perseverance was at last rewarded, and we landed in South-West Bay, without any difficulty whatever.

It was a glorious day, hot indeed, for it was midsummer in this latitude, and the fierce tropical sun was vertical at midday. The wind had almost altogether fallen away, and it was very apparent from the *Peleon's* deck that there was far less surf on the shore than on any day hitherto. I determined now to make a final attempt at an exploration of this island, and of course chose the cook to be my companion. The boy also volunteered to join us, and was so eager that I foolishly consented to his doing so, for, though now seventeen years of age, he was not strong enough to endure the fatigues we were about to encounter among these burning crags and stifling ravines, and as the sequel showed was considerably knocked up by his journey, though behaving pluckily enough throughout.

We did not wish to encumber ourselves with much baggage, so, in addition to the clothes we wore, we carried between us three days' rations of biscuit, a cake of tobacco, a bottle of rum, a rifle, and a hatchet. The mate and Panissa rowed us off to the coral jetty by the cascade, which I have described, and we were all astonished at the ease with which we effected a landing. The water was almost smooth, the rock being of coral formation offered so many irregularities of surface that we had no difficulty in climbing on it, and scrambling along its summit to the beach.

Having seen us safely on shore, the mate and Panissa wished us a prosperous journey, and rowed back to the vessel.

I have before described the aspect of the ravine at whose foot we now found ourselves. A small stream finds its way down to the sea, terminating its course in a cascade of some height. On reaching the stream we found its waters to be deliciously clear and cool, as indeed is all the water of Trinidad. We slowly toiled up the ravine, and wearisome work it was; sometimes on one side, sometimes on the other, of the watercourse, at times floundering through it, according as one or the other offered the safest and easiest route. The ascent was steeper than we had anticipated, and great rocks fallen from above offered constant obstructions. The dead trunks of trees everywhere crossed the stream. Of vegetation there was at first none but a wiry long grass which covered the soil, wherever there was any. But after we had ascended a considerable distance we came across those beautiful products of the tropics, the tree-ferns. At first, of small growth, they filled up the hollow of the stream only, having exactly the appearance of our common English fern, but higher up we found them extending their fan-like masses of vivid-green leaves from the summits of lofty trunks.

At last we reached the summit of the ravine and were on the Col, for such it was, a gentle depression between two mountains, and here found ourselves in the midst of a very different nature, and enjoyed the loveliness of a scene such as we little guessed stern Trinidad concealed within its encircling wall of wild crags. For

now we saw no rocks, we were walking on a soil powdery and soft and dry, into which our feet sank. The beautiful that rose above us on our left was a gentle dome of similar soil; and all was covered with a rich and beautiful vegetation. We were walking through a dense grove of tree-ferns, whose branches meeting overhead, like cathedral aisles, allowed but a subdued light to fall on the soft floor below, where millions of land-crabs crawled about; for these hideous beasts swarm on this island even to the mountain-tops. Other life there was none, not even insect.

A gentle breeze blew over the Col from the windward side of the island, very grateful to us after our ascent of the hot, windless ravine. The scene, with its fresh green, seemed very beautiful to us at the time, as beautiful as anything we had ever seen. But after a month on the barren sea, and after the contrast of the dreary coast- scenery beneath us, any vegetation could not but seem very beautiful.

On the summit of the mountain there appeared to be some other tree growing with a darker foliage, but we left the inspection of this for our return journey, for we wished without delay to descend to the windward side of the island, which seemed to hold out a magic attraction for us. We expected, on very slight, if any, grounds, to make all sorts of valuable discoveries in that direction.

We reached the summit of the Col and looked down upon the eastern side of the island. A magnificent view stretched before us. From our great height we overlooked the mountains, ravines, and fiords, a wonderful panorama of strikingly contrasting or rather discordant colors. Dark barren peaks towered up all around, huge pyramidal cylinders of burnt rock. These were based on gigantic couloirs or slopes of volcanic *debris*, of a bright, ruddy color. These again were continued towards the sea by downs of vivid green, that in their turn sloped down to bays whose beaches were of the most brilliant white sand. Rugged promontories of coal-black rocks divided these bays, and the sea for far out was studded with similarly black islets, on to which the sea broke furiously; beyond the white foam lay the blue Atlantic, on whose far horizon rose three small islets which we recognized as the Martin Vaz, and which were distant from Trinidad about twenty-six miles.

From the summit of Trinidad we obtained several extensive views along the windward coast, and everywhere it seemed that landing in any description of boat was out of the question; this is not a clean coast as is that to leeward, but foul with many outlying reefs and rocks, while the surf is always much more dangerous, for the swell raised by the perpetually-blowing south-east trade wind breaks on this shore, the first obstacle it has met after crossing thousands of miles of ocean.

I was much impressed by the strange nature of the scenery, which was such as I had never seen before, though common enough, perhaps, in some volcanic districts. There was indeed something awful in the appearance of this island, with its chaotic masses of rock and unearthly lurid *debris*. After a halt and frugal meal under the shade of the tree-ferns, we proceeded to follow the ridge of the mountain in search of some easy way by which to descend to the sea-shore. Half a dozen times we pursued some likely-looking route until stopped by the edge of some precipice, that compelled us to wearily retrace our steps.

On one occasion we clambered down a long slope of black *debris*, recalling to one's memory the magic mountain of black rolling stones described in the "Arabian Nights." This brought us to the bottom of a steep ravine; advancing some way down this, we reached a spot where it fell precipitously into depths of utter darkness, and we had to clamber all the way back again.

At last we came to where a red mountain of loose stones and *debris* sloped gradually towards the sea and seemed to join on to the green downs below, no precipice intervening.

The day was now far advanced, and we were anxious to reach a stream by which to bivouac for the night; for we were now weary and very thirsty, having come across no water since leaving the ravine of South-West Bay. Therefore we walked as fast as we could over the rolling stones of this mountain, hoping in an hour at the outside to reach the beach. Since leaving the fern-groves, we had seen no vegetation, but after progressing now some way down, we found the volcanic soil covered with a plant whose name I know not, spreading far and wide with rope-like creepers, bearing large leaves, pink flowers, and a bean about the size of a haricot. This was the vivid-green vegetation that we had distinguished from the summit of the island.

We were now fated to meet a great disappointment. This hill terminated in a precipitous wall of rock, which it was quite impossible to descend. So we had to turn back once more.

We were now in a real mess. South-West Bay with its water, was many hours of weary climbing from us; weak and thirsty as we were, we could not reach it, at any rate the boy could not, for he now altogether collapsed, and said he could not walk another step, and would stay where he was. But move on we must, to stay where we were for the night meant death;

after a few hours more deprivation of water not one of us could have made an effort to save his life. So, encouraging and pulling the boy along, we commenced to very painfully drag ourselves back—fearful work up those loose stones, that rolled down on us as if to press us back, and with the soil slipping away from under our feet at each step.

I soon saw that we could never reach South-West Bay, and must make an effort to find water nearer.

This mountain was a projecting spur from the central mass, and divided two ravines from each other. I thought it highly probable that a stream flowed down the ravine which was to our left, and suggested to the cook that we might try to descend to it. The *debris* on which we stood sloped down at a steep angle to the depths of this gorge, but the bottom of it we could not see. On its other side rose steep precipices of black rock.

The cook thought a moment or so, looked at the boy who was lying on his back, pale and breathing hard, and said, "I think we had better try it." He saw the difficulties and dangers of the plan as clearly as myself, but also saw it was our only chance. So we stirred up the boy and commenced the descent. At first it was easy enough, like an ordinary *moraine* in the Alps, but at every step the decline became steeper, until at last we had to lie on our backs and progress inch by inch with the greatest caution. To have slid a yard would have meant a rush ever increasing in rapidity into the depths below—a certain death.

This mountain was not composed entirely of loose *debris*, or it could not have sloped at so steep an angle. It seemed rather to be a mass of rotten, or, rather, burnt rock, exceedingly brittle and breaking away when grasped in lumps, whose regular mathematical forms denoted the fiery ordeal the whole had been subjected to. It was but in places that the *debris* covered the slopes in layers of any thickness. So it was that this treacherous mass in consequence of its semi-consolidated state preserved an angle—certainly not would be possible in inclines of loose stones or earth, at the same time offering no firmer support to hand or foot than would so much sand. We named this Mount Rotten, not while we were on it, though, for then we respected it too much to call it any names.

It soon became apparent to me that to reascend this mountain would be quite impossible. To descend safely consisted of allowing oneself to slide down a few inches at a time with the least possible disturbance of the *debris*; but one ascending could not avoid disturbing these rolling masses, and nowhere would the rock where it jitted out have supported his foot, it was no better than so much dried mud.

Thus if we found, as we might easily do, our further progress barred by precipices, a most awful fate was before us, for there we should have to remain lying on the bare stones until we died of thirst or fell over the edge.

Our position was certainly a dangerous one, and we progressed slowly in silence, startled occasionally by the sound of a shower of rolling stones—caused by the movement of one or the other of us, when we would stop, dig our elbows into the earth, and wait a moment or so, fearful to hear the sound followed by another and more terrible one. Small, but not on that account the less dangerous, precipices occurred occasionally on this slope, to avoid and go round which we had to work our way sideways—a difficult proceeding. But by degrees we approached the bottom without any accident, and now found for the last two hundred feet we had to descend a rugged cliff of firm, black rock. The foundations, at any rate, of the Rotten Mountain were solid.

These rocks opposing no great difficulties to us, we reached the bottom of the ravine, and there indeed over the black stones flowed a tiny stream of water; in our joy at this we in a moment forgot all our fatigues and dangers, and lay down with our faces in the shallow current, taking deep draughts until our fearful thirst was quite assuaged. After this we lit a great fire of the dead trees that lay thickly around us, dined off biscuit and roast crabs, and slept soundly enough in spite of the drizzling rain that fell throughout the night.

