



THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPTEMBER 17TH, 1895.

NUMBER 38

WILSON, SONS & CO.
(LIMITED)
2, RUA DE S. PEDRO
RIO DE JANEIRO.

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

Repairs to Ships and Machinery

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

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Her Britannic Majesty's Government;
The Transatlantic Steamship Companies;
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These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of service, and are built accurately to standard gauges and templates. Like parts of different engines of same class perfectly interchangeable.

Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomotives, Narrow Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Cars, etc., etc.

All work thoroughly guaranteed.

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Newly furnished and completely renovated throughout.

Cuisine of the highest order.
Prices moderate.

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Bonds do the door.

Grand Hotel International

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Finest wines and liqueurs. Numerous shower and warm baths. Purest air, temperature bracing and invigorating. No health resort in the world is better.

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Reorganized 1879.

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Dr. J. M. Leitão da Cunha, Counsel.
Dr. Rodrigues Lima, } Medical-Directors.
Dr. Azevedo Sodré, }
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William P. Massie, Accountant.

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Capital £3,000,000
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Capital £1,000,000 sterling
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A constant supply of fresh steam coal "Cory's Merit" always on hand. Prompt delivery at reasonable prices. Tugboats always ready for service.

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DEPOT:

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Caixa 992. RIO DE JANEIRO.

Water supplied on short notice.

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ENGLISH SHOEMAKER,**

The best material used and all work guaranteed.

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Nobel's Explosives Co., L'd.

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No. 1 DYNAMITE, GELIGNITE

and GELATINE DYNAMITE,

under Government inspection.

Packed in cases of 50 lbs. each, nett weight.

Works: ARDEER, Ayrshire } Scotland
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Stocks of above goods always on hand in Rio magazines, and also of Detonators and Safety fuses, suitable for all workings.
All information concerning the above can be had on application to the Agents in Brazil

Watson Ritchie & Co.

25, Rua Theophilo Ottoni,
Rio de Janeiro.

Official Directory

U.S. LEGATION.—Petropolis THOMAS L. THOMPSON
Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Inhoraty
(opposite Custom House). Petropolis, EDMUND C. H.
PHIPPS, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 45, Rua
Theophilo Ottoni. Wm. T. TOWNES, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 1, Rua Vis-
conde de Inhoraty (opposite Custom House.) WILLIAM
G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Evaristo da Veiga. Morn-
ing 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 ser-
vice, or at other times by special arrangement.

HENRY MOSLEY, M.A. British Chaplain.
Rua das Laranjeiras.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do
Cattete. English services at 12 m. Sundays Lecture;
services Thursdays, 7.30 p.m.
Portuguese services: at 10 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. Sun-
days: 7.30 p.m. Wednesdays.—Rua Machado N. 105,
7.30 p.m. Thursdays.—E. A. TILLY and JONAS DA
COSTA REIS, Pastors. Sunday School 11 a.m. at
Fabrica Carioca, Sundays, 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. Rev
A. J. MELLO.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 45 Travessa da Barreira
Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m., and 7
p.m., Sundays; and at 7 p.m. Thursdays.

ANTONIO LINO DA COSTA, Pastor.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua de Sant'Anna No. 55.
Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and
7 p.m. and every Wednesday at 7 p.m.

W. B. BAGIV, Pastor.

Residence: Ladeira do Senado No. 22.

IGreja EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Larga
de S. Joaquim, No. 179.—Divine service in Portuguese
on Sundays: Prayer meeting at 10 a.m.; Worship at 11
a.m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 5
afternoon. Gospel preaching, at 6.15 p.m. on Wednesdays.
Biblical study, and preaching, at 7 p.m.

JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

Medical Directory

Dr. William Frederick Eisenlohr, German Physi-
cian. Office: 78, Rua General Camara. Consulting hours
from 11 to 3 p.m.

Dr. Ed. Chaput Prevost, professor of Histology, espe-
cially of Gynecology, and Surgery in the Faculty of Medicine.
Office: 23, Rua da Quitanda. Hours from 2-4 p.m. Resi-
dence No. 3, Rua Alice, Laranjeiras.

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 96
Rua da Assembléa.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AG-
ENCY.—Rua de Santa Rita, No. 72.—On sale, the
Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German,
Italian, Spanish and other languages.

JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING
ROOM.—113 Rua da Assembléa.—Open from noon to
6 p.m. For terms, apply to Librarian.

SEAMEN'S MISSION.—Rest and Reading Room.—
35, Rua da Saúde, 1st floor; HENRY BRANDRETH, Mis-
sioner. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc., also of
left-off clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission
or at No. 25, Rua Theophilo Ottoni.

TRINIDAD ISLAND.

THE CRUISE OF THE "ALERTE".

On his return to England he told the pirate's story to many people, but of course preserved the secret of the exact position of the hiding-place. Nothing, however, seems to have been done towards recovering the treasure until 1880, when Captain P— persuaded a shipping firm at Newcastle to allow of their vessels trading to the Brazils to visit the island. It was arranged that the barquentine *John* should call at Trinidad on her way from Santos to Bull River, and that Captain P—'s son should go with the vessel so as to identify the spot and act on his father's behalf.

The *John* reached the islet, but, after beating about off it for a week, no landing-place could be found, and the captain decided to give up the attempt. But young P— was very disinclined to return without having effected a landing, and persuaded the captain to allow him to swim ashore from a boat. The ship's long-boat was therefore put out, and was pulled as closely to the long roll of furious breakers as was considered safe. Then young P— plunged into the sea, and contrived, after a narrow escape from drowning, to reach the land. The surf became more furious while he was on shore, so that it was impossible for him to swim off again that day. He had, consequently, to pass the night on the sands without either clothes or provisions, and was, moreover, in danger of being eaten alive by the land-crabs.

On the following morning the captain succeeded in casting the end of a line on shore, and the young man was dragged through the surf to the long-boat, and carried on board the vessel. He reported to the captain that he had discovered the spot described by the pirate; but that a great landslide of red debris had fallen on the treasure, which could not be removed without great labor. He said the place tallied exactly with the description furnished by his father, and that he firmly believed the story to be true and that the treasure was still there; but that he would not spend such another night on the island even if he could get the whole treasure for himself by doing so.

The captain of the *John*, on hearing the young man's story, considered that any further attempt to land would involve great danger, which he would not be justified in risking, and, declining to lend further assistance in the matter, set sail at once for his destination.

The next expedition was organized by my informant, Mr. A— of South Shields. The *Aurora*, a barque of 600 tons burthen, was chartered. She was provided with life-boats suitable for surf work, and an ample supply of picks, shovels, timber, blasting powder, and other stores. She was partly ballasted with a cargo of steam coal, which it was intended to sell in some foreign port, so as to pay part of the expenses of the expedition. The necessary funds were subscribed by several gentlemen, most of whom, I believe, accompanied the expedition. Proper agreements were drawn up, and were signed by the officers and members of the expedition, setting forth the proportion of the treasure each was to receive, should the search be successful.

This party also found the island to be almost inaccessible, on account of the surrounding circle of savage breakers, and experienced great difficulty in landing.

The following extract from the letter of one of the expedition describes only the commencement of their perils and adventures:—

"We sighted the island on March 23, 1885, but as it was very squally weather, we could do nothing until the next morning, when we got out the life boat, fitted her with mast and sail, and loaded her with provisions and baggage. The ship tacked us, and near the shore was deemed prudent, and then left us to make the best of our way there, while she stood on her course. The weather was very wet and squally, and, with our deeply-laden boat, we found we made no progress, either with the sails or oars, and, after toiling until after sunset, we found ourselves in a most deplorable position. We were all wet to the skin, and exhausted with pulling, and the seas were continually on the point of swamping our boat. Darkness then set in, our vessel was out of sight, and we scarcely knew what to do. At length, I took a lantern from among the stores, and got one of the men to light it and hoist it at our boat's mast head as a signal to our vessel. It blew out almost as soon as it was up, but we succeeded at last in sighting the vessel's port light, and got safely on board. The next day we determined to take the ship's boat and small dinghy with us, and tow the lifeboat ashore. We started early in the morning, the ship towing the three boats as close as possible to the Sugarloaf, and as the weather was now fine we soon got into South-west Bay, but found that the surf was much worse than we anticipated. We anchored the lifeboat with her cargo of stores close to the edge of the surf, and then Mr. D—, the mate, myself, and two hands, pulled along the weather side of the island, seeking a landing-place; but found a heavy surf at all points, and the bottom sown with sunken rocks. We then pulled back to South-west Bay, to consult with the others as to the best course to pursue. At last the mate volunteered to scull the dinghy ashore through the surf, if one man would go with him. One of the crew agreed to go, so they partly undressed, and took their places in the dinghy. A line was made fast to the stern, and as they pulled towards the shore we paid out, intending to haul the dinghy back again when they had reached the shore. All went well for a time, but when near the beach a tremendous roller caught the stern of the dinghy, drove the bow under, and turned her right over. The two men managed to get clear of the boat, and with some difficulty swam ashore."

(To be continued in our next.)

From the *Chilian Times*, August 3.

FOREIGN TRADE OF CHILI.

The value of the imports and exports in 1894 amounted to the sum of \$126,524,036 of 38 pence; the sum of \$54,483,616 corresponding to the former, and that of \$72,040,420 to the latter. The respective figures for 1893 were \$140,480,988, \$68,235,874 and \$72,245,114. There was a decrease in the total value in 1894, as compared with 1893, of \$13,956,952.

There was an excess of exports over imports in 1894 of \$17,556,804; the excess in 1893 being \$4,009,240 only.

