

THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 8TH, 1895.

NUMBER 41

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NORTHERN (FIRE) ASSURANCE COMPANY. Established 1836. Capital £3,000,000. Accumulated funds £4,057,000. Agents in Rio de Janeiro: Wilson & Co. No. 21, Rua do Conselheiro Saraiva.

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D. Capital £1,000,000 sterling. Reserve fund 1,328,751. Uncalled capital 2,400,751. Agent: P. E. Swanwick, 4, Travessa do Conselheiro Saraiva.

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CLUB DAS LARANJEIRAS. The last dance of the season will be given on Friday, 11th inst. Members requiring invitations for their friends should apply to the Secretary. Rio de Janeiro, 1st October 1895. H. W. Stacey, Hon. Sec.

A LA VILLE DE BRUXELLES. Mme M. COULON & Co.

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U.S. LEGATION.—Petropolis, THOMAS L. THOMPSON, Minister. BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Labarary (opposite Custom House), Petropolis, EDMUND C. H. PHIPPS, Minister. AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 66, Rua Theophilo Ottoni, Wm. T. TOWNES, Consul General. BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Labarary (opposite Custom House), WILLIAM G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Esportista da Veiga. Morning service every Sunday at 11 a.m. Evening service during cool season according to notice. Holy communion after morning service on 1st Sunday in the month and on 3rd Sunday at 9 a.m. Baptisms after morning service, or at other times by special arrangement. HENRY MOSLEY, M.A. British Chaplain. Rua das Laranjeiras. METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Catete. English services at 12 m. Sundays Lecture: services Thursdays, 7.30 p.m. Portuguese services at 12 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. Sundays: 7.30 p.m. Wednesdays—Rua Riachuelo N. 128, 7.30 p.m. Thursdays.—E. A. TILLY and JOSÉ DA COSTA REIS, Pastors. Sunday School 11 a.m. at Fabrica Cantica, Sundays, 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. Rev. A. J. MELLO. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—N. 15 Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m., and 7 p.m., Sundays; and at 7 p.m. Thursdays. ANTONIO LINO DA COSTA, Pastor. BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua de Sant'Anna No. 25. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. and every Wednesday at 7 p.m. W. B. BAGBY, Pastor. Residence: Ladeira do Senado No. 22. IGREJA EVANGELICA LUMINENSE.—Rua Larga de S. Joaquim, No. 119.—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 Physician, Office: 78, Rua General Camara. Consulting hours from 12 to 3 p.m. Dr. Ed. Chapot Prevost, professor of Histology, especially of Gynecology, and Surgery in the Faculty of Medicine: Office: 23, Rua da Quitanda; Hours from 2-4 p.m. Residence No. 3, Rua Alice, Laranjeiras.

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 66 Rua da Assembleia.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent. BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Rua Sen. de Setembo No. 71.—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 Assembleia.—Open from noon to 6 p.m. For terms, apply to Librarian. DR. SEAMEN'S MISSION.—Ref and Reading Room.—35, Rua da Santa, 1st floor; HENRY BRANDENBURG, Missioner. 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.

WEST COAST ITEMS.

—The Valparaiso custom-house returns for the month of August amounted to \$1,016,867.78. —The minister of public works is calling for tenders, to be opened on the 14th inst., for the foundation of the new postoffice, which is to be erected close to the Gran Avenida.—Western Courier, Valparaiso, Sept. 7th. —The Chilean government has appointed Captain Sanders, a well-known British army officer, to the post of sergeant-major in the Chilean army. Of this the Western Courier says:—"The appointment of Captain Sanders has been very favorably received in military circles, and on dit that very shortly appointments will be made in the navy of several distinguished British naval men who will come here as instructors." —Gold is now to be seen in pretty free circulation, and is obtainable in any quantity by those who have available funds, although it is very true that there is not half enough to supply the wants of those who would like to have a quantity at low interest, and without any security. The silver dollars are most unpopular, and all the world prefer the notes to these unwieldy coins. There is very little desire even to change the large notes for gold, as is evidenced by the fact that out of the \$29,000,000 fiscal issue, only \$12,000,000 have been redeemed. Out of the \$24,000,000 bank notes \$8,000,000 have been cashed at the treasury, but the larger portion have been taken out of pawn by the banks by the smart method referred to in our last. The values del tesoro (exchequer bills) \$9,000,000 in all, have been redeemed in their integrity, or nearly so.—Valparaiso Review, Sept. 15th.

—A number of fiscal ten-dollar bank bills are in circulation in Santiago, which have escaped incineration. They have been but slightly scorched, but the damaged parts have been covered up and are hardly discernible.—Western Courier.

—During the coming national holidays the inauguration of the Gran Avenida of Valparaiso will take place. Whether or not the ambitious extension of the avenue takes place there can be no doubt it is a wonderful improvement to the town from every point of view. We are however exceedingly sorry to see that it is proposed to cover part of the expenses by a vast lottery for \$2,000,000, and we should be glad to see Congress refuse the special authority which is required to enable this scheme to take place. Whoever is acquainted with the ravages of the lottery fever in Peru and other countries will agree that Congress acted wisely in making lotteries illegal. It does not seem fitting that Valparaiso should crave authority to raise money by a means which if not actually immoral, is at least exceedingly objectionable, and has been so declared by act of Congress.—Valparaiso Review, Sept. 15.

THE CACAO TREE.

The Ceylon Observer of August 21st publishes the following letter from Mr. Robert Cross, of Corstorphine, near Edinburgh, on "The Cacao, Cocoa, or Chocolate Tree (Theobroma Cacao) in its Native Country":—"Sir.—This remarkable tree the beans of which yield the most valuable beverage known, is a native of the hottest parts of tropical America, being found growing wild in the republics of Ecuador, Colombia, Venezuela and Brazil. While travelling in those regions I observed that two distinct sorts of trees which might be regarded as separate species produced the cocoa of commerce. One of these of low habit from 15 to 20 feet in height is the variety cultivated to the greatest extent in the Spanish republics, the West Indian islands and Ceylon. It appears, at least in its native habitat, to bear most abundantly on the more slender boughs and branches which crown the trees; with some fruits, however, on the trunks also. The fruits are moderate in size, but the beans they contain, though not numerous, are often large and fine. This variety is considered richest in quality and may be seen growing to an elevation of 3,000 feet. Contrary to the statement of various persons the tree thrives well by irrigation. Some of the finest cocoa grown in South America is obtained from plantations cultivated by this method. I have seen in Colombia several aqueducts for irrigating cocoa plantations which had been originally constructed by the Indians before the discovery of America. The other variety which sometimes shoots up to a height of thirty to forty feet is of more robust growth and dense vigorous habit and yields twice or more the number of beans. This is the sort for planting in India, Ceylon, and the East generally, but only in the low-lying and hottest situations. The fruit which is dispersed on the trunk and larger and smaller boughs is at first streaked with yellow and purple, finally becoming totally a pale golden colour when perfectly ripe. The mature fruit much resembles in appearance a frame melon. There is an extensive coast region of India and Ceylon bordering on the brim of the ocean in great part overgrown with wild forest which would be found well adapted for the cultivation of this superb variety of cacao tree. The same remark applies to many portions of the banks of the Irrawaddy and southern Burmah. It is singular that this large robust and prolific sort of cacao has not been identified by any of the botanical writers on the flora of South America. This is explained by the fact that botanical collectors invariably aim at the acquisition of the greatest possible number of species without devoting much inquiry about the plants cultivated by the natives of the countries in which they travel. Of the value of cocoa as a beverage when prepared pure, it might almost be difficult to say too much in its favour. In the densely humid debilitating hot regions no other description of food is found so supporting and nutritive as the native prepared chocolate. The Indian tribes inhabiting the vast forest domain of the eastern Cordillera of Colombia and Ecuador will travel long fatiguing journeys for several days in succession with no other support than a moderate sized bag of cocoa beans. These beans are, of course, in a raw state, the shell being removed by the hand and eaten while travelling. In the Spanish republics the successful leaders of guerrillas who have often overturned and replaced governments in those countries, frequently owed as much of their success to a good supply of chocolate in their undertakings, as they did to their shrewd strategy and knowledge of mountain paths and local influences. Since 1860 the use of cocoa in the United States has increased more than six-fold while that of tea and coffee within the same period has not quite doubled. The annual consumption in France amounts to 26,000,000 lbs., Spain 16,000,000 lbs., Great Britain and Ireland 1,000,000 lbs. Apart from the consumption of this product by the different countries of Europe we have that of the whole of the Central and South American republics—from Mexico to Paraguay—more than half a continent—whose chief beverage is undoubtedly chocolate. In conclusion I trust that these remarks regarding the large growing prolific variety of cacao tree of South America as yet unknown to cultivators or planters of this tree in either Ceylon, Africa, or the West Indian islands may not be without interest to your readers. THE Rev. Matthew Baxter has again fixed the date for the end of the world, or for the commencement of such conditions of existence as practically mean the same thing. The present age, at any rate, is, according to this authority, to come to an end on April 23, 1903. From that time a changed order of things will obtain on the earth. The millennium will have commenced, and only a scanty remnant will survive. Former failures in such predictions seem to have no effect on the Rev. Matthew.

Banks.

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

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BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO
10, Rua da Alfandega

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Capital. . . 10,000,000 Marks.

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(Caixa 108.)

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos

(Caixa 550.) (Caixa 185)

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- Germany..... (Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin, Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg, M. A. von Rothschild & Söhne, Frankfurt a. M., 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, Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches, Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Paris, Heine & Co., Paris, Lazard Frères & Co., Paris, André Neufville & Co., Paris, Crédit Lyonnais, Madrid, Barcelona and correspondents, Banque d'Anvers, Antwerp, H. Albert de Bary & Co., Antwerp, Banca Commerciale Italiana, Milano, Genoa, and correspondents, Banco Lisboa & Açores and correspondents, G. Amsinck & Co., New York, Lidenburg, Thalmann & Co., New York, L. B. Supervielle, Montevideo, Ernesto Tornquist & Co., B. Ayres, Banco Atlántico Transatlántico, do, and any other countries.
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PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 1 A, Rua da Candelaria.

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

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Idem paid up..... " 500,000
Reserve fund..... " 880,000

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For sale at
CRASHLEY & Co.
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MIGUEL LOPES & Irmão
And all principal Perfumery Stores

F. W. Sprenger. Tailor, begs to announce that he has removed to No. 40 Rua da Alfandega, first floor, where he is ready to attend to any orders for tailoring at the shortest notice, terms as per usual.

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RUA DO AQUEDUCTO, 68

On the line of Silvestre tramway, SANTA THERESA. To be reached in 30 minutes from town.
This house is highly recommended for its excellent position and most beautiful view upon the far ocean, city and islands, being situated on the very summit of Santa Theresa hill, and entirely out of reach of fever or malaria. It is, therefore, a most safe place for foreigners, tourists and new arrivals. The hotel is surrounded by beautiful parks, walks and a large forest. The restaurant and kitchen are first class.

THE CARIBS OF DOMINICA AND ST. VINCENT.

This is perhaps as good a place as any in my letters to tell the story of the Carib Indians who once dominated these islands. We saw a few of their descendants, and it is claimed that upon their reservation at Dominica and at St. Vincent there are still some families of pure Carib blood. When Mr. Ober visited them in 1876 he found about twenty families. His last visit, in 1892, was made for the purpose of ascertaining how many of these Caribs could be prevailed upon to go to the Chicago Columbian Exposition; it being the intention of the managers to include all the representatives of America in their ethnological department. At that time there were about two hundred Caribs in Dominica, and of this number less than fifteen families were uncontaminated with negro blood. They were living in very much the same style as their ancestors did when Columbus found them in 1493.

Columbus saw the Caribs first, not on this island, but at Carbet, near the point of Capesterre, on the eastern coast of Guadeloupe. They were dwelling in huts covered with palm branches; they made cassava bread from the manihot plant and caught fish along the shores, using the boats for the purpose which they had dug out of gum tree logs; and they wove baskets like those which are now offered to the traveller.

