

THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

VOL. XXI.

RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 15TH, 1895.

NUMBER 42

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Official Directory

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

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

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 46, Rua Theophilo Ottoni. Wm. T. TOWNES, Consul General.

FRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—N. 1, rua Visconde de Itaboraity [opposite Custom House.] WILLIAM G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Evaristo da Veiga. Morning service every Sunday at 11 a.m. Evening service during cool season according to notice. Holy communion after morning service on 1st Sunday in the month and on 3rd Sunday at 9 a.m. Baptisms after morning service, or at other times by special arrangement. HENRY MOSLEY, M.A. British Chaplain. Rua das Laranjeiras.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Catete. English services at 12 m. Sundays Lecture: services Thursdays, 7.30 p.m. Portuguese services: at 10 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. Sundays; 7.30 p.m. Wednesdays.—Rua Rincelou N. 108, 7.30 p.m. Thursdays.—E. A. TILLY and JOSÉ DA COSTA REIS, Pastors. Sunday School 11 a.m.; Fabrica Carocis, Sundays, 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. Rev. A. J. MEILO.

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 Santa Anna N. 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 FLUMINENSE.—Rua Larga de S. Joaquin, No. 179.—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays: Prayer meeting at 10 a.m.; Worship at 11 a.m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 5 afternoon. Gospel preaching, at 6.45 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; House from 2-4 p.m. Residence No. 3, Rua Alice, Laranjeiras.

Miscellaneous.

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

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro 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 Assembléa.—Open from noon to 6 p.m. For terms, apply to Librarian.

RS SEAMEN'S MISSION.—Rest and Reading Room.—35, rua da Saude, 1st floor; HENRY BRANDIETTI, 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 Pacific Mail str. Orellana took out last voyage ten batteries of field guns for the Chilean government.

—A 75-ton Krupp gun has been received at Valparaíso for one of the forts defending that city.

—Another consignment of German military officers has arrived at Valparaíso. The military service of Chili will soon be completely Germanized.

—The Argentine scheme of creating a colony in Chubut by means of a free grant of lands, has encountered protests in Chili, because the colony is located on disputed territory.

—A Santiago telegram of the 8th says the Chilean government had resolved to disarm a part of the navy, as a measure of economy. Various newspapers, however, were opposing this step.

—A Cuban revolutionary committee recently arrived in Valparaíso and received an enthusiastic reception.

—Gen. Alfaro, the victorious revolutionary chief of Ecuador, has ordered the issue of new postage stamps to commemorate his success. If he does nothing worse than this, Ecuador will have cause for congratulation.

—It is reported that the Chilean government has proposed to Argentina a mutual suspension of the purchase of arms and war material, and that the Argentine government declines to consider the proposal. Perhaps Chili is now fully equipped.

—Perú has apparently embarked on the course so favored at present by South American countries, of treating foreign capital as if it were an evil to be conjured, a plague to be dreaded. Her Congress has decided that every foreign fire insurance company must within six months declare the amount of the capital it intends to set aside for risks in Perú, and must forthwith invest 30 per cent. of this sum in Peruvian property or bonds. While on the subject of Perú it is worth while noting that inquiries have been on foot as to the value of the trades issued by the commandants of the revolutionary forces. Rumors have been going about to the effect that these exceed £200,000; but the revolutionary leaders themselves declare that they do not exceed some £6,000. Doubtless a long-suffering people will know in due time which statement is true.—Revista, Buenos Aires.

From the Times, Buenos Aires, September 29th.

STATE BANKS.

Uruguay wants another state bank. Our neighbors see no reason why their banks should not at least make a show of flourishing on both sides of the River Plate. They have not as yet liquidated their bankrupt national bank; but, inasmuch as the national bank on this side of the Plate is precisely in the same unsatisfactory condition, they fail to see why progress should be stayed by further postponing the birth of another institution.

Their default national bank is more or less in the same position as its namesake in Buenos Aires. Nevertheless, Argentina possesses another state bank and that appears to be a valid reason why the same course should be pursued in Uruguay. The liquidating commission of the Montevideo national bank announces that a sum exceeding eight million dollars stands to the debit of sundry debtors: their number is fifteen, and all of them are politicians. Politicians at over half-a-million gold dollars per head is rather a stiff price to pay even in River Plate regions! However, that appears to be their value in Uruguay. The quotation has not yet reached that figure on this side, but on the other hand, our number is legion. We go in for quantity and despise quality. The people of Montevideo are inquisitive—they contend that inasmuch as they pay the bill they ought to know the names of the fifteen needy politicians. A similar request was made on this side: it is, however, extremely unparliamentary to disclose the names of such public benefactors, and the veil of oblivion will not be lifted from the sundry debtors who are beholden to our great financial institution.

It is natural to suppose that a second batch of fifteen are anxious to become Oriental benefactors. The price paid is an incentive to the highest patriotism, especially when patriotic modesty is sed by a peremptory refusal to place their names on the pedestal of publicity despite all public entreaties to the contrary. It is in the name of patriotism that names of "sundry debtors"—at half a million per head—are withheld. The future stability of generations to come depends on the stability of the men of the present generation.

Such, at least, is the argument put forward to shield fifteen names of men who plunge their hands in the vaults of state banks and leave the establishment minus eight million gold dollars. If the stability of future generations is to depend on that kind of dignity, we aver that we have no great hope in future generations. The chamber of representatives in Montevideo has accepted the theory that fifteen politicians who have plundered the state bank to the tune of eight million dollars, constitute the social dignity of Uruguay and that national dignity cannot be trampled under the public hoof. Is it strange, then, that other fifteen politicians are anxious to uphold national dignity?

It seems evident that that class of national dignity is dependent on state banks—hence the patriotic desire to establish a bank to counteract the progress and welfare of the republic loudly clamors for such an establishment. Does not national dignity pre-eminently constitute the welfare and progress of the nation? Only traitors will dispute that fact.

The national bank of Montevideo costs the ratepayers two million pounds sterling. The state banks on this side have saddled us all with many more millions. As against that, we now know that the "dignity" of the nation has been saved by shielding the names of the founders of the "moral and political stability of future generations." National dignity appears to be a very expensive luxury, and we are inclined to believe that less political dignity and more social morality would conduce to better results. At all events, a trial should be made, and state banks should be allowed a rest for a while, just to see how the national dignity gets along without them. Political benefactors might be allowed to rest on their patriotic laurels for a time, giving the vulgar, laboring public a chance to administer with less dignity and more morality. We know, of course, that the idea is quite utopian, and that Uruguayan or other politicians will summarily denigrate all such extravagant pretensions. The dignity of a nation is too sacred a subject to trifle with, and the state bank will therefore be established. Public opinion may object to it, but public opinion often objects to many things, and the world continues to rotate on its axis despite all such objections.

However, the army is ever ready to bring public opinion to its senses. Our neighbors will therefore soon be placed on a par with us; they will boast of a state bank, and they will equally enjoy the privilege of witnessing the bankrupt carcasses of previous state banks. The spectacle is exhilarating and encouraging.

Banks.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

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

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HAMBURG,

Messrs. Granel Brown & Co.

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Capital. 10,000,000 Marks.

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(Caixa 108.)

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos

(Caixa 530.) (Caixa 185.)

Draws on:

- Germany..... (Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin, Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg, M. A. von Rothschild, Söhne, Frankfurt a. M.)
- England..... (N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London, Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Company, Limited, London, Union Bank of London, Limited, London, Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London, Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches, Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Paris.)
- France..... (Heine & Co., Paris, Lazard Frères & Co., Paris, André Neufville & Co., Paris.)
- Spain..... (Crédit Lyonnais, Madrid, Barcelona and correspondents.)
- Belgium..... (Banque d'Anvers, Antwerp, H. Lambert de Bary & Co., Antwerp.)
- Italy..... (Banca Commerciale Italiana, Milano, Genoa, and correspondents.)
- Portugal..... (Banco Lisboa & Açores and correspondents.)
- United States..... (G. Amsinck & Co., New York, Ladingburg, Thalmann & Co., New York.)
- Uruguay..... (L. B. Supervielle, Montevideo.)
- Argentina..... (Ernesto Tornquist & Co., B. Ayres, Banco Alemán Transatlántico, do, and any other countries.)

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PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

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Authorized by Decree No. 39, of 15th October, 1895.

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

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Capital..... £ 1,000,000
Idem paid up..... " 500,000
Reserve fund..... " 350,000

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And all principal Perfumery Stores

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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 Theresia 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.

GADELOUPE IN THE CARIBBEES.

It was evening when we saw the gleam of the light-house at Point à Pitre on Guadeloupe, and let go the anchor in the harbor. The electric lights still shone in the town and one or two boats came out to the steamer, but even the quartette of young men, who were usually ready for an excursion ashore at any hour of the day or evening, were content to wait till morning. Some of the party were polishing up their French in the cabin, for Guadeloupe and Martinique inhabitants speak only the French language, though their speech is not the dialect which Americans call "Parisian." The negroes throughout the islands speak a French patois which is hardly intelligible to other people, and is a meaningless jargon to foreigners. Morning revealed to us a beautiful landlocked bay with a thoroughly tropical aspect. Mangroves lined the banks of the river, coconut and other palms overhung the town and grew in groves beyond its limits, tall breadfruit trees with rounded tops and dark foliage diversified the landscape, and a nearer view revealed orange orchards and gardens full of hibiscus, begonias and roses. Upon the right was an immense group of sugar factories, the Usines Centrales, where the sugar cane is brought by the planters and sold to be manufactured into sugar. Huge smokestacks were vomiting out black smoke, and the industry was in full blast, as we landed at a stone pier from a little naphtha launch which plies in the harbor.

The town of Point à Pitre lies on the southwestern side of the island, at the southern mouth of a river called Salee, or Salt river. It has an excellent harbor protected on every side. The town is new, having been rebuilt not many years ago, after a fire which laid the old town in ashes. It had previously been shaken down by a hurricane. The first town was built of stone, which the earthquake tumbled into ruins; the second was built of wood to prevent damage from this source, but the hurricane blew the frail structures away, and fire burned up the next town. The present town is laid out upon broad, straight streets, with several public squares and many fine buildings. It is said to be built of iron-framed houses filled in with brick, to guard against the varied attacks from the elements which have proved so destructive in the past.

Guadeloupe, of which island Point à Pitre is one of the chief towns, is the largest of the West India islands which belong to France, and has an important commerce. It lies in latitude 15 degrees north and longitude 61 degrees west, embraces with its outlying islands 625 square miles, and has a population of more than 150,000 souls, three-quarters of whom are blacks. The main island is divided by Salt river, which is navigable for small boats, but is largely swamp. Guadeloupe proper lies on the west and Grande Terre on the east of the river, and each division is about thirty-five miles long; though Guadeloupe is a third wider than Grande Terre, being eighteen miles across from sea to sea and contains the mountain range, whose summit is the steaming volcano, Soufrière, Grande Terre is low, flat and marshy, and is not composed of lava, but of coral and marine shells; Basse Terre is a vast mass of volcanic debris rising 5,000 feet into the air, clothed with majestic primeval forests whose trees are of enormous proportions. We came to the southern end of the island upon our return trip and did not land, but we lay to for an hour to take the mail, and consequently could reconnoitre through the field-glass. The view revealed deep ravines whose sides were covered with dense forests, out of which towered groves of vast magnitude, and now and then as the clouds passed we caught sight of the awful blackness of the Soufrière, the crater formed of a dozen peaks like giant teeth of the jaws of hell. Steam and sulphurous smoke poured forth from the abyss, and it was a relief when the pearly vapors once more shrouded the horrid place from mortal view. This is no imaginary picture of a volcano. In 1797 the Soufrière hurled forth dense masses of ashes and pumice and sulphur; in 1843 its convulsions shook the island and tumbled its towns into ruins, and before and since that date smoke by day and flames by night have shown its fiery temper and unquenched power for evil, yet the French people increase, prosper and are merry here.

There are numerous coffee plantations on Guadeloupe, and also on Dominica. At the latter island I met a young Englishman who had a small coffee plantation which gave him a comfortable support and a visit home once in five years. The coffee plants are usually raised from seeds sown in beds upon the mountains, where the thermometer varies from 55 degrees Fahrenheit in winter to 80 degrees in the height of summer. When they are two years old the small shoots are set out in rows six feet apart each way. In three years they begin to yield; they are increasingly fruitful for fifteen or twenty years, and live for a century. It was February when we were at Guadeloupe, and the trees were in bloom; the fruit ripens from August to December, but blooms and green fruit and the ripened berry may be sometimes seen at once during the latter part of the year. The berry is red, of the size and color of a cherry, and coffee is made from the kernel or seed, which is divided into two hemispheres. This seed goes through a variety of processes before it becomes the coffee of commerce, and is prepared for use in the delicious beverage which is known all over the world. Most of the coffee of the French islands goes naturally to France, but it is not as cheap as the South American product, and its cultivation is encouraged by government bounties. The coffee and sugar interests do not conflict, for the former occupies the highland and the latter the lowland.—Augustus in New York Observer.