We were so happy and comfortable, having found water, the only thing we cared for just then, that how we were to get out of the ravine never troubled our heads in the least. And yet we certainly seemed to have descended into a very prison, from which escapes were impossible. There can be but four ways of getting out of a gorge—to descend it, ascend it, or climb one of its two sides. Now to climb up the side we had come down the Rotten Mountain, I have already explained was quite impossible. The opposite side was formed of precipice above precipice of bare, black rock, rising to a great height; that, too, was evidently not accessible. To descend the ravine was likewise quite out of the question, for just below our encampment the stream fell over a sheer wall of rock quite a hundred feet high. There was but one chance of escape left us, that of ascending the ravine; and that, too, appeared from our encampment to offer insurmountable difficulties. Great rocks fallen from above filled up the narrow bottom of

the defile, in places opposing steep walls to our progress; and we could perceive that, higher up, the stream fell in a cascade over a precipice, seemingly similar to that below us, and about thirty feet in height.

We felt fatigued, stiff, and ill, when we woke the next morning, but commenced our difficult march, or rather climb, at day-break. We had to exercise some ingenuity in getting over the steep, fallen rocks that blocked our path. We found that dead trees of great use to us here, and when we came to the foot of the precipice I have mentioned, we found means of scaling it by piling the timber up against it—a proceeding that occupied us a considerable time. I believe that we should never have escaped from this ravine, had it not been for the adventitious profusion of these trees.

After a time our progress became easier; and emerging from the ravine, we were once more on the gently-sloping ridges of the central mountain-mass, where all the ravines have their heads. Proceeding along this ridge to the northward, and so still further away from the south-west bay, we continued to search for some practicable way of reaching the coast, for notwithstanding our yesterday's failures, we were not inclined to abandon our project.

However, I determined not to allow our party to travel more than a certain distance away from water, for I dreaded a repetition of the previous evening's adventures; besides, the day was cloudless and windless, and the heat was intense. It was a genuine tropical midsummer day.

We soon came to the head of a ravine that seemed to promise a way to the beach. It was a gloomy gorge, with sides formed of black rocks piled on each other in chaotic masses; a small stream trickled down it.

We clambered down from one big stone to another without much difficulty. After proceeding some way the scenery became wilder, and the rocks higher and steeper. Far below us we saw the white beach, with the blue sea beyond it, but we scarcely hoped to reach it, expecting sooner or later to find ourselves on the edge of one of the usual precipices that had already so often thwarted us.

Lower down we found that the ravine widened, and a wiry grass grew in patches by the water-side; other vegetation there was none, save, of course, the never-falling dead trees. Here the land-crabs swarmed like ants on an ant-hill; huge beasts some of them, of a bright saffron color. The birds, too, were in the ravine in greater numbers than on any other part of the island. It was evidently the breeding-place of one particular species, not the pretty kittiwakes that inhabited South-West Bay, but large, snow-white, fluffy, awkward creatures. Sitting on their eggs, tending their young, or sleeping, they covered all the stones. The whole valley stank of the fish on which they fed; and foul as the fabled harpies in their manners, they dropped morsels of rotten fish from their mouths when we approached, and attacked us with fury. We had to beat them off with the weapons which we carried; and let me say that it is no joke to have to defend oneself from a half-dozen or so of these angry mothers, flapping, pecking, and screeching about one's head all together. We had even to go round and avoid spots where they were thickest.

Certainly the whole nature, live or dead, of this lonely island has something uncanny about it that dismays and appals the imagination. This ravine, with its black rocks, varied occasionally by red volcanic debris, its strange vegetation of dead trees throwing out their skeleton arms, and its inhabitants savage, foul birds, and the still more offensive-looking land-crabs, struck us as having a particularly ghastly and spirit-depressing appearance. Among such scenery one felt as if anything horrible might happen at any moment, and a vague feeling of insecurity seized the mind.

We descended the ravine until we reached its termination, which was on an extensive down of soft red earth, covered with the creeping bean I have described before, and with purslain, which we of course ate eagerly.

The stream that had accompanied us down the ravine here left us, sucked up by the thirsty earth, so we had to abandon it, but not unreluctantly, for it was now oppressively hot, and we were tormented with a perpetual thirst. We discovered that there was nothing to prevent our descent from this down to the beach, and soon found ourselves walking over the fine, white sands. We had at last succeeded in reaching the windward side of Trinidad. We were on a bay to the north-east of the island, so proceeded to follow the shore towards the south, as the more fertile and inviting country lay in that direction. Thus we passed by the mouths of the different defiles that we vainly attempted to descend on the previous day.

A broad margin of flat land, red earth, and then sands, extends between the mountains of this side of the island and the sea; not as is the case on the leeward side, where the mountains generally fall sheer into the sea. Again, on this side the mountains terminate in great slopes of debris and downs, so that the streams are absorbed far up, and never reach the shore. We travelled along the beach from sandy bay to sandy bay, the mountains towering on our right, and the sea breaking on the coral reefs on our left. Spurs thrown out by the

mountains divided bay from bay; some of bare rock, some covered with sand, but all easy to cross. And now we had reached this coast, though more beautiful-seeming from the sea, with its green downs, was really a far less hospitable one for the shipwrecked mariner than would the bleaker leeward coast be; for, with the exception of the ravine we had descended, it was clear to us that no route lay from here up the mountains; precipices occurred every where above the domes of debris, and no issue of water was attainable from the beach.

We met plenty to attract our attention as we walked along the glaring sands and hot coral rocks. Every pool was full of quaint creatures, rainbow-colored fish, bright, spotted crabs, and azure polypi; and snakes striped like wasps or gold-speckled crawled among the stones. We picked up some beautiful specimens of coral and shells. We came across the tracks of turtles, they were evidently in the habit of visiting these sands at night, and we profited ourselves some eight or ten. But first we must find water by which to encompas, and of this we saw no signs, not even that left by rains in the hollows of rocks.

We wandered on, opening out bay after bay for some hours, till on traversing a rocky promontory we came to an extensive gulf, backed on its further side by the huge mass of Sugar-loaf mountain; great walls as inhospitable-looking a place as shipwrecked sailor was ever cast on. Now all the shore of this gulf was strewn with wreckage. Along the whole of this windward coast we had perceived many spars, barrels, timbers, and other remains of vessels, but here they were in much larger quantity than elsewhere, so we named this dreary spot Wreck Bay. From its position in the region of the south-east trade-winds a vast amount of drift and many derelict vessels must of a necessity be driven on to the windward coast of Trinidad, and indeed there was a marvellous accumulation. Judging from its appearance some of this timber must have lain here for hundreds of years, and doubtless this beach preserves naval remains of every age since first vessels doubled the Cape of Good Hope. Apart from masts, barrels, and other driftage, we observed that more than one vessel, derelict doubtlessly, had been driven bodily on to the island, for we frequently saw two circular rows of ribs rising from the sand, with the corroded bolts sticking in them here and there, showing where the frame of some fine old ship lay buried.

What struck me as remarkable was that some of this wreckage had been cast up a great distance above what I judged to be high-water mark. Far up, jammed between two rocks, I perceived a huge iron beam that must have weighed many tons. The explanation probably is that Trinidad, like several other low-lying South Atlantic islands, notably St. Helena and Fernando Noronha, is subject to that terrible phenomenon known as the rollers. Those who have witnessed this describe how, on a fine, clear day, when the winds are still and the ocean smooth, of a sudden the waters in the offing are observed to become disturbed; billow after billow advances to the shore, gradually increasing in magnitude, until at last the waters are piled up in mountains far higher than the highest storm-waves, that rush on to shore with circular impetuosity, driving from their anchors any vessels they may encounter, and hurling them far up on the land, beyond the reach of the highest spring tides. Distant hurricanes and submarine volcanic action are both suggested as the causes of this phenomenon.

Casting a line into the pools left by the ebbing tide we soon caught a much larger quantity of fish than we could carry with us, so we called a halt, lit a fire of drift-wood under the skeleton bows of a small vessel, and prepared a lunch of roasted fish that was indeed excellent, but which we should have enjoyed all the more had we possessed water to wash it down with. We kept our thirst down to a certain extent this day by constantly darning our clothes with sea-water.

The boy and the cook became quite excited on seeing all these wrecks, and proceeded to hunt about for any valuables that might have been cast up by the sea. They found nothing but an empty Ackswhart bottle and a tin of Australian meat, which on being opened proved to be bad. Valuables there doubtlessly are buried among the sands; the heavier portion of cargoes of these wrecks must still be here; that ancient vessel under whose bows we were lurching may have been some old Dutch East Indian, or Spanish galleon from Peru, and untold doubloons and bars of precious metal may have lain hidden within a few yards of us.

Had there been water anywhere near this bay, we should certainly have dug into some of these wrecks; but water there was none within half a day's journey. Had we even come across a sound barrel, we could have filled it from the stream we had left in the morning, and carried it to the scene of our operations.

We crossed over the promontory that divided Wreck Bay from the one next to it to the southward, and set our eyes at the foot of Noah's Ark Mountain. There was no water flowing down its perpendicular slopes. Our further progress was barred by a precipitous mountain running out into the

sea; but we were now to the extreme south of the island, and all beyond this we had already explored. The next gulf was the one we had visited in the boat four days back, but on which shore I had been unable to land in consequence of the dangerous out-lying rocks.

All we could do now was to return to our stream in the harpy-inhabited ravine, and camp by it for the night. So, loading ourselves with as many fish and fine sea-crabs as we could carry, we trudged wearily back across the sands, and did not reach the foot of the gorge until dusk.

Descending it until we came to a suitable spot we pitched our camp and lit a great fire. The stream formed a little pool just below, in which I had a most delicious and refreshing bath, while dinner was cooking. An excellent dinner it was—three kinds of fish, biscuit, rum, and unlimited water, not to forget the pipes of tobacco to finish up with.

More weird than even in the morning was the appearance of this ravine, now that the shades of night were falling. It was just such a scene as Doré's pencil would have done justice to—a desert of black stones over which hung a magic spell that killed all vegetation, so that the trees rose as gaunt leafless skeletons, and haunted by evil spirits in the shape of the foul birds brooding on every stock and stone, and the abominable reptiles, the land-crabs.