But when Columbus found them they were not the peaceful and indolent people who now bear their name. Irving describes them as trained to war from their infancy, able to use the bow and arrow with unerring accuracy, and having sufficient knowledge of the heavenly bodies to enable them to calculate times and seasons. They let their coarse black hair grow long, painted their faces and bodies, and both men and women fought the Spaniards desperately. Proofs were found in their huts that they were cannibals. They were treated as such by the Spaniards, but they struck back, and many a proud hidalgo bit the dust before they were subdued. Columbus called them Caribs or cannibals, both of which names are designations of valor or strength. The Caribs of South America claim a similar meaning for their name, and the author of "Myths of the New World," thinks that Shakespeare drew the plot of "The Tempest" from South American mythology; that "Caliban," the savage native of the island in the play, is undoubtedly the word Carib, often spelled among South Americans "Caribana" and "Caliban." Mr. Ober cites another curious fact, "which links the Carib with our best fiction," namely, that Robinson Crusoe's "Man Friday" was a Carib, and his "island" was Tobago in the Caribbean sea, which this author has visited and described. But they have changed little in a hundred years, as may be seen from the account given by a writer of the last century: "The Caribs are of clear copper color, and have sleek, black hair; their persons are well made, but they disfigure their faces by flattening their foreheads in infancy. They live chiefly by fishing in the rivers and the sea, or by fowling in the wood, in both which pursuits they use their arrows with wonderful dexterity. It is said they will kill the smallest bird with an arrow at a great distance, or transfix a fish at a considerable depth in the sea. They display also great ingenuity in making curiously wrought panniers or baskets of silk-grass or the leaves and barks of trees." They have preserved this art of basket making to the present day.

The Carib reservation in Dominica extends from Mahoe river to Crayfish river, about three miles along the Atlantic coast, and as far as they choose to cultivate inland. They raise the yam, sweet potato, cassava, banana, plantain and tannier. Their little settlement, a mere hamlet, is called Salibia. Here they live, no longer warlike or enterprising, satisfied with the careless and monotonous existence of uncivilized man. Of the whole number of two hundred, perhaps ten could make a canoe and twenty weave a perfect basket. The majority display no mechanical ingenuity. They raise the vegetables and gather the fruits, which grow almost without planting and mature without care.

Their ancient language is no longer used to any extent, and a patois made up of French and English in unequal proportions is their common, and, to a stranger,

unintelligible tongue. Though called Indians, they have little in common with the tribes which we designate by that general name. Their faces are oval with broad and handsome foreheads, rather high cheek bones, the eyes far apart, the nose regular and well proportioned, the mouth of moderate size with rather thin lips; their skin is yellow or golden-brown, and they have long, abundant and fine hair, purple-black in color, like the hair of many Spanish women, though not of so fine a quality as theirs. They have graceful forms in youth and very well shaped arms and legs, with small hands and feet. Like all the people of these islands, they stand erect, hold their heads with natural grace and walk with an air of dignity and honor. But they grow old soon and are then even more hideous than the negroes about them. They are nominally Roman Catholics and the priest of Roseau visits them and administers the sacraments. Their ancestors believed in some sort of a future state and in a supreme being, to whom they offered sacrifice. The brave among them were supposed to go after death to a state of felicity, the cowardly were banished to dreary deserts and rugged mountains.

Mr. Ober lived for two weeks with the Caribs of St. Vincent, in a little walled hut thatched with leaves, for the purpose of securing a vocabulary of their ancient language. He found but six families of pure Carib blood and but a few persons who could speak the Carib tongue, and most of these were women. He says that "they have few terms of abuse, and about the most offensive is, 'you are no good' or 'you are no livelier than a turtle.' They have no word for virtue, which even at the present day is rare indeed. In counting they cannot express themselves above twenty and then only by means of the fingers and toes. My wife is 'my heart,' a boy is 'a little man,' the fingers are the 'babes of the hands,' the rainbow is 'God's plume.' There is a people among them called 'Black Caribs,' formed by the union of the American and the Ethiopian. These comprise a small community on the north-western shore of St. Vincent, at a place called Morne Ronde." Throughout the island he found traces of the ancient inhabitants, weapons, domestic utensils, axes, spearheads, chisels and fragments of pottery. Some of the rocks are covered with rude hieroglyphics, but there is no reason to believe that the Caribs ever came to or from the continent of North America. If they came originally from the southern continent, as is likely, they had no relation to the Aztecs, but were a ruder and more warlike people.

Some of the South American Caribs were passengers with us on the homeward voyage under the care of an agent of Barnum's show. He was bringing them to New York to join the ethnological department of the great show, which was about to make its annual progress through the United States. They were good looking, yellow, long haired, red painted men and women, stout bodied and with extremely broad shoulders and strong limbs. The children were fat, with white teeth and mischievous black eyes, but they were not half so amusing as "Jenny," the monkey which one of our party bought at St. Kitt's. She was a veritable actress and was often brought out for our amusement. A more pathetic and ludicrous scene was never enacted than that which took place when she first saw her own reflection in a mirror. No Carib Indian, child or adult, could give so interesting a performance. But, alas, these Caribs are immortals, though their day on earth is nearly done.

It was sad to meditate upon the speedy extinction of such a race. Once they were brave, powerful and in happy possession of some of the fairest regions of the earth. Now, the few remnants are spiritless and degraded, without even a knowledge of their ancestors, unable to speak their language, content with a mere existence and gradually yielding to the pressure of a civilization which is sweeping them into oblivion.—Augustus in New York Observer.

A company has been formed in Copenhagen, with a preliminary capital of 100,000 crowns, to erect in all the public squares of that city telephonic kiosks, in which, besides the use of the telephone, the citizens will find the daily papers, be able to write letters, have their boots blackened, receive messages, etc. The first ten kiosks are to be ready in the beginning of the autumn. If an electric fan and an ice could be added, Rio would have a company at once.

province, and these subjects require more study than has up to the present been given to them. There have been some attempts at railway construction, but no system has been adopted by which railways and rivers might both be utilised and made to help each other, and, viewing the odd bits of line dotted over the country upon which wagons and engines are rotting in the open air, we cannot but regret the enormous amount of capital which has been drawn from our countrymen's pockets, to be apparently misapplied by contractors.

Meanwhile there can be no manner of doubt that the East Argentine Railway Company has created a very valuable feeder to its line by establishing its steamers between Cebo and Garruchos, in which one can travel as comfortably as upon any of those which run upon the Paraná or Uruguay, and we trust that the persistent efforts of their manager, Mr. Oliver Budge, in the face of immense opposition and difficulties, may be crowned with the success they undoubtedly deserve.

Continued from our last.

TRINIDAD ISLAND.

THE CRUISE OF THE "ALBERTE".

There is no doubt that the former adventurers failed from precipitancy. Patience is a necessary quality for those who wish to land on Trinidad. One must not expect to sail there and forthwith disembark with one's baggage as if it were on Southsea Pier. It appears, too, that the captains of the square-rigged vessels which carried the expeditions to the island were largely responsible for the failure of the former quests; they would not approach the islands within several miles; they became anxious as to the safety of their boats and men, were fidgety to sail away again to the safety of the broad ocean, and hurried the adventurers off the shore before they had scarce time to look around them. The captains, no doubt, were quite right from their point of view; but it is also certain that the treasure could never be recovered by this way of going to work. To dig away the landship would involve many months of labour, and during that time the captain of the vessel must be prepared to stand off and on, or to leave off the island—for to remain at anchor for any length of time would be dangerous. And again, there must be no hurry in landing; the working party may have to remain on board the vessel for weeks at a stretch grazing at that wild shore, before it is possible for them to attain it. I have seen the great rollers dashing on the beach for days together, and the surf—as the "South Atlantic Directory" observes, without any exaggeration—"is often incredibly high and has been seen to break over a bluff which is two hundred feet high."

Notwithstanding this, if one is patient and bides one's opportunity, there are days when landing can be accomplished without any difficulty whatever.

When I visited Trinidad with the *Paleon* I discovered one especially safe landing-place on the lee side of the island, where a natural pier of coral projects into the sea beyond the breakers. I knew that it was possible to effect a landing here ten times to once that could be done on the more exposed beach of the bay under the Sugar-loaf, where the *Aurea* party landed. A considerable and, I believe, perennial stream of water runs down as a cascade into the sea close to my landing-place, and I knew that it would be easy to disembark here a quantity of provisions, and establish a depot to which the working party in Sugar-loaf Bay could repair in case of their stores falling short and their communication with the vessel being cut off by bad weather. I had myself crossed the lofty mountains which separate this landing place from the bay under the Sugar-loaf, and knew that, though difficult, they were not inaccessible.

My negotiations with Mr. A—terminated in his furnishing me with the bearings of the hidden treasure, and handing over to me the copy of the pirate's plan of the island, which the *Aurea* people had taken with them. This plan merely indicated the safest landing-place in the bay.

Mr. A—'s account of his own, experiences were of great service to me in fitting out this expedition. He told me that there was no constant stream of fresh water on the shores of this bay, or anywhere near it; but that a little water of an inferior quality could be collected after rain. There was, however, according to him, an abundance of dead wood on the hill sides, which served admirably as fuel; so I took note that a condensing apparatus would be an indispensable addition to our stores. He told me that I should find the *Aurea* tools lying on the beach, which, if not too corroded, might be of use to us. We did eventually find some of these, and employed them in our operations. I have now in my possession an *Aurea* pick which I brought away with me. I have to thank Mr. A— for a variety of valuable hints, which I did not neglect.

Having decided to go, the first thing to be done was to find a vessel, a fore-and-aft which could accommodate thirteen

or fourteen men on an ocean voyage, and which could yet be easily handled by two or three while hove-to off the island.

I went down to my old head-quarters, Southampton, and explained what I was in search of to Mr. Pickett, of West Quay, who had been my shipwright from my earliest yachting days, and who fitted out the old *Fulcom* for her long voyage. With his assistance I soon discovered a very suitable vessel, the cutter-yacht *Alerte* of fifty-six tons yacht measurement, and thirty-three tons register. This was, therefore, a considerably larger vessel than the *Paleon* with which I had made my first voyage to Trinidad, for she was twenty-four feet shorter than the *Alerte* and was only of fifteen tons register. The *Alerte* carried two boats, a dingy and a gig. We condemned the gig as being quite unfit for our work, and left her behind. As a capacious lifeboat was necessary for landing men and stores on the island, Mr. White of Cowes built one for us—a light yet strong mahogany boat, double ended, with water-tight compartments at either end. She was easy to pull, considering her size, and sailed fairly well under two sprit-sails. We carried this boat on deck on the starboard side, as she was too heavy for our davits. The dingy, on the other hand, was always swung on the port davits.

As the stores would put down the vessel a good deal, we took out of her a corresponding weight of ballast, about eight tons. Two tiers of lead were removed from under the saloon floor, and in the space thus gained we stowed the greater part of our tools.

Among these was a complete set of boring apparatus constructed for us by Messrs. Tilley, by means of which we should be enabled to explore through earth and rock to the depth of fifty feet. We also carried a Tangye's hydraulic jack, capable of lifting twelve tons, which we found of service when large rocks had to be removed from the trenches. Shovels, picks, crowbars, iron wheelbarrows, carpenter's and other tools; a portable forge and anvil, dogs and other materials for timbering a shaft if necessary, and a variety of other useful implements were on board. We took with us two of Messrs. Pigot's large emigrant tents, wire fencing with which to surround our camp and so keep off the land-rabbits, a few gardener's tools and seeds of quick-growing vegetables for the kitchen-garden which we intended to plant on the island—a horticultural scheme which never came off in consequence of the want of water—taxidermic gear with view to the rare sea-birds that breed on the island, medical stores and surgical instruments, fishing-tackle; and, in short, we were well-equipped with all needful things, a full inventory of which would nearly fill this book.

Neither did we omit the precaution of arming ourselves in case any one should molest us, a not altogether improbable event, for there was a talk of rival expeditions starting for the island at the very time we were fitting out; our plans had been fully discussed in the newspapers, despite our attempt to keep secret our destination at least; and I called to mind the Yankee vessel that had endeavoured to anticipate the *Aurea*. Should some such vessel appear on the scene just as we had for us to be prepared to defend it.

Each man, therefore, was provided with a Colt's repeating rifle, and in addition to these there were other rifles and several revolvers on board, and no lack of ammunition for every weapon. The Duke of Sutherland kindly lent us one of Bland's double-barrelled whaling-guns, which was carried on his grace's yacht the *Sans-Peur*, during her foreign cruises. This was a quick-firing and formidable weapon, discharging steel shot, grape, shell and harpoons, and capable of sending to the bottom any wooden vessel. I think the sight of it inspired some of my crew with ideas almost piratical. I have heard them express the opinion that it was a shame to have such a gun lying idle on board and that an opportunity ought to be found of testing its powers.