In the last decade the excess of exports over imports is represented by the sum of \$1,971,951. The goods admitted free of duty in 1894 represented a value of \$20,066,301; whilst the value of those paying duty was \$34,417,315.

The following table shows the value of the exports in 1893 and 1894:—

Classification	1893	1894
Mineral	\$58,858,156	\$61,126,280
Agricultural	\$11,625,774	\$9,100,046
Manufactures	\$40,408	\$36,223
Miscellaneous	\$164,445	\$341,445
Specie	\$896,205	\$329,068
Re-exported	\$560,110	\$707,361
Total	\$72,245,114	\$72,040,420
Decrease		\$204,694

The decrease of \$2,525,728 in agricultural produce was compensated by an increase in mineral produce of \$2,458,124.

Nitrates showed an increase of \$5,515,600, as compared with 1893, whilst wheat showed a decrease of \$2,779,987.

Banks.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

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

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

- LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ,
PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO
RIO GRANDE DO SUL, PELOTAS,
PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AYRES
AND NEW YORK.

- Also on:
Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., LONDON,
Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co., PARIS,
Messrs. Schröder & Co., J. H. Schröder & Co., HAMBURG,
Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co., HAMBURG,
Messrs. Granet Brown & Co., GENOA.

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

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

Capital. . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

(Caixa 108.)

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos

(Caixa 350.) (Caixa 185)

- Draws on:
Direction der Disconto
Gesellschaft, Berlin, and corres-
pondents.
Germany..... Norddeutsche Bank in
Hamburg, Hamburg,
M. A. von Rothschild
Söhne, Frankfurt a. M.
England..... N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London,
Manchester and Liverpool District
Banking Company, Limited, London,
Union Bank of London, Limited, London
(Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London,
Credít Lyonnais, Paris and branches,
Comptoir National d'Escompte de
Paris, Paris,
Heine & Co., Paris,
Lazard Frères & Co., Paris,
André Neufville & Co., Paris,
France..... Credít Lyonnais, Madrid, Barcelona
and correspondents.
Spain..... Banque d'Anvers, Antwerp,
H. Albert de Bary & Co., Antwerp,
Belgium..... Banca Commerciale Italiana, Milano,
Genoa, and correspondents.
Italy..... Banco Lixboa & Agores and corres-
pondents.
Portugal..... G. Amsinck & Co., New York,
Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., New
United States.....
Uruguay..... L. B. Supervielle, Montevideo.
Argentina..... Ernesto Tornquist & Co., B. Ayres,
Banca Allemana Transatlantico, do
and any other countries
Opens accounts current,
Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.
Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares,
etc., and transacts every description of banking business.
Boettger, -Krah,
Directors.

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:

Paris, 16, rue Halévy, Pernambuco, Pará, Buenos
Aires, Montevideo, Rosario and Paysandú.

DRAWN ON:-

- London and County Banking Co., Ltd.—LONDON.
Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.—PARIS.
Banco de Portugal and agencies.—PORTUGAL.
And on all the chief cities of Europe.
Also on:
Brown Brothers & Co.—NEW YORK.
First National Bank of Chicago.—CHICAGO.

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

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

Capital..... £ 1,000,000
Idem paid up..... " 800,000
Reserve fund..... " 850,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1º de Março

Branches at:

S. PAULO, SANTOS, BAHIA, PARÁ, MONTEVIDEO,
BUENOS AIRES AND ROSARIO
Agencies at Pernambuco, Ceará, Maranhão and
Rio Grande do Sul.

Draws on its Head Office in London:

The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited, LONDON.

Messrs. Heine & Co. PARIS.

Messrs. J. Berenberg Gossler & Co. HAMBURG.

and correspondents in Germany.

Sig. Giulio Belinaghi and correspondents in ITALY.

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Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and transacts every description of Banking business.

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Most Aristocratic and Delicious Perfumes
CRAB APPLE BLOSSOMS
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Matsukita del Japon
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QUEER STOWAWAY. BY NICODEMUS DEWDROP.

"Let go your shank painter Orestes your shank stopper! Stick out your clew garrets Raise up tack and sheet!"—Sra Song.

(Continued from our last)

"Then the 'black squad' as the engineer, Mr. Meiklejohn's men were facetiously called, were enraged, owing to the strictures passed by the captain on the conduct in concealing the stowaway; and, lastly, Mr. Slackstay, our 'low comedy' purser's clerk, was dying of laughter because everybody there was so furious.
"Thus there was an almost universal outbreak of 'judenbete' on board the Snawdrieff on the day following the feather merchant's decease, particularly among those whose duty it would be to attend his 'obsequies' in the capacity of mourners.
"About seven o'clock that morning I was comfortably tubing in the officers' bathroom, when Mr. Ringstopper knocked at the door, and, putting his head in, addressed me with a kind of official solemnity by the name assumed when ruffled.
" 'The commander desires that you will be present at the gangway at the funeral of this stowaway,' he said.
" 'When?' I enquired with asperity, the flame of his wrath instantly igniting mine.
" 'Now!' snapped Mr. Ringstopper, with vicious emphasis.
" 'Am I to stop to die?' I asked with bitter sarcasm.
" 'You are to please yourself about that,' replied Mr. Ringstopper, giving the door a slam, evidently in substitution of something he had been about to say.
" Hastily attiring myself in an impromptu manner, I walked aft to join the mournful company already awaiting the advent of the atheistical captain; who, on a mature reflection, had decided to read the service himself, if only for the purpose of annoying a colonial bishop who was among the passengers, and who sat next him at table.
" The lamp-trimmer, a tall, thin, high-dried old 'salldorman,' getting 'past his work,' and subject to senile fits of mental abstraction from which it took a good deal to rouse him, was tolling the ship's bell with funeral slowness and regularity.
" Mr. Slackstay, the other deck officer, and the doctor were present. None of us had had time to put on the uniform suitable to the occasion, owing to the suddenness with which Captain Bagswell had fixed the hour for the funeral. Thus, for instance, Mr. Ringstopper was unduly gay in his 'wash-leck' rig, consisting of a short monkey jacket, a rusty brass cap, white trousers—clean the day before—on a flaming red comforter, and a pair of French clogs; the truculent expression of his face indicating the wrath which took the place of the gentle regret he might, at least, have simulated on so sad an occasion.
" The next object which attracted my attention was the coffin, for the construction of which Mr. Creeperwall, careful of his pine planks, and canvas being scarce, that voyage, had obtained the materials by breaking up a number of empty provision cases supplied to him by the storekeeper.
" On the lid, at a point not covered by the outspread 'Union Jack' which served as a pall, appeared the following simple, but entirely inappropriate inscription:

JONES'
PRIME HOME-CURED
112 lbs.
" One glimpse of this extraordinary 'epitaph' as he called it at once dissipated Dr. Maguire's ill humor.
" I did not dare to look at his face, but standing, as I was, close beside him could feel the convulsions of suppressed laughter which shook his frame.
" The arrival of Captain Bagswell, book in hand, attired in what is nautically known as a 'square mainsail' coat, with the collar turned up to assist his heard in concealing the fact that he had not waited to put on a linen shirt, and with his yellow eyes fairly gleaming with rage, was the signal for all to uncover their heads and assume an attitude of reverential attention.
" Besides the ship's officers already referred to, the company round the gangway included Mr. Meiklejohn and two junior engineers; the boatswain, a few sailors and stewards, a about half-a-dozen male passengers in bath-giving costumes. Two quartermasters stood by to launch the coffin overboard when ordered.
" On the upper deck, just above us, were the colonial bishop's wife and two pretty brown-haired daughters—Maud and Edith—with their prayer books open at the burial service, and the teary hanging heavy in the fringes of their innocent eyes. God bless 'em! for the fate of the poor lonely castaway. They were gazing on the scene below, on us and our doings, with wonder and pity; just as the angels, perhaps"—here Mr. Ulage indicated Heaven by means of an upward jerk of the mouthpiece of his meercum—"may be looking down now, on this splendid tragedy-comedy of a life of ours! Meanwhile, noticing their agitation, Mr. Tack the fourth officer, Miss Edith's ardent, but mute admirer, and his intimate friend Mr. O'Sheet, the third officer—a red-haired descendant of the great O'Sheets of Ballyhardup Castle—who believed himself to have inspired Miss Maud with a tender passion because she had promised to let him take her down into the refrigerating chamber some day—were exchanging surreptitious winks with one another across the corpse.
" Captain Bagswell began to read, but before he had made much progress, I noticed Mr. Ringstopper, who stood behind him, glancing and grimacing towards his big Joe Luff, the boatswain, in a manner which suggested to my mind a suspicion that his reason was giving way.