The huge mass of black crags that towered at the head of the gloomy defile was exactly what one would picture as the enchanted castle of the evil magician, with- looking from over the desolate valley of ruins to the barren shore strewn with his sad wreckage, and the wild ocean beyond. We at our encampment, picturesque enough in the firelight, yet hardly realized my idea of the virtuous knights about to release the damozel imprisoned in the castle overhead.

But the land-crabs certainly looked their part of goblin guardians of the approaches to the wicked magician's fastness. They were fearful as the firelight fell on their yellow cynical faces, fixed as that of the ghoul who have observed in this foul species of crab will know my meaning. Smelling the fish we were cooking, they came down the mountains in thousands upon us. We threw them lumps of fish, which they devoured with crab-like slowness, yet perseverance.

It is a ghastly sight, a land-crab at his dinner. A huge beast was standing a yard from me; I gave him a portion of fish, and watched him. He looked at me straight in the face with his outstanding eyes, and proceeded with his two front claws to tear up his food, bringing bits of it to his mouth with one claw, as with a fork. But all this while he never looked at what he was doing; his face was fixed in one position staring at me. And when I looked around, lo! there were half a dozen others all steadily feeding, but with immovable heads turned to me with that fixed basilisk stare. It was indeed horrible, and the effect was night-mareish in the extreme. While we slept it might they attacked us, and would certainly have devoured us, had we not awoke, and did eat holes in our clothes. One of us had to keep watch, so as to drive them from the other two, otherwise we should have had no sleep.

Imagine a sailor cast alone on this coast, weary, yet unable to sleep a moment on account of these ferocious creatures. After a few days of an existence full of horror, he would die raving mad, and then be consumed in an hour by his foes. In all Dante's Inferno there is no more horrible a suggestion of punishment than this.

On the morrow, after an early breakfast of cold fish and water, we had finished our rum,—we proceeded to reascend the ravine. When we emerged from it on to the plateau where the tree-ferns grew, the green dome that forms the culminating point of the island lay in front of us. I wished to explore the mountain, so as to determine the nature of the vegetation that covered its slopes, also to discover the pigs and goats that, if they existed at all on Trinidad, would most possibly be found in this fertile district.

A scramble of a little more than half an hour brought us to the summit of the dome. We found it to be everywhere covered with a dense grove of beautiful tree-ferns and a shrub like myrtle, which I satisfied myself was not the young growth of the species of tree whose dead specimens were strewn over the whole island.

These were still a mystery; having once robbed all Trinidad with one glorious forest, they had of a sudden perished as of a plague, leaving no young or seeds behind them. The once vigorous race was now utterly extinct. Of pigs and goats we also found no traces whatever; they too, possibly like the old trees of red wood, had died out, leaving the island to the birds and foul crabs that now alone inhabit it.

We now stood on the culminating point of Trinidad, and held a counsel as we looked down on the calm ocean, and the little *Puleon* appearing like a child's toy-boat, as she lay at anchor so far below. We decided that we should at once proceed to the south-westward, and embark on our comfortable craft; we had had enough of this lone rock of ocean, and wished to shake the dust of it from off our feet. Besides, we were worn, weak, and had consumed all our stores.

At any rate we had succeeded in very thoroughly exploring the island, and had made ourselves acquainted with all its resources. We had certainly undergone much fatigue and no little peril, without any adequate result. In the course of our explorations we had been nearly drowned, had incurred much risk of perishing from thirst, and had run a very near shave of losing our lives among the mountains. The game had indeed not been worth the candle; but of course we anticipated nothing of all this when we started. We must now satisfy ourselves with the empty glory of having beaten the island, notwithstanding its vigorous defense and our frequent repulses. As I have before hinted, treasures might be dug from the wrecks on the windward sands. Let some other enterprising yachtman sail in search of them; I certainly will not, having had quite enough of Trinidad. These, or something like these, were our deliberations on the mountain top, then, resuming our march, we proceeded to the head of the south-west ravine, descended it, reached the coral jetty, and lit a fire to attract the attention of the *Puleon*. Perceiving us, Panissa rowed off for us in the boat; the water being very smooth, we got into it without difficulty, and were soon, weary yet joyful, reposing ourselves in the snug little vessel—this might to dine luxuriously indeed, and sleep undisturbed by land-crabs.

I forgot to say that we wrote a record of our adventures on a piece of paper, and, enclosing it in our empty rum-bottle, left it in the hollow of a stone, just above the cascade.

NOTE.

In the winter of 1884-85, since the publication of this book, an expedition started from the *Tyne* in search of supposed hidden treasure in Trinidad. A ship's captain, who has traveled to the *Tyne* for some years, obtained plans and papers relating to the hidden treasure from an old sailor who had been a pirate in his youth and had seen the treasure buried. The vessel reached Trinidad, a landing was effected, with some difficulty, but the treasure was not discovered.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS

—A Mendoza telegram of the 9th announces heavy snow storms on the Andes, completely closing the passes into Chili.

—Reports were current in Montevideo on the evening of the 9th that peace had been definitely arranged in Rio Grande, and that the federalist forces would be dissolved early this week.

—The July receipts of the Montevideo custom-house amounted to \$815,742.12—a considerable increase on the July receipts of 1894 and 1893, and also on the receipts of the preceding month of June.

—A Santa Fé telegram of the 9th says that a conflict has arisen between the government of that province and the judicial authorities. As the politician considers himself above the law, it may be presumed that the judges will have to yield.

—We note that a Mr. G. T. Danon is having built in England a large steamer specially constructed to carry live stock between this country and Europe. The new steamer will be able to carry four hundred bullocks and three thousand live sheep, besides a cargo of six thousand tons. Her first voyage will probably be made in the month of November.—*Sport and Pastime.*

—The notices from Santa Fé regarding the locusts are alarming, though the present cold weather should be the cause of limiting one that grows considerably. Galvez and Ballesteros both seem to have the pests within a short distance, and the colonists are naturally beginning to fear the havoc they may commit amongst their wheat fields and other crops.—*Sport and Pastime.*

—The police of the province continues to pursue and capture the sheep and cattle stealers. The latest capture effected was at Adolfo Alsina, of a man who was driving a flock of stolen sheep towards the Central Range, and in consequence of his statements, the police arrested the secretary of the intendancy of that department and the *alcade* of the 2nd section.—*Buenos Aires Herald.*

—The Chilean question at present is quiet and no doubt before many months are over the whole affair will be pulled to rest in the bosom of arbitration and both countries will be regretting the money spent in battle ships and military displays.

It is a thousand pities that the Argentines cannot learn a lesson with regard to the weakness of their fleet. Their army is a fighting one that would give a good account of itself against any foe intrepid enough to put foot on its soil, but the navy is weak, there is no getting over the fact, and nothing is being done to remedy the weakness. The best ships in the world are no use unless they are properly handled, and no one, not even the most enthusiastic "son of the soil" could truthfully say that the Argentine navy is in fit form for fighting.—*Sport and Pastime.*

—It is seldom that Buenos Aires is free for any length of time from false bank notes, and the public is now being warned against false \$10 and \$100 bills, lately put into circulation by the flourishing fraternity of forgers. As long as these gentry confine their enterprise to the making of false fifty cent notes, it does not so much matter, for with the gray *insouciance* which is so typical of this country, the public is not very particular whether the "emission men's" notes in its pockets are good or otherwise. When the forger assumes a higher flight, however, it is well to warn such happy ones as are in the habit of receiving large bills. For ourselves—well, journalists are proverbially a hard-up community, and did not a witty French reporter, when chronicling a new emission of five hundred franc notes by the Bank of France, add pathetically, "I am told they are blue!"—*Sport and Pastime.*

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RIO DE JANEIRO, AUGUST 13th, 1895.

The *Jornal do Commercio* of Sunday last calls attention to the facts that the Santa Barbara small-pox hospital now has 266 patients, that it can not receive any more, that it is in a ruinous condition, and that patients are being sent to the Jurujuba hospital. In addition to this the *Jornal* condemns the location of the Santa Barbara hospital on an island in the midst of the shipping, from which infection has already been spread to vessels anchored in that vicinity. From every point of view the question is one of exceeding gravity. Notwithstanding the warnings given a long time ago, we find that so little has been done to check the spread of small-pox in this city that we now have it everywhere, and the authorities are not only unprepared for the epidemic but are practically unable to cope with it. Their wretched old hospital on Santa Barbara island is now so crowded, that the sick are lying on its damp floors everywhere, and there is no longer room for more. So bad, indeed, is the place that the *Jornal* confesses that "the percentage of mortality there is very disanimating." What that percentage is, we are not told, but we may assume that it is large enough to again condemn the authorities of this city for their negligence and inhumanity. There were signs of this epidemic months ago, and the sanitary authorities should have grappled with it then. At the same time they should have put the Santa Barbara hospital in order, and should have created barrack hospitals in the suburban districts, in order to avoid the murderous transportation of the sick now enforced. But, as usual, they did little more than to offer facilities for vaccination. They are still transporting the sick over miles of rough streets and through the most thickly-settled districts of the city to the water-side, where they are transferred in launches either to Santa Barbara or to Jurujuba. Such a journey alone is enough to finish the patient, let alone the neglect and unsanitary surroundings which he is to encounter in the hospital. It is no wonder that the death-rate is "disanimating!" For the poor devil condemned to Santa Barbara to-day there is precious little hope, for everything is against him! His surroundings alone would kill a sensitive man, even were the dreaded disease itself not fatal. Fortunate would he be to find a bed, whose last occupant had only just been carried away, and thence fortunate to find a room whose floor was not covered with the unsightly victims of that most loathsome disease. And were he to escape, the recollection of the place would be a nightmare to him to the day of his death. Every dictate of humanity and the good name of this city demand that this discreditable state of affairs should be brought to an end. In the first place, Santa Barbara should either be closed, or cleansed, and measures should be at once taken to destroy all germs of the disease instead of throwing everything into the bay to infect the vessels anchored in its vicinity. In the second place, temporary hospitals should be established in suburban places to avoid the long and infection-spreading transfers now required. And, then, in the third place, something should be done to cleanse those plague-spots of the city—the cottages and barracks. Not only should the sick be promptly removed, but their rooms should be thoroughly disinfected, washed and lime-washed before the admission of other tenants. The criminal cupidity of the landlord is as much to be condemned as the

pestiferous habits of his poverty-ridden tenants, and it is full time the authorities held him strictly responsible for it. No sooner are we through with one epidemic than we are in for another, and it is becoming necessary that we should know who is to blame for it.

