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A TRIP TO BOLIVIA.

(Continued from our last.)

After visiting the works we returned to Pulucayo, which we left about 4.30 to return to Uyuni. We were to travel in a hand-car; accordingly we were pulled by two mules for four miles up to the top of the hill, and then proceeded to run down by our own weight. It was rather exciting work; for we were bound to go, last, it being advisable to get in before dark, as unseen stones on the track are a decided danger for such light things as hand-cars. Fortunately, we had a lad who knew the track well; and we arrived safely, though chilled to the bone.

On the following morning we were up early to take the train for Oruro. This part of the line has only been open for barely two years, but has already made a great difference to the country. It runs at first over a barren wind-swept salt plain, about 12,000 ft. above the sea level, but with hills in every direction dotting the horizon and rising to a much greater height. At several stations along the line there was considerable life, notably at Challapata, where building lots to accommodate 20,000 people have been laid out. Till twelvemonths ago it was a mere Indian village, but now it is the railway station for the capital, Sucre, distant less than a week on mule back, and, above all, for the very rich mines of Coquechaca, where the ore is so rich that quite half the proceeds are lost by theft. Many and amusing, though rather revolting, were the methods of theft described to us.

The latter part of the journey runs through a valley, in which are raised excellent potatoes and also barley. The salt meadows form first-class pasturage for the

tiny mountain sheep and for the llamas, or "great camel-like sheep of Peru." These latter are ugly, stupid-looking animals, with necks like camels and heads like donkeys. They are used very largely as pack animals. They can carry a load of about 125 lbs. but their rate of progress is slow, only about two miles an hour. Being winter, the vast extent of bare plain looked singularly desolate, and I appreciated the remark of our American engine driver, who said à propos of the Indian villages: "Just when you think you're out of the knowledge of God you see one of their churches on a hill." The churches are the only reputable edifices in most of the villages. The houses are merely thatched mud hovels, with a little wooden cross stuck all askew in the thatch to ward off the lightning; but the churches are substantial stone buildings, generally with a rough-built tower containing a peel of bells, and often with curiously carved doorways. All along the route, not taking into account the remains of Inca tombs, there seem signs of a larger population in former days, in the shape of ruined houses and corral walls. As one approaches Oruro, one sees very evident indication of the mineral wealth contained in the hill-side.

Arrived at Oruro, which is the present terminus of the railway, we drove off in a coach and four to a very comfortable hotel, where we were invited to dine at the English table. We found a fair number of English there, for the most part engaged in mining enterprises. But in Bolivia, as a whole, the number is very small, probably owing to the fact that there is no British representative, and consequently no one to protect British interests or to give information as to the state and prospects of trade. We have never had a diplomatic representative in Bolivia since Lord Palmerston's time, when the inhabitants of La Paz grievously insulted our minister there. Unable to retaliate in suitable fashion, Lord Palmerston contented himself with striking Bolivia off the map of the world—a compliment which the Bolivians repaid; and so the matter stands to this day.

Whatever be the facts of this diplomatic squabble, there can be no doubt that mineral discoveries in Bolivia are bringing prosperity and increased trade to the country, the advantages of which we are likely to entirely miss. That protection is needful is shown by the case of a stalwart American from the western states, whom we met in Oruro. This man, who was the manager of a mine near Oruro, had trouble with a native rival manager. The native turned out his Indian employes to attack the American. The latter, his own men not being armed or prepared for the fray, took refuge in his house. His enemies proceeded to set fire to his house, and called for dynamite to blow it up. Thinking things were getting too warm to be pleasant, he left by the back door, and, Winchester in hand, took to the open country. Finding him gone they pursued him, but he pumped five shots into them at something like a thousand yards, wounding four men. He then ran for his life, and escaped to Oruro. Next day he was too done up to leave his house to go and lodge a complaint; and when he went on the following day he found his enemies had been beforehand with him, and he was arrested for unlawfully wounding. I don't know what his eventual fate has been, but when we were there he had been ten months in gaol awaiting trial, and was allowed the lordly sum of threepence a day to provide himself with bed and board. We met him at the hotel, for he was allowed out in the town accompanied by a soldier, whom he not infrequently lost, and whom at other times he had to help home owing to the unwise hospitality of his friends. The American minister was of course making vigorous representations to the Bolivian government, and in consequence it had been hinted to the delinquent that if he liked to escape he might. He had elected, however, to stand to his guns, and to claim compensation, in which he was doubtless successful. It is not difficult, however, to see what would have been his fate if he had been an unprotected Englishman.

Oruro is a quaint old Spanish town, depending for its importance mainly on its ancient silver mines; but the opening of the railway has given it a great impetus as a distributing centre. Unfortunately, they are improving away and modernising a great many of the quaint old houses with their

* Diplomatic relations have recently been resumed with Bolivia.—Eds. News.

large, curiously carved balconies. There are two or three massive old towers, and the streets look very picturesque with their troops of llamas, mules, and donkeys, and in certain spots the brightly dressed Indian women squatting on the ground and holding impromptu markets. We descended one of the most famous of the silver mines, climbing down some 650 ft. over steep rocky steps. The going down was bad enough, as in many places we could not stand upright; but the climb up was a terrible undertaking, for owing to the great altitude, (over 13,000 ft.) one naturally suffered from shortness of breath. Yet the Indian workmen cheerfully and easily run up these steps with great sacks of ore on their backs.

We left Oruro on our journey to La Paz in a ramshackle old coach, drawn by a team of mules. We started about eleven o'clock one morning, and, after driving for some nine leagues over the usual desolate wind-swept plateau, we arrived at about five o'clock at our quarters for the night. Our quarters were in a dirty, ill-kept, evil-smelling little inn; though, except for a heap of half-cured skins in one corner, our room did not smell much. Having to start before sunrise, and the cold being intense, we did not go through the formality of undressing. The usual furniture of these inns is a stone or mud bench running round the walls, a large stone table, and two or three stone or mud projections which serve as bedsteads. Fortunately, owing to the extreme cold, insects do not flourish, in spite of the prevailing filth.