"The truth was that Jenny Boneyard the lamp-trimmer, instead of stopping the bell when the service commenced had gone off into one of his dazed fits, and kept on tolling it with a mechanical precision and regularity which raised Mr. Ringstopper's excitement to fever pitch.
" The latter had forgotten to give the necessary orders to provide for this contingency, and it was now impossible for him to do so, audibly, without calling the wrathful captain's attention to the fact by interrupting him.
" Honest Joe did not notice these demonstrations; for, though his eyes were decently cast down towards the deck, his soul had gone aloft, on business, and was gravely considering whether 'that there foregotgallant s' would stand a couple of new cloths putting into it, or if it wouldn't be better to send the darned old thing down once for all, and bend the spare one.'
" Mr. Cranky, the second officer, a pale thin man, with a stubby hedge of black hair round his bilious-looking face, and a morbidly resentful manner, was in charge of the deck; and, from his place on the bridge, had no difficulty in understanding the situation, which he could easily have relieved by a word to Jenny Boneyard. But he happened, most unfortunately, to have engaged in an argument with Mr. Ringstopper, some three voyages previously as to whether, or not, Indian corn grew thirteen feet high in Kentucky, and had not been on speaking terms with him since. It was, consequently, quite out of the question for him to think of interfering with the lamp-trimmer's tintinnabulations, from which indeed he was even deriving a species of gloomy and vindictive enjoyment.
" Meanwhile the captain galloped through a much abridged version of the service, and when the proper moment arrived, the two quartermasters, who had been anxiously waiting for the word, i.e., the secular word of command—launched out, i.e., such a will that the coffin turned right over, and fell flat on the water with a sounding splash!
" There being, of course, no shot on board a merchant steamer to be used as sinkers, it was customary to put a few firebars in along with the body. In this case the planks of the coffin had been somewhat carelessly laid together, and very lightly battened; so, whether the weight inside knocked the lid off as it fell, or the Snawdrieff gave it a flap with her tail in passing, I know not. What I do know is that Simon Rustiff, in his gaberdrine, appeared on the surface of the wave, in premature resurrection, and floated about, surrounded by crowds of swooping seagulls; and steadily followed around amid the swirling eddies by the box in which 'A Briton,' with characteristic contempt for the religious prejudices of foreigners 'had laid him!'
" Immediately on the completion of this solemn and impressive function, Mr. Ringstopper hurried off to doubly justify his name, and, congratulate Jenny Boneyard, who was still chiming away 'ding, dong' in happy oblivion of what he was doing it for.
" As soon as the sound of our stockingless captain's down-at-heel deck slippers, flapping up the after staircase, had died away on the breeze, Dr. Maguire seized the opportunity of addressing the following remarks, as a kind of eulogy, for a funeral oration, to myself and a few others who lingered after the bulk of the congregation had left.

"Gentlemen. I have travelled around a goodish bit in my time, and seen a number of very queer starts. But this is the first occasion on which I have witnessed a Protestant burial service over a bacon box, with an Arab Jew in it by the name of Jones! Poor Jones, or poor 'Rusty face,' or 'Sooty face,' or whatever you choose to call him! You were all very angry with him for being dead, but I'm sure he meant no offence. In fact I'm just about to sign a declaration to the effect that it was not his fault at all!
" He said he came with us for the good of his health, doctor," remarked Mr. Tack, the fourth officer.
" So he did," said Dr. Maguire. "He came away in search of a drier, warmer climate than Adea, where the sun scorches the clothes off your back, and it only rains once every four years! Now, 'is clear, he would never discover such a spot inside the four corners of this world, so, after all, on calm reflection, you'll admit he did right to go to the other one!"

BRITISH VESSEL FIRED INTO.

Advices from Barbados under date of July 29, state that breaches of international law, like filibustering expeditions, seem to be on the increase in the Caribbean sea, and the latest is the fringing upon a British schooner in British waters by a Venezuelan gunboat. The schooner fired upon is the Ellen, owned and sailed by Captain Tunjillo, a Britisher, who explains that he was on a voyage out from Trinidad to the Venezuelan Maturin and when within two miles of Trinidad he was ordered to leave to by a Venezuelan guarda costa cruiser who fired a shot at his vessel. The British ensign was sent up on their mizenmast head, but as no notice was taken of it he kept the vessel on her course, believing that it was the vessel of a schooner. The Venezuelan came alongside and the Captain passengers and crew were forced to enter into a small boat and were kept there four hours, when they were released. In the meantime the Venezuelan searched the ship, but, finding nothing to detain her, they allowed her to continue her voyage.
" The Trinidad Government reported the matter to the Colonial Office in London, and the outcome of it is anxiously awaited.

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Gazeta Commercial e Financeira

A WEEKLY COMMERCIAL JOURNAL

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Editorial Offices: N. 13, RUA S. PEDRO

RIO DE JANEIRO

LLOYD'S AGENCY

The Committee of Lloyd's, London, give notice that the Agency at this Port is now vacant, and that applications for the same accompanied by testimonials will be received until the 1st of January next.

Forms of application can be obtained at the British Consul General.

DECLARATION

I, the undersigned, do declare that Thomas Price doing business at No. 30 Rua Gonçalves Dias is not and never has, been agent of the Instantaneous Water Heating Co. of Chicago Ill. U. S. A. the only Agent in Brazil and for the whole of S. A. and through whom Thomas Price has received his goods.

FRED C. TURNER

Rio de Janeiro, Sept. 16th, 1895.

THE most curious specimens of vegetable or plant life in existence are the so-called "living stones" of the Falkland Islands. These islands are among the most cheerless spots in the world, being constantly subjected to a strong polar wind. In such a climate it is impossible for trees to grow erect, as they do in other countries, but nature has made amends by furnishing a supply of wood in the most curious shape imaginable. The visitor to the Falklands sees scattered here and there singular-shaped blocks of what appear to be weather-beaten and moss-covered boulders of various sizes. Attempt to turn one of these "boulders" over and you will meet with a surprise, because the stone is actually anchored by roots of great strength. In fact, you will find that you are dealing with one of the native trees. No other country in the world has such a peculiar "forest" growth, and it is said to be next to impossible to work the odd-shaped blocks into fuel, because it is perfectly devoid of "grain" and appears to be nothing but a twisted mass of woolly fibres.—Exchange.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, sales of estates, auctions and sales, a summary of the daily coffee reports and all other information necessary to a correct judgment of Brazilian trade.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPTEMBER 10th, 1895.

THE recurrence of the appeals for assistance from the planters of the State of Rio de Janeiro, when their colleagues in the other states seem quite contented with the present condition of affairs, does not seem to produce upon the advocates for "aids to agriculture" a true comprehension of the weakness thus confessed by their clients. The planters of Rio cannot forgive, nor forget, the high-handed spoliation of the government of Isabel, the Redeemer, in freeing their negroes by a stroke of the pen in 1888, and as their policy, from the commencement of the emancipation campaign was that of strenuous opposition, and after its realization of equally silly resistance to the act, it is extremely difficult to understand, why the planters of Rio de Janeiro, confessedly incapable of providing for the difficulties foreseen and guarded against by the planters of S. Paulo, consider themselves unfortunate wards of the Nation, the resources of which are to contribute to their maintenance. Apart from the question of their right for protection, which we deny, there is still the fact, that the planters of Brazil contribute directly next to nothing to the support of the general government. The export taxes, the only contribution of the agricultural class to the general revenue is collected by and reverts to the States, and to these should be addressed therefore the complaints and claims of these planters who unwilling to help themselves, absolutely to furnish them the means for support, which their own incapacity and obstructiveness have rendered difficult. That the position of the planters in the State of Rio de Janeiro is critical, we do not pretend to deny, but it is not to be improved by banks, with government guarantees, nor by such "aids to agriculture as are still a claim upon many banks by the Brazilian Treasury. Work is what is needed.

WHEN the proposed law for settling the claims of the banks of issue for remuneration for losses incurred is prepared, the discussion of the project must be extremely interesting, and also instructive; for Sr. Ruy Barboza, the Minister of Finance, who flooded his country with the issues of these banks, Sr. Francisco de Paula Mayrink, who, no one can deny, endeavoured to spread the overflow equally over the enclaves, and Sr. Serzedello Correia, the Minister of Finance, who "shot off the tap", are all members of the legislature, to which this indemnity measure will be submitted. We certainly have doubts as to whether the legislative branch of the government is justified in taking cognizance of a question, that apparently is quite within the prerogatives of the executive, with appeal, of course, to the Supreme Court where injustice is suspected. But the action of Sr. Rodrigues Alves in declining to definitely settle the claims of the banks is certainly appreciable by those, who in sympathy with us, desire to see how the two ex-Finance Ministers and Sr. Mayrink will clear themselves, when an additional load is placed upon the shoulders of the Brazilian taxpayer. Broadly, when Sr. Serzedello decreed that the right of issuing irredeemable paper was to be withdrawn from various banks, and concentrated in the Banco da Republica

do Brazil, the idea was that the deposits of gold and government securities made by these institutions in the Treasury, would be substituted by a new security to bear 4% gold interest, and in conversion of the deposits the gold was to be taken at the current rate of exchange on the day of conversion, and the securities at the par value. Now, Sr. Barboza saw that dead gold in the Treasury was unprofitable, and released some of it by purchasing 1889 bonds, and this gold immediately became available as a deposit to secure a further issue of paper; had this operation continued the result would have been that the issues, by law considered as against a deposit of Gold, would have been secured by securities of the government, and three mil reis of currency would have had one mil reis of government bonds as a redemption fund. Sr. Barboza's successor, Barão de Lucena was of still "wider horizons", for he did not hesitate to authorize the issue of currency by the then Banco de Credito Popular against a mere promise to deposit gold, and although this bank, or rather its successor, settled accounts with the Treasury, and has agreed to make annual payments until the difference between the sum it did not deposit, and the currency issued is cancelled, we cannot remember any provision for the retirement of this paper, based on nothing but an obligation assumed by the Banco Hypothecario do Brazil. It is therefore certain that claims for indemnity by the banks of issue must be submitted to such rigorous examination, that we, and those in sympathy with us, would sincerely appreciate the nomination of a mixed committee of Senators and Deputies, to include Sr. Ruy Barboza, Mayrink and Serzedello, to whom the present committee could refer the question, and whose report would certainly be of greater weight than can possibly attach to that of the committee, that has now the matter in charge. The solution of the question of course will depend upon the justice of the claims submitted, and we appreciate the argument that a solvent bank could have purchased government securities against which an issue was authorized, and earned not only the interest on its deposit, but also that upon the employment of its issue, but there always remains the doubt as to which—if any—of the banks of issue were solvent when their privileges were cancelled.