Of the provisioning of the *Alerte* I need say little, for all foreign-going vessels are provisioned more or less in the same way; but to foresee all that would be necessary for thirteen men for a period of at least six months, and to stow away this great bulk of stores, was not the least troublesome part of our fitting out.

To fit out and store a vessel for a lengthy expedition may be a somewhat arduous task, but it is an interesting and pleasant one, which is more than can be said with regard to the equally important work of choice of one's companions. One cannot make any very serious mistake in the selection of one's provisions, but to take the wrong man with one on a voyage that involves a complete severance from all influences of civilization for months at a time may bring exceedingly unpleasant consequences.

I determined to ship as few paid hands as possible, and to outnumber them with a chosen body of what, in the parlance of the old privateering days, may be termed gentlemen-adventurers, volunteers who would contribute to the cost of the expedition, would work as sailors on board and as navvies on the island, and who would

each be entitled to receive a considerable share of the proceeds of the venture, should anything be discovered. The officers of the vessel would be selected from this body, and I myself would act as captain. In this way the causes which led to the failure in some of the previous expeditions would be wanting. The professional sailors would be unable—in their disinclination to face the difficulties of the island—to insist on the adventurers abandoning the project. There would be no paid captain to lay down the law to his employers.

I knew that by the time we should reach Trinidad even those gentlemen who had never been to sea before would have learnt a good deal, so that in case of our paid hands proving untrustworthy we could dispense with them altogether. I was well aware that if I undertook such an expedition with a paid crew of the ordinary type, far outnumbering the gentlemen aft, the value of the treasure, if discovered, would not probably tempt them to murder their officers and employers and seize it for themselves. With a majority of volunteers on board, each entitled to a large share in the find, all risk of this description would be avoided.

I decided that our complement should be thirteen all told, consisting of nine gentlemen-adventurers, myself included, and four paid hands.

(To be continued.)

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PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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It must be confessed that comparatively few men really appreciate a fine tree and the service which it constantly and gratuitously renders to us. It has taken years to grow, its spreading branches shelter us from the sun, its foliage purifies the atmosphere we breathe, its color is refreshing and cooling to the eye, and it helps to protect the earth from the parching rays of the sun and to correct the dryness of the atmosphere. It contributes to our comfort and our health, it modifies drouth and adds to the fertility of the soil, it increases the rainfall, it protects us against certain malarial and other diseases, and it beautifies our streets, parks and fields. Generally it costs us nothing, for it grows without our care and assistance. It is a faithful servant for many of our wants, and it rarely fails us. Without trees our landscapes are like deserts; hot winds sweep over them and drouth parches them into sterility, and life becomes an unending struggle against some of the atmospheric phenomena which are most destructive to our comfort and labor. Common prudence should teach us, then, to protect the trees we have, and to constantly add to their number. They should be used to shelter us from the sun and wind, to keep our streets and roadways cool, to break the prevailing winds which sweep so destructively across open plains, to check the denudation of hillsides and retard surface drainage, to modify drouths, to underdrain and purify malarial districts, and to improve our sanitary condition in many and various ways. In an economical sense they are an important source of wealth, and should be protected and cultivated for the income which

they can yield. Instead of doing this, the younger nations of the world are busily engaged in destroying their forests, sometimes for the value of the wood, and again only for the use of the cleared land. We have known farmers to cut away every tree they possessed, merely to add to the land capable of producing crops. We have seen beautiful oaks, which had taken two or three hundred years to grow, cut down simply to open a few square yards of land to the sun. And to-day in Rio de Janeiro we can daily see the same work of destruction going on, here to open the view from a window upon the street or out upon the bay, there to make free way for a wretched telephone wire, and in another place to please a fancy that trees render the neighborhood humid. And yet, nothing is more certain than that the destruction of shade trees will tend to increase the unhealthfulness of this city. A few years ago, one of our sanitary officials suspended street-watering because he believed that this custom tended to spread the germs of disease; and at once we had the worst epidemic of *accessio perniciosa* (heat apoplexy) that we have ever known. This incident should have taught us that it is essential to keep our streets and houses as cool as possible during the summer, but if it taught us anything it has been quite forgotten. To cut away the trees will not only make our streets unsightly, but it will make them hotter than before and will increase all those diseases which spring from a superheated condition of the blood. Our municipal fathers are therefore deliberately exposing us to danger from disease, they are spoiling the appearance of our streets, and they are destroying public property which cannot be replaced for many years. And while they are doing this, the press, the medical profession, the citizens of all classes are blind and dumb. They are permitting the vandals to destroy that which they should most prize—the beauty of their city and its healthfulness.

It must be confessed that the Jacobins have done very few things thus far on which they can base a claim for good judgment and discretion, but they have at last eclipsed themselves. On the occasion of the final burial of Floriano Peixoto at the S. João Baptist cemetery a few days ago—an occasion which called for nothing more than a display of respect for the dead—they so far forgot themselves as to grossly insult the chief magistrate of the nation and the men who are in his confidence and service. To honor their dead leader, they thought themselves privileged to discredit and defame his successor. It was at best a cowardly assault, covered as they knew it to be by the occasion and the tributes they were paying to the dead. It shows clearly of what base material this party is composed. Because the President is seeking to restore peace in Rio Grande by other means than the extermination and exile of the opponents of Julio de Castilhos, they gather around the mortal remains of their late chief and from that safe place they hurl denunciations and abuse at him and his friends. They knew that their conduct could not decently be chastised at such a time and place, and they also knew that the great majority of those about them were of their faction. But there were public officials and congressmen near them also, men who ought to have rebuked the outrage instead of applauding it. We are glad to say, however, that the incident has been very generally condemned by the press and by all decent men. And it has served to show the people, as nothing else could have done, how reckless, unscrupulous and shameless are the men who are seeking to enforce their crude theories and vindictive plans upon the country. Their programme is one of savage proscription, civil war, jealous hatred of foreigners, robbery and violence. Up to the present moment they have not presented nor advocated one single measure calculated to better the condition of the Brazilian people and develop the resources of their country. They have been unable to rise above the level of petty strife and intrigue, of jealous restriction, of revengeful proscription. With a barren victory inscribed on their banners, they have arrogated to themselves the right of dictating terms to friend and foe, at all times and upon all questions. And how fitted they are for such a task, we may know from this incident beside the grave of Marshal Floriano Peixoto.

The scheme of an exposition of national products in this city for the purpose of showing Congress what progress has been made and what steps are necessary for their better protection, is well calculated to carry out the principal purpose the protectionists have in view. There will be a pleasing array of national products, many of them of very recent creation, and there will be a formidable array of statistics showing the progress made, their value, the capital invested and the number of laborers employed. It will then be showed that owing to the costs of raw material, the wages paid, etc., many of these industries will be compelled to close their doors unless the duties on competing foreign products are raised. It is an old argument, and one which invariably commands sympathetic attention. The legislator very rarely goes behind the figures presented to his consideration, so his judgment is formed from what he sees and hears—and it is for this express purpose that this exposition is organized. Before his final judgment is formed, however, it would be well were he to consider these few points which the protectionists will carefully keep in the background:—(1) Many so-called national industries deal only with imported raw material; (2) others deal only with partly manufactured imported material; (3) most of them are expensively administered; (4) many of them depend on foreign skilled labor and imported coal; (5) to shut out foreign competition will serve to largely increase the cost of goods to the consumer; (6) it will also serve to decrease the revenue; (7) and it will likewise tend to impoverish the country. These premises are all capable of demonstration, for in some respects they deal with admitted facts, and in others they lead to unavoidable conclusions. To call an industry "national" which imports all its capital, skilled labor, fuel and raw material, is clearly absurd. And yet we have flour mills, match factories, cotton mills, hollow-ware factories, etc., which correspond to such conditions only, and which are national only in the sense of finishing a process of manufacture begun elsewhere, or simply preparing a foreign product for consumption. To such industries, however useful and honest they may be, the country surely owes no protection! They do not stimulate production, nor do they add anything whatever to the wealth of the country beyond the wages paid to a few employes. As for the third premise, it is a recognized fact that the salaries paid to directors and managers, who are often entirely ignorant of the business and add nothing whatever to its strength and resources, are a fruitful source of weakness and failure. To support such parasites, surely the taxpayer can not be called upon to pay more. As for the fifth premise, that is of course conceded. The object of a protective tariff is to enable the local manufacturer to charge more for his goods. Now, can the Brazilian people afford to pay these extra costs? No matter where they come from, or who benefits thereby, the goods will cost more and the consumer will have either to pay it, or go without. Can he do it? Are the Brazilian people earning wages or producing marketable products to an extent sufficient to provide them with the means to meet these increased costs of living? We claim they are not. They are already suffering bitterly under the burdens which now press upon them, and they can not easily endure more. To increase the costs of living beyond what are now experienced, means simply this: less consumption, more suffering, stagnation and civil disorder. If Congress could give them wages, or incomes, to correspond with these proposed additions to the prices of goods, then an increase in the tariff would make no difference; but Congress will and can do no such thing. Our sixth premise is a natural and logical sequence of the measure proposed. If the purpose of protection is to give the local manufacturer a larger sale for his products at better prices, it means that a corresponding quantity of imported goods shall be shut out of the market. If then the result of these higher prices is to decrease consumption, the consumer not being able to pay the costs, then the process will go further and the imports beyond what the local manufacturer can supply, will also be largely diminished. On all this the government loses its revenue, and as the manufacturers will not make up the deficiency the government will seek to recover it from

increased taxes on other articles. This will in turn tend to further diminish importation—and thus the evil spreads. Beyond a certain point increased taxes and enhanced prices invariably operate to decrease consumption, or to diminish quality. The Brazilian government should make no mistake in this matter. Increased import duties will no longer yield an increased revenue; on the contrary, they will tend to diminish the revenue. The adoption of a higher protective tariff at this time can be done only at the cost of the national treasury. That the government can ill afford such a sacrifice is manifest, even to the blind and the dumb. As to our seventh premise, we claim that industries which live upon the preparation of foreign raw materials for consumption, which draw away labor from agriculture and the ruder industries of a new country, which attract and locate these laborers in cities, which enhance the costs of food, clothing, rents, and other necessities of life, and which tend to restrict commerce, clearly serve to impoverish the country. The wages and capital which these industries expend can be but infinitesimal beside the costs which the whole country must bear. A few men are enriched of course, but the many are stripped of a part of their incomes to provide these fortunes, and many others are compelled to endure want because of the higher prices which have resulted. To enrich the few, many are impoverished—and this is the record of protection everywhere.

FROZEN MILK INDUSTRY.

The shipment of frozen milk from Denmark to England is rapidly increasing and the business is a paying one for all connected with it. The industry is quite a new one, and it will be watched with interest by many countries, including our own.

A year ago a Danish merchant experimented in this direction by taking Danish milk, which is peculiarly delicate and rich in flavor, freezing it by the use of ice and salt, and sending it in barrels, by rail and steamer, to London. On its arrival the milk proved to be as sweet and well tasting as if it had been just drawn from a cow in the middle of Sweden.

The milk was so much in demand and proved so profitable an article of commerce that the exporter immediately took out a patent on the shipment of frozen milk from Sweden and Denmark to London. He then sold the patent to a stock company with a large capital, which on Feb. 1 last bought one of the largest Swedish creameries, converted it into a factory, and having put in a special freezing apparatus, began on May 1 the export of frozen milk in large quantities.

When the milk is received from the farmers it is pasteurized, that is, heated to 75 degrees C., and then immediately cooled off to about 10 degrees C., and now the freezing is commenced. Half the milk is filled into cases and placed in a freezing apparatus, where it will be thoroughly frozen in the course of three hours. The frozen milk is then filled into barrels of pine, the only kind of wood that can be used. The barrels, however, are only half filled with the frozen milk, the balance being filled with the unfrozen milk.

This way of packing has proved to be the only practical one, as part of the milk has to be frozen in order to keep the whole cold, and part has to be in a flowing state in order to get the barrels exactly full, which is necessary in order to avoid too much shaking up on the road, by which the cream would be turned into butter; the floating masses of ice at the same time prevent the unfrozen milk in settling the cream. Milk which is treated in this way has proved to keep quite fresh for 26 days. Every barrel holds 100 pounds of milk, and twice a week there will be shipped 50 barrels, making in all about 100,000 pounds of milk a week. The milk is shipped to Newcastle and from there by rail to large manufacturing cities, where it is sold in the streets or in retail stores. It is reported that the patent has been bought for Ireland also at a cost of \$200,000, which proves how much the stock company expects from this new enterprise.—*Toronto World*.