An early start was necessary, and hideously cold it was when we set out. The mid-day sun, however, is generally powerful. We drove sixteen leagues before we stopped for a meal at a little township called Sica Sica, and we should have fared badly had we not had provisions with us. The drive continued uninteresting, though this elevated plateau is fairly fertile, and affords very good grazing. The principal sights were the beautiful snowy peak of Sijama, rising to some 22,000 ft., the highest mountain in the cordillera of the coast. Before we lost sight of Sijama, Illimani, the highest mountain in the whole of South America, except Aconcagua, came into view on the right, of the inner or main branch of the Andes. We slept in a miserable little inn at Ayo Ayo, after a tiring drive of twenty-five leagues.

It was even colder than usual when we started at 6.30 a. m., and it was three or four hours before we got warm. From the middle of the second stage we had the most lovely mountain view imaginable. In the extreme distance was Sorata, with its confused mass towering up to a height of over 21,000 ft. Then for some 200 miles came an unbroken range of snow summits, the snow level being well over 16,000 ft. Amongst the lesser peaks stood up the huge pyramid of Potosi. Then followed a serrated range of snowy peaks, till the eye rested on the smooth table top of Amururata, concerning which the Indian legend runs that an Inca of old, hurt in his pride by its supreme height, broke off the summit and hurled it from his sling to where, far off over the plain, its pyramid still rises, and is called the Sagar Loaf. Then comes a dip, and then the giant mass of Illimani. It stands in appearance isolated, and raises four huge summits, each clad for many thousand feet in snow. This is the crowning point of the view, and south of it the mountains sink to the comparatively unimportant range of the Tres Cruces, which stretch to the south as far as the eye can reach. We were still driving over the plain, which seemed to end abruptly in the snowy slopes of the mountains, but in reality these were many leagues away, and between us and them lies the great cleft, at the bottom of which is the city of La Paz.

La Paz lies about 1,000 ft. below the level of the plateau in a deep, narrow valley through which flows a stream which, by way of the Beni and the Madeira, eventually reaches the Amazon. The approach to the town lies down one side of the ravine, and is exceedingly steep. The town is very quaint and picturesque, and contains some very fine old churches. It was founded as long ago as 1528 by the Alonso de Mendoza who was sent in advance by Pizarro, the conqueror of Peru. It is the biggest city in Bolivia, with some 50,000 inhabitants, of whom perhaps three-quarters are Indians. The crowning glory of La Paz is Illimani, of whose immense snow-covered mass glimpses are to be caught down many streets—very beautiful, especially in the

evening light. Our arrival in La Paz was rather comic. The bulk of the streets are far too steep for wheeled traffic—indeed, I doubt if there is a wheeled vehicle in the place, except the public coaches. We accordingly had to tramp solemnly through the streets, followed in a procession of twelve picturesquely-clad Indians, carrying our beds, traps, &c. La Paz was to be the starting point for our trip into the little visited valleys of Yungas, and to preparations for this trip we devoted the next few days.

ARTHUR ACLAND ALLEN.

From the *New-York Times*, June 18.

MR. HICKEY'S TRINIDAD INVADED.

Great Britain's Warship Barracouta Takes Possession of the Land While the Prince Is in California.

In the dark, in January, this year, Great Britain took possession of the island of Trinidad, the fairy island of Trinidad, whereof Baron Harden-Hickey is sovereign.

Baron Harden-Hickey does not know this yet. He is in California, "ballading himself," as his chancellor says; that is, promenading in stage coaches through magnificent tree trunks while his sovereignty is undone.

"He writes to me that the weather is fine and that life is good," says M. E. G. de la Boissiere. "If he only knew! I have not even been officially notified. My information comes in two letters, written by two different persons, different in nationality and in geographical situation. One of the letters, dated June 3, says that it was the warship *Barracouta* which effected a landing."

"Then, there will be a war, of course," said the reporter.

"Or diplomacy," said M. de la Boissiere. He readjusted his glasses, his double pair of glasses, one of which is fantastic and the other real, and said:

"Brazil will say that Trinidad belongs to Brazil. But you let Baron Harden-Hickey take it, and make a principality of it, with himself as sovereign under the name of James I." Great Britain will reply.

"Then what will Brazil have to say?" asked the reporter.

"That our assumption of the land was sanctioned by Brazil; that Brazil has a protectorate over the principality of Trinidad," replied M. E. G. de la Boissiere, with his graceful bow, that always wins a heart.

"Brazil cannot permit Britain to have a stronghold so near her," he added. "We would not be very dangerous—but England!"

He raised his golden-spectacled eyes and continued:

"I can tell you what the outcome of all this is to be. Either we shall be recognized by all the powers, or Great Britain will pay us a large indemnity for all our troubles to the land of Trinidad so ruthlessly invaded."

He went out smiling. Trinidad is a deserted island in the South Atlantic ocean, 110 miles 30 degrees 30 minutes, longitude 29 degrees 22 minutes. It is 5 miles in length and 3 in width. It is rocky and mountainous. It is a paradise of turtles, a cavern of fish, a mine of guano, an—"pardessus le marche"—a well of wealth hidden by pirates, in comparison with which all the fortunes of the rajahs were insignificant.

Baron Harden-Hickey, whom the Parisians esteemed as the witty and warlike editor of *Le Triboulet*, is the son-in-law of Mr. John H. Flagler of the Standard Oil Company. His ancestors were Irish and went to France with the Stuarts. He fought duels with Aurdien Scholl, Hippolyte Laine, and A. Laverignon. Then he set sail for Cape Horn.

A storm threw his ship on Trinidad. As there was not a soul there he took possession of the land in his own name. What else could he do?

He went to India and became a Bahadur; he came to New-York and wrote a book on various methods of committing suicide. He was married, and he had claims to his principality.

He had claims to it, and invited middle-men of the boulevards to purchase titles and ranks in his army. He said that the weather at Trinidad was insufferable for nolemen, but tolerant to coolies. He made a prospectus which was as engaging as a mining corporation's. He adopted a coat of arms and an order of chivalry. He issued— or his agents issued— postage stamps of the new nation. He acquired all the gestures of a sovereign.

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WEST COAST ITEMS.