GENERAL FINE ARTS EXHIBITION.

On the 1st instant the Fine Arts Exhibition at the building of the National School of Fine Arts was opened by Sr. Prudente de Moraes, President of the Republic.

The exhibit now occupies three large rooms, and comprises nearly two hundred pictures, two works of sculpture and a few engravings.

Although somewhat inferior to that of last year, it shows few works which are worthy of attention, and which are from the brushes of some of Brazil's best artists. It is a pity that a disagreement has deprived the exhibition of the advantages that would be derived from the paintings of Sr. Antonio Pereira, Pedro Ameron, Victor Meirelles, Pedro Peres, whose contributions would undoubtedly add to the general effect of the exhibit.

We have not sufficient space to mention all the works worthy of note, but we may point out those that seem to attract general attention and which are in our opinion the best among those produced.

The first works to call the visitor's attention is a large allegorical panel by Sr. Belmiro de Almeida, intended to commemorate the advent of the Republic and named the Aurora do Quinze de Novembro (the Dawn of November 15th 1895). It is really a beautiful picture; a handsome woman representing the Republic arising up from the sea, with a banner in her hand, and a lion crouched at her feet. In the fore ground an Indian intended to represent Brazil reclines, and appears dazzled by the radiance and splendour of the rising deity. Mingled with the drapery are seen charming little angels, which personify the virtues supposed to be inherent to the republican regimen. The back ground is occupied by the Sugar Loaf mountain and the entrance of the bay of Rio. The conception of this work is really impressive and is very ably executed. Sr. Belmiro de Almeida is still a young man, but has already made a name among the painters of Brazil and a name which promises to become more and more recognized, for he is an artist of undoubted talent and his has been a career of steady and progressive advancement. His is especially the artist who shows greater personality in the works exhibited which is further shown in a small canvas representing the full face of a beautiful girl leaning on a table upon which is spread a newspaper which she had been reading. There is a quiet effect of light in this picture, which enhances its impression and is exceedingly interesting and sympathetic. Sr. Belmiro also shows three fine landscapes, in a very soft and clear light, which represent momentary and peculiar sides of nature.

Sr. Afrelido de Figueiredo, one of the most intellectual of Brazilian artists, has sent some very good pictures. Of his works, we may give precedence to a splendid landscape in a rather dark tone representing the high peak of mount Itacolomy in Minas; a mountain largely composed

of iron ore, the sombre metallic appearance of which is very well rendered. Another landscape of his which forcibly impresses itself upon the eyes of the viewer is one called Mar da Bismar (The Misty Sea), showing a very original aspect of the mist among the mountains of Ouro-Branco, and resembling a lake in a winter morning full of islets.

Among his tableaux de genre we must mention: o Galinho (Little Pussy) two very nice fair girls, running after a kitten which is perched on a wall; o Rocio da Concha (The Secret of the Shell) a child with a finely painted mother of pearl shell close to her ear; and Quer Umas? (Grapes), another charming girl offering grapes so well painted as to appear natural on a crystal plate.

Sr. Henrique Bernardelli both has made a reputation as an eminent artist both in draftsmanship and coloring, and has further distinguished himself in figure and landscape painting, although we prefer him in the first branch of the painter's art. His landscapes, although showing an exact observation of nature's peculiarities are of a somewhat flatness of nature's peculiarities are of a somewhat flatness, and wanting in transparency in their atmosphere; but, those representing views of Theresopolis must be cited as very charming. Of his other works, we have to mention, in the first place, a small portrait of a hooded lady, with her face resting upon her left hand; this is painted in the old Flemish style and full of life. The drawing is exceedingly perfect. Repouso (Rest), the interior of the artist's studio, with the light falling directly from the large skylight, the model, a fine young woman, partially dressed, is seated in an armchair reading a romance; a centre-table filled with brushes, books, etc.; and the fancy draperies on the wall are excellent specimens of both drawing and color. As Galliezas (the Fowl), a young girl feeding domestic fowls, and a familiar scene very well rendered; Maratá, a negro chieftain well painted; and two fine delightful Venetian scenes.

His younger brother, Sr. Felix Bernardelli, who is studying now in Europe, resembles him very much in brushwork. His drawing is not yet very correct, nor steady, and the coloring is sometimes faulty; but he is very happy in the selection of his subjects. His best pictures are: O Galpo (the Fowl), shows the interior of a cottage; a young woman with her head hidden behind a curtain; a young man with a sleeping child; a young man and a friar are seated apart; the friar appears to be remonstrating with his companion whose head is bent as if he were conscience-stricken. It is exceedingly suggestive. Triste Sorte (a Sad Fate), a figure of a poor violinist, well rendered, and Ila da Capri (Capri Island), well intoned and of an agreeable impression.

Sr. Rodolpho Amoedo has secured a high reputation as a genre painter, but to his credit, we must own that we do not admire his new style of painting, as shown in such pictures as Passio Matinal (a Morning Walk), or Rocio do Sol (a Sunbeam), which are in such crude, raw colors as to produce a quite violent impression on the visitor. This may be pretty painting, but it is much overworked, and the correctness of the drawing leaves much to be desired. Mimosas (Mimosaes) is fairly well painted and is agreeable in its coloring, but does not seem to be from the same brush; and Mis Noticias (Bad News) seems to be a portrait rather than a genre picture; a young lady seated in an armchair, her face resting on her left hand and a crumpled letter in her right. The face is rather dry, but the satin cushion and dress are well rendered.

Mme. Berthe Worms, a French lady now residing in S. Paulo, distinguishes herself by the correctness in drawing and fine coloring; her works are very attractive; they may be mentioned according to their merits in the following order: a Cardinal, A Difficult Task, Memories of Naples, and a very fine portrait of Mrs. Julia Lopes de Almeida, the lady-novelist.

Sr. José Ferraz de Almeida Junior is an artist whose works have always received excellent appreciation by the public. He chooses his subjects among familiar episodes of S. Paulo history, which he depicts with true feeling. His last canvas is: Cozinha da Roca (Kitchen in a Cottage), a fine interior, with great efficiency in its details; Sema da Roca is an every-day subject, a cottage, a garden, a horse feeding, and country people, well painted and of good ensemble; Caixa de Estado, the head of a S. Paulo laborer vigorously painted, and Cadeira Potando (a S. Paulo countryman smoking a pipe), a too unimportant subject for a large canvas; well painted, but not impressive.

His pupil, Sr. Pedro Alexandrino Borges, a young artist of talent, has sent three canvasses: Peixe (Fishes), Góndolas and Costa Esportada all of them painted with great reality. Sr. Marques Guimarães, a very prolific and true artist, is a good draftsman and colorist; and in all his works, whether dead nature, landscape or figure painting, great care and minute treatment are observed. His principal exhibitions are: Copo com camelias and Uma camelias em um copo, fine flowers, crystalline glasses and water; Um Japão de porcelana (an Obligate Friendship), well lighted and composed; Peixe (Fishes), finely painted; two beautiful landscapes, Manhã de Inverno (a Winter Morning), and Tarde de Verão (a Summer Evening), and also two good portraits.

Sr. Modesto Brocos has good command of his brush, and of late devoted himself to the reproduction of types of the colored race. His large canvas Redempção de Cam (Redemption of Cham) is too ambitious, and although technically of good execution, does not so well correspond with its rather pompous title. Neither does it convey the idea of the deliverance of any particular race, but simply represents an episode common wherever slavery has existed; Felicidade (the Witch), a negro woman playing with a snake, painted in a somewhat darkish tone, is very harmonious in composition; Mater dolorosa is expressive, although old in process. He has also two very good negro heads.

Sr. Pedro Weingartner has sent this year only four works, which do not show him at his best. We may mention a small portrait of a lady dressed as a Japanese, very minutely painted, but a little

hard in drawing; and *Lavadeira* (Washerwoman), scene of Brazilian life, but wanting in harmony in its whole. D. Dienn Cid, a Brazilian lady resident in Paris, has sent two sober-colored, well-poised portraits, that of her mother, and her own, and a small canvas *En dressée*, full of sentiment and very expressive.

Sr. Pochinetti exhibits one of his fine landscapes, *Praça de Ipiranga*, painted in that precise, minute manner of his, with a very true effect of light. Made in this same minute manner are four charming landscapes by his pupil, D. Maria Agnelle Forneiro, who is unquestionably a talented artist.

A young artist who also promises to make a name in the near future is Sr. Carlos de Lacerda, just arrived from Paris, where he studied under Daguan Bouveret and Collin. He exhibits three well-studied landscapes and a very nice marine.

Sr. B. Parlagoco, an Italian artist recently arrived in Rio, exhibits some very pleasing landscapes, of an impressive effect, such as *Bella Vista*, a view of Naples, and a *Vigia* (the Watchman); his coloring is very agreeable, but he is somewhat of a mannerist.

We may also mention among the pictures exhibited two *genre* pictures by Sr. Alvaro do Valle, *Junto do fogão* (By the Hearth), and the *Proletary*, of a dark coloring, but full of expression; *Atenas do matos* (Through the Woods) by Sr. Angelo Agostini, monotonous in color; three landscapes by Sr. Castagnetti, certainly not his best works; two finely painted portraits by Sr. Delphin da Camara; an Italian landscape and a corridor in a church, a good specimen of perspective work, by Sr. Adolpho Malevoli; and a *Ship-yard*, carefully drawn by Sr. Valle de Souza Pinto, and some landscapes by Sr. Fernando Machado, D. Olima Peres, Macedo, Alberto Delpino and Finiza Guimarães.