THE MILLING INDUSTRY IN THE PROVINCE OF BUENOS AIRES.

The progress made in the milling industry is but of recent date, it being but a few years since the old mill stones have given way to the improved cylinders. This brings us down to the year 1854, when there were three mills worked by steam in Buenos Aires, the largest of which was capable of working 20 tons of wheat, the second 14 tons and the third 5 tons per day. These mills worked day and night, but even then were unable to meet the demand, and from the "Registro Estadístico" for that year we find that 9,205 tons of wheat were ground which represented a value of \$841,700 gold of worked up bread, that was sold in 61 bakeries. The following remarks taken from the same Registro for the first half of 1855 are interesting:—

"I believe that to make the price of bread cheaper, it is necessary that one million and a half arrobas of wheat should be ground. Several intelligent speculators having seen what a large profit milling gave, have established two companies for working steam mills on a large scale (of which there are three now working) the machinery for

one being now on its way from Europe. The cheapening of flour will give great advantages to the consuming public and to the grower, and it will thus open once and for all, the important road of exporting our flour to Brazil. The great carrier of this new industry will without doubt be the Western railway—and if this is not constructed soon, the Buenos government to place the principal camp roads in an efficient state of repair."

There is truly but little difference between 1855 and the present day, the Brazilian market is all but closed to our flour, and the condition of the camp roads is truly lamentable.

From the census of 1869 it appears that there existed 129 people employed in mills and 1020 bakers in the province, including the capital. The 1881 census gave the following result:—

No.	capital m.n. employes
Millstones (Tahonas) 40	7,298,100 175
Macaroni factories... 16	949,500 68
Mills..... 57	76,835,000 460
Bakeries..... 227	19,537,300 1,778

It is now fifteen years since the Austro-Hungarian system of cylinders were introduced, and but a few years since the Plassich ten patents were introduced which are now in great use throughout the province. In the year 1891 there were 385 mills in every description in the republic, of which 77 were in the province of Buenos Aires. To-day there are 96 mills in the province, 61 of which are important concerns, the remainder being millstones (tahonas). Amongst the first-class mills the oldest is to be found in Moreno, it being established in 1831. In the year 1893, eight hundred and eighty-three persons found employment in the mills, 34 being women; of these 240 were Argentines and 634 foreigners. To these must be added the number of people working the millstones, which must at least have been about 80. Thus, roughly estimating, about 1,000 people in all were employed in the industry. Each one of these has approximately prepared day by day, flour in the shape of bread or macaroni, for the supply of 1,500 people, a small number, as each person should be able to supply to the limited market, millers are compelled to shut down 5,000 people if work was carried on day and night, but during part of the year.

The capital represented by the 57 mills which have supplied the necessary information is represented by \$6,399,228. The capital of the remaining firms being about \$400,000, and that of the 35 millstones \$200,000; thus we find that the total capital represented by the milling industry throughout the province is equivalent to about seven million dollars.

The majority of the millers have done their utmost to place their establishments on a par with the latest inventions, and all may not have been enabled to adopt the most modern improvements, it is worthy of note that in the exhibition of 1889, several millers have obtained prizes who did not employ the Austro-Hungarian system.

The mills actually at work are mounted with 417 pairs of cylinders and 47 pairs of stones. Of the above cylinders, 243 are of steel and 164 of porcelain; amongst the former there are 38 double pairs and 26 in the latter. Classified according to motive force employed, 25 are worked by steam with a total force of 1,085 h.p., 10 by water with 299 h.p., and 14 by various systems with a force of 1,270 h.p., which makes a total of 2,663 h.p., to which must be added 300 h.p. for the millstones and the 2 mills which failed to send in a return, and we thus see that the total power utilized by the miller's industry is 3,000 h.p. A little less than one-third of the total h.p. of the mills throughout the republic, which is represented by some 10,000 h.p.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS

—Recent information received from Bolivia leads to the belief that the treaty between that republic and Chile will be approved by Congress, with an additional clause that the rights of Argentina to the territory of Puna de Atacama must be respected.—*Times*, Buenos Aires.

—Large swarms of locusts have been invading Entre Rios, and much damage has been caused to young wheat, much of which has been entirely lost. Many of the colonists are in great straits, and in the colony of San Benito, two of them committed suicide through desperation at the entire loss of their means of subsistence.—*Sport and Pastime*, Buenos Aires.

—Rio Janeiro telegrams again assert that Dr. Moraes will resign the presidency if the deputies reject the amnesty bill, and even add that the draft of his resignation is prepared. Argentina recently lost a President because he would not grant an amnesty, and now it would seem as if Brazil were about to lose a President because he cannot get an amnesty. The climax of the paradox is that both Presidents are right in their opinions, if not their attitude.—*Montevideo Times*, Sept. 22.

—Journalism at the River has certainly a broadly humorous side to it, though the actors are not always aware of it. According to a telegram of the 25th ult. from Buenos Aires a violent controversy between the *Nación* and *Prrensa* had led the Argentinian chief of the former, Gen. Mitre, to send his seconds to Dr. Davila, the managing editor of the latter. The dispute was in regard to the Chili-Argentina frontier. Mutual friends intervened and kept the peppery "ink-slingers" from doing each other a mischief.

—Wool is now arriving in daily increasing quantities in the markets, and many large business in the product are reported at much improved prices over those of last year. The first consignment to arrive at the Central Market came from Slaw, it was cross Lincoln and fetched ten dollars the ten kilos. Shearing operations are in full swing in most of the south of the province of Buenos Aires, and all over the country active preparations are being made to commence within the next week or two.—*Sport and Pastime*, Buenos Aires, Sept. 25.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 5th announces the complete recovery of President Uruburu, who was able to attend at the government house on that day.

—The great hold the bicycle has already taken on the people of this country is shown by the number of machines to be seen daily in the streets, but a more eloquent proof of this fact is that the new law of patents contains an addition of a tax of fifty to two hundred dollars for every deposit of bicycles. Probably in the law for the coming year of 1897 will appear an item of a tax for every place where type-writers are sold, for these seem to be coming into vogue almost as quickly and prominently as bicycles, although there is more reason for their existence than for the wheel, especially in this city.—*Times*, Buenos Aires.

—It is interesting to note the remarks in the papers when any country puts a tax on anything Argentine; it does not seem to occur to our talkative statesmen that recently may be resorted to, in, for and against, and Brazil in putting a tax on imported cattle is only doing as she is done by. Before very long this country will have to reform its ways as regards taxing the imported article or they may find that other countries will retaliate, and then the local press may say what they like but the mischief is done. A country that puts a tax on foreign newspapers does not deserve much pity or consideration at the hands of people it sends its goods to for sale.—*Sport and Pastime*, Buenos Aires.

—A curious case has just been decided against the Jewish Colonization Association, which has been ordered to pay some \$85,000 of damages to the owner of a track of land, which he leased to them on the metayer system. The crops were lost, or all but entirely so, and the claim was raised on the ground that the loss arose entirely from the faults and inexperience of the colonists, the actual damages being estimated by the plaintiff at more than double the sum actually paid to him. The case seems rather a hard one for both parties, while the owner of the land was doubtless justified in anticipating a handsome return, he must have known the quality of the colonists he had to deal with; for it is not to be supposed that the association would represent them as being men of experience as agriculturists, which indeed few of our colonists are to begin with. The result of the action will be to make a good many of our *mediano* ones, who are rather a numerous class, feel somewhat uncomfortable, lest the same reasoning should be applied to their case in a bad year.—*Review*, Buenos Aires.

—To their everlasting credit it is said that the supreme federal court has reversed the sentence condemning the Southern railway to pay four hundred and ninety thousand national dollars to a certain Sr. Benitez for some sixteen acres of lands expropriated by the railway near Maipu for the purpose of making part of the line. This gentleman claimed \$98,000 to begin with, the railway offered him \$800 which was considered as a good price; the matter was put to arbitration, and the arbitrators could not agree a third party was called in, who without consulting the others decided that the railway should pay \$490,000. This they refused to do and the matter was taken before Judge Aureochea, who ratified the decision of the arbitrators. As the company did not wish to pay, the Plaza Constitution station was embargoed, and the ticket office closed, but only for a very short time. Now the supreme court have quashed the whole thing, which is only right and proper. Mr. Benitez will get a good price for the land, but most of the proceeds will have gone in law expenses, if indeed there will be enough to cover them.—*Sport and Pastime*, Buenos Aires.

—The British consul at Montevideo, Mr. A. Gienfeldt, thus sums up the mischievous effects of the quarantines enforced at that port during the past season:—"The shipping trade with Uruguay has been seriously injured for some time by the severe and in every way uncalculated means resorted to on arrivals from foreign ports that are considered by the sanitary board of Uruguay as suspicious (a term understood only by those who apply it,) and infected with cholera, yellow fever, and other zymotic diseases, fully persuaded as they are that these diseases can be successfully combated and kept out of the country by quarantine, they apply it most rigorously, but entirely neglect, on the other hand, to provide means for the warehousing of goods or for providing decent accommodation for travellers who may have to undergo the horrors of quarantine on the lazaret of the island of Flores. At present Uruguay imposes to days' quarantine against arrivals from Brazilian and Argentine ports, and these ports have retaliated and imposed an equal period against arrivals from Uruguay. Nothing can be more unreasonable, considering that only sporadic cases of cholera, it is said, have occurred either in Brazil, Argentina or Uruguay, and its origin may safely be traced to filth and the filthy habits of the lower classes of each of these countries, against which evil measures of only minor degrees are taken."

—The ministry of war has applied to the national department of engineers for a report and plans of the repairs to be carried out in the pirates' lair—we should say the lazaret—at Flores island. It is proposed to repair the dwelling apartments, build a large kitchen, and erect independent and hygienic baths and closets. The works will be offered to public tender and will be superintended by the engineer, Sr. Horvath. The *Siglo* regards this statement as a well-considered and elaborate plan of Dr. Brusco, which it was recently said would be recommended by the government to the chambers. If this be so, we may be truly thankful. It might be asked, however, why the repairs were not carried out during the winter, instead of being thought of now that the quarantine season is approaching? A considerable sum, \$30,000, it is remembered, was voted by the chambers last year for repairs and extensions in the lazaret, but it is impossible to say what has been done with it. It is peculiar that public money should be required for keeping the place in order, whilst all the profits, and huge profits too, go to a private syndicate. Why not make the pirates disgorge some of their ill-gotten plunder?—*Montevideo Times*, Sept. 22.

The quarantine season is once more approaching and preparations are being made to prevent any imposition of this horror if possible, the minister of hygiene department having put their heads together for this purpose. The lesson which the past year gave to both Argentina and Uruguay in regard to the unlicensed imposition of quarantine should have been enough to last them for a long time and to stop any desire on either part to again suffer the inconveniences and losses which were caused to business by the fight.—Times, Buenos Aires, Sept. 26.

The bill given at the Argentine pavilion, Buenos Aires, on the 19th ult. for the benefit of the British Hospital, is said to have been a great success and yielded \$3000 for the funds of the hospital. Regarding this institution the Sport and Pastime says: "The British Hospital is a most meritorious institution, and one that the British community may well be proud of. It is also certain that it is well supported both by private subscription and public functions such as recorded in the preceding notes. Possibly it is this support which has emboldened the gentlemen who rule its destinies to solicit subscriptions towards building and which there is no doubt is much required. It is therefore to be hoped that the supporters of this excellent institution will continue to lend their aid, and that new subscribers may come forward, for if the British Hospital has been chronically in need of funds in the past, how much more will it be so with another wing added to it and 30 additional beds?"

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

SEPT. 30.—Senate.—Senators João Barbalho and Oticia spoke on the copyright bill. The former and Senator Coelho Rodrigues offered amendments. Senator Oticia and Kanimo Barcellos discussed the report of the committee on finance on the claim of the Companhia Lloyd Brasileiro. Senator João Barbalho opposed the bill empowering the government to establish a penal station on the island of Fernando de Noronha. The bill was defended by Senator Oticia. The Senate voted in discussion a deficiency appropriation of 28,000,000 for the Caixa da Amortização and a special appropriation of 3,000,000 for repairing fortresses. It approved the veto of the prefect of the federal district to the resolution of the municipal council establishing rules for regulating the tramcar service. It voted in discussion the bill from the Chamber of Deputies fixing the pay of non-commissioned officers of marines.