—A Lima telegram of the 16th says that the dispute between Peru and Bolivia has been referred to the American minister, Mr. Mackenzie, for settlement.

—The officers of the various regiments stationed in Santiago propose giving a sumptuous banquet to the fifteen German officers who have now arrived, and who will be shortly incorporated as military instructors to the Chilean army. —*Watan Courier*, Valparaiso, July 27.

RIO DE JANEIRO COMMERCIAL DIRECTORY

→ 1895 ←

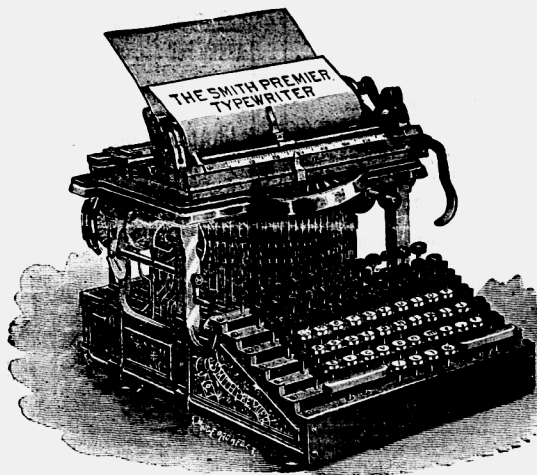


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RIO DE JANEIRO, AUGUST 20th, 1895.

We are deeply indebted to the Jornal do Commercio for the kind and most complimentary expressions with which we were favored in that important newspaper on Sunday last. It is always a satisfaction to know that our work is appreciated, but when this recognition comes from a journal so important and influential as the Jornal do Commercio, which has no occasion to indulge in empty compliments, the favor is immeasurably increased. It is not always an easy task for a foreign newspaper, devoted principally to the local and business interests of foreigners, to avoid conflicts of opinion with those whose interests are purely national, but it may be said that we have escaped much of the antagonism which usually falls to the lot of foreign editors, and have been able to live on pleasant and cordial terms with our colleagues of the national press. We have made it our practice to speak frankly and plainly in our criticisms, and to base our discussions on questions of principle rather than on those of personal interest. There is no fortune concealed in a newspaper so managed, but there is sufficient personal satisfaction to justify the choice, especially when colleagues like the Jornal do Commercio and Gazeta de Notícias (to whom our obligations are due for equally sympathetic expressions in 1893) are led to honor the work with their disinterested acknowledgments.

The policy-holders of the Equitable and New York life insurance companies are, in our opinion, making a very serious mistake, for they are permitting the use of their names in a controversy between the two companies which has now become purely personal. Manifestly, the only interest which the policy-holder can have in the matter is that of the administration and security of his investment. If he has full confidence in the management of his company, he may with propriety say so, and if he believes that its funds will be better secured by investment in Brazil and under Brazilian inspection, independent of the management and guarantee of the head office, then it is proper enough to say that also. But to sign documents designed to support doubtful measures and to be used in personal attacks on others, without even reading them, is certainly creditable neither to his intelligence, nor to his discretion. And then, to publicly confess, as some have lately been doing, that he signed these documents without reading them and for a purpose quite different from what subsequently appeared, is an exhibition of weakness which, for his credit, ought not to be made public. As we have before said, the question is one of administration and security. The Equitable announces, as it has a right to do, that it will not submit should the project now under discussion become law. The head office of the New-York Life also says that it will not submit, but its South American department favors the project and promises to submit. The points for policy-holders to consider, then, are these. Should the project become law, the Equitable withdraws and for the future may be considered out of the question. Its policy-holders will continue to be insured in the company as before, and will be secured by its enormous reserves in the United States, the company being permitted to maintain an office here for the reception of premiums on old risks and for the settlement of claims. With the New-York Life, however, the case is different. In the first place, the contradiction

between the head office and its South American department must be settled. If the company withdraws, the management of this department stands convicted of intrigue and deception. If it complies with the law, then the head office loses control in great measure of its Brazilian investments, and will be compelled to wholly separate its Brazilian business from that of the central company, for it would be manifestly unjust and unbusinesslike for the central administration to be held responsible for a business over which it has little or no control. The Brazilian department will therefore be detached, or will be sold out to a Brazilian company, and its policy-holders will be deprived of the security afforded by the company's reserves in the United States, and will in future be secured only by the reserves held in Brazil and resulting from the Brazilian business by itself. This is the logical result of the measure which is now before Congress and which the local management of the New-York Life is supporting. It should be clearly understood that the effect of this bill will be to divorce the Brazilian department from the parent company and to heavily decrease the security offered to the policy-holders. It will also leave the company's business wholly to local inspection and audit, and its investments to fluctuations and risks such as we have experienced during the past four or five years. If the policy-holders are satisfied with this, then no one can complain. It is their own affair, and if they have been deceived in any way then they must settle with their managers by themselves. They should bear in mind, however, that they will have no claim whatever on the New-York office, should this separation take place, nor will they be able to transfer their risks to the older and sounder company. They will be simply transferred to an independent, or semi-independent branch, and in future their claims will be against that branch alone. It is this phase of the controversy, and not the personal disputes between the managers, which should receive their thoughtful consideration.

It is to be noted that there are military and naval men who do not hesitate to condemn the inefficiency and disorganization which exists in both the army and navy of this country. To this we have the testimony of our own eyes—repeated instances of insubordination and disorder, multiplied evidences of inexperience and ignorance, constant inattention to duty, neglect and waste of public property, and all that. Add still further the counsel of certain representatives of the people to the effect that insubordination is frequently beneficial and that the infliction of penalties for it is to be condemned—and we have a situation which merits sober consideration. If the situation described is true—and there is an abundance of evidence to support it on the records of Congress—then it might very properly be asked: "Of what use is the army and navy?" "Why are we spending so much money upon a military establishment which is known to be corrupt and worthless?" "Of what use is a large army and navy to a country so averse to discipline and restraint?" It is certainly worth considering whether the result is justifying the sacrifice. Brazil is far from being a rich country, and the Brazilian people can not easily carry the burden which has been so unwisely placed upon their shoulders. We know, of course, that it is commonly believed and said that Brazil is a very rich country, and that the present costs of government are nothing for a nation so wealthy and progressive. But all this is false and misleading. Brazil is neither rich, nor is her development such as to warrant any heavy obligations for the near future. The slow growth of her revenues is testimony to the truth of this statement, and the annual recurrence of deficits, followed by periodical additions to the public debt, confirms the conclusions drawn. To add a larger military establishment to the burdens which weigh upon the country, then, is clearly suicidal. Unless prosperity returns and the revenues can be increased, these additional burdens will annually add just so much more to the national debt. And what will there be to show for it? An insubordinate army; a multitude of unemployed, disorderly officers; stores of arms, accoutrements and munitions rusted and damaged through neglect; a fleet of costly war-ships crippled by neglect and disuse; a constantly increasing expenditure on display and experiments to keep up the illusion