FROM the oceans of words and rivers of abuse which characterize the discussion of the foreign life insurance companies bill which recently passed in second discussion in the chamber, it will be possible perhaps to separate the few points which are really at issue in the measure. Although the important and urgent legislation of the session is hopelessly behind, we find that this particular bill, which is directed against two foreign companies, is persistently forced to the front. It involves no revenue for the treasury, nor any fundamental principle of government. We must conclude, therefore, that it is essentially a personal matter. When we consider that its most ardent champions are the chauvinists who have been the openly-declared antagonists of everything foreign during the last four or five years, we have one of the sources from which this movement derives inspiration. Behind this, and not so clearly defined, is the shadowy outline of a projected national company, which is to be built upon the ruins of the two American companies. No well-informed man is influenced by the wild charges and absurd statements made by the advocates of this bill, for the whole civilized world knows these two American companies and trusts them. But many have been made to believe that the security for Brazilian policy-holders is insufficient and that their interests will be better secured by an investment of their premiums in the country itself, consequently they are ready to follow in the footsteps of those who really seek to drive the two companies away. To these a few plain words will not be amiss. In the first place these two companies have a long and honorable record, the management of their business is sharply inspected, and their investments are restricted within safe limits. Would they be any better fiscalized here? In the United States they have such a multitude of policy-holders that it would be well nigh impossible for them to evade their responsibilities. Then, too, that country affords opportunities for safe investments which Brazil can not hope to rival for a long time to come. In all this the Brazilian policy-holder is a participant. His premiums are safely invested, and the manner of their record and investment is subject to official inspection and audit. His interests are in all respects as well protected as are those of the American policy-holder. Were the two companies to comply with the provisions of this bill—which they will not do—what would be the result? Brazil is as yet without insurance laws to govern their management and investment of these funds, there are few, if any, safe investments for such funds outside of government stocks, and the unsettled political condition of the country would be a constant menace to their existence. The Brazilian policy-holders would no longer have any claim upon the companies' reserves elsewhere, and the security for their investments would be correspondingly diminished. Instead of being secured by the well-invested reserves of a powerful company, they would be thrown back upon the uncertain and detached results of a small branch business, subject to ignorant, experimental legislation and political disorder. The two companies, however, explicitly refuse to abide by the provisions of the law. They must therefore carry on their business clandestinely or withdraw wholly from the country, and life insurance here will again become what it was in the days of the defunct Monte Pio Geral.

## THE TRINIDAD QUESTION.

Nothing new has transpired in regard to the British occupation of Trinidad. It is known that the publication of everything pertaining to the negotiation was not considered proper by many foreign diplomats, and this may be the reason why so little is now said about it.

The notice of the British occupation of Trinidad was published by us last December. Almost the same paragraph was repeated in the *Financial News* of June 5, and this again was copied in the *Rio News* of July 16, thence being translated into the Brazilian papers. Hence all the present fluster.—*Montevideo Times*, July 31.

The report that a government had been established on Trinidad and under the style of a "principality," and which was so seriously considered here as to receive congressional notice, seems to have been the work of some clever postage stamp swindlers. They were simply preparing the way for the sale of a new issue of bogus stamps.

From The Financial News, July 17.

THE BRAZILIAN LOAN.

It is announced that the new Brazilian loan will be issued this week (probably to-morrow), that the price will be 85, and that the rate of interest will be 5 per cent. No doubt, in these times of cheap money, when investors are at their wits' ends to get a satisfactory yield, a government loan which promises to return close upon 6 per cent. will present some attractions. But although this particular issue is to be made under the influential auspices of the Messrs. Rothschild, whose name is regarded by many investors as a guarantee of the soundness of the enterprise for which they may be acting as financial agents, there are one or two considerations which should induce people to pause before they subscribe to prop up the tottering credit of a country like Brazil. By this new issue the external indebtedness of Brazil will have increased to nearly £40,000,000 sterling, independent of the internal debt and the forced paper currency, legitimate and illegitimate. The amount would not, perhaps, be so terrible were it not for the gravity of the financial position, as disclosed by the most capable authorities in the republic. The borrowers themselves pretty well confess in the price of issue to the state of affairs. The four-and-a-half per cent. loan of 1883 was brought out at 80, that of 1888 at 97, the four per cent. internal gold loan of 1889 at a minimum of 90, the average price obtained being 91 1/4—and the four per cent. conversion loan of the same year was issued at 90. It is a sad descent in the financial scale for Brazil to have to again come forward as a borrower, on terms which virtually show that her credit is impaired. Not only is the rate of interest higher, in spite of the fact that the value of money is abnormally low, but the issue price is lower than has been the case with any of the loans hitherto brought out on behalf of Brazil by the great house of Rothschild. To use plain language, it has been found necessary to bait the hook. No country whose solvency was beyond controversy, and whose good faith was in no way impugned, would require to adopt such glaring artifices. When the enterprising grocer presents the purchaser of a pound of eighteenpenny tea with a caddy worth sixpence we know perfectly well that the tea itself is not of the highest quality, even as eighteenpenny teas go. The rottenness of Brazilian finance is to some extent indicated by the tempting terms which it has been thought prudent to offer to induce investors to look at this new loan. The issue will be for an amount that will produce £6,000,000 net—that is, for something in excess of £7,000,000. Of the sum raised £2,000,000 are required to retire the treasury bonds placed privately by Messrs. Rothschild some time ago. The balance is wanted to adjust—so far as it can be adjusted—the pressing difficulties of the treasury. It is only a few months since an internal loan of 500,000 contos was raised, and the proceeds appear to have vanished almost as fast as the maelstrom of political jobbery and wild expenditure. It is not we who indict the financial stability of Brazil; it is some of the leading men of the republic. If the English investor wants to inform himself of the actual state of things he cannot do better than read translations of the speeches made by Señor Serzedello, late minister of finance in the Peixoto government, and by Senator Leite e Otizica, late president of the finance committee in the Chamber of Deputies, who is considered the best authority in Brazil on matters relating to the treasury. Extracts from these speeches have been already published in The Financial News, and it may be recalled that Señor Serzedello, in commenting on the budget, stated that the deficit of 14,000 contos, which at the par of exchange is equivalent to £13,000,000 sterling, or to about £6,000,000 at the present rate. He added that unless the strictest economy were practised—of which, from the latest accounts, there is no sign at present—nothing but bankruptcy could be the result. What was even more damaging was his accusation, which remained uncontradicted, that the government had issued clandestinely 100,000 contos of inconvertible paper money. Senator Leite e Otizica told his colleagues in the Senate that no power under heaven could save Brazil from bankruptcy, and that the only possible course was to suspend payment. He referred in scathing terms to the scandalous contracts for the supply of munitions, &c., to the army, which were being daily denounced by the press, and to the extraordinary expenditure voted by the government without discussion. In short, this eminent critic framed an impressive indictment against Brazilian finance; and if his view of the situation be correct the outlook for investors in the external debt of Brazil is anything but reassuring. It seems obvious that unless some determined and successful effort be made to bring about an equilibrium between the revenue and the expenditure nothing but disaster can ultimately result. What chance there is of any such effort may be gleaned from the facts that the government persists in spending large sums on war materials abroad, and in keeping up an army of 22,000 in Rio Grande do Sul on a war footing, when the opinion of the whole country declares it to be a waste of money. What with extravagance and corruption, the prospects of any sustained improvement in the conditions of the national treasury are faint indeed. The money now to be raised will only act as a stopgap, and as soon as it is gone the question of ways and means will once more become imminent, and Senator Leite e Otizica's counsel to suspend payment may prove to have only been premature. Apart altogether from the soundness or otherwise of the financial position, we say emphatically that English investors ought not to lend Brazil another penny until the dispute in connection with the Great Northern railway of Brazil is brought to a settlement. The same old game is being played that was played in 1893. When, in that year, Messrs. Rothschild were on the point of bringing out the Western of Brazil loan, on behalf of the government of Brazil, it was pointed out to Lord Rothschild that the government had not respected the rights of the Great Northern company, and had ignored signed contracts, and his lordship very properly suggested arbitration. The Brazilian minister of finance of that day was, of course,

in a very complainant mood—so far as promises went. He called over an assurance that his government would "not fail to respect rights and signed contracts." No sooner, however, was its object gained, and the loan raised, than the government's new-born zeal in the cause of honesty began to grow cool. The ministers set up the miserable and evasive pretext that laws probably existed which would preclude them from reopening the consideration of the question after such a long period had elapsed. Now, again, similar tactics are apparently being adopted. Arbitration has been promised; but the agents of the Great Northern railway are told that there may be some little delay, as everything depends upon the will of the President. It will be "all right," they are informed, if they only have the discretion to keep quiet. Just so; the devil happens to be sick just now, and takes care to let those concerned know that he is going to be a saint in future. Yes; but for how long? Till the new loan is placed, we suppose. Once Brazil has obtained the money she wants, the Great Northern company may, in all likelihood, be kept on the tenterhooks of weary expectation during a few more years for all the government will care. We do not hesitate to say that any investor who lends to Brazil while this longstanding scandal remains unsettled deserves his fate if, hereafter, the same sort of shuffling policy should be pursued towards the bondholders. What trust is to be placed in a slippery government which trifles with its promises as this one has done? It ought to have been a condition precedent to the issue of any loan that the most explicit and binding undertaking had been given by the government to refer the great Northern's claims to the immediate adjudication of a thoroughly honest and impartial arbitrator. Failing such undertaking, we can only say that Brazil, as a debtor, is not to be trusted.—Financial News, July 17, 1895.

WEST COAST ITEMS.