OCT. 1.—Senate.—Senator Coelho Rodrigues introduced a bill for lending 1,000,000,000 each to the states of Maranhão, Piauí, Rio Grande do Norte, Paralyha and Guayaz, the amount of the loans to be paid within 30 years at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum. Senator Ramiro Barcellos opposed the bill for a penal station on the island of Fernando de Noronha. Senator Coelho Rodrigues defended the bill. In his opinion the state of Pernambuco has no means of making use of the island and defending it from foreign nations. Senator Gonçalves Chaves said that the bill is undoubtedly unconstitutional. Constitutionally the only territory belonging to the general government and subject to the legislative jurisdiction of Congress is that containing the federal capital. The bill was rejected. The Senate voted the bills from the Chamber of Deputies making deficiency appropriations of 10,036,000 for the police service and 830,800,000 for the navy department. On motion of Senator Coelho Rodrigues the bill regulating the formalities of civil marriage was recommitted. The bill from the Chamber of Deputies granting three lotteries to the Candelaria brotherhood was voted in 2nd discussion. The bill is unconstitutional. The bill for laying a special appropriation for railway and for making a special appropriation for that road gave rise to a discussion to a point of order, some of the speakers contending that the budget committee had by uniting incongruous subjects, framed a bill which it was impossible to discuss intelligently. Deputy Leão Filho spoke on the bill on martial law. Deputies Menezes Prado, Sebastião de Lacerda, Lins de Vasconcelos and José Carlos spoke on the bill. The latter offered several amendments. On motion of Deputy Eduardo Ramos it was resolved to send to the Institute of France a communication expressing deep sorrow for the death of Pasteur. The Chamber voted a resolution for extending the present session to November 3rd. The bill on political eligibility was voted in 2nd discussion, and the bill on warrant ensigns in 1st discussion. The Chamber also voted in 1st discussion the bill authorizing the construction of a branch railway from Santo Antonio das Queimadas to Morro de Chapen and in 2nd discussion the bill authorizing the payment of the account for cattle purchased for supplying the market of Rio de Janeiro with beef. The bill transferring certain national property to the state of Matto Grosso was voted in 3rd discussion.

OCT. 2.—Senate.—The committee on the constitution reported in favor of sustaining the amendment voted in the Senate and rejected by the Chamber of Deputies for granting unconditional amnesty. In discussing the bill reported by the joint committee on the Sergipe question, Senator Rosa Junior raised a point of unconstitutionality, considering the present bill as substantially a repetition of that for regulating the execution of Art. 6 of the constitution which had been rejected. Senator Gonçalves Chaves opposed this view of the question and compared the two bills. Senator Ramiro Barcellos supported the opinion of Senator Rosa Junior, which was combated by Senator Coelho Rodrigues and Virgílio Damasio. Senator Moraes Barros said that in his opinion the provisions of Art. 40 of the constitution do not apply to measures of an administrative, specific or transient character. The motion of Senator Rosa Junior to consult the Senate on the constitutionality of the measure was put to the vote and rejected. The Senate voted the bill for extending the session to Nov. 3.—Chamber of Deputies.—Deputies Pedro Mocaray and Milton discussed the bill on martial law. The latter moved to strike out the clause

providing for the meeting of Congress within 30 days after martial law shall have been declared. Deputy Augusto de Freitas spoke in defence of the bill. Deputy Thomaz Delfino spoke on the bill authorizing the payment of the accounts for cattle purchased for supplying the market of Rio de Janeiro with beef. Several amendments to the budget of the department of finance were voted in final discussion. Deputies Ribeiro de Almeida and Francisco Veiga offered amendments to the revenue bill.

OCT. 3.—Senate.—Senators Almeida Barreto, Pires Ferreira, Julio Froia and Barão do Ladário discussed the budget of the navy department.—Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Alcindo Guanabara, who spoke on the revenue bill, said that, if he had any authority whatever, he would use it to induce his countrymen to lay aside internal dissensions and carefully examine the financial state of the country. At the present time, he asserted, the cost of the country of 198,900,000 per annum. The principal source of revenue is the duty on imports, which under a burdensome protective tariff tends to diminish. The loss of foreign trade is not compensated by a corresponding development of the manufacturing industry of the country. Capital is emigrating and the time is fast approaching livelihood, since the fruit of his toil will be insufficient to cover his expenses. In the past 15 years the total value of the office shipped from the ports of Rio de Janeiro and Santos amounted to £ 333,000,000; but the country was not benefited by all this wealth which the Brazilians received a very small part. Deputy Augusto de Freitas spoke on the martial law bill. What Deputy Anísio de Abreu desired, he said, is an organized dictatorship. He contended that Congress should meet as soon as possible after the declaration of martial law which, by the constitution is a faculty appertaining to the legislative branch of the government. Of this faculty the executive, in the absence of Congress, is empowered exceptionally to make use when the safety of the country demands it. What he desires, he said, is a republic for the benefit, not of the government, but of the people.

OCT. 4.—Senate.—Senator Rosa Junior spoke against the bill on the political situation in Sergipe. He was answered by Senator Coelho Campos. The budget of the navy department was voted in 2nd discussion with amendments.—Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Serzedello, speaking on the revenue bill, said that every branch of the public service is disorganized. He defended the bill that the committee on examining the estimates of the minister of finance had found that they were not correct. Deputy Medeiros e Albuquerque, in discussing the bill on martial law reminded the Chamber that there is no constitutional provision requiring the President to submit his acts to the approval of Congress. He is only required to inform. He offered an amendment to the bill. Deputy Sebastião de Lacerda defended the bill and opposed some of the amendments offered. He contended that the creation of special courts for the trial of political crimes is contrary to the spirit of the constitution.

OCT. 5.—Senate.—The Senate's amendment, rejected by the Chamber of Deputies, for granting unconditional amnesty, was put to the vote with the following result: For, 27; against, 24. Failing to obtain a two-thirds majority, the amendment was lost. Senator Ramiro Barcellos opposed the bill on the state government of Sergipe and severely censured the conduct of the joint committee whose action, he said, had been partial and hasty. The door to intervention being once opened the whole time of Congress will be absorbed in settling disputes between local parties. He moved to postpone the discussion for 60 days, so that the de facto government and legislature of Sergipe may have time to present their case. The motion was rejected by a vote of 25 to 21. Senator Coelho Rodrigues defended the bill. He said that the government of Marshal Floriano Peixoto had placed at the disposal of Col. Valladão all the military force in Sergipe and part of that in Alagoas. It was due to the criminal intervention of those troops that the de facto governor and legislature obtained the offices to which they were not elected. The senators who favored that intervention now oppose the intervention of Congress, although the latter is intended to uphold the legitimate state authorities.—Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Lamouner Godofredo opposed the bill for paying 200,000 to Admiral Jerônimo Gonçalves. The *Diário da Manhã* said, had reported that the admiral is not entitled to any pay in addition to what he has already received. Deputy Luiz Domingues said that, in view of the act of Congress of June 30, 1894, in virtue of which Admiral Jerônimo Gonçalves returned to active service, he is entitled to pay estimated by the navy department at 250,000 in the minimum and to 300,000 in the maximum. Consequently the sum of 200,000 allowed in the bill is very moderate. Deputy Eduardo Ramos also defended the bill, which was opposed by Deputy Galindo Loreto, who said that the services rendered by Admiral Jerônimo Gonçalves had certainly not been greater than those of Admiral Custódio de Mello on Nov. 29, 1891. The latter, who had been styled the Brazilian George Mont, had received no pecuniary reward, nor had he ever asked for it. He compared the conduct of the Emperor, who had rejected all pecuniary favors, with that of Admiral Jerônimo Gonçalves, and said that the comparison did not redound to the honor of the republican admiral. He contended that promotion is the only reward a military man can honorably accept for his services. Deputy Anísio de Abreu spoke on the bill on martial law. He analysed the history of the republic, which, beginning in a bloodless revolution, had degenerated into constant anarchy. Disorder had been the rule and peace the exception. The epithet of an advocate of dictatorship will not deter him, he said, from seeking to strengthen the government. Deputy Sá Peixoto presented a petition from the municipal government of Manaus memorializing Congress against the amendment of the state constitution of Amazonas. The Chamber voted in 3rd discussion the bill authorizing the payment of accounts for cattle

purchased for supplying the Rio de Janeiro market with beef. The committee on the constitution reported in favor of Deputy Glycerio's amnesty bill. Two members of the committee dissented; Deputy Medeiros e Albuquerque, who it is understood, will present a substitute bill granting amnesty to the cadets of the military school and denying it to military officers who took part in the revolution of Sept. 6, 1893, and Deputy Luiz Domingues, who, while accepting Deputy Glycerio's bill as a basis for discussion, reserves the right to offer amendments.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—According to the latest census the population of the state of Alagoas numbers 511,440.

—A statue of Admiral Wandenkolk has been admitted free from duty at the Pernambuco custom-house.

—The prisoners, who had been taken by the French from Annapá to Cayenne, having been set at liberty, arrived at Pará on Saturday last.

—Col. Valladão's municipal councils are protesting against the report of the joint committee of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies on the Sergipe question.

—A telegram of the 3rd inst. says that in the interior of Bahia there have recently been disturbances in which many persons have been killed and wounded.

—It was reported in Bahia on the 2nd and 3rd inst. that President Prudente de Moraes had resigned and that there had been serious riots in Rio de Janeiro.

—It is said that theft and burglary are becoming alarmingly frequent in São Paulo. It would seem that the country is overrun by criminals of the most dangerous description.

—A telegram of the 30th ult. from Pernambuco says that the municipal election was a free and that fictitious returns are presented for precincts at which no election was actually held.

—The *Gazeta* says that the government has decided to let the Boa Vista plantation, near Paralyha do Sul, to the state of Rio de Janeiro. The latter proposes to establish an immigrants' station there.

—According to the *Gazeta de Notícias* the governor of Santa Catharina, Dr. Hercílio Luz, handed in his resignation on the 5th inst. because of ill health. The vice-governor, Dr. Polydoro Santiago, will succeed him.

—A telegram received on Saturday stated that the steamer *Japan* had run aground that day on the beach of Pernambuco. A later telegram states that the vessel has been saved and will be towed into this port by the *Tupuz*.

—The patriotic citizens of Pernambuco have secured a statue of Admiral Wandenkolk, the hero of the filibustering expedition to Rio Grande. It is to be hoped that the admiral's feats at arms will all be inscribed on the pedestal.

—It appears that the accident to the *Jupiter* was due to the disappearance of a buoy. The diver who examined the vessel reports a hole of length 11 m. 60 in the hull. He thinks that the vessel can be floated in 12 days.

—It would appear that the Minas state government is considering the advantages of purchasing the mineral-water establishment at Popas de Celas. The director of the postoffice of that state recently visited the place to investigate.

—At Bahia on the 1st inst. Col. Saturnino, commander of the 3rd military district, was robbed of 1,400,000 in a tarmac. On leaving the car he discovered his loss and the pickpocket was arrested in a shop where he was making purchases with the money which he had stolen.

—The closing of shops at 8 o'clock p. m. was commenced in S. Paulo on the 1st inst. There occurred a fight between clerks and a merchant who refused to close at that hour. The shop windows of the latter were broken and the clerks who committed the offence were lodged in jail.

—The report, recently published, of the police delegate at Bahia shows that the attack on the printing-office of the *Diário da Bahia* was made by a police sergeant, four police corporals, six policemen and a convict, by order of police-ensign Flaminio Pereira and with the supposed connivance of the latter's father Capt. Virgílio Pereira de Almeida, who also belongs to the police force.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

Recent telegrams confirm the news of the disbanding of the troops of Aparicio Saravia, and it is reported that Cabelo is coming to Rio de Janeiro.

Many of the disbanded federalists have arrived at Rivera, in Uruguay.

Silveira Martins, who had made a visit to the frontier, returned to Moatevidon on the 30th ult. Dr. Seabra has asked the Brazilian legation at that legation to certify to the sums delivered by that legation to agents of Castilhos and Floriano. It is stated that the sums which have not been accounted for amount to between four and five thousand contos.

The reports as to the proposed disarming of the troops under Hyppolito and João Francisco are contradicted. The latter is said to be recruiting his arms and ammunition.

It is stated that Gen. Andrade Neves has been appointed commander of the garrison of Livramento.