that Brazil is a great military power and that the people are getting something for their money. Better would it be were peaceful industries to be developed and its commerce extended. Brazil is in no danger of invasion from her neighbors, and there is no dispute in view to-day which can not be settled by arbitration. It would be better then to reduce the burdens of taxation and to develop the industries of the people, for in their wealth and prosperity there is better protection against aggression and disorder than in the crude military establishment which they are trying to create.

THE STRANGERS' HOSPITAL.

The regular annual meeting of the Strangers' Hospital Association was held at No. 16, Rua Visconde de Inhauma, on the 17th instant, Mr. S. R. Bryan occupying the chair. The business brought before the meeting was limited to the customary reports for the past year and the election of directors.

The reports of the president and treasurer of the association, Messrs. Mackenzie and Jackson, show that the total receipts of the past year amounted to 75,076\$550, viz:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes Donations (26,076\$390), Annual Subscriptions (26,025 000), Patients' Fees (22,523 400), and Relief Fund (451 760).

The expenditures for the year, including a deficit brought forward from 1893-94, amounted to 69,980\$400 as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes Balance from 1893-94 (3,600\$550), Material (9,351 680), Workmen's wages (528 000), Furnishing (715 000), Fire insurance (737 500), Telephone (150 000), Stationery (791 700), Nurses 3/4 (16,870 670), Servants' wages (9,235 470), Maintenance (19,210 290), Drugs and instruments (2,280 410), Gas account (1,277 630), Medical attendance (5,039 000).

The treasurer calls attention to the circumstance that there was a decline of about four contos of reis in the gross receipts, as compared with the preceding year, though there was a small increase in the annual subscriptions, which promise to yield a still further increase this year. The year, however, was a healthy one, compared with 1893-94, and there was a corresponding decrease in patients' fees, amounting to about nine contos. To offset this the general maintenance account shows a decrease of seven contos of reis. This was largely due to the reduced staff maintained during the greater part of the year.

From the analysis of the balance sheet prepared by the president, it appears that of the 26,076\$390 received as donations, 11,335\$860 were expended on maintenance of the property and some additional furnishing, leaving a surplus of 14,740\$510. The annual subscriptions and patients' fees yielded a total of 48,548\$400, while the current expenditure (salaries, drugs, food, medical attendance, etc.,) amounted to 54,954\$170, leaving a deficit of 6,405\$770. A further analysis of the treasurer's accounts shows that the Hospital had received up to June 30th last a total of 310,336\$310 in donations, of which 306,308\$590 had been expended on the buildings and grounds, furniture and taxes.

The new fever ward, which has been ordered from Europe, will cost about 46,000\$ more, including foundations, drainage, tile roofing, gas and water, etc. The funds for this ward have in great part been borrowed from the friends of the institution, the directors having no other alternative. It is impossible to continue without the new ward, and also equally impossible to limit the scope of the Hospital to that of yellow fever alone. The directors believe, however, that the friends of the Hospital, and the many foreign business men who are interested in the maintenance of such an institution at this port, will not see it crippled, or its success endangered, for the want of so small a sum.

According to the physician's report 104 cases were received and treated during the year, of which 49 were subscribers and their employés, and 55 were non-subscribers. Five servants were also treated and three cases were under treatment at the beginning of the year. There were only 18 cases of yellow fever treated, of which 9 were fatal. Five of these fatal cases arrived at the

Hospital, it should be said, in a hopeless condition, showing that there is still too great a delay in applying for admission. The total number of deaths was 13, out of the 112 cases treated.

The vacancies caused by the retirement of four directors and by the death of William Trout, Esq., were filled by the election of Messrs E. B. S. Bonet, F. S. Markland, H. C. Tucker (all re-elected) and J. W. B. Purchas for the term of three years, and C. M. Taylor for one year.

EXPOSITION ABSURDITIES.

Uruguay has just received a high compliment from Costa Rica. The Costa Rican government has addressed a letter to the rector of the Uruguayan university asking that a scholastic professor may be sent there (to Costa Rica) to establish and direct an important institution of secondary and superior education. The request is made on the grounds that Uruguay is the most advanced country in Latin America in educational matters. This, we may mention, is no idle compliment, for it will be remembered that the educational exhibit of Uruguay attracted no little attention in the Chicago exhibition and was pronounced one of the best of its kind.—Montevideo Times, August 8.

This better indicates, in our opinion, what monstrous frauds these international expositions are. If it is possible for a half-civilized country like Uruguay, backward in everything except criminal assaults on life and property, and with a notoriously bad reputation for the ignorance and unprogressiveness of its population, to impose upon the world with a few models and methods relating to education, then surely we must blame the respectable medium through which it is done. No one who has travelled through the country departments of Uruguay would ever think of that country as prominent in educational work. Even Montevideo, the centre of Uruguayan culture and wealth, will not justify the reputation won through this invidious exhibit. There may be a few public and private schools here and there which are ably directed and worthy of all praise, but this does not establish the reputation of the whole country. If we mistake not, Brazil and Argentina have also figured high in these international expositions for their educational exhibits, and we doubt not many other countries, notoriously backward in such matters, have also imposed upon older nations by the same methods. In plain terms, these exhibits are inexcusable impositions, just as it is for an ingenious mechanic in a government arsenal to send an elaborately finished military rifle as a sample of what the said government is producing when nothing of that description is manufactured or intended to be manufactured, or for a factory to send a sample of goods better finished and of better material than those it manufactures for sale. An educational system necessarily applies to a whole country, and its value must be determined by its general results. If nine-tenths of the public schools are badly directed and miserably supported, if the teachers are insufficiently trained and badly paid, and if the percentage of illiteracy is abnormally high, then certainly that country is not entitled to high rank among the nations of the world in educational matters, simply because some individual educator has succeeded in preparing an interesting and high class exhibit for some international exposition! Give the individual educator all credit for his work, of course, but let the truth be known as to the general application of these ideas.