THE FALKLAND ISLANDS.

The annual report concerning these islands for the year 1893 has just been issued. The revenue of the year, exclusive of land sales, amounted to £14,450, and the expenditure to £11,388. Compared with the previous year, the revenue for 1893 showed a falling off of 35%, and the expenditure an increase of 41%, which is not very satisfactory perhaps, but as the figures are not large no great harm will come. The "Land Sales Account" on Dec. 31, 1893, showed that £11,929 7/2 were invested, while the "Surplus Fund Account" on the same date amounted to £1,952. The revenue of the customs department for the year amounted to £3,497, as compared with £2,957 for the year 1892, which shows an increase of 19.5 per cent. The revenue of the islands is almost wholly derived from duties on grog and tobacco. The imports for the year amounted to £71,267, while the exports totalled £34,872. The wool clip for the year yielded 3,885,194 lbs., as against 3,065,761 lbs. in 1892. It is satisfactory to note that the whole of this wool was brought to Great Britain. The total value of goods imported shows an increase of 98% over that of 1892. A marked feature in the import trade has been the increase by 70% in the value of dutiable goods over that of those imported during 1892. Compared with 1892, the number of vessels engaged in the trade of these islands in 1893 shows a decrease of 18 vessels and 29,574 tons. At the end of 1893 there were five schools in operation in Stanley, the capital of the group. The schools were fairly well attended and the instruction good. The public health during the year was remarkably good, the inhabitants of the colony generally being free from even the commonest ailments. There were only 18 deaths during the year from natural causes in a population of 1,800, which certainly bears the record of Mallock, Bath, or Cheltenham for salubrity. Local mails continue to be brought from the West Falklands and the north of the East Falklands to Stanley once a month by one of the local trading schooners, and steam communication with the world is carried on regularly every month by the "Kosmos" line of steamers. The resources of the colony do not offer a fair opening even for a limited number of laborers. Artisans, especially ship-carpenters, find varied but not continual employment. With the exception of meat (mutton 2d. per lb., beef 3d. per lb.) the expenses of the necessary articles of life may be taken as 50 per cent. higher than those obtaining in the United Kingdom. Provisions and wearing apparel being thus costly, compel the laborer to work continuously, and at the same time keep him clear of illness. The prosperity of the islands is wholly dependent on the use of the vast tracts of pasture land for sheep. With the aid which nature affords, with no fear of drought, with no rank vegetation, but on the contrary, succulent grasses, with an equable temperature throughout the year, these islands have proved to be peculiarly adapted for sheep. The pastoral prospects continue to be of a cheering character. The increase of flocks, the introduction of late years of machinery for pulling down sheep, of machinery for shearing, the use of dip, the more careful shepherding and judicious breeding, have secured a superior quality of produce and larger profits to the producer. Sheep continue to be exported to Chili and Patagonia, for the purpose of stocking, the north of the Straits of Magellan, where concessions of land have been obtained from the Chilean and Argentine governments by some of the lessees of the crown lands of the Falklands. The prices realized by the exports of wool have not yet been received in the colony, but the amounts set down in the Blue Book may be regarded as a tolerably accurate estimate. All the land is taken up. The flocks now number over 770,000. The total acreage leased is 3,444,166, while the freeholds amount to 78,103 acres. The 21-years leases under the ordinance of 1871 having elapsed in the majority of cases, on the representation of certain residents in the island, who have expressed themselves desirous of obtaining land, certain blocks, varying from 7,000 to 12,000 acres, were put on the market for sale.—Exchange.

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IN THE MAROON STRONGHOLD.

Some years ago I was wandering leisurely through the island of Jamaica and in the course of my drive about the island found myself the guest of N—, the owner of Plantation Appleton, celebrated for the rum it produces, probably the best in the world.

The estate is in St. Elizabeth parish, and lies just at the foot of the mountains that pass like a backbone from east to west of the island. My host was a trusted friend of the Maroons, who lived some seven miles away from his place, up in the mountain, and on my expressing a wish to see the men in their home he sent a message to the chief asking him to welcome me.

That same evening, Major Williams, a full-blooded Maroon, tall and gaunt, but with unmistakable signs of having some white blood running through his veins, rode up to the great house, the name given to the proprietor's house on all sugar estates, and was hospitably housed for the night. He had come down to escort me up to Acompong, the Maroon settlement in the mountains. The start was at sunrise next morning, and I found the major a well-informed man. The fact that I was an army officer seemed to increase his friendliness. To say that these men are true-blooded negroes is not correct. I did not see one who did not show signs of white blood, and, as my story will show you, I was agreeably impressed with them. They are a hardy, hard-working, honest set of mountaineers.

The road to Acompong was a mountain path, just wide enough for two mules to pass, not always that, with generally a steep precipice on the right and the thickly wooded mountain towering up on the left. We had ridden down rather a sharp incline when we came to a small gate. This showed where the Maroon reservation commenced, and without leave from the colonel or chief no outsider is allowed on their grounds. On either side of the path there was dense forest growth, in which a dozen ambuscades could be laid, and which explained to me why the English had been several times repulsed in their attacks on the Maroon stronghold. Near the town itself is a broad roadway, very steep and covered with broken shale rock that makes the going mighty uncertain. But the small mountain pony never stumbled, and by noon we were on the plateau that had been chosen by these people for their mountain home.

The town consists of some 200 huts, built of bamboo and plastered within and without, and thatched with palm leaves. The floors are of hard clay and are a marvel of cleanliness. The town is built on the edges of an extinct volcano, and in the centre is a small lake that gives these people their water. They have a regular military organization, and when I visited them their chief was Colonel Forster, an old negro, who had been in many a fight against the white man, but did not seem to have the least animosity against him when I saw him and was his guest. I was given a comfortable little hut for my own use, and there was no lack of hospitality.

I forget to mention that these men have built a substantial schoolhouse, which is also used as a chapel, and on every Sunday the pastor or his assistant from Shiloh, the nearest parish, rides up to hold service, and a Maroon is the schoolmaster.

Like sensible men living in the tropics, these men take a *siesta* after the midday meal, and it was nearly four o'clock when the tall major came to look me up. Would I like to see a muster of the men? Of course I would. We rattled over the narrow path to the parade ground, and then an old Maroon came out from a hut and blew some piercing calls on an old cow's horn. This was a curiosity. I was told it was as old as the colony. Two silk ribbons with strange symbols hung from it, and it was incrustated with human blood. The call rang through all the adjacent hills and valleys, and within little more than half an hour nearly 300 men of all ages and sizes had fallen in on the parade ground, each in their separate companies, and armed with every sort of implement of attack and defence. Their rifles were not of modern pattern, and herein, the Maroons told me, they had a great grievance against the English government, which years before swindled them out of their firearms. It was at the time when the other negroes on the island rose up in revolt against the govern-

ment in 1866, and these Acompong Maroons did valiant service in putting down the rebellion.

I expect the present trouble is a revival of some old question. Some over-zealous ignoramus of an inland revenue officer has seized some of the mules and horses of the Maroons, that these men pay to have fattened up on the lowlands, and in revenge they have whisked away the mules and horses of the lowlanders. These men make a living by agriculture, breeding small mountain ponies, and making large quantities of rope from the fibre of the trees and plants that hedge them in on every side. They are great hunters, their chief quarry being the wild hog that abounds in these thickly wooded mountains. A young wild hog barbecued over a fire made of cinnamon wood is a dream even for a Lucullus. —*Correspondence N. Y. Tribune.*

From *New York Journal of Commerce*, Sept. 13.
THE YACHT RACES ENDED.

The America's Cup races ended in a fiasco. Lord Dunraven withdrew the *Valyrie* immediately after the start, and the *Defender* sailed over the course alone. The America's Cup committee notified C. Oliver Iselin that three races and the cup were awarded the *Defender*.

In withdrawing, Lord Dunraven does not charge any special unfairness to his boat, but bases his action upon the interference with yachts caused by the large excursion fleet.

The trouble was not caused yesterday, for the course was clear at the start when the British boat withdrew. The objections raised by the owner of the *Valyrie* were made before the boats reached the line, and were based upon the conduct of the attendant fleet on Saturday and Tuesday. Lord Dunraven sent the America's Cup committee a strongly worded letter complaining about the action of steamboats and tugs, and stating that he was not willing to continue racing *Valyrie* unless a clear course was provided. He added that in his opinion the course should be distant from any large city.

Up to the time for the start for yesterday's race Lord Dunraven had received no reply to his communication. After his withdrawal from the race he said it was his intention to start if he received a reply, but none coming to hand he merely went down and crossed the line to give the other boat a chance to make the race. That he had no intention of racing was evident, for he put up no top-sail at all. His decision not to race must have been arrived at late Wednesday night, for Wednesday morning he had *Valyrie* dry docked, her bottom rubbed down, and when she was floated a quantity of pig lead, estimated at four tons, was taken from her hold.

THE VINE INDUSTRY.

In view of the current discussion in the Senate the following particulars concerning the vine industry will prove interesting.

In 1893 the following vines were planted:

Dept.	Value
Montevideo	1,619,440
Canelones	5,327,664
Salto	5,593,462
Paysandú	7,700,000
Colonia	1,101,296
Artigas	75,000
Durazno	150,000
San José	170,000
Maldonado	2,103,000
Kocha	144,690
Soriano	1,483,970
Río Negro	13,589
Cerro Largo	29,800
Florida	535,200
Tacuarembó	46,900
Flores	9,900
Total number of vines in the republic in 1893,	20,793,287.

Phylloxera then broke out, and there commenced the substitution of the old vines by American plants that are believed to be impervious to this disease. Of American vines, 367,775 were imported in 1894 and 532,654 in the current year, making a total of 900,429, exclusive of multiplicators that have taken place in the country. Of the actual number of vines existing at the present moment there is no precise information.

With regard to wine, according to official statistics, 23 million litres were imported in 1884, and in 1894 the importation, notwithstanding increase in population, had fallen to 20,278,000 litres. It is fair to presume that the difference, which must be over 3 million litres, has been compensated by local production. —*Montevideo Times*, Sept. 25.

PERHAPS the oddest material for pavements thus far discovered is made mostly of molasses, and if it proves all of the success claimed for it, it may point a way for sugar planters to profitably dispose of the millions of gallons of useless molasses which they are said to have on hand. The head chemist of a sugar factory at Chino, Cal., was led to make certain experiments, of which a new sidewalk, a thousand feet long, from the factory to the main street was the result. The molasses used is a refuse product, hitherto believed to be of no value. It is simply mixed with a certain kind of sand to about the consistency of asphalt and laid like an asphalt pavement. The composition dries quickly and becomes quite hard and remains so. The peculiar point of it is that the sun only makes it drier and harder, instead of softening it, as might be expected. A block of the composition, two feet long, a foot wide, and one inch thick, was submitted to severe tests and stood them well. Laid with an inch or so of its edges resting on supports, it withstood repeated blows of a machine hammer without showing any effects of cracking or bending.



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This splendid family-hotel and restaurant is situated in a most healthy and picturesque place, and offers good kitchen service and attendance at moderate prices.

Breakfast or Dinner at any hour 3\$000.

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George's Restaurant.
8, Rua do General Camara.

New, centrally-located, clean and well-equipped in every respect.

The proprietor of this Restaurant begs to announce to his customers and friends that he has opened a large dining room for families on the first floor at the above Establishment, No. 8 Rua do Gen. Camara, and is at their service until 8 o'clock every evening.

The proprietor gives his personal attention to the catering.

The service and kitchen are of the best.

GEORGE SCHNEIDER, Proprietor.

Grande Hotel Metropole

181, RUA DAS LARANGEIRAS, 181

The new extensions of this important establishment being now completed, we take pleasure in inviting travellers and the public in general to favor us with their patronage as in other times. The Hotel is luxuriously furnished and is situated in one of the

Healthiest Suburbs of the City.

It is the only one in this capital which is prepared to attend to a large number of guests. Every room is comfortably furnished, the service is complete in every respect, it has excellent baths, electric communications, telephone, trains at the door day and night, service of carriages at any hour and, short, every modern improvement for the convenience of the most exigent.

Grande Hotel Bello Horizonte.

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Curvello tram-cars right at the door
This hotel is situated at one of the most picturesque points of the Sta. Theresa hills, the building possesses excellent sanitary arrangements, large gardens and a beautiful view over the whole bay.

Information will be given at Messrs. J. F. Coelho & Co. No. 27, Rua do Ouvidor.

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Beer in barrels (shoppes) and bottled.

Makes a speciality of packing in cases containing 4 dozen bottles, ready for shipment to the interior.

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Missing Friends.