SKETCHES OF BUENOS AIRES.

"ABURRIDO."

Aburrido, aburrido, aburrido! It is a queer word this polysyllabic collection of Spanish consonants sandwiched between Latin diphthongs. It looks queer, too—out and out polygot—with its mixture of Arabic and Aryan dissonants starting from a diorthotic prefix which may have been either discovered by the Visigoths, or imported from Kerry. The very sound of it is queer—with its rumbling, rolling burr, like the dying echoes of a Gatling-gun. Above all, it has a queer meaning—has in fact, quite a crowd of queer meanings. But be not afraid. I am not going to do any philological scooping after the origin of the word. I suppose it is of Latin parentage. Whether it is or not is of no consequence just now. Let us be positivists about it and accept it on its merits. I took the liberty of placing it at the head of these paragraphs because, to my mind, it represents a great deal. It reveals a great many of our humours. Let us draw the veil aside. Let us pull this rugged word to pieces and get at all the queer fancies that it hides. We shall find lurking behind its quaintness much to amuse, and perhaps instruct, us. We shall force it perhaps to disgorge a few of the peculiarities which characterize the social life of this queer, unique, amusing, and always interesting city of Buenos Aires.

Here is a grand and imposing scene of confusion—a shattered cosmos of the first magnitude. It is a removal. In Spanish it is called a *mudanza* . The household gods are thrown about in heaps of picturesque chaos. Men from Spain—men with a fine scorn for soap and all its pretensions—men with much emphatic blasphemy and the accent of Andalusia or Castile on their bearded lips—are banging things about with an impartiality that is at once impressive and destructive. Wardrobes from which protrude dainty laces, and what may be silken skirts and other female adornments, are hustled into capacious vans without ceremony or formality. In the hall are chairs standing on their heads, pictures ditto, mattresses, bed-clothes, books, fire-irons, kitchen utensils, old boots, a colony of superannuated bonnets, and an ancient parrot in the last stages of hysterics. There is a cat that wants to slay the parrot; there is a dog that wants to slay the cat; there is a lady in undress uniform who kicks the dog; there is a man of vast and shapely paunch who abuses the lady; there are two or three distinguished *senoras* flitting about in down-at-heel house-boots and curl-papers with an intermediate covering of untidy blouses and skirts, who nag the parrot, order the dog to mind his own business, join issue very frequently with the aforementioned lady and gentleman, and at every moment call bad names to the aforementioned men of Spanish aspect who disregard the use of soap. Everybody gives orders, advice, impudence. The men from Andalusia and Castile make suggestions, disobey orders, and challenge each other to single combat with a reckless contempt of consequences. Everybody talks at once and as loudly as possible; everybody inquires

for the bed-key and nobody thinks of looking for it. But enough. It is a removal conducted by *changadores* —a removal of a *familia distinguida* —a typical Buenos Airian removal under full steam and making a record of 500 revolutions per minute. It is more animated than Bedlam. It is more animated than a civil war. It is worse than a lawsuit, a cock-fight, and a dog-show all knocked into one.

Why has it been undertaken? Are they unable to pay the rent? Do the chimneys smoke? Is the neighbour to the left given to cultivating hens? Is the neighbour to the right the owner of a boy who plays the French-horn? Are the neighbours in front cursed with a girl who is in the hands of a singing-master? Are the drains bad? Do the roofs leak? Has any of the children died? Not at all—nothing of the kind. Let us then approach Don Pedro and seek information. Don Pedro is the head of the family. He is the gentleman who is abusing the lady. He says that we must ask the *senora* . He explains that it is she who is running the performance. He is only a victim. The *senora* says that the house is all right, but the new house is a jewel altogether. Besides, what would you have? In this house she was *aburrido* . The girls were also *aburrido* . Between them they planned out a removal, and, as you see, here it is. In a year or two they will feel *aburrido* with the other house, and there will be another insurrection—another removal. It is their way. One of the humours of Buenos Aires.

You know what a handsome, clever fellow José Maria promised to be. He was studying medicine. One day he came home and stated that he would in future study law. He was disgusted with medicine—perfectly *aburrido* . He started in on law, and after six months he began to pine after the sweets of engineering. After all law was a fraud. He felt that it did not suit him. He objected to it for many reasons, principally because it made him out and out tired—sick— *aburrido* . He tackled engineering with all its poetry of differential calculus, cosine and geometrical drawing. It was well enough in a way at first, but after a few months it became as stale as last week's newspapers. He had to give it up—felt miserable over it—got unhappy—irritable—despondent—regularly *aburrido* .

What next? Journalism—yes: real live journalism. He pitched himself into it with loving ardour. He felt at last that it was his proper sphere. Amigo! to write articles, to get free passes to the theatres, to see himself in print every day, to be delivered of his opinions about the Chilean question, about the Radicals, about Guido y Spano, to be able to sign himself *periodista* in Kraft's guide-book! What a splendid life! It was a perfect heaven for the first month. Then the glamour began to wear away. Newspaper work was dirty,—a fellow's cuff and fingers are always full of ink, printer's devils are insufferably insolent, writing day after day is tiresome. He brought forth with much travail all his burning opinions and nobody minded—nobody seemed to read them—nobody cared a cent about them. He read one of his articles to his mother and she went to sleep over it. He read another to his father and the aged parent simply ejaculated *Macanas!* He read his articles to some of his bosom friends and they threw spittoons and things at him. Writing is the most thankless work in this wide world. And then you have the proof! Great Scott! Correcting proofs is ugly work—tiresome, dirty, thankless drudgery—no poetry in it—no brilliancy—no scope for a man. And then how those confounded presses creak and groan while they work, and how God-forsaken and untidy newspaper offices are kept. Bah! Who could stand it? He felt sick of it all—sick, sick, sick—entirely and completely *aburrido* . He washed his hands from it and took to the Bolsa.

(To be continued in our next.)

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

SEPT. 9.—*Senate*.—Barão do Ladarío said that the Military Club had treated with contempt orders of the adjutant-general of the army. At a recent meeting of the club it had discussed the question of what should be done if the government fails to act in conformity with the wishes of military officers. He called attention to the fact that the presiding officer at this meeting is the hero of bloodless victories, to whom it is proposed to make a present of 200,000\$. He assured Congress that it is not by means of presents and favors to military men that it can induce them to relinquish the supremacy which they have acquired in the con-

trol of the affairs of the country. The *Brasil Militar* , a paper recently established in this city, clearly shows what the military classes desire. In one of the articles in that paper the senate is described as an element of anarchy. He concluded his speech by declaring that only by attending strictly to their duties and letting politics alone can those classes be useful to the country. Senator Ribeiro supported and Senator Severino Vieira defended the bill creating a special reserve in the army and navy. Senator Ramiro Barcellos attacked Gen. Galvão, who, he asserted, is with all premeditation betraying the President of the republic. The revolutionists have not yet been disarmed and Appario is daily acquiring new elements of strength. The President of the republic is hoodwinked and made to believe that the people are really rejoicing over peace. Barão do Ladarío, he said, is inconsistent when he censures the military club and praises the insubordinate conduct of Gen. Galvão. The President of the republic, whose good intentions every one recognizes, is permitting himself to be involved in difficulties by the plots of that general. He claimed that the *Castilhistas* in Rio Grande had won victories with very little assistance from the regular army. The dangers of amnesty, he asserted, are evident, and the senate, he predicted, will, perhaps even before the end of the present session have reason to repent its hasty action. The army bill was voted in 2nd discussion with amendments. Among the amendments is that which deducts 626,400\$000 from the amount proposed for the budget of the department of the interior. This is done on the ground that the number of the supernumerary engineers has already been reduced to 1,334 and before the end of next year will probably be reduced to 1,250. A deficiency appropriation of 44,826\$423 for the maritime sanitary service was voted in 2nd discussion.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputies Lins Vasconcelos, José Bevilacqua and José Carlos discussed the budget of the department of the interior and Deputies Costa Azevedo and Bueno Andrade spoke on the bill authorizing the government to revise the regulations of the *Gymnasio Nacional* . The bill granting three lotteries to the Candelaria brotherhood was voted in 2nd discussion.

SEPT. 10.—*Senate*.—Senator Coelho Rodrigues explained why he had left for Europe shortly after the commencement of the naval revolution. He stated that his departure had been planned before the revolution commenced. As to his opinion of that revolution, he said that he regarded it merely as one of the many revolts of military force against the established government. It seemed to him that the movement would be successful and consequently he had written to friends in Pinhary asking them not to commit excesses. After February 23rd, 1892, he had never regarded the government of Marshal Floriano Peixoto as legal, and it is therefore probable that he would have favored the revolutionary movement, if it had been headed by a man who had never committed himself by upholding the illegal government. Even so, there was a time when he almost wished for the success of the revolution and that was when it was generally believed that there was a plan among the followers of Marshal Floriano Peixoto to establish a 10 years dictatorship. If such a plan really existed, there is no doubt that the revolutionists were legalists, and the partisans of the government were insurgents. Senator Otílica expressed astonishment that a German company called the *Lloyd Bremen* is illegally engaged in the coasting trade. Senator Ramiro Barcellos said that in the Rio Grande question there is evidently some malum influence secretly at work seeking to force the President of the republic into a position incompatible with his honorable record. The President, he said, will soon discover that the revolutionists have never submitted and have no intention of laying down their arms. The precipitate action of the senate, he asserted, has placed the Chamber of Deputies in a false and odious position, forcing it either to accept or reject the Senate's amendment, which it is unable to modify. The proposed special reserve of army and navy officers is nothing, in his opinion, but an incentive to insurrection. He said that some action should be taken to harmonize the views of the Senate with those of the Chamber of Deputies and he consequently moved to postpone for 48 hours the discussion of the special reserve bill. The motion was adopted.