—The population of Valparaiso is estimated to be 130,000. —A Valparaiso telegram of the 10th says that the revolutionists in Ecuador had just met with a serious defeat near Quito. —A Panama telegram of the 10th announces the resumption of work on the Panama canal. The chief engineers say that all difficulties have been overcome and that large quantities of machinery and material will soon be received. —The importation of coal in Chili in 1894 amounted to 345,973 tons from Great Britain and 259,062 tons from Australia—an increase of 50 per cent. on the importation of 1893. The output of Chilean coal in 1893 was about 992,260 tons. —A Lima telegram of the 10th says that hostile manifestations over the frontier dispute have again occurred both in Peru and Bolivia. In La Paz there have been popular meetings and various Peruvian business houses have been assaulted. In Lima it has been necessary to guard the Bolivian legation with soldiers to prevent assault. —Señor Kinast, the editor and proprietor of Don Cristóbal, was brutally assaulted last week, on his way home, and left for dead near the banks of the Maipo. He declares that the police are the perpetrators of the outrage, proceeding out of revenge for his articles in the press, on the subject of the torturing of prisoners by members of the force in the comisaria tercera; and was able to identify his assailants whom he has already publicly named. Although the British colony in Chile have nothing in common with the ideas promulgated in Don Cristóbal, indignation has been aroused in this instance, as the attack, if really committed by the police, is one against the press, and one which ought not to go unpunished. Laws guaranteeing ample liberty to the press are beautiful—when they are properly observed.—Western Courier, Valparaiso, July 6.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

AUG. 3.—Senate.—Senator Gomes de Castro said that he longed, not for the monarchy, but for the liberty which Brazil had enjoyed under that system of government, for the good old time when it was not the fashion to destroy printing-offices and when journalists could freely express their opinions. It was natural, he said, for one to be aroused by one's own experience and to examine and compare the facts which one observes. He asked whether any one can candidly assert that there was no retrogression when the Saavira electoral law was replaced by the Alvim regulations. He censured the intolerant spirit of those who wish to separate original republicans from recent converts. One flag, he thought, should cover all Brazilians. Senator Campos Salles repeated his assertion that elections under the republic are superior to those that were held under the monarchy. Under the latter as well as under the former there had been dissensions and civil war. The provisional government, he said, could not make use of the Saavira electoral law, of whose machinery an essential part was electoral bonds among whose members were justices of the peace elected under the monarchy. He declared that he had never attached any importance to the fact of his having been an original republican. He believes that the republic was made not for republicans only, but for all Brazilians, and he has always protested against the intolerance of those who think otherwise. The Senate voted in 2nd discussion the bill increasing the pay of judges of the Supremo Court, rejecting the amendment of Senator Laper for increasing to 12,000,000 per annum the pay of the federal judge of the state of Rio de Janeiro. It also voted in 2nd discussion the substitute bill of the war and marine committee on military instruction.—Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Nilo Pecanha moved to inquire into the cause of the arrest of Capt. Gomes de Castro. If it were a case of insubordination, he said, why was it not carried as was proper, before the faculty of the school? Deputy Thomaz Cavalcanti asked for the immediate discussion of the motion. Capt. Gomes de Castro, he said, had been illegally arrested for no other cause than that of being a sincere republican and of not consenting to the adulation of republican government. Deputy Serzedello defended

the foreign life insurance companies bill. The American companies, he asserted, promise 28 times more than what they are able to give. Deputies Francisco Tolentino and Paula Ramos opposed the bill for paying the salary of Judge Candido Vieira Chaves. Deputy Erico Coelho spoke against the law schools bill. AUG. 5.—Both houses of Congress adjourned in token of respect for the memory of deceased Senator Canedo. AUG. 6.—Senate.—Senators Rosa Junior, Barão de Guaripiro and João Neiva discussed the regulations framed by the supreme military tribunal for the organization of military justice. Senator Coelho Rodrigues opposed the bill increasing the pay of supreme judges. He thinks these judges entitled to better pay, but he opposes systematically all bills for increased pay, believing, as he does, that the government will be forced to reduce the pay of all public functionaries. Senator Gil Goulart offered an amendment increasing the pay of other judges. Senator Coelho Campes spoke in favor of this amendment, which was opposed by Senator Otizica.—Chamber of Deputies.—The chamber failed to sit for want of a quorum. AUG. 7.—Senate.—The bill increasing the pay of supreme judges passed in 3rd discussion, all amendments being rejected. Senator Queiroz Mattoso opposed the bill regulating federal intervention in affairs of the states. He does not consider it wise to grant to Congress the faculty of interfering in the law and the practice of the executive, for whose abuses, he thinks, there is the corrective of impeachment.—Chamber of Deputies.—The bill on foreign life insurance companies was voted in 2nd discussion. Deputy Thomaz Cavalcanti spoke on affairs of the war department. He opposes the reduction of the army to less than 24,000 men. He censured President Prudente de Moraes for violating the law and the programme of the party which elected him. Deputy Arthur Orlando defended his amendments to the law schools bill. Deputy Luiz Dets introduced a bill appropriating 6,333,310 for arrears of pay for employes of the colonization service in Minas Geraes. Deputy Cateaubriand read a telegram from Parahyba accusing of disorderly conduct the prosecuting attorney Campina Grande. Deputy Serzedello moved to ask whether the Italian prisoners at Cayenne had been released. Deputy José Carlos introduced a bill on the foremen of government workshops. AUG. 8.—Senate.—Senator Leopoldo de Bulhões, speaking on the bill regulating the execution of Art. 6 of the constitution, said that the dangers that usually beset the federal system are three in number: separation, supremacy of some of the states over others and absorption of the states by the federal government. In the case of Brazil, he said, the last of these dangers was the only one of the three which up to the present time had threatened the country. He did not agree with the honorable senator from the state of Rio de Janeiro in thinking that the intervention of the executive is less dangerous than that of the legislative branch of the government. He said that he would accept the ideas embodied in the bill, which, however, he considered deficient, inasmuch as it made no provision for the action of the judiciary. Senator Campos Salles said that the bill is unconstitutional and dangerous to the institutions of the country. If adopted, it will destroy the autonomy of the states and plunge the country into anarchy. The Senate voted in 2nd discussion to refer to the Chamber of Deputies making special appropriations to the amount of 114,000,000.—Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Herculano de Freitas said that, while not disposed to curtail the necessary military expenses he could not refrain from stating the well known fact that the efficiency of the army and navy does not correspond to the immense sums of money that have been spent with them. It is necessary that the armed force of the country, on which is lavished the money of the people, shall be an element of peace and security, and not of disturbance and disorder. Replying to the strictures of Deputies Thomaz Cavalcanti and Nilo Pecanha on the arrest of Capt. Gomes de Castro, he said that the honorable members who now claim to be champions of liberty are the same who a year ago advocated the arrest of a presidential interregnum, that is, of a period in which the sway of the constitution should be suspended so as not to impede the action of the executive. He did not, he said, desire to deny to Capt. Gomes de Castro, or to anyone else, the right to give free expression to his opinions, but that right should be exercised at the proper time and in the proper place and not be made a pretext for military insubordination. If the captain feels aggrieved at his arrest, his proper course is to apply for a court of enquiry. What, he asked, can Congress do in the matter? Can it order the release of Capt. Gomes de Castro? Can it order the note of the penalty inflicted upon him to be stricken from the record? Congress is powerless in the matter, and, if the captain or his friends think that he has been unjustly treated, they must seek redress in the manner prescribed by law. Deputy Martins Junior, after some remarks on the strength of the army, which, he thinks, should have not less than 28,000 enlisted men, proceeded to answer the speech of the member who had preceded him on the floor. He contended for the right of Congress to criticize the action of the government and maintained that the arrest of Capt. Gomes de Castro is illegal. Deputies Flavio de Araujo, Leovegildo Filgueiras, Paula Ramos, Vergue de Albuca and Bicio Filho spoke on the transfer of certain public property to some of the states. Deputy Trindade spoke on the subject of a fight between policemen and citizens at Campina Grande in the state of Parahyba. Several of the policemen, he stated, had been killed and wounded. Deputy Nilo Pecanha introduced a bill declaring that engineers in the navy and midshipmen are entitled to all the privileges appertaining to their rank. Deputy Neiva presented several applications for pensions and arrears of pay. Deputy José Carlos presented the application of a vicar for the return of the duty collected by the custom-house on an organ.