THE TRINIDAD QUESTION.

The numerous friends of Dr. Von Wedekind formerly of the United States gunboat Yantic but some time ago transferred to the Newark, will be amused to learn that one day last week while walking along Rua do Ouvidor in Rio de Janeiro, the doctor was taken for an Englishman and was made to take off his hat to salute the Brazilian flag.—Buenos Aires Herald.

The ridiculous Trinidad question is still occupying some attention, and the Brazilian legation has applied to the Uruguayan government, with urgency, for a copy of the bill of health presented by H. M. S. Barracanda when it returned from Trinidad last January. They are returned from out from this that there were British authorities established on this barren and uninhabited rock. If that is the case, if the Brazilians know where their property is (which we rather doubt) why do they not go to see into it on the spot. A London telegram says that the British government is not paying any urgent attention to the matter, considering it too trifling. This is highly probable, for the government has something far more important to think about in the change of ministry and the elections.—Montevideo Times, Aug. 8. With regard to the aforesaid "bill of health," the matter is too absurd for the importance attached to it. We are informed that no officials were left on the island, and that the documents, etc., were only some of those harmless little fictions which serve in trifling emergencies and harm no one. It would seem that Brazil is attaching too much importance to these trifles.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS

The new Brazilian minister, Dr. Porciuncula, arrived at Montevideo on the 16th inst. According to the balance sent to the Argentine minister of finance by the redemption bureau the total amount of currency in circulation on the 1st of this month was \$296,743,023. A Montevideo telegram of the 16th says that some Argentine torpedo boats have been running across to Colonia during recent evolutions, and that the Uruguayan government have protested against it. There were 553 immigrant and passenger arrivals at Montevideo from across seas in the month of June, against 824 departures. The arrivals from Argentina were 3,742, and the departures to that country 2,655. The Brazilian legation in Montevideo has purchased from Eigenloff and Lesser, for the Rio Grande government, 600 Mauser rifles, model 1871, 11 millimetres calibre, at \$14 gold each. Montevideo Times, Aug. 6. And yet Gov. Castilhos denies having made this purchase! Yesterday's telegrams reported a favorable turn to the negotiations for the pacification of Rio Grande. The negotiators have definitely demanded for a revision of the constitution of the state, and the government has also made some concessions, though we are not informed what they are. It is expected that the negotiations will now be concluded in a few days. It is to be hoped they included the dismissal of Governor Castilhos, who has been the main cause of such distresses to the state, and whose name has become associated with such barbarities. Montevideo Times, Aug. 9th.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

AUG. 12.—Senate.—Senator Almeida Barreto spoke on affairs in the state of Parahyba and read a telegram giving an account of a fight caused by the police at Campina Grande, in which a policeman was killed and many persons wounded. "Poor republic!" exclaimed the speaker; "all honorable men and friends of liberty are now considered enemies of order, and consequently the government of the country is in the hands of a man in whom the speaker confides, though he does not confide in the mercenaries that surround him. Senator Ottonica made a vehement attack on the Banco da Republica and offered a motion asking for information in regard to the issue of bonds. Senator Gonçalves Chaves defended the bill regulating the execution of Art. 6 of the constitution and contended that the right of intervention in the affairs of the states belongs exclusively to the legislative branch of the government.— Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Francisco de Almeida, pursuing the theme of his speech on the 10th inst., continued to expose the abuses committed in the military service of the country. It is the practice in that service, he said, to pay less than those who do least. There is no reason, he asserted, why the aid-camp of the President, with the rank of captain, should receive higher pay than a brigadier-general in time of war, nor why a chief of staff should be better paid than a general of division. Deputy Nilo Pecanha said that he did not consider excessive the expenses with the army and the navy in Brazil. England, he asserted, spends on military expenses two-thirds of its revenue; Russia, 60%; Italy, Austria and the German states, 35% and 40%. The numerical strength and the cost of the Brazilian army is comparatively less than those of the armies of Russia, France, England, Portugal, Switzerland, Sweden and Norway, Argentina and Chili. Deputy Serzedello spoke on the budget of the war department and Deputy Belisario de Souza on the deficiency appropriation of 7,905,410\$565. Deputy Francisco Tolentino complained of the delay of the committee on pensions in reporting on the bill pensioning the daughters of Marshal Floriano Peixoto. The Chamber voted in 2nd discussion the bill transferring to the state of Pará several public buildings and in 3rd discussion the bill on the Leopoldina company.

AUG. 13.—Senate.—Senator Albon Milanez defended the governor of Parahyba, whose administration, he asserted, has been just and tolerant. Senator Corrêa de Araujo spoke against the bill regulating the execution of Art. 6 of the constitution. In his opinion the right of intervention belongs to the executive, whose acts should afterwards be examined by Congress for the purpose of ascertaining whether abuses had been committed.— Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Francisco Tolentino called attention to the discrepancy between the army bill and the budget of the war department. The former fixes at 28,000 the number of privates and non-commissioned officers, while the latter provides for only 22,000. He thinks this number sufficient in view of the constant growth of public expenditure and the difficulty in collecting revenue. He censured the government for the expulsion of cadets from the military school and said that in some cases insubordination produces beneficial results. The insubordination of Deodoro and Benjamin Constant, for instance, won for them the plaudits and thanks of the whole nation. Deputy Neiva asked for an increase in the pay of the employees of the arsenal. Deputy Flavio de Araujo said that the minister of war and the President confess that they committed the unconstitutional act of expelling 60 cadets from the military school. Whatever may have been the fault of these cadets, the government had no right to punish them in any way not prescribed by law. He asked Congress to redress the grievances caused by the unjust and illegal act of the government. AUG. 14.—Senate.—Senator Coelho Campos defended the bill regulating the execution of Art. 6 of the constitution.— Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Paula Guimarães said that Deputy Nilo Pecanha should have compared Brazil's military expenses not with those of European nations but with those of the United States. Brazil should have a small army well organized and well disciplined. Deputy José Carlos said that it is universally acknowledged that Brazil has neither an army nor a navy. Deputy Martins Junior presented a petition of officers of the national guard of Pernambuco.