SEPT. 11.—*Senate*.—Senators Moraes Barros and Otílica discussed the question of coasting navigation. The former contended that the national merchant marine is not prepared to monopolize this trade. The deficiency appropriation of 7,995:408\$55 for the war department was voted in 3d discussion. Senators Otílica and Moraes Barros discussed the labor bill.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputies Martins Junior and Paranhos Montenegro discussed the amendments to the budget of the Department of Justice and the Interior. The latter defended the Instituto Histórico de Bahia, which had been accused by Deputy José Bevilacqua of not hoisting the republican flag on holidays. That institute, he said, does not meddle with politics. It is grateful to the emperor, who was its founder and who, although he lost his throne, was an illustrious Brazilian. Deputy Freire Borges attacked the police, which, he said, has recently been acting a farce in this city. Deputy Erico Coelho objected to the payment of half of the expenditure with the police by the municipal treasury. He asserted that the police force is a reserve for the army and should be maintained solely at the expense of the general government. On the other hand the latter should bear the cost of lighting the city and other municipal services. Deputy Medeiros e Albuquerque replied to the speeches of Deputies Serzedello and Erico Coelho on the bill for revising the regulations of the *Gymnasio Nacional* . Deputy Thomaz Cavalcante moved to ask whether the revolutionists in Rio Grande had laid down their arms and whether the military guard and irregular government troops had been disbanded. He moved for reorganising the service of colonisation was rejected.

SEPT. 12.—*Senate*.—Senhor Corrêa de Araujo said that it is impossible to dispense with foreign vessels for the coast trade. Any attempt to exclude such vessels from the carrying trade along the

coast would be inimical to the producing interests of the country. Senator João Barbalho spoke on the bill for regulating the execution of art. 6 of the constitution. He contended that the right of intervention belongs to congress. The labor bill was passed in 2d discussion.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Eduardo de Berrêdo spoke in favor of the appropriation of 15,000\$000 for the Polytechnic, which, he stated, had since 1888 given medical assistance to 60,261 patients. Deputy Trindade asked for special lycées in the northern States. He contended that the deficit is not to be overcome by deductions from the budget or by means of loans. How is it to be done then? asked Deputy Alfereto Torres. Ah! answered Deputy Trindade, that is for the financiers to discover. Deputy Francisco Tolentino defended certain amendments to the budget of the Department of Justice and the Interior. Deputy Alberto Torres said that no less than 20 deputies had spoken on the subject of this budget and not a single one of them had contributed an idea for improving the financial condition of the country. Every one of them on the contrary had presented some pet scheme for absorbing public money. Deputy Vasconcelos de Albuquerque contradicted the statement made by a *"Quintana"* paper that he had predicted the explosion of the flag. Deputy Eduardo Ramos moved to ask the government for remunerating the services of admiral Jeronymo Gonçalves.

SEPT. 13.—*Senate*.—The Senate adopted the motion of Senator Otílica to ask for information in regard to the *Lloyd Company of Bremen* . Senator Ramiro Barcellos in his own name and in that of 19 other Senators introduced a substitute for the bill for creating a special reserve for officers of the army and navy. Senator Ruy Barbosa opposed the bill and the substitute, asserting that the majority of the officers it will be better to refuse amnesty on such terms and appeal to the courts for justice for their rights. The opposition to amnesty, he declared, does not come from the army which is perfectly aware of the patriotic motives by which the revolutionary officers were actuated and which will gladly welcome any return to active service. It comes from civilians who seek to perpetuate dissension and hatred and to deprive the army of the glory of sealing the peace with the reconciliation of all the armed defenders of the country.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy José Ignacio in a speech on the budget of the Department of Justice and the Interior asserted that the northern States are not so hardenous to the treasury than those of the South. Deputy Bueno de Andrade spoke on the budget of the Department of Industry and offered some amendments. Deputy Medeiros e Albuquerque defended his amendments to the bill on the *Gymnasio Nacional* and introduced a bill for classifying public offices and remunerating the pay of public employees. The chamber voted with amendments the budgets of the Departments of Finance and the Interior. It also voted an amendment to the appropriation of 4,000,000\$000 for the payment of arrears of indebtedness and likewise an amendment to the deficiency appropriation of 562:246\$610.

SEPT. 14.—*Senate*.—Senator Severino Vieira defended the special reserve bill and opposed the substitute. Senator Ramiro Barcellos attacked Senator Ruy Barbosa, who, he said, had been in the service of the revolutionists and was declared a traitor to the country by decree of the government, approved by the Senate. Senator Ruy Barbosa defended himself, asserting that he was not a traitor (deceit as so much waste paper, since there exists no law authorizing the government to declare any citizen a traitor to the country. He denied that the Senate had approved the decree, since neither the Senate nor anyone else has competence to approve of what is illegal. The epithet conferred upon the speaker by a sanguinary despot when the country was prostrated under a reign of terror was an honor of which he had a right to boast and of which he could not fail to feel proud. As to the revolution, if it is not glorified now it is simply because it was not successful. When the revolution commenced, the speaker who had taken no part in the plot, but who had no confidence in those who had possession of the government, resolved to retire to the state of Bahia, which he represented in the Senate. For this he was his first step was to take refuge in the River Plate, where he published a document showing that he was not connected with the revolution. He confessed that he was so simple as to believe that he would be permitted to live undisturbed in his state, especially as that state was not under martial law. Accordingly he took passage on the steamer *Magdalena* , but on reaching the port of Rio de Janeiro he was informed by the commander of the steamer that Marshal Floriano Peixoto had issued a positive order for his arrest. "But," added the captain of the *Magdalena* , "that outrage will not be permitted," and he showed the speaker an order from the commander of the *Sirius* prohibiting the delivery of any passenger to Brazilian civil or military authorities. To insure the commander of the *Magdalena* against violence the *Sirius* would send at a moment's notice a steam launch with 4 officers, 50 men and a piece of artillery to defend him. "Thus," exclaimed the speaker, "thanks to English civilization on board the *Magdalena* I was safe!" He learned, however, that the government had sent spies on board with orders to arrest him at Bahia, where there was no English war vessel to protect him. He accordingly took refuge on the *Aquidaban* and afterwards returned to the River Plate on the steamer *Galicia* . He appealed to the senators to say whether he had not done right to give his sympathies to the citizens who had taken up arms against so tyrannical a government. He appealed to them to say whether he was not justified in believing that the sole object of the government was to oppress the nation and in hoping, since innocence had ceased to be security for the safety of a citizen, that the revolutionary movement would hurl the tyrant from power and establish a free government in his place. From that moment all of his strength, all of his ability, everything that it was in his power to do was at the disposal of the revolutionists. Had he possessed millions he would have cheerfully given them to secure the triumph of their cause. Unfortunately his ability to serve that cause was not in proportion to his

In the message of the governor of the state of Rio de Janeiro presented to the legislature at the opening of the session on the 15th inst. It is stated that the revenue of the state for 1894 amounted to 15,883,421\$735 or 4,930,551\$735 more than the estimated...

Table with columns for date (September 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17) and various financial entries including Apolices, Commercial, and Merc. de Santos.

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, September 16th, 1895. Par value of the Brazilian milreis (1000), gold, 27 d. do do do in U.S. coin at \$1.86 per \$1 stig. 24 75 cts.

Table showing bank rates of exchange, present value of the Brazilian milreis, and value of \$1.00 in various currencies.

EXCHANGE.

September 10.—The market opened with 10 1/16 posted to the British Bank and 10 1/4 at the others, the former rate ruling for customers...

Table with columns for date (September 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17) and various financial entries including Apolices, Commercial, and Merc. de Santos.

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DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Large table with multiple columns showing daily receipts and shipments of coffee, including various grades and origins like Santos, Bahia, and Pernambuco.

SANTOS.

Coffee shippers in August: Naumann, Gopp & Co. 8,627; Gerbs, Hayn & Co. 79,397; Arbuckle Brothers. 27,440; Julius Henguitz. 26,817; Steinwender, Stoffgen & Co. 25,923; Karl Valina & Co. 18,245; James Mathew & Co. 18,245; A. Trommel & Co. 11,188; Holworthy, Ellis & Co. 9,147; Edw. Johnson & Co. 8,366; W. F. McLaughlin & Co. 6,065; Henry & Co. 5,339; Edw. Johnson & Co. 4,000; Caputo & Co. 3,889; Frank Norton & Co. 1,500; Ludwig Schweitzer & Co. 1,250; Sundries. 3,778.

The shipments were divided as follows: United States: New York 140,106; New Orleans 18,154.

Europe: Hamburg 53,891; Rotterdam 47,550; Trieste 31,773; London 24,085; Antwerp 16,048; Genoa 4,475; Bremen 2,550; Bordeaux 1,050; Mediterranean 4,725.

Imports: The receipts of most articles have been fair during the week, but there appears to have been no marked improvement in business...

Flour—Receipts since our last report have been: Priscilla, from Baltimore, 100 bbls.; Watrous, from New York, 2,800 bbls.; Watrous, from the River Plate, 3,000 bbls.; Cito, do 9,778 bags, 4,889 bbls.

Brokers report the market quiet, but firm, at the quotations we give below, which are again 2500 lower for native flour, while American is about unchanged...