AUG. 9.—Senate.—There was received from the minister of finance a communication informing the Senate that it is unnecessary to vote the appropriation of 250,000\$ for paying the claim of Pedro Denis & Co., as the government has already made the payment and charged it to the fund for the payment of accounts in arrear. Senator Coelho Rodrigues argued to prove the legality of the act of the state legislature of Piauly removing Dr. Joaquim Ribeiro from the office of lieutenant governor of the state. Senator Rosa Junior spoke on political affairs in Sergipe, and Senator Gonçalves Chaves defended the bill regulating the execution of Art. 6 of the constitution. The making of special appropriations to the amount of 114,000\$ was voted in 3rd discussion.—Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Zima read a telegram saying that the governor of Bahia considers vacant the seats of the opposition members of the state senate. Let no one be surprised, he exclaimed, if the people of Bahia are driven by such abuses to take up arms. Deputy Martins Junior said that the government was in ordering the arrest of Capt. Gomes de Castro had implied itself on one of the horns of the following dilemma—contempt for personal rights, or ignorance of military regulations. That arrest was arbitrary, unquiet, unjust and illegal. Several bills were put to the vote and the result declared. This gave rise to disputes, which ended in the president's quitting the chair and tendering his resignation, which the Chamber, against the vote of 5 deputies, refused to accept. When the bill for transferring several public buildings to the state of Pará was brought up, Deputy Leovegildo Filgueiras asked to be allowed to speak on the subject. The chair:—"You have already spoken twice."—Deputy Leovegildo:—"I think I ask to be allowed to speak on the 2nd article, which recalls all provisions to the contrary." The chair:—"The bill has only one article."—Deputy Serzedello said that, if this bill, which gives three dilapidated buildings to Pará, is to be made a pretext for giving valuable cattle farms to Amazonas and other states, he will vote against it. Deputy Paranhos Montenegro made some remarks on the telegram read by Deputy Zima. Deputy Serzedello presented several applications of public employes for an increase in their pay. AUGUST 10.—Senator Virgilio Damasio spoke on the political situation in Bahia. A motion of Senator Rosa Junior asking for the publication of a telegram from Col. Valladao and of the order of the Supreme Court granting the habeas corpus for which he had applied, was rejected by the Senate.—Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Bevilacqua censured the arrest of Capt. Gomes de Castro, who, he said, is imprisoned in one of the worst fortresses on the coast of Brazil—that of Lage. Redress, he asserted, cannot be obtained by applying, as the deputy for S. Paulo suggests, for a court of enquiry, since the officer remains in prison while awaiting the result. In the time of the monarchy the government was tolerant towards professors of the military schools, and Benjamin Constant and Frompouville enjoyed the most freedom in the performance of their duties in the manner they deemed most expedient. Deputy Francisco Alencastro described the disorganization of the army. Notwithstanding the immense sums which have been spent, the state of the army is worse than it was before the Paraguayan war. The regiment commanded by the speaker in Rio Grande was armed with Mauser rifles so rusty that they could not be used. He was consequently obliged to replace these guns with old Spencer carbines of the time of the Paraguayan war. There are artillery commands which have not a single piece of artillery. There are commands created in 1859, whose ranks have never been filled and yet the government has continued to create new commands. Many of these have not had their complement of soldiers. The Brazilian army may properly be called an army of officers. The medical service is disgraceful. At a battle in Rio Grande, in which over 1,000 men were killed, there was not a single surgeon present. Deputies Belisario de Souza and Alberto Torres spoke in favor of exempting from duty railway stores imported by the Companhia Leopoldina, which they expellied the conduct of the company during the revolution and said that it had rendered valuable services to the government. In repairing the line damaged by the revolutionists it had spent 625,000\$. Unable to obtain coal, it had paid exorbitant prices for wood to be used as fuel. Deputies Lantzo Muller and Serzedello spoke against the exemption.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—Some of the persons arrested in S. Paulo as counterfeiters have been set at liberty. —The Pernambuco legislature has voted a bill for establishing a medical academy at the state capital. —At a house searched by the police in Taubaté, counterfeit revenue stamps to the amount of 2,400\$ are said to have been discovered. —In S. Paulo the cotton factory belonging to the Companhia Industrial was destroyed by fire on the 5th inst. It was insured for £25,000. —The director of the journal Tribuna do Povo was assaulted on the 5th inst. by two ruffians. That paper attributes the assault to the instigation of the police. —The usurping chief of police of Sergipe has warned the editor of the Folha de Sergipe that he will not permit the publication of an account of fights between soldiers and policemen. —A telegram of the 7th inst. from Pernambuco says that the whole issue of the journal Provisão on that day was seized by the police authorities on account of an article displeasing to the dictator-governor of the state. —More counterfeit notes have been discovered in S. Paulo, and also counterfeit revenue stamps. In one of the houses searched quite a number of notes were found in a bag of Indian corn. The notes in the hands of the police are said to amount to over 1,000,000\$, embracing in addition to the denominations described in a previous issue of this paper, that of 10\$. Several supposed counterfeiters have been arrested.

LOCAL NOTES

-Col. Valladao, the usurping governor, has caused the arrest of the administrator of the Folha de S. Joao for censoring his conduct. It is feared that he will order the destruction of the printing presses and type at the offices of that paper. Evidently the country is relapsing into barbarism, and this is the natural result of the impunity of the crimes committed by the government of Marshal Floriano Peixoto and its agents.

-Notwithstanding the threats of the Jacobins a mass was said for Admiral Saldanha da Gama last Thursday at the church of S. Joao Baptista, in Niteroi, and the ceremony was witnessed by many people. In Bahia also on the same day there was said for the Admiral a mass, which was attended by the Associacao Commercial, by representatives of the press, by members of the clergy, by the consular corps, by officers of the navy and army and by people of all classes forming an immense congregation in which there were many ladies. The grandeur of the ceremony was commensurate with the rank of the admiral, for the catalogue was composed of national marines. Some of the merchants closed their shops and others hoisted flags at half mast.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

It is now believed by some persons that peace in Rio Grande is virtually made and that within a few days when the necessary formalities are completed, the fact will be officially announced. On Saturday the following telegram from Montevideo was received:

"Lavouras, Apparicio, Cabedo, Severo, Paim and other prominent leaders here solemnly commemorate to-day the anniversary of Gumerus's death by signing the protocol of peace. The representative of Gen. Galvao and Dr. Silveira Martins were present."

Yesterday, however, the Jornal do Commercio published a telegram which says:

"It is reported in this city [Montevideo] that this [the 10th] is the day fixed for signing at Guayubi, a place very near the Uruguayan frontier, the protocol of the pacification of Rio Grande. But, since Gen. Galvao, whose presence seems indispensable, has not gone to the place designated, it is supposed that, at the utmost, there will merely be a meeting of the most prominent leaders of the federalists for the purpose of examining the terms which that general has communicated to them by a special messenger. Private information, confirmed by a telegram from Pelotas, warrants the belief that a definite agreement to pacification is still doubtful."

Some days ago the Diario de Noticias, of this city, (which is a sort of plastic medium between periodicals, fornications, castillanos and all the different shades of glycerism, open and secret) stated that Castilhos would resign, but not "upon compulsion." The Jornal telegram, however, says that "the castillanos continue to assert that Castilhos will not relinquish the office of governor of Rio Grande."

The same telegram confirms the report, which the castillanos had contradicted, of the purchase of arms for Castilhos at Montevideo. The quantity of arms thus purchased is said to be 6000 Mauser rifles and 500 lances. The rifles, it is stated, were obtained through the good offices of the Brazilian legation at Montevideo, the price being 14 pesos or 67\$ each, which is considered exorbitant. It is possible that, in buying these arms, Castilhos has no warlike intentions and that the transaction is merely intended to conceal a previous misappropriation of public money, so that accounts may be presented to the commander of the district in conformity with the demand which he is said to be making.

The Jornal do Commercio published on the 9th two telegrams of Julio de Castilhos, captured some time ago by the revolutionists. In these the dictator tells his partisans to give no quarter to his adversaries and to spare neither their persons, nor their property. Castilhos would be a fine man to make peace with, surely!

According to Montevideo telegrams of yesterday the body of Admiral Saldanha da Gama had been found in a cave, or hole, where it had been thrown. It had been recognized by his brother and Dr. Laudares by the scars of wounds received at the Armacao fight. The body showed two deep sword cuts on the head, three lance thrusts in the body, and a dagger thrust through the neck. The left ear was missing. The body had been taken to Rivera, and was to be removed to Montevideo where it will be buried.

RAILROAD NOTES

-On the 7th inst. three persons were wounded in a derailment on the Estrada de Ferro Conde d'Eu.

-It is expected that by the middle of November the work of connecting by railway the city of Bahia with the S. Francisco river will be completed.

-On the 17th inst. at the station of Rodrigo Silva on the Central railway, Mr. John Macdonald Hyle, an English engineer in the service of the Usina Wigg, was run over and killed by a ballast train.

-There was a conference on the 9th between the minister of industry, the director of the Central and the budget committee of the Chamber in regard to the needs of that great railway. It ought to be clear to these gentlemen that it is not money that is required, but experienced, well-drilled men. More money just now will simply make matters worse. The road simply wants a better staff.

-It is true, as Dr. Alberto Torres asserts, that, unless the Leopoldina company obtains exemption from duty for certain railway material, "we shall have to see it perhaps disappear shortly," then the sooner it disappears the better it will be for the country. The Leopoldina company is simply a dog in the manger, which is unable to manage properly a valuable railway system and which, by means of undue official protection, is preventing the road from falling into competent hands.

-It is expected that the Aquiduan will leave for Europe to-morrow.

-The government has issued a decree granting pardon to certain classes of deserters.

-Information is desired at this office of the boarding-house of the late C. F. O'Sullivan.

-Carlos and Mario Saldanha da Gama, nephews of the late Admiral Saldanha da Gama, arrived here from Buenos Aires on the 9th inst.

-It is announced that the work of reconstructing Fort Lacerda will soon be begun. The revolving, armored towers ordered from Europe by the dictator are to be mounted on this fort.

-A registered package of music delivered to the postoffice on May 25 by Messrs. Vieira Machado & Co. of this city had up to the 7th inst. failed to reach the person for whom it is intended in S. Paulo.

-The government is apparently getting tired of the dictation of the partisans of dictatorship. Congressman Herculano de Freitas' speech on the 8th was almost equivalent to a declaration of independence.

-If the government intends to grant indemnity in some cases for losses and prejudices during the naval revolt, why not make the redress general? To treat each case by itself involves delays, injustice and favoritism.

-Complaints against the post-office continue, but up to the present they have failed to impress upon the government the duty of investigating the matter and of putting an end to the abuses committed in that establishment.

-A telegram from Asuncion, Paraguay, of yesterday's date, announces a destructive tempest, which had caused much damage. The heat experienced here the last two days is probably due to the approach of this same storm.

-There was a game of cricket on the Paysandu grounds on Sunday last between Rio and the Bengals from the Danube, Rio winning by 7 runs. It is expected that a match will soon be announced between Rio and the British squadron now in port.

-The authorities have expunged the designation of "traitor" which was attached to the name of Henrique Dias Larajaira when he was dismissed from the postal service. As he has been reinstated, it may be presumed that the sentence was unwarranted.

-The application for habes corpus made by the usurping governor of Serape, Col. Valladao, and his accomplice, Col. Olympio Ferraz, has been successful, and the Supreme Court will hear the case on the 31st inst., on which day the two colonels are to appear before the court.

-At the Santa Barbara hospital there are 266 small-pox patients. As there is no room for others, the health authorities are sending them to Jaruruiba, which the Jornal do Commercio very properly censures, since the latter hospital is thus unfitted for the purposes for which it is intended.

-The President asks Congress for money for paying the expense of securing the decree of Jan. 24, 1891, providing for public honors to the memory of Benjamin Constant. These honors consist in a statue, whose cost is estimated at 750,000\$, and in coining medals, of which 27,000 will be required for the army alone. Better make the money first, gentlemen!