Information wanted at the British Consulate General, No. 2, Rua General Camara, as to the following:

JOCKEY, R.—A resident in Rio for some three months past. Information desired as to his whereabouts.

CASSIDY, Frank.—Employee of Mr. John Carew, stevedore, sometime during 1894. Information required as to his whereabouts.

DUNFORD, John.—Was last heard of about ten years ago, he then being in Saude Hospital. Information required as to his whereabouts.

Rio de Janeiro, October 1, 1895.

New Zealand Store.

This establishment has always in stock a large assortment of English, American, French, Portuguese and Brazilian preserves, as well as wines, liquors, bacon, hams, and many sorts of cheese.

Lobsters, crabs, fish and game are also received directly from New Zealand and Southampton by frigorific process, in every mail steamer.

Orders are carefully attended to and the quality guaranteed.

Carriage free to every house in town.

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Lambary and Cambuqira Mineral Waters.

These natural mineral waters are well known in all parts of Brazil and have produced admirable results in treatment of gastric, intestinal and genital urinary diseases.

They are also the best table waters.

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This new establishment has always in stock a large assortment of English, American, French, Portuguese and Brazilian Preserves, Wines, Liqueurs and Grains.

Orders carefully attended to and the quality of every article is guaranteed.

Catalogues sent postfree on request.

Alfredo Mendes & Marques

Ouvidor No. 34.

Continued from our last

TRINIDAD ISLAND.

THE CRUISE OF THE "ALBERTE".

The following are extracts from some of the clauses of the agreement which was entered into between myself and the volunteers:—

"Mr. E. P. Knight undertakes to provide a vessel, stores, etc., suitable for the expedition, and to provide at least sufficient provisions for the voyage out and home and six months besides."

"Each member of the expedition will pay to Mr. Knight £100—and undertake to work both on board and on shore under Mr. Knight's directions. This £100 will be the extent of each member's liability."

"During the first six months from the time of landing on the island, the enterprise can only be abandoned with the consent of Mr. Knight, and on decision by vote of three-quarters of the members. After six months have elapsed, a majority of three-quarters of the members will determine whether the enterprise is to be continued or abandoned."

"Each member, or, if he die in the course of the expedition, his legal representative, will receive one-twentieth of the gross proceeds of the venture."

"If any member of the expedition mutiny or incite to mutiny, he shall be tried by a court-martial of the other members of the expedition, and, if it be decided by a majority of three-quarters that the offense be sufficiently grave, he shall forfeit all share in the proceeds of the expedition, subject to an appeal to the English courts on his return."

"None of these rules apply to the paid hands on the vessel."

The paid hands received good wages and were entitled to no share of the treasure, though they, of course, knew well that, should our search prove successful, their conduct had been satisfactory, they would receive a substantial present.

It would, of course, have been very pleasant for me to have selected my volunteers from among my own friends, especially those who had been at sea with me before; but this I found to be impossible, at any rate at such short notice. I knew dozens of men who would have liked nothing better than to have joined me, but all were engaged in some profession or other which it would have been folly to have neglected for so problematic a gain. The type of man who is willing to toil hard, endure discomfort and peril, and abandon every luxury for nine months on the remote chance of discovering treasure, and, moreover, willing to pay £100 for the privilege of doing so, is not to be found easily, either in the professional or wealthy classes.

One by one I selected my men, and those who saw them congratulated me on having got together a most promising-looking crew. Some, it is true, proved themselves to be quite unsuitable for the purpose; but at the end of the expedition, when we were at Port of Spain, I had on board seven men at least who were ready to go anywhere and do anything with me, all of them more cheerful, fit, and capable in every respect than they were on leaving Southampton.

[We omit details of the preparations for the voyage, the calls at the Salvages islands, St. Vincent, etc., and the *Alerte's* visit to Bahia. At the latter place some of the volunteers and two paid men withdrew, leaving the crew to five volunteers and five men forward. After provisioning, the *Alerte* left Bahia November 14th, and on the morning of November 20th came in sight of Trinidad. Mr. Knight's narrative then continues.—Eds. *Notes.*]

TREASURE ISLAND AT LAST.

We sailed on towards the desert island under all canvas, but did not reach it for eight hours from the time we first sighted it.

As we neared it, the features of this extraordinary place could gradually be distinguished. The north side, that which faced us, is the most barren and desolate portion of the island, and appears to be utterly inaccessible. Here the mountains are of the shape of volcanic rock, cleft by frightful ravines, lowering in perpendicular precipices, in places overhanging threateningly, and where the mountains have been shaken to pieces by the fires and earthquakes of volcanic action, huge landslips slope steeply into the yawning ravines—landslips of black and red volcanic debris, and loose rocks large as houses, ready on the slightest disturbance to roll down, crashing into the abysses below. On the summit of the island there floats almost constantly, even on the clearest day, a wreath of dense vapor, never still, but rolling and twisting into strange shapes as the wind eddies among the crags. And above this cloud-wreath rise mighty pinnacles of coal-black rock, like the spires of some gigantic Gothic cathedral, piercing the blue southern sky.

The loftiest peak is about three thousand feet above the sea, but on account of the extreme precipitousness of the island it appears much higher. As a consequence of the recoil of the rollers from the shore we found that, as we got nearer in, the ocean swell under us increased in height, and rose and fell in an uneasy confused fashion. The breakers

were dashing up the cliffs with an ominous roar, showing us that, in all probability, landing would be out of the question for the present.

We passed North Point and opened out Northwest Bay. At the further end of the bay we saw before us the Monument, or Ninepin, as it is called on the charts—a stupendous pinnacle of basaltic rock—850 feet in height, which rises from the edge of the surf, and is detached from the main cliffs.

The scenery was indescribably savage and grand, and its effect was heightened by the roaring of the surf on the beach and the echoes of it in the ravines, as well as by the shrill and melancholy cries of thousands of sea-birds so unaccustomed to the presence of man that they came off the crags and flew round us in evident wonder as we sailed by, often approaching so close to us that we could strike them with our hands.

My companions had expected, from what I had told them, to find this island a strange uncanny place, barren, torn by volcanic action and generally forbidding, and now they gazed at the shore with amazement, and confessed that my description of its scenery was anything but exaggerated. It would be impossible to convey in words a just idea of the mystery of Trinidad. The very colouring seems unearthly—in places dismal and dark, and in others the fire-consumed crags are of strange metallic hues, vermilion, red, and copper yellow. When one lands on its shores, this uncanny impression is enhanced. It bears all the appearance of being an accursed spot, whereupon no creatures can live, save the hideous land-crabs and foul and cruel sea birds.

We were now coasting under the lea of the island, and our progress was but slow, for the high mountains intercepted the wind from us, and we were often becalmed on the oily swell under the hottest sun we had yet experienced. Occasionally a violent squall, but of short duration, would sweep down on us from some ravine and help us along. What wind there was between the squalls came from every point of the compass in turns, and we were constantly taken aback.

But at last we passed the rocky islet which I named Bird Island at the time of my former visit, and doubling the West Point, we entered a bay which I recognised well, for there was the cascade still falling over the cliff, and near it the landing place over which I had anchored in the *Fulcon*. As the swell was not high here, I decided to anchor at once; so bringing the vessel as near as was prudent—about six cables from the shore—I let go in eighteen fathoms.

The scene before us was a fine one. A very steep and rugged ravine clove the mountain from summit to base. At the bottom of this ravine a stream fell in a cascade over a ledge of black rock on to the beach, about thirty feet below. One could trace the line of the falling water in many other parts of the ravine, especially in one place far up, where it fell over a gigantic black precipice.

The mountain sides were barren, save in spots where a coarse grass grew sparsely. At the very head of the ravine were downs beautifully green with a dense grove of trees, the nature of which it was not so easy to distinguish from so far below; but as I had ascended this ravine during my last visit to Trinidad, I knew that these were tree-ferns, which only grow on this portion of the island, high up among the damp clouds, and are in charming contrast to the desolation that prevails around them.

Between the foot of the mountains and the surf extends a narrow beach of rugged stones of all sizes, fallen from above, and the black heads of rock appear here and there in the middle of the surf, so that any attempt at landing seems a risky venture.

But I knew where the safe landing-place was, and soon recognised it again, though it was not to be easily distinguished from the vessel. I pointed it out to my companions. Some forty yards to the left of the cascade an irregularly shaped rocky ledge extends from the beach some way out into the deep water beyond the beach, and thus forms a natural pier. I had often found it quite an easy matter to land here, where to do so anywhere else would be impossible; for, as a rule, the seas do not break until they have rolled some way inside the end of this point; so that, by approaching it carefully and waiting till the boat is on the summit of a wave and near the level of the top of the rock, one can leap or scramble on to it with the exercise of a little agility. There are occasions, however, when the seas wash right over this ledge.

Looking from our anchorage we could see the coast as far as West Point on one side of us with the head of the Ninepin just visible above the cape; and on the other side as far as the promontory of basaltic columns which forms the western extremity of West Bay, and which I have named The Ness on my plan of the island.

As soon as the sails were stowed I went below with the doctor to talk over our immediate plans. It was now five in the evening, so it was too late to attempt landing even if the conditions were favourable, which they were not; for every now and again a sea would break over the pier, sending showers of spray high into the air.

(To be continued.)

RIVER PLATE ITEMS

The population of Buenos Aires was estimated at 615,220 on the 31st August.

According to a recent report there are about 15,000 deaf and dumb people in Argentina.

The Argentine senate has approved the grant of a subvention for a line of steamers between Buenos Aires and New York.

Uruguay has a standing army of about 3,000 men, and 2,650 officers. The number of "camp followers" is even greater.

The September receipts of the Montevideo custom-house were \$784,494.76 from imports and \$349,70.81 from exports—an increase on the receipts for the same month of last year.

There were 2,445 births (330 illegitimate and 102 still-born), 532 marriages and 1,241 deaths in Buenos Aires during the month of August. Among the latter were 265 from infectious diseases.

The average price of gold during the first nine months of the current year has been: January 354.03, February 351.01, March 359.75, April 364.15, May 361.80, June 351.97, July 347.60, August 335.37, September 324.32.—Review, Buenos Aires.

The principal exports to Europe, America and Brazil for the nine months of the current year have comprised: 1,005,832 tons wheat, 539,010 tons maize, 249,730 tons linseed, 800,483 bags flour, 2,515,495 hides, 292,050 bales hays, 1,424,311 frozen veal, 92,777 steers, 415,295 wethers.—Review, Buenos Aires.

The Argentine standing army is to be organized into 16 battalions of infantry, 12 regiments of cavalry, 8 of artillery and 1 of engineers, with an effective strength of 17,000 men. The new regiments to be organized are the 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th of infantry and the 4th, 8th and 10th of cavalry.—Buenos Aires Herald.

A Montevideo telegram of the 10th inst. announces the departure of the steamer San Fernando with 630 volunteers for Cuba. The steamer is to call at Rio de Janeiro to receive the volunteers enlisted here. This is the second lot of men sent to the Cuban slaughter-pen, the first in September numbering about 1,200 men.

The new scheme of Minister Romero for consolidating the Argentine public debt calls for the issue of \$80,000,000 in 4 per cent. bonds and 1 per cent. amortization. Of this amount 230 millions are for the foreign debt, 80 millions for provincial debts, 35 millions for railway guarantees and 30 millions for a gold reserve fund.

The Senate has voted \$1,000,000 to Tucuman for water works. This illustrates the utter face and absurdity of provincial governments, which, nominally autonomous, leave everything for the nation to pay. Now, every city in the republic can come to Congress with its good grace and case as Tucuman. It is as if Congress misrepresents the people.—Buenos Aires Herald.

According to a Buenos Aires contemporary, the British Bank of South America is about to start a branch in Asuncion, the Paraguayan capital. It will be the first English bank that has had sufficient enterprise to do this, and we think it ought to secure a good business, if only in exchange, which is at present absurdly difficult with Paraguay. We do not know a single bank here that takes or gives drafts on Asuncion—they hardly even know the current rate of exchange.—Montevideo Times, Sept. 27.

What is to be the sum total of the large maize crop of this year does not seem to be quite clear to those whose business should make them experts in the question. Up to date over six hundred thousand tons have been received this year at the different ports, and some five hundred and twenty thousand tons have been shipped, and the difference between the amount shipped before June and that after is nearly five hundred thousand tons, all of which may be said to belong to this year's crop.—Sport and Pastime, Buenos Aires.

Up to last evening only some 13,000 rifles out of a grand total of 18,000 had been received at the different headquarters of the national guard, leaving about 5,000 in the hands of the guards. A list has been drawn up of those who have not yet returned their arms and the men will be proceeded against with great rigour for disobeying orders. It would be extremely dangerous to leave any large quantity of rifles in the hands of citizens of this republic, prone as they are to revolutionise, and the government will do well to carry out the orders in their fullest degree.—Times, Buenos Aires, Oct. 1.