AUG. 16.—Senate.—Barão do Ladarario referred telegrams that had passed between Deputy Felinto Pires and the governor and legislature of Amazonas. In one of these telegrams the 25 senators who voted for the amnesty bill are classified as enemies of the republic. The speaker declared that he is unconscious of having committed any act inimical to the institutions of the country and announced his resolution of continuing, regardless of the censure of narrow-minded and intolerant politicians, to adhere to the course which he has hitherto pursued. Senator Vicente Machado requested the chair to communicate to the Senate the letter of Senator Santos Andrade resigning his seat. The resigning senator intends to be a candidate for the office of governor of Paraná. After some remarks from the chair and from Senators Coelho Rodrigues, Vicente Machado, Quintino Bocayana and Ramiro Barcellos it was decided to accept the resignation without the formality of referring it to a committee. Senator Ramiro Barcellos opposed the bill regulating the execution of Art. 6 of the constitution. He believes that the bill, far from remedying abuses now committed, will, if passed, contribute to aggravate them. He defended the constitution of the state of Rio Grande.— Chamber of Deputies.—The chair ruled that at the close of a recent sitting Deputy José Carlos had presented a petition of insurance policy-holders and had asked for its publication in the Diario Official. The lateness of the hour rendered it impossible to examine the document, which, after being published, as the honorable member had requested, was found to contain language offensive to Congress. He had accordingly ordered it to be expunged from the record and he could not refrain from expressing surprise at the honorable member's request for the publication of such a document. Deputy José Carlos stated that he had not read the document when he asked for its publication and that he now desired that it should be expunged from the record. Deputy Francisco de Montenegro said that it is yet too early to revise the constitution, but not too early to point out its defects, some of which are due to the haste with which the constituent congress, under pressure of the acts of the provisional government, adopted certain provisions. One of the defects, in his opinion, is the provision relating to two sets of judges. He thinks that the administration of justice should be exclusively in the hands of the general government. Deputy Luiz Domingues defended the bill on foreign life insurance companies. He does not believe that the interests of Brazilian policy-holders will suffer, even if the two American companies should execute their threat of withdrawing from the country. Deputy Cordeiro da Fonseca asked for the appointment of a committee of five for framing a bill on the registration of real estate. Deputy Serzedello presented a petition of manufacturers of cotton fabrics. Deputy José Carlos introduced a bill for removing the arsenal and arms factory to Realengo, the barracks of the infantry and artillery to Sapopemba or Campo Grande and the cavalry barracks to Maxambomba.

AUG. 17.—Senate.—Senators João Neiva and Albon Milanez discussed political affairs in Parahyba. Senator Gonçalves Chaves defended the bill regulating the execution of Art. 6 of the constitution. He denied that in the United States, Switzerland and Argentina, the right of intervention in the affairs of the states belongs exclusively to the executive.— Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Carlos de Novais asked for a subsidy for the Sociedade de Geographia do Rio de Janeiro. Deputy Luiz Detri asked for an increase in the pay of the employees of the Polytechnic school and requested the transfer of the health service of the port to the department of foreign affairs. Deputy José Carlos advocated the increase of the appropriations made for certain police services. Among the expenditures which he advised is that for the purchase of vehicles for conveying drunken men to the police stations. The chamber voted in 2nd discussion the deficiency appropriation of 7,905,410\$565. Deputy Ezequiel Coelho warmly opposed the bill on foreign life insurance companies. He earnestly deprecated the socialistic tendency to encourage official intervention in private affairs.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The population of the city of Goyaz is estimated at 10,000. —In Niteroy there are said to be many cases of small-pox and measles. —There have been many cases of small-pox and several of yellow fever at Pernambuco. —It is stated that some days ago the S. Paulo police discovered 41,000 counterfeit revenue stamps buried on Avenida Paulista. —The state government of Pará pays a subsidy of 100,000\$ to the opera company that sings at the capital of the state during the present season. —The S. Paulo legislature has passed a law for erecting on Praça da Republica at the state capital a monument to Marshal Floriano Peixoto. —The July rainfall at São Paulo was 42 millimetres. The maximum temperature (26th) was 81.5° Fahr., and the minimum (11th) was 39.2°. —The S. Paulo legislature has passed a law creating the Instituto Pasteur for the cure of hydrophobia and the Instituto Roux for the cure of diphtheria. —The municipal chamber and people of Pecanha, Minas Geraes, complain that their letters and papers "abandoned in the post-office" at Rio de Janeiro, have not reached them for over a month. —A letter, "abandoned in the post-office" at S. Sebastião do Aracão on the 2nd inst., after wandering through the country for two weeks, has finally succeeded in reaching Praia Pequena. —At Victoria, capital of Espírito Santo, there arrived on the steamer Matto Brazco 800 immigrants, one of whom is a count and another a lawyer. Their passage, we presume, was paid by the state government.

—A São Paulo subscriber of this paper complains of the irregular delivery of his paper. As two São Paulo papers all go in one package, the fault must be in that case. Will the postmaster investigate the complaint? —The municipal chamber of Parahyba do Sul has changed the name of Santa Anna de Cebolas into Santa Anna de Tirantes. We do not see that the change is an improvement; onions and tooth-pulling both make one weep. —The state senate of Alagoas has passed a bill approving the acts of the executive in relation to the revolutionary movement of May 1, "even though he exceeded the faculties conferred upon him by the state constitution." Is it possible for the legislature to do this? —A religious question is agitating the people of Matto Grosso. The bishop has ordered a brotherhood to expel Dr. Alves Ribeiro, who is a spiritulist, and has suspended the officers of the brotherhood; but the latter refuse to obey the bishop's orders, and the consequence is that this year the usual religious festival will not be held.