At Jaguarão 27 Uruguayans, who had been pressed into the service, have been discharged at the request of the Uruguayan authorities. Major Porcinuça has contradicted the report of the revolt of the squadron on the upper Uruguay.

Col. Sampaio has been elected president of the military club at Porto Alegre.

Complaint has been made to Gen. Galvão that João Francisco's men are stealing cattle. There is said to be much mugging on the border.

The Castilista legislators at Porto Alegre have asked the war department to grant permission to Col. Santos Filho, who is a member of that body, to attend its sittings. The Colonel, it will be remembered, was arrested some time ago and is undergoing trial for disobedience of orders and insubordination.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The Baldwin Locomotive Works have sold seventy-three locomotives in Japan within a comparatively brief period.

—In a recent speed test the new electric locomotive used by the Baltimore and Ohio railway, ran at the rate of sixty-one miles an hour on an up grade.

—It is stated that passengers on the express trains of the Central railway will hereafter be permitted to buy their tickets and ship their luggage between five and eight o'clock p. m. of the day before the departure of the respective train. This will be a very great convenience to many travellers.

—Dr. Francisco Custodio Pereira Barros and Henrique das Chagas Andrade applied some time ago to the minister of industry for a charter for an extension of the Central railway to Cuyabá. The minister referred them to Congress, since a special committee of the Chamber of Deputies has been empowered to report on a general plan for the railway system of the country.

—It was not to be expected that the United States would submit to be beaten in the matter of railway racing, and it is, therefore, no surprise to learn that the New York Central has run a train from New York to East Buffalo in 407 minutes, the distance being 430½ miles. We only hope that it will not lead to a rash offering of a similar kind in this country; for the danger is infinitely greater over here than in America, where the traffic has not yet reached the congested state which exists on our leading lines.—Financial News.

—There was a bad accident on the Paulista line on the 28th ult. at the station of Louveira. A freight train consisting of 44 waggon (38 loaded) had started for Campinas and when near kilometre 20, on a rising grade, 12 waggons became detached and started back down the track. The brakemen failed to put on the brakes and the waggons ran full speed for a distance of five kilometres and then crashed into another freight train just leaving Louveira, smashing 18 waggons and a locomotive. No lives were lost. The prejudices are valued at 300,000\$.

—The Americans are nothing if not fruitful in resource. An illustration of the fact comes from the north eastern part of North Dakota. A railway is being constructed there, projected by farmers, built by farmers, and fully owned by farmers. The stock, which is held by farmers, is exchanged for the right of way, and the grain and so forth is done by the farmers and paid for in stock. The line is of course to be used by the farmers for the transport of their wheat and other crops to Duluth, or some other port at the head of Lake Superior, and it is said that the projectors propose to make the rate on wheat to Duluth at not over one cent per ton per mile.—Transport.

—An extraordinary general meeting of the San Paulo (Brazilian) Railway Company, Limited, was held yesterday, at the Camon-street Hotel, for the purpose of considering a resolution approving a contract between the Brazilian government and the company, relating to the construction of a new line, the duplication of the present one, and other matters, as set forth in the agreement which had been circulated among the shareholders. Mr. Martin B. Smith, the chairman, said it had been necessary to call the shareholders together at this unusual time of year because the matter pressed, and it was important to show the government of Brazil that they were thoroughly in earnest in regard to it, and determined not to waste an unnecessary hour. After long and anxious negotiations, the board were able to present an agreement which they could confidently and unanimously recommend should be adopted. He pointed out certain modifications which had been made. They had taken objection to the time within which works were to be completed. The time allowed for the works was four years from the signing of the contract; but he had no doubt that if the time were shown on clear evidence to be insufficient they would be able to obtain an extension. One concession granted them had been that non-compliance with the provisions of the contract would only be followed by a penalty of cancellation of the contract, without any other responsibility to the company. The company would now be able to proceed with the surveys without being committed to anything which might hereafter prove to be impossible. No time would be lost in issuing the prospectus when the surveys had been made and plans had been approved by the government. The board felt that if they had not obtained all that they could wish they had at least got all that was sufficient to enable them to go on with the transaction. After a short discussion the motion for the adoption of the agreement was agreed to.—Financial News, Sept. 14.

COFFEE NOTES

—The *Diário de Santos* of the 3rd inst. estimates the next output of coffee in that district at 6,000,000 bags.

—We are informed that another syndicate is operating in coffee *guitas* whose holdings already exceed 300,000 bags. The syndicate proposes to hold on to these *guitas* for the purpose of forcing heavily for them. As the coffee can not be shipped without *guitas*, the speculators have a fair chance of the reputation of the country, but this matters little as long as the speculators are enabled to make their fortunes out of it.

LOCAL NOTES

The director general of the post-office has been authorized to rent an office.

The Italian cruiser Lombardía is expected to arrive here sometime during the current month.

By a concurrent resolution of both houses the present sessions of Congress have been extended to November 30th.

—November the cargo lost on board the Britania was the luggage of Gen. Korte, chief of staff of the Chilean army.

—The brothers of the late Admiral Saldanha da Gama have announced their intention of publishing the documents that he left.

—It is stated that Col. Alfredo Vicente Martins, commander of the Batalhão Tiradentes, is endeavoring to obtain a consular appointment.

—Dr. José Carlos Rodrigues, editor-in-chief of the Jornal do Commercio, arrived from Europe on Sunday on board the Royal Mail steamer Magdalena.

—At the Escola Normal there is said to be a professor who has been drawing pay for four years and whose classes during that time have not been attended by a single pupil.

—A large and beautiful wreath, one metre in diameter, which is to be placed on the monument to the memory of Admiral Saldanha da Gama, is on exhibition at the office of the Jornal do Brazil.

—It is pleasing to know that those of our colleagues who were so certain that the Nevaik was going to Trinidad island when that cruiser left this port, now admit that she really went to Cape Town.

—On Tuesday the students of the monastery of S. Bento sent a committee of five to inform the press that they had not authorized any one to represent them at the funeral ceremonies of Marshal Floriano Peixoto.

—The operatives at the navy yard have sent a committee of seven to the press for the purpose of informing the public that no news was authorized to lay a wreath, in their name, on the sarcophagus of Marshal Floriano Peixoto.

—A letter "abandoned in the postoffice" at Pernambuco on July 6th, 1893, reached its destination in this city on the 23rd ult., having been en route for two years, two months and 17 days.

The letter was an important one, relating to the payment of a pension to a poor widow who greatly needed the money.

—A social gathering of the congregation of the Methodist Episcopal Church of this city, will be held on Thursday evening, 10th inst., at the church in Largo do Cattedo, commencing at 7.30. All English-speaking people are cordially invited to be present. The Rev. Bishop Gembery is expected to address the meeting.

—It has been reserved for Medeiros e Albuquerque to provide us with the prize amnesty burlesque of the day—a bill granting amnesty to the military cadets who were expelled for insubordination. Amnesty is generally considered as applicable to treason, and not to petty offences. The illustrious Jacobin will some day be soliciting amnesty for chicken thieves.

—The municipal council has authorized the publication of the documents left by Marshal Floriano Peixoto. These documents doubtless contain valuable information in regard to important historical facts, but, since the publication is in the hands of the Jacobins, we fear that much that is interesting will be mutilated or suppressed. It would be interesting to know, likewise, why the municipal council is entrusted with this service.

—On account of speeches made at the S. João Baptist cemetery on the occasion of the funeral ceremonies of Marshal Floriano Peixoto, Dr. Raul Pompeia and Dr. Irineu Machado have been dismissed, the former from the office of director of the national library and the latter from that of secretary of the conselho naval. Dr. Irineu Machado, who is son-in-law of the minister of foreign affairs, was permitted to tender his resignation.

—We are glad to hear that the prompt and skillful service rendered to the shipwrecked crew of the Hamburg steamer Uruguay by the officers and men of H. M. S. Beagle has been recognized with the warmest acknowledgements on the part of German authorities and the company's representatives. And it is gratifying to everyone to know that there are so many naval vessels on this coast ready and able to render service in times of danger and distress.

—There was considerable excitement in the Largo do Recife last night caused by an Italian who climbed up the statue of D. Pedro I. and mounted the horse beside the Emperor. He remained there from half past ten to half-past eleven, the park below being full of excited spectators, some of whom wanted to lynch him. He was finally persuaded to come down and was taken to the police station where he was found to be a sailor, 23 years old, three days on shore, and insane.

—President Prudente de Moraes has addressed to the committee in charge of the subscription for buying him a house, a communication in which he requests that the idea shall be relinquished, saying that if he quits office with the approval of his own conscience and the gratitude of his countrymen he will feel fully compensated for all his labors and sacrifices. The committee has resolved, however, to go on with the funds subscription and devote to some charitable institution bearing the President's name.

—The municipal vandals are now busily cutting down the trees in Rua Haddock Lobo and narrowing the sidewalk to the regulation metre-gauge. It is perhaps a waste of time to protest any more. Many really necessary improvements are ignored, but at the work of destroying valuable and necessary shade trees goes merrily on. It is not only the embellishment of the city that we have in view, but principally its sanitary condition. Anything which increases the heat of the streets will tend to increase aecido fermento, as was the case a few years ago when watering the streets was suspended.

—Small-pox is said to be making many victims at a place called Terra Nova in the parish of Inhauma. In some instances, it is stated, patients die without medical attendance and corpses are left without burial for over 48 hours.

—The federal republican party (Glycerio's) has presented Dr. Manuel Timotheo da Costa as its candidate for the congressional vacancy in the 2nd district. Dr. Timotheo may be said to be an excellent representative of his party. He has been in charge of the consuls of this city since 1889, and he has maintained possession of the same in spite of every effort to dislodge him. He has, therefore, much tenacity of purpose, a republicanism that dates from the day when Cabral first saw this coast, and a patriotism that knows no bounds. He is also financially sound, as the Gazeta Financeira will testify.

—On last Tuesday night a fire was discovered in the candle factory of the Companhia Luz. Stearica. The firemen arrived in time to save the front of the building and part of the merchandise, but the damage caused by the fire was, nevertheless, very great. The business is said to have been insured in several companies for 900,000\$000. The police arrested Dr. Julio Grammann, secretary of the board of directors, and manager of the company, Arthur Leffeb, sub-manager, and several employes. On Wednesday the evidence of Dr. Julio Ottoni, president of the company, and of Attila Leffeb was taken by police delegate Lafayette das Chagas. The president stated that the books are all at the office of the company at No. 15, Rua Primeiro de Maio.

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BIRTH.

In this city on the 1st inst., the wife of J. W. Richardson, of a daughter.

THE "BRITANNIA" CASE.

A naval court was held at the British consulate-general in this city on Sept. 30th and October 1st for the purpose of inquiring into the accident to the Pacific Mail steamer Britannia which had been run upon the Feticoiros rocks in this port on the evening of the 4th ult. The court was composed of Consul General Wm. George Waustaff, president, Commander Langford, of H. M. S. Acorn, Lieutenant Hunter, of H. M. S. Retribution, Thomas Hunter master of str. Cabin, and Wm. Craig, master of str. County Down.

After a full inquiry into all the circumstances of the case, the court found and ordered that the certificate of Capt. Herbert Brown, master of the str. Britannia, of Liverpool, should be suspended for a period of six months. The court recommended, however, that the Board of Trade should issue a 1st mate's certificate to Capt. Brown during the term of this suspension. It also recommended that steps should be taken, through the proper channels, to call the attention of the Brazilian government to the need of having their zeckles marked by some kind of a light.

LAWN TENNIS.

THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK VS. THE WESTERN & BRAZILIAN AND EASTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.

This match was played at No. 186 Rua S. Clemente, and resulted in a win for the Bank by 4 sets to 1—31 games to 23. Most of the sets were very closely contested as the result in game will show:—

Messrs. De Lisle and Robinson (B) beat Messrs. Smith and Owen (T) 6-4 Messrs. Lloyd and Cate (B) beat Messrs. Strang and Padbury (T) 8-6 Messrs. Whitburn and Manues (T) beat Messrs. Simmons and Hall (B) 7-5 Messrs. Webb and Weigall (B) beat Messrs. Wilson and Skye (T) 6-2

BUSINESS NOTES

—The rubber crop on the Madeira river is said to be large this year.

—Col. Messias Franco de Alrua has sold his plantation in the vicinity of Santa Rita do Passo Quatro, S. Paulo, to Dr. Francisco R. de Souza Dantas for 400,000\$.

—By the proposed schedule of municipal taxes for 1896 foreign banks will pay 10,000\$ and national banks 4,000\$. The tax on electric light plants will be 500\$000.