Minister Alcegar on behalf of the Santa Fé government, has given the sum of \$100,000 to the Pope, though whether as a penance for the iniquities of his bad government, or as a bribe to the clerical party for political motives, is not accurately known—but the province which fails to meet the interest on its debts and at the same time stifles all its industries by imposing upon them abusive taxation, and flirts with the Vatican, regarding the funds of the people in a quarter from which no good can possibly come to the province, is by so doing defrauding honest creditors abroad.—Argentine Budget.

Before we had a port, when the old mole was at its worst, and therefore dangerous to life and limb, when disembarking was from steamship to tender, from tender to boat, from boat to cart, passengers got ashore sooner than from ships to land with all our ports here and at La Plata. The passengers by the last Royal Mail steamer Clyde were at the entrance to La Plata dock early on the morning of the 28th, but could not get in until 11 p. m. for lack of water and even then the getting in, getting started for Buenos Aires and the passage here used up the entire day and the first arrivals reached the central station at 6.45 p. m. or full half a day later than during the worst of our no-port days.—Buenos Aires Herald.

In a few days the arrangements for the settlement of the external debt of the province of Buenos Aires will be completed. The province will hand over the port and part of its revenue until government has collected sufficient to reimburse the amounts paid out on behalf of the province, when the port will again pass to the province.—Review, Buenos Aires, Sept. 28.

For some time past the South London Tramways Company have been buying Argentine horses at an average of £25 per head, a price considerably less, says the half-yearly report, than that for which English horses suitable for the work could be purchased. The horses are sent over in a raw state, perfectly unbroken, and never having been shod. It is further stated that after they have been fed and trained they turn out very good horses, and that, as a proof of this, the company sold six horses in the last half year at an average of £35 per head, while one actually fetched 45 pounds.—Sport and Pastime, Oct. 2.

The six months drill of the national guards came to a close on Sunday last when some 15,000 citizen soldiers were under arms in the Avenue of May and Calle Callao. The sight presented an inspiring one and the men all round looked fit and well, a soldierly lot of material which only needs a little more careful and consistent training to become a very serviceable line of defence to the country. The populace assembled in their thousands and cheered the guards as they marched past, while the ladies fulfilled their promise of throwing flowers at the feet of the young and enthusiastic defenders of their country.—Times, Buenos Aires, Oct. 1.

The national government has made proposals to the municipality of San Fernando for the purchase of their dock which, with some alterations would allow the entry of most of the vessels of the armada. It seems from the report of our contemporary El Diario that some of the aediles of that picturesque suburb are afraid that the sudden reception by their modest body of such a large sum of money as the purchase would involve, might create such responsibility and perturbation of mind that some of its members might give way under the strain, with a possibility of serious consequences. Our colleague suggests that the national government can remove that objection by not paying cash, an easy method quite in accordance with the best traditions of the country.—Review, Buenos Aires.

The most enthusiastic ecologist of Buenos Aires has not yet dared to call it picturesque, and the monotonous flatness of its surroundings is only slightly relieved by the trees that have from time to time been planted. The Saavedra road, from Calle Bosch to the Bridge, is only saved from intense ugliness by the row of fine old eucalypti which is planted down each side. The municipal destroyers of Belgrano are, however, apparently determined to deprive the dwellers in and around that whimsical suburb of even this little remnant of beauty, as we see that each year one of these trees are ruthlessly cut down in order to pave the sidewalks or for some such futile reason. If, as has been said, every man who plants a tree confers a benefit upon his fellows, surely he who cuts down a living tree in this shadeless, treeless country should be lynched forthwith, without benefit of clergy. Will no Argentine come forward to our protest against this vandalism?—Review, Buenos Aires.

The strained relations between Dr. Romero and the legislature have given rise to no inconsiderable amount of talk, and the rumors of his resignation were at one time rife. It was stated that he would be firm in his opposition to any attempt to bring forward the arrangement of the Santa Fé debt, his objections being presumably based upon the methods alleged to have been used to secure the sanction of the measure in Santa Fé. As the minister has made an ungracious submission to the pressure brought to bear upon him by the arbiters of the nation's destiny, and has promised at least to allow the matter to be brought forward, we may presume that he is still anxious to retain office, presumably with the intention of carrying through the unification of the foreign debt; but the slender nature of his hold upon office has been indicated. His unification scheme is said to contemplate the issue of \$500,000,000 in 1 per cent. gold bonds, \$100,000,000 of which are intended for the creation of a metallic reserve. \$200,000,000 is a considerable sum to pay yearly from an empty treasury, and we shall await with interest Dr. Romero's statement regarding ways and means for his new scheme.—Review, Buenos Aires, Sept. 28.

The importance of the live-stock export trade, which is still only in its infancy, can be gauged from the fact that the shipments this month to date comprise nearly 10,000 head steers and over 22,000 head sheep, being at the rate of about 500 steers and 1000 sheep per day, a very creditable record for a business still in its infancy. The shipments are divided as follows:—

Table with 3 columns: Steamer, Steers, Sheep. Madero port... 32 8,338 10,620. La Plata port... 10 1,214 11,590. Total..... 42 9,552 22,210.

Of this, no less than 85 per cent. of the cattle went to Brazil, and 80 per cent. of the wethers to England. Pará, at the mouth of the Amazon, is absorbing much of the beef. Telegrams received from there announce that steers arrived there in splendid condition after voyages of 16 to 20 days, but there is a demand for quicker boats. The steers Etna and Estrecho de Magallanes are taking over 1,000 steers for that market. The Miller and Edwards ventilator has been fitted up in the ss. River Mercury which is loading live-stock for Rio, and if it turns out to be the success claimed for it, it solves the question of summer shipments, and should be a compulsory obligation for all companies engaged in the business. The news from Rio is that Argentine beef sells well and is much looked after; all round, in fact, the prospects are excellent; there is increased demand every day for good stock, and there is no stint in prices provided the animals be suitable.—B. A. Standard, Sept. 24.

Propos of the port studies we may take the opportunity of mentioning that the practical works entrusted to Luther and Co. are proceeding steadily. The total of 4,500 soundings in the bay and vicinity has nearly been completed, and some 40 perforations have been made. The latter task is a slow one, it only being possible to make some two perforations daily, and these only in fine weather. Observations of the currents, tides and winds is also being carried out steadily. In the last month the engineers have had the opportunity of observing some exceptional tides, both high and low. On one occasion the water fell to the lowest point known for the last 20 years. More apparatus has recently arrived from England and is now being brought into use. The work of dragging the experimental canal, as we understand, will not be undertaken until the arrival of Messrs. Kummer and Vitellard, who will probably be called upon to decide its direction. Whilst the engineers of Messrs. Luther and Co. are at their practical work in the bay, the results are being carefully compiled and prepared by the office staff of the studies company. Probably the first official partial report of the progress of the studies will appear before long.—Montevideo Times, Sept. 28.

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EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—79, Rua Sete de Setembro. POSTOFFICE ADDRESS:—Caixa 360.

RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 15th, 1895.

The arrival of a second steamer on this coast to convey recruits to Cuba deserves serious consideration. Last month the first of these steamers took away over twelve hundred men recruited for the Spanish service in Buenos Aires and Montevideo. The second has now received over six hundred more from those cities and is coming here after an additional number of men enlisted in this city. We are prepared to concede much to the claims of "legality," but in our opinion this is going much too far. When an agent of the Cuban revolutionists appeared in Lima a short time ago and sought to make a propaganda for the men who are seeking to liberate that island from one of the most oppressive and destructive governments of the present day, the Spanish government promptly protested and had the Cuban emissary suppressed. It was perfectly proper for Spain to do this, and it was obligatory on Peru, under the circumstances, to prohibit the propaganda. But, what is sauce for the goose, should be sauce for the gander. If it is wrong for the Cuban revolutionists to seek assistance in Peru, the United States and British colonies in their struggle against Spain, then surely it is not equitable to permit the latter to enlist men in those countries to put down the revolution. If Spain wishes to cut off these insurgents from all outside aid and sympathy, then she should herself abstain from seeking outside assistance also. We recognize the fact that the recruits obtained on this coast are principally Spaniards, but this, in our opinion, makes very little difference. They are emigrants, living under a foreign flag, subject to foreign laws. In the United States, the enlistment of men for military service under a foreign flag, is expressly prohibited, and Spanish agents would not be permitted to enlist and ship recruits as has recently been done at the River Plate. If any Spaniard wants to fight the Cubans let him go there or go home in the usual manner, but to open recruiting-offices and barracks and then send transports to receive them is clearly an abuse of the privileges enjoyed by all friendly powers. It would be considered an unfriendly act were Spain permitted to enlist men in Argentina to make war on France; why should not the same rule hold good in the case of Cuba? Argentina does

not pretend to say that Spain is right and the Cubans wrong; she simply seeks to remain neutral, and until the Cubans win she recognizes the sovereignty of Spain over that island. But surely this recognition of Spain's sovereignty does not carry with it the right to do against an insurgent colony what would not be permitted against an independent power? Surely no one claims that revolutions are all wrong, that revolutionists are all pirates and outlaws, and that the rights due to the combatants of a sovereign state, even the unspeakable Turks and the heathen Chinese, are not due to men who are fighting for their independence? Recognize the sovereign rights of Spain as we may, the fact still remains that the sympathies of the western world are almost wholly with the Cuban revolutionists. The whole world knows how grossly that beautiful island has been misgoverned, and how shamefully its people have been insulted and robbed. There is hardly a republican on this side of the Atlantic whose heart is not filled with pity for their wrongs and with good wishes for their success. Independence might not secure them the benefits of a free and good government, but it would assuredly free them from the arbitrary and rapacious rule of a foreign government. Spain has done nothing, absolutely nothing for Cuba and the Cubans; she has simply robbed them without scruple and without mercy, she has humbled their pride and insulted their manhood, she has treated them as enemies even in times of peace, and she has forfeited the respect and sympathy of the civilized world. In view of all this, and while we may not extend the help we feel is due to the Cuban revolutionists, we are at least right in demanding that Spain shall fight her own battles alone and that she shall not be permitted to organize expeditions against that unfortunate island in this or any other American port.

In the opinion of competent judges, the prospects for the coming summer are decidedly unfavorable. The city, except its principal streets and favored residence districts, is far from clean, and yellow fever has continued through the cool season without the slightest break. This will unavoidably lead to an increase in fever cases as soon as hot weather begins, and then, should the summer be hot and dry, an epidemic will surely follow. This will of course be modified by a continuance of the rains we are now experiencing, and by a cool rainy summer. As far as one can see, the authorities are leaving precautions almost wholly to providence—to the winds and rains. The really dangerous places are left untouched, to breed pestilence and harbor discredit and disaster for the whole city. Money continues to be spent, it is true, in so-called improvements—in narrowing the walks, cutting down trees, and relaying pavements—but as for cleaning the foul places, or executing really necessary sanitary works, we hear not even the suggestion of them. Surely there is much more need for improvements in the Saude district—so badly-paved, congested, dirty and pestilential—than in the broad open thoroughfare of Rua Haddock Lobo! It may suit the city fathers better to spend the public money in such streets, but will it suit the people themselves to have this perilous mistake continued longer. Year after year we have seen the public money spent in this way, and only under the pressure of an actual epidemic have we seen it used for urgent sanitary purposes. Every physician knows that the control of epidemic diseases in this city depends upon the thorough cleansing of its back streets and tenements and the improvement of the water front above the custom-house. It is simply a waste of time and money to decree flushing-tanks and ventilators, and to enforce ineffectual disinfection where cases have occurred. There must be more light and air let into these pest-holes, and the sooner it is done the better.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

OCT. 7.—Senate.—Senator Vicente Machado opposed the bill on the state government of Sergipe, which, in his opinion, will, if it passes, establish a dangerous precedent, encouraging Congress to interfere constantly in the affairs of the states in the interest of the colonies that succeed in winning its favor. The present government of Sergipe, he contended, is working perfectly, and even a bad government, illegitimate in its origin, is better than the anarchy that results from the intervention of extraneous influences. The report of the joint

committee is, he asserted, a document that has no legitimate value. Senator Gonçalves Chaves enumerated the arbitrary and violent acts committed by Costa Valladares. He asked whether any one believes that a government conscious of its legitimacy is obliged to resort to such measures. The Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Luiz Destei spoke on the bill for a railway from Sapopemba to the island of Governador. Deputy Erico Coelho presented a bill authorizing the government to monopolize the coffee trade. In defending the bill he said that the intention of the minister of finance is a disaster and the foreign loan a disgrace. Deputy Anysio de Abreu defended his views on martial law. In his opinion the judiciary should refrain from taking cognizance of acts committed under martial law by the executive until Congress has taken action thereon. He likewise contended that martial law suspended parliamentary immunities. The bill, he said, is a misanthropic but futile attempt to conciliate the interests of order with security for personal rights and liberties. Its sole effect is to weaken and disarm the government, which it exposes to the attacks of anarchy. Dr. Alexandre Cassiano do Nascimento was recognised as deputy for the 5th district of Grande do Sul, and took his seat. The bill granting 200,000 to Admiral Jeronymo Gonçalves was passed by a vote of 75 to 43. Deputy Nilo Pecanha requested the chair to place on the agenda the bill for readmitting the cadets expelled from the military school. Deputy Fernandes Lima asked for leave to place on record a synopsis of the 58 laws voted at the last session of the state legislature of Alagoas. Among all these laws it is difficult to find one, he said, that is framed in the interest of the people. Many of them are unconstitutional and nearly all are specimens of special and personal legislation. Some of them were rushed through the legislature in a single day.