—On the 27th ult. a body of law and medical students in Bahia called on the proprietor of the "High Life" confectionary (pastelaria) and demanded that he should remove the sign because of its being an English title. The proprietor at once acceded and substituted "High Life" with "Luso-Americana," which pleased the boys and saved his pies from destruction. —In S. Paul, the police have continued to arrest alleged counterfeiters. One of the prisoners, Major João Vianna, is stated to have confessed his crime and to have made important disclosures implicating others. The notes circulated in S. Paulo are said to counterfeit 200\$, 100\$ and 10\$ notes of the Banco da Republica. Cuts and proofs of 500 reis notes are said to have been discovered. At Porto Alegre several Italians, accused of counterfeiting, have been arrested.

CRICKET AT SANTOS.

R. M. S. Tigas vs. Santos Athletic Club. Played August 24th, 1895. Table with columns for batting and bowling statistics for both teams.

PONTA DA PRAIA vs. JOSÉ MENINO.

Played August 11th, 1895. Table with columns for batting and bowling statistics for both teams.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

During the past week many reports have been placed in circulation and contradicted in regard to the progress of the negotiations for peace in Rio Grande. According to one of these reports obstacles to pacification have been raised by Silveira Martins. If this is true, it is due, we are convinced, to the fact that the government, hampered as it is by the machinations of Castilhos and his allies, has not been able to offer any practical solution of the problem of giving the revolutionists the indispensable security for the enjoyment of their political and civil rights. Silveira Martins' repugnance to war and his preference for peaceful methods, are well known. He opposed armed resistance in June, 1892, to the government of Castilhos, when the latter, after having been driven from office by the people in November,

1891, succeeded, with the assistance of the general government, in reinstating himself. It was only after over 15,000 Rio-gravenese had been forced by the usurping governor's army to abandon their homes that he gave his consent to the appeal to arms. During the progress of the armed struggle he has always maintained an admirably discreet and unostentatious attitude, giving the revolutionists, indeed, the full benefit of his invaluable services and of the resources which his prestige enabled him to command, but doing this rather as a trusted friend and counsellor than as a leader. This leaves him prepared for a return to peaceful methods whenever he considers them practicable, and we feel assured that he will gladly welcome peace on any terms that do not conflict with the permanent interests of the people of his state. It may be that he and other friends of peace regard time as a potent factor in this question and are willing to allow the present armistice to be prolonged as a motus vivendi until matters can adjust themselves and a natural solution can thus be gradually reached.

The commander of the district has continued to enforce his orders for disbanding certain bodies of irregular government troops, and Santos Filho has been arrested for refusing to obey those orders. It is stated that Castilhos is going to take into the state government's service some of the disbanded troops, which have hitherto been in the pay of the general government. João Francisco is mentioned as the probable commander of the force to be thus organized. We fancy that Castilhos, if left to his own resources, will not be able to maintain a very formidable army.

The body of Saldanha da Gama was buried at Rivera, and not at Montevideo as had been intended. This, it is stated, was due to the fears of Dr. Sebastião de Saldanha and his friends that the demonstrations at Montevideo would interfere with the negotiations for peace. The funeral at Rivera was largely attended, the ceremonies were highly impressive, and touching addresses were made. The corpse was escorted by a guard of honor composed of 300 revolutionary soldiers. It is stated that at Porto Alegre the Reforma will resume its publication, which Castilhos caused to be suspended in 1892. It is added that it will be in charge of Dr. Adriano Ribeiro, a prominent revolutionist and warm personal friend of Councillor Silveira Martins. Dr. Cassiano do Nascimento has been elected to the federal Congress for the 5th district in place of Dr. Fernando Abbot, resigned, receiving, it is stated, 3,414 votes. The fact that he was elected without opposition and that the vote polled was light, shows that even under the armistice no political liberty exists in the state. If the federalists, as has been practically demonstrated, are strong enough to carry on a war lasting years and even to win pitched battles, and still cannot poll a single vote at a congressional election, it is evident that they are either not permitted to vote, or their votes are not counted.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The railway conference to be held in this city has been postponed, it is said, to the 2nd prox. —It is stated that the railway connecting the Central with Bello Horizonte will be officially opened to traffic on the 7th prox. —It is asserted that the general government opposes the charter, which is asked of the municipal council, for a railway between Mangueira and Iha das Moças.

LOCAL NOTES

—We have always advocated the removal of the troops from this city. The objection to Congressman José Carlos' bill is that it does not remove them far enough. —By a decree of the 15th the government has placed pilot Michael Archangel (Miguel Archango) on the retired list, he having served 20 years as pilot on the Rio de la Plata. —The ironclad Aquidaban (now called 24 de Maio) left for Europe on 14th inst. for the purpose of undergoing repairs. On the day of its departure it was visited by the President. —The minister of finance, Councillor Rodrigues Alves, has moved his residence to Iha do Carvalho, by advice of his physician. We regret to hear that symptoms of beri-beri have appeared, which render this change immediately necessary. —At 10 o'clock a. m. last Thursday a boy was attacked by foot-pads on Praça da Republica and robbed of six watches which had been given to him for the purpose of being repaired at the shop at which he is employed. —In July the Instituto Vaccinico Municipal vaccinated 4,059 persons, distributed 7,248 tubes of vaccine matter, made and still cannot poll a single vote at a congressional election, it is evident that they are either not permitted to vote, or their votes are not counted.

The shipments during the week have been:

Table with 2 columns: Quantity (bags) and Destination (United States, Europe, etc.)

The vessels sailed with coffee are:

Table listing ship names, destinations, and dates of departure.

Receipts during the past week were 83,715 bags...

Official quotations on the 17th inst. per 100 kilos were:

Table of commodity prices for various goods like coffee, sugar, and oil.

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

Table showing market prices for different types of coffee.

Stocks were this morning estimated to be 188,452 bags, in all hands.

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Large table with multiple columns showing daily coffee receipts and shipments from various sources.