-In a communication published in the Jornal do Commercio last Thursday Gen. Couco de Magalhães states that, when he was arrested last year, three of his servants were pressed into the military service. Two have since been discharged, but the General has not been able to obtain the discharge of the third, whose family would suffer want were it not for the assistance which it receives from the General.

-The officers of the army evidently thought, when they overthrew the monarchy, that they were going to have a life of ease and pleasure. Now, however, although the government is almost in their own hands, they complain that they fare worse than they did under the republic. If they succeed in overthrowing the republic and establishing a permanent absolute dictatorship, they will find that they will fare still worse—and they will certainly deserve it.

-The Jornal of Sunday last calls attention to the peculiar manner in which the municipal by-laws are being enforced. In a certain street a proprietor is compelled to construct his rain-water drains under the side-walks, while only a few doors distant another proprietor is permitted to cut them across on the surface. It is difficult to understand why such partiality is shown. If the by-laws require under-drains and if they are considered advantageous, why are some proprietors excused from the requirement?

-When Congressman Herculano de Freitas discovered that the efficiency of the army does not correspond to the large sums of money expended with it, he was on the right track. Now let him push his investigations a little farther and he will learn that, if efficiency rather than number is sought, and the army is reduced to between five and ten thousand men (which is all Brazil really needs in time of peace) much more advantageous results can be obtained at a very small fraction of what the war department costs at the present time.

-The public gets very little satisfaction out of the statements made by the acting director of the postoffice when interviewed some days ago by an editor of the Gazeta de Noticias. It does not care to be told that the postoffice is well managed when facts that are constantly coming to its knowledge prove exactly the reverse. Instead of being informed of Dr. Martinho de Freitas' optimistic news, it would like disclosures of the abuses committed under martial law in that establishment and said to be still committed there. It would like to hear of some practical scheme for relieving it of the burden of supporting an army of idle and incompetent parasites and for causing mail matter to reach its destination after being "abandoned in the postoffice."

-It is stated that the government has paid to the firm of Robert Eisenlohr & Co. the sum of 12,000\$ in compensation for toncinho seized on a lighter in this port during the naval revolution and that of 1,000\$ to an English navigation company to whose steamers free pratique had been denied.

-The postoffice is getting witty at its own expense—and, of course, at that of the public. "Abandoned in the postoffice," is what was written on the envelope of a letter delivered on the 6th inst., which, as Mr. Gunning writes to the Jornal do Commercio, was posted in the caixa ambulante on the 4th. The phrase is so appropriate that it deserves to be universally adopted, for experience is unfortunately proving every day that, when we suppose that we are posting letters, we are in reality only abandoning them in the postoffice.

-Several political meetings were held in this city last week. That which took place last Monday at the Chamber of Deputies does not seem to have been very enthusiastic or harmonious. The persons who attended it were senators and deputies supposed to belong to the Federal Republic (Governer's) party, but, as was said by one of the speakers, there exist in that so-called party two currents of opinion directly opposed to each other. On Tuesday some of the Jacobins held at the Club Tiradentes a meeting, over which Dr. Martiniano Brandao presided. Steps were taken for promoting a political organization to be called the Partido Nacional. On Friday some of the same persons and perhaps others met at the house of Dr. Nilo Pecanha and after listening to several speeches appear to have arrived at the conclusion that the constitution does not need revising just at present.

DEATH.

O'SULLIVAN.—On the 6th inst. at the Santa Barbara Hospital, of small-pox, CHARLES FREDERICK O'SULLIVAN, aged 30 years.

STRANGERS' HOSPITAL.

The Annual Meeting of subscribers to the Strangers' Hospital will be held at the office of Messrs. Phipps Brothers & Co., 16 Rua Visconde de Inhauma, on Saturday August 17th, at 2 p. m., for the approval of accounts and election of four directors (one to fill a vacancy). By order of the Board of Directors, A. J. Lamoreira, Secretary.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED SINCE 30TH JUNE 1895.

Table listing annual subscriptions received since 30th June 1895, including names like London & River Plate Bank Ltd., Edward Johnston & Co., and various individuals.

INDIGENTS' RELIEF FUND: J. Jones 25000, W. T. Townes 10000, total 35000.

ISOLATED WARD DONATION: John A. C. Nonhebel 100000, total 100000.

DONATIONS: John R. Grey, per J. Davy 100000, Mr. Weimer 40000, total 140000, Rs. 18:6975000.

BUSINESS NOTES

-A telegram of the 9th inst. says that the head of an important exporting house at Santos has disappeared, leaving debts to the amount of 50,000.

-The prefect of the federal district has fined the telephone company 500\$ for irregularities in its service. It is our impression that this will average about 100 fines for each irregularity.

-A large number of the policy-holders of the New York and Equitable life insurance companies have published a protest against the bill on foreign companies now before Congress.

-In a circular of the 24th ult. to the customs and revenue officials, the minister of finance calls attention to the provision of law prohibiting appeals to the treasury against classifications of imports except in case of goods first introduced into the market. This will be a gross injustice in very many cases. It frequently occurs that enterprisers change the classification arbitrarily, and for this the minister would deny all recourse.

-The Jornal of Sunday says it is possible that the prefect of the city, in view of the disorganization into which the telephone service has fallen, will order an inquiry into the advisability of declaring the concession lapsed, or the contract broken. It is certainly time that something were done. If the company can not do better than it has been doing for the last year or two, then it has no right to a monopoly. The telephone is of so great a service that the public has a right to its full enjoyment, and no company should be permitted to exclusively occupy the field and then impose upon its patrons as this company has done.

FINANCIAL NOTES

-The customs receipts at Parã amount in July to 1,268,715\$350, against 1,358,771\$871 in the corresponding month of 1894.

-The President has asked Congress for a special appropriation of 4,700,000\$ for the payment of arrears of indebtedness.

-President Prudente de Moraes has asked Congress for a special appropriation of 3,000,000\$ for repairing and improving fortresses.

-The committee on the constitution of the Chamber of Deputies has reported in favor of giving 200,000\$ to Admiral Jeronymo Gonçalves.

-Some of the subscribers of the last internal loan have not yet paid the 3rd instalment, which was due on the 15th ult., and the Banco da Republica notifies them to make the payment on or before the 15th inst. under penalty of losing the instalments which they have already paid.

-Cannot the government devise some better means of proceeding the public against counterfeiters? With the crude methods now in vogue there is no security against loss, and innocent persons are barbarously subjected to arrest, to domiciliary visits from the police and to many other annoyances.

-Barão de Capangema, representative of the French cable from Parã to Maritiquene, announces that this company has signed a contract for a transatlantic cable and other extensions, receiving therefor an annual subvention of 800,000 francs. Steps have also been taken to insure better service over the Brazilian land lines between this city and Parã.

-On the 10th inst. the President sent two messages to Congress asking for a special credit to cover the honors and homage to the memory of Benjamin Constant decreed 24th January, 1891, and for a supplementary credit of 166,200\$ for diverse expenses made by the department of justice and interior under the law of 24th December, 1894.

-We understand that the subscription to the new Brazilian loan will take place early next week, and that it will take the shape of a five per cent loan for 50,000,000 at 85. If this be true, the price compares very favorably with the four per cent and four-and-a-half per cent loans, which are quoted 77 and 81 respectively. As the instalments will be spread over a whole year, the yield to the investor will be as nearly as possible 6 per cent. The first 2,000,000 is to be specially earmarked for the repayment of the outstanding Treasury bills, and the balance of the loan is to remain in the hands of the issuing house, the anticipation of which has already caused the Brazilian exchange to jump from 91 to 114—an advance of 22 per cent, in a few weeks. If it be true that the next coffee crop promises to be a record one, the effect on the exchange, from these two favorable factors, might be very marked, and as, hitherto, a good many people have been frightened by the low exchange from placing money in Brazilian securities, the improvement which is taking place will probably have a favorable effect on the subscriptions to the new loan.—Financial News, July 20.

COMMERCIAL

Table with exchange rates for Rio de Janeiro, August 12th, 1895, including values of Brazilian miteiros, bank rate of exchange, and sterling currency.

EXCHANGE.

August 6.—The banks continued at 104 1/2 officially, and some little business was reported in the morning at 101 1/2, with even 105 mentioned, but as soon as a demand appeared, the official rate was the best obtainable, and 107 1/2 was reported in re-assess, or approved bills, with 105 1/2 done for September and 104 for October, and the future business was said to have been done with the banks. Later the demand ceased, and the banks recommenced drawing at 102 1/2, at which the market, with other paper quoted at 103 1/2 to 117 1/2. The business done was very small, at the extremes of 10 1/2 to 10 3/4 for bank and 10 1/2 to 10 3/4 according to delivery date for other sterling, the Banco da Republica accompanying the other banks during the day. Sovereigns closed at the Bolsa with buyers at 22 1/2, sellers at 22 3/4, and on the street nothing was reported.





Table with columns: Ship Name, Origin, Arrival Date, Agent. Includes entries like 'New United', 'Cikky', 'Otago', 'Prinz Adalmar', etc.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, AUGUST 11th, 1895

Table with columns: Name, Tons, Arrived, From, Consignees. Lists various ships like 'American', 'Argentine', 'Brazilian' with their respective details.

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.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS

Table with columns: Date, Name, From, Consigned To. Lists arrivals from various ports like Santos, Liverpool, London, etc.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with columns: Date, Name, Where To, Cargo. Lists departures to various destinations like Buenos Aires, Santos, etc.

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 "Lancastran" Manchester A. B. C. CODE USED.

STRANGERS' HOSPITAL, 110, Rua da Passagem

Now open for the reception of patients. Non-residents will be admitted on presentation of an Order of Admittance signed by any subscriber.

Patients employing other physicians can go direct to the Hospital, but should carry with them the physician's instructions as to assignment—whether in the ordinary or fever wards, and whether in a general ward or private room—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. BANDREIRA, No. 75 Rua 1ª de Marq., from 1 to 3 p. m.

Last Quotations of Stocks and Bonds—Aug. 12th.

Large table with multiple columns: Circulation, Public Funds, Capital, Banks, Real Estate, Companies, Mills. Lists various financial instruments and their current market values.

Aufgebot.