Oct. 8.—Senate.—The bill on the state government of Sergipe was passed in 1st discussion by a vote of 25 to 19. The following special and deficiency appropriations were voted in 3rd discussion: 10,000 for the police of the federal district; 44,826,822 for the maritime sanitary service; 28,000 for repairs on fortresses; 80,000 for the navy department. The Senate also voted in 3rd discussion the bill granting three lotteries of 1,000,000 each to the Candelaria brotherhood.—Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Glycerio's amnesty bill was voted *nem. con.* in 1st discussion and, on motion of Deputy Arthur Rios, entered at once into 2nd discussion. Deputy Serzedello made a speech in favor of peace and tolerance. He reminded the Chamber that among those for whom amnesty is sought are some of the most ardent republicans. He spoke of the crimes committed by the government that had been upheld in the name of legality. He does not, he said, wish to deprive anyone of the right to glorify, if he chooses, the head of that government which demands the same tolerance for those who think otherwise. A nation that in order to maintain its institutions is obliged to perpetrate hatred is a nation of reptiles. Deputy Francisco Veiga said that he had voted for unconditional amnesty and that in doing so he felt that he had represented the feelings of his constituents. From time immemorial the state of Minas Gerais has displayed sympathy for the oppressed and a spirit of resistance to tyranny. During the reign of the first emperor it had elected to parliament the Cearense Alencar, who had passed through Minas in chains, and the Fluminense Evaristo, who with so much civic courage had opposed the emperor's tyranny and abuses. During the recent revolution Minas had been like an oasis in the midst of a vast desert. It was perhaps the only part of Brazilian territory in which the laws were observed and the rights of citizens respected. There the persecuted found a safe asylum. He sees no reason, he said, why a Congress composed of revolutionists there should be so much hatred towards the citizens who revolted on the 6th of September. By nature, by education and on principle he is opposed to plots and insurrections, but he never forgets the saying of Guizot that without revolutions humanity could never have maintained its happiness and its self-respect. He offered an amendment granting the military revolutionists not only their pay but also the customary commutation for rations. Deputy Sebastião de Lacerda spoke in favor of the bill, whose restrictions, he said, are necessary for discouraging military insurrection. Deputy Medeiros e Albuquerque offered an amendment providing that the time of officers shall not be counted while they are absent from service. Deputy Costa Machado said that he regards the pacification of Rio Grande as merely a truce. In order that the peace may be lasting three conditions, he said, are essential: full amnesty, the recall of Gen. Galvão and a law for federal intervention. At this point Deputy Ribeira de Almeida remarked that Gen. Galvão is a guarantee for peace. This raised a storm of protests and counter-protests and Deputy Cassiano do Nascimento exclaimed: "It is false! Gen. Galvão has made himself the ostensible leader of the rebels. I shall prove it." Deputy Leonel Filho spoke in favor of amnesty with restrictions. Deputies Filio Pires attacked Senator Francisco Machado and Barão do Ladrário. Deputy Zama asked for the publication of a report from the municipal council of the city of Bahia memorializing Congress against military intervention in the political affairs of the state. A committee composed of Deputies Erico Coelho, Adolpho Gordo, Serzedello, Gonçalves Ramos, Alcindo Guanabara, Torquato Moreira and Vergue de Abreu was appointed to report on Deputy Erico Coelho's bill empowering the government to monopolize the coffee trade. The Chamber concurred in some of the Senate's amendments to the budget of the war department and rejected others. The bill transferring to the state of Pará certain national property was voted in 3rd discussion.

Oct. 9.—Senate.—Senators Francisco Machado and Barão do Ladrário answered the speech of Deputy Filio Pires. Senator Pires Ferreira introduced a bill signed by himself and others granting three lotteries of 1,000,000 each to the Cruz dos Militares brotherhood. He said that that brotherhood, which has a revenue of 210,000 per annum, spends 150,000 a year on 687 pensions.

The bill on the government of Sergipe was voted in 3rd discussion. The Senate voted in 2nd discussion the deficiency appropriation of 4,700,000 for paying 2,337 creditors of the government, some of whose accounts have been due since 1890. Among these are some very small accounts, one of them being for only 1350. The Senate also voted in 2nd discussion a deficiency appropriation of 103,000 for arrears of payments and the bill for reorganizing law schools.—Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Glycerio said that his remarks on the unconditional amnesty amendment of the Senate had been misunderstood. He had not considered the vote on that amendment as a test of approval, or disapproval of the naval revolt. He had merely said that to reject unconditional amnesty was, in his opinion, the most expressive way of condemning the revolt. Deputy Francisco Veiga: "So you grant amnesty to your friends who didn't vote with you." Deputy Glycerio answered that his friends needed no amnesty, for, if there is anything from which he derives satisfaction in the position that he occupies, it is that he is a leader of freemen. He opposed the amendment of Deputy Medeiros e Albuquerque, saying that the bill as it stands accomplishes in a milder way the same result, that is the retirement of the military officers who took part in the revolt. He also opposed Deputy Francisco Veiga's amendment, which he regards as a premium to insurrection. He denied that the President had offered Deputy Erico Coelho's substitute bill, which was defended by its author. The bill passed in 2nd discussion by a vote of 127 to 16, the amendments of Deputies Francisco Veiga, Geminiano Brazil and Menezes Prado being rejected and that of Deputy Medeiros e Albuquerque withdrawn. The bill for readmitting the cadets who had been expelled from the military school was passed by a vote of 66 to 49.

Oct. 10.—Senate.—On motion of Senator Virgilio Damasio there was placed on record an expression of deep sorrow for the death of Councillor Almeida Couto. The bill from the Chamber of Deputies creating a corps of supernumerary officers was rejected. The Senate voted in 3rd discussion the deficiency appropriation of 4,700,000 for the payment of arrears of indebtedness. The bill reorganizing the diplomatic corps was passed in 2nd discussion.—Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Lamourier Godofredo spoke against the restrictive amnesty bill, which he said is unconstitutional and inefficient. Deputy Eduardo Ramos also spoke against the bill. He said that it is evident that public opinion is in favor of unconditional amnesty. The bill is unconstitutional, giving Congress, under the pretext of granting amnesty, the faculty, which does not constitutionally belong to it, of imposing penalties. Deputy Valladares also opposed restrictive amnesty and said that in doing so he represented the feelings of the people of Minas Gerais. He declared that those who are so lenient towards the first two presidents who had constantly broken the law, are inconsistent in displaying so much intolerance towards citizens who had taken up arms to defend the liberties previously enjoyed by them for over 50 years. History will show who were the real criminals in the recent struggle. Deputy Thomaz Cavalcanti offered an amendment subjecting the military and civil functionaries embraced in the amnesty bill to the provision of decree of August 9th, 1842. Deputy Dino Buencello defended the bill for a railway from Sapopemba to the island of Governador. Deputy José Carlos spoke in favor of postponing the vote on the bill for a branch railway from Santo Antonio das Queimadas to Morro do Chapéu. On motion of Deputy Leovegildo Figueiras the Chamber expressed profound sorrow for the death of Councillor Almeida Couto.

Oct. 11.—Senate.—Barão do Ladrário said that, if he had been present at the reading of the bill from the Chamber of Deputies granting 200,000 to Admiral Jeronymo Gonçalves, he would at once have taken the floor and asked for the immediate solution of the question. A naval officer possessing the proper moral integrity would, he asserted, have been satisfied with the pay justly due him. On the 14th of May, foreseeing that an effort would be made to extort from the treasury this absurd and illegal grant, he had induced the Senate to adopt a motion to ask the government for information on the subject. Although five months have elapsed, the government has not yet answered the question of the Senate. He is informed that the admiral is now in the lobby endeavoring to speak to the members of the committee on finance. This shows the admiral's courage, for any other man, after the tragic events which are so well known to the states of Maranhão, Piauí, Parahyba, Rio Grande do Norte and Goypz was voted in 1st discussion. Several private bills were likewise voted.—Chamber of Deputies.—The restrictive amnesty bill passed in 3rd discussion by the unanimous vote of the Chamber, 145 deputies being present. The bill for a railway from Sapopemba to the island of Governador was passed in 3rd discussion by a vote of 83 to 58. A deficiency appropriation of 7,616,000 for the navy department and the bill for a railway from Santo Antonio das Queimadas to Morro do Chapéu were voted in 2nd discussion. To the bill on the cadets of the military school Deputy Glycerio offered a substitute, which was passed with an amendment offered by Deputy Serzedello. Deputy Gaspar Drummond spoke on affairs in Pernambuco. His party, he said, had exhausted all legal means of obtaining redress for its grievances, and the sole resource that now remains to him and his friends is to take up the arms that have just been laid down by the people of Rio Grande. Deputy Serzedello in the name of the special committee on the coffee question informed the Chamber that the committee had decided to make a thorough investigation of the matter.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—A telegram from Pará states that the government of Demarcara is granting leases of lands in the territory claimed by Brazil.

—In the city of Pernambuco in the first fortnight of September there were 229 deaths, of which 24 were caused by small-pox.

—The September temperature at São Paulo was: highest 87.8°, lowest 44.6°, average 66.57° Fahr. The rainfall for the month was 491 mm.

—There was an open-air meeting in São Paulo on Sunday last to protest against the enlistment of recruits in Brazil for Spanish expeditions against Cuba.

—A merchant at Rio Novo has written to a journal in this city expressing his desire to go with the Swedish engineer André in a balloon to the north pole.

—At the arsenal in Pernambuco the director of that establishment has opened a theatre for the purpose of developing the artistic taste of the minors employed there.

—Not only has the pay of the members of the Amazonas state legislature been increased to 608-000 per diem, but each member is now allowed an additional month's pay for pocket money.

—It is reported from Sergipe that the Valladares legislature is breaking up for lack of numbers. Valladares himself is reported to be organizing recruits, and is said to be using the national troops for this purpose.

—The police force of Rio Grande do Norte, according to a law recently passed, is to be composed of 209 men (not including officers) divided into five companies. Under extraordinary circumstances the state government may increase the force to double that number.

—A Sergipe telegram of the 10th inst. states that at the fair at Mucambo there was a serious fight between the people and some of Col. Valladares' policemen. The latter fired into a crowd, killing one man and wounding several men and women. The sergeant commanding the policemen was stabbed and died in a few hours. Several policemen were wounded.

—In Bahia on the 10th inst. the body of the late Councillor Almeida Couto was removed from his residence to the building of the municipal council, where it will be in state while awaiting burial. It is stated that over 5,000 persons took part in the procession, and that the ceremonies and demonstrations of sorrow were far more imposing than any of a similar character that had ever before been witnessed in Bahia.

—There was a curious encounter with thieves in São Paulo on the night of the 5th inst., which the police find instructive to have explained. As Sr. Domingos Reis was returning to his house one day about midnight, he found his servant engaged in a desperate struggle with thieves. Sr. Reis at once went to the assistance of his servant when two policemen, in *muffis*, appeared, and one of them cut the servant badly. Advising them that the injured man was his servant, the policemen then withdrew to a *ruada*, and permitted the thieves to escape. The thieves were not known. The question is, what was the relationship between the policemen and the thieves?

—Councillor José Luiz de Almeida Couto, leader of the constitutional party in Bahia, died on the 9th inst. in the capital of that state. He had ceased to be president of the province of Bahia on Nov. 15th, 1889, when the military revolt under Marshal Deodoro da Fonseca in Rio de Janeiro established the republic in Brazil. He endeavored to resist the revolutionary movement and was at first sustained by the people and by the troops under Gen. Hermes da Fonseca, Deodoro's brother. The resistance, however, collapsed as soon as it was known that the Emperor had been sent out of the country. Councillor Almeida Couto founded the national party, which afterwards uniting with a part of the federal party under Dr. José Gonçalves, formed the constitutional party. At the election on March 1st, 1894, Councillor Almeida Couto received 3,429 votes for the presidency of the republic and 44,770 for the vice-presidency. At the time of his death he was municipal intendant of the city of Bahia, in which his party has a large majority. For many years he had been a professor of the Bahia medical academy.