Imports.

Flour is again the only article that has shown much animation during the week...

Flour—Receipts during the week have been: 500 bbls. from Baltimore...

Table listing import quantities and prices for various goods.

Stocks in all hands on the 17th inst. were estimated to be about 46,000 bbls.

Lard.—The Salerno brought 350 kegs from Baltimore. Brokers will quote George's lard at 60-65 rs. per lb. and other marks at 58-60 rs.

Codfish—Receipts are 450 cases per Buffalo from Liverpool and 1,275 cases per Amazonas from Hamburg. The market is still dull...

Rice—Receipts nil and brokers last quoted, for lots, at 124,500-130,000 per bag.

Pork—Receipts have been 580 bbls. 3/4 half-bills, and 100 cases per Salerno. Brs. quote American at \$18.00-\$18.50 per kilogram...

Pitch Pine.—Nominal quotations of 70,000-71,000 per doz. are unchanged and there have been no receipts.

White Pine.—Receipts nil, and brokers still consider the quotation 190-200 rs. per lot.

Spruce Pine.—There is nothing new.

Swedish Pine.—The Felix brings 843 doz. from Krantors, to a dealer. Quotations are still nominal.

Kerosene.—Receipts nil, and brokers have advanced quotations to 105,500-110,500 per case, at retail.

Paraffine.—Last quotations were 800-880 rs. per kilogram, and there have been no receipts.

Rosin—Receipts have been 500 bbls. per Salerno from Baltimore, and we may quote at 151,000-152,000 per bbl. according to quality.

Cement.—The Hindoo brought 2,100 bbls. from Hamburg, and retail quotations are unchanged, viz: British 108,000-110,000, Belgian and German 105,500-112,500 and French 113,000-117,500 per bbl.

Indian Corn.—Receipts are 523 bags per Adler and 14,353 bags per Traya, from the River Plate. Brokers still quote River Plate at 78,000-80,000 per bag, and native is quoted at 63,500-82,500, according to quality.

Beans.—There are still no receipts and foreign is nominal. Native is selling at about 85,000-88,000 per bag.

Hay.—Receipts nil and 90-100 rs. per kilo. is still quoted by dealers.

Coal.—Receipts, since our last report, have been: 2,979 tons per Holywood, from Cardiff...

All to dealers and companies.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table listing ship arrivals from various ports, including ship names, origins, and arrival dates.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table listing ship departures to various ports, including ship names, destinations, and departure dates.

VESSELS AFLOAT & CHARTERED FOR RIO

Table listing ships currently in port or chartered, including ship names, agents, and dates.

Table listing foreign steamers with columns for ship name, origin, and arrival date.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table listing steamship arrivals with columns for date, name, from, and consigned to.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table listing steamship departures with columns for date, name, where to, and cargo.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, AUGUST 18th, 1895.

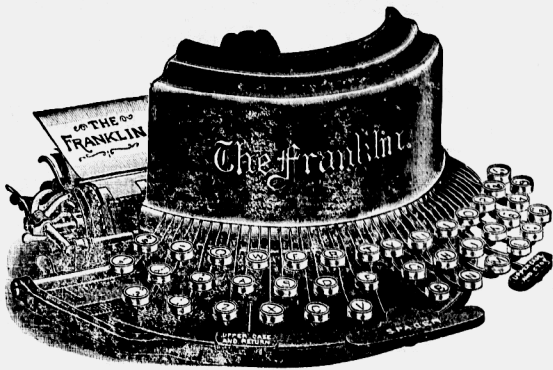
Large table listing foreign sailing vessels in port, including ship names, destinations, and agents.

Last Quotations of Stocks and Bonds---Aug. 19th.

Table showing market prices for various stocks, bonds, and currencies.

THE FRANKLIN TYPEWRITER.

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SOME DISTINCTIVE FEATURES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Appearance.—Without exception, the handsomest typewriter made, beautifully nickeled 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.

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PURE and WHOLESOME

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Try M. B. Foster & Sons'

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

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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.
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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

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31, RUA SÃO BENTO, 31

SÃO PAULO.

Caixa do Correio, 291.

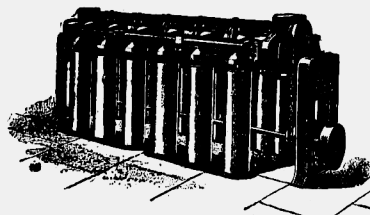
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Aug. 28	Danube...	Southampton calling at Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo and Cherbourg.
" 28	Trent....	Santos.
" 26	Thames...	Montevideo and Buenos-Ayres.

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.
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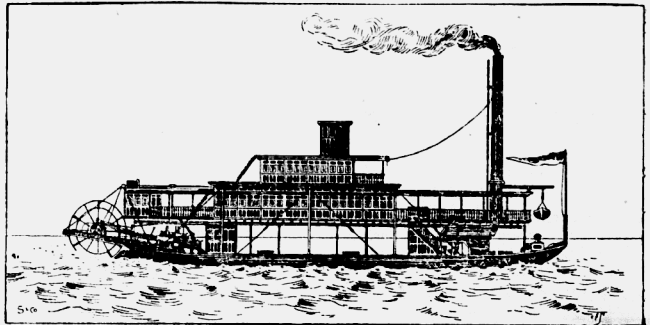
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STERNWHEEL STEAMERS have been found by experience to be the best type of vessel for shallow river navigation, and of these Messrs. YARROW have constructed a large number of successful examples for all parts of the world. Vessels on this system are constructed when required, to draw as little as 6 inches.
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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.
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Gothic..... Oct. 11th
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Missing Friends.

Information wanted at the British Consulate General, No. 65, Rua 1º de Maio, as to the following:
ALLEN, Mrs. James, nee Mary Roberts; whose mother is residing in Buenos Aires.
RUBIN, Thomas; at one time Chief Engineer of Brazilian warship *Solowicz*.
DUTTON, Thomas; (or any members of the family) at one time residing at Montebelo and Puma, near Itapocorumbá and Benevente.
Rio de Janeiro, 27th July 1895.

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Unsurpassed for Invalids and Children
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Hot and Shower Baths,
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