Brokers' quotations are: nominal; Richmond 26\$300-27\$000; do 2nd nominal; Baltimore 26\$500-27\$000; Western and Interior 26\$000-27\$000; River Plate 22\$000-23\$000; Watrous 24\$000-25\$000.

Lard—Receipts have been 4,650 kegs, 750 cases per Priscilla, 2,150 kegs, 700 cases per Bellard, 750 kegs, 380 cases per Leblaita and 100 kegs per Carib Prince...

Codfish—Receipts are 1,453 cases, Norwegian per Typica and 230 packages per Leblaita from New York. Dealers quote tubs at 40\$000-46\$000 and cases at 41\$000-42\$000...

Rice—The NW brought 500 bags from Southampton. Dealers are now reported to be asking 14\$500-14\$750 per bag. Pork—The receipts have been 1,000 bbls., 633 half-bbls., 500 cases per Priscilla, 1,375 bbls., 370 half-bbls., 250 cases per Bellard, 250 bbls., 255 half-bbls., 200 cases per Leblaita and 350 bbls., 150 half-bbls. per Carib Prince...

Pitch Pine—The Anglo etta R. brings 428,597 feet from Pernambuco. Brokers continue to quote at 67\$000-68\$000 per foot.

White Pine—Receipts nil and the market is steady at 195 rs. per foot. Spruce Pine—Receipts nil and quotations are nominal.

Swedish Pine—There have been no receipts and the market is nominally unchanged, viz: red deals 71\$500 per doz. and white 68\$500.

Kerosene—Receipts are 5,000 cases per Carib Prince, 350 rs. per kilogram. Turpentine—Receipts have been 1 1/2 cases per Bellard and Leblaita. We continue retail quotations of 800-850 rs. per kilogram.

Rosin—The Beland, Leblaita and Carib Prince brought 625 bbls. from the United States. We continue to quote, according to quality, at 15\$000-22\$000 per lb.

Cement—Receipts are insignificant, and dealers' quotations are unchanged, viz: British 12\$500-16\$000 per bbl., German and Belgian 10\$500-12\$500 and French 16\$000-17\$500.

Indian Corn—Receipts have been 11,204 bags per Rogstad, 9,200 bags per S.P., 15,397 bags per Gracioso, 6,500 bags per Rosario, 16,474 bags per Waterloo, and 5,191 bags per Santedino, all from the River Plate. Retail quotations of 23\$500-28\$000 per bag for River Plate corn are continued, but we suspect importers' ideas are sharply under these prices.

Wheat—There are still no receipts of foreign, and 2\$500-2\$600 is still quoted for native Brazil. Hay—Some 30 tons were received by the Crustivo from the River Plate, and 90-100 tons, per kilogramme may still be considered retail quotations.

Coal—The receipts since the 1st inst. have been: 2,500 tons per Harvard, from Cardiff; 2,132 " " " Bechdale, do; 2,880 " " " Blue Star, from Newport; 1,954 " " " Atlantic, from Newcastle; 4,543 " " " Falkland, from Dundee; 1,717 " " " Knutlid, from Greenock.

All to dealers and companies.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. SEPTEMBER 9. CARDIFF—Be ship Harvard, 1794 tons; Johnston; 48 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

NEWCASTLE—Nor bk Avanti, 1275 tons; Agrup; 57 ds; coal to Belmino Rodrigues & Co.

OSACKO—Nor bk A. H. H. 814 tons; Fatis; 48 ds; sundries to Macedo Junior & Co.

CADIZ—Ger bk Olga, 590 tons; Kauffman; 54 ds; salt to Macedo Junior Co.

SEPTEMBER 10. PENSAOLA—Ind bk Angioletta R.; 709 tons; Gaggino; 73 ds; pine to order.

CARDIFF—Br bk Bechdale; 1271 tons; Knox; 59 ds; coal to Belmino Rodrigues & Co.

LIVERPOOL—Nor bk S. N. Hansen; 377 tons; Rasmussen; 64 ds; sundries to Walter, Christiansen & Co.

HAMBURG, via Lisbon—Dutch bk Vlaanderen; 457 tons; Busgenard; 172 ds; sundries to order.

ITAHAY—Nor bk Lyna; 277 tons; Olsen; 14 ds; sundries to Quentz, Mauch & Co.

NEW YORK—Amer ship Rosambe, 3,400 tons; Hamilton; 86 ds; in distress, via Bahia to San Francisco.

ILHA DO MAR, via Iloilo—Nor bk Dagmar; 246 tons; Florence; 58 ds; salt to order.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS. SEPTEMBER 6. OTAGO HEADS—Br bk Eurydice; 1152 tons; Lait; ballast.

PASPERBAC—Br bk Morning Star; 185 tons; Pritchard; do.

CALCUTTA—Br ship Brimian; 258 tons; Webster; ballast.

LIQUOR—Ger bk Car; 973 tons; Schumacher; ballast.

NEW ORLEANS—Port bk Seryla; 423 tons; Trinidad; ballast.

SINGAPORE—Amer ship McLevin; 313 tons; Oakes; do.

NEW CASTLE—Br ship Edendunary; 1647 tons; May, do.

BARBADOS—Swed bk Otogo; 979 tons; Eck; ballast.

SAVANNAH—Ind bk Madre O; 453 tons; Chiese; ballast.

VESSLS AFLOAT & CHARTERED FOR RIO. Australia: Brunswick 6 Aug. America: Oporto ..

Agnes: Oporto .. Agnes: Oporto .. Arthur: Westwick ..

Anna Jennie: London .. Anna Jennie: London .. Anna Jennie: London ..

Alexander Lawrence: Cardiff .. Alexander Lawrence: Cardiff .. Alexander Lawrence: Cardiff ..

Acting: Hamburg .. Acting: Hamburg .. Acting: Hamburg ..

Albatross: Hamburg .. Albatross: Hamburg .. Albatross: Hamburg ..

Banana (st): Pensacola .. Banana (st): Pensacola .. Banana (st): Pensacola ..

Baldwin: New York .. Baldwin: New York .. Baldwin: New York ..

Cattani (st): Pensacola .. Cattani (st): Pensacola .. Cattani (st): Pensacola ..

Christian: Liverpool .. Christian: Liverpool .. Christian: Liverpool ..

Coringa: Cardiff .. Coringa: Cardiff .. Coringa: Cardiff ..

Selway	Glasgow	14 Aug.
Svevia	Hamburg	10 Aug.
Schiller	Rangoon	10 Aug.
Severn (str.)	Baltimore	10 Aug.
Sisal	Hamburg	31 July
S. R. Beira	New York	..
Stra	Westport	..
Thakar	Sagunay River	..
Water Queen	London	23 July
White Horse	Baltimore	21 July
Warrior (str.)	Cardiff	..
Waste (str.)	Marseilles	3 Aug.
Zelma	Greenock	27 July
Zemach	Hamburg	..
Zee (str.)	Newport	17 Aug.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPTEMBER 15th, 1895

NAME	FROM	ARRIVED	COMPANIES
American			
lug Frances	Baltimore	441 Sept. 15	Wilson & C.
sp Priscilla	Baltimore	611 15	Wilson & C.
sp Roanoke	New York	3400 15	In diaris
Argentine			
lk M. A. Tejanos	Rosario	593 July 23	Gianelli & C.
British			
sp Glenova	Newport	246 June 14	To order
sp L. Roscherry	Cardiff	2167 17	Lage Irmaos.
sp Tinto Hill	Newport	2067 17	Lage Irmaos.
lk Kinchun	Cardiff	1718 18	Lage Irmaos.
sp Principality	Cardiff	1860 27	Lage Irmaos.
lk Austrasia	Leith	2380 28	Wilson Sons & C.
sp Camb. King	Cardiff	1533 31	Lage Irmaos.
sp Blaimore	Leith	1977 31	Gas Co.
sp C. of Cardigan	Cardiff	1240 Aug. 3	Lage Irmaos.
lk Serena	Cardiff	1583 4	H. Rodrigues & C.
sp Republic	Hull	2347 4	Wilson Sons & C.
lk Picara Island	Rangoon	1260 6	Norton, M. & C.
sp Holywood	Cardiff	1991 14	Lage Irmaos.
sp D. Francisco	Cardiff	253 21	Lage Irmaos.
lk Cambria	Newport	1485 21	Lage Irmaos.
bg Bertha Gray	Halia	320 29	M. A. Jesus
sp Lily	Cardiff	1480 29	Wilson Sons & C.
ing Fonthill	Paspeiac	184 Sept. 2	P. S. Nicolson & C.
bg Union	Cardiff	193 19	P. S. Nicolson & C.
bg 55	Paspeiac	140 19	P. S. Nicolson & C.
bg Sophie	Leith	149 19	Gas Co.
sp Falkland	Greenock	279 19	B. Rodrigues & C.
lug Renfield	Greenock	1144 8	B. Rodrigues & C.
sp Harald	Cardiff	1694 11	B. Rodrigues & C.
lk Brechdale	Cardiff	1371 11	B. Rodrigues & C.
Danish			
bg Faro	Mosor	227 July 30	J. Marinho.
lk Pr. Valdemar	Antwerp	1239 Aug. 17	W. Samson & C.
lug Ignatz Bruen	Westerk.	212 19	Gerai de C. & I.
bg Sophie	Mosor	154 19	To order
lk Helene	Hamburg	403 21	C. Heckher & C.
Dutch			
bg Vlaanderen	Hamburg	467 Sept. 13	C. Heckher & C.
German			
lk Helwig	Paranaguá	316 July 2	J. S. Couto & C.
bg F. H. Lolling	Hamburg	350 26	To order.
lk Albia	Montevideo	319 Aug. 12	Abreu Santos & C.
lk Montrosa	Pascoalga	984 Sept. 5	Paschall & C.
lk Olga	Cadix	590 6	Macedo Jr. & C.
Italian			
lk Margherita	Marseilles	478 June 13	To order
sp Lucco	Cardiff	1246 July 21	Wilson Sons & C.
lk Fedella	Trent	628 Aug. 1	To order
lk Zefro	Marseilles	647 2	To order
lk Teresa	Marseilles	492 2	To order
lk Angeli R.	Penscola	799 Sept. 10	To order
Norwegian			
lk O. Trygvason	Penscola	820 June 30	Gerai de C. & I.
lug Livingstone	Aracaju	228 July 29	To order.
lug Vega	Mosor	101 Aug. 9	G. Sabria & C.
lug Felix	Kranford	288 13	C. Heckher & C.
lk Hindoo	Hamburg	600 14	H. Stoltz & C.
sp Pr. Albert	Cardiff	1497 17	B. Rodrigues & C.
lk Prince John	Middle	499 22	Ind. do Brasil.
lk Valua	Sagunay	926 20	Gerai de C. & I.
lug Leice	Mosor	344 24	Oliveria Maia.
lk Lilleland	Paranaguá	204 26	Santos Alves & C.
lk Avariti	Newcastle	123 Sept. 9	H. Rodrigues & C.
bg S. N. Hansen	Newport	307 11	Walter C. & C.
bg Lyna	Itajuba	277 14	Queiroz, M. & C.
lk Dagmar	Idoliao	245 15	To order
Portuguese			
lk Isabel	Macedo Jr. & C.	1149 July 21	Macedo Jr. & C.
lk Para	Lisbon	606 Aug. 1	Macedo Jr. & C.
lk Alantios	Oporto	254 23	Macedo Jr. & C.
lug Nova Uniao	Lisbon	301 24	J. A. G. Santos
lk Albatroz	Oporto	814 Sept. 9	Macedo Jr. & C.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