—The Rio Grande difficulties are apparently by no means at an end yet. It is a little confusing to find the civic ruler of the province or state spoken of as the president, while the military commandant who is the representative of the president of the republic or federation of Brazil is styled the governor. But this confusion of terms is little more anomalous than the whole condition of affairs in Rio Grande, where, if a native contemporary is right, the people are at the mercy of an oligarchy just as much as if they lived in this forest of all countries. Our colleague explains that the only control exercised over the provincial ruler is that of the scattered municipalities, and that the governor or president elects his successor, while it is always open to him, should he find it inconvenient to hold the post, to appoint a *locum tenens* until the conclusion of his term of office. Of course it may be pointed out that such things as governors appointing their successors have not been unknown in countries which possess a popular form of government; but the people of Rio Grande would appear to be more frankly cynical than we have the courage to be. They do not take the trouble to telegraph to head-quarters that everything passed off in the greatest order (by favor of the military); or that the elections just over were the freest ever yet held.—Review, Buenos Aires.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

Gen. Galvão, commander of the 6th military district, has issued the following order: "Having ascertained by means of reports made to these headquarters by the commandants of Col. Carlos Telles, Col. Aguiar Corrêa, Col. Lyrio Costa, Lieut.-Col. Paulo Castro, Col. Balhazar da Silveira, Lieut.-Col. Carlos Pinto and Capt. João de Deus Guimarães, that all the troops composing

the three divisions of Apparicio Saravia under the command of the leaders Cabelo, Azambuja and Torquato Severo have been completely disbanded, dispersed and disarmed, as well as those of Ladislau Amaro and other leaders, such as Manoel Machado, Vasco Amaro, Kileirinho, etc., their leaders of the highest grade and those of secondary rank having returned to their homes and to their peaceful labors, as is shown by the annexed telegrams, I hereby make known to the forces under my command that the engagements made by the peace protocol on the 23rd of 1st August, have all been performed.

"In view of the official statements made by the honorable and distinguished officers who signed the above-mentioned reports, it is no longer lawful to doubt that peace in Rio Grande is a reality. And now, in order that the state may reënter its normal situation, it only remains for good Brazilians to second the efforts of the honorable Presidents of the republic in his glorious and patriotic endeavor to render the peace lasting and conducive to the stability of the republic and to the felicity of our country.

"The government of the republic will not, I am sure, long delay in ordering the civil forces to be disbanded and mustered out of the service, since to maintain this force, numbering 9,000 men, is really a heavy burden to the public treasury, occasioning an expenditure of more than 1,000,000-000 a month, although the same number of regular troops stationed here is amply sufficient to preserve order in the state.

"I therefore congratulate the forces under my command on the brilliant success that has crowned my efforts in behalf of a cause adopted by the whole country, which I cordially felicitate.

President Francisco de M. Reis is said to have addressed a telegram to Gen. Galvão acknowledging that the revolutionists have performed their engagements and renewing the assurance that the government also will keep its promises.

Julio de Castilhos' legislature met on the 9th inst., and there was read a message from the republic and violently attacking Gen. Galvão, whom he accuses of purposely delaying the work of disarming the revolutionists. He fears, he says, that peace will not be lasting, since he is led to believe, by verbal statements which some of the revolutionary leaders are known to have made, that they have secretly hidden arms for future emergencies. The state of the treasury, he asserts, is very satisfactory, the cash on hand amounting to 3,273,238,949. In the last 18 months he has paid, he states, more than 1,000,000 of the state debt. He has, moreover, he claims, reduced the interest on the greater part of the state's indebtedness and consolidated the floating debt.

Col. Carlos Alvares Fortuna, vice-president of the military club at Porto Alegre, has been called to Pelotas, and it is reported in the latter city that Gen. Galvão intends to dissolve the club.

Ladies of Pelotas have caused a beautiful silver wreath to be made for the purpose of being placed on the tomb of Admiral Saldanha da Gama.

A telegram of the 13th states that Gen. Galvão has begun to disband the irregular Castilhos troops, according to a recent statement of the war department the number of these troops who have drawn pay in the past 7 months without any provision having been made for them in the budget is 1,359 officers and 13,311 non-commissioned officers and privates.

The 2nd regiment of cavalry has been removed from Lavradio to D. Pedro II and it is stated that the 18th and 23rd battalions of infantry and João Francisco on his men will also be removed, so that the revolutionists residing at Rivera and in the vicinity thereof may return to their homes.

A telegram of yest-day states that Gen. Galvão, on the plea of bad health, has tendered his resignation.

CRICKET AT SANTOS.

We are in receipt of the following scores from our friends in Santos, but without dates and other particulars.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK (Past and Present) vs. THE WORLD.	
C. L. Stock, b. Keelman	19
A. Richards, c. Dickson, b. Keelman	10
A. Tweedie, b. Tross	0
E. O. Broad, c. and b. Tross	7
H. Barber, b. Keelman	0
H. L. Wright, run out	0
J. Crossland, b. Keelman	1
C. W. Macfarlane, b. Tross	0
P. Benoy, b. Keelman	1
J. Fraser, b. Tross	3
P. Ehrhard, not out	1
Extras	3
Total	45
LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK.	
J. W. H. Fussell, c. Crossland, b. Stock	31
A. Keelman, b. S. O. Broad	9
E. A. Barham, run out	2
H. Tross, b. Barber	3
J. A. Cross, b. Barber	2
Clarke, b.	14
A. Dickson, run out	9
Lloyd, b. Barber	0
Peterson, not out	0
Henneke, b. Barber	0
T. Hobbs, b.	0
Extras	7
Total	78
Single wicket.—TWEEDIE vs. KEELMAN.	
Tweadie	
1st b. Keelman	1
2nd b. " "	0
3rd b. " "	15
Total	19
Keelman	
1st c. Dickson, b. Tweadie	0
2nd declared closed	10
3rd not out	11
Total	21

RAILROAD NOTES

At the S. Paulo station of the S. Paulo railway José Raposa Pimenta was robbed, on the 9th inst., of 4,500\$.

On the 11th the Chamber passed in 3rd discussion the bill authorising the construction of a railway from the station of Sapopemba, on the Central line, to Governador Island.

The government has cancelled the fine of 5,000\$ imposed on the Oeste de Minas Railway Co. for opening to traffic without previous authorisation the part of its road between Ribeirão Vermelho and Lavras.

It is plain that the application of electricity to our steam railways has arrived. It is stated that before the end of this month a new electrical locomotive will be completed which can be used on elevated railroads and in the suburban service, and that as soon as they are successfully applied in one place their use will be universal.

This application of electrical force is being applied to navigation, but before conclusions have been reached in this direction the locomotive will be widely applied to the different forms of railway service.

The act of the Westinghouse Electric Company in combining with the Baldwin Locomotive Works shows that the electric motor industry has become a reality. This change in motors will work a revolution in railway service throughout the world, increasing the speed of trains and giving people a quicker relation to one another than they had before.

The electric locomotive will be introduced in many places in competition with trolley companies, where the railroads are obliged to act in self-defence, and the coming change will in this way receive a tremendous boom.—Boston Herald.

COFFEE NOTES

The new tariff in Newfoundland imposes a duty of five cents a pound on green coffee and seven cents a pound on roasted and ground coffee.

In the legislature of the state of Rio de Janeiro on the 9th inst. Deputy Macedo Soares made a speech protesting against the bill of Congressman Erico Coelho for empowering the government to monopolise the coffee trade.

On the 10th inst. in the legislature of the state of Rio de Janeiro Deputy Augusto Teixeira introduced a bill for modifying the agreement between the state government of Rio de Janeiro, Minas Geraes, S. Paulo and Espírito Santo in regard to the collection of the coffee tax.

A bill has been presented in the Chamber by Deputy Erico Coelho empowering the government to monopolise the coffee trade. And yet this deputy would be grievously offended were anyone to question his republicanism!

In this, as in other matters, he professes and preaches two entirely separate things.

The Santos coffee crop for 1894-95 amounted to 4,010,249 bags, against 1,689,073 in 1893-94 and 3,057,851 in 1892-93. This coffee was carried to Santos by trains of the S. Paulo railway, which received 3,504,501 bags from the Paulista railway.

The latter in turn received 1,488,430 bags from the Mogiana, 60,744 from the Itaitumbé, 72,006 from the Ranaal Ferraz. Of the 1,773,711 bags carried exclusively by trains of the Paulista, 668,870 passed over the wide-gauge road, 834,892 over the Rio Claro road, 74,587 over the Santa Rita branch, 69,559 over the Descalvades branch and 85,852 were carried by the company's river steamers.

At the first meeting of the commission of the state coffee monopoly bill, on the 11th inst., the sentiment seemed to be decidedly in favor of the scheme. Deputy Adolpho Gódy, of São Paulo, opposed the project and asked for a report against it, but was voted down.

The state of São Paulo, which is the principal producer of this article, is still to be heard from and will not be voted down so easily. The committee, however, finally decided—very wisely we think—to thoroughly investigate the subject before deciding on its report. This is surprisingly wise. Now let the press open its columns to a fair discussion of the subject: Should the state exercise a monopoly over the trade in coffee?

LOCAL NOTES

The British cruiser Retribution left for Ilha Grande yesterday for gun practice.

It is announced that the street-watering service will be begun on the 15th inst.

A treaty of extradition between Argentina and Brazil is now under discussion in diplomatic circles.

A decree was signed on the 10th inst. increasing the pay of petty officers and department employees in the naval service.

A severestorm occurred at Buenos Aires and Montevideo on Friday which is probably the same storm which is now raging here.

Cândido Cambuquira, a national marine, has recently become disgusted with his second name, and has obtained permission from the minister of marine to change it.

The Journal do Commercio says that the inspector of customs has been authorized to exempt from duty 77 packages of furniture belonging to Gen. Lyonisio Cerqueira.

On board the British cruiser Beagle there was raised a subscription of £22 for assisting needy passengers of the German steamer Uruguay, which ran aground near Cape Frio.

If Gen. Galvão wishes to dissolve the military club at Porto Alegre, he can do so with impunity; for Col. Sombrio, unless his situation has changed since last February, will not be able to show his teeth.

The Journal do Commercio of Saturday says that it is probable the amnesty bill of the Chamber will be passed by the Senate without discussion. This will confirm Dictator Glycerio's rule over the country.

The director of municipal gardens has informed the press that he has fined several persons for cutting down trees. We are glad to hear it; but the trees in the streets continue to be cut down all the same.

The Zoological Garden was reopened to the public on Saturday. The lessee of the garden has established there a restaurant, billiard saloon, phonograph and apparatus for gymnastics and for various kinds of games.

It is stated that several hundred Spaniards in this city have volunteered to go to Cuba to fight the revolutionists. They are quartered at the Frontão on Rua Silveira Martins and receive pay at the rate of 1\$500 per diem.

Russia is now sending military instructors, engineers and contractors to Abyssinia. This is, of course, merely preparatory to Russian occupation. The Abyssinians have evidently forgotten the fable of the camel and the tent.

The Chamber passed on the 10th inst. the bill authorising the government to pay the municipal council 3,700,000\$ expended by order of the general government in the purchase of cattle. It would be interesting to know the true inwardness of this transaction.

Saturday last was observed as a public holiday, commemorating the 23rd anniversary of the discovery of America. The uses to which this discovery has been put would lead one to feel that a very modest demonstration would best meet the occasion.

The Journal of the 12th says that the Aquidaban has gone to the Vulcan shipyard at Stettin, Germany, for repairs. It is a good idea, surely, to give the German yards a trial. They could not easily do worse than the French have done with the Riachuelo.

The well-known French explorer, M. Charles Weiner, is now here in Rio de Janeiro on a visit of inspection to the various French consulates in Brazil. M. Weiner is best known in the Amazon region where he spent several years in scientific exploration.

The "Protectress of Poverty Lottery" is the title of a Juiz de Fora concern for the absorption of the poor man's earnings, and it is a peculiarly felicitous title! If there is anything in this improved-country which protects and preserves poverty, it is the lottery!

On the early morning of the 13th two Italians were assaulted in Rua do Costa by two men in uniform, assisted by others, and were robbed of 635\$. The footpads were captured and the money was recovered. Will the criminals be punished? or will their uniforms protect them?

As might have been expected the French have won a brilliant victory in Malagascar. With long range magazine rifles, machine guns, quick-firing guns and abundant supplies, they have easily defeated the naked savages of that island. They will now graciously extend their protection over the island until it becomes convenient to transform it into a French colony.

There were 805 deaths, 574 births, 129 marriages, 17,151 passenger and immigrant arrivals and 11,302 departures in this city during the first half of September. Among the deaths were 463 from small-pox (not including 32 in Jururuja hospital), 13 from yellow fever, 7 from measles, 4 from typhoid fever, 53 from malarial causes, and 89 from pulmonary consumption.