—It is interesting to note that our municipal fathers see no injustice in taxing the poor household 70\$000 a year, while the broker is asked to pay only 50\$. Perhaps it is another illustration of the discrimination enforced against the foreign (all the householders appear to be Italians) who are first asked to come and then are taxed away again.

—According to Col. Valladao's message the values of the exports from Sergipe in 1894 was as follows: Sugar, 6,527,231\$896; farinha de mandioca 1,679,750\$945; cotton 1,091,041\$009; rum 497,226\$993; salt 152,667\$404; hides 147,037\$025; Indian corn 118,158\$478; leather 65,308\$000; sundries 284,328\$112; total 10,564,838\$824. The value of the shipments to Rio de Janeiro was 6,328,724\$215; to Bahia 1,354,441\$868; to New York 1,253,534\$954; to Victoria 614,248\$532; to Liverpool 547,995\$182 and smaller amounts to other ports. In the first half of the present year the official value of the exports was 3,398,717\$720.

—We are truly sorry that the so-called Gazeta Commercial e Financeira finds it consistent with its dignified and promising title to stoop to misrepresentation and abuse. We have no great respect, it is true, for the parasites and demagogues who have brought so much discredit and distress upon the country, but we try to be fair in our criticisms and to give reasons for our opinions. If the Gazeta does not agree with our conclusions, or if our statements are incorrect, we are of course open to correction. But to seek to turn popular feeling against us by personal allusions and false statements, after the style of some of the Jacobin newspapers of other days, is certainly little to the credit of any journalist.

—The well-known firm of Azevedo, Murray & Co., Curitiba and Baiões Aires, exporters of maté, has lately been amicably dissolved. Mr. Murray retiring from the same. The business will be continued under the style of B. R. de Azevedo & Co.

—An exchange says that the Arrivo dos Ratos coal mine of Rio Grande do Sul produced 3,713 tons of coal during the half year ending June 30th last. In the month of July, however, the output was 1,216 tons. The value of the coal mined during the half year was 124,519\$.

—The large steel screw steamer Casovar, built for the Lamport & Holt line, took her trial trip in Tees Bay on August 28. This vessel has been built by Sir Raylton Dixon & Co. at Millersburgh and is intended to trade between Liverpool and the West Coast of South America. She is said to be the largest steamer yet built in the Tees district, her dimensions being: Length, 425 feet; breadth, 51½ feet; and depth 30½ feet. Her machinery has been constructed by the North-Eastern Marine Engineering Company (Limited) and consists of a set of triple expansion engines, having cylinders of 31 inches, four inches and 82 inches by 54-inch stroke, with three large double-ended boilers, working at 180 pounds pressure. Mr. Moly, one of the firm of Lamport & Holt, was present at the trial trip, which was very successful. The vessel is designed to maintain a loaded speed at sea of over 12 knots.—N.Y. Journal of Commerce.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—The appointment of Councillor Affonso Penna to the presidency of the Banco da Republica was signed on the 9th inst.

—The present session should be known as the "supplementary and deficiency" session, for its work has been almost exclusively of that character.

—On Wednesday the President signed two bills making deficiency appropriations for congressional expenses, one of 117,000\$ and the other of 1,301,558\$.

—According to the treasurer's report the September accounts of the Central railway were closed with a surplus of 2,914.083\$237 which was carried to account of the current month.

—The customs receipts at Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul, during the quarter ending 30th September amounted to 255,206\$325, of which 371,138\$295 were derived from taxes on imports.

—The President has sent a message to Congress asking for a deficiency appropriation of 7,616,018\$ 256 for the navy department. How many separate deficiency appropriations does this make?

—The September receipts of the recolhida of this city were 730,268\$675, of which 243,016\$ were derived from the sale of revenue stamps, 184,105\$458 from the municipal tax and 20,045\$ 276 from the national tax on transmission of property, and 91,082\$040 from the tobacco tax.

—The revenue of Sergipe for 1894 had been estimated at 846,000\$000 and the expenditure at 907,267\$507, but, according to the message of Col. Valladao, the actual disbursements amounted to 1,009,352\$800 and the receipts to 1,326,892\$613. For the present year the revenue is estimated at 936,193\$794 and the expenditure at 1,113,509\$357.

—The following returns of customs receipts for the month of September have been made public: Santos, 3,298,393\$722, against 2,342,514\$432 in September 1894; Porto Alegre, 1,010,521\$131, against 702,442\$762 in September 1894; Paranaquá, 107,349\$449 against 55,512\$011 last year; Rio de Janeiro, 179,816\$616 against 392,742\$122 last year; Pará, 142,456\$657, against 1,243,911\$691 last year; Penelo, 6,222\$453 against 10,200\$269 last year; Santa Catharina 201,684\$571.

—The September receipts of the custom-house at this port were as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Imports, schedule and warehouse charges, and amounts. Total: 7,024,323\$889. Decrease from August: 1,339,044\$459.

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, October 7th, 1895. Par value of the Brazilian milreis (1800000 gold, 97 d. do do do in U. S. do do do at \$4.86 1/2 per Lt. stg. 58 7/8 cts do \$1.00 U. S. coin in Brazilian gold 188 7/8 do do of Lt. stg. in Brazilian gold 8 8/10

Bank rate of exchange, official on London to-day 10 3/4 Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (gold) 58 2/10 do do do (paper), 38 5/8 do do do in U. S. do do at \$4.80 per Lt. stg. 20 7/8 Value of \$1.00 (\$4.80 per Lt. stg. in Brazilian currency (paper), 48 1/10 Value of Lt. sterling " 38 1/10

EXCHANGE.

October 7.—In the morning a transaction was reported in bank sterling at 10 3/4, but there was a good demand at 10 1/2, and the posted rates of the day were 10 1/2 at the Brazilian bank and the Brazilian banks, and to 7 1/2 at the English banks, with business done at 10 1/2 in bank and at 10 1/4 in other paper for delivery up to the end of the month. In the forenoon one of the banks bought at 10 1/2, ready bills but paper came out in abundance at this rate, and the market stiffened, closing with bank sterling at 10 1/2, and other paper at 10 1/4. The Banco da Republica furnished bills for every-body during the day at 10 1/2, but the business done was very small, and the reported extremes were to 7 1/2—10 1/2 for bank and 10 1/2 to 10 3/4 for other sterling, with 10 1/2 quoted for November. Sovereigns sold at 23 1/2, and closed with buyers at 22 3/8, sellers at 23 1/8.

October 2.—The market was very undecided, and the English banks showed little inclination to do business. In the morning 10 1/2 was reported both in bank sterling direct and also in reposed bills, and there was some business, rates improving until 10 1/2 was reported both on bankers and her'd office, but in the afternoon without any appreciable increase in the demand there was less attention, and the day closed with bank sterling at 10 1/2—10 1/2 and other sterling at 10 1/2, with no lack of money at this last rate. The forenoon market was comprised bank sterling at 10 1/2—10 1/2 and other bills at 10 1/2—10 1/2, with 10 1/2 reported for November. Sovereigns sold at 23 1/2, and closed with buyers at 22 3/8, sellers at 23 1/8, and Brazilian gold at about 25 1/2 per cent.

October 1.—The banks posted 10 1/2—10 1/2 on London, the latter at the Banco da Republica, and business was done at 10 1/2 in the morning, but a very active demand for bills appeared, and, before mid-day, 10 1/2 was reported in commercial sterling. Then bills came out and the market firmed up a bit, with business in bank at 10 1/2, and in other sterling at 10 1/2, but later the demand appeared again and the market closed with the foreign banks unwilling drawers at 10 1/2. There was a considerable business done, of which not a little appeared to be good money, and there was a report of a very large operation in re-passed paper at 10 1/2. The greater part of the operations were certainly speculative, and the banks showed little anxiety to buy. Sovereigns sold at 23 1/2, and closed with buyers at 23 1/8, sellers at 23 1/2.

October 4.—The market was very irregular, and the demand for bills was not all from speculative buyers, and there was some suspicion that the "street" has become decidedly bearish. In the morning the banks posted to 7 1/2—10 1/2, and at the high rate of 10 1/2, but money came out in abundance at 10 1/2, and later the London and River Plate retired its table, while the London and Brazilian posted 10 1/2. The Banco da Republica reported having down steadily at 10 1/2, and 10 1/2 for other bills was reported, even for November. There was a good business done, at the extremes of 10 1/2—10 1/2, and 10 1/2—10 1/2 for other sterling, with 10 1/2 for November, and 10 1/2 for the end of the year. Just before the close there was a slight better feeling, and the banks were only taking ready bills at 10 1/2. There was no plantation furnished as to the causes that brought good money upon a weak market. Sovereigns sold at the Bolsa at 23 1/2, and were quoted on the Bolsa at 23 1/2, the closing quotations were buyers 23 1/8, sellers 23 1/2.

October 5.—The market was steady, and even firm, during the day, but the business done was only moderate. The Banco da Republica furnished sterling at 10 1/2, and 10 1/2, at which some of the foreign banks were also drawing, and there was some anxiety to sell other paper at 10 1/2, but in the afternoon there was less attention, and the day closed with bank sterling quoted at 10 1/2 and other sterling at 10 1/2; there was money at 10 1/2 for ready bills, and bills at 10 1/2 for November. The business reported included bank sterling at 10 1/2, and other bills 10 1/2—10 1/2, with 10 1/2 reported for November. Sovereigns sold at the Bolsa at 23 1/2, and closed with buyers at 23 1/8, sellers at 23 1/2.

October 7.—The market opened firm with the banks all drawing more or less for 10 1/2, and with business at 7 1/2 in ready bills, and at 10 1/2 for November, but about one o'clock there was a sharp demand from Pernambuco. The business reported included bank sterling at 10 1/2, and other bills 10 1/2—10 1/2, with 10 1/2 reported for November. Sovereigns sold at the Bolsa at 23 1/2, and closed with buyers at 23 1/8, sellers at 23 1/2.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES

Table with multiple columns listing sales of stocks and shares for September 30th, including Apolices, Bonds, and various bank shares.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED

Table with financial data: Capital £1,500,000, paid up £750,000, Reserve Fund £600,000. BALANCE SHEET, 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1895.

Table with financial data: Assets: Capital, un-called £6,656,666 6/10, Bills discounted £3,286,320 7/10, Bills receivable £8,971,275 0/0.

Table with financial data: Liabilities: Capital subscribed £13,333,333 3/10, Deposits in account current, without interest £7,949,950 3/10.

E. & O. E. Rio de Janeiro, 3rd October, 1895. For London and Brazilian Bank, Limited, F. Mackenzie, Manager.

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

Table with financial data: BALANCE SHEET, 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1895.

Table with financial data: Assets: Capital, un-realized 4,500,000 000, Guaranteed accounts 7,210,484 677.

Table with financial data: Liabilities: Capital subscribed 10,000,000 000, Deposits in account current 5,716,485 579.

E. & O. E. Kryn-Petersen, Directors.

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

Table with financial data: Capital, 50,000 shares at £20. £1,000,000, paid up £500,000.

Table with financial data: Assets: Capital, un-called 4,444,444 4/10, Bills discounted 4,166,271 7/10.

Table with financial data: Liabilities: Capital 8,988,888 8/10, Deposits in account current 4,327,271 2/10.

E. & O. E. Rio de Janeiro, 2nd October, 1895. For the British Bank of South America, Limited, A. Meyer, Manager.

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED

Table with financial data: Capital £1,500,000, paid up £900,000, Reserve fund £600,000.

Table with financial data: Assets: Bills discounted 3,910,504 1/10, Bills receivable 5,580,956 9/10.

Table with financial data: Liabilities: Declared capital of this branch 1,500,000 000, Deposits, fixed maturity and subject to notice 6,320,985 8/10.

E. & O. E. Rio de Janeiro, 7th October, 1895. For the London and River Plate Bank, Limited, Havilland A. De Litz, Manager.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 1st October, 1895.

Coffee.—The week has been quiet, but the total sales for about 50,000 bags, and as rain has interfered with shipments, the stock has increased by some 14,000 bags.

The market opened with No. 7 quoted at \$100 per arroba, and this was advanced to \$125 on the 4th, but on the following day the former price was considered the market value.

The shipments during the week have been: 26,291 bags for the United States, 600 " " Europe.

Table of ship arrivals: Oct. 28 Meditteranean Fr str Roana, 10,639 bags; Oct. 28 do do Br str Curib Prince, 15,169 bags.