Der hiesige Rechtsanwal Dr. jur. OTTO MEIER in Vollmacht: 1. des Curators des verschollenen CARL HEINRICH WILHELM REINSTORP, naemlich des FRIEDRICH AUGUST LOUIS PAULINI;

hat unter der nachstehenden Begründung den Erlass eines Collectiv-Aufgebots beantragt: 1. Der am 8. Maerz 1845 hieselbst geborene CARL HEINRICH WILHELM REINSTORP sei mit etwa 14 Jahren als Schiffsjunge nach Rio de Janeiro gegangen, habe daselbst spaeter eine Strohhandlung betrieben und sei 1875 oder 1876 verschollen. Der Verschollene sei angeblich verheirathet und Vater mehrerer Kinder. Die Namen seiner Ehefrau und Kinder seien jedoch nicht ermittelt worden und nehmen daher zwei Schwestern und zwei Geschwisterkinder den Nachlass als gemeinschaftlich alleinige Inhaber in Anspruch.

Es wird das beantragte Aufgebot nunmehr dahin erlassen: 1. Es werden die nachbenannten Verschollenen, naemlich: 1. CARL HEINRICH WILHELM REINSTORP, 2. hiermit aufgefordert, sich bei der Gerichtsschreiberei des unterzeichneten Amtsraths, Poststrasse 19, 2. Stock, Zimmer Nr. 51, spaetestens aber in dem auf

Freitag, den 20. Maerz 1896, Nachmittags 1 Uhr, anberaumen Aufgebotstermin, im Justizgebäude, Damthorstrasse 10, Parterre links, Zimmer No. 7, zu melden, unter dem Rechtsnachtheil, dass sie werden fuer todt erklart werden.

II. Es werden alle unbekanntenen Erben und Glaebiger der vorgenannten Verschollenen, sowie zur Sache 2 alle Diejenigen, welche der alleinigen Erbberechnung der Geschwister bzw. Geschwisterkinder widersprechen wollen, hiermit aufgefordert, ihre An- und Widersprueche bei der vorbezeichneten Gerichtsschreiberei, spaetestens aber in dem vorbezeichneten Aufgebotstermin anzumelden — und zwar Auswaertige thuendlich unter Bestellung eines hiesigen Zustellungsbevollmaechtigten — bei Strafe des Ausschlusses und ewigen Stillschweigens. Hamburg, den 24. Juni 1895.

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.

Das Amtsgericht Hamburg, Abtheilung fuer Aufgebotsachen. gez. TESDORFF, Dr. Veroeffentlicht: UDE, Gerichtsschreibergehuelfe.

# 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 mimographer 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.

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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, Gl. Agent.

RUA S. PEDRO 86. CAIXA 1091. RIO DE JANEIRO

## 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:

HOGG & MURLY.

71, RUA 1.ª DE MARÇO, 71

# "MILD, MELLOW AND MATURED"

SCOTCH WHISKY  
J.R.D.

SOLE AGENTS

HOGG & MURLY

71, Rua 1.ª de Março, 71

## 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.

No. 50, GONÇALVES DIAS, No. 50  
RIO DE JANEIRO,

In São Paulo we have established an agency at

No. 25, Rua dos Protestantes,

H. Papert & Co.

and in Campinas at

Rua 13 de Maio,  
esquina da rua Senador Saravia.

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.

No. 9, RUA DA BOA VISTA,

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P. O. Box, 527.

Telegraphic Address: "EVANS."

Agencies and Correspondence solicited

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8 B, Rua de São Bento  
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and COMMISSION AGENTS.

Assortments of English Novels, Books, Shoes, Lincoln and Bennetts Hats, Pear's soaps, and nearly every English article of general use, on hand.  
Agents for Lipton's teas, of which there is always a good stock.

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IMPORTERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

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No. 4, TRAVESSA DO COMMERÇIO,

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Agents for

Messrs. THOMAS FORD & Co.

SWANSEA (England)

Correspondence invited.

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ENGINEERS.

Railway Contractors.

Importers of all Kinds of Machinery

Railway Material,

Portable Railways,

Coffee Machinery.

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SÃO PAULO.

Caixa do Correio, 291.

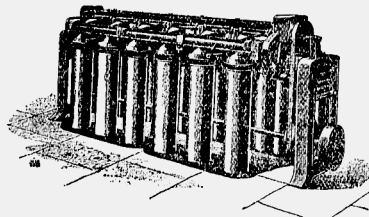
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HOWARD & BULLOUGH, LIMITED

SPECIALISTS IN SPINNING;

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SOLE AGENTS IN BRAZIL:

HENRY ROGERS, SONS & Co.

Engineers and Contractors,

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RIO DE JANEIRO

HEAD OFFICE: Wolverhampton, England.

Mill Sundries always in Stock in Rio.

Plans and estimates on application to Agents.

**Steamships.**

**ROYAL MAIL  
STEAM PACKET COMPANY.**

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

**TABLE OF DEPARTURES,  
1895**

Date	Steamer	Destination
15/95		
Aug. 14	Magdalena	Southampton calling at Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon and Vigo.
" 21	Trent	Santos.
" 26	Thames	Montevideo and Buenos-Ayres.

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 2, Rua General Camata, 1st floor.  
G. C. Anderson,  
Superintendent.

**LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL, AND RIVER  
PLATE MAIL STEAMERS.**

**LAMPART & HOLT LINE**

**PASSENGER SERVICE FOR NEW YORK  
PROJECTED SAILINGS**

Wordsworth..... 31st August  
Leibnitz..... 14th Sept.  
The Steamer

**GALILEO**

will sail for

**BAHIA, PERNAMBUCO**

**New-York**

17th inst.

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,

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For passages and other information apply to the

Agents: **NORTON, MEGAW & Co. Ld.**  
58, Rua 1º de Março

**Shipping.**

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

**THOMAS NORTON & Co.**

Ship Brokers and Commission Merchants.  
Old regular Line Sailing Packets to  
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**PACIFIC STEAM  
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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 F. D. Machado,

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**WILLIAM SAMSON & CO.**

Steamship Agents  
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Rosario, Calle Bajada No. 136, " " " " 54

Cable Address:—SAMSON.

**RUBBER HAND STAMPS.**

and  
Metal-Bodied Rubber Type.

S. T. LONGSTRETH,

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

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

Business Signs Engraved

**LEA & PERRINS'**

OBSERVE THAT THE  
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*Lea & Perrins*

IS NOW  
PRINTED

IN BLUE INK

DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE

OUTSIDE WRAPPER

of every Bottle of the

ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

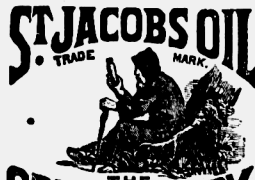
Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors,  
Worcester;  
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and Export Oilmen generally.

RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

**SAUCE.**

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OF EVERY KIND AND DESCRIPTION AT  
No. 79 Rua Sete de Setembro  
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THE GREAT REMEDY  
FOR PAIN.

CURES  
Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica,  
Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache,  
Sore Throat, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises,  
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**THE CHARLES A. VOGLER CO.**  
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W. R. Cassels & Co., Agents for Brazil.

**SHAW, SAVILL & ALBION Co.,  
LIMITED.**

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 **TRAVASSA** and **PLYMOUTH**; passengers may land at latter port.

For freight apply to F. D. Machado,

No. 4, Rua de S. Pedro;

and for passages and other information to

Wilson, Sons & Co., L'd., Agents,

No. 2, Rua de São Pedro.

**Missing Friends.**

Information wanted at the British Consulate General,  
No. 65, Rua 1º 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 *Scimitar*.

DUTTON, Thomas; (for any members of the family) at one time residing at Montebelo and Puma, near Itapeneim 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.

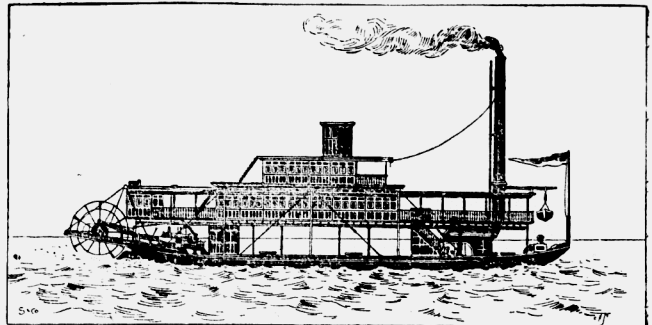
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**YARROW'S SHALLOW DRAFT STEAMERS.**



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,  
POPLAR, LONDON.

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General and Commission Merchants,  
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Coasting Steamers.

The Alliance Insurance Co.

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P. O. Box 741.

Rio de Janeiro.

**SUPERIOR HUNGARIAN WINES**

Recommended brands:

Villányi,

Hungarian Claret,

Château Palugyay.

TOKAY WINE

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

Sole Importers:

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Rio de Janeiro

**JUST RECEIVED**

Scott's Midlothian Oat Flour

Unsurpassed for Invalids and Children

CRASHLEY & CO.

67, Rua do Ouvidor.

**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.

**FRIEDR. PORDO  
FORWARDER**

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

**30, Rua da Candelaria, 30**  
P. O. Box 227.

**ENVELOPES.**

A LARGE ASSORTMENT LATELY RECEIVED OF  
**SQUARE COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES**  
from superior calendared papers of various colors;

**American Commercial Envelopes,**  
made from the best white and tinted papers;

**LINEN ENVELOPES,**  
made from the best qualities of linen papers known in the United States.

These envelopes are superior in both quality and make.

Samples may be seen at the

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VICTORIA  
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Luiz A. da Silva  
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ORDERS RECEIVED FOR AND FROM PETROPOLIS

Order boxes in Rio de Janeiro at

No. 48 and 67, RUA DO OUVIDOR

Dealer in all products of the country, candles, soap, kerosene, provisions of all kinds and descriptions, finest Wines and Liquors, preserved goods in tins and glasses, MELLINS FOOD, PEARS SOAP, PERFUMERY, Biscuits and all other articles appertaining to this line.

Receives constantly fresh frozen meats, fish, etc. from New-Zealand and England; Guinness' Stout and Whiskey.

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