DATE	NAME	FROM	CONIGNED TO
Sept. 9	Bellandea Br	New York* 33d	Norton, M. & C.
9	de Rosario Fr	Havre* 26d	Chargours Réunis
9	Orcana Br	Valparaiso* 23d	Wilson Sons & C.
9	Rogaland Nor	Buenos Aires 9d	To order
9	Asiatic. Pr. Br	Santos 36h	Quayle, D. & C.
9	Chili Fr	do	do
10	Thames Br	Plate 43d	do
10	Freda Br	P. Alegre* 11d	To order
10	Carib. Pr. Br	New York* 27d	Quayle, D. & C.
11	Gallivara Br	do	E. Johnston & C.
11	Rosario Fr	do	do
11	Shadefsbury Br	Victoria* 5d	W. Samson & C.
12	Guahya Gr	Hamburg* 23d	E. Johnston & C.
12	Merida Br	B Aires* 24d	E. N. Norton Jr.
13	Delambr Br	Tinian* 23d	J. N. Vincenzi & F.
13	Patagonia Gr	do 18h	E. Johnston & C.
13	Alacraia II	Genoa* 26d	A. Fiorita & C.
13	Salferin II	do 23d	do
13	V. de S. Nicolas Fr	Havre* 23d	Chargours Réunis
13	Waterloo Nor	B Aires 6d	E. Ashworth & C.
13	Rondon Gdite Br	do 3d	Hue Jr. & C.
13	Bellera Arg	do 21d	Camyrano & C.
14	Calvin Br	Newport 20h	Lage Irmaos
14	Espagne Fr	Marseilles* 29d	Karl Valais & C.
14	Polluce Aust	Tinian* 24d	Komlauer & C.
14	Cruzeiro Port	Buenos Aires 13d	Cruz. do Sul Co.
14	Cito Nor	Montevideo 2d	L. Gianelli
15	Chaucer Br	Glasgow* 26d	Norton, M. & C.
15	Fortun. R. It	Genoa* 23d	A. Fiorita & C.
15	Mimior Br	Rosario* 13d	To order
15	Santa Fé Fr	Santos 21h	Chargours Réunis

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

DATE	NAME	WHERE TO	CARGO
Sept. 9	Trent Br	Southampton*	Sundries
9	Orcana Br	Liverpool*	do
9	Maranhão It	Genoa*	do
9	Nile Br	River Plate	do
9	Equateur Fr	do	do
9	Tijucas Gr	Santos	do
11	Thames Br	Southampton*	do
11	Chili Fr	Bordeaux*	do
11	Asiatic. Pr. Br	New York	Coffee
12	Rosario It	Genoa*	Sundries
12	Bellard Br	Santos	do
13	V. de Rosario Fr	Montevideo	Ballast
13	Sof Nor	Rio Grande*	Sundries
13	Guahya Gr	Paranaguá*	do
13	Freds Br	Paranaguá*	do
13	Paragonin Gr	River Plate*	do
14	Merida Br	New York	do
14	Windor Br	St. Lucia	Ballast
14	Espagne Fr	River Plate*	Sundries
14	Carib. Pr. Br	Santos	do
14	S. of Magellan Br	do	do
15	Salferin II	do	do
15	Genick Br	do	do
15	Mowee Gr	Rio Grande*	do
15	Delambr Br	New Orleans	Coffe
15	Ruskin Br	Penscola	Ballast

* Touching at intermediate ports.

Last Quotations of Stocks and Bonds---Sept. 16th.

Circulation	Public Funds	Capital	Banks	Par	Last div.
262,055,800\$	Stock 2 1/2 currency (apolita).....	20,000,000\$	Commercial.....	200\$	9\$000-July 95
105,000,000	Bonds of 1865.....	20,000,000	Commercio.....	200	8 000-July 95
174,642,000	Bons 4% (gold), converted.....	80,000,000	Constructor.....	200	3 200-July 95
18,541,500	Gold Loan, 1868, 6%.....	17,000,000	Credito Movel.....	200	2 000-July 95
24,161,500	Do do 1879, 4 1/2%.....	20,000,000	Lavoura e Commercio.....	200	8 000-July 95
16,868,500	Do do 1889, 4%.....	10,000,000	Nacional Brasileiro.....	200	4 000-July 95
17,500,000	State of Espirito Santo.....	157,186,500	Republica do Brazil.....	200	6 000-July 95
7,319,000	" of Minas Geras, 5%.....	20,000,000	Fural e Hypothecario.....	200	9 000-July 95
4,000,000	" of Rio de Janeiro, 6%.....	do do 2nd series.....	100	4 500-July 95
Capital					
Banks					
Capital					
Railways					
Capital					
Tramways					
Capital					
Mines					

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→ 1895 ←

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Comfortable rooms for Families and Gentlemen, with Garden, baths etc., etc.

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"GUARANTEED THE BEST"



SOME DISTINCTIVE FEATURES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Price: \$90 with Table.

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WREXHAM

EXPORT PILSENER LAGER BEER

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

PURE and WHOLESOME

One of the finest light beers brewed for export.

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

Try M. B. Foster & Sons'

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Sole Agents:

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SOLE AGENTS

HOGG & MURLY

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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

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In São Paulo we have established an agency at

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and in Campinas at

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esquina da rua Senador Saraiva,

Wm. Cory

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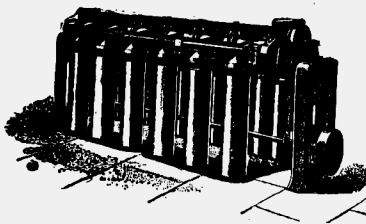
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Mill Sundries always in Stock in Rio.
Plans and estimates on application to Agents.

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
1895		
Sept. 22	Tamar	Santos.
" 23	Clyde	Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.
" 25	Nile	Southampton and Cherbourg calling at Bahia, Pernambuco Lisbon and Vigo.

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

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE MAIL STEAMERS.

LAMPORT & HOLT LINE

PASSENGER SERVICE FOR NEW YORK
PROJECTED SAILING

Coloridge..... 1th Oct.

The Steamer

HEVELIUS

Captain STAPLEDON

will sail for

BAHIA, PERNAMBUCO AND

New-York

28th inst.

Taking 1st class passengers at moderate rates.

Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

Fitted throughout with electric light.

The voyage is much quicker than by way of England and without the inconveniences of transfer.

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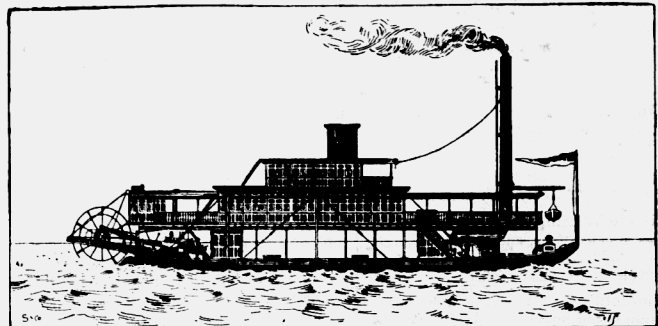


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STERNWHEEL STEAMERS have been found by experience to be the best type of vessel for shallow river navigation, and of these Messrs. YARROW have constructed a large number of successful examples for all parts of the world. Vessels on this system are constructed when required, to draw as little as 6 inches. 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—
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Steamers superior in every respect and fitted with every convenience for the comfort of travellers. Call at **TEKAPPAH** and **PLUMOUTH**; passengers may land at latter port.

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TOKAY WINE

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