Receipts during the past week were 55,117 bags, against 56,613 for the preceding week and 55,038 bags for the week before.

Table of official quotations: Washed Superior 15 60-10 3/4, Good 1st 15 60-10 3/4, Ordinary 1st 15 10-10 3/4.

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

Table of brokers' quotations: No. 6 225 000, No. 7 215 000, No. 8 19 000-20 000.

Stocks were this morning estimated to be 109,782 bags in all hands.

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Large table with columns: Date, Ship Name, Receipts (Tons, Bags), Shipments (Tons, Bags), and other metrics for various dates from Oct 1 to Oct 7.

COFFEE SHIPPERS IN SEPTEMBER

Table listing coffee shippers and their quantities: Edw. Johnston & Co. 28,956, Wile, Schminsky & Co. 27,913, W. R. McLean & Co. 20,873.

and in nine months: Arkwick Brothers 291,887, Hard, Rand & Co. 124,874.

Imports.

Table listing imports: It is still the same story of dullness in the markets, but some slight advances in prices have been reported.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table listing steamers: DATE, NAME, FROM, CONSIGNED TO. Includes entries for Sept 30, Oct 1, Oct 2, Oct 3, Oct 4, Oct 5, Oct 6, Oct 7.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table listing steamers: DATE, NAME, WHERE TO, CARGO. Includes entries for Sept 30, Oct 1, Oct 2, Oct 3, Oct 4, Oct 5, Oct 6, Oct 7.

Pitch Pine.—The Catalina has arrived from Penasco, and it is said the cargo is being retailed. We continue the nominal quotation of 68\$00 per doz.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. OCTOBER 1. CARREFO—New bk Alexander Lawrence, 1108 tons; Dahl 53 ds coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS. OCTOBER 1. HARRADOS—Ital bk Tarent, 492 tons; Longobar do; ballast.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS. DATE, NAME, FROM, CONSIGNED TO. Includes entries for Sept 30, Oct 1, Oct 2, Oct 3, Oct 4, Oct 5, Oct 6, Oct 7.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS. DATE, NAME, WHERE TO, CARGO. Includes entries for Sept 30, Oct 1, Oct 2, Oct 3, Oct 4, Oct 5, Oct 6, Oct 7.

VESSELS AFLOAT & CHARTERED FOR RIO

Table listing various ships, their origins, and arrival dates. Includes entries like Australia, Ames, Arctur, and others.

Table listing ships from Thomas J. Stewart, New York, and other sources, including names like Parana, Virginia, and others.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 6th, 1895

Table with columns: NAME, TONS, ARRIVED, FROM, CONSIGNEES. Lists ships from American, Argentine, British, Danish, Dutch, German, Norwegian, Portuguese, and Swedish origins.

CONSOLIDATED DENTAL MFG. Co. NEW YORK.

Manufacturers of Porcelain Teeth, Instruments, filling materials, etc. Guaranteed as good as the best, at lower prices. Get a sample set of teeth at

C. S. BONTECOU & Co. Representatives for Brazil. 2, Rua 1.º de Março.

W. & B. DOUGLAS MIDDLETOWN, CONN.

Manufacturers of pumps, Hydraulic rams, pump chain, garden engines, Yard hydrants, street washers, etc.

Sole representatives in Brazil, C. S. BONTECOU & Co. Caixa 1055. 2, Rua 1º de Março.

S.S. BRITANNIA.

WILSON SONS & Co., L'd., agents of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, will accept proposals for the purchase of the S.S. 'Britannia' now lying at anchor near the Island of Enxadas.

COMPANHIA SERVIÇOS DE PORTOS RIO DE JANEIRO

Stowage, Lighterage, Steam Launches and Tug boats. Landing of goods, heavy machinery and live cattle. Crane Steam Ship 'Buarque de Macedo' for hauling and lifting to 30 Tons weight.

Head Office: 64, Rua do General Camara.

AZEVEDO, MURRAY & Co. Curitiba (Brasil) and Branch Office at Buenos Aires.

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

Preparers and exporters of best Brands and qualities of Matté (Paraguay Tea.) AVERAGE MONTHLY SHIPMENTS 600 TONS.

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

Bankers:—LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LD. TELEGRAMS—INDBANCO.

CRASHLEY & Co., Newsdealers and Booksellers.

Subscriptions received for all the leading English and American newspapers and periodicals. Agents for The European Mail. A large assortment of English novels, Tauchnitz Editions, Franklin Square Library and Lovell Library constantly on hand.

Views of Rio and neighbourhood. Orders received for Scientific and other books. Old Brazilian stamps bought, Collections of stamps purchased. Agents for Longstreth's Rubber Stamps.

PENSION AYROZA

Comfortable rooms for Families and Gentlemen, with Garden, baths, etc. Proprietor: Christiano Nobrega de Ayroza, No. 14, Rua Marquês de Abrantes.

STRANGERS HOSPITAL, 110, Rua da Passagem

Now open for the reception of patients.

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

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

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

Orders of admittance may be procured at this office. The consulting office of the regular visiting physician is: DR. BANDEIRA, No. 75 Rua 1ª de Março, from 1 to 3 p. m.

The visiting hours are, for the present, 8 to 9 in the morning and 5 to 7 in the evening for patients and from 3 p. m. to 6 p. m. for the nursing staff.

Last Quotations of Stocks and Bonds--Oct. 6th.

Large table with multiple columns: Circulation, Public Funds, Capital, Banks, Railways, Tramways, Mills. Lists various financial instruments and their values.

Rapid Extraction Lottery.

Daily and Intransferable extractions.

- RAPID EXTRACTION** The best Lottery known.
- RAPID EXTRACTION** 4,000 tickets with 1,000 premiums.
- RAPID EXTRACTION** Whole tickets, containing 5 distinct numbers at 100000. Decimals at 15000 each.

Premiums are as follows:

1 number	24\$000
2 numbers	80\$000
3 "	240\$000
4 "	2,000\$000
5 "	20,000\$000

One hundred whole tickets, costing 1,000\$000, have 600\$000 guaranteed.

One hundred Decimals, costing 100\$000, have 60\$000 guaranteed.

Besides other premiums which may come out on the tickets.

RAPID EXTRACTION All orders for the interior are executed, also telegraphic orders.

RAPID EXTRACTION Plans and lists of the drawings are sent postfree and gratis.

RAPID EXTRACTION New Agencies will be accepted at all places, rendering a good commission on an easy sale. In case of losses through non-delivery, by post, new remittances will be made.

RAPID EXTRACTION The drawings of this lottery are always attended by a large crowd of people, and with the assistance of the authorities.

RAPID EXTRACTION The attention of Retailers is called to the splendid opportunity to make their business known by keeping these tickets for sale.

RAPID EXTRACTION Whoever begins patronizing this lottery prefers it to any other on account of the large number of premiums.

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For Sale at all Lottery stalls of this city.

Premiums:

- 20,000\$000
- 2,000\$000
- 240\$000
- 80\$000
- 24\$000

RAPID EXTRACTION LOTTERY

NICTHEROY

23, Rua da Princeza, 23

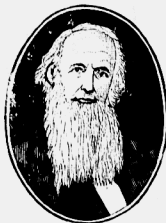
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Antonio Ignacio da Fonseca & Co.

To the English, German, French, Spanish, and Portuguese population of this city.

At the special deposit of Messrs. F. Paulo de Freitas, No. 28 Rua dos Ourives, there are distributed manuals, explaining the medicines of the celebrated Dr. Humphreys, of New York, and containing the picture of this sage physician and the calendar for 1895.



Dr. F. Humphreys.

Ex-professor of the homoeopathic, pathological institutes of the Philadelphia school of medicine, author of the works: "Dysentery and its homoeopathic treatment," "Cholera-morbus and its treatment," "The Diseases of the sexual organs," etc., etc.

This wise doctor, after long studies, arrived at a system of medicinal treatment, which he called "specifics," and which for long years has been employed in the principal cities of the world with astonishing results.

All persons, who wish to know more about this wonderful medicine, may direct themselves to F. Paulo de Freitas, Druggist, at No. 28, Rua dos Ourives, where they will obtain the desired information, also said manuals in different languages.

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- LIPTON'S Teas,
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BAVARIA BEER from the Bavaria Brewery, S. Paulo.

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Champagne Piper Heidsick

From the old firm Heidsick

ESTABLISHED IN 1785

Carte Blanche,
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115 RUA DA QUITANDA 115

SUPERIOR HUNGARIAN WINES

Recommended brands:

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

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Wanted by the São Paulo Railway Co. a mechanical draftsman at a monthly salary of 500\$000.

It is absolutely necessary that the applicant speaks both Portuguese and English perfectly.

Address by letter the Engineer of the Company in São Paulo, accompanied by the respective proficiency certificates.

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The last discovery as the most efficient remedy against nausea on board and in general against disarrangements of the stomach and intestines, sea-sickness occurring during land or sea-voyages, is undoubtedly NECTAN-DHA AMARA. Each bottle is accompanied by a prospectus in 3 languages: Portuguese, English and French, in order to facilitate its use to natives and foreigners.

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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.

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Wm. Cory

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



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Plows, Hardware, etc.

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Assortments of English Novels, Books, Shoes, Lincoln and Bennett's Hats, Pear's soaps, and nearly every English article of general use, on hand.

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31, RUA SÃO BENTO, 31

SÃO PAULO.

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EXPORT PILSENER LAGER BEER

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PURE and WHOLESOME

One of the finest light beers brewed for export.

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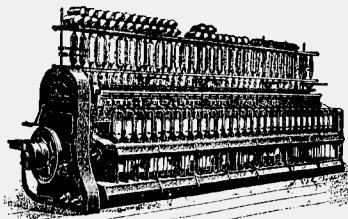
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 Ship Brokers and Commission Merchants.
 Old regular Line Sailing Packets to
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Steamships.

**ROYAL MAIL
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Under contracts with the British and Brazilian
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**TABLE OF DEPARTURES,
 1895**

Date	Steamer	Destination
1895		
Oct. 6	Clyde	Southampton and Cherbourg calling at Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon and Vigo.
" 11	Danube	Montevideo and Buenos-Ayres.
" 13	Magdalena	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
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 PLATE MAIL STEAMERS.**

LAMPORT & HOLT LINE

PASSENGER SERVICE FOR NEW YORK
 PROJECTED SAILING

Galileo..... 27th inst.

The Steamer

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sails for
**BAHIA, PERNAMBUCO
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 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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ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

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Orellana..... Oct. 30th
 These popular steamers are fitted with the electric light and all modern conveniences. Insurance policies may be taken out at the agency on merchandise, baggage and values.

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Metal-Bodied Rubber Type.

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Office and works: 15, Travessa do Ouvidor, 1st floor.
 NB.—Special attention given to large stamps (trade-marks) and large type for marking coffee bags.

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LEA & PERRINS'

OBSERVE THAT THE
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DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE

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ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

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RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

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Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica,
 Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache,
 Sore Throat, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises,
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 Steamers superior in every respect and fitted with every convenience for the comfort of travellers. Call at TENRIFFE and PLYMOUTH; passengers may land at latter port.

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Regular Lines of Steam Packets between
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Departures from Rio de Janeiro on the 3rd and 18th of each month to:

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Passengers and cargo for all ports of the different lines accepted.

Passages Rates: 1st-cl. 3rd-cl.
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For further information apply to
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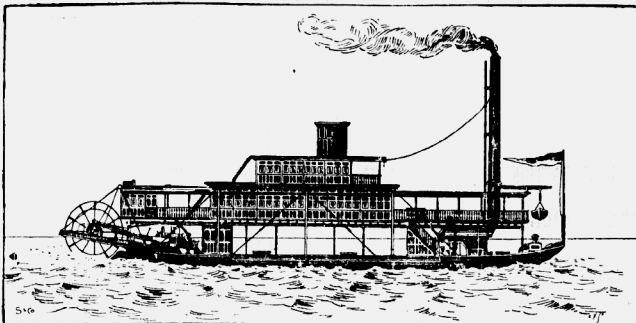
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Mr. Joaquim Bueno de Miranda.—For the last 15 years I have been suffering greatly from an atonic dyspepsia and have tried all kinds of remedies, but without satisfactory result.

At last I remembered your NECTAN-
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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 Zambozi.
 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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made from the best qualities of linen papers known in the United States.

These envelopes are superior in both quality and make. Samples may be seen at the

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

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