That "well-known" thief, Antonio Antunes Maciel, has again entered public life, this last time in a hotel on the Largo da Lapa, where on the 9th inst. he robbed Dr. Raul de Rezende Carvalho and his wife of 4,500\$ in cash, various articles of jewellery, and a bill amounting to 20,000\$. The theft was at once discovered, the thief captured and the property recovered.

The Candelaria lottery bill seems to have opened the door to a multitude of equally deserving afflictions. If the Candelaria brotherhood can create three ulcers on the body politic, why can not the Cruz dos Miliares add three more, the Carmelites another three, the Tiradentes half a dozen, and so on ad infinitum. It is very difficult to distinguish in the grant of such favors.

The Journal calls the attention of the sanitary authorities to the capim fields, stable refuse, pools of stagnant water, etc., which threaten the health of the city. In this connection we might ask if nothing can be done to compel the municipality to repair the streets promptly when opened for the gas and water service. The holes are sometimes left for months before the pavement is relaid.

The increase in the accounts of the gas company of this city are exciting many and various complaints. The company should exercise the greatest care in this matter, for the people are sorely pressed to meet the excessive costs of living. No one can wish the gas company to work for nothing, but at the same time few are willing to pay excessive bills or to pay for needless waste.

The Chamber of Deputies voted the restricted amnesty bill on the 11th inst. by 145 votes, there being no votes to the contrary offered. The friends of unconditional amnesty have apparently concluded that half a loaf is better than no bread, and that restricted amnesty in the hands of President Prudente de Moraes is much better than no amnesty and the tender mercies of Julio de Castilhos.

The dispatch boat Lamego left for Ilha Grande on the 12th inst., with the director of the hydrographic office on board, for the purpose of continuing the exploration of the neighboring lays inside that island to determine whether any one of them may meet the requirements of the projected new marine arsenal. The work began July 28th, and was interrupted soon after, but thus far no suitable lay has been found.

In the opinion of Bañão do Ladarão a naval officer possessing the proper moral integrity would have been satisfied with the pay justly due him. But what can the country expect from officers who wait for their debts to be paid before undertaking the defence of their country? One's country should be liberal and grateful in recognising services rendered at a critical hour, but what is it to do when those services are notoriously mercenary?

There is as yet no sensible diminution in the epidemic of small-pox which has been raging in this city during the past three or four months. Little is done either to check or isolate it, and the result is that it spreads wherever it will. One thing that helps to keep it going is the practice of permitting patients to go out before the scales are off their faces. As these are highly infectious, they help to spread the epidemic.

An attempt was made on Saturday last to hold a public meeting for the purpose of expressing sympathy with the Cuban revolutionists. There was a small attendance, owing to a fear that disturbances might follow, and to the fact that no prominent personage was advocating the demonstration. There was a report current that the meeting would be dissolved in order not to offend Spain, but nothing occurred to disturb it.

Yesterday there was a mutiny on board the American ship Ronoka, whose master, Captain Hamilton, is ill at the hospital of Dr. Eiras. Edward O'Hara, one of the mutineers, was shot by the first mate, Otto Schultz, who then signaled for assistance. A force of 20 national marines was sent from the fort of Villegaignon, and 17 of the mutineers were arrested, sent on shore and lodged in jail. At the police office they were questioned, stating that they had mutinied because they did not wish to serve under Schultz. The wounded man was sent to the Misericordia hospital.

At the election held in the 2nd congressional district of this city on Sunday, Dr. Manoel Timotheo da Costa, candidate of the "partido republicano federal," was elected. There are complaints of fraud, and the vote polled was light. At 22 voting places, representing about 3,000 voters, no election was held. At the polls there was no fighting, but on Rua do Ouvidor there was a slight disturbance, several persons being arrested. The conduct of Dr. Lafayette Chagas, 2nd assistant delegate of the chief of police, on this occasion, has been much censured, and complaints against him have been made to the chief of police. Rua do Ouvidor was guarded by a strong force of mounted and unmounted police. According to the count of the Journal do Commercio the result of the election was as follows: Timotheo, 1,142; Henrique de Carvalho, 706; José do Patrocínio, 688.

Since the declaration of the republic in November, 1889, Brazil has been in trouble all the time, and has receded rather than progressed since it changed an excellent monarchy for a republic, which is but one step from chaos. We now learn that the Brazilian Congress has thrown out the bill of amendments proposed by President Moraes for the revolutionists in Rio Grande. One would think that the opportunity thus afforded of putting an end to this tortuous fratricidal war, which has kept the Rio Grande province in a ferment for the last two years, would have gladly been seized by the deputies; but on the contrary no less than 114 voted against the bill, while only 54 were in its favor. True patriots these fellows, who must know all about the thirt-cutting, horse stealing, cattle lifting guerrilla warfare that has been going on for two long years and yet find it in their hearts to vote for its continuance. We are sadly afraid that the pacification of Rio Grande is a complete fiasco, and that both sides are merely "recalando para tomar mejor."—Revista, Buenos Aires.

LAWN TENNIS.

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK vs. LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK.

This match was played at No. 185 Rua São Clemente, on the 13th inst., and resulted in an easy victory for the L. & R. P. by 3 sets to 1—24 games to 9.

- Messrs. Routh and Prior (L. B.) beat Messrs. De Lisle and Robinson (L. R. P.) 8-6 Messrs. Webb and Weigall (L. R. P.) beat Messrs. Brooking and Rolls (L. B.) 6-0 Messrs. Webb and Weigall (L. R. P.) beat Messrs. Routh and Rolls (L. B.) 6-1 Messrs. Lloyd and Carré (L. R. P.) beat Messrs. Templeton and Colborn (L. B.) 6-0

BUSINESS NOTES

The lighting of Rio Claro with electricity will be inaugurated on the 20th inst.

If you want customers, you must certainly do something to secure them. Advertising is the best method known for this purpose.

The president of the municipal council of Victoria wants authorisation to borrow 1,000,000\$, at 7 per cent., for municipal improvements.

The damage caused by the fire at the factory of the Companhia Luz Stearica is estimated at 598,500\$. It is stated that the insurance companies have offered to pay 400,000\$.

It has been announced that Messrs. Walter Christiansen and Co. have retired from the agency of the Apollinaris Co. in this city, and are succeeded by Messrs. Watson, Ritchie and Co.

The murder of the Italian Bressana in São Paulo by police agent Falcone, is still exciting much discussion in that city. The advocates who have the investigation in charge complain of the scant courtesy shown to them by the police.

The approach of the hot season and the threatening aspect of the cholera in Europe, ought to lead the manufacturers and agents of disinfectants to be ready for an active demand. Their apathy, and especially in the matter of advertising, is certainly not businesslike.

The Brazilian legation in Montevideo has declined to give Dr. Seabra official declarations of the amounts which it has paid to agents of Castilhos and Floriano since 1892. It is charged that there have been grave irregularities in the expenditure of this money.

The business houses of Victoria are complaining of the local coasting service of the Lloyd Brasileiro steamers. It is charged that the company has broken the terms of its contract, and that much prejudice has been caused by the accumulation of merchandise which the company is failing to transport to the Rio Doce.

It is worthy of remark that Admiral Gonçalves, who wants 200,000\$ from the public treasury, was at the Senate on Friday last in consultation with various senators. The bill is now on for discussion in that Chamber. In the United States, Sr. Almirante, an officer is forbidden to interfere in any way with legislation affecting himself. Perhaps you would like to copy that republican idea also!

On Friday the inspector of customs caused a survey to be made on the outer mole at the custom-house dock, which is said to be very much damaged by the action of the waves. He also caused the removal of the merchandise stored at warehouse No. 1, which is situated on that mole. It is found that the mole has settled considerably at one place, causing a break in the masonry and necessitating a complete collapse. Probably the foundations have been undermined.

The Trinidad question is destined to perpetual remembrance surely, for the name is being applied to all sorts of purposes. In São Paulo a mill for grinding coffee has recently been baptised with it and the number of Trinidad coffee and confitarias throughout the country is already legion. Soon the babies will blossom out as Trinidades, and then this abandoned and uninhabitable spot will be doing even more than its humble share in the history-making of the world.

At the saladeros of the south during the season which closed on the 15th ult., 1,956,281 cattle were slaughtered against 2,003,200 in 1894. Of the cattle slaughtered this year 943,281 were at the saladeros in Uruguay, 733,000 in Argentina, and 280,000 in Rio Grande do Sul. The decrease in this state has been constant, 387,000 having been slaughtered in 1894, 450,000 in 1893 and 485,000 in 1892. Of the total number of cattle slaughtered during the present season 1,741,281 were converted into Xarype and 214,900 into extracurto carnis.

It must be confessed that the content of the Times of Argentina is becoming simply monumental. In describing three American papers as "respectable and impartial" a few days since, the Times adds that these are "figures unfortunately exceptional among the Yankee press." Since when, neighbor, has your judicial capacity reached this astounding height? And with how many American papers are you acquainted? And your own record, particularly on American subjects, sufficiently free from prejudice to make your opinion worth consideration?

Everyone knows how difficult it has become to find a good, clean, well-managed restaurant here in Rio de Janeiro. Poor food, slovenly drinks, bad cooking, untidy rooms and falsely served—these are what one finds in a very large majority of our restaurants. In view of this it is more than satisfactory to know that George has recently added a first-floor family dining-room to his restaurant at No. 8 Rua Gen. Camara. George is one of the best known caterers in Rio de Janeiro, and he knows exactly what his customers like. His new dining-room is light and airy, and the fact that he gives his personal attention to every detail insures good service.

If the argument of Senator Pires Ferreira is correct, then it follows that public assistance can be granted indirectly through a brotherhood, where it could not be granted directly through a specific bill. He says the Cruz dos Miliares brotherhood is a private religious organization—has 687 pensioners, to whom it pays 150,000\$ a year. As its total income is only 210,000\$, it needs assistance. Therefore three lotteries of 1,000,000\$ each are asked. If any one of these pensioners were to apply to Congress for help, what would be the response? And if these few are to be favored, what will Congress do about the claims of the many thousands besides who are equally deserving?

The North-Western and Midland of Uruguay companies intend making a bid for at least a share of the increasing trade between the northern part of Entre Rios and the province of Corrientes in cattle for the Banda Oriental. The greater portion of these exported animals find their destination in the southern departments of Uruguay, and during peaceful times, the state of Rio Grande do Sul. For the latter a demand is again springing up owing to a belief, or at least a hope, that the civil war has definitely ceased; and it is known that a considerable number of the sixty thousand head of horned cattle which were been ferried across the river Uruguay at Concordia, during the past six months, have been resold by the Oriental stock-farmers to Brazilian buyers. The railway lines mentioned have formed a combination by which cattle can be trucked from Cuareim, the frontier river between the Banda Oriental and Brazil, on the upper Uruguay, to the killing ground outside of Montevideo, at a cost of three gold dollars per head; and the journey will only occupy from 25 to 28 hours, as against the same number of days usually occupied by the tedious driving in herds. At Cuareim, and also at suitable points between Salto and Paysandú, cattle yards and shoots are placed at the shippers' disposal without extra charge; and although the experiment of placing Corrientes cattle in the Montevidean market has yet to be tested, it is probable that under propitious freight a large number of the cattle at present driven from Corrientes to Concordia and ferried across the Uruguay with destinations on the intermediate portion of the proposed combination, will be diverted for shipment to Monte Caseros for the North Western railway at Cuareim.—Corrientes correspondence of Buenos Aires "Revista."

FINANCIAL NOTES

A defalcation of 936,000\$ has been discovered in the Amazonas state treasury.
The revenue of the state of Para in the fiscal year 1894-95 amounted to 13,000,235\$413, against 11,313,249\$78 in 1893-94.

The revenue of the state of Rio Grande do Norte for 1896 is estimated at 800,000\$ and the expenditure at 785,170\$715.

The customs receipts at Pernambuco in September amounted to 1,394,363\$795, against 1,574,266\$722 in the corresponding month of 1894 and 1,621,006\$418 in September, 1893.

The President has sanctioned the supplementary credit voted by Congress for the rebuilding of the marine barracks and other works, including a gate for the Guanabara dry-dock.

The financial affairs of the municipal government of Para appear to be in as bad state as those of the Rio de Janeiro city government. According to a telegram of the 12th inst., there are accounts due amounting to 200,000\$, while the amount of cash in the municipal coffers is only 616\$.

On the 11th a message from the President was read in the Chamber of Deputies asking for a supplementary credit of 14,000,000\$ to meet expenses incurred in the civil war. These supplementary credits seem to have no end! Can no one compute just what the aggregate expenditure has been?

It will be remembered that at the time of the death of Marshal Floriano Peixoto the government, although Congress was in session, took the responsibility of violating the constitution by ordering the payment of the funeral expenses. The President has now sent a message to Congress asking it to legalize these expenses, which amount to 53,364\$190.

A London telegram of the 12th says that negotiations will soon be concluded there for two Brazilian loans—one for the state of São Paulo for 2,000,000\$, and the other for the state of Minas Geraes for an equal sum. The São Paulo loan is to be issued first. It will be useless perhaps to remind both parties of the history of the provincial loans in Argentina.

COMMERCIAL.

Rio de Janeiro, October 14th, 1895.
Par value of the Brazilian milreis (1\$000, gold) 97 1/2
do do do do in U.S. 100
do do do do in U.S. 100
do \$100 U.S. in Brazilian gold 13827
do of 1\$ in Brazilian gold 8 1/2

Bank rate of exchange, official on London today 10 3/4
Present value of the Brazilian milreis (gold) 97 1/2
do do do do in U.S. 100
do \$100 U.S. in Brazilian gold 13827
do of 1\$ in Brazilian gold 8 1/2

EXCHANGE.

October 8.—The market was quiet, but well sustained during the day, and it was said that the Banco da Republica had secured some 2,600,000 in London, against the Manchester securities inherited from the former Banco de Credito Publico. In the morning the Brazilian banks gave bills at 10 1/2 for good money, but repassed paper also found takers at this rate, the foreign banks refusing money paper was not easily done at 10 1/2, the Brazilian banks offering exchange at 10 1/2. The business reported was only moderate, at the extremes of 1 1/2 to 10 1/2 for bank and 10 1/2 to 10 1/2 for other sterling, with 10 1/2 reported for November and December. Sovereigns closed at the Bolsa at 23\$90, buyers, 23\$40 sellers; on the street 23\$20 was quoted.

October 9.—The market was irregular, and the foreign banks showed little inclination to do business, except against bills in hand. The Brazilian banks sustained the rate of 10 1/2 for market takers, and found a great amount of money, but the others posted at 10 1/2. The business reported was only moderate, at the extremes of 1 1/2 to 10 1/2 for bank and 10 1/2 to 10 1/2 for other sterling, with 10 1/2 reported for November and December. Sovereigns closed at the Bolsa at 23\$90, buyers, 23\$40 sellers; on the street 23\$20 was quoted.

October 10.—There was more steadiness in the market, and the business done in approved bills at 10 1/2 was large, but at the close there was still money on the street at this rate. The Brazilian banks were drawing at 10 1/2, and repassed paper was freely offered at this rate in the morning, the market advancing until some of the foreign banks also gave bills at 10 1/2, and 10 1/2 was reported for November and December. Sovereigns were quoted at 23\$90, buyers, 23\$40 sellers; on the street 23\$20 was quoted.

October 11.—The Banco da Republica was still furnishing bills to market takers at 10 1/2, but the Banco Nacional was doing nothing, and the foreign banks finished bills at 10 1/2 to 10 1/2, only the British Bank did business at the higher rate. The day was quiet, and in the afternoon the banks were not drawing over 10 1/2, and business was said to have been done in repassed bank sterling at 10 1/2, but later bills were offered at this rate, and the market closed steady with money at 10 1/2. The banks showed some desire to draw at 10 1/2, but found no money, and the declined extremes were 10 1/2 to 10 1/2 for bank and 10 1/2 to 10 1/2 for other sterling. Sovereigns were quoted on the street at 23\$20, and closed at the Bolsa with buyers at 23\$80, sellers at 23\$40.

October 12.—Holidays.
The Brazilian banks were still at 10 1/2, and the foreign banks, with 10 1/2 official, all were drawing at the higher rate, which was posted at the London and Brazilian and London and River Plate during the day. The feature of the day was the anxiety shown to sell approved bills, at seller's option and after business was done with these conditions for November and December. This month's delivery. There was only a moderate business done, and bank was ultimately at head office at the same rate, but the market was firm at the close, with bank quoted at 10 1/2 to 10 1/2, and other sterling at 10 1/2 to 10 1/2. The extreme rates reported during the day were 10 1/2 to 10 1/2 for bank, and 10 1/2 to 10 1/2 for other paper, with business at 10 1/2 to 10 1/2. Sovereigns were quoted on the street at 23\$20, and closed at the Bolsa with buyers at 23\$80, sellers at 23\$40.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES

Table with columns for date (October 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14), stock types (Commercial, Constructor, Law, Rural, etc.), and prices. Includes sub-sections for 'Ranks' and 'Miscellaneous'.

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Table showing daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro from October 7 to 14. Columns include date, receipts, and shipments.

SANTOS.

Table listing coffee shippers in September, including names like Naumann, Gepp & Co., and prices per bag.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 14th October, 1895.

Exports.—The sales reported during the week amount to about 59,000 bags, but in the five working days some 64,000 bags were shipped, against receipts for the seven days of almost exactly the same quantity. The market has shown more steadiness than was generally expected, for it was difficult to buy No. 7 coffees at 20\$50, while some of the brokers quoted 21\$00 all along, and this quotation was general on Saturday, when some 16,000 bags were sold. This morning sellers' ideas are higher again, and it was said that 22\$00 per ceps has increased here, but, as Saturday was a holiday, the week shows a decline in the Santos supply; this will result in two or three days of large receipts here, with the usual result of lower quotations from European markets.

Imports.

There is again a slightly improved movement in the markets, but the volume of business continues very moderate, and where dealers have advanced prices, the rise is unimportant. Flour has been quiet, but prices are well sustained, and an advance is more probable than a decline. Lard, pork and rice are all rather higher, and supplies are still moderate, or small. The only arrival of lumber is a small cargo of Swedish; American pine is firm and pitch is quoted higher, but the other qualities are nominal. Norwegian cod fish is eager to buy, and a slight decline is reported. Fair receipts of Indian corn, on top of the considerable supply during the preceding week, have fattened the market, which is quoted lower both for River Plate and native corn. There have been moderate receipts of ketosee, cotton and bay, with no changes in dealers' quotations. As Saturday was a holiday there are a number of manifests not available, but the retail character of all the markets renders the supply of most articles a matter of secondary interest. We may give it as an opinion, that, so far as the goods we quote are concerned, there appears to be a gradually improving tone in the markets.

Flour—Receipts since our last report have been:

Table listing flour receipts from various sources like New York, Bahia, etc., with prices per bag.

Lard—Receipts are 1,600 bags, 120 cases per Colveridge, Croix Prince and Tullis Rollins, from the United States.

Retailers have advanced their quotations to 70 rs. per lb. for Geisse's and 66 rs. for other marks.

Codfish—The receipts have been only 100 tubs per Croix Prince from New York. Canadian fish is higher at 40\$00—45\$00 per tub, but Norwegian fish is rather lower at 40\$00—44\$00 per case.

Rice—The Croix Grimbark brought 250 bags from Bremen, and dealers are now firmer, and ask 14\$00—15\$00 per bag for Rangoon rice, with native quoted at 14\$00—15\$00 per bag.

Pork—Receipts are 480 hals, 253 half hals, and 100 cases per Colveridge, Croix Prince and Tullis Rollins, with quotations for American are a trifle higher, viz.: 1\$00—1\$20, and native is quoted at 1\$00—1\$20 per kilo, according to quality.

Pitch Pine—Receipts at Rio and the market is higher, and firm at 6\$00—7\$00 per doz.

White Pine—The Baldwin has arrived from New York, but the manifest is not available. We may continue to quote at 105 rs. per foot.

Spruce Pine—Nothing to report.

Swedish Pine—The Alms from Soderhamn brings 891 doz, but brokers still consider quotations nominal.

Ketosee—Receipts are 8,000 cases per Croix Prince from New York. Brokers quote in lots at about 9\$00—9\$50 for Devco's oil per case.

Turpentine—The Colveridge brought 100 kilos from New York, and retail quotations of 8\$00—8\$50 per kilo, per kilogram may be continued.

Rooin—Receipts are 700 bbls per Colveridge and Tullis Rollins, from the United States. We continue list quotations of 15\$00—15\$00 per bbl, according to quality.

Cement—Receipts have been 2,000 bbls, per Water Queen in London, 2,000 bbls per Fraya from Hamburg and 2,400 bbls per East Disbrow from Antwerp. Retail quotations were: British 18\$00—16\$00, German and Belgian 14\$00—13\$00, and French 16\$00—17\$00, per bbl.

Indian Corn—We have received 1,500 bags per Cometa, 700 bags per Touloukhan, and 9,000 bags per Kayton Dixon, from the River Plate. Prices are lower, and dealers now quote River Plate at 8\$50—7\$00, and native at 8\$50—7\$00 per bag.

Bran—Receipts nil and foreign nominal. The local mills quote at 3\$50—3\$80 per hals, in lots.

Hay—The Kayton Dixon brings 5,000 bales from Rosario to dealers, who still quote at 9—10 rs. per kilo.

Coal—Receipts since our last report are: 2,300 tons per Waverley, from Cardiff, 1,200 tons per Hatterick, from Antwerp, 1,200 tons per Solway, from Glasgow.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table listing arrivals of foreign vessels, including ship names, origins, and arrival dates.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table listing departures of foreign vessels, including ship names, destinations, and departure dates.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, FROM, CONSIGNED TO. Lists arrivals of steamers from various ports like La Plata, Bahia, Pernambuco, etc.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, WHERE TO, CARGO. Lists departures of steamers to various destinations like Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, etc.

Table with columns: NAME, FROM, CONSIGNED TO. Lists various shipping companies and their routes.

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

Table with columns: NAME, TONNAGE, ARRIVED, FROM, CONSIGNED TO. Lists foreign sailing vessels in the port.

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.

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.

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.

STRANGERS' HOSPITAL, 110, Rua da Passagem

Now open for the reception of patients. Non-subscribers will be admitted on presentation of an Order of Admission 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.

VESSELS AFLOAT & CHARTERED FOR RIO

Table listing various vessels and their chartering agents, including names like Australia, Arthur, Ana, etc.

GAZETA COMMERCIAL E FINANCEIRA

A WEEKLY COMMERCIAL JOURNAL. Terms of Subscription: for Rio, 15000 per annum; for Brazil, 20000; foreign, 20 frs.

STOMACH AND INTESTINES

All diseases of the stomach or intestines, like dyspepsia, indigestion, sea sickness, colic, cholera, diarrhoea, etc., are easily and radically cured by the use of NECTANDRA AMARA, the famous Paulista remedy.

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 "Duarque do Macedo" for hauling and lifting to 30 Tons weight.

Last Quotations of Stocks and Bonds--Oct. 14th.

Large table with multiple columns showing stock and bond prices, including sections for Circulation, Public Funds, Capital, Banks, Railways, Tramways, and Mills.

COMPANHIA SERVIÇOS DE PORTOS

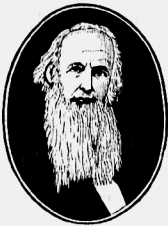
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To the English, German, French, Spanish, and Portuguese population of this city.

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 history 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., 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 Pickles,
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Champagne Piper Heidsick

From the old firm Heidsick

ESTABLISHED IN 1786

Carte Blanche,

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The last discovery as the most efficient remedy against the nausea on board and in general against disarrangements of the stomach and intestines, so easily occurring during land or sea voyages, is undoubtedly NECTANDRA AMARA. Each bottle is accompanied by a prospectus in 2 languages: Portuguese, English and French, in order to facilitate its use to natives and foreigners.

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

1. That they burn 80% less Gas.
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

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

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Recommended brands:

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

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Railway Material,

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

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One of the finest light beers brewed for export.

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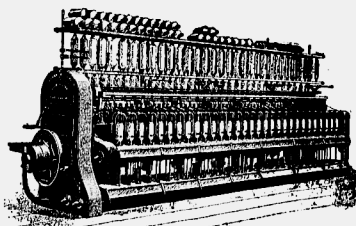
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1895**

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" 21	Danube	Montevideo and Buenos-Ayres.
" 22	Magdalen	Southampton and Cherbourg, calling at Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon and Vigo.

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The Steamer

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Captain BRAITHWAITE
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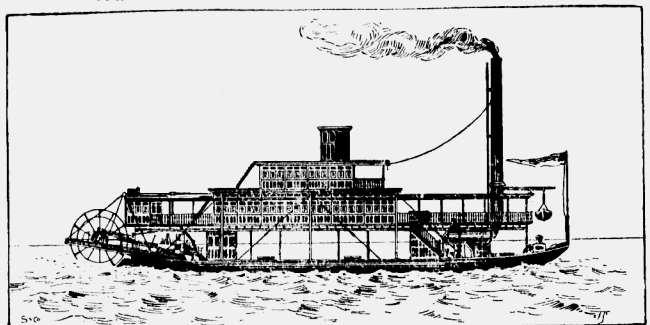
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They were constructed in floatable sections (capable of shipment), which were simply bolted together, avoiding thereby the costly and difficult process of riveting up and launching.
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Weekly Passenger service between Rio de Janeiro and Porto Alegre, calling at Paranaguá, Desterro, Rio Grande and Pelotas.

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